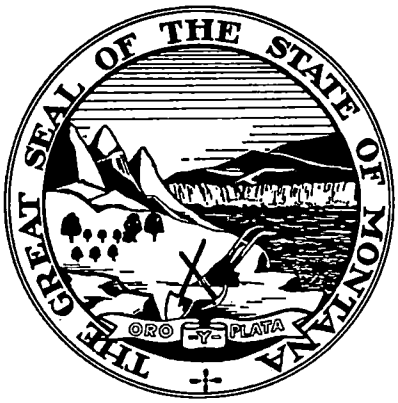
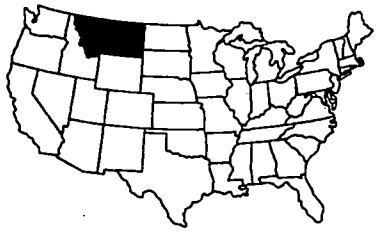
FACTS

MONTANA





Montana is a Mountain state, bordered on the north by the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan; on the east by North Dakota and South Dakota; on the south by Wyoming and Idaho; and on the west by Idaho.

FULL NAME State of Montana
POSTAL ABBREVIATION MT
INHABITANT Montanan
ADMITTED TO THE UNION Nov. 8, 1889. 41st state
POPULATION (est. 1987) 809,000. Percent of US total: 0.33%. Rank: 44th

CAPITAL CITY Helena, located in west central Montana; population 25,000 (1980). Helena was founded as Last Chance Gulch in 1864, three months after gold was discovered at the site, and was incorporated as a town in 1870 and as a city in 1881. From 1875 to 1889 it was the territorial capital, thereafter the state capital.

STATE NAME AND NICKNAMES From the Spanish word *montana,* "mountainous." Also known as the Big Sky Country, the Mountain State, the Stub Toe State, the Bonanza State, and the Treasure State.

STATE SEAL A landscape showing, in the foreground, miners' tools and a plow, and in the background, mountains, trees, and the Great Falls of the Missouri River; along the bottom is a streamer with the state motto. The border bears the inscription "The Great Seal of the State of Montana."

MOTTO Oro y Plata (gold and silver)

SONGS "Montana," lyrics by Charles C. Cohan, music by Joseph E. Howard. Official state ballad is "Montana Melody" by Carleen and LeGrande Harvey.

SYMBOLS
Flower bitterroot
Tree flowering dogwood
Bird western meadowlark
Gem sapphire and Montana agate
Animal grizzly bear
Fish blackspotted cutthroat trout
Grass bluebunch grass

LICENSE PLATES (1) Dark blue on a white outline of the state against a beige background, with red mountains and the legend "100 Years." (2) Dark blue on beige, with a red outline of the state, a red-white-and-blue logo reading "76 Bicentennial," blue animal skull, and legend "Big Sky."

FLAG On a dark blue field, the emblem, without the border, of the state seal, with the legend "Montana" in yellow above it.

GREAT DIVIDE

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Eastern Montana is flat, treeless grassland, excellent for grazing. The Rocky Mountains, including the Great Divide, rise from the western third of the state. On the west side of the Divide, drainage is toward the Pacific Ocean; from the eastern slopes, water flows into the Missouri and Mississippi rivers; to the north, rivers drain into Hudson Bay. Although it is one of the coldest states, Montana is also semi-arid, making record lows more bearable.

AREA 147,046 square miles. Rank: 4th
INLAND WATER 1,658 square miles
GEOGRAPHIC CENTER Fergus, 12 miles W of Lewistown
ELEVATIONS *Highest point:* Granite Peak, Park County, 12,799 feet. *Lowest point:* Kootenai River, Lincoln County, 1,800 feet. *Mean elevation:* 3,400 feet

MAJOR RIVERS Missouri, Yellowstone, Kootenai

MAJOR LAKES AND RESERVOIRS Flathead, Canyon Ferry, Elwell, Fort Peck, Hungry Horse

LAND USE

	Thousands of acres
Urban (1982)	197
Rural (1982)	64,665
Cropland (1982)	17,197
Pastureland (1982)	3,036
Rangeland (1982)	37,837
Forestland (1982)	5,228
State parks and recreation areas (1983)	49
National park system (1984)	1,221
National forest system (1984)	19,089
Tribal lands (1984)	2,273

TEMPERATURES The highest recorded temperature was 117°F on July 5, 1937, at Medicine Lake. The lowest was -70°F on January 20, 1954, at Rogers Pass.

NATIONAL SITES

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD Big Hole
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES Fort Union Trading Post, Grant-Kohrs Ranch
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL Lewis & Clark
NATIONAL MONUMENT Custer Battlefield
NATIONAL PARK Yellowstone
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA Bighorn Canyon
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES Benton Lake, Bowdoin–Black Coulee/Creedman Coulee/Hewitt Lake/Lake Thibadeau, Charles M. Russell–Hailstone/Halfbreed Lake/Lake Mason/Nichols, Coulee/UL Bend/War Horse, Medicine Lake–Lamesteer, Lee Metcalf, National Bison Range–Nine-Pipe/Pablo/Swan River, Northwest Montana Wetland Management District, Red Rock Lakes

HISTORY

1743 *January.* Two sons of Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de La Vérendrye, glimpse the "Shining Mountains," believed to be the Big Horn Range of present-day Wyoming and Montana.

1805 *Summer.* Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, leading an expedition through the recently purchased Louisiana Territory, pass through Montana.

1807 *November.* Manuel Lisa builds a trading post at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Big Horn rivers.

1809 *November.* While exploring the western slope of the Rocky Mountains for the North West Company, David Thompson builds a post near the present-day town of Thompson Falls.

1818 An Anglo-American agreement extends the US–Canadian border on the 49th parallel to the Rockies, thereby establishing most of Montana's northern border.

1828 Fort Floyd—soon renamed Fort Union—is constructed at the mouth of the Yellowstone River by the American Fur Company.

1832 The *Yellowstone,* first steamboat on the upper Missouri River, reaches Fort Union. Among its passengers is the artist George Catlin.

1837 A smallpox epidemic ravages the Blackfeet Indians and breaks their military supremacy in the region.

1841 Three Catholic priests and three lay brothers establish a mission to the Flathead Indians in the Bitterroot Valley.

1846	The international border is extended to the Pacific on the 49th parallel of latitude. Fort Lewis—soon renamed Fort Benton—is established by the American Fur Company near the headwaters of the Missouri.
1855	The Blackfeet, in return for annuities, accept a reservation in northern Montana.
1860	The steamboat *Chippewa* is the first to travel as far upstream on the Missouri as Fort Benton.
1862–1864	Gold strikes draw thousands of prospectors to Montana and establish Bannack, Virginia City, and Helena.
1864	Vigilantes destroy the notorious Plummer Gang by tracking down and hanging 24 men.
	May 26. Montana Territory is established within its present borders.
1865	Virginia City becomes the capital.
1870	*January 23.* Army troops massacre 173 Blackfeet, largely breaking resistance to white invasion of their lands and pushing them and other tribes completely to the north of the Missouri.
1876	*June 25.* Over 200 men of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment, commanded by George A. Custer, are killed in a Sioux attack at the Battle of Little Big Horn in southeastern Montana.
1877	*October 5.* Virtual end of Indian fighting in Montana as Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé surrenders.
1881–1882	Slaughter of buffalo reaches its peak.
1882	The Anaconda Mine at Butte is found to contain what proves to be the richest body of copper sulphite in the world.
1883	*September 8.* The Northern Pacific line is completed from Lake Superior to the Pacific with the last spike driven at Gold Creek.
	Fewer than 200 buffalo remain in the entire west.
1886	Peak of open-range grazing in Montana, with 664,000 cattle and 986,000 sheep. The hard winter of 1886–1887 kills perhaps half of the cattle.
1887–1888	Indians cede 17.5 million acres north of the Missouri; about 11 million acres remain available to them.
1889	*November 8.* Montana is admitted to the Union as the 41st state.
	Montana is second among states in silver production and first in copper.
1894	Voters choose Helena as the capital of Montana.
1900	Montana, with about six million sheep, is first among states in wool growing.
1910	Farming has supplanted mining as the chief source of income. Almost 5 million acres in homestead claims are filed in this year.
	Glacier National Park is established with 1,013,599 acres.
1914	Labor violence in Butte culminates in the removal of the city's Socialist mayor and the end of recognition for the miners' union.
	Voters approve the vote for women.
	An exhibition in London advances the reputation of Charles Russell of Great Falls, a renowned Western artist.
1916	Jeanette Rankin of Missoula becomes the first woman elected to Congress. She votes against US entry to both world wars—the only legislator to vote against the latter declaration.
1917	*June 8* The death of 164 miners in a North Butte fire sparks a strike by 15,000 workers that is broken by the intervention of federal troops.
1917–1918	A total of 41,133 Montanans see World War I service—more than 10 percent of the population and the highest ratio of any state.
1919–1926	Due to drought and low farm prices, about 20 percent of the state's farms and two million acres pass out of production. Half of all farm mortgages are foreclosed and over half the state's commercial banks fail.
1923	An old-age pension law makes Montana, along with Nevada, the first state to provide such support.
1929	Anaconda's grip on Montana is reflected in its ownership of eight daily newspapers and a million acres of timberland as well as its large mining, smelting, and refining operations.
1930	The number of farms has fallen from 57,677 to 47,495.

1933	In the depths of the Great Depression, more than half of all manufacturing-industry workers are unemployed.
1934	*September 17.* After a four-month strike, Butte miners regain the closed shop they lost in 1914. They also win a 40-hour week and a wage increase.
1936	Over 10,500 workers are employed in the construction of Fort Peck Dam on the Missouri, for many years the largest earth-fill dam in the world.
1942	An Army Air Corps base, later the ICBM-equipped Malmstrom Air Force Base, is constructed at Great Falls.
1951	A large oil strike is made in Willston Basin, in eastern Montana.
1953	Montana is first among states in the production of zinc and manganese, third in copper and silver.
1968	*March 29.* A 250-day strike by 7,200 copper workers ends with $34 million lost in wages; unemployment in Butte has reached half the labor force.
1972	Voters approve a new state constitution.
1974	The average agricultural unit has increased to 2,510 acres from 608 in 1920.
1975	*August 24.* Dedication of Libby Dam. Montana adopts a coal severance tax of up to 30 percent, the highest rate in the country.
1976	Senator Mike Mansfield announces his retirement after 33 consecutive years in Congress and 15 as Senate majority leader.
1980	Anaconda closes its copper smelter in Anaconda and its refinery in Great Falls.
1982	Montana is fourth among states in wheat production, second in barley, and seventh in sheep.
1983	*June 30.* After over a hundred years, Anaconda ceases mining operations in Butte, which has yielded almost $4 billion in minerals. Dedication of the third and fourth generating plants in Colstrip, all fueled by Montana coal.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population (est. 1987)	809,000
Population (1980)	786,690
Population density in persons per square mile (1980)	5.3

POPULATION BY RACE (1980)

American Indian/Aleut/ Eskimo	37,270
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,503
Black	1,786
Hispanic	9,974
White	740,148
Other	4,983

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (1980)

	Percent of state population
Urban	52.9
Rural	47.1
Under 18	29.5
65 or older	10.7
College-educated	17.3
Families below poverty line	9.2
Public-assistance recipients	3.4

Per capita personal income (1986)	$11,904
Millionaires per 100,000 residents (1982)	111.8
Average life expectancy in years (1980)	73.9
Marriage rate per 1,000 residents (1986)	8.3
Divorce rate per 1,000 residents (1986)	5.3
Birth rate per 1,000 residents (1985)	16.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births (1985)	8.3
Abortion rate per 1,000 live births (1985)	288
Crime rate per 100,000 residents (1985)	
Violent	157.4
Property	4,321.5
Federal and state prisoners per 100,000 residents (1984)	116
Alcohol consumption in gallons per capita (1985)	46.8
Deaths from motor vehicle accidents per 100,000 residents (1985)	27.5

MAJOR CITIES

	Population
Billings (est. 1984)	69,836
Butte-Silver Bow (1980)	37,205
Great Falls (est. 1984)	58,769
Missoula (1980)	33,351

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Number of US Representatives	5
Electoral votes	7

POLITICAL PARTY NOMINEES FROM STATE

Burton Kendall Wheeler (Progressive/Socialist)	1924 VP
Burton Kendall Wheeler (Socialist)	1928 VP

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION In 1988, Montana sent 25 Democratic delegates and 20 Republican delegates to the national conventions.

CONSTITUTION Montana has had two constitutions: 1889 and the present one, adopted in 1972.

LEGISLATURE The Legislature is divided into the Senate (50 members serving staggered terms of four and two years, minimum age 18) and the House of Representatives (100 members, 2-year term, minimum age 18). In 1987, the salary was $52.13 per day for a maximum of 90 days.

JUDICIARY The highest court is the Supreme Court, with 7 judges serving 8-year terms. In 1987, the annual salary was $50,452.

EXECUTIVE The governor serves a 4-year term; the minimum age for holding office is 25. In 1987, the annual salary was $50,452. There are 10 other elected officials.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 1948-1988 *(in percents)*

Year	*State Winner*	*Democratic*	*Republican*
1948	Truman (D)	53.1	43.2
1952	Eisenhower (R)	40.1	59.4
1956	Eisenhower (R)	42.9	57.1
1960	Nixon (R)	48.6	51.1
1964	Johnson (D)	59.0	40.6
1968	Nixon (R)	41.6	50.6
1972	Nixon (R)	37.9	57.9
1976	Ford (R)	45.4	52.8
1980	Reagan (R)	32.4	56.8
1984	Reagan (R)	38.2	60.5
1988	Bush (R)	47.0	53.0

GOVERNORS

Territorial Governors

Sidney Edgerton	1864-1866
Green Clay Smith	1866-1869
James M. Ashley	1869-1870
Benjamin F. Potts	1870-1883
J. Schuyler Crosby	1883-1884
B. Platt Carpenter	1884-1885
Samuel T. Hauser	1885-1887
Preston H. Leslie	1887-1889
Benjamin F. White	1889

State Governors

Joseph K. Toole (D)	1889-1893
John E. Rickards (R)	1893-1897
Robert B. Smith (D)	1897-1901
Joseph K. Toole (D)	1901-1908
Edwin L. Norris (D)	1908-1913
Sam V. Stewart (D)	1913-1921
Joseph M. Dixon (R)	1921-1925
John E. Erickson (D)	1925-1933
Frank H. Cooney (D)	1933-1935
W. Elmer Holt (D)	1935-1937
Roy E. Ayres (D)	1937-1941
Sam C. Ford (R)	1941-1949
John W. Bonner (D)	1949-1953
J. Hugo Aronson (R)	1953-1961
Donald Nutter (R)	1961-1962
Tim M. Babcock (R)	1962-1969
Forrest H. Anderson (D)	1969-1973
Thomas L. Hudge (D)	1973-1981
Ted Schwinden (D)	1981-1989
Stanley Stephens (R)	1989-

MINIMUM AGES

Majority	18
Marriage with parental consent	18
Marriage without parental consent	18
Making a will	18
Buying alcohol	21
Jury duty	18
Leaving school	16 or 8th grade
Driver's license	15

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Number executed 1976-88: 0
On death row Aug. 1, 1988: 6

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
Total number: 5

FINANCES

Thousands of dollars

GENERAL REVENUE (1985)

Total general revenue	1,388,045
Total tax revenue	640,750
Sales and gross receipts	139,683
Individual income taxes	181,057
Corporate net income taxes	62,671

GENERAL EXPENDITURE (1985)

Total general expenditure	1,317,682
Expenditure	435,947
Public welfare	183,879
Health	48,020
Hospitals	31,192
Natural resources	83,789
Highways	238,970
Police	16,629
Corrections	29,043

FEDERAL AID (1985) 583,689

ECONOMY

Montana's economy is based on cattle and wheat. Sheep, hogs, and horses are other favored livestock; cash crops include barley (for feed), hay, potatoes, sugar beets, oats, and flaxseed. In 1982, cash farm receipts totaled $1.5 billion. Gold, silver, and copper are still mined in the state, along with zinc, lead, manganese, chromite, vermiculite, oil, natural gas, and coal. Most manufacturing in Montana is centered on food, timber, and metals processing. Millions of tourists visit Montana's national parks, ranches, and ski resorts, making the tourist industry one of the state's largest.

EMPLOYMENT (1984)

Thousands of persons

Total number of employed workers	376
Construction	12.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13.4
Government	68.3
Manufacturing	22.3
Mining	7.5
Services	59.8
Transportation, communications, and utilities	20.5
Wholesale and retal trade	76.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed (1984)	7.4

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (1985)

Civilian workers employed	1,236
Military personnel	3,728
Contract awards	$102 million

ENERGY SOURCES FOR ELECTRIC UTILITIES (1983)

Percent

Coal	22.9
Gas	0.2
Hydroelectric	76.6
Nuclear	0.0
Petroleum	0.1

TRANSPORTATION

Motor vehicles registered in state (1986)	672,547
Miles of roads, streets, and highways (1986)	71,706
Miles of Class I railway operated (1986)	3,274
Airports (1983)	197
Major aviation hubs (1983)	1
Largest hub: Billings	

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Native American tribes

Montana was formerly the home of the Arikara, Bannock, Blood, Hidatsa, Kalispel, Ojibway, Sematuse, Northern Shoshoni, and Sioux. Groups that continue to live in the state include the Arapaho, Assiniboine, Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Crow, Flathead, Gros Ventre, and Kootenay. Groups that have been relocated to Montana include the Cree and Metis. There are seven federal reservations in Montana.

Religions, ethnicities, and languages

In addition to settlers from the midwestern states, Montana during the late 19th and early 20th centuries attracted miners from Ireland, Wales, Cornwall, Scotland, and Italy, and homesteaders from Germany, Scandinavia, Holland, and Finland. Chinese and American blacks who came in the 1880s were discouraged from remaining. American Indians today represent about 5 percent of the population. In 1980, 5.2

percent of Montana's population spoke a language other than English at home. More than half of Montanans are Roman Catholic; Mormonism is also strong, and there are some 20 Hutterite (German Anabaptist) communes.

Major museums and libraries
Montana Historical Society Museum, Helena
Museum of the Plains Indians, Browning
Museum of the Rockies, Bozeman
C.M. Russell Gallery, Great Falls
Yellowstone Art Center, Billings

Major arts organizations
Billings Symphony Orchestra
Great Falls Symphony Orchestra
Montana Institute of Arts
Montana Repertory Theater, Missoula

Colleges and universities
Number public (1986-87) 10
Number private (1986-87) 7
Total enrollment, in full-time equivalent students (1985) 30,000

Public elementary and secondary schools
Expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance (1986-87) $4,070
Pupil-teacher ratio (1987) 15.6
Average teacher salary (1986-87) $24,370

Holidays
Heritage Day. Late November
State Fair, Great Falls. Late July to early August

MONTANA IN LITERATURE

Nannie T. Alderson (ed. Helena H. Smith) *A Bride Goes West* (1942)
Life on the frontier in the 1880s and '90s by a Virginia-born settler.

John R. Barrows *Ubet* (1934)
Classic tales of stockraising by a pioneer of the 1880s and '90s.

Myron Brinig *Singermann* (1919); *Wide Open Town* (1921); *Sun Sets in the West* (1935)
Novels by a Jewish immigrant to Montana describing life in Butte during the boom years.

Percy Bullchild *The Sun Came Down: The History of the World As My Blackfoot Elders Told It* (1985)
Collection of Blackfoot stories.

Hughie Call *Golden Fleece* (1942)
Reminiscences of a western Montana rancher's wife.

James Crumley *The Wrong Case* (1975)
Violent detective novel set in a small Montana town.

Dan Cushman *Stay Away Joe* (1953)
Novel about life on an Indian reservation. Cushman, a miner, prospector, and journalist since the 1920s, published his memoirs in *Plenty of Room and Air* (1975).

George A. Custer (ed. Milo M. Quaife) *My Life on the Plains* (1966)
Autobiography of military service, 1867–1874.

Thomas J. Dimsdale *The Vigilantes of Montana* (1866, rpt. 1953, 1985)
The author was a schoolmaster and journalist in Virginia City during the infamous vigilante days. This book, a collection of his newspaper articles, was the first published in Montana.

Ivan Doig *This House of Sky: Landscapes of a Western Mind* (1978)
Autobiographical account of growing up in the Rocky Mountain region. Doig has also published two volumes of a proposed trilogy about a Montana family.

Michael Dorris *A Yellow Raft in Blue Water* (1987)
Three generations of Indian women trace the decline of their culture on reservations.

Kate Dunlap (ed. J. Lyman Tyler) *The Montana Gold Rush Diary of Kate Dunlap* (1969)

Federal Writers' Project *Copper Camp: Stories of the World's Greatest Mining Town, Butte, Montana* (1943)

Leslie Fiedler "The Montana Face," "Montana P.S.," "Montana P.P.S." in *The Collected Essays of Leslie Fiedler* (1971)
Essays on Montana myth and reality by a critic who taught at the University of Montana.

Andrew Garcia (ed. Bennett H. Stein) *Tough Trip through Paradise* (1976)
Garcia lived among the Nez Percé and Flathead Indians before their enforced settlement in reservations. His memoirs were discovered in 1943.

Hamlin Garland *General Custer's Last Fight As Seen by Two Moon* (1898). Reprinted in W. Maquin and C. Van Doren (eds.) *Great Documents in American Indian History* (1973)
Narrative of a chief who was present at Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876.

George Bird Grinnell *Blackfoot Lodge Tales* (1962)
Grinnell (1849–1938) was an anthropologist and historian who first visited Montana in 1870, and accompanied Custer's expedition to the Black Hills.

Alfred B. Guthrie *The Big Sky* (1947)
Classic Montana novel about a boy who runs away from home to join the Blackfoot in the Teton Mountains in the 1820s. Guthrie, who grew up in Choteau, published an autobiography, *The Blue Hen's Chick* (1965), and four other novels about Western life.

W. W. Haines *The Winter War* (1961)
Historical novel depicting the pursuit of the Sioux and Cheyenne after the Battle of Little Bighorn.

Dashiel Hammett *Red Harvest* (1929)
Hammett's first detective novel is based on his experiences as a Pinkerton detective in Butte, 1920–1921. The town is thinly disguised as "Poisonville."

Joseph K. Howard *Montana Margins: A State Anthology* (1946)
Anthology of writing about the state. Howard also collected non-fiction essays about the state in *Montana: High, Wide, and Handsome.*

Laton A. Huffman "Last Busting at Bow-Gun," in Michael Kennedy (ed.) *Cowboys and Cattlemen* (1964)
Tale of stockraising by one of the state's first photographers.

Chet Huntley *The Generous Years: Remembrances of a Frontier Boyhood* (1968)
Memoir of frontier life in the early years of the twentieth century.

Dorothy M. Johnson *When You and I Were Young, Whitefish* (1982)
Humorous autobiography of growing up in a small town in the 1920s.

Michael Kennedy (ed.) *The Assiniboines* (1961)
Collection of Native American stories and myths including material collected by James L. Long during the 1940s.

William Kittredge and Annick Smith (eds.) *The Last Best Place: A Montana Anthology* (1989)
Anthology of state literature comprising Native American myths, explorers' journals, accounts by pioneers, early settlers, and miners, and a selection of contemporary fiction and poetry.

Frank B. Linderman *Plenty-Coups, Chief of the Crows* (1930, rpt. 1962)
Transcriptions of the reminiscences of the great warrior chief (1848–1932). Linderman also wrote a memoir of his eventful life, *Montana Adventure: The Recollections of Frank B. Linderman* (1968).

Philip S. Long *Dreams, Dust and Depression* (1972)
Narrative of ranch life during the Depression.

Robert H. Lowie and Luella C. Lowie (trans. and ed.) *Crow Texts* (1960)
Legends and tales of the Crow tribe collected by a pioneer anthropologist and his wife.

Norman Maclean *A River Runs through It and Other Stories* (1976)
Autobiographical narrative of growing up in rural Montana that centers on troutfishing in the Blackfoot River.

Alice Marriott and Carol K. Rachlin *Plains Indian Mythology* (1975)
Collection containing myths and stories of the Montana Cheyenne.

Thomas McGuane *Nobody's Angel* (1982)
Novel about a veteran and drifter who returns to care for his family's ranch.

D'Arcy McNickle *The Surrounded* (1936); *Wind from an Enemy Sky* (1978)
Novels about reservation life in western Montana.

James Miller (ed. Andrew Rolle) *The Road to Virginia City: The Diary of James Knox Polk Miller* (1989)
The adventures of a nineteen-year-old orphan who went west to seek his fortune in 1864.

Clyde Murphy *Glittering Hill* (1944)
Novel set in the Irish mining community of Butte during the prospecting boom.

Elliot Paul *A Ghost Town on the Yellowstone* (1948)
Autobiography describing surveying work in the town of Trembles, 1907–1908.

Mary Ronan (ed. Margaret Ronan) *Frontier Woman: The Story of Mary Ronan* (1973)
Reminiscences of a woman who grew up in Virginia City in the 1860s, married an Indian agent and lived on the Flathead Reservation.

Charles M. Russell *Trails Plowed Under* (1937)
Tales of a cowboy and artist who used the persona of Rawhide Rawlins. More tales by Russell were edited by H. G. Merriam as *Recollections of Charley Russell* (1963).

Osborne Russell *Journal of a Trapper* (1921)
Memoirs of a mountain man who trapped in the Yellowstone region in the 1830s.

James Willard Schultz *Blackfeet and Buffalo: Memories of Life among the Indians* (1962, rpt. 1973)
The author came to Montana in 1877, married a Blackfoot woman and became a member of the tribe. Eugene L. Silliman edited a collection of Schultz's stories, *Many Strange Characters: Montana Frontier Tales* (1982), and Warren L. Hanna gathered his fiction of the years 1880–1894 in *Recently Discovered Tales of Life among the Indians* (1988).

Milton Shawtraw *Thrashin' Time: Memories of a Montana Boyhood* (1970)
Memoir of ranch life in the early twentieth century.

Eugene L. Silliman (ed.) *We Seized Our Rifles: Recollections of the Montana Frontier* (1982)

Wallace Stegner *Wolf Willow: A History, a Story, and a Memory of the Last Plains Frontier* (1962)
Memoir of the author's youth on the Montana/Saskatchewan boundary.

Robert Lewis Taylor *A Roaring in the Wind* (1978)
Historical novel about an easterner's adventures in mid-nineteenth-century Montana.

John Charles Van Dyke *The Mountain* (1916)
Naturalist's account of a journey on horseback across the plains of Montana.

James Welch *Winter in the Blood* (1974); *The Death of Jim Loney* (1979); *Fools Crow* (1986)
Novels about Blackfoot reservation life by a Native American writer.

Clarence Woodcock (ed.) *Stories from Our Elders* (1979)
Legends of Montana Native Americans.

Paul E. Young (ed. Nellie Snyder) *Back Trail of an Old Cowboy* (1983)
Memories of an eastern Montana cowboy, transcribed when he was 91 years old.

GUIDES TO RESOURCES

Brown, Margery and Virginia Griffing *Montana: A Student's Guide to Localized History* (1971)

Federal Writers' Project *Montana: Land of Nakoda* (1942)

Hatcher, Karen A. and Katherine Schaefer *Montana Authors: A Bio-Bibliography* (1985)

MacDonald, Marie P. (Montana State Library Association) *Montana in Print* (1972)

Montana Department of Planning and Economic Development *Montana Data Book* (1970)

Montana Historical Society *Not in Precious Metals Alone: A Manuscript History of Montana* (1976)

Montana Oral History Associations *Directory of Montana Oral History Resources* (1985)

Parpart, Paulette K. and Donald E. Spritzer (Montana Library Association) *The Montana Historical and Genealogical Data Index* (1986)

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Billings

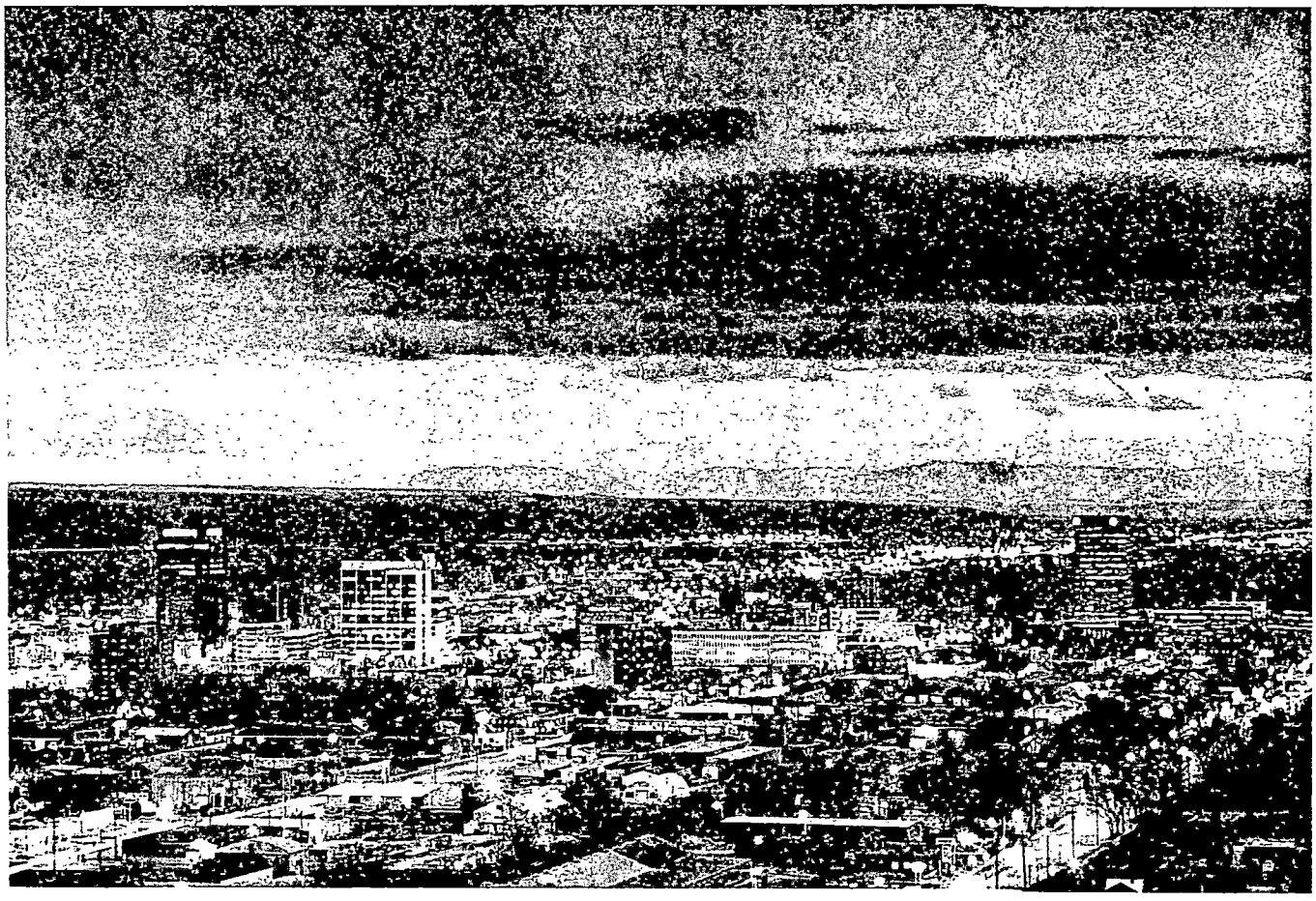


Photo by David Scott Smith © 1988

The City in Brief

Founded: 1882 (incorporated 1885)

Head Official: Mayor James Van Ardsdale (since 1988)

City Population
- **1970:** 61,581
- **1980:** 66,798
- **1986 estimate:** 80,310
- **Percent change, 1970–1980:** 8.5%
- **U.S. rank in 1980:** 294th
- **U.S. rank in 1986:** 251st

Metropolitan Area Population
- **1970:** 87,367
- **1980:** 108,035
- **1985 estimate:** 118,741
- **Average annual percent change, 1970–1980:** 23.7%
- **U.S. rank in 1980:** Not available
- **U.S. rank in 1985:** 225th

Area: 20.3 square miles
Elevation: 3,126 feet above sea level
Average Annual Temperature: 46.6° F
Average Annual Precipitation: 15.09 inches

Major Economic Sectors: Agriculture, coal, oil, natural gas, tourism
Unemployment Rate: 7.0% (1987)
Per Capita Income: $11,002 (1985 estimate)
1988 ACCRA Average House Price: Not available
1988 ACCRA Cost of Living Index: Not available (U.S. average = 100.0)

Crime Rate per 100,000 Population: 6,364.1 (1987)

Major Colleges and Universities: Eastern Montana College, Rocky Mountain College

Daily Newspaper: *Billings Gazette*

Introduction

Billings is the largest city in Montana and the commercial, cultural, and industrial center of a large region of the northern Rocky Mountains. Known as the "Magic City," Billings has grown phenomenally since its founding in 1882, doubling in size every thirty years. The city is also the processing and distribution hub for a rich agricultural area. Many scenic attractions such as Yellowstone National Park are nearby, and the wide variety of available recreation activities make the Billings area a popular vacation spot.

Geography and Climate

Billings is located in southern Montana in the fertile Yellowstone River valley, with mountains on three sides. The Yellowstone River flows along the eastern boundary of the city. The mountains shelter the city from the most severe winter weather, but blizzard conditions are not uncommon in the spring and fall. Moist air from the Pacific Ocean, called "Chinook winds," often brings surprisingly warm weather in the winter and cooler temperatures in the summer. Spring features the most unpredictable weather, and summers are typically dry with cool nights.

Area: 20.3 square miles

Elevation: 3,126 feet above sea level

Average Temperatures: January, 20.9° F; August, 70.3° F; annual average, 46.6° F

Average Annual Precipitation: 15.09 inches

History

For thousands of years before the coming of European settlers, the site of present-day Billings was hunted by migratory peoples. Traces of their camps and elaborate cave drawings have been discovered and preserved at numerous sites in the region. By the time of America's westward expansion, the predominant tribes in area included the Crow, Sioux, and Cheyenne Indians.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1806 passed within thirty miles of the present site of Billings; William Clark climbed Pompey's Pillar, a two hundred-foot-high natural rock formation, and named it after the son of one of his guides. Although many Europeans explored the area, fierce resistance from the Indians prevented any settlement. This led to the so-called "Sioux War," one of the more intensive struggles between the U.S. Army and the native people. The infamous Battle of the Little Big Horn, where a large group of Sioux and Cheyenne warriors killed General George Custer and his entire army, took place sixty-five miles to the southeast of the future site of Billings.

Billings was founded in 1882 by the Northern Pacific Railroad as a rail head for the company's western line and named for the president of the railroad, Frederick Billings. Over the next six months more than two thousand people settled in the town, which was incorporated as a city in 1885. The wide open prairie lands were ideal for cattle grazing, and a number of large ranches grew up around the town. During the early twentieth century, families of settlers known as "homesteaders" arrived in the area, taking advantage of the offer of free land. Typically, a family and all its possessions would arrive in one freight car and receive a forty-acre plot of land. Conditions were difficult, but many families struggled through their first years and eventually developed successful farms.

Irrigation had been introduced in the Yellowstone Valley in 1879. Sugar beet growing was thus made possible, and a sugar refinery was built in 1906. A succession of laborers were brought in to work the fields—first Japanese, then Russian-German, and finally Mexican. The Russian-German workers were unusually industrious; soon they bought their own land at the Huntley Irrigation project outside Billings, where they constituted a third of the population by 1940.

Billings grew steadily during the 1900s, spurred on by the development of vast natural resources such as minerals, coal, natural gas, and oil. At one time Billings was the largest inland wool shipping point in the United States. In 1933 pulp-drying equipment was installed at the sugar refinery; a thriving livestock industry developed around animals fed on beet pulp. By 1938 more than six hundred thousand acres of land around Billings was irrigated.

The city has become the commercial, health care, and cultural capital of the "Midland Empire," an area that includes eastern Montana, the western Dakotas, and Northern Wyoming. It is also an important refining and shipping center for agricultural and energy products.

Population Profile

Metropolitan Area Residents
1970: 87,367
1980: 108,035
1986 estimate: 120,100
Average annual percent change, 1970-1980: 2.1%
U.S. rank in 1980: Not available
U.S. rank in 1985: 225th

City Residents
1970: 61,581
1980: 66,798
1986 estimate: 80,310
Percent change, 1970-1980: 8.5%
U.S. rank in 1980: 294th
U.S. rank in 1986: 251st

Density: 3,291 people per square mile (1980)

Racial and ethnic characteristics (1980)
White: 95.41%
Black: 0.30% (U.S. rank: Not available)
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut: 2.38%
Asian and Pacific Islander: 0.45%
Spanish origin (may be of any race): 3.23%
(U.S. rank: Not available)

Percent of residents born in state: 52.4% (1980)

Males per 100 females: 92.6 (1980)

Age characteristics (1980)
Percent of population under 5 years old: 7.3%
Percent 5-17 years old: 18.9%
Percent 65 years and older: 10.8%
Median age: 29.4 years

Births (1980)
Total number: 1,213 (13.5% of which were to mothers under 20 years old)
Rate per 1,000 population: 18.2

Deaths (1979)
Total number: 529
Rate per 1,000 population: 7.9

Money income (1979)
Per capita income: $7,947 (U.S. rank: Not available)
1985 estimate: $11,002
Median household income: $16,585 (U.S. rank: 458th)
Percent of households with income of. . .
less than $10,000: 29.8%
$10,000 to $19,000: 29.3%
$20,000 to $29,000: 22.6%
$30,000 to $39,000: 10.0%
$40,000 to $49,000: 3.9%
$50,000 and over: 4.4%
Percent of families below poverty level: 7.3% (26.8% of which were headed by a female householder with no husband present)

Crimes per 100,000 population: 6,364.1 (1987)

Municipal Government

Billings has a mayor-council form of government with ten council members, each elected to a four-year term, and a city manager hired by the council. The mayor is elected to a two-year term. Billings is also the seat of Yellowstone County.

Head Official: Mayor James Van Arsdale (since January, 1988; current term expires December, 1989)

Total Number of City Employees: 851 (1988)

Economy

Major Industries and Commercial Activity

Agriculture has been one of the leading economic forces in Billings since its founding, and it continues to play a major role today. The Yellowstone Valley and the northern Great Plains are some of the nation's most fertile areas, due to extensive irrigation. The city is the transportation, processing, and packaging center for this large, productive area. The main agricultural products include sugar beets, grain, and livestock such as cattle and sheep.

The energy industry is also an important part of the economic picture in Billings. The mountains around the city and throughout eastern Montana are a rich source of coal, oil, and natural gas. A number of refineries and

purification plants are located in the Billings area to process the raw materials into usable energy resources.

Billings is the retail and wholesale trade center for a vast area of land in the northern Rocky Mountain states and a primary and secondary market population of almost half a million people, reaching from Denver, Colorado, to Calgary, Alberta, and from Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Seattle, Washington. The city is also the regional center in the fields of medicine and education, along with other service industries.

With two major national parks, Yellowstone and Glacier, close to Billings, the city supports a thriving tourist industry; a combined total of four million people visit the two parks each year and add a sizable amount to the local economy.

Labor Force and Employment Outlook

The Billings-area workforce is educated above the national average. Limited but steady growth is predicted in most major economic categories with energy, services, and medical technology leading the way.

The following is a summary of data regarding the Billings metropolitan area labor force.

Size of labor force: 60,927 (1987)

Number of workers employed in . . .
mining: Not available
construction: Not available
manufacturing: Not available
transportation and public utilities: Not available
wholesale and retail trade: Not available
finance, insurance, and real estate: Not available
services: Not available
government: Not available

Average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing: Not available

Unemployment rate: 7.0% (1987)
Largest Employers: Deaconess Medical Center, Burlington Northern, St. Vincent Hospital and Health Center, City of Billings, Eastern Montana College, Cenex, Mountain Bell, Billings Clinic, Yellowstone County, Ryans, First Interstate Bank

Cost of Living

The following is a summary of data regarding key cost of living factors for the Billings area.

1987 ACCRA inter-city cost of living index: 99.6 (U.S. average = 100.0)

1987 ACCRA average house price: Not available

State income tax rate: Ten tax rates, graduated from 2% on 0-$1400 up to 11% of income $48,100 and above; plus 10% surtax in effect calendar year 1988. State income tax is indexed yearly.

State sales tax rate: None

Local income tax rate: None

Local sales tax rate: None

Property tax rate: 3.86% of true market value

Education and Research

Elementary and Secondary Schools

The Billings School District Number Two is the largest district in the state. It is overseen by an eight-member nonpartisan school board, which appoints the superintendent. A number of private and parochial schools also serve the metropolitan area.

The following is a summary of data regarding Billings public schools as of the 1987-88 school year.

Total enrollment: 15,290

Number of facilities
elementary schools: 23
junior high schools: 4
senior high schools: 3

Student/teacher ratio: 22:1

Teacher salaries
minimum: $17,322
maximum: $35,000

Colleges and Universities

There are two four-year institutions of higher education in Billings. Eastern Montana College is a public, state-supported school with an enrollment of approximately four thousand. The college offers two-year associate and four-year bachelor's degrees in a variety of fields and a master's degree in education. Rocky Mountain College is affiliated with the United Church of Christ, the United Methodist Church, and the United Presbyterian Church.

It offers undergraduate degrees in a variety of disciplines and has an enrollment of about 450 students.

Libraries and Research Centers

The Parmly Billings Library contains 277,466 volumes with special collection in the areas of geneology and Montana history. A number of private, special interest, and research libraries are also located in the city. Research activities at Eastern Montana College in Billings are supported by the Eastern Montana College Foundation.

Health Care

Billings provides the main medical services for a four-state area, with state of the art equipment and highly skilled personnel. Most of the health care facilities are concentrated in a 114-acre medical corridor that encompasses both of the city's major hospitals and nearly two dozen other health-related facilities.

Deaconess Medical Center is a 253-bed regional medical center with general care and specialized services that include a Heart Center, Cancer Services, an intensive care unit, the Kidney Center, a psychiatric center, pulmonary services, and an Emergency and Trauma Center.

A 280-bed facility, the St. Vincent Hospital and Health Center provides general services and a number of specialized services to the community. The hospital contains a Regional Rehabilitation Center, a Helicopter Emergency Lifesaving Program (H.E.L.P.), a Regional Trauma Center, extensive neuroscience facilities, nuclear medicine, and a Women's Pavillion that features birthing rooms, neonatal intensive care, and mammography services.

Other medical facilities in Billings include the Billings Clinic, with a staff of seventy-five physicians, and the Billings Mental Health Center, Rivendell of Billings, and Yellowstone Treatment Center, three psychiatric facilities. Almost three hundred doctors and 105 dentists practice in over forty areas of specialization in the city.

Recreation

Sightseeing

Downtown Billings contains the Billings Historical District, a renovated area that consists of most of the original business district. The Castle Corner is a replica of the Potter Palmer Mansion in Chicago, an interesting structure modeled after English castles. The Black Otter Trail, beginning at the edge of the city, is a winding highway that follows the "rimrocks," natural sandstone cliffs that border the city on the north and east. Boothill Cemetery, burial ground for residents of the frontier town of Colson, and the Range Rider of Yellowstone, a life-sized bronze statue by artist Charles Christadora, are both located along the Black Otter Trail.

A number of national monuments, parks, and recreation areas are located near Billings, most within a two-hour drive. Custer Battlefield National Monument is sixty-five miles southeast of the city, and Pompey's Pillar, a spectacular natural rock formation, is twenty-eight miles east of Billings. Yellowstone National Park and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area are both a few hours drive from the city.

Arts and Culture

The only major performing arts center in the region, the Alberta Bair Theatre for the Performing Arts is the site of most of the cultural activity in Billings. The Fox Committee for the Performing Arts and the Billings Community Concert Association are both responsible for bringing a wide range of cultural events to the city each year, including jazz, opera, ballet, and popular music concerts. The Billings Symphony Orchestra and Chorale performs approximately ten concerts each season, including an annual free concert in the park. Theatre is represented by the Billings Studio Theatre, Actor's Theatre Montana, and the Billings Children's Theatre.

The Western Heritage Center features changing exhibits pertaining to the region's history, and the Yellowstone County Museum contains historical relics and dioramas depicting scenes from Billings' past. The Yellowstone Art Center displays changing exhibits of contemporary and historic art. The center also sponsors lectures and concerts.

Festivals and Holidays

September is a month of celebration in Billings. On Labor Day weekend the Heritage of the Yellowstone Folklife Festival is held at Eastern Montana College.

Western traditions are observed with Indian craft demonstrations, cowboy cooking and games, calf roping, and a concert featuring cowboy music and poetry. Ethnic roots are preserved in the serving of foods of various nationalities, including Native American, Dutch, Norwegian, Yugoslavian, Hispanic, Hutterite, Chinese, Scottish, Laotian, German, and Welsh. On the fourth weekend in September the traditional German harvest festival, Herbstfest, is held in nearby Laurel. German foods, dancing, and music are featured.

Sports for the Spectator

Billings supports two professional sports teams, the Billings Mustangs, a baseball team, and the Montana Magic, a professional hockey franchise. Thoroughbred racing and pari-mutuel betting are offered at Yellowstone Exhibition, and the city features several rodeo events each year.

Sports for the Participant

The mountains near Billings offer a complete range of year-round outdoor activity: skiing, hiking, hunting, fishing, camping, and a wide variety of water recreation. At a number of lakes and reservoirs swimming, boating, sailing, and water skiing can be enjoyed. The City of Billings operates over forty parks that feature swimming pools, tennis courts, athletic fields, jogging and biking paths, and other recreational facilities. There are two public and four private golf courses in the city.

Shopping and Dining

Downtown Billings has over two hundred stores and shops that offer a diverse range of goods and services; there are also more than a dozen other major shopping centers and malls in the area.

Restaurants in Billings feature traditional Western fare as well as exotic ethnic cuisine in settings ranging from casual and inexpensive to elegant and intimate.

Convention Facilities

The primary meeting facility in Billings is Metrapark, a multi-purpose major event center located on the Rimrocks overlooking downtown. Metrapark features a thirty-thousand-square-foot arena in addition to a twenty-thousand-square-foot exhibition hall with ten breakout rooms. Total seating capacity is twelve thousand. The complex also contains an art pavilion, other exhibit areas, and a covered grandstand for outdoor events. Parking for three thousand cars is available.

The Billings Plaza Trade Center downtown is the largest facility in the state to be built in conjunction with a hotel; it contains three large multi-purpose meeting rooms that will accommodate two hundred people and 170 booths. Also located downtown is the Alberta Bair Theater, the largest fully equipped performing arts theatre between Spokane and Grand Forks. The theatre serves as the site of business meetings and conventions, as well as performances, with the lobby accommodating up to five hundred people.

Conference and convention facilities for large and small groups are available in several hotels, motels, and bed-and-breakfast establishments throughout the Billings metropolitan area.

Transportation

Approaching the City

Billings Logan International Airport is only two miles from the downtown district and serves most of eastern Montana and northern Wyoming with approximately forty flights daily from five major airlines.

Billings is at the junction of two interstate highways: I-90, connecting the city with the Pacific Northwest and the southern Rocky Mountain states; and I-94, providing a link with the Midwestern states. U.S. 87, 310, and 212 also meet in Billings.

Billings is served by regional and interstate bus lines.

Traveling in the City

Billings Metropolitan Transit operates seventeen routes within the city. Auto traffic on major throughfares is light compared to most metropolitan areas. The downtown area is laid out in a grid pattern with numbered streets.

Commercial Shipping

Via Billings Logan International Airport a number of carriers provide air freight and express mail service to the city. The Burlington Northern Railroad operates a major switching yard in Billings, and the city is served by twenty-nine motor freight companies.

Communications

Newspapers and Magazines

Billings has one major daily newspaper, the *Billings Gazette.* A number of weekly papers focusing on business, agriculture, and general news are also published in the city. They include *Agri-News, Montana Oil Journal,* and *Western Livestock Reporter. Farm and Ranch Forum* is published monthly and *Montana Land Magazine* is published quarterly in Billings.

Television and Radio

Each of the three local television channels in Billings represent one of the major commercial networks. Six other channels are available from Salt Lake City, Denver, and Canada. A number of cable and satellite services are also offered. Twelve radio stations provide programming in the Billings area.

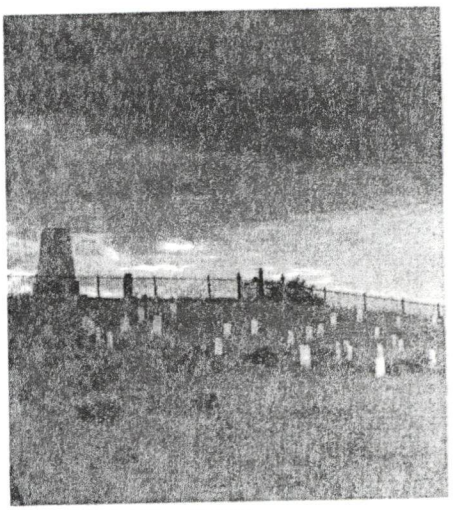
Custer COUNTRY

Custer Country derives its name from the most famous Indian battle in U.S. history. It was here that Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer lost his life in 1876 against an underestimated force of Sioux and Cheyenne warriors. Here, too, are vast cattle ranches, Indian reservations, the fabled Yellowstone and Bighorn rivers and Montana's largest city. Attractions listed below are keyed to the Montana Highway Map. Phone numbers are reached by the 406 area code. For more information about Custer Country, call 665-1671.

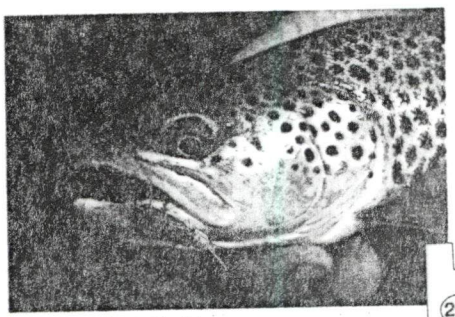
Major Attractions

Custer Battlefield National Monument. 15 miles S of Hardin on I-90. Memorializes one of the last armed efforts of Northern Plains Indians to preserve their traditional way of life against the encroachment of white civilization. In June 1876, more than 260 soldiers and attached personnel of the U.S. Army were killed by an overwhelming number of Sioux and Cheyenne warriors. Among the dead was Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer. Battlefield includes visitor center, museum, National Cemetery, memorial site of the 7th Cavalry at Reno-Benteen Battlefield, guided battlefield tours and interpretive programs. Open year-round. 638-2621. (G-9)

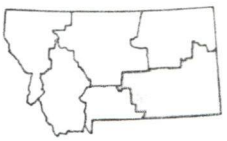
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. 42 miles S of Hardin on Hwy 313. Stunning canyon scenery, boating, lake and stream fishing make this one of Montana's most attractive recreation sites. Bighorn Lake, created by 525-ft.-high Yellowtail Dam, is located within the canyon's spectacular limestone walls. The lake is 71 miles long and provides great walleye fishing. Below the dam, Bighorn River is one of Montana's premier trout streams. Additional canyon attractions are scenic drives, hiking trails, naturalist-guided trips, interpretive programs and campgrounds. Outside the park, year-round accommodations and

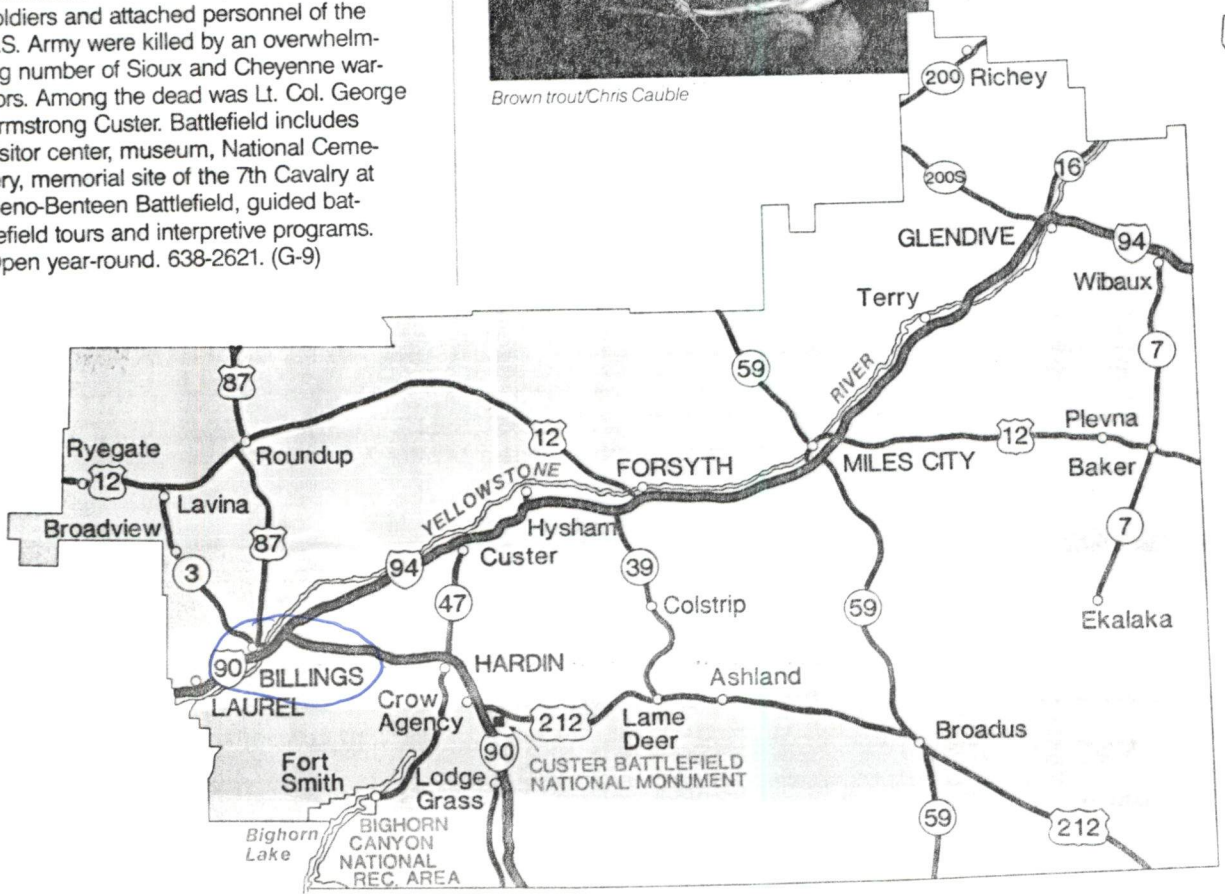


Custer Battlefield/Dan Martinez, Courtesy Custer Battlefield



Brown trout/Chris Cauble





services are available at Fort Smith, Hardin and Lovell. 666-2412. (G-8)
Makoshika State Park. Snyder Ave., Glendive. The Sioux Indians had a name for this place—Makoshika, meaning "bad earth" or "bad land." In addition to unusual scenery, these badlands contain fossil remains of some of the area's earlier inhabitants—the tyrannosaur and triceratops dinosaurs. Also a popular viewing area for turkey vultures. Scenic drives, nature trails, campgrounds, picnic sites, archery and shooting ranges. User fee. 365-8596. (D-12)
Montana Agates. Along the Yellowstone River, which parallels I-94 and MT 16, from Custer to Sidney. The Yellowstone is renowned for the quality and abundance of agates found on its shores. Sometimes called plume or moss agates, Montana agates are famous for the variety of scenic designs sealed permanently in the stone's interior. Inquire locally for guide service or tips on searching out these gems. Petrified wood, colored jaspers and fossils are also common in the area. (F-9 to C-12)
Fishing. As Montana's rivers move east, fishing becomes more varied. Enjoy trout fishing at its best on the Bighorn River below Yellowtail Dam (G-9). The catch ranges from channel catfish, sauger and walleye to the ancient paddlefish on the Lower Yellowstone River (F-9 to C-12). Bighorn Lake is a popular walleye fishery (G-8), the Musselshell is known for its trout and catfish (E-7), and the Tongue River Reservoir boasts excellent bass, crappie, walleye and northern pike fishing (G-10).

Ashland

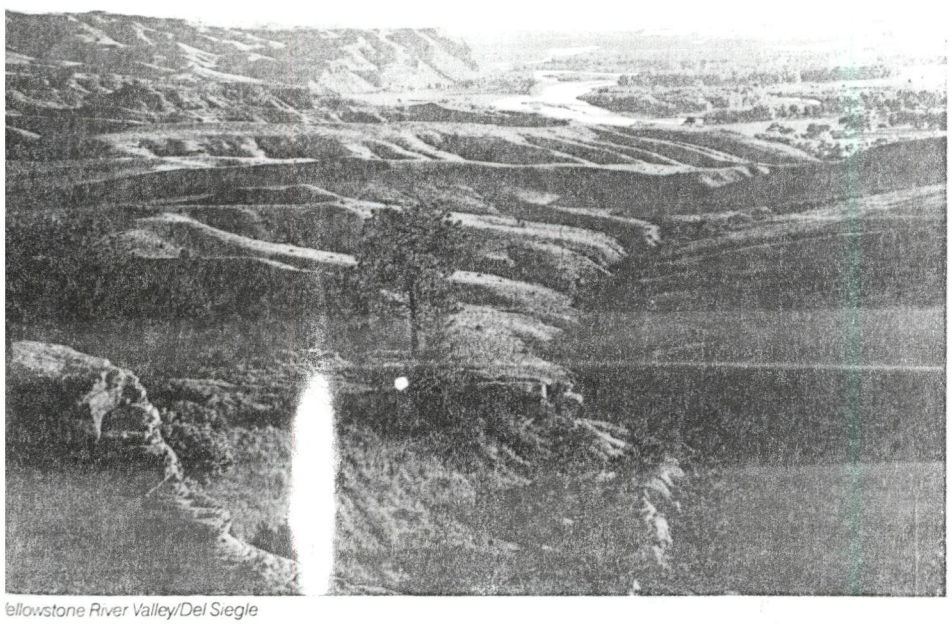
Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. On US 212, between the Crow Reservation and the Tongue River. Home of the "Morning Star" people. Of special interest are the Cheyenne Indian Museum, featuring Indian artifacts and The Little Coyote Gallery, St. Labre Indian School and the Ashland Powwow (early Sept.). Lame Deer, 21 miles W, is headquarters for the tribe and home of the Northern Cheyenne Powwow (July 4th weekend). (G-10)

Baker

Baker Lake. In town. Fishing, boating, swimming, water skiing, picnic areas, softball complex. (E-12)
O'Fallon Museum. Housed in the old jail, the museum has an impressive collection of period clothing and military uniforms. Separate building houses machinery and local memorabilia. (E-12)

Billings

Billings. Montana's largest city, Billings is a regional hub, cultural and entertainment center. Museums, art galleries, theaters, shopping, two colleges, plus easy access to Custer Battlefield, Bighorn National Recreation Area, Yellowstone Park, the Yellowstone River and the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness, make Billings a popular stop for visitors. 245-4111. (F-8)



Yellowstone River Valley/Del Siegle

Shopping in Billings/David Scott Smith, Exclamation Point Adv.

Visitor Center and Cattle Drive Monument. I-90 exit 450. Full information on all area attractions, plus heroic-size bronze sculpture of a cattle drover commemorating the "Drive of '89"—Montana's Centennial Cattle Drive from Roundup to Billings. 245-4111. (F-8)
Alberta Bair Theater. 2801 3rd Ave. N. Largest performing arts center in Montana, designed and equipped for local performers and professional touring companies. Over 100 events annually. For tickets: 256-6052. (F-8)
Yellowstone Art Center. 401 N 27th St. Changing exhibits of regional, national and international art, both contemporary and historical. Tues.-Sun. 256-6804. (F-8)
Western Heritage Center. 2822 Montana Ave. Changing exhibits on Yellowstone Valley history. Tues.-Sun. 256-6809. (F-8)
Peter Yegen Museum. Near Logan International Airport, atop the rimrocks. Old West history, Indian artifacts. Mon.-Fri., Sun. 256-6811. (F-8)
Moss Mansion. 914 Division St. This turn-of-the-century mansion, elegantly restored, provides a glimpse into the life of Preston B. Moss, one of Billings' most prominent early residents. Guided tours, gift shop. Admission. 256-5100. (F-8)
Pictograph Cave State Historic Site. I-90 at Lockwood exit, then 6 miles S on county road. The remains of a prehistoric culture are preserved here. More than 30,000 artifacts from this park have been identified. Rock paintings are visible from a short, paved trail near the cave. Also popular with birders. Picnic sites. User fee. 252-4654. (F-8)
Boothill. Swords Park, atop the rimrocks. The only vestige of the Yellowstone River town of Coulson is its cemetery. Resting place of H.M. Muggins Taylor, army civilian scout who carried the word of Custer's defeat on horseback through 180 miles of hostile Indian territory to Fort Ellis near Bozeman. (F-8)

Black Otter Trail. Scenic drive along rimrocks, beginning at US 10 E of Billings. Includes gravesite of famous frontier scout Yellowstone Kelly. On a clear day, five mountain ranges are visible from the gravesite. 245-4111. (F-8)
Oscar's Dreamland. I-90 exit 446, then S. Frontage Rd. Historic town, plus impressive collection of steam engines, antique vehicles, farm artifacts. May-Oct. Admission. 656-0966. (F-8)

Broadus

Powder River Historical Museum. Main St. Area history, including general store, original county jail, E.B. Ranch chuckwagon, antique cars and pioneer photos. Memorial Day-Labor Day. (G-11)
Mac's Museum. Powder River High School. Over 200,000 seashells, plus minerals and Indian artifacts. 436-2324. (G-11)
Powder River Taxidermy Wildlife Museum. Main St. Unique collection of wildlife mounts, antique and commemorative Winchester guns and local art. 436-2538. (G-11)

Colstrip

Colstrip. 35 miles S of Forsyth on MT 39. "Energy Capital of Montana." Visit Colstrip Visitor Center to learn the history of this coal-mining community, the operation of a coal-fired power plant and the workings of an open-pit coal mine. Tours of the Rosebud open-pit mine. Mon.-Fri. 748-3746. (F-10)


Medicine Rocks State Park/Doug O'Looney


Crow Fair/Larry Mayer (Billings Gazette)

Crow Agency

Crow Indian Reservation. This large reservation surrounds much of the Bighorn Canyon Recreation Area and encompasses Custer Battlefield. One of the nation's best-known Indian powwows, **Crow Fair**, takes place here every August when Crow Agency becomes the "Tipi Capital of the World." Also of interest is **Chief Plenty Coups State Historic Park** on the west side of the reservation near Pryor. This was the home and burial site of Chief Plenty Coups, last chief of the Crow. His log home and store remain as evidence of his efforts to adopt the lifestyle of the white man. Visitor center and interpretive displays explain the Crow culture. User fee. (G-9)

Custer

Agates. See Major Attractions.
Fishing. See Major Attractions.

Decker

Rosebud Battlefield State Historic Park. N of Decker on Secondary 314. Undeveloped site of the 1876 battle between Sioux Indians and General George Crook's infantry. One of U.S. history's largest Indian battles, it set the stage for an Indian victory 8 days later at the Battle of the Little Bighorn, now the site of the Custer Battlefield. 232-4365. (G-10)
Tongue River Reservoir State Recreation Area. 6 miles N on Secondary 314, then 1 mile E on county road. Scenic, 12-mile-long reservoir offers boating, camping, concession and good fishing for trophy walleye, northern pike, bass and crappie. User fee. 232-4365. (G-10)

Ekalaka

Carter County Museum. Main St. Impressive fossil collection includes complete skeleton of an antosaurus or duck-billed dinosaur. Also local artifacts. Tues.-Sun., 1-4. (F-12)
Medicine Rocks State Park. N on MT 7. This was a place of "big medicine," where Indian hunting parties conjured up magical spirits. Wind and water have sculpted soft sandstone into unusual formations. Haven for wildlife. Undeveloped. 232-4365. (F-12)

Forsyth

Agates. See Major Attractions.
Fishing. See Major Attractions.
Pioneer Museum. Area history, artifacts, photos. May-Sept. (E-10)
Rosebud County Courthouse. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this neoclassical, 2-story building is capped with an ornate copper dome. Top floor and courtroom features murals and stained glass. (E-10)

Fort Smith

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. See Major Attractions.
Fishing. See Major Attractions.

Glendive

Makoshika State Park. See Major Attractions.
Agates. See Major Attractions.
Fishing. See Major Attractions. "Paddlefish Capital of the World."
Frontier Gateway Museum. 1 mile E. Inside are fossils, Indian artifacts, farm and business history. Outside are wagons, carriages, a rural school house, log cabin and more. (D-12)

Hardin

Custer Battlefield National Monument. See Major Attractions.
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. See Major Attractions.
Fishing. See Major Attractions.
Big Horn County Historical Museum and Visitor Center. I-90, exit 497. Cultural exhibits, restored buildings, special events, picnic area, gift shop. Open daily, June-Sept.; Tues.-Sat., Oct.-May. 665-1671. (F-9)
Jailhouse Gallery. 812 N Center. Indian culture, crafts, art exhibits, gift shop. 665-3239. Tues.-Sat., noon-5. (F-9)

Hysham

Treasure County Museum. Pioneer history. (E-9)
Isaac Homestead Wildlife Management Area. Old homestead location offers fishing access, boat launch, wildlife viewing and agate hunting. (E-9)

Laurel

Laurel Early West Museum. 119 W 1st St. Model frontier town, historic photo ex-

Brad Heagland - aide to mayor Kempthorne

DRUG EVENT
Alcohol
BOISE
precedes Craig

Roundtable w/ different organizations
Drug Treatment Center

PAYADA
Parents & Youths Against Drug Abuse
On Board: J. Randolph Ayre
ID GOP chair
Symms
Mrs. McClure

Mayor's Task Force
police, schools, clergy, business, parents

"Ask George Bush" Town Hall - last since campaign

SKIN

1
You are come off now with a whole skin.
CERVANTES, *Don Quixote*. Pt. i, ch. 5.

It is good sleeping in a whole skin.
JOHN RAY, *English Proverbs*.

Your skins are whole.
SHAKESPEARE, *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. Act iii, sc. 1, l. 111.

2
A fair skin often covers a crooked mind.
W. G. BENHAM, *Proverbs*, p. 720.

3
Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?
Old Testament: Jeremiah, xiii, 23. *See also under* CHANGE.

4
Skin for skin, yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life.
Old Testament: Job, ii, 4.

5
My skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown.
SHAKESPEARE, *I Henry IV*. Act iii, sc. 3, l. 3.

6
His silver skin laced with his golden blood.
SHAKESPEARE, *Macbeth*. Act ii, sc. 3, l. 118.

I'll not shed her blood;
Nor scar that whiter skin of her than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster.
SHAKESPEARE, *Othello*. Act v, sc. 2, l. 3.

SKULL

See also Head

7
Remove yon skull from out the scatter'd heaps:
Is that a temple where a God may dwell?
Why ev'n the worm at last disdains her shatter'd cell!
Look on its broken arch, its ruin'd wall,
Its chambers desolate, and portals foul:
Yes, this was once Ambition's airy hall,
The dome of Thought, the palace of the Soul.
BYRON, *Childe Harold*. Canto ii, st. 5, 6.

8
That skull had a tongue in it, and could sing once. . . . And now my Lady Worm's; chapless, and knocked about the mazzard with a sexton's spade.
SHAKESPEARE, *Hamlet*. Act v, sc. 1, l. 83.

9
Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull
Once of ethereal spirit full!
This narrow cell was Life's retreat;
This place was Thought's mysterious seat!
What beauteous pictures fill'd that spot,
What dreams of pleasure, long forgot!
Nor Love, nor Joy, nor Hope, nor Fear,
Has left one trace, one record here.
ANNA JANE VARDILL, *Lines to a Skull*. (Published in *European Magazine*, Nov., 1816, with signature V.) Claimed by J. D. Gordman, Robert Philip, and others.

SKY

10
Oh "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue!"
As some one somewhere sings about the sky.
BYRON, *Don Juan*. Canto iv, st. 110.

Blue, darkly, deeply, beautifully blue,
In all its rich variety of shades,
Suffused with glowing gold.
SOUTHEY, *Madoc in Wales*. Pt. i, canto v, l. 102. Referring to dolphins, not to the sky, as Byron supposed.

11
And they were canopied by the blue sky,
So cloudless, clear, and purely beautiful
That God alone was to be seen in heaven.
BYRON, *The Dream*. St. 4.

Naught is seen in the vault on high
But the moon, and the stars, and the cloudless sky.
JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE, *Culprit Fay*. St. 1.

The very clouds have wept and died
And only God is in the sky.
JOAQUIN MILLER, *The Ship in the Desert*.

12
Just take a trifling handful, O philosopher!
Of magic matter: give it a slight toss over
The ambient ether—and I don't see why
You shouldn't make a sky.
MORTIMER COLLINS, *Sky-Making: To Professor Tyndall*.

13
The mountain at a given distance
In amber lies;
Approached, the amber flits a little,—
And that's the skies!
EMILY DICKINSON, *Poems*. Pt. i, No. 45.

14
Under the cold sky. (Sub Jove frigido.)
HORACE, *Odes*. Bk. i, ode 1, l. 25.

15
The sky
is that beautiful old parchment
in which the sun and the moon
keep their diary.
ALFRED KREYMBORG, *Old Manuscript*.

16
And that inverted Bowl they call the Sky,
Whereunder crawling coop'd we live and die,
Lift not your hands to *It* for help—for it
As impotently moves as you or I.
OMAR KHAYYÁM, *Rubáiyát*. St. 72. (Fitzgerald, tr.)

17
Phaëton, if he were alive, would shun the sky. (Vitaret cœlum Phaëton, si viverat.)
OVID, *Tristia*. Bk. i, eleg. 1, l. 79.

18
The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handywork.
Old Testament: Psalms, xix, 1.

19
The wrathful skies

Gallow the very wanderers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves.
SHAKESPEARE, *King Lear*. Act iii, sc. 2, l. 43.

1
What if the sky fell? (Quid si nunc cælum ruat?)
TERENCE, *Heauton Timorumenos*, l. 719. (Act iv, sc. 3.) Quoted as a proverb.

If the sky fall, we shall catch larks. (Si les nues tomboyent esperoyt prendre les alouettes.)
RABELAIS, *Works*. Bk. i, ch. 11.

If the sky falls, the pots will be broken. (Si el cielo se cae, quebrarse han las ollas.)
The Spanish form of the proverb.

2
Sometimes gentle, sometimes capricious, sometimes awful, never the same for two moments together; almost human in its passions, almost spiritual in its tenderness, almost Divine in its infinity.
RUSKIN, *The True and Beautiful: The Sky*.

3
Look you, this brave o'erhanging firmament, this majestical roof fretted with golden fire, why, it appears no other thing to me than a foul and pestilent congregation of vapours.
SHAKESPEARE, *Hamlet*. Act ii, sc. 2, l. 312.

4
Heaven's face doth glow.
SHAKESPEARE, *Hamlet*. Act iii, sc. 4, l. 48.

Heaven's ebon vault,
Studded with stars unutterably bright,
Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls,
Seems like a canopy which Love had spread
To curtain her sleeping world.
SHELLEY, *Queen Mab*. Pt. iv, l. 4.

5
The Lord descended from above
And bow'd the heavens high;
And underneath his feet he cast
The darkness of the sky.
THOMAS STERNHOLD, *A Metrical Version of Psalm civ*. St. 1.

6
Never yet
Had heaven appear'd so blue, nor earth so green.
TENNYSON, *The Holy Grail*, l. 364.

Of evening tinct,
The purple-streaming amethyst is thine.
THOMSON, *The Seasons: Summer*, l. 150.

Green calm below, blue quietness above.
WHITTIER, *The Pennsylvania Pilgrim*. St. 113.

7
Before the pageant of the skies
Nightly his spirit bowed.
L. FRANK TOOKER, *He Bringeth Them unto Their Desired Haven*.

8
It becomes wearisome constantly to watch the arch of heaven. (Tædet cæli convexa tueri.)
VERGIL, *Æneid*. Bk. iv, l. 451.

9
Over all the sky—the sky! far, far out of reach, studded, breaking out, the eternal stars.
WALT WHITMAN, *Bivouac on a Mountain Side*.

10
I never saw a man who looked
With such a wistful eye
Upon that little tent of blue
Which prisoners call the sky,
And at every drifting cloud that went
With sails of silver by.
OSCAR WILDE, *Ballad of Reading Gaol*. Pt. i, st. 3.

11
The soft blue sky did never melt
Into his heart; he never felt
The witchery of the soft blue sky!
WORDSWORTH, *Peter Bell*. Pt. i, st. 15.

SKYLARK, see Lark

SLANDER

See also Calumny, Rumor, Scandal

I—Slander: Definitions

12
Slander, dog's eloquence. (Canina eloquentia.)
APPIUS CLAUDIUS. (QUINTILIAN, *De Institutione Oratoria*. Bk. xii, ch. 9, sec. 9.)

Squint-eyed Slander plies th' unhallow'd tongue.
JAMES BEATTIE, *The Judgment of Paris*. St. 109.

13
Slander is a shipwreck by a dry tempest.
GEORGE HERBERT, *Jacula Prudentum*.

14
Slander is a most serious evil; it implies two who do wrong, and one who is doubly wronged.
ARTABANUS. (HERODOTUS, *History*. Bk. vii, 10.)

Slander slays three persons: the speaker, the spoken to, and the spoken of.
Babylonian Talmud: Arachin, p. 15b.

A Slander counts by Threes its victims, who
Are Speaker, Spoken Of, and Spoken To.
ARTHUR GUITERMAN, *A Poet's Proverbs*, p. 39.

An evil-speaker differs from an evil-doer only in opportunity. (Maledicus a malefico non distat nisi occasione.
QUINTILIAN, *De Institutione Oratoria*. Bk. xii, ch. 9, sec. 9.

Tale-bearers are just as bad as the tale-makers.
SHERIDAN, *The School for Scandal*. Act i, sc. 1.

The partaker is as bad as the thief.
SWIFT, of William III's motto, "Recipit non rapuit."

15
Slander, that worst of poisons, ever finds
An easy entrance to ignoble minds.
JOHN HERVEY, *Paraphrase of Juvenal*.

16
Defamation is becoming a necessity of life; insomuch that a dish of tea in the morning or evening cannot be digested without this stimulant.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Writings*. Vol. xi, p. 224.

KOLSTAD CONTACTS

LEO ELLINGSON 406 - 442-5890

Campaign Mgr.

a true society, anterior to every state or nation, with rights and duties of its own, wholly independent of the commonwealth. *Pope Leo XIII*

FAMILY ALBUM

A book of pictures that convinces one that the truth is a terrible thing.

FAMILY TREE

The one tree that invariably produces some nuts.

A tree in which the branches are so uninteresting that they are forced to brag about the roots.

FANATICISM

Consists in redoubling your effort when you have forgotten your aim. *George Santayana*

The child of false zeal and of superstition, the father of intolerance and of persecution. *J. W. Fletcher*

Fanaticism is always the child of persecution. *Napoleon Bonaparte*

FANCY

Fancy is a willful, imagination a spontaneous act; fancy, a play as with dolls and puppets which we choose to call men and women; imagination, a perception and affirming of a real relation between a thought and some material fact. Fancy amuses; imagination expands and exalts us. *Ralph Waldo Emerson*

FANTASY

Weak serious drama filtered through a poetic imagination into beauty. *George Jean Nathan*

FARCE

Comedy in its cups. *George Jean Nathan*

FARM

A neglected body of land surrounded by national prosperity.

An old word formerly used to describe what is now "a magnificent tract for subdivision."

FARMER

A person who visits the city occasionally to see where his sons and his profits went.

A man who can make money if he can sell his farm to a golf club.

A man who moves to the city in order to solve his problems.

A person who gets up at 5 A.M. and hurries through his work so he can read a farm paper about how to make money by farming more intensively.

A man who believes in the eight-hour day, eight hours in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon. *Worcester Gazette*

A man who is outstanding in his field.

Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God; if He ever had a chosen people, whose breasts He has made His peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. *Thomas Jefferson*

FARMER (GENTLEMAN)

A farmer who has more hay in the bank than in the barn.

FARMING

An occupation that "looks nice—from a car window." *Kin Hubbard*

A senseless pursuit, a mere laboring in a circle. You sow that you may reap, and then you reap that you may sow. Nothing ever comes of it. *Johannes Stobaeus*

FASHION

Gentility running away from vulgarity, and afraid of being overtaken. *William Hazlitt*

The means whereby "the fantastic becomes for a moment universal." *Oscar Wilde*

A despot whom the wise ridicule and obey. *Ambrose Bierce*

A form of ugliness so intolerable that we have to alter it every six months. *Oscar Wilde*

Fashion is what one wears oneself. What is unfashionable is what other people wear. *Oscar Wilde*

The tax which the industry of the poor levies on the vanity of the rich. *Nicholas Chamfort*

That which "wears out more apparel than the man." *Shakespeare*

A barricade behind which men hide their nothingness. *Elbert Hubbard* (*The Roycroft Dictionary*)

The most powerful of all tyrants.

The attempt to realize art in living forms and social intercourse. *Oliver Wendell Holmes*

FASTIDIOUSNESS

The ability to resist a temptation in the hope that a better one will come along. *John A. Lincoln*

Only another form of egotism. *James Russell Lowell*

FASTING

Fasting is a medicine. *St. John Chrysostom*

FAT MAN

A jolly fellow everybody loves, unless he sits down with you in a bus.

with Mr. Vassiliou
each meeting, Mr.
s to follow the pro-
he U.N. Secretary
ıe negotiating table
hout preconditions.
two communities a
nce-building meas-
bicommunal coop-
education, health,
development. He
ɔjects be managed
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t a breach of the
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of December, the
nt letters to Presi-
enktash proposing
90. It is our expec-
attend the meet-
y General in New

George Bush

e sent to Thomas
ɔuse of Represent-
, chairman of the
Committee.

Remarks at a Republican Party Fundraising Dinner in Los Angeles, California

February 6, 1990

Thank you, Frank, and Governor Deukmejian. Duke, always a pleasure to see you. To the California State delegation, many of whom are here, thank you for coming. And it's great to see our party Chairman Lee Atwater with us tonight. He's doing an outstanding job. He plays that rhythm and blues—I'd rather hear Vicky Carr sing, but nevertheless. [*Laughter*] And thank you for the beautiful rendition of the Star-Spangled Banner. Johnny, the honorary mayor of Hollywood. And all of you who are supporting this marvelous effort for our party, headed by Frank Visco—and, Frank, thank you for the introduction. I see that we have a lot of celebrities here tonight. Bob Hope, thank you, sir, for your remarks. When I first saw this star-studded audience, I thought I'd wandered into a Lakers' game. [*Laughter*] I don't think there have been so many celebrities in one place since they used to be there at Dodgers Stadium—at Tommy Lasorda's office before they allowed the visitors—kicked the visitors out of there.

And, of course, Arnold Schwarzenegger is here. He was up visiting Barbara and me the other day at Camp David. I call him, "Conan the Republican." And he has taken on big job for us as Chairman of this Fitness Council, and it's very, very important—he's taking it seriously. We saw his beautiful new daughter up there at Camp David—I bent over to kiss her and she tried to bench-press me. [*Laughter*] Where is he? Oh, right. Sorry about that. [*Laughter*] That's when I realized that any kid who has her own set of free weights doesn't need a teddy bear. [*Laughter*]

Now, there's one more person I'd like to mention tonight, even though he's not here—a friend of everybody in this room—tonight he's celebrating his 79th birthday, and I would like to simply say, happy birthday, President Reagan, wherever you are, and best wishes from all of us. This is my first trip out here on behalf of the California State party. I want to thank all of you for the victory that you gave us here on election night. I'll never forget the close win here. You have my gratitude—Duke, certainly, Governor, you do—and my appreciation for your hard work and commitment for a job well-done.

But tonight, I want to talk to you about another job: the job of preparing our great country for the future. Last Wednesday, I made my first State of the Union address to the nation. I covered a lot of ground because our country faces diverse challenges that will test every American as we enter this new decade. Around the world, there is, as we've heard here tonight, rapid and welcome change, as people from Panama to Prague strive for democracy. Self-determination is contagious. They even want it in Malibu, I understand. [*Laughter*] But millions of people are leaping over their volleyball nets to free them. [*Laughter*] No, but seriously—[*laughter*]—millions of people are looking to America for the hope and encouragement they need as they seek the same freedom we have here. Freedom of expression, security, and opportunity we enjoy. And America will be there to help. But if America is to continue its traditional leadership role, we've got to be competitive enough to take on the job, and strong and smart enough to do it right. Today—[at this point, the President was interrupted by a demonstrator]—she's pretty tough. [*Laughter and applause*] You know, economic times are reasonably good and we're enjoying the greatest economic expansion in peacetime history. But to maintain the growth that has provided better lives for millions of Americans, we've got to make sure that America becomes even stronger. We've got to invest in our future.

And first, a sound education for our kids must be the first and foremost, and it is. And we have proposed the largest education budget in history. But real improvement in our schools is not simply a matter of spending more. It's a matter of asking more of our students, our teachers, our parents, our schools. And while the Federal Government is going to help meet its national challenge, the States—the "laboratories" of democracy, as Justice Brandeis put it—will do a much better job than we ever can. And that's why we've announced new education goals for our country, developed working with Governor Deukmejian and the other 49 governors. By the year 2000,

every child must start school ready to learn and we've got to increase our high school graduation rate to no less than 90 percent. And we're going to make sure that our schools' diplomas mean something. In critical subjects—at the 4th, 8th and 12th grades—we must assess our students' performance. By the year 2000, U.S. students must be first in the world in math and science skills. And every American adult must be a literate worker and citizen. Every school in America must offer the kind of disciplined environment needed for our kids to learn. And this other goal, every school in America must be drug-free.

Here in California, we've designated Los Angeles as a "high intensity drug trafficking area" to help this great city rid itself of the scourge of drugs. And we've got to get PCP and crack off the streets and out of the schools. And it's time we got more Federal resources into the hands of those on the front lines. If we are to compete internationally, America must be drug-free, well-educated and ready to do the job right.

And there's another investment we must make for the future of this country to keep competitive, and I'm talking about R&D, research and development. California can be proud of its great research institutions. Schools like these will dream the dreams and create the ideas that form the cornerstone of our economic power in the years to come. And that's why our 1991 budget includes a record-high $71 billion proposal for research and development. And with the best young minds of the next generation on our side, America will win the research and development race.

Education, a drug-free workplace, and research and development are part of the mix for economic competitiveness. But there's one more important ingredient—and many here know this—savings and investment. And together, they create jobs and promote opportunity for all Americans. And so we've proposed the Savings and Economic Growth Act, which includes our family savings account proposal and provisions to allow first-time home buyers to make an early withdrawal from those IRA's without penalty. And it does one more thing; it proposes a cut in the rate in the capital gains tax. Last year, a majority in both Houses of Congress showed their support for this capital gains tax cut. And this year, with your help, we'll pass that tax cut to give our competitors a run for the money and keep the American economy going strong.

But to remain competitive, government must also reflect the new world emerging around us—like the National Training Center base I've just visited in Barstow—that Barbara and I were at today, and later going to the Strategic Air Command base near Omaha. As the nature of the threats to the American security change—and they are changing—so, too, must our response change. Our forces will remain robust, well-trained, highly professional but geared to the new challenges of the '90s. And I believe that we can do that. I'm in a big battle in Congress, and I'd like to have your support to keep reasonable levels of defense. I'm not going to miss an opportunity to cut, but I want to do it prudently, and I want to get something from the other side when we do it.

Finally, one more thought here—kind of competitiveness I'd like to talk to you about. Let me tell you a story about a summer night, 1981, when a group of California Democrats sat in a restaurant in Sacramento with a pencil and a paper, redesigning California's political landscape. They drew what one of them called at the time their "contribution to modern art"—it was their words. Well, we've got a name for it, and we call it gerrymandering. Lines were drawn across communities, towns, even streets into twisted, contorted crazy shapes—without the slightest regard for either the will of the people or the rules of elementary fairness. Since those lines went into effect, there have been 135 general elections for California's congressional seats, and only once has a seat changed party control.

In 1984, in fact, Republican congressional candidates together received more total votes than the Democratic candidates and yet won nine fewer seats. The 1990 Census may, and probably will, give California up to seven new congressional seats—meaning that nearly one out of every eight Congressmen in Washington will represent California. And all existing California congressional district lines will have to be redrawn—this time not with pencils in a restaurant, but by

state-of-the-art advanced computers. The time has come for redistricting reform. And we've got to end the charade of that Phil Burton Democratic gerrymandering that has deprived this State of fair representation.

Look, unlike the Democrats, we don't need gerrymandering because Republicans can win on the issues. You heard Duke say it. In fact, we can put the Democrats out of business—on the issues. Look at what this Governor's Republican administration has accomplished since 1983: the unemployment rate was 11, cut to 5.2 percent; 2.7 million new jobs created in this great State. The list keeps growing: 14 new and expanded prisons open in 1991, education funding more than doubled, drug education now included in every school from grades four to eight. California now has some of the toughest environmental laws in the nation, with thousands of acres of sensitive lands acquired and preserved. And thanks to common-sense policies and strong leadership, California is better off than it ever has been. Let's keep it that way. Let's keep it Republican, and let's elect Pete Wilson next November to be Governor of this great State.

Unfortunately, Pete couldn't join us tonight. He's in Washington—a crucial vote in the Senate on education. I appreciate his work, for he's a proven winner—and the voters know it. And he's a strong environmentalist, a leader of the war on drugs, key member of our team in the United States Senate. And believe me, we'll miss Senator Wilson, but come to think of it, I really like the sound of Governor Pete Wilson. You know Pete will be leading a solid team of candidates for State office to victory, and with him they'll be the ones to keep the taxes low, the environment clean and the economy strong. People say I'm a cautious guy, and I can understand that—well, I really can't understand it. I'm going to go out on a limb tonight and make a prediction: 1990 will be a great year for the Golden State because Pete Wilson will be your next Governor. So my plea, in the tradition of Ronald Reagan and George Deukmejian, let's keep California great and keep it Republican.

Barbara and I are delighted to be with you. Thank you for what you're doing for this party, thank you for what you're doing for the campaign for Governor and the other statewide races. Thank you all, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 8:26 p.m. in the L.A. Ballroom at the Century Plaza Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to Frank Visco, chairman of the California Republican Party, and Tommy Lasorda, manager of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Nomination of Admiral Frank B. Kelso II To Be Chief of Naval Operations

February 7, 1990

The President today announced his intention to nominate Adm. Frank B. Kelso II, USN, to be Chief of Naval Operations. He would succeed Adm. Carlisle A.H. Trost, whose term expires June 30, 1990.

Admiral Kelso is presently serving as commander in chief, United States Atlantic Command and supreme allied commander, Atlantic. Previously he was commander in chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, 1986–1988, and commander, 6th Fleet, 1985–1986. Admiral Kelso graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1956. He was born July 11, 1933, in Fayetteville, TN.

Remarks to the Staff of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in San Francisco, California

February 7, 1990

Thank you, Mr. Nuckolls and Dr. Wood, of course, Secretary Watkins, our Secretary of Energy, in whom I have great confidence and who is my trusted adviser on matters that affect your lives on a day-to-day basis. I'm delighted to be here. And I'm told that my visit represents a milestone, a rare phenomenon: one of the very few presentations without a viewgraph. [*Laughter*]

But before I speak about the programs I've just seen at Livermore Labs, I want to say something about the people here, about

ples of democracy; the vast majority of nations throughout this hemisphere have freely elected governments. For the past century, these nations have been united in a unique international alliance that is known today as the Organization of American States. Pan American Day and Pan American Week celebrate the ideals we share as members of that alliance, as well as our collective commitment to political and economic freedom.

The peoples of the Americas represent the joining of European, African, Asian, and native American cultures. Centuries ago, these diverse cultures blended and emerged stronger. Our common past, our common values, and a desire for hemispheric unity for the sake of future generations motivated our forefathers to establish the Inter-American system one hundred years ago. Today, the Organization of American States is the proud successor to the Pan American Union, which evolved from the International Union of American Republics formed in 1890. Through the years, the Organization has faithfully served member states and their changing needs.

The United States firmly believes in the value of the Inter-American system and in the vision of freedom and representative democracy to which members are committed by the Charter of the Organization of American States. We support efforts to reevaluate and reinvigorate the system so that it can continue to be a formidable opponent of totalitarianism and drug trafficking and an effective instrument for promoting democracy, human rights, economic development, and peace in the region.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Friday, April 14, 1989, as Pan American Day and the week of April 9 through April 15, 1989, as Pan American Week. I urge the Governors of the fifty States, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and officials of other areas under the flag of the United States of America to honor these observances with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

George Bush

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:24 p.m., April 13, 1989*]

Remarks to the Participants of Project Educational Forum in Union, New Jersey

April 13, 1989

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you very much, Secretary Cavazos. Dr. Cavazos is doing an outstanding job as our Secretary of Education, and I'm so pleased he came up here with me today.

I want to pay my respects to your Governor, who has been a great inspiration to me, not just in education but in many other ways. And when I think of the Governors across this State, no one has a greater claim on doing a lot for education than your own Tom Kean. He has been outstanding, and I'm delighted to have him here today.

I want to salute the three Members of Congress who are here today and those who are actively involved. I know some are here who are actively participating in the political process—Democrats and Republicans alike. You have a Governors' race up here, and several of those candidates—here with us. And I want to congratulate them and say to the young people here: I hope when you finish school and then go on and finish your education that you will save time for public service and participating in politics. So, let's welcome those who not only are Members of Congress but others who are so participating right here with us today. [*Applause*]

And of course, I listened carefully to the four superintendents who were selected to represent the point of view of the superintendents. And I can understand why there's a great new hope in the United States today for quality education. They did an outstanding job, and thank you, gentlemen. Thank you very, very much.

You know, you can't help but—when you come here, walking into the building or being here in the room—you can't help but feel that you don't really have to worry about the future of our young people. I see staunch advocates, met with some dedicated professionals and determined students, who know what an education in America can be. And today is about excellence—and I am told that the brightest and best achievers, many of them in the school level, are right here in this room—but it's also about hard work.

And I wanted to mention a little visit we had on the corner with one of Union's own, Gina Marie Sisco. She wrote me a letter. It's a surprise I got the mail. That's the way it's working these days. [*Laughter*] But nevertheless, she said, "I'm a resource room student for math and English, and I have a learning disability. And there are many kids like me," she goes on, "and we all have to work harder than most kids." But she said, "Union is showing you their best in intelligence, but Union also has the best in trying the hardest, like us kids in resource room." So, it's excellence, and it is hard work.

I'm delighted that Barbara Bush is with me today. She got a good, clean bill of health yesterday from Walter Reed Hospital, I might add. But I'm taking another look at our doctor. He told her, "It's okay to kiss your husband, but don't kiss the dogs." [*Laughter*] So, I don't know exactly what that means. [*Laughter*]

No, America can be the very best in education. I know a few skeptics have doubted that. For instance, somebody once asked Mahatma Gandhi what he thought in general about Western civilization, and he said, "I think it would be a good idea." [*Laughter*]

You know, this nation was founded by people who sought out unexplored frontiers. At first, that meant, as you history students know, perilous ocean crossings. And then the West in the United States offered the challenge of vast, new uncharted lands, expanses. And recently, we've found new directions in space exploration and astrophysics, taking us to the farthest reaches of the universe. And we've always taught our children about these frontiers. They're part of the American world view, part of our idea of human progress, part of our picture of ourselves. But we must now draw the attention of a new generation to a larger, almost limitless horizon: the frontier of the mind. Our goal for education must be as ambitious as it's been for the West or for space or for any other American frontier. And we have a new manifest destiny: to develop America's young minds to their fullest, because if we lose the mind and we lose the spirit of even one young person, we will have lost something precious, forever.

Many of our students are among the best in the world, and I'm told many right here in this room fit that description. Let's hear it for yourself. You've got it. [*Applause*] But all aren't so fortunate, and Barbara knows this because of her dedicated work for literacy. Too many still graduate unable to read their own diplomas. Too many don't get the skills they'll need to fill the jobs for the future. And let's not forget, as well, that there's a lot that's right about American education, and we heard from four superintendents that spelled that out loud and clear right here today.

So, how do we build on the good and eliminate the bad? The way to do it is with people like you in this room, through partnerships at the State level, with the National Governor's Association, teachers, administrators, parents, private industry councils, local businesses, and then the students themselves. And by thinking ahead, by working creatively, we can build a culture of high expectations. We can open up the frontier of the mind to every kid who enters a classroom.

And you know, somebody once asked Mae West what she wanted to be remembered for. And she said, "Everything." [*Laughter*] Well, my goal is a little more modest. But I do want to be remembered, as Secretary Cavazos mentioned, as the Education President—someone who used the bully pulpit of the White House, the bully pulpit of the Presidency of the United States, to help you all improve American schools. And my ideas about education are based on four principles—tapping the kind of creativity that's already at work in local communities like this one.

First, our administration will reward excellence through awards to schools that demonstrate significant improvement, re-

wards for good teachers—and God bless our teachers—and a new scholarship program for outstanding math and science students. Our schools have always recognized athletic excellence. And that's great. But it's also good to hear about groups like the Montrose Academic Booster Club and the Presidential Academic Fitness Awards, which reward excellence in scholarship. Some of those winners are with us today.

And second, we want to promote flexibility and choice through magnet schools and by removing some of the overregulation of education. And I listened to those superintendents as they called for regulatory simplification. We seek alternative certification for good people who want to teach, but are now kept out of the classroom by needless regulations. And we're considering more school-based management to give the local control that you heard these superintendents call for. This government will in no way—the Washington administration will in no way try to dictate curriculum. Let's not get too experimental. I worry that somebody is going to produce a new-age Hamlet. [*Laughter*] And the famous oration will start like this: "To be, or what?" [*Laughter*] We don't need to set the curriculum in Washington, DC. It's better done right here.

And third, we want to help those most in need, targeting Federal resources—restricted and limited though they must be in these days of budgetary deficit—targeting those where they can do the most good. And we want to waive some of the regulations for poorer communities, allowing them to pool State and Federal funds in exchange for higher accountability and performance—a kind of performance-driven, partial deregulation of education, if you will. And we'll give you the flexibility, and you show us the results. And I bet they'll be outstanding.

And fourth, we need to promote accountability in education for everyone. And that means teachers. Yes, and we want to work with educators—how to objectively and fairly measure results. But it's much broader than that. The problems our schools face won't be solved by assigning blame or applying a puff of smoke here, some bolt of lightning there. Only a united effort can lead to the kind of education reform that lasts.

And this means that all of us are accountable for the quality of American schools. And that means business leaders, who understand that their ability to compete depends on the quality of the new talent that they help develop and who set up outstanding public-private ventures, like the Sci-Tech Center in Liberty State Park, where students will learn about science and engineering, but in a hands-on way. Accountability also extends to superintendents who can create a clear mandate for improvement and gain support for their priorities. And parents who get involved through programs like "Books and Beyond" in Paramus, where reading at home to the kids has cut time in front of the TV by over 70 percent. Or the "Very Important Parent" award to Jersey City parents who get involved with their kids' local schools.

And there are other unexpected sources of untapped talent that can help improve our schools. In New York City, where thousands of volunteers are helping in hundreds of schools, my wife Barbara met with a group helping Cambodian children learn English. And while she was there, one older lady told Barbara how desperately lonely she had been until she volunteered. And her eyes filled up with tears at the memory. Then her face lit up as she told Barbara, "I have never been lonely a day since." Helping others made this woman's life have so much more meaning.

One need matches another, and a wonderful thing happens: You come up with an answer that money simply cannot buy. And that's one reason we need to rely less on the collective wallet, and more on our collective will. A society that worships money or sees money as a cure for all that ails it is a society in peril. But we're not that kind of people. And we must do more than wish we had more to spend, because the challenge of education reform suggests something much more fundamental than money.

As a nation—this may surprise you—but as a nation, we already spend $330 billion a year on education. And that's more than we spend on national security, on defense. We devote more money per capita to education than any of our most advanced competitors. That includes France and Germany, Great

Britain, the Soviet Union, and Japan. A billion here, a billion there—as Everett Dirksen once said, "It all someday—pretty soon adds up to real money." [*Laughter*]

One lesson I learned in school is that sometimes there's more than one right answer. More spending isn't the only right answer or even the best answer. What we need is a better value for what we spend. And what we need, and what this conference is all about, is a shared determination on the part of every American to get involved with our schools. We must reestablish the value of teaching and learning in this country.

Like every new landscape we've explored in American history, the frontier of the mind will be won by individuals of courage and determination. And you know, frontier stories are full of tales about brave individuals. So, let me just share one little story with you that I heard—a study, if you will, in determination.

This week I heard about a young woman, who'd been poor and on welfare all her life. And she enrolled in a program for pregnant high school girls in Memphis. And things were going fine until the last day of the exams, when she realized that her baby had other plans for her that day. And she wouldn't leave. And she took her last two final exams in the nurse's office. And only then did she let them rush her off to the hospital. And she made B's on the two exams. And she had a boy. And she'll graduate in May. And she's landed a job at a university, with child care, where she's also going to take classes. Now, if the rest of us can summon even a fraction of that kind of courage against the odds, we can make sure that every young American gets a solid education.

Good schools in America are a social responsibility and, yes, in this competitive age we're living in, an economic necessity. And we share the conviction that there is no such thing as an expendable student. We will never accept the notion that vast numbers of illiterate and undereducated Americans can be offset by a well-educated elite. That is not the American way. You know, every young American deserves the best chance. And I'm asking you to join me, in renewed determination, to help this generation—and every generation—develop and triumph in the frontier of the mind.

Thank you for what you are doing, and thank you for what you will do. And God bless you all, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:40 p.m. in the gymnasium of Union High School. In his opening remarks, he referred to Representatives Marge Roukema, Jim Courter, and Matthew J. Rinaldo; and Superintendents James Caulfield, of Union, NJ; Harry Galinsky, of Paramus, NJ; James Wilsford, of Orangeberg, SC; and Edgar Melanson, of White Mountain, NH.

Letter to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate Reporting the Suspension of Burma and the Central African Republics' Beneficiary Developing Country Status

April 13, 1989

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I am writing concerning the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and two current beneficiary countries, Burma and the Central African Republic. The GSP program is authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.

I intend to suspend indefinitely Burma and the Central African Republic from their status as GSP beneficiaries for failure to comply with section 502(b)(7) of that Act concerning internationally recognized worker rights. My decision will take place at least 60 days from the date of this letter.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

We value your cooperation, especially at a time when we are exerting great efforts in order to achieve both economic reform and growth. Our cooperation in various economic fields is essential for achieving our goal of improving our economic performances and enhancing productivity.

In our discussions yesterday, Mr. President, as in our previous meetings in Washington, Cairo, and elsewhere, I have sensed the depth of your sentiments towards the friendship that binds our two countries. We in Egypt share those feelings. We are both nations that attach a great value to friendship and loyalty to our friends. Together, we have an opportunity to make the Middle East a much safer and more stable place, to the benefit of all its people and that of the entire world.

Let me, Mr. President, extend my invitation to you and to Mrs. Bush to visit Egypt when you find it convenient and at a suitable time for you, Mr. President and Mrs. Bush. We share with you a great vision of the future for a better and safer world which is within our grasp. We count on your partnership and on your leadership to sail together to that bright destination.

In conclusion, permit me to ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise in tribute to President and Mrs. Bush, who are leading this great nation in a new era of hope and dynamism, in tribute to all friends present here, and in tribute to each American on this land, and in tribute for the good friendship between the United States of America and Egypt.

***Note:** President Bush spoke at 9:35 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. In his toast, he referred to President Mubarak's wife, Suzanne.*

Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the National Teacher of the Year Award

April 5, 1989

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, Governor, distinguished Members of the Congress. Well, it is my pleasure to welcome so many distinguished guests here to the White House, to honor a teacher who epitomizes excellence in education.

What goes on in the schools is important to me, and I like to get out of the office and talk with the kids whenever the chance presents itself. Last week I was over here in James Madison High in Vienna, Virginia, and had lunch in the cafeteria there. I found the students interested and well-informed, the teachers engaged and energetic, but the pizza—[*laughter*]. Enough said.

But to the business at hand. The 1989 National Teacher of the Year has made the journey to Washington from Bethel High School in Hampton, Virginia, many times before to give her social studies students a firsthand look at how government really works. But in a more important respect, the journey for this year's winner, Mary Bicouvaris, began almost 30 years ago and 5,000 miles away. Mary, or Mrs. Bic, as her students call her—and I will, too—was born in Greece, came to the United States as a college student, and then chose to stay. Ms. Bic was inspiring good citizenship in her students before she herself was an American citizen. And her secret is using the real world as her classroom: getting her students involved in programs like the model U.N. and in political campaigns and bringing people involved in politics in to speak to her students.

And so, now I'd like to ask Barbara to bring Mrs. Bic up here and present this award. Congratulations.

[*At this point, Mrs. Bicouvaris was presented with a crystal apple.*]

And now let me just take this opportunity, with so many distinguished educators, and Governors, Members of Congress present, to lay out a plan for what we on the Federal level can do to improve our nation's schools.

Six years ago this month, this report that all of us remember, "A Nation At Risk," was first published, and America awakened to the crying need for fundamental change in our educational system. We're at a point today where there's an emerging consensus on education reform and an energy of purpose to take up the challenge. The stakes could hardly be higher. Today's first graders will be high school graduates in the year

2000, a generation on the threshold of a new century. And so, we ask ourselves what can we do today to build accountability into our education system to make sure we don't pass the problem kid who need extra help up through the system, out of the schools and then into the society without the skills that they need? What can we do to make sure our children stay in school, graduate, and get that diploma instead of dropping out and falling into a cycle of chronic joblessness?

I had lunch yesterday with Secretary [of Education] Cavazos and talked about some of the problems in the severely disadvantaged areas and some on reservations and others where the dropout rates are simply intolerable. What can we do to make sure America has the additional 400,000 scientists and—the National Science Foundation say that we're going to need by the year 2000? What can we do to guarantee that graduates in the year 2000 have the skills and knowledge to make this nation competitive in the global marketplace? And all of these are good questions. And then there's the one I often hear when education is the issue and budget constraints becloud everything on the horizon. And the question is: Well, what are you going to do about it? A fair question. We're going to take action to make excellence in education not just a rallying cry but a classroom reality. And we can start by rewarding what works. We can help those most in need. We can promote choice and flexibility for parents and school administrators. And we can raise expectations and hold ourselves accountable for the results.

These four simple ideas—rewarding excellence, helping those in need, choice and flexibility, and accountability—are at the heart of the legislation that I'm sending to the Congress today: Educational Excellence Act of 1989. And I want to take a moment to detail this seven-point plan.

First, merit schools—if our aim is excellence in education, we've got to single out excellence and reward it, whether that means raising test scores, lowering that dropout rate, or making progress of another kind. My merit school proposal will provide cash awards to schools with a proven formula for success and serve as a powerful incentive to encourage other schools to follow their lead.

Second, merit awards for our top teachers—I'm asking Congress to fund a President's Award for Excellence in Education, to recognize first-rate teachers in every State and reward them for a job well done.

Third, science scholarships for our best high school seniors—these awards will go to 570 of the best young scientific minds, at least one from every congressional district across the country. National science scholars will receive up to $10,000 a year for 4 years, to be used at the schools of their choice.

Encouraging excellence means more than rewarding successful schools and teachers and students: It means introducing into our educational system elements of flexibility, choice, and competition that will help promote quality education. And that's the idea behind the next two initiatives: magnet schools and alternative certification for teachers.

Magnet schools are an important instrument of choice, a means of promoting healthy competition to attract students and create an incentive for educational innovation. My initiative calls for $100 million a year for each of the next 4 years to help with magnet school start-up or the expansion costs.

Alternative certification is a way to expand the pool of talented teachers and administrators. Not all people who can teach are teachers by training. Whether you're an acclaimed author like Alex Haley or John Updike, who aren't certified to teach the literature courses in which their books are read, or a businessman from Odessa, Texas, anxious to go into the classroom to share what you know, our schools ought to offer that opportunity. And that's why my education package includes $25 million to fund State efforts to encourage more flexible certification systems for teachers and principals.

Above all, our children deserve a chance to learn, especially the least advantaged among us. And the final two initiatives, then, are aimed at securing that change for children in schools plagued by the drug problem and for college-age minority youth.

Drug-free schools—now, this initiative involves funding urban emergency grants to help our hardest hit school districts rid themselves of drugs. The plain fact is: Kids can't succeed in the classroom if there's drug dealing in the corridors. Our aim must be to get the drugs out, get back to basics, and let students and teachers get down to the business in an environment where learning can take place.

And the last and not the least of initiatives is expanded Federal help to these historically black colleges and universities in the form of matching grants to build the endowments at these vital institutions, endowments that are lagging far behind many other schools. Historically black schools have served as an avenue of opportunity for millions of young men and women, and they do deserve Federal help.

Each of these seven initiatives are going to make a difference. Let me just mention quickly three more efforts: one, Head Start program for disadvantaged preschool children; the tax-free college savings bond program to help our low- and middle-income families cope with the costs of sending a child to college; and the reauthorization of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act.

The budget I introduced a couple of months ago calls for a $250 million increase to expand Head Start so that more children from disadvantaged backgrounds enter school ready to learn. I'm pleased to say that the House has moved very swiftly to approve the increase. The college savings bond plan that I called for over a year and a half ago is already on the books, and that's a tribute to the foresight of many of the Members of Congress that are here today. And the legislation we will soon propose for voc-ed, for vocational education, will advance the principles of accountability and flexibility and excellence. Good work was done in the 100th Congress. The 101st can build on that work and advance education reform another step.

These education initiatives don't constitute a cure-all, a quick fix for whatever ails our education system. Real reform, lasting improvement, occurs one step at a time, one student at a time.

And I don't have to tell you about the current Federal budget situation. Money is tight. And we wish that more funds were available to spend on all levels of education. I'm one who recognizes the Federal role and, I think, got it properly in my mind that the States and local governments and private institutions across the country bear the significant responsibility. But the Federal Government has a role. It's important that we measure our success, though, not simply by the resources that we put into the effort but by the kind of students that our schools turn out. For our schools, that's the only test that counts.

I've said before that education is long-term planning at its best. And we'll see the payoff from the work we do in schools today years from now. But there are few tasks that demand more urgent attention than the education of our kids.

Let me share a story with you, a story about two ways to look at the future, told by the French. The master of a house was planning his garden and told his gardener to plant a certain kind of tree. And the gardener objected. And he explained that the tree was slow-growing and would take 100 years to reach its full growth. It's the master's response that I find interesting. "In that case," he said, "there's no time to lose. Plant it this afternoon." [*Laughter*]

And that's why I really do believe that's the way we ought to look at education. As the teachers here today know, the work you do, the seeds you plant, bear fruit across a lifetime. And there's no time to lose in shaping the next generation and no better time to begin than today. And so, we're taking a step forward, and I ask all of you to work with me to advance excellence in education in every possible way.

Secretary Cavazos, why don't you, if you would, sir, bring Senator Kassebaum and Congressman Goodling, and our distinguished Governors up here. And Mrs. Bic, if you'll join us, too. And we will sign this, and then I'll have a chance to say hello.

Note: The President spoke at 11:41 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Governors Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey, Michael N. Castle of Delaware, Rudy Perpich of Minnesota, and Gerald L. Baliles of Virginia. At the close

of his remarks, the President signed the message transmitting his legislative proposal to the Congress.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Educational Excellence Act of 1989

April 5, 1989

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit today for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Educational Excellence Act of 1989," a bill to provide incentives to attain a better-educated America. I believe that greater educational achievement promotes sustained economic growth, enhances the Nation's competitive position in world markets, increases productivity, and leads to higher incomes for everyone. The Nation must invest in its young people, giving them the knowledge, skills, and values to live productive lives. The "Educational Excellence Act of 1989" would move us toward this goal.

The initiatives included in this bill embody four principles central to my Administration's policies on education and essential for further education reform. These principles are:

1) *Recognition of excellence.* Excellence and achievement in education should be recognized and rewarded.

2) *Addressing need.* Federal dollars should be targeted to help those most in need.

3) *Flexibility and choice.* Greater flexibility and choice in education—both for parents in selecting schools for their children and local school systems' choice of teachers and principals—are essential.

4) *Accountability.* I support educational accountability, and toward this end, I am committed to measuring and rewarding progress toward quality education.

This legislation builds on the accomplishments of the last Congress, which enacted into law the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988. That law took significant steps toward improving elementary and secondary education by improving program accountability, reauthorizing the magnet school program and expanding parental choice, providing greater flexibility to local school districts in the implementation of bilingual education programs, enhancing parental involvement in programs for disadvantaged children, and stimulating education innovation and reform. My proposals have distinct differences from current law, but complement in numerous ways the important work of the 100th Congress in pursuing educational excellence.

The Educational Excellence Act of 1989 includes seven specific legislative initiatives aimed at fulfilling these important principles:

(1) The *Presidential Merit Schools* program would reward public and private elementary and secondary schools that have made substantial progress in raising students' educational achievement, creating a safe and drug-free school environment, and reducing the dropout rate. This program would provide a powerful incentive for all schools to improve their educational performance.

(2) A new *Magnet Schools of Excellence* program would support the establishment, expansion, or enhancement of magnet schools, without regard to the presence of desegregation plans in applicant districts. Magnet schools have been highly successful at increasing parental choice and improving educational quality.

(3) The *Alternative Certification of Teachers and Principals* program would assist States interested in broadening the pool of talent from which to recruit teachers and principals. Funds would assist States to develop and implement, or expand and improve, flexible certification systems, so that talented professionals who have demonstrated their subject area competence or leadership qualities in fields outside education might be drawn into education.

(4) *President's Awards for Excellence in Education* would be given to teachers in every State who meet the highest standards of excellence. Each award would be for $5,000.

(5) Drug-Free Schools *Urban Emergency Grants* would provide special assistance to urban school districts that are disproportionately affected by drug trafficking and abuse. These funds would be used for a

comprehensive range of services appropriate to the needs of individual communities.

(6) A *National Science Scholars* program would provide scholarships to high school seniors who have excelled in the sciences and mathematics. These scholarships, of up to $10,000 a year, would recognize recipients' academic achievement and encourage them to continue their education in science, mathematics, and engineering. The President would select recipients after considering recommendations made by Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.

(7) I am proposing to provide additional endowment matching grants for *Historically Black Colleges and Universities*, institutions that occupy a unique position and have a major responsibility in the structure of American higher education.

I urge the Congress to take prompt and favorable action on this legislation. Taken together, these seven initiatives, for which I have proposed adding $422.6 million in the 1990 budget, would help us advance toward the goal of a better-educated Nation.

In addition to these initiatives, I have proposed a budget amendment for $13 million in new funds for experiments and data collection in support of education reform. I am also asking the Congress to fund fully the authorization in the Stewart McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. This includes $2.5 million to fund for the first time the Exemplary Grants program and $2.7 million in additional funding for literacy programs for homeless adults.

George Bush

The White House,
April 5, 1989.

White House Fact Sheet on the Educational Excellence Act of 1989

April 5, 1989

The President outlined today a program for fostering excellence in education. The need for reform is evident:

- America is in an increasingly competitive world, where investment in people, in human capital, is becoming a critical factor in a country's potential for economic growth and prosperity.
- Many of our young people are performing well below their capacity and below the levels of young people in other countries in such important subjects as science and math.
- Outstanding achievement by schools, teachers, and principals too often goes unrecognized and unrewarded.
- Achieving excellence in education requires high expectations, low dropout rates, and safe and drug-free schools.
- Parents lack adequate choice in the education of their children.
- Schools often find that it is difficult to hire capable teachers and administrators, even though many people possess outstanding subject matter knowledge and management skills.
- Projections of the future indicate an increasing shortage of people with advanced training in science and mathematics.
- Our country's historically black colleges and universities struggle to maintain their commitment to educational excellence.

The Educational Excellence Act would authorize several initiatives designed to address these problems.

This legislation builds on the accomplishments of the last Congress, which enacted into law the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988. That law took significant steps toward improving elementary and secondary education by improving program accountability, reauthorizing the magnet school program, and expanding parental choice, providing greater flexibility to local school districts in the implementation of bilingual education programs, enhancing parental involvement in programs for disadvantaged children, and stimulating education innovation and reform. The President's initiative proposes new efforts, but complements in numerous ways the important work of the 100th Congress in pursuing educational excellence.

This legislation is based on four basic principles. These are:

1. *Recognition of Excellence.* Recognizing and rewarding our best schools, teachers,

and students will serve as an incentive for all schools, teachers, and students to improve their performance.

2. *Addressing Need.* This administration believes that Federal dollars should assist those most in need.

3. *Flexibility and Choice.* Greater flexibility and choice in education, both parental choice in selecting schools for their children and local school systems' choice of teachers and principals, are important to providing the means and incentives for achieving educational excellence.

4. *Accountability.* The administration supports objective measurement and reward of progress toward quality education.

The Educational Excellence Act includes seven legislative initiatives aimed at fulfilling these important principles. Highlights of the individual initiatives follow.

PRESIDENTIAL MERIT SCHOOLS

Program

- The Presidential Merit Schools program would provide cash awards to public and private elementary and secondary schools that have made substantial progress in raising student educational achievement, creating a safe and drug-free school environment, and reducing the dropout rate. This program would provide a powerful incentive for all schools to improve the educational achievement of their students.

Funding

- The legislation would authorize $250 million for fiscal year 1990, increasing to $500 million by 1993. These funds would be allocated by formula to the States, with State allocations based on school-aged population and State shares of funding under the Chapter 1 Basic Grants program.
- The amount of each merit award would depend on State-established criteria, including criteria related to the size of the school and the composition of the student body.

Implementation

- Presidential Merit Schools would be selected by the State, assisted by a special State review panel, using State and Federal criteria. These criteria would focus on schools' progress in improving students' educational performance, creating or maintaining a safe and drug-free environment, reducing the dropout rate, and other State-determined factors. States could also give special consideration to schools enrolling substantial numbers or proportions of children from low-income families.
- A school selected as a Presidential Merit School would use its award for any purpose that furthers its educational program, including development or implementation of special educational programs, purchase of computers and other materials and equipment, and bonus payments to teachers and administrators. Private schools would be prohibited from using Presidential Merit Schools funds to provide religious instruction or for other sectarian purposes.
- The bill would also prohibit the reduction of other Federal, State, or local support to a school because of its receipt of a Presidential Merit Schools award.

MAGNET SCHOOLS OF EXCELLENCE

Program

- Currently, the Department of Education makes Magnet Schools Assistance grants to school systems undergoing court-ordered or voluntary desegregation. Because of the success of magnet schools in increasing parental choice and improving educational quality, the bill would create a Magnet Schools of Excellence program to support the establishment, expansion, or enhancement of magnet schools, without regard to the presence of desegregation plans.

Funding

- The bill would authorize $100 million for Magnet Schools of Excellence for fiscal year 1990 and each of the 3 succeeding fiscal years.

Implementation

- Local educational agencies (LEAs), intermediate educational agencies, or

consortia of such agencies would apply directly to the Department for competitive grants. Applications would be selected for funding on the basis of the quality of the proposed project, the likelihood of its successful implementation, and the likelihood of its strengthening the educational program of the district or districts.

- The Department would encourage applications that recognize the potential of educationally disadvantaged children to benefit from magnet school programs and applications to establish, expand, or enhance magnet schools which enhance the diversity of educational offerings to students.
- No magnet school could be supported under the program for more than 2 years or if the award would result in segregation or impede the process of desegregation.

ALTERNATIVE CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS AND PRINCIPALS

Program

- The bill would provide assistance to States interested in expanding the pool of talent from which to draw teachers and principals. Funds would support such activities as training, program development, and evaluation. The bill would provide incentives for States to develop, expand, or improve flexible certification systems designed to draw into education talented professionals with demonstrated subject-area competence or leadership qualities.

Funding

- The legislation would authorize $25 million for fiscal year 1990 only, for one-time grants to the States. States would apply for the amount of funds they need or an amount that is proportional to their school-aged population, whichever is less; excess funds would be reallocated on the basis of demonstrated need.

Implementation

- Grants could support the design, development, implementation, testing, and evaluation of strategies for the alternative certification of teachers and principals, as well as training and recruitment activities.
- States would be required to consult with teachers, principals, parents, and others in developing their applications. Subgrants to school districts, intermediate educational agencies, colleges and universities, and consortia of these agencies would be authorized.

PRESIDENT'S AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

Program

- The success of American education depends heavily on the Nation's teachers. Because teachers who meet the highest standards of excellence deserve public recognition, respect, and appropriate financial rewards, our bill includes authorization for a new program of Presidential awards for excellent public and private school teachers. The amount of each Presidential award would be $5,000. Teachers receiving awards would be permitted to use their awards for any purpose.

Funding

- The bill would authorize $7.6 million for each of the fiscal years 1990 through 1993. Funds would be allocated to the States on the basis of the number of full-time equivalent public school teachers in each State.

Implementation

- In each State, winners of Presidential awards would be selected by a statewide panel, selected by the Governor, from nominations made by local educational agencies, public and private schools, parents, teachers, teacher associations, associations of parents and teachers, private businesses, business groups, and student groups. In making selections, the panel would use selection criteria developed by the State, subject to approval by the Secretary.
- Each State would be permitted to use up to 5 percent of its allocation for administrative expenses, including the cost of convening the statewide panel.

NATIONAL SCIENCE SCHOLARS

Program

- The National Science Scholars program would encourage achievement in the sciences by providing scholarships to graduating high school students who have excelled in the sciences and mathematics and engineering. The scholarships would recognize the academic achievement of these students and would encourage them to continue their education in these academic areas at the postsecondary level.

Funding

- The bill would authorize $5 million for fiscal year 1990. The amount authorized would increase in increments of $5 million per year to a total authorization of $20 million for fiscal year 1993. These funding levels would ensure that the scholars would be supported throughout their undergraduate study and that a new group of 570 scholars would be selected each year.

Implementation

- National Science Scholars would receive up to $10,000 a year for each year of undergraduate education.
- Each State would nominate between 4 and 10 students per congressional district to receive scholarships. The President would select a total of 570 scholars, after considering the recommendations of an advisory board (30 scholarships) and the recommendations of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives (540 scholarships). The scholars would be nominated in accordance with specific academic achievement criteria that would be developed by the Secretary in consultation with a panel of experts in the sciences, mathematics, and engineering.

DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS URBAN EMERGENCY GRANTS

Program

- Prevention and education programs are frequently inadequate in urban areas with the most severe drug problems. More concentrated and comprehensive approaches are required. The bill would amend the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 to authorize a program of Urban Emergency Grants.

Funding

- The bill would authorize $25 million for each of the fiscal years 1990–1993 for Urban Emergency Grants.

Implementation

- This amendment would authorize a small number of special, competitive grants to urban districts that have the most severe drug problems so that these districts can develop and implement comprehensive approaches to solving those problems.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Program

- Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU's) play a vital role in the American system of higher education. In the past, these institutions offered many Black Americans their only opportunity for a higher education. Today HBCU's enrich the range of educational choice. These institutions enroll approximately 220,000 students.
- Many HBCU's are financially weaker than comparable institutions. This bill would strengthen HBCU's by providing additional support for endowment matching grants. Endowment building is an especially effective way to create financial strength and long-term financial security for HBCU's.

Funding

- The bill would provide additional authorizations of $10 million for fiscal year 1990, $20 million for both fiscal year 1991 and fiscal year 1992, and $10 million for fiscal year 1993.

Implementation

- Federal funds would be available to match private sector contributions to the school's endowment fund. Income from the endowment fund could be used to improve academic programs as well as administrative management.
- All HBCU's currently eligible under

title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965 would be eligible to apply for grants.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report on International Activities in Science and Technology

April 5, 1989

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with Title V of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1979 (Public Law 95–426), I am transmitting the annual report on international activities in science and technology (S&T) for Fiscal Year 1988.

I firmly believe that the economic advances of the 21st century are rooted in the research and development (R&D) performed in laboratories around the world today. Innovation and dedication of resources and people, both public and private, to scientific and technological advances are essential to economic progress. Our future well-being as a nation is dependent upon the continuous transfer of technology from basic science into commercial goods and services.

Over the past 5 years, this concept—the linkage of our science and technology enterprise to our future global competitiveness—has become a dominant theme in the United States. Because of this linkage, some have challenged our historical subscription to an open, unimpeded R&D system, claiming that such a system transfers valuable R&D results to other countries for commercialization and eventual sale in the United States. I, and President Reagan before me, believe that the United States benefits, and our global competitive position is improved, by international cooperation in research and development based on balance, reciprocity, and comparable access. We have actively promoted this policy through multilateral fora and bilaterally with our trading partners and advanced developing countries.

For example, a major accomplishment of FY 1988 was winning multilateral endorsement for key themes of President Reagan's Executive Order No. 12591 of April 10, 1987, on "Facilitating Access to Science and Technology." At the Ministerial Meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris in May 1988, the ministers endorsed a new framework of common principles for international S&T cooperation, originally introduced by the President's Science Adviser, Dr. William R. Graham. The framework endorses adequate investment and excellence in basic sciences; reciprocity and balanced access as a solid foundation for science and technology cooperation; improved universal protection of intellectual property rights (IPR); and effective protection of sensitive knowledge. I am convinced that the new OECD framework establishes a firm, future-oriented foundation for sustainable cooperation in science and technology.

On the bilateral front, under the guidance of the Economic Policy Council, the Administration developed a coordinated policy to reshape our S&T relationship with Japan based on the principles of shared responsibilities, equitable contributions, adequate protection and fair disposition of intellectual property rights, acknowledged security obligations, and comparable access to government-sponsored and -supported R&D facilities and programs. The culmination of this effort came in Toronto in June 1988, when President Reagan and Prime Minister Takeshita signed the new umbrella S&T Agreement. We view this as a model agreement and now are incorporating its principles into all our science and technology bilateral agreements.

Maintenance of our global competitiveness requires adequate and effective protection and equitable allocation of intellectual property rights. The commercial development of a new technology requires large investments of time, money, and talent. Continued investments in research and development require the ability to derive economic benefits from the new technology. Therefore, in FY 1988, we initiated numerous bilateral and multilateral dialogues on the benefits accruing to all partners from effective protection and equitable disposition of IPR.

With the view that balanced and reciprocal cooperation in S&T benefits the United States and the world at large, at the December 1987 Washington Summit, Presi-

6. The policies and actions of the Government of Libya continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against Libya as long as these measures are appropriate, and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments as required by law.

George Bush

The White House,
January 25, 1990.

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session at a Luncheon for Newspaper Publishers

January 25, 1990

National Drug Control Strategy

The President. Well, please be seated, and please continue with your coffee. But it's an honor to have you all here. There may be no group in America more aware of the challenges this country is facing. So, my first thought was to give you a general outline of our agenda after our first year. But then I decided to focus on the first item on the domestic agenda: illegal drugs. And they remain this nation's number one concern, and so, I chose this forum to announce the second phase of our fight against drugs. This booklet is on our National Drug Control Strategy that I hope we can get distributed to all of you.

As you know, last September for the first time, we launched a comprehensive, coordinated and, I think, coherent national strategy to stop the distribution and use of illegal drugs. We've made some notable progress in the months since that plan was unveiled. Attitudes continue to change. Here in Washington, the number of those arrested who test positive for drugs has dropped dramatically over the past 3 months, especially among juveniles. And abroad, Colombia has extradited 14 of the world's major drug merchants to stand trial here in the United States.

Given the headlines we've seen recently, though, it's clear that we're only really getting started. And the plan we laid out last fall outlined what we intend to do. And today I want to announce the second phase, as I said, of our strategy which explains how we intend to do it, agency by agency, task by task, dollar by dollar. And today we're releasing what I think of as a blueprint for success.

Our outstanding Director, Bill Bennett, the Drug Control Policy Director, will discuss the program later in depth. Right now, I want to sketch out, if I might, a few highlights and then open the floor to questions.

Our approach remains consistent. We're committed to the same aggressive goals and principles that we outlined last September: to reduce use through an integrated mix of supply- and demand-side approaches. And that means doing everything that works.

Our strategy calls for about a third of its funding to go toward drug education, prevention, treatment, and research. We're calling for more prevention programs in schools and workplaces, as well as grants for communities to set up education programs. In our treatment strategies, we're also emphasizing what works with careful and constant evaluation of treatment regimes and a new Office for Treatment Improvements at HHS [Department of Health and Human Services].

We're funding new research in areas like law enforcement technology, treatment, and drug use forecasting that will help us spot trends and then target our resources and measure the impact of our strategies. And this spring, we're going to be releasing the first of an annual, State-by-State status report measuring progress.

Roughly another third of the budget is devoted to domestic enforcement, prosecution, incarceration. To help local law enforcement initiatives, the '91 fiscal budget calls for nearly $500 million for State and local law enforcement grants, an increase of 228 percent over the last 2 years. We want to get the right resources to the right people, on the right level: street level.

Today we'll be announcing five high-intensity drug trafficking areas, cities and areas that are already doing a great deal, but need more support. We want to help

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them map out a more comprehensive, coordinated approach to fight drugs.

We're also increasing the number of DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] and FBI [Federal Bureau of Investigation] agents and personnel, as well as more funding for assistant U.S. Attorneys. We support an increase in Federal judgeships. We're proposing the death penalty for drug kingpins and those responsible for drug-related killings and, even in some cases, attempted killings. We want there to be absolutely no doubt about the certainty of punishment.

The final third of our budget is earmarked for border interdiction and the international operations side. We want the multinational criminal organizations that produce and distribute drugs to be more than disrupted: we intend to see them dismantled and destroyed because we don't make deals with these dealers.

We have multilateral programs underway in many parts of the world. Throughout Central and South America, particularly, we're engaged in expanded and unprecedented levels of cooperation and assistance. We applaud the efforts of President Virgilio Barco of Colombia and also of our neighbor, President Salinas of Mexico. And I will reinforce our support for the courageous leaders of the region at the upcoming drug summit in Cartagena.

Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, up to an additional 1,000 custom agents, who are already on the job, will be given authority to conduct drug investigations to better assist the DEA, the Drug Enforcement Administration. With interdiction in particular, coordination is absolutely crucial. We're putting an end—I hope and I believe we are—putting an end to turf battles. I met with all our top law enforcement people the other day, and they said they had never seen better cooperation between these—powerful in some instances—but between all the agencies.

Our budget for all international activities has increased from $419 million to nearly $700 million. We're creating a new National Drug Intelligence Center, to ensure all enforcement agencies get the strategic and organizational intelligence that they need. Treasury's newly created Financial Crimes Enforcement Network will improve financial intelligence. And the Department of Defense has been increasingly effective in its expanded detection and monitoring roles.

Now, I imagine the news in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending, understandably, gets a lot of attention. In this case, outlays continue to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to win this fight without adding to the budget deficit and, yes, I repeat, without raising taxes.

In 1990 drug funding totaled almost $9.5 billion—that was in 1990, the largest increase in history. Funding for fiscal '91 will be expanded by more than $1 billion, to over $10.5 billion, and outlays will increase 41 percent this year. In fact, with this request, the Federal drug budget will be 69 percent higher than it was when I took office in 1989.

To those who say that our program looks top-heavy on the interdiction side, remember that many of the efforts to limit supply are exclusively Federal and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. We're willing to spend more to limit the drug supply. Simply put, we're willing to do whatever it takes.

But the real issue, of course, is not how much: it has got to be how well. And here the distinction between Federal and national is crucial. A truly national drug control strategy demands that we tap resources of every description—public and private; civilian and military; local, State, and Federal; volunteer, professional, and personal.

Let me tell you about a man that I know many of you in this room know, but some may not, Jim Burke, a corporate leader, former CEO of Johnson & Johnson, who's been applying the power of the media to unsell drugs through the Media Partnership for a Drug-Free America, the largest volunteer, private-sector ad campaign since the war bond drives of World War II. He's energized, and he's doing a superb job.

You're all familiar with those hard-hitting ads to discourage drug use. Many of you already contribute space to run them. And that's supporting the Partnership's current goal to raise $1 million a day in advertising time and space every day for the next 3 years—a remarkable goal indeed.

I know that some of you—Joe Williams, of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, to take a notable example—has made a promotion of voluntarism an important part of your newspaper's mission. And that's also very, very important. A free press has a right and a responsibility to comment and report on a nation's problems. But your newspapers may also contribute to the progress of the communities they serve by pointing to solutions. And there may be no better outlet for America's volunteer effort, volunteer spirit, than saving those being lost to drugs. It's too early to tell how our efforts will be judged, but if more concerned Americans become involved Americans, I believe we will succeed.

Today I'm particularly interested in your thoughts and your ideas, so I'd like to open up the floor to suggestions, but certainly we'll be glad to answer questions on this subject or any other subject that enters your mind. And if it's highly technical, I may, if you'll excuse me, rely on my strong right arm, Bill Bennett.

Federalism

Q. Mr. President, you mentioned increasing spending without increasing the deficit. Do you agree or disagree with the principle that if the Federal Government mandates a program, be it in drugs or in other areas, the Federal Government also ought to provide the resources for accomplishing the goal rather than shifting the burden down to other levels of government?

The President. I am concerned about mandated programs. I particularly got this driven home to me at the recent educational summit in Virginia. The subject wasn't simply drugs, although there was a lot of discussion about it there. And they were pleading for flexibility. And I think Bill Bennett has tried to build into our requests a certain flexibility for local areas. And that's a hallmark of our philosophy here: to reduce the number of mandated Federal programs because they do not take into consideration the diversity of this country and the diversity of the communities in the country.

Legalization of Drugs

Q. Mr. President, George Shultz [former Secretary of State] has just linked his considerable prestige to the ranks of those advocating the legalization of drugs. What do you feel are the most cogent arguments against these growing numbers of people advocating decriminalization?

The President. I just think that it would increase, regrettably, the habit; and I strongly oppose it. Bill has very forthrightly been speaking out against it. And I'm just going to hold the line against legalization.

National Drug Control Strategy

Q. Mr. President, what criteria were used to determine which five cities are going to get special attention under your proposal?

The President. May I defer to Bill on that?

Director Bennett. A number of things, but principally we use the FBI and DEA, Drug Enforcement Administration's, criteria for investigation—Level One, Level Two, Level Three—various levels of investigation and intensity—that is how many cases in major drug trafficking they have in certain areas. The areas we've designated are all Level One areas; that is, areas where we think we will find the greatest concentration of major drug trafficking organizations.

The President. You'd better—while you're standing—maybe—that was very good—[*laughter*]—I may need more support. But please, ask as technical as you want.

Arrest of Mayor Barry of Washington, DC

Q. Mr. President, did you know in advance, sir, about the sting operation that led to the arrest of the mayor of Washington the other night? And can we ask you, sir, what was your personal reaction when you heard that the mayor of the town you live in had been arrested for drug——

The President. The answer is: No, I didn't. And the second part of the question is: great sadness, great tragedy. I think it would be most inappropriate for a President to prejudge a matter that's obviously in the courts, and I'm going to refrain from doing that. But you know what, my thought went to the kids in the schools. And it's a matter of sadness. And Barbara shares my view on that.

State of the Union Address

Q. Mr. President, what other areas of interest can we watch for in your State of the Union Message?

AT LAYING OF CORNERSTONE OF GATEWAY TO YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, GARDINER, MONTANA, APRIL 24, 1903

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Superintendent, and my Fellow-Citizens:

I wish to thank the people of Montana generally, those of Gardiner and Cinnabar especially, and more especially still all those employed in the Park, whether in civil or military capacity, for my very enjoyable two weeks' holiday.

It is a pleasure now to say a few words to you at the laying of the cornerstone of the beautiful road which is to mark the entrance to this Park. The Yellowstone Park is something absolutely unique in the world, so far as I know. Nowhere else in any civilized country is there to be found such a tract of veritable wonderland made accessible to all visitors, where at the same time not only the scenery of the wilderness, but the wild creatures of the Park are scrupulously preserved; the only change being that these same wild creatures have been so carefully protected as to show a literally astounding tameness. The creation and preservation of such a great natural playground in the interest of our people as a whole is a credit to the nation; but above all a credit to Montana, Wyoming and Idaho. It has been preserved with wise foresight. The scheme of its preservation is noteworthy in its essential democracy. Private game preserves, though they may be handled in such a way as to be not only good things for

themselves, but good things for the surrounding community, can yet never be more than poor substitutes, from the standpoint of the public, for great national playgrounds such as this Yellowstone Park. This Park was created, and is now administered, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. The government must continue to appropriate for it especially in the direction of completing and perfecting an excellent system of driveways. But already its beauties can be seen with great comfort in a short space of time and at an astoundingly small cost, and with the sense on the part of every visitor that it is in part his property, that it is the property of Uncle Sam and therefore of all of us. The only way that the people as a whole can secure to themselves and their children the enjoyment in perpetuity of what the Yellowstone Park has to give is by assuming the ownership in the name of the nation and by jealously safeguarding and preserving the scenery, the forests, and the wild creatures. When we have a good system of carriage roads throughout the Park—for of course it would be very unwise to allow either steam or electric roads in the Park—we shall have a region as easy and accessible to travel in as it is already every whit as interesting as any similar territory of the Alps or the Italian Riviera. The geysers, the extraordinary hot springs, the lakes, the mountains, the canyons, and cataracts unite to make this region something not wholly to be paralleled elsewhere on the globe. It must be kept for the benefit and en-

joyment of all of us; and I hope to see a steadily increasing number of our people take advantage of its attractions. At present it is rather singular that a greater number of people come from Europe to see it than come from our own Eastern States. The people near by seem awake to its beauties; and I hope that more and more of our people who dwell far off will appreciate its really marvelous character. Incidentally, I should like to point out that some time people will surely awake to the fact that the Park has special beauties to be seen in winter; and any hardy man who can go through it in that season on skis will enjoy himself as he scarcely could elsewhere.

I wish especially to congratulate the people of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho, and notably you of Gardiner and Cinnabar and the immediate outskirts of the Park, for the way in which you heartily co-operate with the superintendent to prevent acts of vandalism and destruction. Major Pitcher has explained to me how much he owes to your co-operation and your lively appreciation of the fact that the Park is simply being kept in the interest of all of us, so that every one may have the chance to see its wonders with ease and comfort at the minimum of expense. I have always thought it was a liberal education to any man of the East to come West, and he can combine profit with pleasure if he will incidentally visit this Park, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and the Yosemite, and take the sea voyage to Alaska. Major Pitcher reports to me, by the way, that he has received invaluable assistance from

the game wardens of Montana and Wyoming, and that the present game warden of Idaho has also promised his hearty aid.

The preservation of the forests is of course the matter of prime importance in every public reserve of this character. In this region of the Rocky Mountains and the great plains the problem of the water supply is the most important which the home-maker has to face. Congress has not of recent years done anything wiser than in passing the irrigation bill; and nothing is more essential to the preservation of the water supply than the preservation of the forests. Montana has in its water power a source of development which has hardly yet been touched. This water power will be seriously impaired if ample protection is not given the forests. Therefore this Park, like the forest reserves generally, is of the utmost advantage to the country around from the merely utilitarian side. But of course this Park, also because of its peculiar features, is to be preserved as a beautiful natural playground. Here all the wild creatures of the old days are being preserved, and their overflow into the surrounding country means that the people of the surrounding country, so long as they see that the laws are observed by all, will be able to ensure to themselves and to their children and to their children's children much of the old-time pleasure of the hardy life of the wilderness and of the hunter in the wilderness. This pleasure, moreover, can under such conditions be kept for all who have the love of adven-

ture and the hardihood to take advantage of it, with small regard for what their fortune may be. I can not too often repeat that the essential feature in the present management of the Yellowstone Park, as in all similar places, is its essential democracy—it is the preservation of the scenery, of the forests, of the wilderness life and the wilderness game for the people as a whole, instead of leaving the enjoyment thereof to be confined to the very rich who can control private reserves. I have been literally astounded at the enormous quantities of elk and at the number of deer, antelope and mountain sheep which I have seen on their wintering grounds; and the deer and sheep in particular are quite as tame as range stock. A few buffalo are being preserved. I wish very much that the government could somewhere provide for an experimental breeding station of cross-breeds between buffalo and the common cattle. If these cross-breeds could be successfully perpetuated we should have animals which would produce a robe quite as good as the old buffalo robe with which twenty years ago every one was familiar, and animals moreover which would be so hardy that I think they would have a distinct commercial importance. They would, for instance, be admirably suited for Alaska, a territory which I look to see develop astoundingly within the next decade or two, not only because of its furs and fisheries, but because of its agricultural and pastoral possibilities.

AT OMAHA, NEB., APRIL 27, 1903

Mr. Chairman, and you, my Fellow-Citizens:

It is a great pleasure to come before you this evening. Since Saturday I have been traveling through your great and beautiful State. I know your people; I have been with them; I have worked with them; and it is indeed a joy to come here now and see from one end of your State to the other the signs of your abounding prosperity. I feel that the future of Nebraska is secure. There will be temporary ups and downs, and of course if any of you are guilty of folly, from your own folly nothing can save you but yourselves. But if you act as I believe and trust that you will act, this State has a future before it second to that of no other State in this great Nation.

I address you to-night on the anniversary of the birth of the great silent soldier—Ulysses Grant, and I am glad to have the chance of saying a few words to an audience such as this in this great typical city of the West on the occasion of the birthday of the great Western general, the great American general. It is a good thing to pay homage with our lips to the illustrious dead. It is a good thing to keep in mind what we owe to the memories of Washington and his fellows, who founded this mighty Republic; to Abraham Lincoln and Grant and their fellows, who saved it. It is a far better thing to pay the homage that counts—the homage of our lives and our deeds. Illustrious memories of the Nation's past are but

T. Roosevelt

same from the beginning of history to the present moment, and which will be the same from now until the end of recorded time.

FROM ADDRESS AT COLUMBIA GARDENS, BUTTE, MONT., MAY 27, 1903

Mr. Chairman, and you, my Fellow-Citizens:

It would have been a great pleasure to come to Butte in any event; it is a double pleasure to come here at the invitation of the representatives of the wage-workers of Butte. I do not say merely workingmen, because I hold that every good American who does his duty must be a workingman. There are many different kinds of work to do; but so long as the work is honorable, is necessary, and is well done the man who does it well is entitled to the respect of his fellows.

I have come here to this meeting especially as the invited guest of the wage-workers, and I am happy to be able to say that the kind of speech I will make to you, I would make just in exactly the same language to any group of employers or any set of our citizens in any corner of this Republic. I do not think so far as I know that I have ever promised beforehand anything I did not make a strong effort to make good afterward. It is sometimes very attractive and very pleasant to make any kind of a promise without thinking whether or not you can fulfil it; but in the after event it is always unpleasant when the time for fulfilling comes; for in the long run the most disagreeable

truth is a safer companion than the most pleasant falsehood.

To-night I have come hither looking on either hand at the results of the enterprises which have made Butte so great. The man who by the use of his capital develops a great mine, the man who by the use of his capital builds a great railroad, the man who by the use of his capital either individually or joined with others like him does any great legitimate business enterprise, confers a benefit, not a harm, upon the community, and is entitled to be so regarded. He is entitled to the protection of the law, and in return he is to be required himself to obey the law. The law is no respecter of persons. The law is to be administered neither for the rich man as such, nor for the poor man as such. It is to be administered for every man, rich or poor, if he is an honest and law-abiding citizen; and it is to be invoked against any man, rich or poor, who violates it, without regard to which end of the social scale he may stand at, without regard to whether his offence takes the form of greed and cunning, or the form of physical violence; in either case if he violates the law, the law is to be invoked against him; and in so invoking it I have the right to challenge the support of all good citizens and to demand the acquiescence of every good man. I hope I will have it; but once for all I wish it understood that even if I do not have it I shall enforce the law.

The soldiers who fought in the great Civil War fought for liberty under, by, and through the law;

and they fought to put a stop once for all to any effort to sunder this country on the lines of sectional hatred; therefore their memory shall be forever precious to our people. We need to keep ever in mind that he is the worst enemy of this country who would strive to separate its people along the lines of section against section, of creed against creed, or of class against class. There are two sides to that. It is a base and an infamous thing for the man of means to act in a spirit of arrogant and brutal disregard of right toward his fellow who has less means; and it is no less infamous, no less base, to act in a spirit of rancor, envy, and hatred against the man of greater means, merely because of his greater means. If we are to preserve this Republic as it was founded, as it was handed down to us by the men of '61 to '65, and as it is and will be, we must draw the line never between section and section, never between creed and creed, thrice never between class and class; but along the line of conduct, the line that separates the good citizen wherever he may be found from the bad citizen wherever he may be found. This is not and never shall be a government of a plutocracy; it is not and never shall be a government by a mob. It is as it has been and as it will be, a government in which every honest man, every decent man, be he employer or employed, wage-worker, mechanic, banker, lawyer, farmer, be he who he may, if he acts squarely and fairly, if he does his duty by his neighbor and the State, receives the full protection of the law and is given

the amplest chance to exercise the ability that there is within him, alone or in combination with his fellows as he desires. My friends, it is sometimes easier to preach a doctrine under which the millennium will be promised off-hand if you have a particular kind of law, or follow a particular kind of conduct—it is easier, but it is not better. The millennium is not here; it is some thousand years off yet. Meanwhile there must be a good deal of work and struggle, a good deal of injustice; we shall often see the tower of Siloam fall on the just as well as the unjust. We are bound in honor to try to remedy injustice, but if we are wise we will seek to remedy it in practical ways. Above all, remember this: that the most unsafe adviser to follow is the man who would advise us to do wrong in order that we may benefit by it. That man is never a safe man to follow; he is always the most dangerous of guides. The man who seeks to persuade any of us that our advantage comes in wronging or oppressing others can be depended upon, if the opportunity comes, to do wrong to us in his own interest, just as he has endeavored to make us in our supposed interest do wrong to others.

AT THE TABERNACLE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, MAY 29, 1903

Mr. Governor, Mr. Mayor, Senator Kearns, and you, my Fellow-Americans:

I am particularly glad to have the chance to speak to you here in this city, in Utah, this morning,

Helena

Railroad Stations: Neill Ave. at N. end of Fuller Ave. for Great Northern Ry.; Helena and Railroad Aves. for Northern Pacific Ry.
Bus Station: 313 N. Main St. for Greyhound, for Washington Motor Coach, and for Intermountain Transportation Co.
Airport: 2 m. NE. on US 91 and Airport Road (R) for Northwest Airlines and Western Air Express; taxi 50¢.
Street Busses: Fare 10¢; 15¢ to Fort Harrison and East Helena. All lines start from 6th Ave. and Main St.
Taxis: 25¢ per person, $3 an hr.
Traffic Regulations: 30-min. parking on Main St. and 6th Ave. during business hours. No all-night parking downtown. No U-turns on Main St., Rodney St., or 6th Ave.
Street Numbering: Most streets are named, with Broadway the division between N. and S.; Main St. between E. and W. Numbered avenues on E. side; numbering begins near S. city limits, but, N. of 3rd Ave., is interrupted for several blocks by named avenues on both sides of Broadway.

Accommodations: Six hotels, five tourist camps.

Information Service: Montanans, Inc., Montana Club Bldg., 6th and Fuller Aves.; Commercial Club, Placer Hotel, Main and Grand Sts.; Montana Auto Association, 19 N. Main St.
Radio Station: KPFA (1210 kc.).
Moving Picture Houses: Three.
Swimming: Broadwater Natatorium, 3 m. W. on US 10; adm. 25¢, suits 25¢.
Ice skating, boating, swimming: T.O.K. Park on shore of Lake Hauser, 12 m. NE. on York-Nelson Rd.; swimming suits and rowboats for rent.
Golf: Country Club, 7 m. W. on US 10, 18 holes, greens fee 75¢.
Tennis: Beattie Park, 1 block W. of Great Northern Station on Neill Ave.; Hill Park, Fuller and Placer Aves.

Annual Events: State legislature convenes in January of odd years. Vigilante parade, May. National Guard encampment, June 1 to 20.

HELENA (4,124 alt., 11,803 pop.), Montana's capital, with its back against low, rounded Mount Helena and Mount Ascension, looks out over the flat and almost treeless Prickly Pear Valley, stretching away golden brown to the foothills of the Big Belt Mountains on the east and to spurs of the Rockies on the north and west. Main Street runs along the bottom of historic Last Chance Gulch, and is somewhat hemmed in; but from almost anywhere else in the city the view is far-sweeping and memorable. On a summer morning, when the sun rises over the wooded Big Belts, the yellow-brown plain, stippled with green fields and ditches, is suddenly washed with light, and the lakes along the Missouri River, a dozen miles away, glow and glisten with color.

One of the first cities in the State, Helena is a blend of old and new, with rather more of the old, as age is understood in Montana. Its business streets, narrow and crooked, are adapted to the contours of mountain slopes and furrowed gulches. Many of the buildings have stood as they are for more than 50 years. In the early 1870's the population was nearly what it is today; in the 1890's, when the silver mining boom was at its height, it was larger by several thousand. The demand for new building, except to replace fire losses, has not been great. Some effects of the 1935 earthquakes—cracked and reinforced buildings—are visible, especially on the east side of the city and near the Northern Pacific station.

STATE CAPITOL

Many of the residents are employed by governmental agencies—Federal, State, county, and city; industrial workers are in the minority. Though Helena, as the seat of State government, with a commission government of its own, is the political center of Montana, it has a tendency to go quietly about its everyday affairs, but business picks up and the streets are thronged on Saturday afternoons when the farmers come to town. In odd years, however, the pattern is violently varied. When the legislature is in session, business booms. Lawmakers, lobbyists, and job hunters crowd the hotels. Restaurants, bars, gambling houses, and night clubs do a land-office business. Helena is "all dolled up," dazzlingly lighted, and gay. Wags try to invent new stories to tell about the legislature, and end by telling the old one about the senator who explained his unaccustomed possession of a large roll of bills by saying that someone pushed it over the transom while he slept. The expression "It came over

the transom," to explain any unusual good fortune, is a part of local folklore.

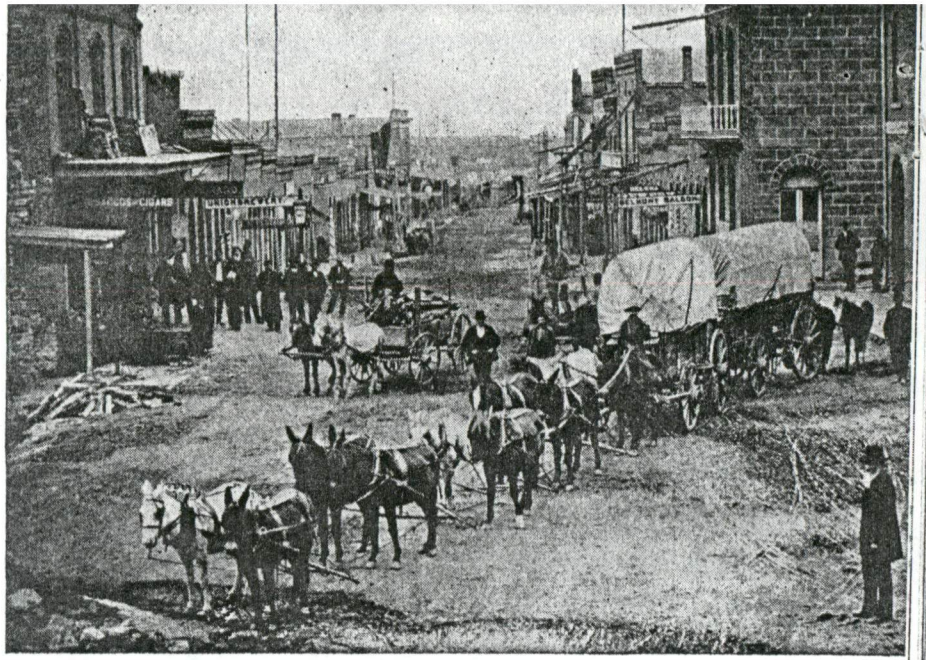
As a supply center the city serves the surrounding mines, the cattle and sheep ranches to the north, the farms of the Prickly Pear Valley, and, to a lesser extent, of the Missouri Valley to the south. The industries include brick, tile, and cement pipe manufacturing. Mining operations employ about 1,000 men; dairy farms and other agricultural activities a few hundred. Labor is well organized, and union membership is growing. Except for a printers' strike that stopped publication of the two dailies for five months in 1934 there have been only minor disputes with employers; businesses are not large enough for management and labor to grow far apart.

There are few foreign-born people in Helena. The original settlers were mainly of English, Irish, Scottish, and German descent, and the pioneer families and their descendants still form more than half of the population. Many of the newer arrivals are of Scandinavian ancestry.

The Helena region was never the regular abode of any Indian tribes, though the presence of stone arrowheads and other relics found in the vicinity indicate that it was occasionally visited by Blackfeet and Salish hunting parties. Members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition were the first white men to see the place. On July 19, 1805, the day they discovered the Gates of the Mountains, Captain Clark and a scouting party reached the Little Prickly Pear, where Clark was compelled to stop and pull 17 cactus spines from his feet—reason enough for naming the creek and valley Prickly Pear. In the fall of 1862, an immigrant train on the Mullan Road halted near what was known as the Three Mile House, about 14 miles north of the present site of Helena. After some discussion and looking around, the newcomers decided to go south into the Prickly Pear Valley and build houses for the winter. Though their "settlement" was only temporary, they were the first people actually to dwell for a time on or near the site of the future city.

Helena owes its existence to the gold discoveries in Last Chance Gulch late in the summer of 1864. As word of the strike spread, the miners, between their stints of panning and sluicing, pitched tents and built hasty cabins against the slopes of the gulch. Crude business buildings began to appear. Among the boulders between the uneven lines of shacks, washed by the tailings from the sluices, was "Main Street," the trail by which bull and mule team freight outfits entered the lusty young city. Soon new streets were laid out, and as they spread away from the gulch they became straighter, more orderly.

In October 1864 it was decided that Last Chance was not a suitable name for the rapidly growing camp. A certain John Somerville dominated a meeting to decide upon a more dignified name and obtained the adoption of Helena (He-le'-na), the name of his home town in Minnesota. The miners and bullwhackers, however, did not like his way of pronouncing the name; to them "h-e-l" spelled hell, whatever Minnesotans might say. They accordingly shifted the emphasis to the first syllable, and pronounced the name with the second *e* almost silent (Hel'-e-na). Their pronunciation became the accepted one.



MAIN STREET OF HELENA IN THE 1870's

Here, as in other gold camps, the vigilantes were organized, and several undesirables were hanged or banished. In a few cases, however, it was charged that prejudice had been allowed to outweigh facts in the scale of vigilante justice, and their summary methods fell into disrepute.

It was not until 1870, when Helena was the most important town in the Territory, that a patent for its town-site was issued. Despite a bad fire the previous year, buildings valued at nearly $2,000,000 then stood on the site. In the 1870's its growth was accelerated by discovery of rich deposits of placer gold in the gulches east of the Missouri; of quartz gold to the south; of more quartz gold at Marysville to the west; and of silver and lead at Rimini, to the southwest *(see Tour 1A)*. In the late 1870's and the 1880's it was further stimulated by development of the rich silver and lead deposits at Wickes, Corbin, and Elkhorn. The city was incorporated in 1881, and was reached by the railroad two years later. In 1888, when the East Helena smelter replaced that at Wickes, Helena was a great mining center and was said to be the richest city per capita in the United States, numbering among its residents some fifty millionaires.

In 1875 Helena became the capital of the Territory, though Virginia City made a strenuous campaign to retain the honor. After 1889, Helena

became the temporary State capital, pending an election in which almost every town of importance was a candidate. Helena won, but the first election (1892) did not satisfy Anaconda, the runner-up, and in 1894 a second election was held. Helena was backed by W. A. Clark, Anaconda by Marcus Daly *(see Tour 18)*, its founder. After a fierce campaign Helena again won, but its majority was less than 1,000. Much of the bitterness of the contest came from the intense rivalry between Clark and Daly, both engaged in developing the Butte mines, and both striving for supremacy in politics. Daly was more popular in Butte and Anaconda, but Clark had more influence in the State as a whole.

In the 1880's and early 1890's there was an orgy of display on the part of Helena's parvenus. Onetime prospectors, flush with the profits of the mines, became what they regarded as aristocratic, and not only "kept up with the Joneses" but surpassed them. Sure that the city's growth would continue indefinitely, they platted lots several miles out in the valley, and even built a streetcar line to serve these "outskirts." While waiting for the city to catch up with its transportation system, they lived in pretentious mansions on the West Side and in the suburbs of Kenwood and Lennox, and rode about town, first in coaches driven by top-hatted and swallow-tailed coachmen, and later in electric coupes that moved at a dog-trot on the level and stalled on the hills. A small army of maids, butlers, and other servants waited on them, and served them foods and wines as different as possible from the sour-dough, beans, and raw firewater of their prospecting days. The houses they built were ornate affairs in a variety of designs, with exteriors featuring turrets, cupolas, and porte-cocheres; interiors decorated with hand-carved mahogany, oak, and maple, with a fireplace in nearly every room; spacious grounds within stone walls or iron fences, with iron deer on the lawns and stone lions or other figures at the entrances. Some lawns were further adorned with fountains, lead statuary, granite mounting blocks, and carved stone hitching posts. The fall in the price of silver in 1893 ended this florid period of architecture. Many of the people who had invested their money in elaborate new houses departed. The spacious, high-ceilinged mansions were occupied by middle-income folk to whom adequate heating was a prime problem.

Building of the Canyon Ferry, Hauser, and Holter dams on the Missouri River between 1900 and 1910, and the gold mining activity at Marysville, brought a brief return of prosperity, since many Helena people were employed on the dams and in the mines. Then came another slump, ended by the war years 1914–1918, when the mines, especially those with lead, zinc, and copper ores, again hummed with activity.

Business waned in 1919 and for years the biennial sessions of the legislature were the principal events. In 1931 pipe lines were laid from the gas field at Cut Bank through Helena, Butte, and Anaconda. Installation of gas in Helena and East Helena gave work to 500 men for nearly a year. With this flurry over, the depression set in. Some of the more energetic residents took to the hills and gulches around the city and found placer ground rich enough to yield fair wages.

In the fall of 1935 a series of earthquakes caused four deaths and property damage estimated at $4,000,000. Within a year, however, most of the ruins were removed and damaged structures repaired or rebuilt. In some cases the buildings had to be "tied" together with long rods run through from wall to wall. The business section was outside the zone of severe early shocks, and suffered only moderate damage. Shocks of less intensity came at intervals through 1936 and 1937, but did no damage. Various theories were advanced to explain the long continuance of the quakes. According to one of them several faults underlie the district, and a slip along one fault places stress on the others, forcing them to slip in turn.

The Civil Works Administration in 1933–34 employed hundreds of Helena people, extensively repaired the capitol and the county courthouse, and landscaped a city park. In 1935 the State headquarters of the Works Progress Administration gave office employment to more than 200 people, and employed 275 on various projects in the city. Federal monetary policies, by increasing the price of gold and silver, stimulated mining, and restored it to an important place in the life of the city. In 1937 the Public Works Administration offices were closed, and WPA headquarters removed to Butte.

POINTS OF INTEREST

1. The MONTANA CLUB *(open on application)*, 6th and Fuller Avenues, stands on the site of the first gold discovery in Last Chance Gulch in 1864, an event commemorated by a bronze tablet on the Fuller Avenue side of the building. The seven-story brick and stone structure was designed by Cass Gilbert in early Italian Renaissance style. The rooms are richly furnished and decorated with mahogany woodwork and many murals and other paintings. On the membership rolls of the club, a social and recreational organization, are the names of some of the State's most distinguished citizens.

2. The FEDERAL BUILDING, Park Avenue at West end of 6th Avenue, is a four-story Romanesque structure of granite and sandstone. A wide flight of stone steps leads to the main floor. In 1932–33 the building was enlarged and remodeled, but the original lines were left unchanged.

3. HELENA PUBLIC LIBRARY *(open 9-9 weekdays; reference room only, 2-6 Sunday and holidays)*, Park Avenue and Lawrence Street, is housed in a small stone building of Tudor design, originally a church, but given to the city in 1933 by the Unitarian congregation, which also gave a fund of $20,000 for remodeling the building. The structure has some excellent woodwork, especially in the exposed walnut trusses that support the roof. The library has about 60,000 books and many newspapers and magazines. The founding association was formed in 1866.

4. ST. JAMES PRO-CATHEDRAL, Park Avenue and Placer Street, is designed in the manner of an English church of the Tudor period. It is cruciform in plan, with the nave constructed of red porphyry, the wings of dark red brick. It is the only Episcopal church in Helena.

TO: Mary Kate Grant

FROM: Jaylene Hobrecht

Facts on Montana

The name Montana ia derived from the Spanish montaña, meaning mountain.

The State is the third largest in union.

Montana's most important eastern rivers are the Missouri and Yellowstone.

The city of Billings was named after a railroad president, Frederick Billings.

Lewis and Clark, during their expedition of 1804-1806, stayed longer and covered more territory in Montana than they did anywhere else on their 8,000-mile journey. President Thomas Jefferson asked them to explore the area to affirm the U.S. claim over the Pacific Northwest.

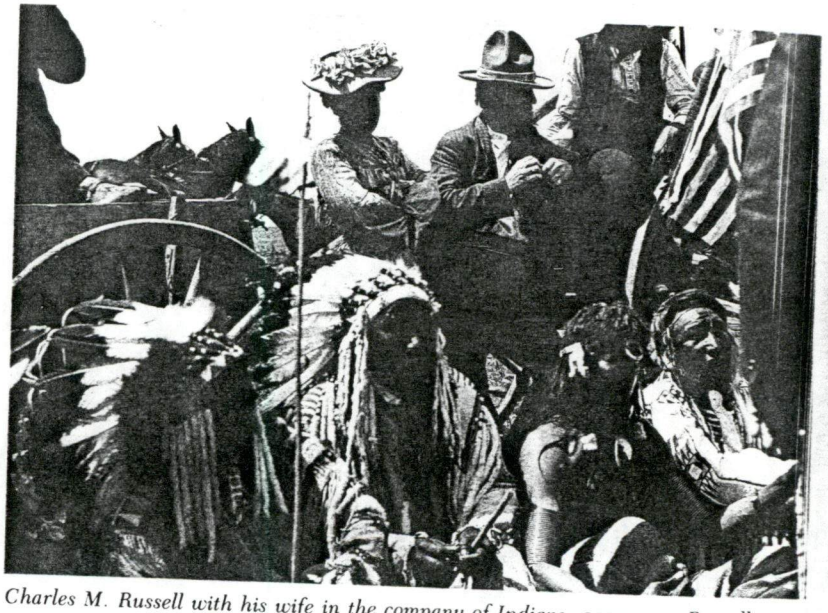
Montana became the forty-first state in the Union in 1889.

Here was a place to extract riches as possible-anything that could be trapped, shot, mined, herded, or farmed and shipped out. Montana even nicknamed itself the Treasure State.

"To the resident of the mountain region, Montana is a land of rich valleys, small cities, and uncounted mineral treasures.

C. M. Russell Museum Complex

The cowboy painter and sculptor Charles Marion Russell (1865–1926) documented the romantic Wild West as it vanished around him. After arriving in Montana at age 15, Charlie Russell bunked in with a trapper, worked as a herder and range rider, dwelled with the Indians, and lived to complete more than 4,500 works depicting exactly what he saw. Having learned Indian sign language and having become friends with the tribes and seen them in full regalia (he was adopted by the Blood Indians, a Canadian branch of the Blackfoot), he was able to render the Plains Indians so accurately that he created a genuine historical record. He did the same with the cowboys. At first Russell gave away his works or sold them for almost nothing, but over time his talent was recognized and he exhibited paintings in New York ("this is one big settlement . . . tall tepees. I want to go back to God's Country") and London. Some of his pieces brought more than $20,000, which he said sounded like "dead man's prices," and today some Russell canvases command fifty times that. Despite his recognition and riches, Russell's studio was always open to his cowpoke pals, and he was a



Charles M. Russell with his wife in the company of Indians. OPPOSITE: *Russell sent a number of illustrated letters to his neighbor Trigg when he was traveling in the east. This description of a childhood hunt is from a letter dated November 10, 1903.*

legendary storyteller. "I have always been what is called a good mixer," he said. "I had friends when I had nothing else." Will Rogers and Theodore Roosevelt were among them.

The museum contains the most extensive Russell collection anywhere, including watercolors, oils, bronzes, and illustrated letters; major canvases include *Jerkline*. Also in the complex are the artist's original 1903 **Log Cabin Studio** and the two-story frame **Russell Home,** furnished as it was from 1900 to 1926. Other collections include works by Russell's contemporaries, such as O. C. Seltzer and Joseph H. Sharp (who painted 200 of the Indians that fought Custer); also, photographs by Edward S. Curtis of Indian life. The collection of Browning firearms honors the achievements of John M. Browning, called "the greatest firearm inventor the world has ever known," with 128 patents.

LOCATION: 400 13th Street North. HOURS: May through September: 9–6 Monday–Saturday, 1–5 Sunday; October through April: 10–5 Tuesday–Saturday, 1–5 Sunday. FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE:406–727–8787.

The **Cascade County Historical Museum and Archives** (1400 First Avenue North, 406–452–3462), housed in an 1895 school building, has changing exhibitions on the heritage of local homesteaders, farmers, miners, and railroaders. The archives holds the county immigration records and local newspapers from the 1880s forward. The **Cascade County Courthouse** (415 Second Avenue North), built in 1903, is a Tudor Revival structure of sandstone, capped with a copper dome. Old West artifacts can be found at the **Cowboys' Bar and Museum** (311 3d Street NW, 406–453–0651), a cocktail emporium whose collection includes saddles, hats, guns, and arrowheads, as well as Russell paintings and his hat, which were donated by the Montana Cowboys Association for display in this log bar from the 1930s.

Lewis and Clark made part of their 1805 portage across what is now the runway near the **Malmstrom Air Force Base Museum and Air Park** (east end of Second Avenue North, inside main gate, 406–731–2705). On the tarmac sit fighter planes, bombers, and other combat aircraft, while the museum exhibits a World War II barracks room, military models, and a flight-line diorama.

About ten miles east of Great Falls on Route 87 is **Mehmke's Steam Engine Museum** (406–452–6571), with a collection of about thirty operating steam-engine tractors, including the notable Case Number 110; also on display are gas tractors, Caterpillars, and old

1458

ı will take these books
ole, the man will stamp
you some literature."
answered: "Don't want
thanks; I like a big

his number.—Bates was
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n asked the same ques-
kept on ignoring him.
ılly walked away in dis-
er remarked to Bates:
ı? Why didn't you tell
time it was?"
" said Bates. "Here I
own business and this
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ıversation, and he says,
nk?' Then we have an-
ınother. Pretty soon I
going home with me
eat?' We go to my
stle up some ham and
en. Then my daughter
my daughter's a very
ıe falls for the fellow,
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, and if a guy can't
ıen I don't want him

RRESPONDENCE

ı *Fritz.*—

State of United
April the 2nd

ı Hans:
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ked out, she leaves
boys and two cows.

Dey found ten tousand dollars sewed up in her bussle. Dat was an awful lot to leave behind. She villed it all to de boys, und in case de boys die de fortune goes to de cows. Old Mrs. Offenback is very sick. She vas just about at deths door. De docktor thinks that he can pull her thru. She has such a nice little boy, he is just like a human beast. I took him up to the horspital to see the sick people, and ve had a lovely time. Your brudder Gus took our dog down to the de sawmill to fight. He ran into one of those circle saws—he only lasted one round. All de Grossenbeckers family haf de mumpes. Dare are having a svell time. I am sending a black ofercoat by express. On oder to safe express charges I cut der buttons off. You vill find dem in der inside pocket. Mother is making sausage, and all de neighbors are looking for dere dogs. Ve send Hilder down to de butcher to see if he had pigs feet, but ven she came home she said she didn't know, because he had his shoes on. Louis Krotz vas sick. Der docktor told him to take something. He vent to de street and met Ike Kohen. He took his watch. Ike had him arristed and got a loyer. De loyer got de case and Louie got de vorks. De flat vas cold last week. Father called the janitor a lobster and he made it hot for him. He vas as cold as a volcano. Ve haf thirtey chickens and a pig dog. De chickens lay six eggs a day und de dog is laying behind de stove. Ve haf more weather up here than last year. I just heard they performed a operation on Mrs. Offenback between the dining room and the conservatory, but she died between eight o'clock. There is lots of people dying around here vat nefer died befor. O how I vish we were closer apart. I am awful lonesum since we separated together. Your brother Stopfel is getting along nice mit de mumps und I vish this will find you de same. Hoping you vill write sooner, I remain,

Your cousin,
FRITZ SCHNUDEBAKER

P.S. If you don't get this letter, let me know und I vill rite you another. I haf just received dem five tollars I owe you but haf shut the letter and cant put dem in alreaty yit.

FAMILY RELATIONS

1464. *Getting it straight.*—"Michael's mother had married again and though Michael did not object to his new father, he was somewhat puzzled as to their relationship.

"Mother," he said, "is this man my stepfather?"

"Yes, dear, he's your stepfather."

"Well, mother," continued the child, "you call me your little lad."

"Yes, dearie, you are mama's little lad."

"Then, mother," continued Michael, "I suppose I must be my stepfather's little stepladder."

1465. *No treat for him.*—"No, thank you, I'll stay at home," said a man who had been invited to join a party visiting the zoo. "My eldest daughter does the kangaroo walk, my second daughter talks like a parrot, my son laughs like a hyena, my wife watches me like a hawk, my cook's as cross as a bear, and my mother-in-law says I'm an old gorilla! When I go anywhere I want a change!"

1466. *The whole zoo.*—"Everybody in our family is some kind of an animal," remarked Tommy.

"What do you mean? asked the mother.

"Why, mother, you're a dear, you know."

"Yes, Tom, and baby is mother's little lamb."

"And I'm the kid, sister is a chicken, aunt is a cat, and cousin Kate is a bird, and uncle Jim is a jackass. The baby is a little pig, Dad's the goat—"

"That is enough, Thomas."

FARMERS, FARMING

1467. *Farmer Solomon.*—In Missouri, where they raise more mules and children than in any other place in the world, a certain resident lived possessed of

seventeen mules and three sons. In his will he disposed of the mules as follows: One half to the eldest son, one third to the next, and one ninth to the youngest.

The administrator who went to divide the property drove a span of mules out to the farm, but when he went to divide the seventeen into halves, thirds, and ninths he found it was impossible with live mules. Mules not being very valuable, he unhitched one of his own, placing it with the other seventeen, making eighteen. He then proceeded to divide them as follows: One half, or nine, to the oldest son, one third, or six, to the next, and one ninth, or two, to the youngest. Adding up nine, six, two, he found that it made seventeen, so he hitched up his mule and went home rejoicing.

1468. *His surprise.*—"Do you know," said the young student at the agricultural college to an old farmer, "your methods of cultivation are a hundred years behind the time?" Looking around, he remarked, "Why, I'd be surprised if you made a dollar out of the oats in that field."

"So would I," smiled the farmer, "it's barley."

1469. *Ah, yes, indeed.*—A farmer was explaining to a city woman what a menace insects are to farm products—how potato bugs ruin potato crops and corn borers destroy corn.

The woman listened attentively, then exclaimed: "And the poor dairy people. How the butterflies must bother them."

1470. *He knew.*—"Which weeds are the easiest weeds to kill?" asked the city chap of the farmer.

"Widow's weeds," replied the farmer, "you have only to say 'Wilt thou' and they wilt."

1471. *Educated advice.*—"You know," said John Perkins, "it used to be said that anybody could farm—that about all that was required was a strong back and a weak mind, but nowadays, to be a successful farmer a feller must have a good head and a wide education in order to understand the advice ladled out to him from all sides by city men and to select for use that which will do him the least damage."

1472. *His name was Hennery.*—A candidate for Congress from a certain New England state was never shy about telling the voters why they should send him to Washington.

"I am a practical farmer," he said boastfully, in the course of an address to an agricultural group. "I can plow, reap, milk cows, shoe a horse—in fact, I should like someone to tell me one thing about a farm which I cannot do."

Then, in the impressive silence a voice asked from the back of the hall: "Can you lay an egg?"

1473. *Her own affair.*—An old farmer was driving a mare that interfered very badly. A passing friend, observing the mare's antics, cried out, "Say, Si, that mare of yours interfers pretty bad, don't she?"

Si paused, spat voluminously, and shrilled, "Yeh, she interferes, all right; but she don't interfere with nobody but herself!"

1474. *Wanted some sleep.*—The Yankee farmer employed an Irishman to work on the farm. The first morning the Irishman was called at five o'clock. The next morning the farmer called his hired hand at four-thirty. Each morning the Irishman got out and went about the work, but not very cheerfully. On the third morning he was called at four o'clock. Pat got up, put his belongings in a bag, and came down stairs.

"Where are you going with that bag?" asked the farmer.

"Sure," said Pat, "I'm going to find a place to stay all night."

1475. *A fearful occurrence.*—A farmer tells of a city lad who worked for him. The lad was called one winter morning before dawn and told to harness the mule to the dearborn.

The lad was too lazy to light a lantern,

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sides by city men and to
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age."

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and in the dark he didn't notice that one of the cows was in the stable with the mule. The farmer, impatient at the long delay shouted from the house: "Billy! Billy! What on earth are you doing?"

"I can't get the collar over the mule's head!" yelled back the boy. "His ears are frozen!"

1476. *Stalking them, so to speak.*—An emigrant newly arrived in the country hired out to a farmer during harvesting season. The first morning the household was up and about in the darkness before the dawn. After breakfast the farmer stated they would cut oats that day, so taking the lad with him, they made their way in the darkness to the oatfield.

The lad, turning to the farmer, asked what kind of oats they were going to cut, wild oats or tame oats? The ignorance of the lad riled the farmer and he replied: "Why, you simp, they're tame oats. What makes you ask?"

"Oh," replied the lad. "I wasn't sure. I was only wondering why we are sneaking up on them in the dark like this."

FASHIONS

See also STYLES

1477. *That got the crowd.*—"Reverend Sixthly is always thinking up some way to fill his church with women," says a friend. "He argues that if he gets them to come they will bring their husbands with them."

"Not bad reasoning, that."

"No, indeed. Why last Easter he had nearly the whole town to hear him preach."

"He did?"

"Yes. He announced that instead of the usual plates for the collection, pattern bonnets from the leading milliners would be substituted."

FATE

1478. *Figuratively speaking.*—
Weep to the tale of Willie T 8.
Who met a girl whose name was K 8.
He courted her at a fearful r 8.

And begged her soon to become his
m 8.
"I would if I could," said lovely K 8.
"I pity your lonely, unhappy st 8.
But, alas, alas, you've come too l 8.
I'm married already. The mother of 8.
Oh, 'tis a cruel and bitter f 8."

1479. *Not much good.*—Two Indians had been much interested in the building of a lighthouse on the rock coast near their reservation. When it was completed they stood watching it every night. A thick fog came in one evening, and the siren blew continuously.

"Ugh," said one Indian to the other, "the light she shine the bell she ding-dong the horn she woo-whoo but the fog she come just the same."

1480. *The ill wind.*—A couple of Negroes were discussing an accident to a mutual friend.

"Suttinly am too bad Jefferson lost his laigs when de engine came along," sighed Sam.

"Mought be worse," consoled the other. "Jeff had pow'ful bad rheumatism in dem laigs."

FAULTS, FAULTFINDING

1481. *Fatherly advice.*—"It was my custom in my youth," says a celebrated Persian writer, "to rise from my sleep, to watch, pray, and read the Koran. One night as I was thus engaged, my father, a man of practical virtue, awoke.

" 'Behold,' said I to him, 'thy children are lost in irreligious slumbers, while I alone wake to praise God.'

" 'Son of my soul,' said he, 'it is better to sleep than to wake to remark the faults of thy brethren.' "

1482. *Tit for tat.*—A grubby urchin walked into the men's department of a large store. Addressing a clerk, he said: "A soft man's collar, please."

The other clerks tittered, and the one serving said stiffly: "You mean a man's soft collar, my boy." Pointing to his own collar, he asked: "Do you mean one like this?"

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REVIEWED IN THIS ISSUE

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PRESIDENT ARTHUR in YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

by THOMAS C. REEVES

By early 1883 Yellowstone National Park had welcomed many explorers and travelers. Into its splendors since 1870 had come, among others, Dr. Ferdinand Hayden, gathering data for the United States Geological Survey; Captain William A. Jones, the first to take a party over the rugged Absaroka Range; Secretary of War W. W. Belknap; Generals William T. Sherman and O. O. Howard; Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz; and Captain W. S. Stanton, who created, in 1881, a fairly accurate table of distances for Park routes. General Philip H. Sheridan, whose military jurisdiction encompassed the Park, led sizeable parties through the area in 1881 and 1882.[1]

The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Bozeman now opened the area to the world, and Yellowstone's future as America's first National Park had become the cause of widespread concern.

In a well-publicized report to the War Department in late 1882. General Sheridan warned against the leasing of Park lands to private corporations, eager to grab game, minerals, and grazing land, and to reap profits from the anticipated swell of tourists. The Senate and House of the State of Illinois congratulated the General on his report and passed resolutions favoring the protection of the Park from private exploitation.

In January, 1883, Governor John Schuyler Crosby of Montana urged that the Park be made into "an asylum for the great game of the Northwest."

Shortly after, George Bird Grinnell, editor of the journal *Forest and Stream,* who had first entered Yellowstone in 1875 as a civil assistant to Captain Ludlow, began a barrage of editorials calling for the preservation and expansion of the Park exclusively for the public. A struggle of considerable significance to the American people was building in Congress over the future of Yellowstone, and conservationists were noting the presence of an unusually vigorous and wealthy band of lobbyists for special interests.

Senator George G. Vest of Missouri waged a tireless campaign to preserve the Park. In March, 1883, he successfully defended amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill which increased funds for the Park's protection and improvement, and sharply restricted leasing rights.[2]

[1] See Richard A. Bartlett (ed.), Hiram Martin Chittenden, *The Yellowstone National Park* (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1964), pp. 90-93.

[2] See "Friends Of The Park," *Forest and Stream,* XX (February 8, 1883), 22; "Mr. Vest's Victory," *Ibid.,* XX (March 8, 1883), 101; Nathaniel Pitt Langford, *The Discovery of Yellowstone Park 1870* (St. Paul, J. E. Haynes, 1905, second edition), pp. 49-53; clippings in the envelope "Yellowstone Natl. Park," Box 9, Daniel O. Drennan Papers, Library of Congress. All citations from the Sheridan and Arthur papers are also from the Library of Congress.

Still at issue, however, were General Sheridan's suspicions about incompetence and corruption within the Park's civil administration, and a proposal to enlarge the preserve. Few believed that corporate greed had been entirely quelled by Senator Vest's recent efforts.

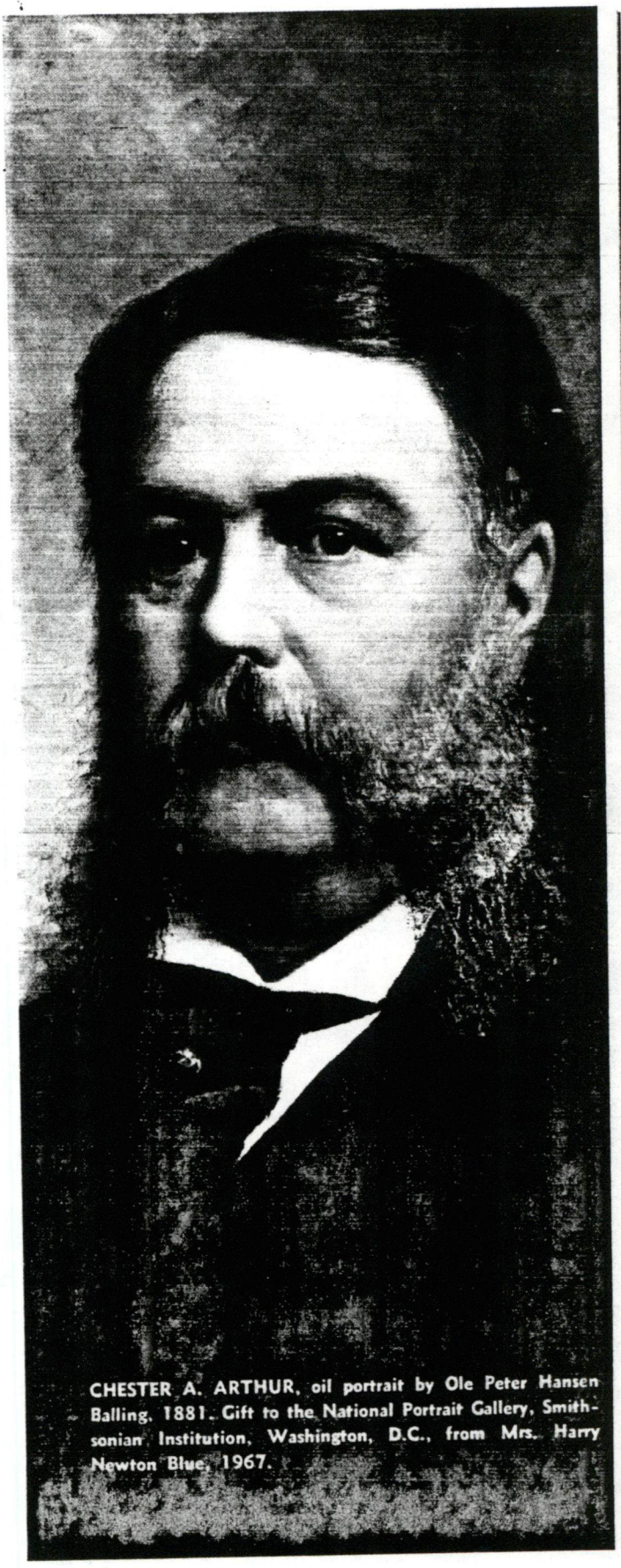
As early as January 22, Senator Vest had suggested that he and General Sheridan conduct a tour that summer through Yellowstone for a party of dignitaries, including President Chester A. Arthur.[3]

The precise motives behind the overture are unknown, but it is highly probable that Vest sought to generate support for his vision of the Park's protection. As his friend, George Bird Grinnell, editorialized, " . . . the important point of the excursion will be that members of the Government, whose influence should be strongest in shaping legislation on this important subject, will be able to see for themselves a part of the needs of the Nation in respect to the Yellowstone Park."[4]

President Arthur was pleased by the invitation. The social duties of the Presidency—an office he had not sought—had caused fatigue and a growing problem with obesity. He relished the thought of a few weeks away from Washington.[5] An ardent angler, the President was no doubt eager as well to test the legendary stories of great catches in the west's mountain waters. In early February he ordered nearly $50 worth of fishing gear especially for the journey.[6]

The complex plans for the trip—no Chief Executive had been to the National Park—were formulated and executed almost entirely by General Sheridan. On April 9, 1883, Sheridan informed Senator Vest of the framework of his plans.

A party of ten would start out from Chicago on August 1 and travel to Rawlins, Wyoming,



CHESTER A. ARTHUR, oil portrait by Ole Peter Hansen Balling, 1881. Gift to the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., from Mrs. Harry Newton Blue, 1967.

[3] P. H. Sheridan to G. G. Vest, January 31, 1883, Box 42, Philip H. Sheridan Papers (hereafter cited as Sheridan Papers).

[4] "Seeing the Yellowstone Park," *Forest and Stream*, XX (July 26, 1883), 501.

[5] See George F. Howe, *Chester A. Arthur A Quarter-Century of Machine Politics* (New York, Dodd, Mead and Co., 1934), pp. 173-175, 246-248.

[6] [Chester A. Arthur] to Abbey and Imbrie, n.d., vol. 7, Chester A. Arthur Papers. Arthur's final acceptance of the long-standing invitation for the journey is undated; C.A.A. to [General Philip Sheridan] *Ibid.* The suggestion, pencilled in by a Library of Congress researcher, of July, 1883, is likely, because of the inclusion of Daniel Rollins as a participant in the trip. The first week in July seems accurate. See [Philip H. Sheridan] to Daniel G. Rollins, July 7, 1883, Box 42, Sheridan Papers; P. H. Sheridan to F. J. Phillips, June 14, 1883, *Ibid.*

and from there go by spring wagons to Fort Washakie, on the Shoshone Reservation. Thereafter, for 350 miles, the participants would travel by horseback.

Wrote General Sheridan: "On leaving Washakie we will bid adieu to civilization and in fifteen or sixteen days will reach the Upper Geyser Basin. The distance will be made in easy marches and we will encamp on a trout stream every day, and those who want to hunt, after two or three days out, will find plenty of game. This will probably be the most interesting part of the trip. From the Upper Geyser Basin we will go to the Lower Geyser Basin, and then to Fort Ellis, returning home by the Northern Pacific Railroad."

The trip would be semi-official, several duties in connection with Indian affairs being pursued during and after the excursion. But the emphasis would be on pleasure: the President and his party were to enjoy Yellowstone as thoroughly as possible. "On your return, my dear Senator," Sheridan wrote to Vest, "I am sure you will feel as if your longevity has been increased 20 years."[7]

Sheridan sought to limit the party to ten, for reasons of supply and transportation. President Arthur invited an old friend, Daniel G. Rollins, Surrogate of New York; General Sheridan selected his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Michael V. Sheridan, Lieutenant-Colonel James F. Gregory, Captain Philo Clark of the Second Cavalry, and Brigadier-General Anson Stager, a late replacement for Senator John A. Logan.

Also included were Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln, Governor Crosby, and Senator Vest. Traveling with the party was a physician, Major W. H. Forwood, and a photographer, Frank Jay Haynes.

Several newspapers vied to send representatives, but no reporters were allowed, on the private advice of the President and Secretary Lincoln, and at the command of General Sheridan. As the latter expressed it, " . . . if we have a newspaper man along our pleasure will be destroyed."[8] Most of the Associated Press accounts of the trip were written by Lieutenant-

[7] P. H. Sheridan to Senator [George G.] Vest, April 9, 1883, *Ibid.*

[8] Telegram, P. H. Sheridan to Robert T. Lincoln, July 27, 1883, Box 59, *Ibid.*

All pictures used in this article, except the portrait of President Arthur on the preceding page, were taken by Frank Jay Haynes, official photographer with the President's party. They were reproduced from one of 12 albums prepared for participants in this unique and historic Presidential visit. This album, together with a few rare Arthur papers (the President burned most of his personal papers), was acquired about 20 years ago by Vincent Assaiante, Colorado Springs, Colorado, businessman, from Mrs. Rowena Arthur, the President's daughter-in-law and long-time resident of Colorado Springs. The albums contain official Associated Press dispatches of the Yellowstone journey, along with 105 of Haynes' superb photographs, six of which include President Arthur.

Although the album does not carry left to right identification for this group picture of the President and his party, it can be compared for identification purposes with the more formal portrait of the group, made at Upper Geyser Basin by Photographer Frank Jay Haynes. In this picture, the men were in a more jovial and relaxed picnic mood. Correct identification, as nearly as possible, left to right: Lt.-Col. J. F. Gregory, Montana Territorial Governor Schuyler Crosby, General Phil Sheridan, Secretary of War Robert Lincoln, President Arthur, Capt. Philo P. Clark, Senator George G. Vest, Lt.-Col. M. V. Sheridan (foreground), Surrogate Judge Daniel G. Rollins (background), and Brig. Gen. Anson Stager, U. S. Volunteers.

PRESIDENTIAL ESCORT, FORT WASHAKIE

Colonels Sheridan and Gregory, and all were approved prior to release by the President.[9]

Several weeks prior to the departure for Wyoming Territory, Sheridan instructed the participants about proper clothing and sporting equipment. The President was advised to bring along:

Four sets winter under clothing.

Four sets summer under clothing.

Four outer woolen shirts, with pockets.

Two suits of rough clothes, one heavy and one ordinarily light.

One heavy winter overcoat, Ulster preferable.

One rubber coat.

One pair riding boots or shoes, with leggins.

One doz. pair socks.

These are necessaries, and anything else he may want for his comfort he should take, so as to fill two steamer trunks of about the size 30 inches long, 16 inches wide and 14 inches deep. . . . Fishing tackle for trout fishing, and guns, can can be taken in an extra package.[10]

To further the party's comfort and safety, General Sheridan planned carefully the details for the military escort and pack train. Omissions and mistakes were unthinkable, considering the importance of the guest-of-honor. Moreover, the President could never be far from channels of communication, and an elaborate courier system was devised.

The 75-man escort was supplied by Troop G, Fifth Cavalry, led by Captain Edward M. Hayes, who received his orders on July 6. Hayes was advised by Lieutenant-Colonel Sheridan of the gravity of his assignment: "I am directed to impress on you *Confidentially*, that the President and Secretary of War will go with this expedition, and you are expected to have everything in the most complete and compact shape."[11]

[9] *Ibid.*: Jack Ellis Haynes, "The Expedition of President Chester A. Arthur to Yellowstone National Park in 1883," *Annals of Wyoming*, XIII (January, 1942), 33. This valuable article was written by the son of the party's famous photographer and is based almost entirely upon the elder Haynes' diary. It is drawn upon occasionally in the following account of the Arthur trip to clarify the geography of the party's route. Several false accounts of the journey appeared in various newspapers, and were corrected in the official dispatches. All future citations labelled "A. P. Dispatch" are from the President's copy of the trip's official record, *Journey Through the Yellowstone National Park and North-Western Wyoming, 1883. Photographs of Party and Scenery Along the Route Traveled, and Copies of the Associated Press Dispatches Sent Whilst En Route*. [Washington, Government Printing Office, 1883] I am deeply indebted to Mr. Vincent Assaiante of Colorado Springs, the owner of the volume, for permitting me to study it. Twelve of these books were printed; the existence of the other eleven is uncertain.

[10] P. H. Sheridan to F. J. Phillips, June 14, 1883, Box 42, Sheridan Papers. Cf. George W. Wingate, *Through the Yellowstone Park on Horseback* (New York, O. Judd Co., 1886), pp. 237-241. Each participant was later billed $246.30 for mess and railroad fare. E.g. M. V. Sheridan to [Robert] Lincoln, September 12, 1883, Box 47, Sheridan Papers.

From Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming and Fort Custer a total of 175 pack animals was ordered to Fort Washakie, later prompting Hiram Chittenden to call it "one of the most complete pack trains ever organized in this or any other country."[12] Twenty days rations and twenty days supply of grain, plus an additional 6,000 pounds of grain, were ordered deposited at the supply camp at the forks of the Wind River.[13]

Two courier lines were created to enable the President to keep in touch with the outside world during this unprecedented excursion. The first was established from Fort Washakie to Shoshone Lake, by Troop A, Fifth Cavalry, under the direction of Lieutenants H. S. Bishop and E. P. Andrus.[14] Captain J. T. Wheelan and Troop G of the Second Cavalry were responsible for the line between Shoshone Lake and Fort Ellis, Montana Territory. Over this extended route, troops were lodged at stations created at twenty mile intervals.[15] General Sheridan informed Secretary Lincoln that his mail could be sent to Fort Washakie until August 12, and his telegrams until August 17. Thereafter correspondence would be routed through Fort Ellis.[16] The Associated Press dispatches, of course, were sent by courier.[17]

[11] M. V. Sheridan to Edward M. Hayes, July 6, 1883, *Ibid.* *Forest And Stream* announced the President's plans and travel route in its July 26th issue. No evidence is available to support the claim of the Livingston [Montana] *Enterprise*, August 27, 30, 1883, that the military escort was strengthened in response to rumors of a kidnap plot against the President.

[12] See telegram, R. Williams to O. O. Howard, July 3, 1883, Box 59, *Ibid.*; M. V. Sheridan to J. H. Lord, July 5, 1883, Box 47, *Ibid.*; M. V. Sheridan to O. O. Howard, July 6, 1883, *Ibid.*; R. Williams to A. H. Terry, July 5, 1883, *Ibid.*; Bartlett (ed.), Hiram Martin Chittenden, *The Yellowstone National Park*, p. 93. The Post Trader at Fort Washakie, J. K. Moore, went along on the journey as Chief Packer. See his photograph following the A.P. Dispatch of August 30 in the official account. See also M. V. Sheridan to J. K. Moore, July 6, 1883, Box 47, Sheridan Papers. With Frank Jay Haynes and Colonel Gregory, who left Rawlins for Fort Washakie on July 21, came an ambulance and driver, five government mule wagons, six cooks, wagon masters and soldiers. Haynes, "The Expedition of President Arthur," 33. For an excellent summary of western troop locations and manpower in 1883, see the printed letter P. H. Sheridan to R. C. Drum, October 17, 1883, Box 88, Sheridan Papers.

[13] See M. V. Sheridan to Edward M. Hayes, July 6, 1883, Box 47, *Ibid.*; R. Williams to O. O. Howard, July 6, 1883, *Ibid.*

[14] M. V. Sheridan to O. O. Howard, September 21, 1883, *Ibid.*; R. Williams to O. O. Howard, July 6, 1883, *Ibid.*

[15] R. Williams to A. H. Terry, July 5, 1883, *Ibid.*; M. V. Sheridan to J. T. Wheelan, July 6, 1883, *Ibid.*; Bartlett (ed.), Hiram Martin Chittenden, *The Yellowstone National Park*, p. 93. There was a telegraph line to Mammoth Springs, but Sheridan thought the courier system to Fort Ellis was more reliable. Telegram, P. H. Sheridan to Robert T. Lincoln, July 9, 1883, Box 59, *Ibid.*

[16] P. H. Sheridan to [Robert] Lincoln, July 24, 1883, Box 42, *Ibid.*

[17] See M. V. Sheridan to Commanding Officer, Fort Ellis, M.T., July 30, 1883, Box 47, *Ibid.*

Horses for the President and his party, "the best ones of your command," were supplied from Fort McKinney, Wyoming Territory.[18] A scout, James A. Campbell, was sent from Fort Custer.[19] The spring wagon which the President would use at Mammoth Springs on his way to the Northern Pacific, still on display at Yellowstone Park, was ordered from Fort Snelling, Minnesota.[20]

The route from Fort Washakie to the Northern Pacific branch line, which the Arthur party was to travel by horseback, was planned by General Sheridan, who supplied each participant with a map of the general area weeks in advance of the trip.[21] The General had traveled many of the Indian trails and wagon roads himself during the past two years.

On Saturday, August 4, 1883, at 9:00 p.m., the Presidential train arrived at Cheyenne, where a large crowd heard brief remarks from the President, Secretary Lincoln, and Senator Vest. At 9:30 the train pulled out, traveling on to Green River, Wyoming, where it arrived at 10:30 a.m. of the next day. The party remained on board the Union Pacific train for the remainder of the day, Sunday.[22]

The next day, three mule-drawn spring wagons, supplied by Major J. H. Lord, Quartermaster at Cheyenne, took the party 101 miles to the banks of the Sweetwater. Relay stations were located every twenty miles. During the last 45 miles of the trip the President moved outside next to the driver, greatly enjoying himself. Upon arriving at "Camp Lord" the party was met with a "most elaborate dinner" and bedded down for the night.[23]

[18] R. Williams to Commanding Officer, Fort McKinney, W.T., July 5, 1883, *Ibid.*

[19] R. Williams to General A. H. Terry, July 5, 1883, *Ibid.* He was paid $5.00 a day and rations but was required to furnish his own horse. M. V. Sheridan to J. K. Moore, July 6, 1883, *Ibid.* Several Arapahoe guides would also accompany the party. E.g. A.P. Dispatch, August 12, 1883.

[20] M. V. Sheridan to Assistant Adjutant General, Dept. Dakota, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, July 21, 1883, *Ibid.* See Hugh D. Galusha, Jr., "Yellowstone Years," *MONTANA The Magazine of Western History*, IX (July, 1959), 10-11.

[21] E.g. [Philip H. Sheridan] to Daniel G. Rollins, July 7, 1883, Box 42, Sheridan Papers. A reproduction of photographer Haynes' map is in Haynes, "The Expedition of President Chester A. Arthur," between pages 34 and 35. I have been unable to discover why or when the party altered its starting point from Rawlins to Green River.

[22] A.P. Dispatch, August 5, 1883.

[23] M. V. Sheridan to [J. H.] Lord, July 6, 1883, Box 47, Sheridan Papers; A.P. Dispatch, August 7, 1883.

At 7:00 A.M. on Tuesday, August 7, the assemblage left for Fort Washakie, 55 miles away. As they rode, mining camps and little towns appeared, providing the "reporter" an opportunity to display his considerable dexterity with words. Atlantic City was "nearly deserted, a stage station, post-office and saloon sole relics of the activity and prosperity which a few years since thrived and pulsated with all the vigor which bad whiskey and rich anticipation could give the reckless inhabitants of a new mining camp." As the wagons approached the Fort, Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians rode up to greet "the Great Father" and satisfy their curiosities.[24]

Much of August 8 was spent in preparation for the long journey by horseback. Supplies sufficient to carry the party through to the Forks of the Wind, a five-day ride, were packed.

In midafternoon, Shoshone and Arapahoe Chiefs called upon the President, and shortly some 500 warriors staged a sham battle for his pleasure. Chief Washakie of the Shoshones and Black Coal, Chief of the Arapahoes, then responded to a Presidential greeting with thanks and avowals to live in peace with the whites, "adopting as fully and as rapidly as possible their customs and manners of life." (That day Senator Vest attempted unsuccessfully to persuade the Chiefs to sell their reservation lands to the government in return for bonds bearing annual interest.)

The President was then presented with a pony for his daughter, a Shoshone war dance followed, and the festivities were concluded with an exhibition drill by the Fifth Cavalry, which had met the party at the Fort.[25]

At 7:00 the next morning the party started out on horseback, the escort and pack mules following, northwest into the Wind River Valley. They rode for 21 miles, stopping at the Bull Lake fork of the River, which General Sheridan named "Camp Rollins." The reporter gave this account of Arthur after the first day's ride: "The President proves to be a good horseman and came into camp like an old campaigner. Immediately after our arrival at this place, which is near a beautiful trout stream the President took his rod and soon landed the first trout, keeping up his old reputation of being a fine fisherman. He enjoys camp life very much, is up and out of his tent, among the first at 5 o'clock each morning, and with flannel shirt and large hat roughs it with the rest."[26]

The third camp, "Camp Vest," established on the 10th, was located at Spring Creek, a small tributary of the Wind. Many beautiful landmarks were in view, including Crow Heart Butte and the peaks of the Owl Creek Mountains.[27]

Rain put an end to the next day's fishing, en route to the next camp, 14 miles away, on Dinwoody Creek. The magnificent canyon, dubbed Crosby Canyon, was the scenic highlight of this part of the journey. A portion of the party left the trail, looking for game.

The reporter commented, " . . . the game had nearly vanished; it is well nigh exterminated; only one deer and one antelope were seen. As coming events are sometimes said to cast their shadows before, so this may perhaps indicate the sad fate of the Indian race."

Once the tents were pitched at "Camp Crosby," the party experienced a sudden outburst of hail and rain, described by the reporter as "just mild enough to be agreeable."[28]

On the 12th, the party traveled west, past the Red Buttes, past the western boundary of the Shoshone reservation, to the Torrey lakes, a ride of twelve miles. It was here, at "Camp Stager," that the President and Senator Vest took a lesson in the art of mountain fishing.

Both Arthur and Vest were highly experienced anglers and had come fully equipped with the latest in fishing gear. (The Senator later wrote that the President's "array of tackle was enough to bewilder an entire fishing club.") But neither had been able to match the catches brought to camp by soldiers and mule drivers,

[24] *Ibid.*

[25] A.P. Dispatches, August 8, 9, 1883. In the official record of the trip 103 photographs would be included, six containing the President.

[26] A.P. Dispatch, August 9, 1883. "Our movements were regulated by a sort of military precision. For example, we arose regularly at five, breakfasted at half-past and at six were in the saddle. We would ride until afternoon and then camping beside some stream spend the remainder of the day hunting and fishing." Remarks by General Sheridan, "The World's Sorrow," New York *Herald*, November 19, 1886.

[27] Photographer Haynes called Spring Creek "an unnamed tributary." Haynes, "The Expedition of President Chester A. Arthur," 35.

[28] A.P. Dispatch, August 11, 1883.

PRESIDENTIAL AMBULANCE TRAIN, FORT WASHAKIE

using improvised poles, twine, and grasshoppers.

On the morning of the 12th, Vest quietly crept to a position where he could observe the tactics of the others: " . . . when I saw the caution with which they crawled around the rocks and bushes, stealthily dropping their bait into the eddies made by the rapid current, and then yanking the wary trout out of the water without a second's delay, the mystery was fully explained."

From that time on, the luck of the Senator and the President improved dramatically. And while photographer Haynes left us no visual record of these two national leaders sneaking up on some unsuspecting stream, we have vivid pictures of the impressive results of their newly acquired skill.[29]

At the end of the fifth day of the ride, August 14, the party camped at the Forks of the Wind River, "Camp Bishop," where supplies sufficient for the rest of the journey were stored. The site was 19 miles from Camp Stager. Three antelopes, a bear, several grouse, and a rabbit were brought into camp by the party's hunters, augmenting the already ample food supplies.[30]

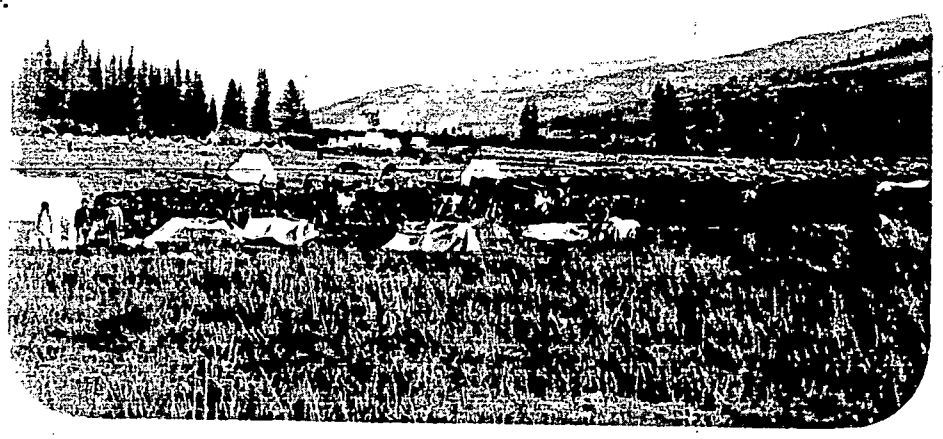
[29] G. G. Vest, "Notes Of The Yellowstone Trip," *Forest And Stream*, XXI (November 8, 1883), 282.

[30] The camp had been named the previous year for a member of Sheridan's party. H. R. Bishop of New York. A.P. Dispatch, August 14, 1883.

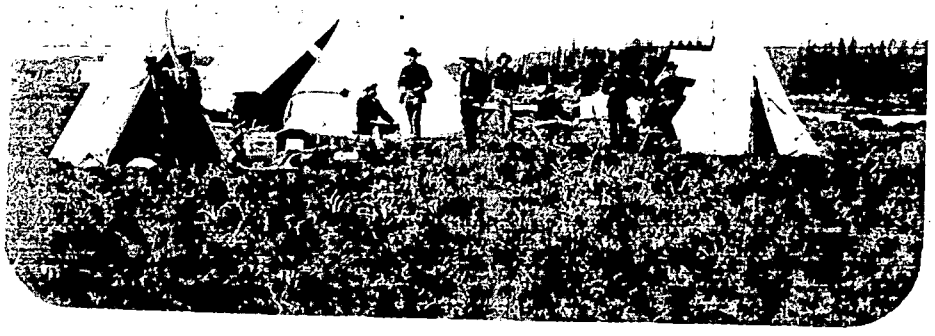
The next day the party began the ascent to the Continental Divide, using what the President now called "Robert Lincoln Pass," followed the previous year by General Sheridan. By 11 o'clock, seventeen miles had been traveled and "Camp Robert Lincoln" was put up, 9,000 feet above sea level and within a hundred yards of streams flowing into the Pacific Ocean. The hunting was excellent and the scenery the talk of the camp.

The reporter was soon moved to write his most eloquent (albeit lengthy) sentence: "Picturesque Camp Lincoln, with its banks of snow lying placidly and slowly melting near the trail, and near the snow flowers, which had all the freshness of early spring, tender forget-me-nots, wild asters, buttercups, columbines, the latter with a delicate and scarcely perceptible shade of blue in its rich white, and for which many deem it the most beautiful of the wild flowers found in the Rocky Mountains a carpeting of scarlet and blue and gold; added to this the White Mountain flox, nestling close to mother earth, and in such profusion as to suggest the idea that the hand of nature had grasped some of her myriad stars and scattered them in wanton profusion on the grassy slopes of this romantic region."[31]

[31] A.P. Dispatches, August 15, 23, 1883.



PACKER'S REMUDA, CAMP BISHOP



CAPT. HAYES' QUARTERS, CAMP HAMPTON

CAMP ARTHUR, GROS VENTRE RIVER

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AT 6:30 A.M. on August 16, the President and his party left Camp Lincoln for the rugged 19 mile descent to "Camp Isham," located on the south bank of the Gros Ventre River, a dozen miles southeast of Mt. Leidy. At one point the trail was so steep that the riders were forced to dismount. As the party approached the camp, the Teton range first came into view. Exclaimed the reporter: "The weather is cool, the air delicious and invigorating, and the scenery grand."[32]

The next day the party rode down the Gros Ventre valley for approximately 10 miles, then crossed to the River's north side. From there the trail wound upward. "At one point we wound round the precipitous side of a mountain, at the base of this nearly perpendicular bank, about 1,000 feet below, the green waters of the river rolled and tumbled and lashed themselves into a white fury. A stumble, and horse and rider would have gone headlong to almost certain destruction." That evening, at "Camp Arthur," about sixteen air miles from the confluence of the Gros Ventre and Snake Rivers, the entire party, including even the Indian guides, ate freshly-caught fish. "The beautiful blue sky above, the dark green mountains to the left, the rich red hills to the right, the russet brown grass of the valley, relieved here and there by the bright green willow bushes and small cottonwoods, the stream of pure cold water made a grand picture of an ideal camp. . . ." When the party rode away early the next morning, many left "not without longing, lingering looks behind."[33]

The trail was easy the following day, August 18, and after about five miles the riders beheld the full grandeur of the Tetons. "It was the universal sentiment of the party that that sight alone would have fully repaid all the toils and perils of the march."

The assemblage stopped for the day at "Camp Teton," on the north bank of the Gros Ventre, about eight miles from its intersection with the Snake River. The wind was so powerful that it snapped the ridge-pole of the mess tent, and that night ice formed one-half inch thick on water buckets standing inside the tents.[34] The party remained there during the 19th and set out again on the 20th.

Following an 18-mile ride, the party stopped at "Camp Hampton," on the Snake a few miles from the southwest corner of Jackson Lake, directly facing the Tetons.[35]

When reveille awakened them at 5:00 the next morning, ice was again found in the tents. That day, the 21st, thirty miles were covered, northward over the foothills of the Shoshone Mountains. It was a hot, dusty ride, but featured magnificent views of Jackson Lake and the Tetons. That evening the party camped in a pine grove overlooking the Snake, about two miles south of the National Park. The campsite retained the name "Camp Strong" from the Sheridan excursion of 1882. The scenery and fishing were exceptional, and the President, no doubt weary from the journey's longest single ride, decided to remain here through the 22nd.[36]

The temperature dropped to 20 on the morning of the 23rd. The party rode 17 miles that day, stopping at a clearing on the northeast shore of Lake Lewis which became known as "Camp Logan," in honor of the senator whose illness cancelled his plans to join the party. Together, the President and Senator Vest caught 105 pounds of fish! Having entered the National Park, "the buffalo and elk can look at us with perfect safety."[37]

Following another long ride, this time 26 miles along the east shore of Shoshone Lake, the party set up camp on the 24th in Upper Geyser Basin, about a quarter of a mile from Old Faithful Geyser. The participants had now covered a total distance of 230 miles on horseback, and remained at "Camp Upper Geyser" through the 25th.[38]

Insufficient forage for the animals caused the party to move on a Sunday, and on the 26th the long procession of men, horses, wagons and mules returned to Shoshone Lake and traveled

[32] A.P. Dispatch, August 16, 1883. The camp was named in honor of Mr. Edward S. Isham of Chicago.

[33] There are two A.P. dispatches bearing the date August 18, each describing a different day of the trip. One is obviously incorrect, and it is very likely the first, as the couriers were taking two days to get to Fort Washakie, and this item is dated August 18 via Fort Washakie, August 19. The first "August 18" should read August 17. The material in the text comes from both releases.

[34] A.P. Dispatches, August 18 [second citation], 20, 1883.

[35] A.P. Dispatch, August 20, 1883. The camp was named in honor of Senator Wade Hampton, who was unable, against his wishes, to make the trip.

[36] A.P. Dispatch, August 21, 1883. From this point of the trip onward the couriers traveled north, this dispatch being released on August 22 from Bozeman.

[37] A.P. Dispatch, August 23, 1883.

[38] A.P. Dispatches, August 24, 26, 1883.

THE PRESIDENT'S TROUT CATCH, GROS VENTRE RIVER

eastward to Yellowstone Lake at West Thumb Bay, where "Camp Sacket" was established. The ride was hard, the Continental Divide being crossed twice within a space of twenty miles. Several fish were caught in the Lake (though parasites caused them to be inedible), and the party took delight at the mud geysers boiling about a hundred yards from the camp.[39]

The next day, the President and party rode 27 miles to "Camp Campbell" on the northwest shore of the Lake, there to relax, fish, and discuss an unusual discovery: "The head of an extinct species of rhinoceros and two vertebras of a large fossil saurian, in an excellent state of preservation, were found on the bank of the lake near our camp by our surgeon and naturalist, Major W. H. Forwood. The specimens are interesting, and will be sent to Prof. Cope, of Philadelphia."[40]

Leaving the Lake the following day, the party rode 18 miles along the west side of the Yellowstone River over a wide trail ("equal to any turnpike in the states"), past bubbling mud geysers, to the magnificent canyon of the Yellowstone. "Camp Allison" was laid out in a grove near the canyon's rim. Tourists at the scene became as eager to view the President as they were the falls of the Yellowstone. The party remained in camp during the 29th, most of the day spent sight-seeing.[41]

On the 30th, the party headed in a northeasterly direction to the summit of 10,000 foot Mt. Washburn, where the splendid view was supplemented by the discovery of a collection of notes left by various travelers describing their experiences en route to the top of the mountain. The party then descended for the remainder of the 21-mile ride to the banks of the Yellowstone, setting up "Camp Cameron" in an aspen grove one and one-half miles northwest of Tower Falls.[42]

On the last day of the ride, the party traveled to Mammoth Hot Springs, encamping in an enclosed lot near the Park Superintendent's residence. The luxuries of the Park hotel (especially the bathing facilities) were greatly appreciated. The President was entertained by a group of singers, and attended an informal reception in his honor at the hotel that evening.[43]

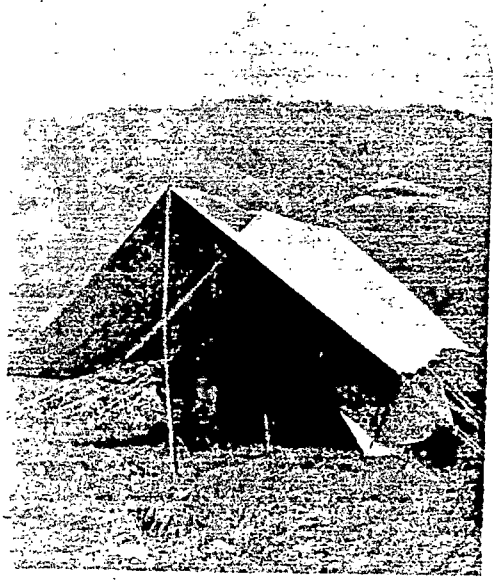
[39] A.P. Dispatch, August 26, 1883; Vest, "Notes Of The Yellowstone Trip," 282.

[40] A.P. Dispatch, August 27, 1883.

[41] A.P. Dispatches, August 28, 30, 1883.

[42] A.P. Dispatch, August 31, 1883. Arthur named the camp for Senator Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, an old friend.

[43] A.P. Dispatch, September 1, 1883.



PRES. ARTHUR'S TENT QUARTERS, CAMP ARTHUR

THE 350-MILE MARCH had ended. President Arthur, refreshed and healthy, left the sparkling air and friendly campfires of the west to resume the duties of his office. On September 1, Arthur traveled by spring coach seven miles to the train that would take him to Livingston, on the main line of the Northern Pacific. On the 3rd, with General Grant, he appeared at the festivities in St. Paul celebrating the completion of the Northern Pacific's east-west hookup.[44] On September 4 he was in Chicago.[45]

Beyond the rejuvenation of the President's vigor, the trip through Yellowstone in 1883 yielded additional results. Innumerable Americans were unquestionably attracted to the Park by the considerable publicity this unusual journey created throughout the country. (The young columnist, Eugene Field, delighted readers with playful stories of Arthur besting Shoshones at poker and causing an Indian chief to vow to move farther west to escape Presidents, who threatened to spoil the local fishing.)[46]

Senator Vest was able to gain immediate support for his views on Yellowstone; by December Grinnell could write in *Forest and Stream*: "The trip . . . is already, as we predicted last summer would be the case, resulting in action for the proper preservation of the Park."[47]

Moreover, the dozens of stunning photographs by Frank Jay Haynes are a permanent legacy for our appreciation of Yellowstone National Park, one of nature's most lavish gifts.

[44] See volume 7 of the Chester A. Arthur Papers, pp. 1427-1428, 1430-1431, 1437-1438, 1445-1452. The Northern Pacific's printed claim that Arthur shortened his Yellowstone trip to appear at the celebration is untrue.

[45] See Howe, *Chester A. Arthur*, p. 248.

[46] See Slason Thompson (ed.), Eugene Field, *Sharps and Flats* (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1900), I, ix, 60-62, 68-70, 74-75; II, 197.

[47] See "The Yellowstone Park," *Forest And Stream*, XXI (December 20, 1883), 401; "Yellowstone Park Matters," and "The Yellowstone Park Bill," *Ibid.*, XXII (March 13, 1884), 121, 124-125.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Thomas C. Reeves is a native of Tacoma, Washington. He received his M.A. from the University of Washington in 1961 and his Ph.D. from the University of California, Santa Barbara, in 1966. Since that time he has been Assistant Professor of History at the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs.

Dr. Reeves has authored articles for such journals as *Pacific Historical Review*, *The Historian*, *The Political Science Quarterly*, *The Nation*, and the *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church*.

His first book, *Philanthrophy and Freedom: The Fund for the Republic and McCarthyism*, will be released in early October by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. He is the editor of a volume entitled *Philanthropy Under Fire: Tax Exempt Foundations and their Critics*, scheduled for publication in early 1970 by Cornell University Press.

Dr. Reeves is currently working on a full-scale biography of Chester A. Arthur, assisted by a generous grant from the El Pomar Investment Company of Colorado Springs.

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

225 NORTH ROBERTS STREET • (406) 444-2694 • HELENA, MONTANA 59620-9990

July 5, 1990

Ms. Jaylene Hobrecht
Room 111½
Old Executive Office Building
White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Ms. Hobrecht:

Enclosed please find copies of various pieces concerning the appearance of President Chester A. Arthur in Montana in 1883. To our knowledge, he is the first President who visited Montana (either when it was a territory, 1865-1889, or a state, 1889ff.) while in office.

Arthur had made a trip through Yellowstone National Park in August of 1883, moving south to north (generally), from the Union Pacific line to the Northern Pacific line. The NP completed its branch line between Livingston, Montana Territory, and Cinnabar just in time for the cars of the Presidential party to reach that close to the north entrance to the Park.

The enclosures include an article concerning Arthur's trip in Yellowstone and a series of newspaper pieces about the emergence of the Presidential party into Montana, through Livingston, and east on the Northern Pacific's mainline, early in September, 1883.

The photographer F. J. Haynes accompanied the Arthur party during a portion of its stay in Yellowstone, and the Montana Historical Society holds a number of the Haynes plates taken during this stay--should you be searching for illustrations for an article.

I hope that this information proves useful. A bill is enclosed to cover our copying costs. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Walter

Dave Walter, Reference

DOUG GAMBLE

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

July 6/90

TO: STEPHANIE LAUDNER
2 PAGES

LARRY CRAIG FUNDRAISER - IDAHO (Mark Davis)

WHENEVER I'M IN IDAHO I THINK OF THE WHITE-WATER RAFTING TRIP I DID HERE A FEW YEARS AGO. WHEN I WAS TALKING TO LARRY EARLIER HE ASKED HOW I FELT ABOUT REPEATING A HAIR-RAISING ADVENTURE WITH CHILLS & SPILLS AND UPS & DOWNS, WHERE YOU'RE BUFFETTED AND SLAMMED AND NEVER SURE IF YOU'RE GOING TO MAKE IT THROUGH IN ONE PIECE. I SAID I HAVEN'T THOUGHT OF IT MUCH -- MY NEXT ELECTION CAMPAIGN IS STILL TWO YEARS AWAY.

IT'S GREAT TO BE IN A STATE WHERE, WHEN YOU HEAR SOMEONE HOLLER "TIMBER," YOU'RE NOT SURE IF IT'S A TREE THAT'S FALLING, OR ANOTHER DEMOCRAT.

THERE ARE STILL SOME DEMOCRATS WHO SUPPORT POLICIES THAT WOULD TAKE AMERICA BACK TO THE DAYS OF BIG-SPENDING, MALAISE, SELF-DOUBT AND DRIFT. (Or whatever.) WELL THERE'S A RIVER HERE IN IDAHO THAT SUMS UP THE COURSE REPUBLICANS HAVE SET AMERICA ON -- THE RIVER OF NO RETURN.

MORE...

TO: STEPHANIE LAUDNER - IDAHO (CONT'D)

THERE ARE SOME DEMOCRATS BACK IN WASHINGTON WHO ACT LIKE THEY'RE IN IDAHO-BY-THE-POTOMAC. THEY CAN'T SEE THE FOREST FOR THE TREES. (Or maybe you want to localize this.)

IDAHO'S A STATE THAT'S IN TWO DIFFERENT TIMES ZONES (true) AND I'M NOT JUST TALKING ABOUT THE CLOCK ON THE WALL. I'M REFERRING TO SOMETHING I'LL CALL "DEMOCRATIC STANDARD TIME" -- AND THEY'RE ABOUT 40 YEARS BEHIND THE REST OF US.

ALLEN C. KOLSTAD

Allen C. Kolstad was born in Chester, Montana and has been a life-long resident of the state. He is a member of a five generation Montana family. A farmer, he was the former owner of the Chester Implement Co., a John Deere Dealership, and the former president of the Kolstad Grain Co. He also served on the Board of Directors on the Montana Chamber of Commerce and was president of the Montana Water Development Association. He was elected to the Montana House of Representatives in 1968 and served three terms until he was elected to the State Senate in 1975.

As a senator he served in a number of leadership positions, chaired the Legislative Council, and the Interim Legislative Committee on Problems in Agriculture. He resigned in 1988 to assume the Lieutenant Governor position in the Stephens Administration.

He was chairman of the very successful Montana Centennial in 1989, and visited every county in the state helping the communities with their Centennial Projects.

Allen and Iva Kolstad have been married for 39 years and have four children and nine grandchildren. Kolstad believes in traditional family values. They have been very active members of the St. Olaf Lutheran Church near their farm home. He has served as president of the congregation and she has been the pianist in the church.

RESUME

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ALLEN C. KOLSTAD
CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATE

Born December 24, 1931 at Chester, Montana.

Graduated from Chester High School, Chester, Montana and attended Concordia College in Moorehead, Minnesota for two years.

Former Liberty County Republican Chairman.

Elected to Montana Legislature in 1968, the first Republican to serve Liberty County in over forty years.

Elected as a Montana Reagan delegate to both the 1968 and 1976 National Republican Conventions.

Past State Director of Montana Chamber of Commerce and served as their Chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Served for three sessions as President Pro-Tem of the Montana Senate.

Past State Director of Montana Jaycees.

Past President of Montana Water Development Association.

Served on the District Export Council for the Western States under President Gerald Ford.

Past President of The Lutheran Home of The Good Shepherd in Haver, Montana for twelve years.

Former President and owner of Chester Implement Co., a John Deere dealership.

Former President and owner of Kolstad Grain Co., a grain buying business in Northern Montana.

Former Alumni Board Member of Concordia College - Moorehead, Minnesota.

Montana's Co-Chairman for Reagan for President in 1976.

Montana's Co-Chairman for Farmer's and Ranchers for Reagan in 1980.

Past Master of the Masonic Lodge.

Long-time member of the Elks, Eagles and the Algeria Shrine.

Past Chairman of Montana's Legislative Council.
Past Chairman of Legislative Consumer Council

Served as Montana's Chairman of the American Legislative Exchange Council and serves on their Export and Trade Council.

Served on the Agriculture Committee of The National Council of State Legislators.

Past Chairman of the interim Legislative Committee of Problems in Agriculture.

Past President of Saint Olaf Lutheran Church.

Married thirty-nine years to the former Iva Matteson of Galata, Montana.

Family of four children -- two sons and two daughters.

Nine grandchildren.

Active in the Farming and Ranching business for thirty-nine years.

FACTS

MONTANA

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT fifteen miles south of Hardin. Though a New Englander or a Virginian might disagree, the most epic chapters in the history of American settlement are commonly associated with the West. The landing of Englishmen at Plymouth Rock and Jamestown and their early struggle to survive in an inhospitable wilderness were remarkable accomplishments that men later recorded in suitably inspired accounts. History and legend often blurred. But common to the general memory of these events is the picture of people from afar intent on building in a new land a way of life that was new in some though not all particulars. That way of life was established before the American government ever was, a fact that no doubt helped make the American Revolution so successful. It was a process not just of pushing back the wilderness but also of building civic and political institutions. It took more than 150 years and patient labor of mind and body by many Americans.

But compared with the history of the West, such a slow process lacks the crude grandeur of events played out quickly against a grand physical setting. In America, the vastness of the trans-Mississippi West provided this grandeur. By the time whites went west in large numbers after the Civil War, they took with them the fundamental institutions of government that their forefathers had already worked out. To them fell the rougher work of surviving in a hostile place and of creating wealth where none had been before. In their path lay others, Indians, whose presence set the stage for an epic conflict of cultures. The prize was a vast and beautiful land; a prize too valuable, it turned out, to permit coexistence of two widely differing ways of life. For years the story was largely told in terms of the advance of an irresistibly superior civilization and the demise of an obviously inferior one. Lately, it has been told differently. All agree, however, that by the last quarter of the nineteenth century the Indians were losing the one element crucial to their survival in an age when their contemporaries elsewhere were making industrial revolutions and promoting a vision of the good life filled with factories and farms. They were losing their isolation.

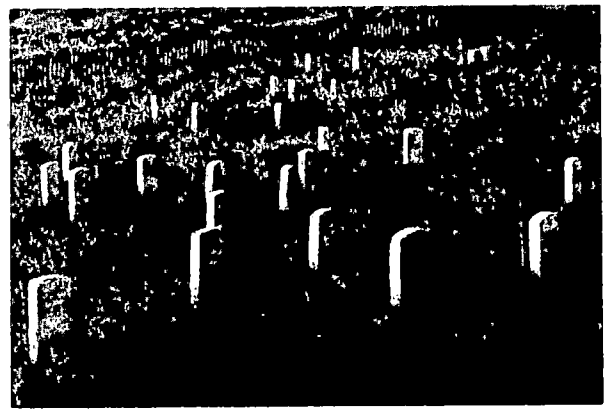
The circumstances leading to "Custer's last stand" afford pertinent illustration. Determined white settlement of the Great Plains waited until after the Civil War and thus actually came after places farther west—California, Oregon, Utah—were settled. Geography, climate, and the Indians were all hindrances, none easily overcome. But the promise of free land under the Homestead Act of 1862 and the building of the railroads enticed many to try life in this high and dry place. The process continued up until World War I. Through it all the Indians beat a steady retreat, though their sad fate initially hardly seemed inevitable. At first, both sides seemed to seek accommodation, and in good faith deals

were struck. One of the most famous, the one tied directly to Custer, was the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 between the United States government and various northern Plains tribes. It designated as a permanent Indian reservation a large area of present-day western South Dakota and eastern Wyoming and obliged the government to protect the Indians on it "against the commission of all depredations by people of the United States."

But western history, in addition to being played on a grander scale, also seemed to move faster than history had moved in the East. Just six years after the treaty was signed, in 1874, the discovery of gold in the Black Hills of South Dakota—lands sacred to the Sioux and theirs by treaty—showed just how fast. An army expedition led by George Armstrong Custer soon confirmed the presence of gold in paying quantities. Prospectors, those migrant men who relentlessly had followed rumor of gold to California, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, and Montana, soon arrived in quantity. The army's position was unenviable. At first government policy was to stand by its treaty commitments, and the army, its agent, was given the job of keeping the gold diggers away from the gold. It succeeded imperfectly, and in September 1875 the government tried to buy the Black Hills back from the Sioux, who refused. Seeing the Sioux immovable and the prospectors irresistible, the government stepped aside, effectively opening the area to anyone willing to risk the wrath of the Indians. The Sioux did not attack the miners, but in defiance of a treaty that had been dishonored they did leave the reservation, determined to resist further white encroachment. Hundreds left to join their brethren in the Powder River country, where abundant game meant they did not have to depend on the government for food supplies. From the government point of view, that meant the Indians were out of control.

To the army fell the job of returning them to the reservation if they failed to comply with the government's ultimatum to return. They of course did not comply. The army found itself involved in no mere police action, but another war. That at first it did not realize this led in part to Custer's disaster. The army's campaign began in the spring of 1876, America's centennial year, when Brigadier General George Crook proceeded north from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, and engaged the Indians in the indecisive Battle of Powder River in Montana. The army next tried a three-pronged strategy, with one force marching west from Fort Abraham Lincoln in North Dakota, another east from Fort Shaw in Montana, and a third up from Fort Fetterman. With luck they were to converge in southeastern Montana on the Indians, who were led by Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and other chiefs. Luck was not with them.

The Fort Fetterman force met the enemy first but was so bloodied at the Battle of the Rosebud that it withdrew to Fort Sheridan, Wyoming, to regroup. Unaware of this, the other two columns rendezvoused on the Yellowstone at the mouth of the Rosebud and made plans to engage



Custer Hill

the Indians. The force consisted of both cavalry and infantry. Fearing the enemy might outrun him, commanding General Alfred Terry ordered Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer's Seventh Cavalry to advance to the Indian camp on the Little Big Horn. They were not to force a battle until the larger force caught up. Custer commanded some 700 men, a large force for Plains warfare and large enough, it was thought, to confront Indians. The Sioux' total strength, so it was also thought, was only about 800, and apparently no one believed they would ever all come together at one time and place. That intelligence was bad; it was the key to the disaster that befell Custer, who thought it safe to divide his regiment into three battalions. On June 25, the one commanded by Custer was attacked not by a few hundred but by thousands of well-armed Sioux and Cheyenne warriors along the Little Big Horn. What exactly happened that day is not certain, though the results were. Overwhelmed, Custer's five companies of some 225 men were annihilated. Indian losses were reported as no more than 100.

Custer's last stand

But the Indian victory was shortlived. An angry nation demanded revenge, and within two years the power of the northern Plains tribes had been broken. Custer and his cavalry meanwhile had entered the epic history and legend of the West. The Custer Battlefield National Monument on the Crow Indian Reservation today marks the spot. Most of Custer's troopers lie in a common grave around the base of a memorial shaft on Custer Hill. Custer himself was buried in 1877 at the United States Military Academy at West Point. The drama of their "last stand" befit the vast open spaces of Montana. Their reputation as heroes was instantly and permanently secured in part because they were quickly and permanently avenged. To the Indians, whose numbers the army so badly guessed, Custer and his troopers threatened an end to isolation. Before long, not even the remotest corners of the West offered them shelter.

BUTTE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK *Butte* At three times the

size of Pennsylvania, with a single county bigger than the whole state of Connecticut, Montana is a large state once described as "bounded on the west by the Japan Current, on the north by the aurora borealis, on the south by Price's Army, and on the east by the Day of Judgement." Montana is also a rich state. It is rich in a way that men have long understood riches. Beneath its mountains lie gold and silver, metals that since ancient times have been thought to have intrinsic worth, and beneath the same mountains also lie metals of less lofty reputation but whose market worth has proved enormous: lead, tungsten, aluminum, zinc, and most of all copper.

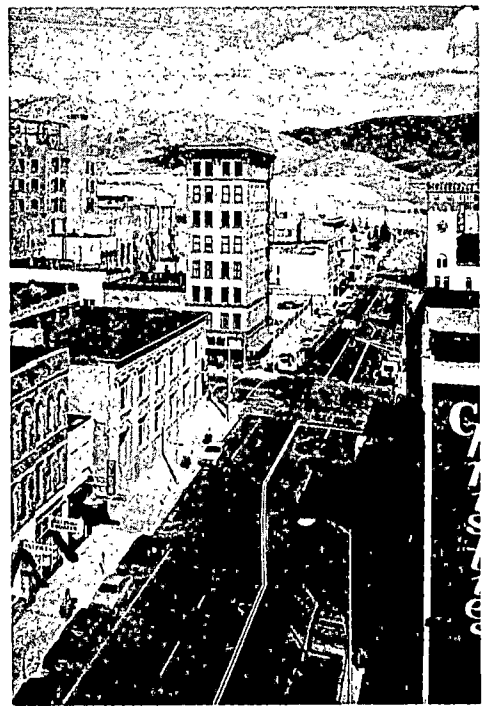
As a visit there will make clear, copper and Butte are one story. It began in the 1860s, a decade that in history books was dominated by the Civil War and Reconstruction and by great moral and constitutional questions about slavery and secession. So it was—in the East. In the West however, such weighty themes had to compete with more immediate matters: in Montana, mining matters. Mining was actually the West's second great attraction for men from the East. The first had been the fur trade, which did not last. Mining did, as a city like Butte boldly testifies. It began there in 1864 with the discovery of gold in Silver Bow Creek. By that time, the West's mineral frontier was well established and well peopled by a migrant population that moved easily about at the newest rumor of precious metal. It was fully fifteen years since the discovery of gold in California had set off the process; since then prospecters had roved through Nevada, Idaho, and the fabulous Pikes Peak diggings in Colorado. A few became rich; many more did not.

About these early days of the mineral frontier there is a romantic image of individual prospecters panning gold from mountain streams with primitive tools and a mule for transportation. The enormous extent of the West's mineral wealth soon changed that, as large forces gathered to harvest it. It required capital and improved transportation and the presence of bold, clever, and sometimes ruthless men. Butte from the 1870s on had all these in abundance.

Marcus Daly arrived in the mid-1870s and quickly smelled Butte's potential. While prospecting for silver he found a vein of copper of unparalleled richness. He had the foresight to sense what it meant. The age of electricity was just dawning, and with it the nation's appetite for copper was bound to soar. High demand made obvious the advantages of large-scale mining, mass-production refining, and cheap rail transportation. With alacrity, Daly set about the risky entrepreneurial tasks of bringing together a product and its market and, in the process, of enriching himself. Two years after his discovery the town of Butte was laid out, and in 1881 the first railroad, the Utah and Northern, reached it. With the backing of outside capitalists, Daly first formed the Anaconda Gold and Silver Mining Company and then, as silver gave way to copper, the Anaconda Copper Company. By the mid-1880s the Anaconda had produced 36 million pounds of copper, and from Daly's

smelter on Warm Springs Creek northwest of Butte poured the arsenic-laden fumes that were a smelly symbol of the copper boom. (They were also said to have so coated the grass that local cattle had copper-plated teeth.)

Daly of course was not alone. Given the possibility of such rewards, the competition was quick to gather. William A. Clark soon became Daly's arch-enemy and his political and business rival in the 1880s and 1890s. With both men the mixture of mining and politics was commonplace, climaxing in Clark's extraordinary efforts to be elected to the United States Senate in 1898 and 1899. Daly won the Democratic primary in 1898, but through the use (Clark's forces said) of repeat voters herded like sheep to vote the "Dalycratic" ticket. Clark fought back through the state legislature (which, until the Seventeenth Amendment, elected United States Senators), where (with what Daly's forces said was wholesale bribery) he was elected. Daly took his charges to Washington, to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and pending their decision Clark resigned. Returning to Montana to vindicate himself, he consolidated his alliances, captured the Democratic party machinery, and won a full term in 1900. It had cost him a bundle, something Clark did not deny. "I never bought a man who wasn't for sale," he is supposed to have said. Marcus Daly meanwhile had died, some



Butte's Broadway

said of a broken heart, and the "copper collar" had been riveted onto Montana politics.

Back in 1889 Daly had reorganized the Anaconda Company as the Amalgamated Copper Company, an enormous holding company controlled by Standard Oil. It was against this giant that Fritz Heinze, the third of Montana's great "copper kings," waged war for over a decade. Heize was educated as a mining engineer, but by nature he was an entrepreneur of the first order. Soon after his arrival in 1889 he built a smelter to cut into the near monoply of Daly and Clark and, exploiting a law that allowed the discoverer of a mineral vein to follow it downward to any depth beyond its sidelines ("apex law"), he dug high-grade ore from mines others thought were theirs. When they sought injunctions to halt his incursions, Heinze's tame county judges routinely blocked them. In 1900 Heinze and Clark cooperated closely, and after Clark sold out to Amalgamated Heinze continued to battle, picturing it as a David-against-Goliath contest. It was the little man against the corporate giant, he said. To ordinary miners he said: "They will force you to dwell in Standard Oil houses while you live, and they will bury you in Standard Oil coffins when you die."

Although Heinze's "David" pose appealed to many ordinary mining Montanans, it was Goliath who eventually won out. The Copper Trust broke his hold on the local judiciary, and in 1906 he sold out to Amalgamated for $10.5 million. Amalgamated then consolidated its hold on the copper industry and on the state itself. The Anaconda Copper Mining Company, as the new giant was called, was for years the force to be reckoned with in Montana politics and in its economy. Its enterprises were huge: reduction and smelting works in East Helena, Anaconda, and Great Falls, vast coal, lumber, and mercantile holdings—and of course the coppers shafts on Butte Hill: "the richest hill on earth."

The Butte National Historic Landmark today recalls what these early days were like. Among the most famous landmarks is the Copper King Mansion, built by William A. Clark and a fitting memorial to Clark the Copper King. A looming brick Victorian structure of thirty-four rooms, it preserves the opulence of another era in its parquet floors, stained-glass windows, and frescoed ceilings. The Arts Chateau, another turn-of-the-century mansion built with copper wealth, is now a museum and art gallery. The Silver Bow County Courthouse boasts a stained-glass dome, murals nearly two stories high and, aptly, copper-clad doors. The Butte Silver Bow Club (now the miners' union) was once the most exclusive club for wealthy men in Montana. At the World Museum of Mining visitors can see some thirty exhibit buildings recalling every aspect of early mining history. This was the world that Daly, Clark, and Heinze and their miners knew. Although its outward appearance has changed much today, the substance of it has not. Butte Hill still yields up its copper for hungry markets, while the city that grew up around it retains its distinctive character.

GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE *Deer Lodge.* Montana's none-too-modest nickname is the "Treasure State." Some of the treasure is obvious. Since ancient times men have treasured gold and silver, and rumors that Montana guarded large stores of it brought the seekers of easy wealth in droves to its mountains and valleys after the Civil War. Copper, though less glamorous, proved an even greater bonanza as America and the world entered the age of electricity in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Zinc, tungsten, lead, and aluminum later added to the metallic treasures buried in Montana's mountains. Coal and oil were buried beneath her vast eastern plains, resources that in the late twentieth century were coveted as much as gold and silver had been in an earlier era. But nature did not bury all of Montana's treasure. Tourists and natives know it as "big sky country," and its mountain scenery from Glacier Park on the Canadian boundary down to the Wyoming line is among the most glorious on the continent. In a crowded world where space itself is a treasure, Montana with 145,587 square miles (the fourth largest state in the Union) is truly richly endowed.

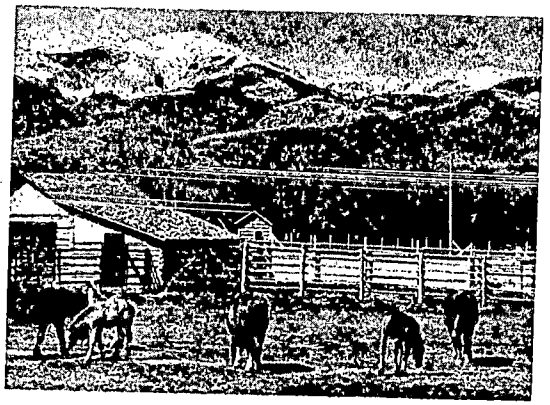
Other treasure was less obvious, and it took a type of man different from those who sought mineral wealth to harvest it. In its crude form it was grass, thousands and thousands of acres of it covering Montana's vast eastern reaches and blanketing countless intermountain valleys. For centuries before the white man came, it was rich sustenance for great herds of North American bison that wandered wild and free with no enemy but Indian hunters. The white man, with a different understanding of nature and how it might be used, changed things. He hunted the buffalo nearly to extinction and overcame the aboriginal culture, consigning its dwindling members to government reservations. The great bulk of the land he possessed for himself privately, or publicly in the name of his government. He was not therefore merely a predatory conqueror or if he was that, he was also other things. He was the carrier of another kind of civilization and the creater of new kinds of wealth. He used the grass in new ways, and the Grant-Kohrs Ranch near Deer Lodge is an example of the result.

This once-mammoth cattle ranch originated with a Canadian trapper and hunter named Johnny Grant, who settled in the Deer Lodge Valley in the 1850s before many whites had even heard of the land now called Montana. With his Indian wife and a large family he prospered, and in a few years he boasted a herd of 2,000 cattle. They roamed freely on the unfenced public range, foraging for themselves on the rich grasses. The cowboys disturbed them only for fall and spring roundups when new stock was branded and the fattened animals were culled out for market. It seemed in the beginning a perfect use of nature's bounty, which itself in the beginning seemed boundless. For the skilled, the patient, and the lucky, like Johnny Grant, it also produced prosperity, reflected in the substantial ranchhouse he built in 1862 and 1863. We do not know why Grant built such a large house in such a rude and empty place, but what

he built lasts to the present day. A log structure constructed by French Canadian Alexander Pambrun, it was sixty-four feet long, thirty wide, and sixteen high—generous dimensions then and now. With a clapboard veneer, green shutters, twenty-eight windows, and two stories, the house was recorded in early accounts as "by long odds, the finest in Montana," appearing incongruously "as if it had been lifted by the chimneys from the bank of the St. Lawrence and dropped down in Deer Lodge Valley."

It may have been incongruous in the beginning, but over its long lifetime the house and its occupants came to dominate the valley. In 1866 Johnny Grant sold his house and ranch for $19,200 to Conrad Kohrs, its second and most famous owner. Kohrs was a Danish immigrant who arrived in the Deer Lodge Valley in 1862. A butcher by trade, Kohrs was also a man whose keen eye for larger opportunities, native talent, and gift of luck made him one of early Montana's most successful entrepreneurs. All around him other men were trying to get rich quick by mining gold. Kohrs more patiently mined nature's other wealth—the grass—and served the market the miners themselves provided. The butchers of Deer Lodge and surrounding settlements needed meat; Kohrs set out to supply it. In the process he became far richer than most of the miners and any of the other butchers. He brought his young wife Augusta to the ranch in 1868 when she was only nineteen, and though she traveled frequently and had a house in Helena, she was a powerful presence in the valley until her death in 1945. Together, the Kohrses and John Bielenberg (Conrad's half-brother and business partner) built a legendary ranching empire whose history illuminates the history of the Montana cattle business as a whole.

The 1860s and 1870s were the heyday of open-range grazing on the public domain. Fences were unknown, and when hungry cattle overgrazed there was always more free grass over the next rise. Eastern markets were expanding, and improved railroad transportation and the advent of the refrigerator car gave western cattlemen easy access to them. Business boomed, and Kohrs profited accordingly. Cautious but with a good sense of timing, he brought to his ranges proven new breeds like Herefords and shorthorns, and as the nature of the beef business changed he deftly changed with it. Like many businesses this one had certain self-correcting features that made for change. Lucrative markets led to overgrazing; and harsh weather in the 1880s led to some disastrous years. As homesteaders pushed west, encroaching on open range that once was the cattlemen's alone, Kohrs purchased and leased huge tracts of land to keep alive, after a fashion, the open-range business. In time higher land values and higher taxes made such holdings untenable, and the cattle business was forced to a new, more intensive form. Less land and fewer but heavier cattle tended more closely by more ranch hands became the trend by the 1920s. Cattle lived not just on nature's grass but on hay and other supplemental feeds. Overgrazed



Belgian mares with colts, ca. 1936

pasture was replanted, wells dug, fences maintained. The range was managed scientifically. Cattle eugenics became a much studied subject.

Certain fundamentals, however, stayed much the same. This was still a business in which men invested now in the hope of future but always uncertain returns. Patience, hope, and chance still loomed large in it. Weather and the gyrations of the market always threatened quick disaster. A fortunate few, like the Kohrses, succeeded. Their home ranch, virtually all of whose buildings remain today, reflects their success and recalls the old ranching life of their Montana. His successors made a large brick addition to Grant's original house in 1890. With the resulting T-shaped structure came new amenities: running water, central heating, gaslight, a sunlit solarium for Augusta's potted plants. Around it grew up the jumble of other buildings for man and beast that were part of a large cattle ranch. Altogether there are twenty-two, and all are open to public view. Bunkhouse row housed the ranch hands, and though just fifty feet from the main house it was socially a world apart. Large barns, horse stables, wagon sheds, and granaries suggest the kind of activity that once was part of everyday life here.

Outside among the animals under the wide Montana sky, it was very much a man's world. But inside the ranch house it was very much Augusta's. During her long marriage and for the years she was a widow, she was a warm but imposing presence. Her table (always graced with silver, china, and white linen, and at which she always served the meat course herself) featured beef, lamb, veal, roast turkey, heavy soups and stews, rich pies, and always abundant coffee. (Bunkhouse fare was simpler but as abundant.) On birthdays and at Christmas the house was especially festive, the cooks producing even fancier meals. Fresh flowers abounded from beds in the yard, where in summer lilac bushes formed a tunnel where the children ran and played. The interior furnishings, which are all original, reflect the tastes of a lady who traveled frequently to Europe and the East Coast and who brought back with her to Deer Lodge objects that would soften and uplift her life in this remote

outland. "There was no show or display, but everything was solid, substantial, in good taste," remembered one visitor in words that well described Augusta Kohrs herself. Both as a wife and as a wealthy widow she entertained generously and decorously. Her philanthropies were considerable, befitting her privileged status. When she came to Montana it was rude frontier. Like her investor, legislator, and rancher husband, she left her mark indelibly on it.

The Grant-Kohrs Ranch thus documents the evolution of the cattle business in Montana and commemorates the personal history of several of the individuals who made their lives and livings in it. It is an important public and private resource and one that will richly reward the history-minded visitor.

BAD PASS TRAIL (SIOUX TRAIL) *along the Big Horn River in Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area, east of Warren.* Remnants of a trail used by Indians and fur traders, dating back to 7000 B.C., with some 300 rock cairns.

BANNOCK HISTORIC DISTRICT *off state 278, twenty-two miles from Dillon.* Ghost town abandoned in 1938 that was site of state's first gold discovery in 1862; oldest town and first territorial capital.

BATTLE OF THE ROSEBUD SITE *six miles south of Kirby.* Where the Sioux tangled with Gen. George Crook just before the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT *Wisdom.* National Park Service visitor center, with artifacts from the Nez Perce Indians and United States Army, in the area of the 1877 battle.

C. M. RUSSELL MUSEUM *1201 Fourth Ave. N., Great Falls.* Art of the famous western painter and sculptor, along with art of other western and contemporary artists.

CHARLES W. CLARK MANSION *108 N. Washington St., Butte.* Built in Chateauesque style in 1898–1899 for the son of William A. Clark, the copper king; now an art and cultural center.

CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLEGROUND OF THE BEAR'S PAW *about fifteen miles south of Chinook.* Site of the last battle in the Nez Perce War, 1877, where Chief Joseph surrendered.

CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MEMORIAL *off state 416 west of Pryor.* Log house and store on a farm that is a memorial to the Crow chief who promoted friendly relations between whites and Indians.

COPPER VILLAGE MUSEUM AND ARTS CENTER OF DEER LODGE COUNTY *114 E. Eighth Street, Anaconda.* Artifacts from the area, including trapping, ranching, mining, and Indian life.

DANIELS COUNTY MUSEUM AND PIONEER TOWN *Scobey.* Recreation of a frontier town, with a blacksmith shop, general store, saloon, and other buildings and activities.

FLATHEAD INDIAN MUSEUM *St. Ignatius.* Located on the Flathead Indian Reservation but with arts and crafts from major tribes throughout the United States.

FORT BENTON MUSEUM *1801 Front Street, Fort Benton.* Located in a mid-nineteenth-century house near the ruins of the fur-trading post; with artifacts from the fur-trade era.

FORT C. F. SMITH HISTORIC DISTRICT *east of Fort Smith in Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area.* Fort foundations, trail ruts, and other remnants of the fort on the Bozeman Trail destroyed by Red Cloud in 1868.

FORT LOGAN AND BLOCKHOUSE *seventeen miles northwest of White Sulphur Springs.* A complex with log structures, including last log blockhouse in the West, built 1869–1880 as Camp Baker to protect freight route between Fort Benton and Helena.

FORT MISSOULA HISTORICAL MUSEUM *Building 322, Fort Missoula.* Agricultural, logging, and other equipment from the frontier, housed in the original non-commissioned officers' quarters.

FORT OWEN *one-half mile northwest of Stevensville.* Remnants of log and adobe structures built in the 1850s; the site of the state's first sawmill, flour mill, and school.

FORT PECK AGENCY *Poplar.* Remains of a nineteenth-century military post that was an Indian boarding school after 1893; now includes some twentieth-century buildings.

GRAND UNION HOTEL *Fourteenth and Front streets, Fort Benton* Built 1881–1882 to accommodate travelers on the Missouri River.

GREAT FALLS CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL *1400 First Avenue, N., Great Falls.* Built in 1896 and a good example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture applied to state's schools; now the home of Paris Gibson Square, a community cultural center.

HEARST FREE LIBRARY *Main and Fourth streets, Anaconda.* An 1898 Neoclassical Revival building donated by the mother of William Randolph Hearst, the newspaper tycoon.

HELENA HISTORIC DISTRICT *Hauser Boulevard to Acropolis between Garfield and Rodney streets, Helena.* Mid-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century buildings, the earliest dating from the city's 1864 gold discovery.

HOCKADAY CENTER FOR THE ARTS *Second Ave. E. and Third Street, Kalispell.* Contemporary art of the Northwest.

J. K. RALSTON MUSEUM AND ART CENTER *221 Fifth S. W., Sidney.* Historic artifacts from the frontier, with art.

KLUGE HOUSE *540 W. Main Street, Helena.* Built by a German immigrant in the 1880s and a rare example of a Prussian-style hewn-log house. Privately owned.

MADISON BUFFALO JUMP STATE MONUMENT *seven miles south of Logan.* Used from 2000 B.C. to the eighteenth century, with two village sites, a trail, and gravesite.

MANY GLACIER HOTEL HISTORIC DISTRICT *west of Babb.* West-

ern Stick Style hotels built by the Great Northern Railroad 1914–1915.

MARIAS MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART *First Street S. and Twelfth Avenue, Shelby.* A general museum with cowboy and Indian artifacts and exhibits on oilfields, bottles, and costumes.

MISSOULA COUNTY COURTHOUSE *220 W. Broadway, Missoula.* Built 1908–1910, with Beaux Arts and Neoclassical elements; decorated with murals by Montana artist Edgar S. Paxson.

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY *225 N. Roberts St., Helena.* Houses major archival, photographic, library, and museum collections that cover prehistory, the cattle industry, farming, mining, politics, C. M. Russell, banking, and other aspects of economic and social history. The society also operates a museum and Montana's Original Governor's Mansion, both located in Helena.

MONTANA TERRITORIAL PRISON *925 Main Street, Deer Lodge.* Built 1892–1918 and used until 1976, the scene of innovative prison reforms during the early period; with a Neoclassical Revival theater that was one of nation's first prison theaters. Now a museum.

MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN AND CRAFTS CENTER *U.S. 89, Browning.* Historic and contemporary arts of the Plains Indians, with a gallery shop run by the Northern Plains Indian Crafts Association.

MUSEUM OF THE ROCKIES *Montana State University, Bozeman.* Paleontology, history, art, and natural-science exhibits from the northern Rockies.

MUSSELLSHELL VALLEY HISTORICAL MUSEUM *524 First West, Roundup.* Displays from cowboy, Indian, and frontier life.

PICTOGRAPH CAVE *Indian Caves Park, seven miles southeast of Billings.* A rock shelter used from 2000 B.C. to the nineteenth century; with pictographs.

RANKIN RANCH *Avalanche Gulch.* Built about 1923 and the summer residence of Jeanette Rankin, prominent early feminist and the first woman elected to Congress (1916). Privately owned.

RICHEY HISTORICAL MUSEUM *Richey.* Located in an early-twentieth-century school; with farm tools and ranch items from the area.

ROBBER'S ROOST (DALY'S PLACE) *state 387A, five miles north of Alder.* Built as a roadhouse and stage station in the 1860s and reputedly a hangout of the notorious Henry Plummer gang.

SAINT MARY'S MISSION *North Avenue, Stevensville.* A mission complex built in 1866; one of the state's oldest churches.

SOD BUSTER MUSEUM *Stanford.* Pioneer museum with cowboy and Indian artifacts and original C. M. Russell photos.

SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE *east of Philipsburg in Deerlodge National Forest.* A late-nineteenth-century granite house that was the home of mine superintendent Thomas A. Weir, who modernized and improved mining until Granite became a ghost town in 1893.

VIRGINIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT *Wallace Street, Virginia City.* Restored and reconstructed buildings from 1863 to the twentieth century, notably buildings from 1865–1875 when Virginia City was territorial capital.

WESTERN HERITAGE CENTER *2822 Montana Avenue, Billings.* Housed in 1901 Richardsonian Romanesque library building; with collections of Western Americana.

WORLD MUSEUM OF MINING *end of West Park and Granite streets, Butte.* Located on site of the Orphan Girl zinc and silver mine and containing museum of mining equipment, a turn-of-the-century mining camp, and shops along cobblestone streets.

YELLOWSTONE ART CENTER *401 N. 27th Street, Billings.* Collection of original contemporary graphics, abstract expressionist art, photographs, and western Americana.

State Seal . . . A central group representing a plow, a miner's pick and shovel; upon the right, a representation of the Great Falls of the Missouri River; upon the left, mountain scenery and beneath, the words "Oro-y-Plata" (Spanish for gold and silver). The seal is 2-1/2" in diameter and surrounded by the words, "The Great Seal of the State of Montana."

Throughout Montana's history, there have been several styles for the Territorial and State Seal, however, it has had but one official Great Seal. First, the "Oro-y-Plata" seal served the Territory of Montana and later was adopted by the State of Montana. The act designating it the Great Seal of the Territory of Montana was signed by Governor Sidney Edgerton at Bannack City on January 17, 1865. Twenty-eight years later the Territorial Seal was adopted as the official seal of the State of Montana on March 2, 1893, signed by Governor J.E. Rickards.

State Symbols

State Bird . . . . . Western Meadowlark
State Flower . . . . . Bitterroot
State Tree . . . . . Ponderosa Pine
Gem Stones . . . . . Agate and Sapphire
State Grass . . . . . Bluebunch Wheatgrass
State Fish . . . . . Blackspotted Cutthroat Trout
State Animal . . . . . Grizzly Bear
State Fossil . . . . . Duck-billed Dinosaur
(*Maiasaura peeblesorum*)

Books about Montana . . . Recommended for further reading:

The Last Best Place: A Montana Anthology. William Kittredge and Annick Smith, editors. Montana Historical Society Press, 1988.

Montana: A History of Two Centuries. M. Malone and R. Roeder. University of Washington, 1976.

The Big Sky. A.B. Guthrie, Jr. Houghton-Mifflin, 1947.

This House of Sky: Landscapes of a Western Mind. Ivan Doig. Harcourt-Brace-Jovanovich, 1978.

Tough Trip Through Paradise. Andrew Garcia. Houghton-Mifflin, 1967.

The Journals of Lewis & Clark. Bernard DeVoto, editor. Houghton-Mifflin, 1953

Fool's Crow. James Welch. Viking Press, 1986.

A River Runs Through It and Other Stories. Norman Maclean. University of Chicago Press, 1976.

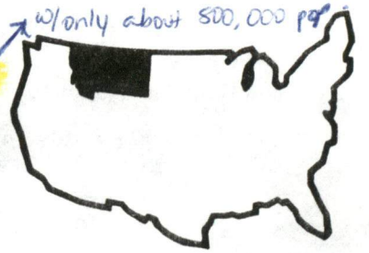
Many of the above are available from the Montana Historical Society, 225 N. Roberts, Helena, MT 59620. *Montana: The Magazine of Western History,* an illustrated quarterly, is also available from the Society.

For More Information . . . write Travel Montana, Department of Commerce, Helena, MT 59620, or call 406-444-2654; nonresidents call toll free: 1-800-541-1447.

MONTANA

Unspoiled, unforgettable.

MONTANA is a word derived from the Latin word meaning "mountainous." It is often termed "The Treasure State," "Land of the Shining Mountains" and "Big Sky Country." Admitted to the union as a state on November 8, 1889, it is the nation's fourth-largest state. The eastern third is plains country; the central third, plains and isolated mountain ranges, and the western third, mountain ranges and valleys. The highest point, at 12,799 feet, is Granite Peak in the Beartooth Mountains of southcentral Montana. The lowest point, at 1,800 feet, lies in northwestern Montana where the Kootenai River flows out of Montana.



Water Resources . . . Within Montana's borders are portions of three major drainage systems. West of the Continental Divide, streams drain via the Columbia River into the Pacific Ocean. East of the Divide, streams drain via the Missouri-Mississippi river system into the Gulf of Mexico. And from portions of Glacier National Park and Teton County, streams drain via the Belly and St. Mary Rivers into Hudson Bay. Triple Divide, where water flows in all three directions, is located in Glacier National Park.

Forests . . . There are 10 national forests, including 12 wilderness areas and one national recreation area in Montana, with 16,796,000 acres of public lands for outdoor recreation, 16,000 miles of fishing streams and 217,000 acres of lakes. There are seven state forests containing 213,000 consolidated acres, plus 276,157 acres of individual tracts, for a total of nearly half a million acres of state forest land. National and state forests are located primarily in the western third of the state.

National Parks . . . Glacier National Park, the nation's foremost trail park with nearly 1,000 miles of trails, is located entirely in Montana. Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone National Park, the nation's oldest and largest park, are in Montana.

State Parks . . . Montana has 60 state parks that protect significant historic sites and natural areas and provide a variety of recreational opportunities, including camping, picnicking, fishing, hiking, swimming, boating and nature study.

Indian Reservations . . . Montana is home to seven North American Indian tribes:

1. The **Assiniboine and Sioux** tribes, Fort Peck Reservation, Poplar.
2. The **Blackfeet** tribe, Blackfeet Reservation, Browning.

3. The **Chippewa-Cree** tribe, Rocky Boys Reservation, Box Elder.
4. The **Confederated Salish-Kootenai** tribes, Flathead Reservation, Pablo.
5. The **Crow** tribe, Crow Reservation, Crow Agency.
6. The **Assiniboine and Gros Ventre** tribes, Fort Belknap Reservation, Fort Belknap Agency.
7. **The Northern Cheyenne** tribe, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Lame Deer.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Agriculture . . . Total cash receipts from the marketing of agricultural products totaled $1.3 billion in 1987. Of this total figure, $587 million was from the marketing of crops and $760 million from the marketing of livestock and livestock products. Cash receipts from leading commodities were: cattle and calves, $632 million; wheat, $332 million; barley, $137 million; dairy products, $40 million; sugar beets, $40 million; hay, $39 million; hogs, $35 million; sheep and lambs, $23 million; all other crops and livestock, $69 million.

Mineral Production . . . Total value in 1987 was $1.2 billion. Value of leading minerals: coal, $407 million (33 million/T); petroleum, $384 million (23 million bbl); metals (gold, copper, silver, platinum, etc.), $262 million; natural gas, $72 million (40 million/MCF); talc, $19 million (299,000/T); sand & gravel, $16 million (6,600 metric tons); vermiculite, $13 million (119,000/T).

Contract Construction . . . $566,200,000 (1987)

Travel & Tourism . . . Tourism is one of Montana's top industries, with travelers (both resident and nonresident) contributing nearly $1 billion to the state's economy in 1987. Montana hosts about 4 million visitors each year.

The Arts . . . Interest in the arts is lively and diverse. Outstanding museums and art galleries are located throughout the state. Summer theater flourishes in many communities. Community orchestras and choral groups grow in stature each year. Potters and other craft workers have located in Montana and find a ready market for their products. Several writers call Montana home.

Newspapers . . . 11 daily and 67 non daily newspapers are published in Montana.

Capital . . . Helena (pronounced with accent on first syllable: HEL-e-na).

State Songs . . . "Montana," with music by Joseph E. Howard and lyrics by Charles C. Cohan, is available from Shodair Hospital, 840 Helena Avenue, Helena, MT 59601, for $1.50 each. "Montana Melody," the state ballad, was written by Carleen and LeGrande Harvey and adopted by the state legislature in 1983. Copies are available from Cut-A-Trail Music, P.O. Box 5551, Missoula, MT 59801.

Centennial . . . Montana celebrates its statehood Centennial in 1989. Festivals, celebrations and special events of all kinds are scheduled to commemorate this historic occasion. For more information about Montana's Centennial celebrations, write P.O. Box 1989, Capitol Station, Helena, MT 59620.

Population . . . Montana 1987 estimate: 809,000. Six largest cities (1986 estimates): Billings, 80,310; Great Falls, 57,310; Missoula, 33,960; Butte, 33,380; Helena, 24,670; Bozeman, 23,490. Total area of Montana is 147,138 square miles.

Government . . . Montana has four presidential electoral votes. Members of Congress are U.S. Senators Max Baucus (D) and Conrad Burns (R). U.S. Representatives are Pat Williams (D) and Ron Marlenee (R).

The Montana Legislature has 50 senators and 100 representatives elected from single-member districts. The legislature meets at regular biennial sessions for 90 days in odd-numbered years.

Montana is governed by its constitution and laws administered by its executive branch officers and various boards and commissions. Executive officers include Governor Stan Stephens (R), Lt. Governor Allen Kolstad (R), Attorney General Marc Racicot (R), Secretary of State Mike Cooney (D), Auditor Andrea Bennett (R) and Superintendent of Public Instruction Nancy Keenan. All are elected to four-year terms.

Judicial decisions are made by a system of courts headed by the state supreme court. The court has a chief justice and six justices elected to eight-year terms. Nineteen district courts are each presided over by one to four judges elected to six-year terms. There are numerous municipal and justice of the peace courts. Copies of the Montana Constitution are available from the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Helena, MT 59620, for $1 each.

There are 56 counties, 126 incorporated cities and towns and two consolidated city-county governments in Montana. Nine local governments operate under the "commission-manager" form of government including five of the state's largest cities. The majority of cities continue with the "commission-executive" form also known as the "mayor-council" form and most counties retain the traditional "commission" form.

Education . . . Montana has 774 schools serving 108,030 elementary students (grades K-8) and 44,177 high school students (grades 9-12). Five vocational-technical centers are located in Missoula, Butte, Helena, Great Falls and Billings. The Montana State School for the Deaf and Blind is in Great Falls. The State University System of Higher Education is composed of these units: Montana State University, Bozeman; the University of Montana, Missoula; Western Montana College of the University of Montana, Dillon; Eastern Montana College, Billings; Northern Montana College, Havre, and the College of Mineral Science and Technology, Butte. There are three private colleges in Montana: Carroll College, Helena; the College of Great Falls, Great Falls, and Rocky Mountain College, Billings. In addition, there are three public community colleges: Dawson Community College, Glendive; Flathead Valley Community College, Kalispell, and Miles Community College, Miles City.

Remarks at a Centennial Tree Planting Ceremony in Sioux Falls, South Dakota
September 18, 1989

Thank you, Governor Mickelson, and what a glorious place to plant a tree today. Thank you, Mayor White, for welcoming us here. And most of all, thank all of you. Any excuse to get out of school—I know how it works. But here you are, and I couldn't be more pleased. Thank you.

The South Dakota Centennial Commission deserves great recognition here for all the restoration of this park as a centennial project. And I know that many people and organizations were involved in the project, and I'd like to congratulate each and every one of them.

I do love seeing all you kids here today. Let me tell you about this tree that I'm presenting today to commemorate the centennial. It's a Bonfire Silver Maple. It's a hardwood tree, which provides a brilliant display of colors every fall. And like the people of South Dakota, this tree is hearty and resilient, and should provide beauty to your children for years to come.

Someone said a tree is a gift of God and a friend of man. Well, I hope this tree will grow and flourish, be a friend of Sioux Falls and to South Dakota. And with this gift I can say, as your centennial bumper stickers so proudly proclaim and as your Governor invited me to, I've got roots in South Dakota. Happy birthday South Dakota. And thank you all very, very much for the welcome.

Note: The President spoke at 12:40 p.m. at Terrance Park in Sioux Falls.

Remarks at the State Centennial Celebration in Helena, Montana
September 18, 1989

Thank you, Governor Stephens. Thank you very much—you and Mrs. Stephens—for greeting us at the airport. Lieutenant Governor Kolstad, congressional delegation, members of the State legislature, and the mayor of Helena—let me say to everyone gathered here and to all the people of Montana that it is a great pleasure for me to be back in this great State. Happy Birthday—100!

And you're certainly celebrating this in style. I have to tell you that I was mightily impressed with that centennial cattle drive. It captured the hearts of America—nearly 3,000 cattle, 60 miles in 6 days. Now, maybe I can get a few of those drovers to come back with me to Washington. There's a herd back on Capitol Hill that I'd like to move in my direction. [*Laughter*]

You know, this is my first visit to Montana since the campaign and since I started my new job. November 8th was a big day for me in 1988, and I know it's the big day for all Montanans in 1989. And this is my first visit. You know, we've come a long way today from Pennsylvania Avenue; but here I am, standing on Capitol Hill, just a mile away from Last Chance Gulch. Maybe I haven't left home after all.

But it's good to be back under the Big Sky. Looking out at the Sleeping Giant, with your historic statehouse—a marvel of Montana granite, sandstone, and copper—standing here at our back. And you can feel the history of this great State, its land and its people.

And I've heard that there's a 5-pound trout waiting for me up in the Bob. And I don't know if you've heard about that horrible fish shortage up in Maine this summer. But anyway, it's not a problem here, since I hear that Montana has 896 catchable fish per square mile. Now I know why I had so much trouble catching a fish up in Kennebunkport: They're all in Montana.

Montana has contributed a great deal in the 100 years since it became a State. Along with its gold, copper, and ore, Montana's given our nation a sense of its own pioneering destiny. And there's something about spaces so vast you can see the curve of the Earth. What encouragement it gives us to see the future as an unlimited horizon.

I spent this morning in the State of South Dakota, which is celebrating its own centennial this year. And you've got a lot in common in this part of the country: a can-do attitude, a faith in hard work, and a straightforward love of nature and the land we live in.

This morning I spoke in Sioux Falls about a common concern of all of ours: the environment—about the need to awaken a new spirit of environmentalism across America. And here in Montana I know that spirit exists. This great State was once the scene of an epic battle—man against nature. Too often, the only question that mattered was what man could take from the Earth, not how we left it or how we put it back. Well, no more. Times have changed. The conservation ethic runs deep here. In the past two decades, Montana has enacted some of the most advanced environmental statutes in all of the 50 States. The citizens of the Big Sky State understand it's not man against nature; it's man and nature. Montanans have made a decision never to let environmental exploitation go unchecked. We can have a sound ecology and strong economy. And that is what I am committed to, and so, might I add, is my environmental protector, the head of the Environmental Protection Agency who works at my side, Bill Reilly. And I'm delighted he's here with me today.

The Nation and the world can learn from your example. And believe me, we must learn. The single most significant word today in the language of all environmentalists is interdependence. That's a fact all Montanans should find it easy to appreciate. Not so many miles from where we stand is a spot called the Triple Divide, where the waters begin their separate journeys to the Pacific, to the Gulf of Mexico, to the Hudson Bay and the Arctic beyond—the Earth's own geography lesson global interdependence.

The plain fact is this: Pollution can't be contained by lines drawn on a map. The actions we take can have consequences felt the world over: the destruction of the rainforests in Brazil; the ravages of acid rain that threaten not just our country but our neighbors to the north, and not just the east but the lakes and forests of the west as well; the millions of tons of airborne pollutants carried across the continents; and the threat of global warming. We know now that protecting the environment is a global issue. The nations of the world must make common cause in defense of our environment. And I promise you this: This nation, the United States of America, will take the lead internationally.

Here in this great State, you're already taking the lead with your commitment to the environment, led by every schoolchild in this State who's planted a Ponderosa Pine to commemorate 100 years of history. In just a few minutes I'll be planting a tree of my own, and let me say from the heart, there's no finer symbol of the love each one of us feels for this land than a tree growing up in Montana's good earth.

We're working hard to clean up America, but we can't stop there. We've got to work with the rest of the world to preserve the planet. We're already taking action. To preserve the ozone layer, we're going to ban all release of CFC's [chlorofluorocarbons] into the atmosphere by the year 2000. To prevent pollution of the world's oceans, we're going to end virtually all ocean dumping of sewage and industrial wastes by 1991. And after that, anyone who continues to pollute is going to pay for it with stiff fines. And we're going to join forces with other nations.

In February the United States will host the plenary meeting of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In July, when I visited Poland and Hungary, I pledged America's help in tackling the increasingly serious pollution problems those two nations face. At the Paris economic summit, we helped the environment achieve the status that it deserves: at the top of the agenda for the seven major industrial democracies. And I mean to keep it right there at the top of the agenda.

America spends more than any other nation in the world on environmental research, and we're going to continue this pioneering effort to protect the environment and put that environmental expertise to work in the developing world as well. We cannot pollute today and postpone the cleanup until tomorrow. We have got to make pollution prevention our aim. And sharing our expertise with the world is one way to do exactly that.

Today I want to announce a new environmental initiative, one that will bring the Environmental Protection Agency and the Peace Corps together in a joint venture in the service of the global environment. Be-

ginning in 1990, as part of their standard preparation for duty, Peace Corps volunteers will be trained by the EPA to deal with the full range of environmental challenges: water pollution prevention, waste disposal, reforestation, pesticide management. Armed with greater knowledge about our environment, our Peace Corps volunteers are going to help spread the word in the developing world. They'll work to stop pollution before it starts and ensure that economic development and environmental stewardship go hand in hand.

And Montanans know more than most how much that means, how vital it is for us to accept our responsibilities, our stewardship—the environment in Montana, across America, and around the world. We hold this land in trust for the generations that come after. The air and the Earth are riches we simply cannot squander.

One hundred years ago, Montana was a land where man sought the treasure that lay beneath the Earth. And today it's the land itself we treasure, a living legacy we must preserve and pass along. One hundred years from now, on the bicentennial of this great State, we want our children's great-grandchildren to enjoy the natural wonders that abound across Montana today. From a glacier down to Yellowstone and out to the Great Plains, we want to know that 100 years from now the legacy will live on.

To the young people of Montana, we're living in exciting times. I can tell you, as your President, I feel much more confident than at any time since World War II about being able to help bring a more peaceful world to the benefit of all. We're living in historic times, but we must do everything in our power to protect the environment.

Thank you for coming out to give me this warm Montana welcome. God bless you, and may God bless the State of Montana and bring it another 100 years of happiness. Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 1:46 p.m. on the State capitol grounds. In his remarks, he referred to Mayor Russ Ritter.

White House Fact Sheet on Environmental Initiatives

September 18, 1989

Cleaning Up the Nation's Air

Clean Air Act

On June 12 the President announced proposals to reduce emissions which cause acid rain, urban ozone, and toxic air pollution. The proposals, the first major overhaul of the Clean Air Act to be proposed by an administration in over a decade, calls for a 10 billion ton reduction in SO_2 emissions by the year 2000, a 2 million ton reduction in NO_x, and a 40-percent reduction in emission of volatile organic compounds which cause urban smog, and a reduction of 75 to 90 percent in air toxic emissions. These reductions will also help to curb an increase in global warming resulting from fossil fuel combustion. The proposal also calls for use of alternative fuels in 1 million vehicles by 1997. Alternative fuels, while reducing ozone precursors, will also reduce the toxic aromatics which come from conventional gasoline. The President submitted a comprehensive clean air bill to the Congress on July 21 embodying the proposals announced on June 12.

Clean Coal Technologies

The President proposed $710 million in FY 1990 for the Clean Coal Technology Program to encourage development of new technologies to reduce SO_2 and NO_x, while still allowing coal to play a role in our energy future.

Fuel Efficiency

The administration approved action to increase Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency (CAFE) standards for automobiles to 27.5 miles per gallon. This action will reduce oil imports and reduce the contribution of automobile emissions to global warming.

Airborne Toxics

Asbestos Ban

On July 7 EPA [Environmental Protection Agency] announced an almost total phaseout of all uses of asbestos by 1997. The ban will prohibit importation, manufacture, and processing of asbestos, a carcinogen

RESOURCE RESTORATION AND PROTECTION

Wetlands

The President has called for a national goal of "no net loss" of wetlands. Consistent with that pledge, an interagency task force has been convened and is meeting to develop recommendations to meet that goal. The President has proposed special legislative authority to allow interest from monies collected under the Pittman-Robinson Act to be used for wetland purchases under the North American Waterfowl Management Act.

Expanding Parks and Refuges

The President proposed in his FY 1990 budget new spending of $206 million to expand America's national parks, forests, and wildlife refuges. This was the first proposed expansion in several years.

Reforestation

The President has long believed that the concept of stewardship of our natural resources is the basis of a sound approach to the environment. As part of this belief, the President has long been an advocate of reforestation. His personal commitment to planting trees is indicative of his support for the ongoing efforts of Federal, State, and local programs, as well as reforestation projects undertaken by private and voluntary organizations.

Remarks to the Five-State Legislators Conference in Helena, Montana
September 18, 1989

Thank you, Governor Stephens. Thank you, Governor, very much, once again, for the warm welcome to your State. Maybe four-fifths of this crowd out here, inasmuch as it's a five-State conference, will join me in thanking you for your hospitality. And then your own troops—you can take care of them any way you want. [*Laughter*]

But I am delighted to be here. My respects to Representative Peck and Speaker Vincent, Senate President Galt, and ladies and gentlemen. Thank you again, Governor, and to everybody involved in all the arrangements for a trip of this nature. It's a pleasure to address this five-State conference, and it's timely.

You know, being here reminds me of that TV series a few months back. Remember "Lonesome Dove"? Cattle drive—started down in Texas and wound up in Montana. Well, here's one Texan who's followed suit today and, who, because of your hospitality, is feeling anything but lonesome. I don't know if your slave-driver leaders of the conference let you go outside, but I was really deeply moved by that wonderful reception and wonderful meeting out there in the front of this lovely capitol. So, I'm delighted to be here. I'm sorry Barbara is not. She happens to be in the Panhandle of Texas today, in Amarillo, and so is not with us, but she would have loved it, too.

Let me just share a few words of appreciation. Henry David Thoreau, who said, "Eastward I go only by force, but westward I go free." And those words hit home on a day like this. For it's freedom that moves the mind and spirit as you travel west from Washington. And you see the Mississippi, mighty and meandering, and the Great Plains, from Air Force One, a giant, sprawling checkerboard, and then the Rockies, and a sampling of some of God's best handiwork. And you're free to enjoy this Big Sky and dream dreams as big as all America. But as we dream, we must also act—act as wise stewards of this generation, for all the generations to come.

Speaking at the Montana centennial celebration a few minutes ago, I talked of one kind of stewardship: the safeguarding of our national resources. The great outdoors is precious but fragile. To preserve it, we must protect it. And let me again say here, as I said outside, I'm very proud to have Bill Reilly, the head of EPA [Environmental Protection Agency], doing his job, and traveling with me here today, too. He's an outstanding environmentalist, a very sensible man; and already I think he's making a real difference.

In talking about the preservation, yet, protection, I'll confess I sometimes feel like a student advising his teacher. For I needn't tell the people in this audience from these five States about hunting and hiking and rafting and fishing. I had a terrible streak in Maine this summer on the fishing. But stew-

ardship can mean preserving the purity of our living environment, for America can only be as beautiful as her people are vigilant. Stewardship can also mean—and this is what this meeting is about—preserving our teaching and learning environment, for America can only be as great as her children are educated. And it's this kind of stewardship that I just want to talk to you briefly about. And it's the reason, of course, that each one of you is here—many of you from centennial States—sharing ideas and responsibility to help shape the next hundred years of American education.

We hear a lot today about our education problems. And we should because the problems are real: a too high dropout rate; too little parental involvement; erratic standards; too little accountability by teachers and students; schools that are unsafe and wracked by drug use and drug trafficking; kids ill-equipped to read, write, or understand new technologies. And these problems must have solutions. This conference hopes to find some. Because when it comes to education, I really feel strongly Washington does not know best: the people do. And nowhere is that truer than here in the American West, where local values and school autonomy are as revered as love of freedom and love of country.

And perhaps nowhere is it more embodied than in this magnificent painting just behind me—a Russell. It has been called Charles Russell's greatest work, entitled "Lewis and Clark Meeting the Flathead Indians at Ross' Hole." And it says a lot: about the West and, strangely enough, about western education. To the right stand Lewis and Clark, asking questions about a strange world, willing and needing to learn. And in the center are the Indians, ready to share knowledge and lead Lewis and Clark along unknown terrain.

For decades after, this spirit of freedom and discovery spurred the West. And, yes, it was tough. Life was hard. And there were homes to be built and schools to be constructed so that kids could learn. And how did these pioneers do it? The way the West has always done it. They were selfless and independent. And they were resolute and unafraid.

Let me take just a couple of minutes to remember how it was, not as some trip down memory lane but as a profile in the stewardship of education, a profile of courage and self-discipline, lessons as timely to 1989 as to the pioneers of 1889.

Remember, first, the schools themselves—names like Dry Run and Sitting Up, Crocus Hill—and their condition: small, often only one room; dirt floors, log walls. And remember the communities that built them. What a task it was. Often, supplies were limited, but there were always enough hands. For communities pitched in—lumberjack, carpenter, mason. Whatever it took, those kids would have their school.

And remember, too, the students—just getting in to school—we know that from our history—mission impossible. In Chinook, Montana, almost a hundred years ago, a 10-year-old, Lillian Miller, needed sturdy shoes; her little log school was 7 miles from home. And once at school, here's what she and others found: makeshift furniture—students sat on boxes or benches. Books? They were more elusive than prospectors' gold. Four or five kids studying from a single volume. Just think of it. Think of how those students must have loved to learn, for look what they endured. And when it came t love or endurance, no one eclipsed thei teachers. They were the first stewards of American education. To begin with, think of their problems: leaking roofs, rooms full of kids of all ages, and skunks beneath the schoolhouse—imagine what that did for student discipline. And think, then, of their pay. That was really a problem: less than $30 a month. And privacy? What privacy? Teachers were often boarded in small houses with larger families. And they often doubled as a community leader.

And then there were the parents. And they had to run a farm, raise a family, fight off everything from claim-jumpers to bears. And what's more, they housed kids from distant families, caring for them like their own, so that every child might have the chance to learn. For they realized the future lay in their children, through education.

These pioneers knew, as we do, that education can carve a better life. And they knew that true learning—basics like reading, writing, and arithmetic—don't stem from trendy curricula. Rather, true learning

stems from values that are always in style, values like "Do unto others"; values that tell kids why drugs are public enemy number one and detail a program, as our administration has, to defeat that enemy. And in that context, let me say: This national strategy needs your help. We need the States to toughen their laws: mandatory time for weapon offenders; no plea-bargaining on guns; the death penalty for heinous drug criminals; and more police, prosecutors, and prisons so that vicious thugs will be pursued, prosecuted, put away for good. And these steps will help make learning possible and allow teachers to teach values like self-respect, good citizenship, and patriotism, values as central to the American West as the bravery that tamed its frontier.

I guess the bottom line is that no government planner told these pioneers how to structure courses or how long the school year should be. They decided, right there. They didn't need Washington to know that those closest to the community best understand its priorities, and nor do you today. I'm talking about local school boards, teachers, parents working with each other or in a partnership with all levels of government.

As a partner, let me pledge to you: Our administration will listen. I meant it when I said earlier, Washington doesn't know best; the people do. For I reject implicitly the notion of Federal mandates—Federal mandates back telling the State legislatures or the Governor what they have to do. I reject Federal mandates, Federal bullying, in education. Instead, what we need and what I'm asking for are local ideas, local creativity, and more local autonomy.

The plain truth is that our educational system is not making the grade. In a recent comparison of 13-year-old students in the United States and five other nations, America placed last in mathematics and near last in science. Spending more money on education than most other countries, we're getting less return on our investment. And it's time, then—and you sense this—it's time, then, for change, perhaps radical change, to find new ways to improve educational performance. And that's why over the past several months I have met with groups from the American Federation of Teachers to the National Association of School Boards, and from mayors to elected officials to many State legislators. And it's why we're meeting today. For I know how important State legislators are. You appropriate the money. You make the programs possible. And you are often experts on education. And yet you can't do it alone, any more than Washington. Only through partnerships—government serving as a catalyst—can we make American education number one.

Accordingly, in April I sent to the Congress the Educational Excellence Act of 1989. Our program has four objectives: first, to reward excellence; second, to see that Federal dollars help those most in need; third, our program demands educational accountability; and fourth, it supports greater flexibility and choice. We want to create a $500 million program to reward schools that improve the most and a new magnet schools or excellence program, helping parents choose which public schools their children will attend. And then there's alternative certification, allowing talented Americans to teach in the classroom, and then special Presidential awards for the best teachers. And through a new initiative of the National Science Scholars, we want to increase incentive to excel in science, math, and in engineering. The 1989 Education Act seeks to invest in the kids, and their kids, who will truly shape the next 100 years.

This conference, I believe, can help advance that goal, as can ideas of citizens from Maine to California, and so can an unprecedented event which occurs next week: the Nation's first Presidential education summit. We will gather to talk, to think, to exchange ideas; ideas about how to boost teacher recruitment and retention, and increase the choices for parents and students; ideas on how best to coordinate the role of Federal, State, and local governments and instill a drug-free and crime-free environment in our schools; in short, ideas on how to spur educational reform and return power to the people.

Our summit will be as wide-ranging as the West. So, let your Governors know precisely what you think. And if you do, summit participants will reaffirm the central lesson of the centennial pioneers: that only together can we truly educate America's children. For education is our most en-

during legacy, vital to everything we are and can become.

What a legacy they have given us, these pioneers of a century ago, and what a responsibility we have. So, let us meet it so that a hundred years from now future generations will say of us: They taught their children well.

I am impressed with what you're doing. Five States, a room full of committed people—you really can make a difference, and we want to work with you. Thank you for the privilege of sharing this occasion. God bless you for your commitment, and God bless this great State, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:32 p.m. in the House Chamber of the State capitol. In his remarks, he referred to State Representative Ray Peck, Speaker of the State House John Vincent, and President of the State Senate Jack E. Galt.

The President's News Conference in Helena, Montana

September 18, 1989

Trade With Hungary

The President. I have a brief statement, and then I'll be glad to respond to some questions.

I have decided, and Secretary [of Commerce] Mosbacher has announced in Hungary, that Hungary will be granted permanent most-favored nation, MFN, status in October and will be granted the benefits of a Generalized System of Preferences.

Hungary has undertaken major steps toward political and economic reform, and during our recent visit, we witnessed significant changes toward freedom in that country. The dedication and diligence of the Hungarian people is quickly transforming the economic system into a more productive and competitive posture.

GSP eligibility will open new doors for the Hungarian economy, encouraging greater market orientation and increasing the foreign exchange earnings. Our commitment to helping the reform movement in Eastern Europe is strong. Our step today underscores our willingness to help these countries. Obviously, it's up to them to make the structural adjustments, but they should be aware that the United States is ready and willing to assist in this progress.

Let me just say a word on economic growth at home. There is an issue before the Congress which I feel is just the kind of thing that will help States like Montana bolster their economic productivity and employment. A reduction in our capital gains tax rate is right for Montana, and it is good for America. And I am pleased that there has been a bipartisan effort in the Congress to bring this issue to the House floor. I'm hopeful that the Congress will continue in this bipartisan spirit.

And now I'll be glad to respond to some questions.

Arms Control Talks

Q. Mr. President, when you meet on Thursday with Mr. Shevardnadze [Foreign Minister] of the Soviet Union, there's a lot of speculation that he will bring with him a major new strategic arms proposal from the Soviet Union. Are conditions ripe now to move ahead on a strategic arms agreement, or is there a chance that further delays may make it impossible to reach such an agreement in your term?

The President. I would not take that pessimistic an assessment that further delay will make it impossible to reach an agreement in the next 3½ years. I don't know, Tom [Tom Raum, Associated Press], what he is going to bring with him. I've read speculation that there might be a new arms control proposal, but I can't confirm that for you. We do want to move forward on START [strategic arms reduction talks]. As you know, we came in, did a review, completed the review; and we're working inside our own administration to have proposals that I think will capture the imagination of the Soviet Union. But I don't know what he's going to bring. We haven't had that confirmed.

Summit With President Gorbachev

Q. Mr. President, is it time now to talk about a summit with Mr. Gorbachev?

We wouldn't be in mess wise in if wasn't for Dems

OMB - before + after on spending
Scully - close hold

Educ
Crime
Drugs
Panama + Nicaragua
Poland + Hungary

re negotiations
Republicans put the welfare of country b4 fore partisan politics. Now it's time for other party & to do the same

Medicine - see if cure will work

State Death Penalty?
More GOP b/c:
(3) Budget etc -
(1) Educ
(2) drugs + crime

He wouldn't have shut b'ill back like Dems in cong

way to fix.
AK knows line-item etc - what works cap gains

Show me

he knows like we all do that don't throw $ at - we like what works.

Here's prob - Dems
Solution - more GOP + these solutions -

Grant/Cawley/Hobrecht
July 10, 1990
Draft one
A:Kohlstad

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOHLSTAD FOR SENATE
FUNDRAISING BREAKFAST
BILLINGS, MONTANA
JULY 20, 1990
8:05 A.M.

((Acknowledgements))

I. great to be back in Montana

last time here for centennial; camping with George P.

come on an important mission -- intro to Kohlstad bio

II. came to the state where the Great Divide is to make a point. We wouldn't be in the mess we're in now if it wasn't for Dems. Here's the problem: Democratic footdragging and high spending vs. Republican fiscal responsibility.

Example: Education bill ...

(Kohlstad wouldn't have sent me a bill like this. He knows like I do, that educational excellence ... goals etc.)

Drugs and crime ..

(Kohlstad; local heroes)

Supplemental foreign aid/pro-democracy ..

Analogy with medicine; Show-me state

Allen Kohlstad and I agree: we need budget reforms, line-item, cap gains, etc. Every American knows it. We like what works. Our budget process is not working. We need more GOP in Congress if we are to fix these things.

Republicans have put the welfare of the country before partisan politics. Now it's time for the other party to do the same. Right now, the Great Divide is separating us.