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**THEODORE ROOSEVELT CONSERVATION AWARDS \ ROOM 450
MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1990, 3:05 P.M.**

WELCOME TO THE WHITE HOUSE. IT'S ALWAYS A PLEASURE TO SEE BILL REILLY OF E.P.A. AND MIKE DELAND OF THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY -- BOTH DOING OUTSTANDING JOBS, HELPING LEAD THE EFFORT TO PROTECT AMERICA'S ENVIRONMENT. AND I'M DELIGHTED TO SEE CONGRESSMEN DUNCAN HUNTER AND PORTER GOSS [WHO ORGANIZED THE AWARDS], AND OTHER FRIENDS IN CONGRESS WHO'VE WORKED SO HARD TO LAUNCH THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT CONSERVATION AWARDS.

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AND I WANT TO THANK YOU, ALL OF YOU HERE TODAY, WHO WORK SO DILIGENTLY TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND MAKE CONSERVATION MORE THAN JUST A WORD, BUT A WAY OF LIFE.

**(YOU MAY REMEMBER A COUPLE YEARS BACK WHEN TIME MAGAZINE NAMED EARTH "PLANET OF THE YEAR." COMEDIAN JAY LENO SAID: "WHAT DID YOU EXPECT? ALL THE JUDGES CAME FROM EARTH!") **

IT WAS ALMOST EXACTLY ONE YEAR AGO THAT I MET HERE AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH MANY OF THESE SAME CONGRESSMEN AND WOMEN, JOINING TOGETHER TO DEVELOP A PROGRAM IN THE SPIRIT OF TEDDY ROOSEVELT'S HISTORIC COMMITMENT TO CONSERVATION. AND TODAY, IT IS A GREAT HONOR TO STAND WITH YOU AS WE COMMEMORATE THE GREAT STRIDES THESE INDIVIDUAL AMERICANS HAVE MADE TOWARDS PRESERVING A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL AMERICANS.

YOU REPRESENT A WHOLE NEW BREED OF AMERICAN HEROES -- PEOPLE MAKING INVESTMENTS IN OUR ENVIRONMENT TODAY, THAT WILL PAY DIVIDENDS TO OUR CHILDREN TOMORROW. PEOPLE LIKE CHARLES CANIFF, FROM PORTER GOSS'S OWN DISTRICT IN FLORIDA. CHARLES HELPED FOUND THE PORT CHARLOTTE HARBOR ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER, A UNIQUE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE PRIVATE SECTOR, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

**AND CHARLES, PEOPLE LIKE YOU REPRESENT THE POWER OF VOLUNTEERISM, THE POWER OF THE PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED, AND THE POWER OF AN IDEA WHOSE TIME HAS COME -- THE GRASSROOTS EFFORT TO BUILD A BETTER AMERICA, WHERE THE QUALITY OF OUR ENVIRONMENT MATCHES THE QUALITY OF OUR DREAMS. **

ALREADY WE'VE COME A LONG WAY -- NOT ONLY AS A PLANET, BUT AS A PEOPLE.

IN THE NOT-SO-DISTANT PAST, THE SKIES OF OUR CITIES WERE BEING BLANKETED WITH CLOUDS OF POLLUTION, AND AMERICAN RIVERS WERE BEING FILLED WITH SEWAGE AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE. WE WERE SQUANDERING OUR NATURAL INHERITANCE.

BUT IN RECENT YEARS, WE'VE SEEN A NEW ATTITUDE, A RETURN TO THE CONSERVATION ETHIC OF TEDDY ROOSEVELT, AND THE BIRTH OF A WORLDWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT THAT STARTED RIGHT HERE IN THE U.S.

THE CHANGE HAS BEEN BOTH FUNDAMENTAL AND PERVASIVE, AND MANY OF YOU HAVE BEEN LEADERS IN REKINDLING THE FLAME OF CONSERVATION IN THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

PEOPLE LIKE BILL RUTHERFORD, BOB MICHEL'S HONOREE FROM ILLINOIS, WHO HELPS RUN THE WILDLIFE PRAIRIE PARK WITHOUT A PENNY OF TAX SUPPORT. OR DAVID WOODSIDE, WHO WE LEARNED ABOUT FROM PAT SAIKI, WHO'S HELPED SAVE ENDANGERED SPECIES IN HAWAII.

AND MARY LOU RYAN, A NEW YORK GRADE SCHOOL TEACHER WHO'S CULTIVATING CHARACTER IN HER KIDS BY CULTIVATING CONCERN ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT.

AMERICANS LIKE YOU HELP KEEP OUR CONSERVATION ETHIC STRONG. THAT ENDURING COMMITMENT REQUIRES SUSTAINED ACTION FROM EACH OF US.

WE HAVE TAKEN A SERIES OF ACTIONS TO PROTECT AMERICA'S ENVIRONMENT: PLANTING TREES AND PRESERVING WETLANDS; DEVELOPING CLEANER, DOMESTIC SOURCES OF ENERGY; WORKING WITH OUR GLOBAL NEIGHBORS TO FIGHT POLLUTION THAT KNOWS NO BOUNDARIES, ESPECIALLY IN THE EMERGING DEMOCRACIES.

AMERICANS LIKE THESE HAVE PROVIDED AN EXTRAORDINARY FOUNDATION FOR THE EFFORTS OF OUR ADMINISTRATION. TO CITE ONE EXAMPLE, THE CLEAN AIR INITIATIVE WE LAUNCHED IN THE GRAND TETONS OVER A YEAR AGO IS A VERY AMBITIOUS, VERY AGGRESSIVE PIECE OF LEGISLATION.

IT WILL SHARPLY CUT AIR POLLUTION'S "BIG THREE" -- ACID RAIN, SMOG, AND TOXIC POLLUTANTS. AND IT RESPECTS ANOTHER KIND OF DELICATE ECOLOGY: THE ECOLOGY OF JOBS AND OPPORTUNITY.

THIS BILL HAS BEEN 13 YEARS COMING. BUT NO AMERICAN SHOULD HAVE TO WAIT ANOTHER DAY FOR CLEAN AIR. THIS CONGRESS, THIS WEEK, SHOULD SEND ME A BILL I CAN SIGN.

OUR NATION HAS MADE TREMENDOUS HEADWAY. BUT OUR MISSION IS NOT JUST TO DEFEND WHAT'S LEFT -- BUT TO TAKE THE OFFENSE, TO IMPROVE OUR ENVIRONMENT ACROSS THE BOARD. AND SOME OF TODAY'S WINNERS -- VETERAN FORESTERS LIKE CALIFORNIA'S CHARLES COLVER, OR TREEPLANTING TEACHERS LIKE WISCONSIN'S ED DIETZ -- ARE DOING JUST THAT.

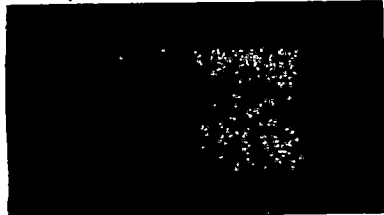
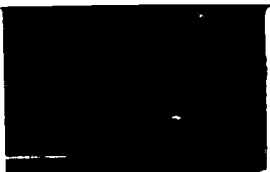
I'VE SAID IT BEFORE: TREES CAN REDUCE THE HEAT OF A SUMMER'S DAY, QUIET A HIGHWAY'S NOISE, HELP FEED THE HUNGRY, PROVIDE SHELTER FROM WIND AND COLD AND HABITAT FOR WILDLIFE. AND EVERY TREE PLANTED IS A COMPACT BETWEEN GENERATIONS.

MANY CHALLENGES REMAIN. BUT, THANKS TO YOU AND YOUR CONGRESSIONAL PARTNERS, THE FUTURE HOLDS GREAT PROMISE FOR OUR ENVIRONMENT.

ALL OF YOU PERSONIFY THE SELFLESS ACTS OF THOUSANDS OF CONCERNED AMERICANS WHO STRIVE EVERY DAY TO LEAVE A BETTER WORLD FOR OUR KIDS. AND WHEN I LOOK OUT AT THE FACES OF AMERICANS LIKE THOSE WE HONOR HERE TODAY, I REALIZE: WE HAVE HARDLY BEGUN TO DISCOVER WHAT GOD PUT ON EARTH -- AND WHAT GOD PUT IN MAN.

CONGRATULATIONS. THANKS. AND GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 18, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *W*
FROM: EDWARD E. McNALLY *EMM*
SUBJECT: THEODORE ROOSEVELT CONSERVATION AWARDS

On Monday, October 22, at 3:05 p.m., you will give brief remarks (6 minutes, on cards) in Room 450 at an environmental awards ceremony. The awards were created by the House Republican Caucus to demonstrate the party's commitment to the values of Theodore Roosevelt on the environment. The winners were nominated by Republican House members.

McNally/Simon
October 19, 1990
Draft Three (B:TR)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: THEODORE ROOSEVELT CONSERVATION AWARDS
ROOM 450, O.E.O.B.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1990, 3:05 P.M.

Welcome to the White House. It's always a pleasure to see Bill Reilly of E.P.A. and Mike Deland of the Council on Environmental Quality -- both doing outstanding jobs, helping lead the effort to protect America's environment. And I'm delighted to see Congressmen Duncan Hunter and Porter Goss [WHO ORGANIZED THE AWARDS], and other friends in Congress who've worked so hard to launch the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Awards.

And I want to thank you, all of you here today, who work so diligently to protect the environment and make conservation more than just a word, but a way of life.

(You may remember a couple years back when Time magazine named Earth "Planet of the Year." Comedian Jay Leno said: "What did you expect? All the judges came from Earth!") \\\

It was almost exactly one year ago that I met here at the White House with many of these same Congressmen and women, joining together to develop a program in the spirit of Teddy Roosevelt's historic commitment to conservation. And today, it is a great honor to stand with you as we commemorate the great strides these individual Americans have made towards preserving a clean environment for all Americans.

You represent a whole new breed of American heroes -- people making investments in our environment today, that will pay dividends to our children tomorrow. People like Charles Caniff,

from Porter Goss's own District in Florida. Charles helped found the Port Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center, a unique partnership between the private sector, local government, and public schools. And Charles, heroes like you represent the power of volunteerism, the power of the physically challenged, and the power of an idea whose time has come -- the grassroots effort to build a better America, where the quality of our environment matches the quality of our dreams. \\\

Already we've come a long way -- not only as a planet, but as a people. In the not-so-distant past, the skies of our cities were being blanketed with clouds of pollution, and American rivers were being filled with sewage and industrial waste. We were squandering our natural inheritance.

But in recent years, we've seen a new attitude, a return to the conservation ethic of Teddy Roosevelt, and the birth of a worldwide environmental movement that started right here in the U.S. The change has been both fundamental and pervasive, and many of you have been leaders in rekindling the flame of conservation in the hearts and minds of the American people.

People like Bill Rutherford, Bob Michel's honoree from Illinois, who helps run the Wildlife Prairie Park without a penny of tax support. Or David Woodside, who we learned about from Pat Saiki, who's helped save endangered species in Hawaii. And Mary Lou Ryan, a New York grade school teacher who's cultivating character in her kids by cultivating concern about the environment.

Americans like you help keep our conservation ethic strong. That enduring commitment requires sustained action from each of us. We have taken a series of actions to protect America's environment: planting trees and preserving wetlands; developing cleaner, domestic sources of energy; working with our global neighbors to fight pollution that knows no boundaries, especially in the emerging democracies.

Americans like these have provided an extraordinary foundation for the efforts of our Administration. To cite one example, the Clean Air initiative we launched in the Grand Tetons over a year ago is a very ambitious, very aggressive piece of legislation. It will sharply cut air pollution's "Big Three" -- acid rain, smog, and toxic pollutants. And it respects another kind of delicate ecology: the ecology of jobs and opportunity.

This bill has been 13 years coming. But no American should have to wait another day for clean air. This Congress, this week, should send me a bill I can sign.

Our Nation has made tremendous headway. But our mission is not just to defend what's left -- but to take the offense, to improve our environment across the board. And some of today's winners -- veteran foresters like California's Charles Colver, or tree-planting teachers like Wisconsin's Ed Dietz -- are doing just that. I've said it before: Trees can reduce the heat of a summer's day, quiet a highway's noise, help feed the hungry, provide shelter from wind and cold and habitat for wildlife. And every tree planted is a compact between generations.

Many challenges remain. But, thanks to you and your Congressional partners, the future holds great promise for our environment. All of you personify the selfless acts of thousands of concerned Americans who strive every day to leave a better world for our kids. And when I look out at the faces of Americans like those we honor here today, I realize: We have hardly begun to discover what God put on Earth -- and what God put in Man.

Congratulations. Thanks. And God bless the United States.

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McNally/Simon
October 17, 1990
Draft Two (B:TR)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: THEODORE ROOSEVELT ENVIRONMENTAL AWARDS
ROOM 450, O.E.O.B.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1990, 3:05 P.M.

Welcome to the White House. It's always a pleasure to see Bill Reilly of E.P.A. and Mike Deland of the Council on Environmental Quality -- both doing outstanding jobs, helping lead the effort to protect America's environment. And I'm delighted to see Duncan Hunter and Porter Gross [WHO ORGANIZED THE AWARDS], and other friends in Congress who've worked so hard to launch the Theodore Roosevelt ^{Conservation} ~~Environmental~~ Awards.

And I want to thank you, all of you here today, who work so diligently in public service and the private sector to protect the environment of the most important planet in the universe.

(You may remember a couple years back when Time magazine named Earth "Planet of the Year." Comedian Jay Leno said: "What did you expect? All the judges came from Earth!") \\\

It was almost exactly one year ago that Bill Reilly, Manuel Lujan and I met here at the White House with many of these same Congressmen and women, joining together to develop a program in the spirit of Teddy Roosevelt's historic commitment to conservation. And today, it is a great honor to stand with you as we commemorate the great strides these individual Americans have made towards preserving a clean environment for all Americans.

You represent a whole new breed of American heroes. People like Charles Caniff, from Porter's own District in Florida. Charles helped found the Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center, a

Porter

Goss

press
release

10/20/89

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letter
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unique partnership between the private sector, local government, and public schools. And Charles, heroes like you represent the power of volunteerism, the power of the physically challenged, and the power of an idea whose time has come -- the grassroots effort to build a better America, where the quality of our environment matches the quality of our dreams. \\\

Already we've come a long way -- not only as a planet, but as a people. In the not-so-distant past, whole cities were blanketed in thick, black clouds of pollution, and American rivers ran raw with sewage and industrial waste. We were squandering our natural inheritance.

But in recent years, we've seen a new attitude, a return to the conservation ethic of Teddy Roosevelt, and a re-birth of the worldwide environmental movement that was born in the U.S.A. The change has been both fundamental and pervasive, and many of you have been leaders in that effort.

People like Bill Rutherford, Bob Michel's honoree from Illinois, who helps run the Wildlife Prairie Park without a penny of tax support. Or David Woodside, who we learned about from Pat Saiki, who's helped save endangered species in Hawaii. And Mary Lou Ryan, a New York grade school teacher who's cultivating character in her kids by cultivating concern about the environment.

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6-13-89

tion. It will sharply cut air pollution's "Big Three" -- acid rain, smog, and toxic pollutants. And it respects another kind of delicate ecology: the ecology of jobs and opportunity.

WH Fast Sheet
6-12-89

This bill has been 13 years coming. But no American should have to wait another day for clean air. This Congress, this week, should send me a bill I can sign.

Our Nation has made tremendous headway. But our mission is not just to defend what's left -- but to take the offense, to improve our environment across the board. And some of today's winners -- veteran foresters like California's Charles Colver, or tree-planting teachers like Wisconsin's Ed Dietz -- are doing just that. I've said it before: Trees can reduce the heat of a summer's day, quiet a highway's noise, feed the hungry, and provide shelter from wind and cold. And every tree planted is a compact between generations.

see letters
in file

South Dakota
Centennial

9-18-89

Many challenges remain. But, thanks to you and your government partners, the future holds great promise for our environment. You ⁷⁵ personify the selfless acts of thousands of concerned Americans who strive every day to leave a better world for our kids. And when I look out at the faces of Americans like those we honor here today, I realize: We have hardly scratched the surface of what God put on Earth -- and what God put in Man.

Congratulations. Thanks. And God bless the United States.

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June 12 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

Remarks Announcing the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1989

June 12, 1989

Well, in this room are Republicans and Democrats, leaders from both sides of the aisle in Congress, Governors, executives from some of the most important companies and business organizations in America, leading conservationists, and people who have devoted their lives to creating a cleaner and safer environment. And I've invited you here today to make a point. With the leadership assembled in this room, we can break the stalemate that has hindered progress on clean air for the past decade; and with the minds, the energy, the talent assembled here, we can find a solution.

So, let me tell you the purposes of this morning's gathering. First, I'd like to lay on the table my proposals to curb acid rain and cut urban smog and clean up air toxics. And second, I want to call upon all of you to join me in enacting into law a new Clean Air Act this year. But first, we should remember how far we've come and recognize what works.

The 1970 Clean Air Act got us moving in the right direction with national air quality standards that were strengthened by amendments in 1977. Since 1970, even though we have 55 percent more cars going 50 percent farther, in spite of more utility output and more industrial production, we've still made progress. Lead concentrations in the air we breathe are down 98 percent. Sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide cut by over a third. Particulate matter cut 21 percent. Even ozone-causing emissions have been cut by 17 percent. And still, over the last decade, we have not come far enough.

Too many Americans continue to breathe dirty air. And political paralysis has plagued further progress against air pollution. We have to break this logjam by applying more than just Federal leverage. We must take advantage of the innovation, energy, and ingenuity of every American.

The environmental movement has a long history here in this country. It's been a force for good, for a safer, healthier America. And as a people, we want and need that economic growth, but now we must also expect environmental responsibility

and respect the natural world. And this will demand a national sense of commitment, a new ethic of conservation. And I reject the notion that sound ecology and a strong economy are mutually exclusive. So, last week I outlined five points of a new environmental philosophy: one, to harness the power of the marketplace; two, to encourage local initiative; three, to emphasize prevention instead of just cleanup; four, to foster international cooperation; and five, to ensure strict enforcement—polluters will pay.

We know more now than we did just a few years ago. New solutions are close at hand. It's time to put our best minds to work; to turn technology and the power of the marketplace to the advantage of the environment; to create; to innovate; to tip the scales in favor of recovery, restoration, and renewal. Every American expects and deserves to breathe clean air, and as President, it is my mission to guarantee it—for this generation and for the generations to come. If we take this commitment seriously, if we believe that every American expects and deserves clean air, and then we act on that belief, then we will set an example for the rest of the world to follow.

Today I am proposing to Congress a new Clean Air Act and offering a new opportunity. We've seen enough of this stalemate. It's time to clear the air. And you know, I think we will. We touched a lot of bases as we prepared this bill, and we've had the benefit of some good thinking on the Hill. And we've met with business leaders who see environmental protection as essential to long-term economic growth, and we've talked with environmentalists who know that cost-effective solutions help build public support for conservation. And we've worked with academics and innovative thinkers from every quarter who have laid the groundwork for this approach. And just this morning I spoke by phone with Prime Minister Mulroney of Canada. I believe he's excited about the prospect, too. I have no pride of authorship. Let me commend Project 88 and groups like the Environmental Defense Fund for bringing creative solutions to longstanding problems, for not only breaking the mold but helping to build a new one.

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And we've had to make some tough choices. And some may think we've gone too far, and others not far enough. But we all care about clean air. To the millions of Americans who still breathe unhealthy air, let me tell you, I'm concerned—I'm concerned about vulnerable groups like the elderly and asthmatics and children, concerned about every American's quality of life; and I'm committed to see that coming generations receive the natural legacy they deserve.

We seek reforms that make major pollution reductions where we most need them. First, our approach is reasonable deadlines for those who must comply. It has compelling sanctions for those who don't. It accounts for continued economic growth and expansion; offers incentives, choice, and flexibility for industry to find the best solutions; and taps the power of the marketplace and local initiative better than any previous piece of environmental legislation.

This legislation will be comprehensive. It will be cost-effective. But above all, it will work. We will make the 1990's the era for clean air. And we have three clear goals and three clear deadlines. First, we will cut the sulfur dioxide emissions that cause acid rain by almost half, by 10 million tons, and we will cut nitrogen oxide emissions by 2 million tons, both by the year 2000. We have set absolute goals for reductions and have emphasized early gains. And that means 5 million tons will be cut by 1995, and the degradation caused by acid rain will stop by the end of this century. To make sure that coal continues to play a vital role in our energy future, we've provided an extension of 3 years and regulatory incentives for the use of innovative, clean coal technology. We've set an ambitious reduction target, and applying market forces will be the fastest, most cost-effective way to achieve it. So, we're allowing utilities to trade credits among themselves for reductions they make, to let them decide how to bring aggregate emissions down as cost-effectively as possible. Cleaner fuels, better technologies, energy conservation, improved efficiency—in any combination, just as long as it works.

There's a wisdom to handing work to those most qualified to do it. Four hundred

years ago Montaigne wrote: "Let us permit nature to have her way. She understands her business better than we do." Well, it's true. Acid rain must be stopped, and that's what we all care about. But it's also true that business understands its business better than we do. So, we're going to put that understanding to work on behalf of clean air and a sound environment. We've provided the goals, but we won't try to micromanage them. We will allow flexibility in how industry achieves these goals, but we stand firm on what must be achieved.

Second, this Federal proposal will cut the emissions that cause urban ozone, smog, virtually in half. This will put the States well on the road to meeting the standard. Twenty years ago, we started on the job. And if Congress will act on the clean air reforms that I'm offering today, 20 years from now, every American in every city in America will breathe clean air. Today 81 cities don't meet Federal air quality standards. This legislation will bring clean air to all but about 20 cities by 1995, and within 20 years, even Los Angeles and Houston and New York will be expected to make it.

In the nine urban areas with the greatest smog problems, we propose bold new initiatives to reconcile the automobile to the environment, ensuring continued economic growth without disruptive driving controls. We'll accomplish this through alternative fuels and clean-fueled vehicles. We propose to put up to a million clean-fueled vehicles a year on the road by 1997. But we're also proposing flexibility on the means, even as we remain firm on the goals. A city can either request inclusion in the program or, if they show they can achieve these ambitious reductions through other measures, we will scale back the clean-fuel vehicle requirements accordingly. Also, we're sensitive to the problems of smaller cities, whose own ozone problems are due to—largely to pollutants that are generated in other areas, other regions, other cities. They will not be penalized for pollution problems outside their control.

Our program incorporates a mix of cost-effective measures to cut emissions from cars, fuels, factories, and other sources. But I'm asking the EPA [Environmental Protec-

tion Agency] to develop rules like those we're employing on acid rain to allow auto and fuel companies to trade required reductions in order to meet the standard in the most cost-effective way. Our challenge is to develop an emissions trading plan; their challenge is to meet the standards.

The third leg of our proposal is designed to cut all categories of airborne toxic chemicals by three-quarters within this decade. Our best minds will apply the most advanced industrial technology available to control these airborne poisons. The very best control technology we have will determine the standard we set for those plants. And until now, because of an unworkable law, the EPA has been able to regulate only 7 of the 280 known air toxics. The bill I am proposing today will set a schedule for regulating sources of air toxics by dates certain. In addition, it will give the dedicated people of the EPA the right tools for the job, and it will make state-of-the-art technology an everyday fact of doing business. And that's the way it should be.

In its first phase, this initiative should eliminate about three-quarters of the needless deaths from cancer that have been caused by toxic industrial air emissions. And we plan a second phase to go after any remaining unreasonable risk. People who live near industrial facilities should not have to fear for their health.

And for 10 years, we've struggled to engage a united effort on behalf of clean air, and we're now on the edge of real change. Nineteen eighty-nine could be recorded as the year when business leaders and environmental advocates began to work together, when environmental issues moved out of the courts, beyond conflict, into a new era of cooperation. And this can be known as the year we mobilized leadership, both public and private, to make environmental protection a growth industry and keep our ecology safe for diversity. The wounded winds of north, south, east, and west can be purified and cleansed, and the integrity nature can be made whole again. Ours is a rare opportunity to reverse the errors of this generation in the service of the next. And we cannot, we must not, fail. We must prevail. I ask for your support. We need your support to make all of this into a reality.

Thank you all, and God bless you, and thank you very much for coming.

Note: The President spoke at 11:15 a.m. in the East Room of the White House.

White House Fact Sheet on the President's Clean Air Plan

June 12, 1989

Fulfilling a major campaign commitment, President Bush today proposed a comprehensive program to provide clean air for all Americans. The President's plan calls for the first sweeping revisions to the Clean Air Act since 1977 and represents the first time an administration has put forward a proposal since that time. The President's plan is designed to curb three major threats to the Nation's environment and to the health of millions of Americans: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.

While emissions of some pollutants—such as sulfur dioxide, urban ozone, and carbon monoxide—have been reduced since passage of the 1970 law, progress has not come quickly enough. The President's plan will dramatically accelerate the pace of pollution reduction and put America on the path toward markedly cleaner air by the end of the century.

The President's plan will:

- Cut sulfur dioxide emissions virtually in half by the year 2000. The plan calls for a 10 million ton reduction in SO₂ and a 2 million ton cut in nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions, for a total reduction of 12 million tons in acid rain-causing emissions.
- Bring all cities currently not meeting the health standards for ozone and carbon monoxide into attainment. Most cities will attain the standard by 1995, and the plan is designed to ensure attainment in all but the most severely impacted cities by the year 2000.
- Require factories and plants emitting toxic compounds into the air to employ the best technology currently available in order to achieve in the near term a cut estimated at 75 to 90 percent in pollutants suspected of causing cancer.

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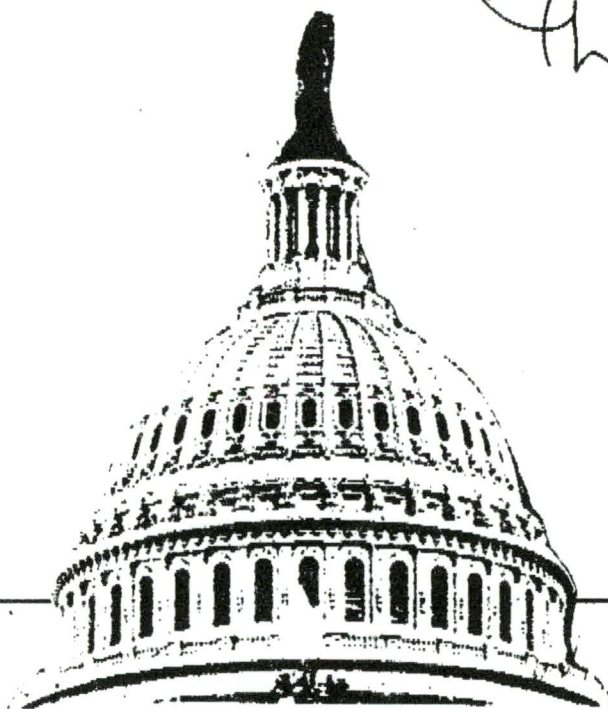
Congressman Porter Goss
Fax Transmission
509 Cannon H.O.B., Washington D.C. 20515

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TO Bob Simon
FAX # _____
FROM Wendy Dorath
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More to follow on Monday —
Also, check with
Gary Andries for file
of nominee letters.

Thanks!



Florida
District 13



THEODORE ROOSEVELT CONSERVATION AWARD

PURPOSE

The Theodore Roosevelt Award Program was created by the *House* Republican Research Committee's Environmental Roundtable -- Project 101 -- chaired by Rep. Porter Goss (Fl). The program is designed to recognize grassroots, volunteer conservation initiatives in the spirit of President Theodore Roosevelt, who exhibited true Republican leadership in conserving natural resources.

In recent years, the Republican Party has been unfairly criticized for lacking leadership in this area. The purpose of Project 101, and the Theodore Roosevelt Award Program, is to remind the public that the Republican Party remains the party of conservation and creative new thinking on environmental issues.

The Theodore Roosevelt Award program will highlight traditional Republican philosophy emphasizing individual commitment and volunteer efforts. This program will be conducted in the spirit of President Bush's vision for "1000 Points of Light."

IMPLEMENTATION

Project 101 invites and encourages all Republican members to participate in the award program, which will offer numerous possibilities for local recognition. There are no specific criteria for determining award recipients and members will have the flexibility to design their own format for selecting winners, whether individuals or organizations, from their districts.

Each member will have the opportunity to select an individual or group to receive the award, based on the person (s) selfless actions dedicated to conserving or restoring natural resources. Ideally, winners would be people who, because of the local nature of their work, otherwise might not receive recognition for their efforts. Examples of appropriate winners include hunters who work to restore wetlands areas and conserve waterfowl habitats or neighborhood groups who initiate curbside recycling programs. The range of potential winners and types of activities recognized is practically boundless.

Once the selection process is complete, winners will be invited to Washington, DC for an award ceremony (hopefully at the White House), where they will receive their award certificates and have their pictures taken with their representative. Since Theodore Roosevelt's birthday is October 27, the award ceremony will be held in early October.

UNCLASSIFIED

NEWS**CONGRESSMAN PORTER J. GOSS**
13th District, Florida509 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2536For Immediate Release
October 20, 1989Contact: Wendy Donath
(202) 225-2536Weekly Column
**GOSS MEETS WITH PRESIDENT BUSH
TO DISCUSS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

On Tuesday, October 24th, in my role as chairman of the Republican Research Committee's Project 101 environmental roundtable, I had the opportunity to lead a delegation of Republican Congressmen to the White House to discuss environmental issues with President Bush. During this 30-minute meeting, the President agreed to assist us in launching the national Teddy Roosevelt Conservation Award, which is a Republican Congressional project designed to highlight local volunteer conservation efforts.

We have developed this program in the spirit of Teddy Roosevelt's historic commitment to conservation. The purpose of the award is to recognize those people whose volunteer efforts at the grassroots level are preserving and enhancing our natural resources and our quality of life.

President Bush, like Teddy Roosevelt, is an outdoorsman who has shown true leadership in conservation issues. The Teddy Roosevelt Conservation Award program compliments that leadership and reflects the President's emphasis on the value of volunteerism.

-more-

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These are the very values Teddy Roosevelt espoused not just during his Presidency, but during his entire life.

Confined to his bed when young due to severe asthma, Roosevelt's ambition as a child was to be become a cowboy. By the time his health improved at the age of 12, the future President had developed a passion for nature and the outdoors which would shape his own outlook and profoundly effect the nation's future.

Personally committed to conservation efforts, Roosevelt strongly believed in public service and felt everyone should contribute something back to society. As President, he did precisely that, giving back to society enormous areas of public land which millions enjoy today, including Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge and Mesa Verde National Park.

All told, President Roosevelt created 5 national parks, 51 national bird reservations, 4 big game refuges, the first national game preserve, 18 national monuments, and increased national forests by more than 43 million acres. Perhaps more importantly, Teddy Roosevelt raised the nation's conscience on the importance of conserving our priceless and irreplaceable natural resources.

It is this ethic that is reflected in the efforts of thousands of individuals every day around our nation, but until now our country has not given these individuals the recognition they deserve.

joke:

grow up to be cowboy
POTUS

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With this in mind, members of Congress will have the opportunity to present the Teddy Roosevelt Award to local groups or individuals in their district. Recipients will be selected from the districts in recognition of outstanding volunteerism and action on behalf of conservation.

During Tuesday's meeting at the White House, President Bush gave a tentative agreement that award winners will be honored at a White House ceremony commemorating Teddy Roosevelt's birthday on October 27th of next year.

The Award program was introduced by the House Republican Research Committee's Project 101 environmental roundtable, a Republican effort to focus attention and launch legislative initiatives on conservation and the environment, which I chair.

This program should increase public awareness of the many things that can be done at the local level to foster conservation. There are already thousands of individuals and local organizations working in Florida and across the nation that exemplify President Bush's vision of the '1,000 points of light.' We hope this program will encourage even more people to get involved.

Encouraging local involvement in conserving natural resources is just one part of what we are trying to do through Project 101. Earlier this year we introduced innovative oil spill legislation that would require oil companies to fund regional response teams which would be responsible for timely cleanup of oil spills. This bill has since been incorporated into the comprehensive oil spill bill, and could well become law by the end of the year.

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Project 101 also convened a meeting last summer for members of Congress to discuss clean air issues with EPA Administrator Bill Reilly, and we are currently considering other legislative initiatives. In the meantime, we will continue to work hard to see that the Teddy Roosevelt Award becomes a great success.

Specific guidelines for selection of award winners will be determined by individual members of Congress. I am currently working with constituents from all four counties in the 13th Congressional district to determine the criteria for the recipient in our district.

In addition to President Bush, several important public officials attended our meeting at the White House, including EPA Administrator Reilly and Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan.

Gary Andres

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

450 or
First Lady's Garden

Rebecca
Nelson

Duncan
Hunter
70 MCs

Portman

10/22

to CW 10/15

Pm. 450

T R awards

Environment Task Force

House Rep. Research Comm.

Wendy → Porter Goss

find a person in each district

75 award winners

probably 50 will come

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Letter	Re: Nomination of Charles G. Colver for Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award; redaction of Social Security information. (1 pp.)	06/29/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Theodore Roosevelt Awards 10/22/90

Date Closed: 10/21/2004
FOIA/SYS Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

OA/ID Number: 06896

MR Case #:
MR Disposition:
Disposition Date:

Appeal Case #:
Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Letter	Re: Nomination of Ed Dietz for Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award; redaction of Social Security information. (1 pp.)	07/25/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Theodore Roosevelt Awards 10/22/90

Date Closed: 10/21/2004
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Letter	Re: Nomination of Mary Lou Ryan for Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award; redaction of Social Security information. (1 pp.)	08/14/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Theodore Roosevelt Awards 10/22/90

Date Closed: 10/21/2004

FOIA/SYS Case #:

Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

OA/ID Number: 06896

MR Case #:

MR Disposition:

Disposition Date:

Appeal Case #:

Appeal Disposition:

Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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04. Letter	Re: Nomination of Charles Caniff for Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award; redaction of Social Security information. (1 pp.)	06/29/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Theodore Roosevelt Awards 10/22/90

Date Closed: 10/21/2004
FOIA/SYS Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

OA/ID Number: 06896

MR Case #:
MR Disposition:
Disposition Date:

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Appeal Disposition:
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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

June 28, 1990

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE
AND URBAN AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FINANCE, TRADE AND
MONETARY POLICY

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE
AND FISHERIES

SUBCOMMITTEES
FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT
OCEANOGRAPHY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

The Honorable Duncan Hunter
House Republican Research Committee
1622 Longworth H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

*Hawaiian
naturalist*

Dear Duncan:

I am extremely pleased to have this opportunity to
nominate Mr. David Woodside as a recipient of the Theodore
Roosevelt Conservation Award.

David Woodside has spent nearly all of his 66 years
protecting Hawaii's unique flora and fauna as a field biologist.
Born on the Big Island of Hawaii, he was a teenager when he
joined the Hawaii Audubon Society the year it was founded in
1939. His early conservation work began under George C. Munro,
who is recognized as Hawaii's first ecologist. In the 1940's
and 1950's when Hawaii was still a territory, David Woodside
discovered remnant populations of two native Hawaiian birds
thought to be extinct. He found the previously unknown nesting
grounds of the Nene goose on the slopes of Mauna Loa on the Big
Island and dark-rumped petrels in Haleakala Park, Maui. As a
biologist with the Territorial Fish and Game Department, his
efforts were essential to the Nene restoration program which
released captive bred birds back into the wild to enhance the
recovery of this endangered species.

In 1980, Dave Woodside retired as chief of the Wildlife
Branch of the Hawaii Fish and Game Department. His deep love of
wildlife prompted him to immediately begin working with the
Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge. He insisted on
returning to the field so that he could see the direct results
of his work and know that every day he was doing something to
assist and enhance the resource. Mr. Woodside chose to work as
a maintenance employee. His dedication to restoring native
wildlife is reflected in the 12 to 14 hour days he has put in to
dig ponds, protect water birds and their habitats, and maintain
refuge facilities for the past ten years. His half century of
hands-on conservation work, and broad knowledge of Hawaii's
wildlife resources is unparalleled.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Letter	Re: Nomination of Bill Rutherford for Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award; redaction of Social Security information. (1 pp.)	06/21/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Theodore Roosevelt Awards 10/22/90

Date Closed: 10/21/2004
FOIA/SYS Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

OA/ID Number: 06896

MR Case #:
MR Disposition:
Disposition Date:

Appeal Case #:
Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:

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P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Letter	Re: Nomination of Dick Young for Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award; redaction of Social Security information. (1 pp.)	07/25/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Theodore Roosevelt Awards 10/22/90

Date Closed: 10/21/2004
FOIA/SYS Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

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MR Case #:
MR Disposition:
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Appeal Case #:
Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07. Letter	Re: Nomination of Captain Eric J. Williams for Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award; redaction of Social Security information. (1 pp.)	09/12/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Theodore Roosevelt Awards 10/22/90

Date Closed: 10/21/2004
FOIA/SYS Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

OA/ID Number: 06896

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MR Disposition:
Disposition Date:

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Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08. Letter	Re: Nomination of Norval Morey for Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award; redaction of Social Security information. (1 pp.)	09/12/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Theodore Roosevelt Awards 10/22/90

Date Closed: 10/21/2004
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Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S
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OA/ID Number: 06896

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09. Letter	Re: Nomination of Rachel Keyser for Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award; redaction of Social Security information. (1 pp.)	07/19/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Theodore Roosevelt Awards 10/22/90

Date Closed: 10/21/2004
FOIA/SYS Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

OA/ID Number: 06896

MR Case #:
MR Disposition:
Disposition Date:

Appeal Case #:
Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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PETER SMITH
VERMONT

1020 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
202-225-4115

MEMBER
COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND LABOR
COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

WD
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

July 19, 1990

The Honorable Porter Goss
U.S. House of Representatives
Cannon House Office Building
Room 509
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Porter:

I hereby submit to the House Republican Research Committee my selection for the Project 101 Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award. I have chosen Rachel Keyser, (Social Security number [redacted] Date of Birth 07-02-53), as the 1990 recipient of the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award in the At Large District of Vermont.

Mrs. Keyser received Vermont's Recycler of the Year Award from the Association of Vermont Recyclers for her efforts in coordinating and leading her community's curbside recycling program. Mrs. Keyser's program has enjoyed a 90 percent participation rate, recycling about 1 1/2 tons of solid waste a week. It is dedicated citizens, such as Mrs. Keyser, who remind us that we all must play a part in saving our environment.

I believe that Mrs. Keyser exemplifies individual volunteerism toward conservation and a better environment. It is for her dedication and success that I chose Rachel Keyser to receive the 1990 Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award from Vermont.

Sincerely,


Peter Smith
Member of Congress

PS:sc

DISTRICT OFFICES
THE MONTPELIER HOTEL
100 STATE STREET
MONTPELIER VT 05602
(802) 223-0521
KIDDER NEWHOUSE BUILDING
18 BLAIR PARK
WILLISTON, VT 05495
(802) 876-7712
THE OPERA HOUSE
87 MERCHANTS ROW
RUTLAND VT 05701
(802) 773-5790
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(802) 254-7400
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SOUTH STREET
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(802) 442-2999

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TASK FORCE ON URGENT FISCAL ISSUES

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

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10TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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(517) 631-2552

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PARKVIEW PLAZA NORTH
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(616) 775-2722

300 WEST MAIN ST.
OWOSSO, MI 48867
(517) 723-6759

TO MIDLAND TOLL FREE
1-800-342-2455

September 12, 1990

The Honorable Duncan Hunter
Chairman, Republican Research Committee
1622 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

*started a
recycling company*

Dear Chairman Hunter:

It is my privilege to nominate Mr. Norval Morey, President of the Morbark Industries for the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award. Morbark Industries has grown into a multi-million dollar company by developing new and innovative recycling systems.

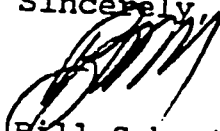
Mr. Morey's social security number [redacted] birthday is December 29, 1919.

Morbark industries was created in 1958 has grown ever since. Mr. Morey is the founder of the company. Currently, Mr. Morey is President and Chairman of the Board of nearly all of Morbark's companies.

Recycling Systems Inc., a subsidiary of Morbark Industries, recycles waste wood materials. Materials such as used lumber, trees and other woody vegetation is ground up and used as a fuel to heat. Recently, the paper companies have been using the recycled material to manufacture paper.

One of Morbark's latest recycling systems is an invention that converts bulk garbage into fuel. The system has been used these last two winters to heat its 700,000 square foot facility, producing approximately 30 million BTU's. Morbark believes this system is the answer for disposing of our home and municipal garbage while producing steam or electricity for our energy requirements. However, this system is awaiting final emissions tests before becoming a commercial industrial and consumer waste system.

Sincerely,


Bill Schuette
Member of Congress

WDS:djg



WASHINGTON OFFICE
1123 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4911

DISTRICT OFFICES:
STATE TOLL FREE NUMBER
1-800-362-9994

200 MAIN STREET
SUITE 200
PAWTUCKET, RI 02860
(401) 725-9400

127 SOCIAL STREET
ROOM 172
WOONSOCKET, RI 02895
(401) 782-4052

320 THAMES STREET
SUITE 351
NEWPORT, RI 02840
(401) 848-7920

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COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS
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ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY STUDY
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CONGRESSIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CAUCUS
CONGRESSIONAL TEXTILE CAUCUS
CONGRESSIONAL TOURISM CAUCUS
CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS ON
WOMEN'S ISSUES
CO-CHAIR, TASK FORCE ON THE ELDERLY

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515

September 12, 1990

The Honorable Duncan Hunter
133 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-0545

*stopped oil spill
in R.I.*

Dear Duncan:

I would like to nominate Captain Eric J. Williams for the Roosevelt Conservation Award. I believe Captain Williams would be a great candidate for the Conservation Award. In one of Rhode Island's worst oil spills, Captain Williams came forth with the effective leadership such a crisis demands.

Captain Williams went over and above his duty during the crisis. He worked both day and night in order to ensure that not only those members onboard the ship were brought to safety, but that the surrounding area would not be damaged irreversibly.

Captain Williams was the key player in resolving this crisis. At a moment when time was the enemy, Captain Williams' swift and accurate decisions guided the entire rescue and clean-up operations to its completion in record time. By coordinating the containment of the oil and clean-up of the shore line, he can be credited with preventing an unfortunate accident from becoming an irreversible environmental tragedy for Rhode Island. His effectiveness in his leadership is truly something we can all look up to.

I highly recommend Captain Eric J. Williams without reservation. Thank you for considering him for this prestigious award.

With kindest personal regards,

DOD: March 20 1944

Sincerely,

Ron Machtley
Member of Congress

RKM:mmm

DENNIS HASTERT

14TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

515 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-2976

27 NORTH RIVER STREET
BATAVIA, IL 60510
(708) 406-1114

100 WEST LAFAYETTE STREET
OTTAWA, IL 61350
(815) 434-6666

888 NORTH LA FOX
SOUTH ELGIN, IL 60177
(708) 897-8622



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

July 25, 1990

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
AND TRANSPORTATION
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
OPERATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
CONSUMER, AND MONETARY AFFAIRS
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON
COMMITTEES
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES
HUMAN RIGHTS CAUCUS

The Honorable Porter Goss
U.S. House of Representatives
509 Cannon
Washington, D.C. 20515

JUL 26 1990

Dear Porter:

I am pleased to nominate Dick Young as the recipient of the 1990 Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award from the 14th Congressional District of Illinois.

As Kane County Environmental Director (1972 to 1987) and Kendall County Building, Zoning and Planning Director (1959 to 1972), Dick has shown an individual commitment toward balancing environmental conservation with the careful development of one of Illinois' fastest growing regions.

Dick was born was on the 27th of October, 1924. His Social Security numb

Dick is an excellent nominee for this award and his commitment to conservation typifies the spirit of our late President Theodore Roosevelt and of President Bush's "1000 Points of Light" initiative.

Sincerely,

Dennis

J. Dennis Hastert
Member of Congress

JDH:tt

TR's birthday

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-1318

June 21, 1990

*started a private
park in Ill.*

William L. Rutherford
6900 Upper Skyline Drive
Peoria, Illinois 61614

Date of Birth: December 28, 1914

Bill Rutherford has spent all of his adult life working to improve the environment and quality of life in Illinois. He has a reputation as a leading conservationist throughout Illinois. He currently serves as Administrative Vice President and Treasurer and Director of Forest Park Foundation and has served as its attorney since incorporation in 1939.

Bill Rutherford is the founder of Wildlife Prairie Park located in central Illinois. Wildlife Prairie Park is a complex of 1860 acres. It has no tax support and is entirely a debt free local volunteer effort. Its purposes are conservation education to increase public awareness and knowledge of the vital importance of better stewardship of our fast vanishing natural resources as well as wholesome family outdoor recreation. There are no facilities like Wildlife Prairie Park in Illinois that realistically display the native plants and animals of the Midwest or that demonstrate the wonderful productive varieties of soil that underly the land and are the agricultural basis of a great part of America's bread basket. Wildlife Prairie Park is recognized by the Illinois State Tourism Council as the premiere tourist attraction of this whole large area.

Since 1964 Bill Rutherford has spearheaded a drive which has added over 20,000 acres to the available land for park, recreation and wildlife purposes in the Peoria area. He was a member of the Riverfront Development Committee of the City of Peoria. He served two years on the Surgeon General's Advisory committee on Chronic Disease. He has been a participant in two White House Conferences on Aging and the White House Conference on Natural Beauty.

RESPOND TO:

☐ 2112 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1318
(202) 225-8201

☐ 100 NE. MONROE, ROOM 107
PEORIA, IL 61602-1094
(309) 671-7027

☐ 236 WEST STATE STREET
JACKSONVILLE, IL 62650-2002
(217) 245-1431

PORTER GOSS
13TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

509 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-2536

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515 90

DISTRICT OFFICES
2000 MAIN STREET
SUITE 407
FT. MYERS, FL 33901
(813) 332-4677

2002 RINGLING BOULEVARD
SUITE 152
SARASOTA, FL 34237
(813) 951-7878

Hon. Duncan Hunter, Chairman
Republican Research Committee
1622 Longworth House Building
Inside Mail

*Started Nature
Center in Fla.*

Re: Charles Caniff (nominee); born 10/4/20
Attn: Ron

Dear Duncan:

I am pleased to nominate Charles Caniff, a truly inspirational community leader in the area of conservation, for the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award.

As president of the Peace River Audubon Society in 1982, Charley began working toward realizing his dream of developing a Nature Center for Charlotte County, Florida. Sometimes spending three or four nights a week speaking to various community environmental and other service organizations, Charley's search for suitable land for this project led to 1900 hundred acres of land on Charlotte Harbor -- land that in 1987 became the home of the Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center (CHEC).

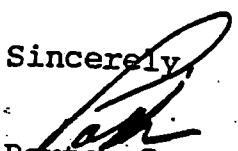
Born of a truly cooperative effort between the Peace River Audubon Society, the City of Punta Gorda, Charlotte Count and the local School Board, CHEC is one of the best examples of how citizen interest and local volunteer actions can combine for the benefit of the entire community.

CHEC has as its goals 1) to provide environmental education for all ages; 2) recreation; and 3) research in estuarine and environmental protection. On a recent tour of the center, I met with a group of young students from the area 4-H Club who were learning about some of the smaller wonders of the wild. CHEC has proven to be a tremendous success.

In addition to his dedication and hard work on behalf of the quality of life in Southwest Florida, Charley has also distinguished himself in service to our nation. A paraplegic as a result of a World War II accident, the retired Marine pilot was named Handicapped American of the Year in 1960 -- an honor that is well-deserved.

Charlotte County is indeed fortunate to have Charley Caniff working to ensure that we conserve and make wise use of our natural resources. I strongly support his nomination for the Theodore Roosevelt Award.

Sincerely,


Porter Goss

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT
25TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

NORTHEAST-MIDWEST CONGRESSIONAL
COALITION
U.S. DELEGATION INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

RESPOND TO:

WASHINGTON OFFICE

1127 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-3865

CENTRAL OFFICE

ALEXANDER PIRNIE FEDERAL BUILDING
10 BROAD STREET
UTICA, NEW YORK 13501
(315) 793-8148

TOLL FREE: 1-800-235-2525

August 14, 1990

Honorable Duncan Hunter
Chairman
Republican Research Committee
1622 Longworth H. O. B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

*teacher in
N.Y.*

Dear Duncan:

Please accept Ms. Mary Lou Ryan of Middleburgh, New York, as my nominee for the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award. Ms. Ryan has demonstrated outstanding achievement in the conservation and stewardship of our natural resources.

Ms. Ryan is a third grade teacher at the Middleburgh Elementary School. Ms. Ryan has undertaken innovative and creative curriculums in her classroom to educate her students about the environment. The Middleburgh third graders studied acid rain pollution, set up experiments, and passed their findings on to their family, friends, and elected officials. These students learned first hand of their civic duty for the protection of our natural heritage.

Ms. Ryan brought her students to meet me at a community forum about the environment in my district. Her students were truly knowledgeable about the degradation caused by acid rain upon our buildings, monuments, forests, lakes, and wildlife in upstate New York. This creative participation in learning about our environment does not end in the classroom; rather, it instills in youth a sense of responsibility and commitment to personally undertake changes in their own lifestyle for the good of the environment around them.

Teachers play an important role in the development of our youth. Efforts, like that of Ms. Ryan, lay a strong foundation in tomorrow's adults by teaching environmental awareness, and the means to minimize and prevent pollution, in the spirit of our first great conservationist president, Theodore Roosevelt.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Sherwood Boehlert
Member of Congress

SB:dd
attn: Ron Phillips
Mary Lou Ryan
Star Route
Middleburgh, New York 12122

CORTLAND
17 MAIN STREET
CORTLAND, NEW YORK 13045

MANLEY HOUSE
42 S. BROAD STREET
NORWICH, NEW YORK 13815

41 S. MAIN STREET
ROOM 203
ONEONTA, NEW YORK 13820

TOBY ROTH
EIGHTH DISTRICT
WISCONSIN

352 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

ARTS CAUCUS
EXPORT TASK FORCE
MILITARY REFORM CAUCUS
PORT CAUCUS
RURAL CAUCUS
TRAVEL AND TOURISM



United States
House of Representatives

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY AND TRADE
ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

BANKING, FINANCE AND
URBAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SUPERVISION
REGULATION AND INSURANCE
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
POLICY RESEARCH AND INSURANCE

July 25, 1990

*tree planting
teacher in
Wisc.*

House Republican Research Committee
1622 Longworth HOB
Washington DC 20515

Dear Nominating Committee:

Please accept this letter as nomination for Mr. Ed Dietz
(D.O.B. _____) to receive the Theodore
Roosevelt Conservation Award.

Mr. Dietz is a Horticulture and Conservation instructor at Wrightstown High School in Wrightstown, WI. As part of his instruction, he and his students have worked with the local ASCS and Land Conservation offices to gain firsthand knowledge of conservation measures.

This spring, Mr. Dietz' students worked with the Land Conservation office in planting a Willow tree matrix along the banks of an eroding creek. Students collected trees donated by the State of Wisconsin and spent an entire day planting the trees to prevent the continuation of a serious erosion problem. This event received wide media coverage as the project was unique to all of Wisconsin.

Mr. Dietz has also involved his students in developing a wildlife habitat, planting trees on farm land, developing conservation programs for farms, and many other projects where students had the opportunity to personally participate.

Therefore, I ask the nominating committee to consider Mr. Ed Dietz as a candidate to receive the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award.

Sincerely

Toby Roth
Toby Roth
Member of Congress

TR:jf

DREIER
CALIFORNIA

CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-2305

NORTH SECOND AVENUE
COVINA, CA 91723
(818) 339-9078
(714) 592-2857



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

June 29, 1990

BANKING, FINANCE AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
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ANTITRUST, IMPACT OF
DEREGULATION AND PRIVATIZATION
SUBCOMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN
TASK FORCE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
CO-CHAIRMAN
HOUSING TASK FORCE
U.S.-MEXICO INTERPARLIAMENTARY
CAUCUS
TASK FORCE ON POW-MIAS
SENATE/HOUSE
JOINT TASK FORCE ON AFGHANISTAN
SPECIAL TASK FORCE ON
• EDUCATION
• TRADE COMPETITIVENESS
• DRUG ABUSE
• ENVIRONMENT

To whom it may concern:

Following is my nomination of Charles G. Colver for the
Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award.

Name: MR. CHARLES G. COLVER

Social Security Number:

Birthdate: DECEMBER 2,

Calif. forester

During World War II, Mr. Colver suffered an injury -- for which he earned a purple heart -- that changed his life. While recuperating in a hospital he started a beginning forestry course which resulted in his joining the National Forest Service (NFS), where he spent the next nearly 43 years. Dedicating his life to the protection and conservation of our national forests, he divided his tenure with the Forest Service between fire control and forest research.

The first half of his career was spent braving the heat, smoke, and flames of forest fires. In the latter half of his career, he moved into watershed management research, managing a 17,163 acre parcel and studying such important issues as flooding, erosion, and pollution control. Since retiring from the Forest Service two years ago, Mr. Colver has "not let any grass grow under my feet." In addition to becoming an active member in the local Lions Club, he has volunteered much of his time to continued Forest Service work, with roughly the same duties as before his retirement. The person who replaced Mr. Colver after his retirement will soon leave the Forest Service position. At that time Mr. Colver will resume his old post as a volunteer. In honor of the dedication he has given to the cause of forest conservation, the National Forest Service recently named a local mountain peak after Mr. Colver.

Mr. Colver has been a distinguished public servant beyond devoting his life to the Forest Service. Married 45 years ago, and living his entire life in Covina, California, Mr. Colver became active in city affairs during the 1960s. He served 14 years on the Covina City Council, with four years as Mayor of Covina. He also was a founder and the first president of the Covina Historical

McNally/Simon
October 16, 1990
Draft One (B:TR)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: THEODORE ROOSEVELT ENVIRONMENTAL AWARDS
ROOM 450, O.E.O.B.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1990, __:_0_.M.

Welcome to the White House. It's always a pleasure to see Bill Reilly of E.P.A. and Mike Deland of the Council on Environmental Quality -- both doing outstanding jobs, helping lead the effort to protect America's environment. And I'm delighted to see Duncan Hunter and Porter Gross [WHO ORGANIZED THE AWARDS], and other friends in Congress who've worked so hard to launch the Theodore Roosevelt Environmental Awards.

And I want to thank you, all of you here today, who work so diligently in public service and the private sector to protect the environment of the most important planet in the universe.

(You may remember a couple years back when Time magazine named Earth "Planet of the Year." Comedian Jay Leno said: "What did you expect? All the judges came from Earth!") \\\

It was almost exactly one year ago that Bill Reilly, Manuel Lujan and I met here at the White House with many of these same Congressmen and women, joining together to develop a program in the spirit of Teddy Roosevelt's historic commitment to conservation. And today, it is a great honor to stand with you as we commemorate the great strides these individual Americans have made towards preserving a clean environment for all Americans.

You represent a whole new breed of American heroes. People like Charles Caniff, from Porter's own District in Florida. Charles helped found the Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center, a

unique partnership between the private sector, local government, and public schools. And Charles, heroes like you represent the power of volunteerism, the power of the physically challenged, and the power of an idea whose time has come -- the grassroots effort to build a better America, where the quality of our environment matches the quality of our dreams. \\\

Already we've come a long way -- not only as a planet, but as a people. In the not-so-distant past, whole cities were blanketed in thick, black clouds of pollution, and American rivers ran raw with sewage and industrial waste. We were squandering our natural inheritance.

In recent years,
But ~~especially in the past two years~~, we've seen a new attitude, a return to the conservation ethic of Teddy Roosevelt, and a re-birth of the worldwide environmental movement that was born in the U.S.A. The change has been both fundamental and pervasive, and many of you have been leaders in that effort.

People like Bill Rutherford, Bob Michel's honoree from Illinois, who helps run the Wildlife Prairie Park without a penny of tax support. Or David Woodside, who we learned about from Pat Saiki, who's helped save endangered species in Hawaii. And Mary Lou Ryan, a New York grade school teacher who's cultivating character in her kids by cultivating concern about the environment.

Americans like these have provided an extraordinary foundation for the efforts of our Administration. To cite one example, the Clean Air initiative we launched in the Grand Tetons over a year ago is a very ambitious, very aggressive piece of legisla-

tion. It will sharply cut air pollution's "Big Three" -- acid rain, smog, and toxic pollutants. And it respects another kind of delicate ecology: the ecology of jobs and opportunity.

This bill has been 13 years coming. But no American should have to wait another day for clean air. This Congress, this ^{week} ~~month~~, should send me a bill I can sign.

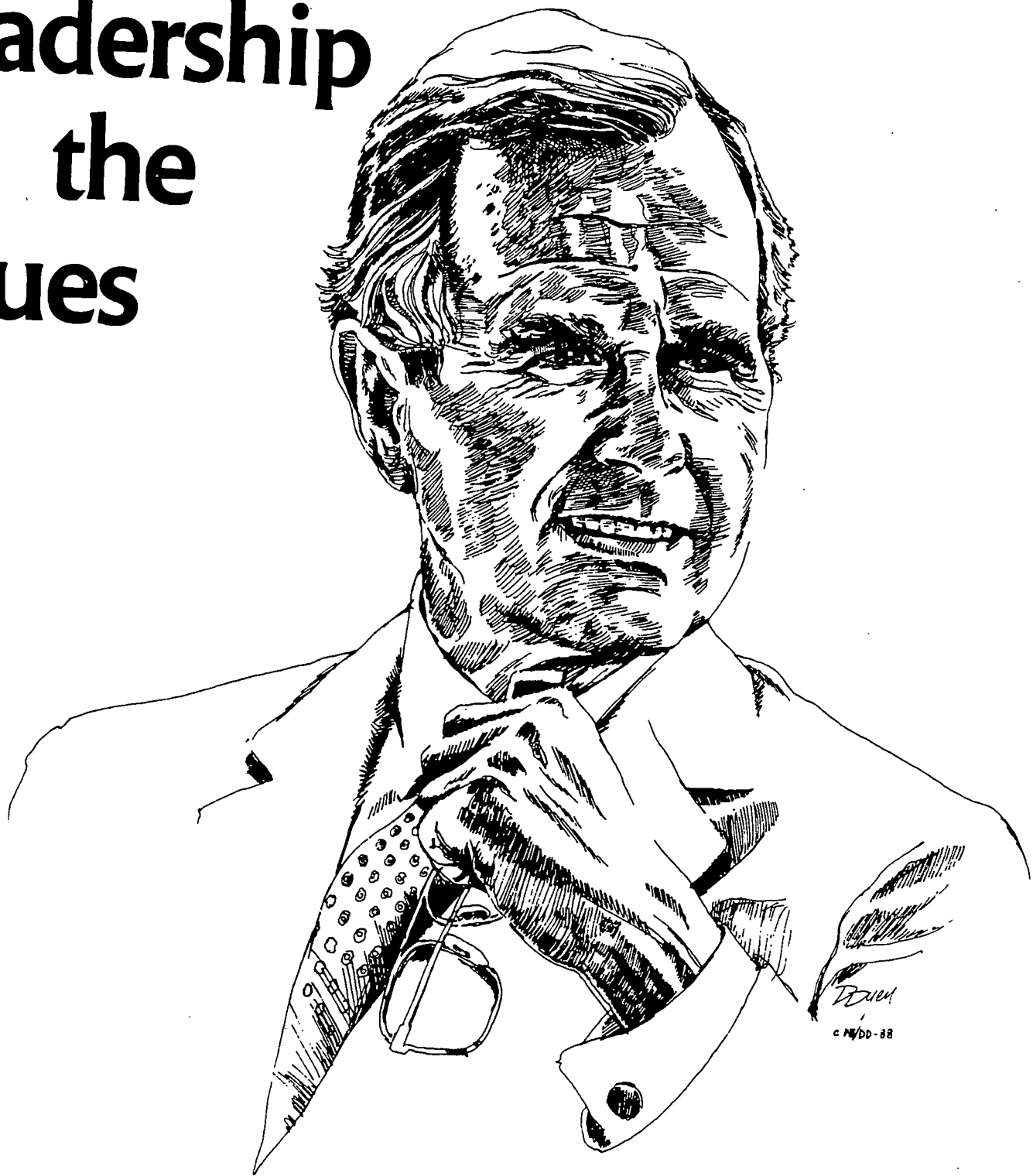
Our Nation has made tremendous headway. But our mission is not just to defend what's left -- but to take the offense, to improve our environment across the board. And some of today's winners -- veteran foresters like California's Charles Colver, or tree-planting teachers like Wisconsin's Ed Dietz -- are doing just that. I've said it before: Trees can reduce the heat of a summer's day, quiet a highway's noise, feed the hungry, ^{and} provide shelter from ~~the~~ wind and ^{cold} ~~warmth~~ in winter. And every tree planted is a compact between generations.

Many challenges remain. But, thanks to you and your government partners, the future holds great promise for our environment. You 75 personify the selfless acts of thousands of concerned Americans who strive every day to leave a better world for our kids. And when I look out at the faces of Americans like those we honor here today, I realize: We have hardly scratched the surface of what God put on Earth -- and what God put in Man.

Congratulations. Thanks. And God bless the United States.

#

Leadership on the Issues



*“A presidency can shape an era—and it can change our lives.
A successful presidency can give meaning to an age.”*

George Bush
October 12, 1987

SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY
University of California, San Diego
October 14, 1988

I'd like to talk to you today about my vision for this country; about how I would set about building a better America. One part of that vision -- a very big part -- is working for a cleaner and safer environment. The mission of a President is to lead -- and I'd like to lead this country, and the other nations of the world, to a greater understanding of the threats facing our planet, and to a greater commitment to meeting and resolving them.

The other night, I flew here to southern California from Seattle. As I looked out the window, past the silvery wing of Air Force Two, I could see the sun setting over the Pacific, casting its orange, purple, and pink hues across the sky. I could see the dark, jagged mountains of the Coastal Range, draped in white mist. And in that moment, I knew once again why you in California -- with its special beauty -- have a special appreciation for the environment which surrounds you.

I have spent my life enjoying what nature has to offer, whether fishing or camping or enjoying the open sea. I've worked -- as a Congressman, and since -- to protect that natural beauty, whether by creating a national park in my home state of Texas, or pushing last year for a worldwide agreement to cut CFC production and protect the ozone layer.

So I say this from the bottom of my heart: in George Bush, you will have a President who is committed to conservation. As I've said before in this campaign, I am an environmentalist. The kind of beauty I spied through that small window on the plane the other night must be preserved.

A better America is a cleaner America.

Building a cleaner America won't always be easy. Here in California -- a state adding 680,000 new residents a year -- you know the strains which rapid growth can place on the environment. But if we don't see the need to act clearly, future generations will not only see it dramatically in retrospect, they'll have to live with the consequences of our inaction. After all it's no mistake that in Jackson, Wyoming, the second director of the National Park Service, Horace Albright, was hailed as a savior by the grandchildren of the people who hung him in effigy in the town square.

The fact is that, ultimately, the goal of a clean and healthy environment is not in conflict with the need to create jobs in a growing economy. Quite the contrary: in the long run, successful environmental protection is a prerequisite to solid, sustainable economic growth.

There is another truth -- and that is that we Americans cannot protect our environment alone.

You at Scripps recognize that fact better than most. I read just this week of your Collaborative Research program, under which your scientists will team up to study those global processes which are contributing to a warming in the earth's climate.

The point is that many of the major environmental problems we face -- global warming, acid rain, the deterioration of the oceans, tropical deforestation -- are truly international in nature. Their solution will require a President who is adept at negotiating with friend and foe alike -- a President who is willing to lead on a global scale and who has the experience and knowledge to do so.

And that is why I have pledged that in my first year in office, I will convene a global conference on the environment, at the White House, to address global warming, acid rain, and the full range of challenge before us.

Here in southern California, perhaps the most pressing environmental concern is air quality. Your growth, not only here in San Diego but especially up in Los Angeles, has not come without a price -- a price commonly described with four letters: s-m-o-g.

I believe that we can take immediate steps to make our air healthier to breathe, beyond those we're already taking. One of the little-known successes of this Administration has been to eliminate the overwhelming majority of airborne lead. Levels of ambient lead in the air have declined by nearly 90% in the last ten years, and one of the key accomplishments of the Task Force on Regulatory Relief which I headed was to accelerate this reduction.

But now there is much more to be done, as the quality of the air this summer proved beyond doubt. The most pressing need is to reduce levels of ambient ozone, which contributes to smog and has too often made the air dangerous to breathe.

One of my priorities as Vice President has been to lead the search for alternative fuels -- so-called "clean fuels" such as methanol made from remote natural gas and ethanol made from grain -- and to promote their use. I am proud to report that progress is on the horizon.

Already, four western cities -- Los Angeles, Denver, Albuquerque, and Phoenix -- have initiated alternative fuel programs to clean up their air.

And today in Washington, President Reagan signed a bill -- the Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988 -- that will encourage the production of cars, trucks and buses that can run exclusively on these fuels, and of "dual-fuel" vehicles that can run on any combination of gasoline and alternative fuels.

That bill was one of the principle goals of the Task Force I mentioned; it was pushed through Congress with the strong support of Congressman Lowery and his colleagues Carlos Moorehead and Bill Dannemeyer in the House, and your own great Senator Pete Wilson; and, most important, it will help lead to cleaner air for southern California.

A "dual-fuel" car using methanol emits only half as much ozone as a regular car. The goal is to have several million clean-fuel vehicles operating in southern California by the year 2000. And that will lead to cleaner, safer air.

There is another step that's needed -- and that is reauthorization of the Clean Air Act. Frankly, I am disappointed that the Congress is now set to adjourn without passing clean air legislation in this session. So let me say today that, next January, if I am sworn in as your President, one of my first priorities will be to win passage of clean air legislation, one that will help not only with the solution to problems here in southern California, but one that will provide for reductions in those substances that contribute to acid rain. The time for action, on clean air and for acid rain, is now.

Here in San Diego, on this beautiful coast, you have another special concern, one that this Institution has taken a leadership role in addressing, and that is the protection of the ocean.

I have to confess that I've spent more hours than perhaps a hard-working man should enjoying the fruits of that ocean -- and if Izaak Walton is correct that God does not deduct from time on earth time spent fishing, I've got a long life still ahead of me.

But there are threats to that ocean, and one of my priorities as President will be to address them. One is the dumping of barely treated sewage and sludge from sewage plants into the ocean.

Here in California, we've made some progress. Our EPA has required Los Angeles, for example, to stop dumping sludge in the ocean. And San Diego is now close to agreement with EPA on a schedule to achieve secondary treatment of its sewage.

On the East Coast, the problems that arise from neglect of the ocean have been especially apparent this summer. Closed beaches. Medical waste washing up on the shores. It should serve as a warning to all of us.

I'm for taking strong steps -- immediately -- to protect our oceans. Many months ago, I called for the enactment of legislation which would ban the practice of dumping sewage sludge in the ocean. I am happy to report that the Congress has now taken action on that legislation. It has passed both houses and may be sent to the President shortly. I believe he should sign it.

But I believe we can do even more. We should work with the states to track the disposal of medical wastes, in order to prevent them from washing up on our beaches. And when someone is caught dumping such wastes illegally, we should throw the book at them.

I favor beefing up the Coast Guard, and, if need be, calling in the FBI, to help track down and crack down on those who dump illegally.

Let me say a word about my position on offshore drilling. I do believe that development of our most promising oil and gas reserves is called for, because continued domestic production of oil and gas is essential to the national security of the United States.

At the same time, I oppose drilling in those environmentally sensitive areas where the risk of damage is too great. I have said that I would delay any drilling under Lease Sale 91 in northern California pending resolution of these environmental concerns.

And let me add today that we should take a very close look at those environmentally sensitive areas which would be available for development under Lease Sale 95 here in southern California before proceeding with that sale. Senator Pete Wilson has proposed protecting Santa Monica Bay and the near shore ocean from Newport Beach to San Diego, and I agree that we must subject these areas to the most careful study before allowing any drilling. I will not allow California's golden shores, its most precious treasure, to be put at risk.

Another treasure not only for Californians but for all Americans is our national park system. I am a strong supporter of protecting our parks -- they are America's pride and joy. Ever since the first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, granted Yosemite Valley to the state of California as a preserve back in 1864, the idea of setting aside land for national parks has been one of America's best. It is a concept that has been respected, honored, and imitated around the world.

The overwhelming success of our parks has sometimes taxed our ability to protect them, but we have tried. After adjusting for inflation, our Administration has increased the budget for the operation and maintenance of our parks by almost 30 percent. We've asked visitors to chip in their fair share, and the expanded fee program we've enacted will add some 500 million dollars to the budget for maintaining our parks over the next ten years. And volunteers have chipped in as well -- last year alone, some 42,000 Americans came forward to help us manage our parks better.

But more can be done, and I'd like to be known as a President who strengthened our park system and passed it on to the next generation of Americans in better shape than we found it.

I followed closely the work of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, and I support many of the recommendations it produced. I believe we should create "greenways," using such areas as abandoned railroad corridors, to connect parks in different parts of the country. I believe

we should continue the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which funds the acquisition of new parklands and wildlife refuges. I think we can reconstitute it as a National Endowment of the Environment, and, using a portion of our non-renewable oil and gas revenues, allow it to continue to give Americans the chance to enjoy our land and water resources.

There was one recommendation of the Commission which I believe was especially important -- and that was to pay greater attention to urban parks. Parks are for people, and we should take the greatest care to enhance and protect those parks which are near enough for people to enjoy.

I know that Congress has authorized further acquisitions in the Santa Monica Mountains Recreation Area, and I would like to announce today that, as President, I would pursue such acquisitions. Parks near our urban centers should be our highest priority, and this park would be one of mine.

Just last week, I talked about another idea I have for this country that can help with brushing up our parks. It's called YES -- Youth Entering Service to America. I'd like to see legions of our young people volunteer to keep our parks in shape -- the way many already do here in California.

You know, last summer, we took my oldest grandson to Grand Teton National Park. We hiked, fished, rafted, and watched wildlife. It was a marvelous experience for all of us, but especially for Barbara and me. We watched the gleam in George P.'s eye as he saw those rugged and sparkling mountains for the first time.

I'm sure that many of you have had similar experiences with your own kids -- in Yosemite, or King's Canyon, or elsewhere.

I knew then that this is one legacy which we must preserve for generations to come. So I have resolved that if I am elected President, I will undertake a program to strengthen and preserve our parks. I'll call it America the Beautiful, because that's exactly what this great country of ours is -- beautiful beyond all comprehension.

Perhaps Irving Berlin said it best in his magnificent song, "God Bless America." Remember the words? "From the mountains, to the prairies, to the oceans white with foam."

He pictured pristine and majestic mountains, clear air and a clean ocean. That's the America I want God to bless, too. And that's the America I'm committed to fighting for as your President.

* * *

OZONE DEPLETION

CFCs are also the main culprit in the depletion of our global ozone shield. George Bush is proud of the leading role we played in developing the Montreal Protocol to reduce the use of CFCs by 50% all around the world.

Our first priority is getting all the signatories to ratify the Protocol. We must continue to work closely with the other countries to retain the global consensus we hammered out. We will also continue to monitor the evidence on the condition of the ozone layer and share it with the other governments of the world.

Under George Bush, the United States will continue to lead the world in this effort. We will implement the protocol and encourage American industry to take a leadership role by accelerating development of safe and effective alternatives and striving for the goal of phasing out all domestic production of CFCs.

CLEAN AIR ACT

George Bush remains committed to the goals of the Clean Air Act. We have made some good progress towards cleaner air. We have phased most lead out of gasoline. Since 1985, lead levels in gasoline have dropped by more than 90% and there has been a corresponding decline in levels of airborne lead.

Despite good progress in reducing emissions from cars, factories, and power plants, more than 100 cities still do not meet federal clean air standards. Urban ozone is one of the most complex and difficult environmental issues facing this country. Ozone is produced by many sources, but much of it comes from cars and small businesses. To really tackle this problem will affect the way we all work, live and play. But we must act to make continued real progress towards cleaner air.

George Bush will work with Congress to enact an effective reauthorization of the Clean Air Act. George Bush's EPA will work with states and localities to help them work toward achieving tough but realistic targets on air quality without sacrificing growth and prosperity.

George Bush will also look to the marketplace for innovative solutions, like the use of oxygenated fuels. As head of the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief, Bush has taken the lead in encouraging greater use of ethanol and methanol, which hold the promise of significantly reducing smog and acid rain caused by automobile emissions.

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

Groundwater is a vital but hidden resource. The many underground aquifers under the midwestern and the plains states are used for drinking water and for important farming, ranching, and industrial purposes. For much of the arid west, water isn't just vital to public health, it's the precious lifeblood of economic activity.

Fourth, I would strengthen the Coast Guard. I understand that a Coast Guard station right here in Belmar had to be closed due to cut backs in the Coast Guard. Well, I support increasing the ability of the Coast Guard to patrol our waters, to find illegal dumpers, and to stop the flow of illegal drugs into this country.

There are many other steps we are -- and should be -- taking. We are requiring every city in America to have adequate sewage treatment or be on a court-approved schedule for achieving such treatment.

We have launched a new National Estuary Program, which will include the New York-New Jersey Harbor, to work out plans for curbing pollution in these critical waterways.

The point is that I propose to act -- because a dirty ocean is simply not something that any of us can stand for.

Ladies and gentlemen, America needs a President who will keep building a strong and growing economy. A President who will give America a strong national defense. A President who will fight crime and clean the environment. And a President who will clean the ocean. And a President who means what he says.

My friends, I am that man.

* * *

PROTECTING OUR AIR AND WATER

Clean air. Pure water. Unspoiled land. Open spaces. Abundant wildlife. That's the greatest legacy we can give our children and grandchildren. The condition of our land, water and air affects the health and quality of life of each and every American.

George Bush believes we have to do more to protect and preserve our environment.

A RECORD OF LEADERSHIP

The record shows George Bush can be trusted with our natural heritage:

- o He chaired a House Task Force on Earth Resources and Population.
- o He voted for the Council on Environmental Quality, the Water Quality Improvement Act, Clean Air Act Amendment of 1970, and a reform of the Oil Pollution Act.
- o He fought to create the Big Thicket National Park in Texas.

- o As Vice President, George Bush played a particularly important role in creating the Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund, securing the conservation provisions in the 1985 Farm Bill, amending EPA regulations to reduce lead in the air, and deregulating natural gas -- a clean-burning fuel.

The Republican Party has long championed the cause of the outdoors. Lincoln took the first steps towards protecting Yosemite as parkland; U.S. Grant created Yellowstone National Park; Teddy Roosevelt created most of our National Forests, the first National Wildlife Refuge, and many more national parks; and Richard Nixon created the Environmental Protection Agency, formed the first Council on Environmental Quality and pushed for much of the modern environmental legislation, such as the Endangered Species Act and the National Environmental Policy Act.

We continued this tradition by negotiating the Montreal Protocols to protect the ozone layer and the North American Waterfowl Plan to preserve wetlands. We implemented the far-reaching conservation provisions of the 1985 Farm Bill and began protecting bio-diversity worldwide through foreign aid programs.

George Bush will bring a "conservation ethic" to the Presidency aimed at educating Americans about how they can help protect the environment. This may mean changing some old -- and bad -- habits as Texas is doing with its successful highway litter campaign: "Don't Mess With Texas." Each American can help by being gentler on the environment.

He will fight to protect the environment by acting to reduce acid rain, by stopping the contamination of our groundwater, and by conserving and managing our precious wetlands. He will also hammer out an international agreement to address the problem of global warming. This will be tough, but George Bush has the experience to make it happen.

SUMMARY OF KEY ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

George Bush means business about cleaning up the environment. He will:

PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP

- o Appoint the best people to run the Environmental Protection Agency -- men and women who will vigorously enforce the law protecting our natural heritage. George Bush will listen to and include his people on all important decisions -- their input is important to foreign, economic and even defense policy.

symbol. And until the recent Supreme Court decision, I'm told that 48 States had spoken, 48 States had laws protecting the flag against desecration. And that meant that the people of the States were speaking. And I strongly believe we should use the amendatory procedures wisely provided by the framers to pass a carefully drawn, narrow amendment to make the burning of the American flag a crime. And I'm going to fight for it with everything I have.

Another area of concern that I share with the Governor is the fate of our environment. He and Bill Cabaniss and I were talking about the natural wonders of this State on the way down here—the fate of our environment. From the estuaries of Mobile Bay to the lakes and misty mountains of the north, Alabama truly is beautiful, and it's beautiful in part because this Governor is working to preserve your very special quality of life. We're also working in Washington with the Congress to bring about a cleaner environment for all America. In fact, that is why I have proposed the first major revisions in the Clean Air Act in more than a decade. We can have clean air and clean water while respecting another kind of delicate ecology: that of jobs and opportunity.

A cleaner environment, safer streets, more jobs—all these are absolutely critical to our future. But if there is a paramount issue—and we have to click them all off there and try to—if we had to put them in a list, you can't overlook education because the state of the classroom today really is the state of our Union tomorrow.

We believe in asking more of our teachers, our children, and ourselves. And that's why I was very grateful to have Governor Hunt at my side at the recent education summit in Charlottesville, Virginia—the first time such a summit had ever been convened. And at the summit, we agreed to develop America's first national education goals, not to inflict our views onto the State education system but to set broad national goals. And we agreed to ensure our kids—that they master important subject areas, math and science being part of it; to boost graduation rates; to make this nation a nation of literate adults; to kick drugs out of our schools; and to see that all children start school ready to learn through vigorous pro-

grams like Head Start. And then we agreed to one thing more: to ensure that our students by the year 2000 are first in math and science achievement. America should not accept second place to any nation when it comes to education and the quality of the education for our kids.

When it comes to making a difference in the world, America has always been first. And we've already seen the difference America is helping to make in what I call this magnificent Revolution of 1989, a struggle of the democracy-building that continues to this day.

Let me share a story about an American visitor on a recent trip to Romania—a troubled land that it is—who asked the people she met what was most important now, what they needed most. And listen to one surprising answer: In a country where the streets are dark at night and the homes lack heat, one Romanian woman pulled from her purse a worn copy of an American magazine—a 3-year-old issue, with a special bicentennial copy of the United States Constitution. And she said, "What we need now is more of these."

And this is the moral example that our great country owes the world. Some may say the goals we set for ourselves and the example we offer the world are too ambitious. And I say only great ambitions can galvanize a nation; only great examples can change the world. When the first rockets lifted off the pad at Cape Canaveral—rockets built at Redstone—the eyes of America were already on the Moon. We need once again to work together as a people so that our future will be as bright as that Redstone rocket. And with the leadership of Guy Hunt, I know that your possibilities will be as limitless as the stars over Alabama.

Guy Hunt is the right Governor to lead Alabama in the nineties. I believe he would agree with me that this is a fascinating time to be Governor of your great, progressive, forward-moving State. And I might say parenthetically, as I look back over my shoulder at the recent history of this country, I can't think of a more fascinating time to be President of the United States of America than today.

I am very grateful for the support that you're showing for Guy Hunt. I'm very

free trade agreement from that cheap Mexican labor in the event of a deal?

The President. We're a long way from an agreement with Mexico. But in principle, I am strongly in favor of a free trade agreement with Mexico. We had a very good discussion—I did Sunday night—with President Salinas [of Mexico] at our house. You know, every time you try to work out a free trade agreement—and this was true of the Canadian one—you hear a lot of horror stories. But I think the pluses so far outweigh the negatives that it's worth pursuing. I haven't even really gotten into thinking about what an adverse effect on Canada of a free trade agreement with Mexico, if that was your question, or of border States.

I do know that I live in a border State, in Texas. And I've talked to several of the leaders who come from Texas in the Congress—and they are very important ones, people that have some say on this—and they're all very enthusiastic in principle. I expect there will be some organized labor opposition to some aspects of it, but we really haven't gotten that far. I would simply respond to the concerns that you ask about by saying the benefits will far outweigh any negative aspects, in my view.

Maine Gubernatorial Race

Q. Mr. President, you also live in another border State sometimes.

The President. Probably more than the other one right now. [Laughter]

Q. Some Maine Democrats are sort of viewing the Maine gubernatorial race as a political test of strength between yourself and Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell. Governor McKernan, the Republican, was one of your earliest supporters. Former Governor Brennan, who is running as a Democrat, appointed Mitchell to the Senate. You're a part-time resident of the State of Maine, so I assume you have some interest in the race. Is this a test of strength between yourself and Mitchell, and if it is, who is going to win?

The President. No. I don't think it's a test of strength between any other outside observers. But what I do think is that it's very important that Jock McKernan be reelected Governor of Maine. And I am strongly for him, and I hope that I can help him. And I think I know something about that State

because I have a great affinity for it and connection with it, as you point out. So, I would simply say I want to do everything I can to help Jock McKernan. He's an outstanding Governor, and I think he is locked in a tough battle there with Joe Brennan.

Neil Bush

Q. Mr. President, your son Neil's lending practices while a boardmember of Silverado Savings and Loan will cost taxpayers \$106 million. How should Neil make restitution, and are you not providing the FBI the enforcement tools it requested because Neil might get caught in the web?

The President. I don't accept your premise at all, and I don't think the Congress does, either.

Compensation for Displaced Workers

Q. As you know, your administration opposes the provision in the Clean Air Act that the House passed to compensate workers displaced from the Clean Air Act. Would you apply that same sort of logic to the Pacific Northwest, in that workers could be displaced by the listing of the spotted owl. Would you want to help those workers out in some form of compensation?

The President. I want to help them out in the decision. I do not support—I think what you're referring to was the Byrd amendment that was debated. And I oppose that, and I would oppose a similar amendment, but I am very much concerned about the potential loss of jobs as a result of this spotted owl problem. I want those 30,000 families to understand that we care very much about that. But I cannot say that I would support the very kind of amendment that I opposed. But I hope that we can have a resolution of this problem that will not result in throwing 30,000 families out of work.

Terrorism and Iran

Q. Mr. President, more than 30 Syracuse University students were killed in the bombing of Flight 103, and it's been about a month since the Commission on Aviation Terrorism released its report. I'm wondering what you plan to do to implement the recommendations in the report. I'm wondering also, since aviation experts and terrorism experts have said that Iran paid for

tiations on nuclear and space arms. We signed protocols allowing unprecedented improvements for on-site verification in limiting nuclear testing. Who would have thought years ago with that closed society that we would now have an agreement on on-site verification to be sure both sides keep their words. That is progress in this relationship. We agreed to increase our cooperation in atomic energy testing and civilian nuclear safety. But most important to Illinois, I think, we signed a long-term grain agreement, one that will bring grain to Soviet consumers and business to the farmers of Illinois. And I am not going to let food be used as a political weapon. I remember the failed Carter embargo, and we're not going to have that kind of foreign policy anymore. We negotiated a trade deal with the Soviets, an agreement that depends on the passage of key emigration laws within the Soviet Union. Certainly, I believe that's in the best interest of the United States, and it will mean an improved trade relationship between our two countries, expanded markets for American goods and services, expanded markets for Illinois workers and farmers. And it will mean, through economic interaction, a continuation of this perestroika, this reform and openness inside the Soviet Union itself.

So, I'm delighted that we did it. There is a danger—Mike Ditka might want to trade a couple of Bears for Soviet weightlifters, but we'll see how all that works out.

No, but I am very pleased with this. I realize we've got a long way to go, but we've made progress. With a safer world come other challenges—many of them right here at home. Challenges like a better environment, better schools, safer streets. You need someone now to continue in Jim Thompson's footsteps. Someone who will continue to move this state on those key issues in the right direction. That's why I am convinced Jim Edgar will be your Governor. I like this sign. I like this sign that—and a philosophy that is summed up by this sign—let the future begin. And he has been a dynamic Secretary of State, creatively using his position to begin that future today.

For example, he's been a leader in the fight against drunk driving, initiating tough new laws and heightening public awareness. His persistence has paid off. Traffic

deaths in Illinois have been reduced by one-fifth. Jim Edgar and I can also work together to make a better future for America. For example, we can work together to preserve wetlands, to clean up toxic wastes. And just as he will work for a cleaner Illinois, I will continue to work with Congress in Washington to bring about a cleaner environment for all Americans. That is why I have proposed the first major revisions in the Clean Air Act in more than a decade. I want Congress to pass a bill that will sharply cut acid rain, smog, toxic pollutants. But Congress has to respect another kind of delicate ecology—that of jobs and opportunity. We can do both: have a cleaner environment and still keep this state and other states growing.

So, I really would like to take this opportunity with this many present to call on the United States Congress to—not to keep America waiting any longer for clean air. We've made a compromise. It's a good one. It is a sound one. And now, the Congress ought to act so I can put my John Hancock on a good Clean Air bill. I get so frustrated at times. And Jim and I talk about these other issues. And I believe the future should begin with safer streets, an America free of crime. Look, as Secretary, he has shut down sixty auto theft operations and illegal security operations that prey on the unsuspecting. And as Governor, he will work in Springfield for tougher laws against those who sell the drugs and those who commit violent crimes. So, you see, we share a simple philosophy. If dealing drugs is dealing death, then let's get those big dealers to have what they deserve, and I mean the ultimate penalty. We cannot condone and coddle these drug criminals.

We need the tougher laws and the stiffer penalties and more prosecutorial powers proposed in our Violent Crime Control Act. And again, I call on the United States Congress to pass the major parts of our Violent Crime Act, new laws that are fair, fast and final. Fair: an exclusionary rule designed to punish the guilty and not to punish good cops who have acted in good faith. We owe a lot to the men on the street, men in blue, and women as well. And fast—we need reforms to stop the often repetitive appeals that are choking our courts. And finally,

Congress

...about our schools and take some commonsense steps to make them better. I want your support for that Education Excellence Act.

Well, we mentioned the economy and education, and now there's a third E, the environment—and here again, an issue with what I would call international dimensions. Last week at the summit, we established a U.S.-Soviet Bering Sea Park to preserve the unique natural environment in that string of islands that mark the border between our two nations.

Right here in Wisconsin, I know the environmental ethic is strong. And Tommy's pledge to plant 110 million trees by the year 2000—that fits right into our America the Beautiful Initiative: to plant a billion trees a year for the next 10 years. And I support all that Wisconsin is doing to preserve our precious natural heritage, and I ask your help: Work with me to keep the pressure on in Washington. Send Congress a signal to pass a sound and sensible clean air package—and pass it soon. It's been 13 long years since we last strengthened the Clean Air Act, and let's make 1990 the year that we take action on the environment.

And let me say I believe we can have a sound national environmental policy without throwing a lot of working men and women out of work. I'm convinced that we can find a proper balance on these important questions.

It's been my pleasure to come out here today to this beautiful State on a typical Wisconsin day. [Laughter] I remember the last time I was here. It didn't seem quite like this somehow. But I'll take his word for it if this is the way it is all the time. But nevertheless, it's been a pleasure to come here and speak with all of you.

You know, right here in the auditorium, almost 80 years ago, Teddy Roosevelt came to meet with the citizens of Milwaukee. His speech that day saved his life—literally. He was shot by a deranged assassin while on his way here. And TR had his draft speech folded up in his jacket pocket, where it helped blunt the bullet. Tough guy. He delivered the speech anyway. But the moral is: It's not whether a speech is long or short; what matters most is how thick it is. [Laughter]

So, let me thank all of you for this warm welcome back to your wonderful State of Wisconsin and commend you on all that Wisconsin has to be proud of. As other States search for solutions to today's challenges, you can say: Take a look at what works. Take a look at Wisconsin.

And to the citizens of this great State, who will go to the polls in November to choose a Governor, I say: Take a look at Tommy Thompson, at all he's done to turn this State around and all he'll do the next 4 years working hard for Wisconsin. I am proud that he is my friend, and I am proud to enthusiastically endorse him for another term as Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:30 p.m. at Mecca Auditorium. In his remarks, he referred to Bob Lanier and John McLaughlin, former members of the Milwaukee Bucks basketball team; Pat Richter, athletic director at the University of Wisconsin; Pete Vukovich and Robin Yount, former member and current member of the Milwaukee Brewers baseball team, respectively; John MacIver, chairman of the Wisconsin Bush/Quayle 1988 campaign committee and the Committee to Reelect Governor Thompson; and Sue Ann Thompson, wife of the Governor. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks at a Fundraising Dinner for Gubernatorial Candidate Jim Edgar in Chicago, Illinois

June 7, 1990

Thank you, Jim Edgar, for that very generous introduction. Please, you all be seated, will you? [Laughter] I like this kind of event, though. No Broccoli, no head table. It's wonderful. [Laughter] Please don't send it. [Laughter] First, let me just be a little emotional as I pay my respects to Gov. Jim Thompson and Jayne, who are with us tonight. What a magnificent service this man has rendered this State over all these years. A good friend, and a great—really, in the best sense, public servant. I also want to

It's going to take a lot of work to protect this great planet and its wildlife without throwing hard-working citizens out of a job. I reject those who would totally ignore the economic consequences on the spotted owl decision. The jobs of many thousands of people—it's a human equation—the jobs of many thousands of Oregonians and whole communities are at stake. But I also think that we ought to reject those who don't recognize their obligation to protect our delicate ecosystem. Common sense tells us to find a needed balance. And together, I am convinced that we can work to find that balance.

We also need to find a balance when it comes to clean air. I am committed to a cleaner environment, and that's why I've proposed the first major revisions in the Clean Air Act in more than a decade. I want Congress to pass a bill that will sharply cut acid rain, smog, toxic pollutants, but Congress has got to respect another kind of delicate ecology: that of jobs and opportunity. So, I call on the House not to keep America waiting for cleaner air, to pass a reasonable clean air bill in line with the compromise that we hammered out with those Senate leaders—both sides of the aisle—not another bill that consumers and workers cannot afford.

Here in Oregon, you have a strong Republican team that we need to send back to the United States Capitol. I just can't tell you how much I enjoy working with your friend and mine, Senator Mark Hatfield—very important that he be reelected—and the Smith duo, Bob and Denny. Denny, who is with us here this morning, is a key member of our administration's efforts on Capitol Hill. All of these leaders, along with our own Bob Packwood, are tackling the problems of crime and drugs, the environment, and education. But this great team really needs a Governor back home to get the job done right.

You know, at my invitation, Dave came to the White House last fall to talk about these issues and other issues. Maybe he popped in to see his brother—and I might say, I am very proud of John Frohnmayer and what he's trying to do for this country.

But anyway, Dave's a forceful and passionate spokesman for the people of this great State. He's a fighter. He believes in

the people of Oregon. He believes in the principles this State has stood for since Thomas Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their noble expedition across the unknown wilderness. They spent the winter of 1805 near the mouth of the great Columbia River, where a memorial still stands in their honor. And it was 87 years ago today that another great leader and outdoorsman, President Theodore Roosevelt, laid the cornerstone of that memorial and spoke to the people of Oregon: "Let us carry on the task that our forefathers have entrusted to our hands, and let us resolve that we shall leave to our children and our children's children an even mightier heritage than we received in our turn." Those are the words of one of the great conservation Presidents.

Well, Dave Frohnmayer is a man of integrity, achievement, and honor; a man who will leave Oregon an even mightier heritage than the one left to him. I'm proud to say that he's got a good friend in Washington pulling for him on election night. So, let's keep Oregon great; let's keep it Republican; and this November, let's make Dave Frohnmayer the next Governor of this great State.

Thank you all, and God bless you. And now you can have your breakfast. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 8 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Portland Hilton Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to David Frohnmayer's wife, Lynn; William J. Bennett, Director of National Drug Control Policy; Craig Berkman, Oregon Republican Party chairman; Marylin Shannon and Don Wyant, Oregon's Republican national committeewoman and committeeman; Lt. Col. Mervin L. Morelock, divisional commander of the Salvation Army; and John Frohnmayer, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts. The President also referred to the Portland Trail Blazers basketball team, who had recently eliminated the San Antonio Spurs from the National Basketball Association playoffs, and the northern spotted owl, which inhabits an area of Oregon that has been targeted for logging.

species of the spotted owl, and it's important we get a fair hearing and get the opportunity to know whether we're going to have any jobs in the forest industry here.

Q. Mr. President, what's your inclination on that?

The President. My inclination is that we have a balanced policy. There's a lot of people whose livelihood is threatened out here, and I want to hear more about it from this Congressman who's been in the lead on this subject. And I've said that before, I'll say it again at the breakfast tomorrow, and I've been saying that in terms of the environment I want to be known as an environmental President, but I also want to be one who's concerned about a person's ability to hold a job and have a job. And there's a lot at stake here on this question. One of the things I'm doing is listening very carefully. I listen to the Attorney General. And Dave Frohnmayer, in whom I have great confidence, and Denny Smith—been out in front on this question a long time. So, though we had law enforcement at the last event, an area that both of them have had leadership roles in, now we've got some economic questions and some environmental questions. And so, we're listening to find out all I can about it.

Thank you, gang, for your understanding.

Note: The exchange took place at approximately 5:20 p.m. at the Portland Hilton Hotel. Denny Smith is the U.S. Representative for Oregon's Fifth District. David Frohnmayer is Oregon State Attorney General and the Republican gubernatorial candidate. The northern spotted owl inhabits an area of the State that has been targeted for logging.

Exchange With Reporters During a Meeting With Congressional Candidate Bob Williams in Portland, Oregon May 20, 1990

Northern Spotted Owl

Mr. Williams. Our position is that we support strongly what you've been saying about a balanced approach—

The President. Yeah.

Mr. Williams. —to what you have to protect the owl.

The President. Yeah, we've just simply got to find a way not to throw any of these people out of work. We have it in this question. We have it in other areas—the Clean Air Act. And I've just determined to come down on the side of the people, but—

Q. Mr. President, what about the owl?

Q. What about the owl, Mr. President?

The President. What kind of owl are you inquiring about?

Q. The owl that they say is endangered.

The President. That's the spotted one.

Q. The cute little ones.

The President. The spotted owl. I'm interested in the owl, very much so, and I'm also interested in jobs and the American family. So, we've got a real serious problem here, but we'll find a balanced approach. That's the one you're talking about, Sandy [Sandy Gilmour, NBC News].

Q. Yes, sir, same owl.

Q. What are you going to do with President Gorbachev? Are you taking him up to Camp David?

The President. Jessica [Jessica Lee, USA Today], this is a bona fide photo opportunity, where I take questions only on the one subject that these guys want to talk about because we're not throwing this open to yet another press conference. Okay?

Q. Mr. President, are you going to change the threatened, endangered species act?

The President. Well, we're trying to find out what is the right thing to do. I'm not sure I know the answer to that yet. Except I do know the answer is we've got to be concerned about the human equation as well as the environmental equation. And I care about the working men and women of this country and what some of these changes mean to their families. So, we're trying to sort this out, and it is not easy, believe me.

Thank you all.

Note: The exchange took place at approximately 6:10 p.m. at the Portland Hilton Hotel. Mr. Williams is a candidate for the U.S. Congress in Washington State. The northern spotted owl inhabits an area of Oregon that has been targeted for logging.

commitments for reform in this report, when implemented, will strengthen the economies of both our countries and lead to a better life for the Japanese and American peoples and a healthier economic relationship. The progress we have made these past 4 months in the SII process and our other trade discussions has laid a firmer foundation for our overall relationship. But we cannot become complacent in the days to come; we must ensure that our relationship continues to rest on a solid economic base.

The President and the Prime Minister emphasized that the time has come for the United States and Japan, as two of the world's greatest trading nations, to devote their full energy to securing the benefits of an open world trading system through successful completion of the Uruguay round this year.

The President took this opportunity to brief the Prime Minister on the results of the NATO summit just concluded in London. The Prime Minister and the President reaffirmed in this, the 30th anniversary year of the security treaty, the continuing importance of the alliance to peace and stability in Asia.

Japan and the United States agreed to continue to promote important global cooperation in this era of great change, in cooperation with our other summit partners. The President welcomed and encouraged Japan's growing international role, as evidenced by the contributions it is making in support of political and economic freedom in Eastern Europe, Central and South America, and elsewhere. Cooperation among Japan, the United States, and their summit partners in support of common goals will form a central part of the talks to be held during the next few days and is a manifestation of the dialog to which both leaders committed themselves at their meeting in Palm Springs.

The President and the Prime Minister discussed the issue of lending to China. They had useful talks on this matter and agreed to continue these discussions with the other summit leaders.

Finally, the President and the Prime Minister, looking back at the progress our two governments have made toward the goals at the Palm Springs summit last March, agreed to continue to work to build the

kind of economic, security, and political relationship between our two countries that will be appropriate to our two great nations in this dramatically changing world.

Note: The President met with the Prime Minister at approximately 11:30 a.m. at the Houstonian Hotel's Manor House in Houston, TX. Later, the two leaders were joined by U.S. and Japanese officials and participated in a working luncheon.

Remarks Announcing Canada-United States Air Quality Negotiations and an Exchange With Reporters in Houston, Texas

July 8, 1990

The President. Well, we're here to comment on the acid rain agreement. The joint statement that we're issuing today on beginning negotiations is long overdue. I know that this is very important for the Canadian side; and I want to say to you, sir, I appreciate your patience and understanding.

Both Houses now in the United States Congress have passed clean air bills, similar to mine, by huge margins; and the House-Senate conference will begin this week. And I think it will be of enormous benefit to both our countries. Bill Reilly, the head of the EPA [Environmental Protection Agency], plans to be in Ottawa on July 16th and will be prepared to open preliminary discussions. We should be able to begin formal negotiations shortly after that.

And we've made great progress. And I think we ought to both be very pleased about that. Great progress has been made, but we still have a long way to go. We recognize that. And I pledge to my Canadian friends that we want to do our part, and I think this clean air legislation—that I hope I'll be able to sign soon—is but one manifestation of that.

Welcome to Houston, sir. And the floor is yours.

Prime Minister Mulroney. Thank you, Mr. President.

I'm pleased to confirm that the President and I have agreed to begin negotiations for

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an air quality accord. Our two countries share a long history of cooperation on transboundary environmental problems. An acid rain agreement will safeguard the natural health of our respective ecosystems, and we both fought—President Bush and I—have fought long and hard to get to where we are today.

Bill Reilly and Bob De Cotret [Canadian Minister of the Environment] will discuss this issue when they meet in Ottawa in about a week's time, and as the President has indicated, negotiations will begin shortly thereafter.

And so, we have worked hard for a bilateral accord, and I think that this day will long be remembered in the history of our relationship for the significant departure that it constitutes from past positions in regard to the environment and the protection of the environment in North America.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Q. Are you going to take some from the Canadian press?

The Prime Minister. I think I'll—the Canadians have been in the heat too long.

Q. Mr. President, can I just clear—

Q. —an accord will give Canada any more protection than it already gets from legislation?

The President. I simply refer you to the statement.

Q. Mr. Mulroney, we'd like to talk to you.

Western Policy for Soviet Union

Q. —Canadian credit to the Soviet Union, sir? Does that not undercut your policy?

The President. Nothing undercuts our policy like that—

Q. Mr. Mulroney, what would the accord give you that the clean air legislation does not?

Q. He subsidizes aid to Cuba if he gives him credit?

Q. Mr. President, we're still confused about whether Mr. Gorbachev, who specifically asked this summit last year for a role, whether he has made any direct appeal to you as host of the summit to—

The President. We'll have more to say about that later. What I want to do is talk to our summit partners on that very question. We had a good discussion with the Prime Minister on new ideas from the Canadian side. But I don't want to get out ahead of the process here, and I have some responsibility to be sure that our summit partners are briefed on that Gorbachev letter before we go public.

Note: The President spoke at 11:42 a.m. in the front foyer of the Houstonian Hotel's Manor House, following a meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada.

Joint Statement Announcing Canada-United States Air Quality Negotiations July 8, 1990

Our two countries share a great legacy of bountiful natural resources and scenic grandeur, as well as a long history of cooperation on transboundary environmental problems. It is critical to the future well-being of Canada and the United States that we assure the continued productivity and environmental health of these natural systems: the Great Lakes and other shared water bodies, the forests, the wildlife, and the soils and farmlands.

Thus, we announce with great satisfaction that our countries have agreed to begin negotiations for a practical and effective air quality accord. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William K. Reilly and Canadian Environment Minister Robert de Cotret will discuss this issue when they meet in mid-July in Ottawa. We expect to begin negotiations shortly thereafter.

The initial focus of these negotiations will be on reduction of sulfur dioxide and other precursors of acid rain. With clean air legislation now before a Conference Committee of the House and Senate of the U.S. Congress, the United States anticipates substantial progress in the years ahead in curbing acid rain and improving air quality. Since 1985 Canada has had in place its own control program which will reduce both acid rain damage in Canada and the export of

pollution to the United States. We look forward to a close working relationship between Canada and the United States to assure that our agreement on air quality and our other bilateral programs yield tangible environmental improvements and benefits.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on President Bush's Meeting With President François Mitterrand of France Prior to the Houston Economic Summit

July 9, 1990

President Bush and President Mitterrand met for about an hour this morning to discuss the summit agenda. They had lengthy talks on the Uruguay round [multilateral trade negotiations] and the prospect for a summit statement that moves the Uruguay round forward.

They talked about a number of environmental issues, including the general progress that summit countries have made in cleaning up various pollutants, in preserving their forests, and in balancing economic and environmental objectives.

The two Presidents were encouraged by the Soviet response to their recent NATO communique. Both the United States and France want to support *perestroika* and *glasnost* and encourage the success of President Gorbachev. They discussed the role of economic support and considered the economic possibilities raised in the letter to the [economic] summit from President Gorbachev. President Bush reiterated the U.S. position that we believe technical economic assistance is appropriate; and he has proposed several steps, both at Malta and in Washington, which should be helpful. However, the United States continues to believe that further economic reforms and spending priorities in the Soviet Union are necessary before direct aid is justified.

Note: The two Presidents met at approximately 9 a.m. at the Houstonian Hotel's Manor House in Houston, TX.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany Prior to the Houston Economic Summit
July 9, 1990

President Bush met with Chancellor Kohl for approximately an hour this morning and discussed the summit agenda. Chancellor Kohl congratulated President Bush on the success of the NATO summit. Both Presidents expressed appreciation for the Soviet response.

The two leaders discussed President Gorbachev's letter to the [economic] summit and their positions on aid to the Soviet Union. President Bush said he understood the German desire for unilateral support to the Soviet Union. President Bush emphasized that the United States supports *perestroika* and *glasnost* and had suggested a variety of technical economic assistance measures in support of President Gorbachev's efforts. President Bush indicated that we continue to believe that further economic reforms and changes in Soviet military spending are necessary before we can consider direct aid.

The two leaders discussed the progress of change in Eastern Europe and reviewed the democracies emerging in Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

Both the President and the Chancellor expressed great concern about the world environment and pledged to continue efforts at reducing pollution and preserving forests on a global basis.

Note: The President met with the Chancellor at approximately 10:30 a.m. at the Houstonian Hotel's Manor House in Houston, TX.

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for the Houston Economic Summit
July 9, 1990

Welcome to Houston. And we think this city is a very appropriate place to host this economic summit not of the postwar era but of the post-postwar era.

to local concerns, to environmental concerns, and to the need to develop prudently our nation's domestic energy resources. Although I have today taken these strong steps to protect our environment, I continue to believe that there are significant offshore areas where we can and must go forward with resource development.

While I believe that a leaner OCS program will ultimately be more effective, Americans must recognize that the OCS program is a vital source of fuel for our growing economy. My desire is to achieve a balance between the need to provide energy for the American people and the need to protect unique and sensitive coastal and marine environments.

Note: On the same day the Office of the Press Secretary also released a fact sheet entitled "Presidential Decisions Concerning Oil and Gas Development on the Outer Continental Shelf." Excerpts from that fact sheet follow:

Guiding Principles

The President's decisions were based on the following principles:

(1) *Adequate Information and Analysis.* Adequate scientific and technical information regarding the resource potential of each area considered for leasing and the environmental, social, and economic effects of oil and gas activity must be available and subjected to rigorous scrutiny before decisions are made. No new leasing should take place without such information and analysis.

(2) *Environmental Sensitivity.* Certain areas off our coasts represent unique natural resources. In those areas, even the small risks posed by oil and gas development may be too great. In other areas, where science and experience and new recovery technologies show development may be safe, development will be considered.

(3) *Resource Potential.* Priority for development should be given to those areas with the greatest resource potential. Given the inexact nature of resource estimation, particularly offshore, priority should be given to those areas where earlier development has proven the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

(4) *Energy Requirements.* The requirements of our nation's economy for energy and the overall costs and benefits of various sources of energy must be considered in deciding whether to develop oil and gas offshore. The level of petroleum imports, which has been steadily increasing, is a critical factor in this assessment.

(5) *National Security Requirements.* External events, such as supply disruptions, might require a reevaluation of the OCS program. All decisions regarding OCS development are subject to a national security exemption. If the President determines that national security requires development in the areas of these three lease sales or in other areas, he has the ability to direct the Interior Department to open the areas for development.

General OCS Decisions

The President also decided that:

(1) Air quality controls for oil and gas development offshore California should be substantially the same as those applied onshore.

(2) Immediate steps should be taken to improve the ability of industry and the Federal Government to respond to oil spills offshore, regardless of their source.

(3) Federal agencies should develop a plan to reduce the possibility of oil spills offshore from whatever source, including and especially from tanker traffic. This plan should include moving tanker routes further away from sensitive areas near the Florida Keys and the Everglades.

Restructuring the OCS Program

The President directed Interior Secretary Lujan to take three actions to improve the overall OCS program:

(1) Improve the information needed to make decisions on OCS development by conducting the studies identified by the National Academy of Sciences and studies to explore new technologies for alleviating the risks of oil spills from OCS platforms and new oil and gas drilling technologies, such as subsea completion technology.

(2) Target proposed sale areas in future OCS 5-year plans to give highest priority to areas with high resource potential and low environmental risk. This will result in offer-

ests. The President highlighted the commitment of the United States to reforestation through his proposal to plant a billion trees a year in America. That proposal is now awaiting funding by the U.S. Congress.

Noting the importance of economics and trade, the President reaffirmed U.S. support for the International Tropical Timber Organization.

Tropical Forestry Action Plan Reform. The President also reiterated U.S. support for the goals of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan and called for strengthening and reform of the programs contained therein, with an emphasis on wise stewardship and sustainable management.

Reduction of Air Pollution. International action is needed to curb acid rain and tropospheric ozone, which are believed to cause damage to forests. This is essential to relieving stress on forests in Europe and to ensure that the restoration and replanting of forests in eastern Europe will be successful. The President has proposed in his Clean Air Act legislation dramatic reductions in emissions which contribute to acid rain (sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides) and ozone formation (volatile organic compounds). The Clean Air Act proposal has passed both Houses of Congress and is awaiting final action by a House-Senate conference committee. The convention could lay the groundwork for bilateral and multilateral agreements with respect to air pollution.

Bilateral and Multilateral Assistance Program. The convention might also address the need for a review of bilateral and multilateral assistance programs to put greater emphasis on conservation of forest areas and sustainable use of forest resources. In addition, it could explore possible ways to promote sound forestry practices and reforestation and to ensure that such programs are not designed in ways which adversely affect forests.

Debt-for-Nature Swaps. The convention could promote sound use and protection for forests through debt-for-nature swaps, particularly with the support of the multilateral development banks. In addition, it could encourage local currency environmental trust fund programs and similar devices to help finance environmental programs. The United States recently proposed to pursue

such arrangements in Latin America as part of its Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

Removal of Harmful Subsidies. The convention could address itself to identifying and, where appropriate, changing subsidies and other market distortions which inadvertently encourage deforestation or discourage afforestation of lands which could be best used as forest. One possibility is the reduction of subsidies that encourage the conversion of marginal lands that are economically more productive as forest lands into crop or grazing lands.

Remarks at the Thank You Houston Celebration

July 11, 1990

Listen, Barbara and I really wanted to come over and say thank you to all of you. To Judge Lindsey and to Mayor Whitmire, to Ken Lay and George Strake, Fred Malek, and so many others, I am very, very grateful—and so is Bar—and to our entertainers for tonight, Randy Travis and Jaclyn Smith, Marilyn McCoo. You know, when Marilyn was last here with the Fifth Dimension, she sang a hit called "Last Night I Didn't Get to Sleep at All." Well, we understand that, and I expect that Secretary [of State] Baker and Secretary [of the Treasury] Brady—from the hard work they've put in in the summit—understand it. But let me tell you that, in the views of the United States delegation to this important summit, it has been a howling success. And much of the credit goes to Houston, Texas, and the thousands of volunteers that made all of us feel so at home.

And so, it's this celebration that tops off 3 days—I would say 3 historic days—for the people of Houston and, indeed, for the people of the world. For decades, we've kept the face of freedom burning, we've borne the banner of liberty, and now the people of Berlin and Budapest and so many other parts of the world have lifted that liberty banner for themselves. And in Houston, the Presidents and the Prime Ministers who lead the largest industrialized democracies met to build a world beyond the Cold War; to uphold the Revolution of 1989; to

Brown belongs. And it's great to have Nan with us today. But we need Hank elected to the Senate. All of us who've seen him work there in Washington know he's one of a rare breed. President Reagan and I learned in the eighties that we could rely on Hank in the Congress. And now we're moving briskly into this new decade, in the nineties, and we really do need him. We've got to hold that seat, and I need his excellence in the United States Senate.

Now that Congress is back in session, we've got a lot of work to do. We've got to preserve this precious natural legacy of ours and pass the first package of comprehensive amendments to strengthen the Clean Air Act, the first in a dozen years. And the Congress ought to move now and give the Nation that legislation. I'm convinced the people are coming to realize that this party, our party, is a strong advocate for clean environment. That's an issue that matters to us—every one of us—an issue championed by Hank Brown, a man whose roots in this Rocky Mountain State go back five generations, and the other fine members of this Colorado ticket that I've talked about here today.

We've got work to enhance in all our cities and towns a strong and saving sense of community. That means keeping our streets safe so that young and old alike are free from fear. You have my word: I will not sign a so-called crime bill that makes life tougher for the police than it does for the criminals. We must have strong crime legislation.

And above all, for the sake of our communities and our children, we must draw the line against drugs. No more free ride for drug users. No more freedom, period, for the illegal drug merchants, who deal death right on our streets—literally, sometimes on your doorsteps.

But for all of America, the key issue here at home remains, I think, the health of our national economy and the challenge we face to keep this recordsetting economic expansion alive. We can't meet this fundamental challenge until we break free of the spend-now-save-later mentality that has done so much to drive up the national debt.

Just 12 days from now, the fiscal year ends, and the automatic sequester begins. The clock is ticking. That's why I issued my

challenge to Congress 1 week ago and why I will renew that challenge today. I've set out a budget agenda that goes beyond the quick fix and gets to the heart of real fiscal reform.

First, I've called on Congress to enact a package of growth-oriented tax incentives, everything from expanded IRA's and family savings accounts to enterprise zones and, yes, a cut in the capital gains tax. Once again, this is not a tax break for the rich. The Treasury estimates that my proposal will not lose revenue—this is the United States Treasury—not lose revenue. In fact, it will increase revenues to the Federal Government, and it will create jobs. And these are the steps we must take to spur savings, encourage investment, expand jobs for the men and women of America, increase competitiveness—to give this national economy of ours more of what it needs to keep on growing.

And that's just one reason I'm counting on this talented Colorado team, because I need the support of people of Colorado and the votes up on the Capitol Hill to put this progrowth program into effect.

And second, I've called on the Congress to take forward-looking measures to encourage additional energy production here in the United States. [Applause] I'm glad there's a few oil men left here in Denver. [Laughter] No, but we've indulged a dangerous habit as a nation far too long. And so, today we must move now to end America's excessive dependence on foreign oil. And that means alternate sources; that means more incentives to increase domestic drilling; and, yes, that means more conservation.

Third, I've made clear to Congress it's time to reach a binding budget agreement that shows the American people that we are serious about real deficit reduction.

We all know the danger that high deficits can, indeed, drag our economy down. It's time to put ourselves to the test as a nation, as political leaders. Whether we've reached a budget-summit agreement or not, I call again on the Congress to allow a straight up-or-down vote on a 5-year, \$500 billion deficit reduction package no later than September 28th. I think the Congress owes that to the American people.

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Drug Czar down here, Bill Bennett. He and I, a year after the National Drug Strategy was announced, made a report to the American people a few days ago. And I think it is fair to say that there is reason now to be optimistic about this war on drugs. A lot of that stems from the dedication of Bill Bennett and his able team.

And also—I'm remiss here—I should thank the reverend. Father, thank you for that prayer at the outset of this meeting. And of course, to see my old friend, a true hero, Admiral Jim Stockdale—I'm just delighted to see you again, sir. Your patriotism, your love of country shines through today just as it did when you were held as a prisoner those many years ago.

I had some doubts about coming back to California. Our latest Agriculture Department figures show that your State is the leading producer of broccoli. *[Laughter]* And that sort of gives new meaning to this Big Green movement that we're hearing all about, you know. *[Laughter]*

But here in San Francisco, you've got some fantastic champions—your 49ers. But we're all here today to show the respect and friendship and confidence that we feel for another champion—a champion of the environment, a champion for the victims of crime, a champion for the hard-working taxpayer, a champion of the American vision. The champ: Pete Wilson.

Here's what some say about him. President Reagan calls him principled. George Deukmejian calls him experienced. Congressman Campbell calls him dedicated. Congressman Lewis calls him thoughtful. And even his opponents call him wonderful. *[Laughter]* And as for me, I plan to call him Governor.

Because as we look ahead to the year 2010, when your State's population could soar from 30 to 40 million, we realize that this State needs a Governor committed to the quality of life issues: protecting our natural heritage, fighting crime and drugs, ensuring economic security, creating more jobs and opportunities. That person is, of course, the one we're all here to support: Pete Wilson.

It was important to have Pete in the Senate, and it's now vitally important to have him in Sacramento. To begin with, his brand of environmental activism is the kind

California needs. You know, in this area, as in all areas of his commitment, he holds a position of conviction, not convenience. He wrote the first coastal protection act before the environmental movement even began, and he's long fought for clean air—to remove toxic emissions and smog and acid rain from our skies.

Clean air has been one of our administration's top priorities, as he said a minute ago. And so, let me take this opportunity to urge the Congress to send me a clean air bill I can sign. You know, I sent Congress a comprehensive bill more than a year ago, and I negotiated an agreement with Pete's colleagues in the Senate. But I'm still waiting for Congress to send me a solid clean air bill. We must see balanced, rational clean air legislation enacted this year because it's one of the most important endowments we can make to protect the ecology of our nation and, indeed, of the entire world.

I think of how the late photographer Ansel Adams described California beauty: "It's always a sunrise, a glitter of green and golden wonder in a vast edifice of stone and space." Well, Pete will preserve that for our children and our children's children.

These future generations also need the legacy of a strong economy led by a Governor with a truly exceptional fiscal record. Pete will give them that. After all, not only did he balance 11 straight budgets as mayor, he also received the Watchdog of the Treasury award in Washington for his antispending role every single year that he has been in the United States Senate.

No domestic issue has been on our minds of late more than our economy. And it remains an absolutely critical imperative that we reach a bipartisan agreement on this budget deficit and reach it immediately.

When I spoke last week to the Congress, I said I wanted to be able to tell the American people that we've truly solved our deficit problem. But I added, in order for me to do that, there were several tests that the budget agreement would have to meet.

First, it must include the measures that I spelled out to increase economic growth and reduce dependence on foreign oil. And second, it must be fair to all programs and all people. And third, it must address the growth of government's hidden liabilities.

The President's News Conference Following the Houston Economic Summit

July 11, 1990

Summit Accomplishments

The President. Thank you all very much. And I have a brief opening statement, and then I'll be glad to respond to your questions.

My colleagues from France and the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, Italy, Japan, and the European Communities and I have just completed this 16th meeting of the leaders of the largest industrialized democracies. This, the first economic summit of the postwar period, celebrates the resurgence of democracy and free markets around the world. Over the past 3 days, we've had full discussions on the key issues of our times: advancing political and economic freedom; promoting sustained economic growth, both in developed and in developing countries; assisting the transition to market economies in central and eastern Europe and, indeed, in the Soviet Union; and protecting the environment. We are united in a common goal to extend to those who seek political and economic freedom a helping hand with our resources, talents, and experience. As our declaration states, when people are free to choose, they choose freedom.

We identified the successful completion of the Uruguay round of global trade talks as one of the highest economic priorities. We recognize that agreement on fundamental reform of agriculture is critical to achieving this goal. We commended the report by the chairman of the GATT agricultural group, the De Zeeuw report, to our negotiators as a vehicle to move these talks forward; and we also committed to maintain our personal involvement and to exercise political leadership at every step along the way as we move toward the final ministerial meeting in December.

On the Soviet Union, we discussed our common efforts to assist the Soviet reform effort, the success of which is in our common interest. In addition to offering the Soviets technical assistance, we've asked the IMF [International Monetary Fund] to coordinate a major study of the Soviet econo-

my and make recommendation for its reform. In keeping with the agreements reached here, I will be conveying to President Gorbachev the results of our deliberations.

We achieved major progress on the environment, particularly on climate change and forests. We committed to finish the negotiations on a framework climate change convention by 1992. In a first, we agreed that implementing protocols should consider all sources and sinks of greenhouse gases, consistent with the comprehensive approach that we recommend. We agreed to launch a special effort to address the deforestation in the rain forests, a concern that was very forcefully raised by Chancellor Kohl [of the Federal Republic of Germany]. I found a very receptive audience for my proposal that a freestanding global forest convention be negotiated without delay, and we agreed to move ahead on this rapidly.

In short, this was a summit that addressed itself to a rapidly changing world. We agreed to welcome, respond to, and manage the changes on behalf of free markets, free political systems, and a better life for people everywhere. It is no small achievement that we came to a positive and unanimous conclusion on so many important and difficult issues, and I would stress those two words: positive and unanimous.

And I want to congratulate my colleagues on the results of the collective effort. I think they left feeling good. We had a very generous letter to our Secretary of State [James A. Baker III] just now from Prime Minister Mulroney [of Canada], and he's a veteran of these summits. And I must say to the Canadians here: I once again benefited from not only his commitment—learned from his commitment on certain issues like the environment but benefited from his advice.

I also want to thank the two Secretaries that were at my side, Secretary Baker and Secretary [of the Treasury] Brady, Ambassador Carla Hills [U.S. Trade Representative], Secretary [of Agriculture] Yeutter, Secretary [of Commerce] Mosbacher, who worked with their colleagues and others at this summit. I want to thank the sherpas. I understand they all stayed up until 4