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~~Politics~~

stewardship

love of God's family

and enterprise -

venture capital

Laurie Ruckelshaus

pioneer in conservation
& environmental field

- a pragmatic approach
- not radical

sensitivity to land uses

"eco-tourism" - not his phrase

seeing the ⁱⁿ Wyoming people
we enjoy Grand Teton
Nat'l Park -
not just a pure wilderness experience

search

Bush presidential

documents

for any previous

references to

Laurance Rockefeller

and
passion for
pursuing

Peter Johnson
↳ David Rockefeller's office
212-649-5626

Jackson Hole
Virgin Islands National Park

Laurence Rockefeller

Wes Frye 649-5653

George Lamb 649-5669

↳
venture capitalist -

The pioneering venture
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→ J. M. Donnell

→ Capt. Rickenbacker - Eastern A.C.

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WORLD WAR II 50TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT AND THE LAURANCE SPELMAN ROCKEFELLER CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND COINAGE
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

APRIL 4, 1990

Printed for the use of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs

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*Please see p. 12
V.P. Bush quote*

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WORLD WAR II 50TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT AND LAURANCE SPELMAN ROCKEFELLER CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND COINAGE,
COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:05 p.m. in room 2222, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Richard H. Lehman [chairman of the subcommittee] presiding.

Present: Chairman Lehman, Representatives Pelosi, Hubbard, Kaptur, Erdreich, Price, Hiler, Wylie, and Ridge.

Chairman LEHMAN. Good afternoon.

The House Banking Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage meets today to hear testimony on two bills, H.R. 4365, the World War II 50th Anniversary Commemorative Coin Act, and H.R. 3625, the Laurance Spelman Rockefeller Congressional Gold Medal Act.

The markup of the Rockefeller Medal and a number of commemorative coin bills will immediately follow the hearing.

H.R. 3625 has already passed the Senate and looking at Mr. Rockefeller's accomplishments it is obvious that he's quite deserving of this award.

H.R. 4365, introduced by Ms. Kaptur on March 22, 1990, received its 218 cosponsors in what I must think is really a record time. I congratulate you for that.

This is a subject most worthy of our consideration and we should certainly never forget the sacrifices made by American servicemen and women in World War II.

I look forward to hearing from my colleagues and my witnesses and I thank all of them for being here today to testify.

I would like to ask all witnesses to limit their oral remarks to 5 minutes and assure you that your full written statement will appear in the record.

Does the gentleman from Indiana have any comments?

Mr. HILER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am pleased today that we are having a markup on several of the coin bills that we previously have had testimony delivered on.

national celebration which focuses people's attention. I'm not sure that the activities that are currently planned will focus the desired attention. Certainly, it will be a marketable coin.

I think the extent of the publicity determines just how marketable the coin will be.

Chairman LEHMAN. Mr. Hiler.

Mr. HILER. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LEHMAN. Any other questions?

[No response.]

Chairman LEHMAN. Thank you very much. We'll now hear from the final panel today: Mr. Nash Castro, Executive Director of Palisades Interstate Park Commission and Major General A. J. Adams, Secretary of the American Battle Monuments Commission.

STATEMENT OF NASH CASTRO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK COMMISSION

Mr. CASTRO. My name is Nash Castro and I come before you as the chairman of an informal ad hoc committee several of us formed to collaborate on this matter. Among others, our committee includes Lady Bird Johnson and other friends of Mr. Rockefeller's.

We were motivated to undertake this effort out of nothing more than the admiration, respect and affection we all hold for Mr. Rockefeller.

When he was 13 years old in 1923, Laurance's father, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., took him and his two older brothers, John and Nelson, on a visit to Yellowstone National Park. A splendid gentleman called Horace Albright was superintendent of Yellowstone at the time. A few years later, Mr. Albright went on to become director, the second one, of the National Park Service.

Mr. Albright met Mr. Rockefeller and his sons at the railroad station. The luggage they brought with them was placed on the station platform by the porters and Mr. Albright had someone present to handle it. When Laurance's father saw Mr. Albright's helper loading the luggage, Mr. Rockefeller asked if he might have his boys do it instead, which they did.

To this day, and to his lasting credit, Laurance Rockefeller is never above carrying his luggage. This is the nature of this quiet, modest, unassuming and selfless man who has devoted more than 50 years of his life to the conservation of our country's natural resources and the preservation of its historic resources.

As part of that visit to Yellowstone, Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., and his sons visited Jackson Hole, which virtually adjoins Yellowstone. In the more than 25 years following, and quietly and unobtrusively, as was his way, Laurance's father began acquiring lands in Jackson Hole for what we know today as Grand Teton National Park. In my mind, there is no more inspiring gift of nature anywhere on this planet than that sweeping and inspiring panorama of the Grand Tetons, which Mr. Rockefeller Jr., left as a timeless 33,000 acre legacy for the people of our country.

In 1939, a few years after graduating from Princeton, Laurance Rockefeller was appointed by the then Governor of New York, Herbert Lehman, to be a Commissioner of the Palisades Interstate Park.

Over the 40 years he was a member of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, Mr. Rockefeller was highly instrumental in the enlargement of the Park. He contributed substantially out of his personal funds, buying key acreage, following in the footsteps of his father, who in the 1930's gave the land for the Palisades Interstate Parkway in New Jersey, another lasting gift to the people of the United States.

It was from his father that Laurance learned the meaning and importance of conservation and preserving our priceless legacy of scenic beauty. Because of the impressive record he wrote as a young member of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, he was appointed to the New York State Council of Parks. During his 30 year tenure as a member, and as its chairman for a third of that time, the New York State Park System grew impressively and substantially.

Because of his leadership in the effort to conserve some of our country's natural resources, he came to the attention of President Eisenhower, who appointed him to lead the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. Subsequently, he was appointed by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, and Ford to chair such important groups as the 1965 White House Conference on Natural Beauty, the Public Land Law Review Commission, and Presidential Advisory Committees on Environmental Quality.

Perhaps one of Laurance's most important and lasting legacies to the people of the United States is his leadership that formed the nucleus which inspired a wise congress to enact laws that today comprise a part of the United States Code. Some of these include the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the National System of Scenic Rivers, the Wilderness Act, and other legislative landmarks.

One of Mr. Rockefeller's most lasting gifts is the 5,000 acres he gave to the people of the United States on the Island of St. John for the Virgin Islands National Park. Additionally, he has given lands for other national parks. He has also created or lent his support to such private organizations as the National Park Foundation, the National Park and Recreation Association, and others.

In the early 1950's, his father founded an institution called Sleepy Hollow Restorations, which acquired and preserved three important historic properties in the Hudson River Valley, and endowed it generously. Laurance, who in time came to succeed his father in this venture, has enlarged the number of sites administered by this organization, now called Historic Hudson Valley. This institution preserves some unique historic sites and contributes enormously in the way of enlightening thousands of people each year on the significance of the Hudson Valley in the Revolutionary War and the development of that part of our country.

Beyond the foregoing, Mr. Rockefeller for more than 40 years has dedicated himself to bringing the scourge of cancer to heel, giving most generously of his financial resources to the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, one of the world's leading institutions in cancer research.

In 1986, I had the pleasure of attending the groundbreaking for a new building at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. At the ceremony, then-Vice President Bush, who represented President Reagan, revealed that the new building was a gift to the

people of the United States by Laurance in honor of his father. I remember the last part of then-Vice President Bush's statement, which I now share with you, and I quote: "John D. Rockefeller's greatest and most enduring gift to Memorial Sloan-Kettering is his son, Laurance."

In the 1960's, as Director of Parks for the Nation's Capital, I was privileged to work with him and Lady Bird Johnson in the beautification of this great city. Laurance Rockefeller's participation in the work of the First Lady's Committee for a More Beautiful National Capital and his generous philanthropy helped enormously in giving Washington, DC, some of its present character and the floral beauty we enjoy here each year.

His leadership and financial support gave to our Nation the memorial to President Johnson on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

Mr. Chairman and Members of your distinguished subcommittee, I know of no one more worthy to receive the proposed Congressional Medal than Laurance Spelman Rockefeller, the most caring and honorable man I know. Because of his love of country, our priceless environment and some of its institutions are better. As one of 250 million Americans, I shall be eternally grateful for the legacy he has left to you and to me and the leadership he has provided to ensure the perpetuation of some of our country's most important scenic and historic resources.

If you elect to honor him—and I fervently pray you will—you will be honoring three generations of Rockefellers: John D. Jr., Laurance's father, Laurance himself, and his son Larry, an environmental attorney who is in his fourth year as President of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, following precisely in his father's footsteps in behalf of our environment.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, for the record, I would like to file with you a letter from Lady Bird Johnson to you strongly endorsing H.R. 3625.

For the record, also, I would like to file a resolution memorializing the Congress in respect to this matter by the New York State Council of Parks.

Also, I would like to present to you for the record a letter just handed to me from Mr. Dean Tice, the Executive Director of the National Recreation and Park Association.

Mr. Chairman, if there are any questions that you or your colleagues would like to ask, I will do my best to answer them. Meanwhile, I thank you, sir.

Chairman LEHMAN. Thank you very much for that excellent testimonial.

Without objection, the documents you have will be included in the record.

[The prepared statement of Nash Castro can be found in the appendix.]

Chairman LEHMAN. General Adams.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. A.J. ADAMS (RETIRED), SECRETARY, AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, we are pleased to have this opportunity to testify on H.R. 4365, a bill

to authorize the minting of a commemorative coin to honor the 50th anniversary of the U.S. involvement in World War II.

The principal functions of the American Battle Monuments Commission are to commemorate the sacrifices and achievements of the Armed Force since April 1916-1917 through the erection of suitable memorial shrines; to design, construct, operate and maintain permanent American military burial grounds in foreign countries, and to control the design and construction of U.S. military monuments and markers in foreign countries by other U.S. citizens and private organizations.

Presently the Commission is charged by Public Law 99-572 with the erection of a Korean War veterans memorial in the Nation's capital utilizing funds obtained primarily through private contributions. In the past 3½ years, \$4.7 million has been raised for the memorial, about half of the amount that we really require. Only 1½ years remain to raise the remaining \$4.5 million, and there is a good chance we will not be able to raise the rest of the funds in the short time remaining.

We strongly support the minting of a commemorative coin to fund the World War II memorial here in the capital.

Considering the difficulties we have encountered in raising funds for the Korean memorial, it would probably not be possible to raise the necessary funds for a World War II memorial within the 5 years normally allotted for that purpose.

If many World War II veterans are to see in their lifetimes a memorial erected here, time is of the essence. I think it would be a shame if the memorial failed to be erected on a timely basis through lack of adequate funding. Our experience with the Korean memorial has been that the Korean veterans donate but very few private citizens otherwise. In other words, veterans are building their own memorial, and I personally believe that is not and should not be necessary.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LEHMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Hiler, do you have any questions?

Mr. HILER. No question, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LEHMAN. Does anyone have any questions of these witnesses?

[No response.]

Thank you both. I appreciate your testimony and taking your time.

[Whereupon at 2:42 p.m. the hearing proceeded to markup.]

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- We enacted the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and adopted a major international agreement to strengthen laws related to oil pollution prevention, liability, and response.
- We enacted the most environmentally progressive farm bill ever. It will help farmers protect water quality and wildlife habitat and it launches a part of our America the Beautiful initiative to begin a long-term national tree planting and improvement campaign aimed at both rural and urban areas.
- In partnership with the Nation's Governors, we developed ambitious national educational goals, while the Congress and the executive branch strengthened environmental education programs. These actions are an essential part of our efforts to revitalize American education and to improve the environment.
- We made other commitments to environmental stewardship, including the expansion of national parks, wildlife refuges, marine sanctuaries, and recreation areas; accelerated cleanup of Federal facilities; enhanced protection of marine mammals, the African elephant, the Florida panther, and other threatened species; and the suspension for up to 10 years of oil and gas leasing in many areas off our coastlines pending further environmental and resource analysis.

The complete record is told in this report. I am proud that our Administration played a catalytic and constructive role in securing these achievements. Progress has come from working cooperatively with the Congress, State and local governments, environmental and conservation groups, corporations, educators, and scores of individuals, as well as other nations and international institutions.

Our achievements in 1990 add to a growing national record of environmental action that has improved the quality of American life. Compared to the conditions facing Americans earlier in my lifetime, our skies are clearer, our lakes and streams are cleaner, and our major technologies are less wasteful.

Our work, however, is incomplete. Americans are sobered by the scope of the stewardship challenge and recognize that it requires ongoing vigilance and action. We know, for example, that increased trade and economic development is needed to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life for all of the world's people. However, if we fail to make wise economic and environmental choices, those needed increases in economic activity are likely to result in new burdens on the Earth's ability to sustain life. Our challenge is both to provide greater opportunities for an expanding population and to protect the environment upon which we depend.

Several forces work in our favor. Our economy is fundamentally sound, which allows us to make environmental investments and serve as a model for others. Our technology is first-rate, as is our research establishment. Our citizens are eager to make a personal contribution.

In the days ahead, therefore, we must summon the full measure of our powers to achieve environmental results. In that effort we should be guided by what science tells us about the most serious threats to our health and environment, and also by our knowledge of what works and what does not.

In particular, we must learn to harness wherever possible the power of the marketplace in service to the environment. The goal of a healthy environment may not be provided by markets acting alone. However, government regulations are blunt tools that impose unforeseen human costs. Therefore, we need to consider all costs and benefits of government programs as they are developed and expand the use of market incentives that deliver results at the lowest possible cost to society. As a corollary, we need to strengthen the base of scientific and economic understanding that supports such decisions.

Our environmental efforts should also be guided by a holistic view. The environment is composed of a seamless web of relationships between living organisms and the air, water, and land that surround them. Accordingly, rather than continue to address environmental issues in isolation from each other or from other social goals, we must

expand our efforts to understand and protect the functional integrity of the environment—and our place in it.

We can also apply American ingenuity to the challenge of preventing pollution. There is no reason to think of pollution as an inevitable problem that occurs at the end of a pipe. Quite the contrary: as pollution becomes more costly, and because we recognize the environment is an enclosed sphere, we are finding that pollution prevention can be less costly and better for the environment.

Our efforts to enhance the quality of the domestic environment must be accompanied by comparable efforts toward global environmental quality. In these times, Americans are aware that our political and economic security is affected by actions occurring abroad. Likewise, we know that environmental threats do not stop at a line on a map. In the months and years ahead, we need to broaden our dialogue with other nations and international institutions and together address environmental issues that know no boundaries.

At home, two further principles will guide our environmental policies. First, we will continue to harness the enthusiasm and expertise of citizen volunteers. Partnerships between the public and private sectors have always been a key to our success, and their value in environmental affairs is growing. Second, we will continue to enforce environmental laws firmly and fairly. Our record and our message in this regard are absolutely clear: polluters must pay.

Taken together, these principles—and the new programs and initiatives that are putting them into action—represent a turning point in American environmental affairs. No longer should we as a nation focus on isolated fragments of what is in fact a complex, interconnected set of problems. Nor should we accept rigid, shortsighted measures that stymie innovation, shift pollution from one location to another, or impose unnecessary costs. In the future, our national environmental strategy must be comprehensive, long-range, efficient, and adaptable to changing information about risks and benefits.

In the coming months, our Administration will pursue a number of new initiatives to advance these principles. For example, in

December 1990 I established by Executive order the President's Commission on Environmental Quality. This Commission will soon be at work building public-private partnerships to help achieve concrete results in the areas of pollution prevention, conservation, education, and international cooperation. A program of Presidential awards for achievement in conservation and environmental affairs will stimulate voluntary activity and recognize the outstanding efforts of individuals and organizations. Each of these projects is intended to underscore my belief that environmental stewardship must flow from action by all Americans, not just from government action.

In the legislative arena, our Administration will work with the 102nd Congress toward enactment of amendments to the Clean Water Act and other laws, seeking opportunities to incorporate innovative, market-oriented provisions. We will also seek to make progress toward the goal of no-net-loss of wetlands and to strengthen programs to revitalize the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, and other productive ecosystems. And we will work for a National Energy Strategy that provides a balance among the goals of increased energy efficiency, increased use of alternative fuels, and environmentally responsible development of all U.S. energy resources.

I have proposed that the Congress give the environment a permanent place at the Cabinet table by creating a Department of the Environment. Given the importance of environmental matters, both domestically and internationally, the Environmental Protection Agency is already accorded equal status with other major Federal departments in my Administration. However, I feel this policy should be established in law for the future. The Congress should reject extraneous provisions that would delay consideration of this proposal.

Looking abroad, the United States will continue to seek to conclude an international convention on global climate change in time for its signing at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil. In our view, such a convention must be comprehensive in scope, addressing all sources and sinks of greenhouse gases, adaptation as well as

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mitigation measures, and continued scientific and economic research and policy responses. The United States is committed to a series of domestic actions that have many benefits such as curbing air pollution, conserving energy, and restoring forest lands and that also help to curb greenhouse gas levels. These actions—recently established in law or proposed by my Administration—will hold U.S. net emissions of greenhouse gases at or below the 1987 level through the foreseeable future. An effective response to potential climate change also requires that all nations participate and meet obligations that are appropriate to their circumstances.

I have also proposed that a worldwide convention on forests be developed and ready for signing by world leaders at the U.N. conference in 1992. Forests provide diverse benefits, helping to clean our air and water, foster biological diversity, and sequester greenhouse gases. We should take steps now to protect and enhance them. In the coming year, I also hope we can move forward on U.S. proposals for integrated economic and environmental assistance in such regions as Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern and Central Europe, and the Middle East.

The worldwide market potentially available for U.S. exports of environmental goods and services approaches \$60 billion annually, and it is growing. I have directed the Department of Commerce to assess that market, and I look forward to the creation of a partnership between business and government to develop the opportunities for environmental technology exports. This effort will help to create new jobs while enhancing the quality of life here at home and around the globe.

The causes and effects of environmental problems are diverse and complex. We should be humbled by the fact that the more we learn, the more questions arise. But unlike the situation a generation ago, we know today that ecological degradation can be halted and, indeed, reversed through rigorous analysis, constructive dialogue, and hard work. Let us work together in this generation to achieve a more pro-

ductive harmony between humanity and the environment.

George Bush

The White House,
April 18, 1991.

Nomination of William H. Courtney To Be United States Commissioner for the Bilateral Consultative Commission and the Joint Consultative Commission

April 18, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate William Harrison Courtney, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Commissioner for the Bilateral Consultative Commission and the Joint Consultative Commission established by the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET).

Dr. Courtney is currently Deputy U.S. Negotiator for U.S.-Soviet Defense and Space Talks at the U.S. Mission in Geneva, Switzerland. Prior to this he was Deputy Executive Secretary for the National Security Council at the White House, 1987.

Dr. Courtney graduated from West Virginia University, receiving a bachelor of arts degree, and Brown University, receiving a doctoral degree in economics. He was born July 18, 1944, in Baltimore, MD. Dr. Courtney is married, has two children, and resides in Geneva, Switzerland.

Nomination of Constance B. Harriman To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States

April 18, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Constance Bastine Harriman, of California, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 1995. She would succeed Richard C. Houseworth.

Since 1989 Ms. Harriman has served as Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and

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George Bush

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**Nomination of Robert Michael Kimmitt
To Be United States Ambassador to
Germany**

June 28, 1991

The President has nominated Robert Michael Kimmitt, of Virginia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Federal Republic of Germany. He would succeed Vernon A. Walters.

Since 1989 Mr. Kimmitt has served as Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs at the Department of State in Washington, DC. Prior to this he served as a partner with the law firm of Sidley & Austin, 1987-1989; General Counsel at the Department of the Treasury, 1985-1987; Executive Secretary and General Counsel of the National Security Council, 1983-1985; and a senior staff member of the National Security Council, 1982-1983.

Mr. Kimmitt graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point (B.S., 1969) and Georgetown University Law Center (J.D., 1977). He was born December 19, 1947, in Logan, UT. Mr. Kimmitt served in the U.S. Army, 1969-1982; and in the Army Reserve, 1982-present. He is married, has five children, and resides in Arlington, VA.

**Nomination of Cari M. Dominguez To
Be an Assistant Secretary of Labor**

June 28, 1991

The President has nominated Cari M. Dominguez, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment Standards Administration at the Department of Labor. She would succeed William C. Brooks.

Since 1989 Ms. Dominguez has served as Director of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance at the Department of Labor in Washington, DC. Prior to this she served as vice president and director of executive programs at Bank of America in San Francisco, CA, 1986-1989; and vice president and corporate manager of EEO and Affirmative Action, 1984-1986. In addition Ms. Dominguez served at the Department of Labor in the Office of Federal Contract

Compliance Programs as a Special Assistant to the Director, 1980-1984, and as a development specialist, 1974-1979.

Ms. Dominguez graduated from American University (B.A., 1971, and M.A., 1977). She was born March 8, 1949, in Havana, Cuba. Ms. Dominguez is married, has one child, and resides in Gaithersburg, MD.

**Nomination of Nancy Risque Rohrbach
To Be an Assistant Secretary of Labor**

June 28, 1991

The President has nominated Nancy Risque Rohrbach, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor for Policy at the United States Department of Labor. She would succeed Jennifer Lynn Dorn.

Since 1989 Ms. Rohrbach has served as a consultant in Arlington, VA, and as a commissioner on the National Commission on Children. Prior to this she served as an Assistant to the President and Cabinet Secretary at the White House, 1987-1989; vice president of Russo, Watts & Rollins, 1986-1987; and as a Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, 1981-1986.

Ms. Rohrbach graduated from Radford College (B.A., 1968). She was born April 14, 1946, in Paris, France. Ms. Rohrbach is married, has two stepchildren, and resides in Arlington, VA.

**Proclamation 6311—National Forest
System Month, 1991**

June 28, 1991

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

This year we Americans proudly celebrate the 100th anniversary of our National Forest System, an unparalleled national resource. A century ago, the designation of the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve marked the beginning of a great movement to conserve a portion of America's vast forests for all our people. Today the National

June 28 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Forest System—191 million acres of magnificent National Forests and National Grasslands—stretches from Alaska to Puerto Rico and from Michigan to Texas.

This anniversary celebrates what many historians consider to have been the watershed event in American conservation history. With the first forest reserve, America made a fundamental change in its policies regarding the administration of public lands. As a Nation, we recognized that there are important public values, both environmental and economic, in holding public lands in trust and managing them for long-term public benefits. The National Forest System embodies this conservation ideal.

Our National Forest System provides an excellent example of efficient and responsible management of valuable natural resources. Indeed, the development of our National Forest System has introduced the world to new ideas for sound resource management—including multiple-use, sustained yield and the preservation of wilderness areas and scenic rivers.

All Americans can be proud of the management of our National Forest System because it demonstrates how precious natural resources can be conserved while being used to meet a variety of public needs.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 159, has designated the month of June 1991 as "National Forest System Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 1991 as National Forest System Month and encourage all Americans to join in celebrating the past 100 years of natural resource stewardship in the United States.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:25 p.m., June 28, 1991]

Exchange With Reporters

June 28, 1991

The President. Well, look at it this way, it's Friday. T.G. it's Friday. I'm ready to get out of there, I'll tell you.

Resignation of Supreme Court Associate Justice Marshall

Q. Did you watch Justice Marshall—did you watch the news conference on TV?

The President. No. No, I didn't see it. What did he say?

Q. He basically said that you should pick the best person for the job and race wouldn't be a factor. Do you agree?

The President. Well, I'm going to try and do exactly that. And I saluted him yesterday. I didn't see the press conference, but I want to go for excellence, and I want to keep in mind representation of all Americans. But I would agree with him if that's what he said—again, I didn't hear it, so I'd have to be careful.

Q. Do you feel pressured, Mr. President?

The President. I don't feel pressured at all. I want to move soon, though. I feel pressure to get this matter, get our nomination up to the Senate as soon as possible. So, I would hope to have it resolved in a very few days.

Q. Is the process starting all over, sir, or are you going to pick up from the last time?

The President. No. As you know, we went through a screening process earlier on because of the—at the time the vacancy came forward that was filled by Judge Souter. So, the process didn't have to start from scratch, square one. That's not to say that other names are not being considered. But in anticipation, we always try to keep a current look at these matters. Who knows what's going to happen?

Q. Sir, would you like to be able to name a black to this seat?

The President. I'd like to just weigh all the options and go for the best qualified candidate.

Q. Do you have a short list in your mind, sir?

The President. Fairly short.

Q. What do you mean by keeping in mind representation of all Americans?

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gressman from western Massachusetts. What big shoes to fill, but he will do it.

Thank you all very much, and may I take this opportunity to make a nonpartisan comment. Bill and I and Paul Cellucci and others rode in from the airport, and I must say I was deeply touched and moved by the warm response and welcome from the people that lined the streets coming in from the airport. I was deeply touched, and it gives me one hell of a sendoff for what's going to be a great Memorial Day weekend. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:22 p.m. in the Harborview Ballroom at the Boston World Trade Center. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher. These remarks were not received in time for inclusion in last week's issue.

Statement on Signing the Niobrara Scenic River Designation Act of 1991
May 24, 1991

Today I have signed into law S. 248, the "Niobrara Scenic River Designation Act of 1991." This action will, among other things, designate three segments of the Niobrara River and one segment of the Missouri River in Nebraska and South Dakota as "instant" components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System without the benefit of a formal study.

The Niobrara River is an outstanding river resource, and the national significance of the resource is not in question. Approval of this bill will preserve and protect the resources of the Niobrara for future generations and will provide for a worthy addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

However, I am extremely disappointed that the Congress has acted to designate these segments for Wild and Scenic River status without the benefit of a study under section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This study is not just a matter of blind process; rather, such a study would have given the Congress all the information needed to determine the most appropriate method of protecting the valuable resources along the Niobrara. Such a study is especially important when the lands along the des-

ignated segments are predominantly privately owned. Where private property interests are at stake, a formal study should be an absolute requirement before Federal action is taken that may infringe such rights.

I believe that to protect the integrity and viability of the National Park System, completion of feasibility studies should be a prerequisite for establishment of any new unit of the National Park System. Any component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that is administered by the National Park Service becomes a unit of the National Park System. I urge the Congress to adhere to the requirement for such studies in the future.

George Bush

The White House,
May 24, 1991.

Note: S. 248, approved May 24, was assigned Public Law No. 102-50. This statement was not received in time for inclusion in last week's issue.

Remarks at the Yale University Commencement Ceremony in New Haven, Connecticut
May 27, 1991

Thank you very, very much. President Schmidt and members of the faculty, and the Yale community, fellows of the Yale Corporation, and especially with congratulations to my fellow honorands, it is an honor to be here today. Mayor Daniels, it's nice to be back in the city. And most importantly, to the graduating students: Congratulate each and every one of you. May I single out Yale's band. They've cleaned up for today, and they've never been better under Mr. Tom Duffy. Thank you, sir. And thank you for the warm welcome. *Si res prehensio en cano est non oves sic vacio.* That means, if you're holding up the sign, you can't throw eggs. [Laughter]

I remember my own commencement. Like so many of my classmates, I'd come to Yale fresh from war, ready to make up for "lost time." I remember our impatience and our optimism. And we sensed upcoming adventure. I imagine it's the same today

for all of you. It begin, that is, if ever ends. [Laughter]

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My day was icitement in the a good part of about, literally. talked about li early and worki and a family. A nances of runni decided against t that when it can cattle or corn, thing about farmi

So, of course, t tive: I went we. [Laughter] The very day after th traded the fam beautiful old can and searing hea

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graduation day— out its first pea from the Unitec tions—to bring th Middle East. An Union tried to ck tors of Berlin— begun. And on t all-night session, nations of war-to would become k the Marshall Plan

Today's world—as astonishing. Ba knocked. And you

We have seen a long era of, co Iron Curtain colla down. And with called communis

crime victims of tomorrow is by taking dangerous criminals off the streets today.

Almost exactly 1 year ago, on this same occasion, I stood here and called on the Congress to enact our full range of tough new anticrime proposals. Regrettably, most of them never made it back to my desk in there. And we've got to do better. Each day that passes is 1 too many. Each victim lost is more than we can afford.

Our Violent Crime Control Act of 1991 contains a wealth of new proposals that support the growing national concern for innocent victims of all crimes. And it includes new protections for witnesses and abused kids, new rules to enhance the Federal prosecutions of sexual violence involving children, mandatory HIV testing of accused sex offenders, and it guarantees a victim's right to address the court at sentencing. Just as important, our crime bill proposes bold new reforms of habeas corpus appeals, the exclusionary rule, and the death penalty. These three reforms are based on three simple and fundamental virtues: First, that victims should not have to endure endless years of frivolous appeals; second, that victims have an interest in knowing that courts will consider all relevant evidence when deciding guilt or innocence; and third, that victims and survivors have an interest in knowing that the punishment imposed will be commensurate with the brutality of the crime.

Seven weeks ago I put a challenge to Congress, and I said: If our forces could win the ground war in 100 hours, then surely the Congress can pass this legislation in 100 days. The clock is running. America wants it done right, and America wants it done responsibly, and, in my view, America wants it done now.

I've saved one honoree for last. She's Josephine Bass, who founded a shelter in Chicago for women and children who are victims of domestic violence. It's called the Neopolitan Lighthouse. And I like the symbolism. Like each of you, a lighthouse shines through the storm and gives hope at night. And like each of you, it is a beacon to hundreds of others, an immovable light by which to chart one's course to safety. And like each of you, it is proof that each Point of Light matters. Each time your message

gets through can mean one life changed and another life saved.

Together, let's pledge to take back our streets. Congratulations to all of you. Congratulations to the winners. And thanks to all of you, and may God bless our great country. Thank you very much.

[At this point, the awards were presented.]

May we invite the Members of Congress to come up and congratulate our winners.

Note: The President spoke at 2:11 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

Proclamation 6276—National Arbor Day, 1991

April 22, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America's forests are an integral part of the global ecosystem and one of this Nation's greatest natural resources. Providing generations of Americans with lumber, fuel, and with many other valuable materials, these magnificent lands have helped us to build a strong and prosperous Nation. The natural habitat for many forms of wildlife, they have also provided watershed protection and grazing range. Yet these lands have provided more than tangible goods essential for survival—the sublime beauty and serenity of our forests have also refreshed the spirits of many a visitor.

As important as the Nation's forests have been to us and to our ancestors, we have not always used them with commensurate care. Indeed, it was only a little more than 100 years ago that Americans began to realize that the heavy demand for wood products was depleting the Nation's trees at an alarming rate.

In 1872, to dramatize the need to replenish America's dwindling tree supply, concerned residents of Nebraska observed the first Arbor Day. Julius Sterling Morton, the prominent Nebraska politician who later became our third Secretary of Agriculture,

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was instrumental in encouraging other States to follow suit.

Arbor Day was set aside specifically for the planting of trees. More than a source of beauty and of valuable timber, food, and paper products, trees help to prevent soil erosion; they improve air quality by limiting the buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere; and they reduce energy demands by sheltering our homes and businesses from the sun and wind. Thus, Arbor Day tree plantings provide tangible, lasting benefits while reminding every public-spirited citizen of the value of trees and the importance of reforestation efforts—not only in our Nation's parks and wilderness areas but also in tropical forests, rain forests, and wetlands around the world.

On Arbor Day we also recognize the efforts of those who plant and care for trees throughout the year: private and public foresters, members of civic associations, individual volunteers, and students who are aided by their parents and teachers. Today Americans of all ages are setting an example of environmental stewardship by participating in the America the Beautiful Program. Under this program we plan to have up to 10 billion new trees growing in America by the year 2001.

Just as a tree is known by the fruit it bears, we will be judged by our actions—by the way that we use our God-given resources and by the way that we handle our responsibilities toward our fellowman. On Arbor Day let us act to plant and to care for trees. Whether sown in our backyards or in our parks and other public places, their limbs will bear living evidence of our concern for generations to come.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 64, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the last Friday of April 1991 as "National Arbor Day."

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim April 26, 1991, as National Arbor Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and

ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:38 p.m., April 22, 1991]

Proclamation 6277—National Trauma Awareness Month, 1991

April 22, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Trauma is a significant public health problem that merits serious attention. The United States Department of Health and Human Services reports that traumatic injuries claim the lives of more than 180,000 Americans each year. Many thousands more are severely or permanently disabled. In addition to inflicting untold pain and suffering upon victims and their families, traumatic injuries also exact a high price from our Nation in terms of health care costs and lost productivity.

While each of us is a potential trauma victim, young Americans and senior citizens are at especially high risk. Traumatic injuries kill six times as many children as cancer, which is the next leading cause of death in children. Traumatic injuries—most often suffered in motor vehicle collisions—cause four out of five deaths among teenagers and young adults. Among persons 75 years of age or older, the death rate due to falls is nearly 12 times the rate in the general population.

Although these statistics are alarming, the vast majority of traumatic injuries result from hazards that can be reduced or prevented. All Americans need to learn more about the conditions and behaviors that can lead to traumatic injuries. By identifying and avoiding risks—in the home, in the workplace, at play, and on the road—we can lead healthier, safer lives.

When trauma does occur, however, proper medical care and rehabilitation also

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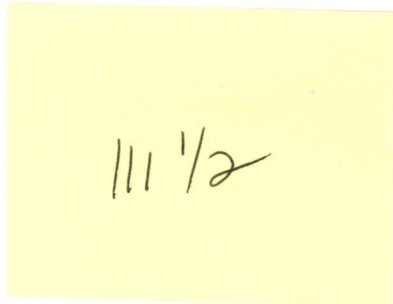
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Robert O. Binnewies
Executive Director



DATE: September 12, 1991

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MEMORANDUM

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From: KATHRYN BROWN

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Kathryn

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Ely Wash

Stonewall, Texas

February 22, 1990

Lady Bird Johnson

*Presented at
Congressional
hearing.*

Dear Congressman Lehman,

It gives me enormous pleasure to endorse the efforts underway to award a Congressional gold medal to Laurance S. Rockefeller. Among legions of us who are aware of his love for and contributions to our country, you'll find no voice filled with more gratitude, praise and deeply-held esteem than mine.

We are a nation in debt to Laurance's wise stewardship in environmental concerns. His interest in the natural world was awakened early in his life, an interest nurtured and encouraged by his family, and which would influence his thoughts and actions for all his years.

Before most Americans had begun to take note of the effects our increasing population had wrought on our fragile earth, Laurance was in the vanguard of conservationists who advocated protecting our landscape and its resources for future generations. His course of action was two-fold -- not only protecting the land, but also conserving it for use by the people, believing the outdoors to be an essential ingredient in the full development of the individual.



Ag. P. 10

Stonehall, Texas

Laurance's long public service has not been contained within the boundaries of political partisanship. He has given his time, his brilliant intellect, and his financial resources through Democratic and Republican Administrations alike. His generosity has left an indelible mark on the American landscape and the American spirit.

I can think of no one more deserving of this outstanding recognition.

*Sincerely,
Lady Bird Johnson*

The Honorable Richard H. Lehman
Chairman, Sub-Committee on Consumer Affairs
and Coinage
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

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September 12, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: Michelle Nix -- The White House
FROM: Nash Castro
SUBJECT: Laurance S. Rockefeller Anecdotes

Per our discussion, here is a copy of Mr. Rockefeller's Princeton speech which I feel will provide you with the anecdotal material you seek. His remarks begin on page 5; however, I thought I would also send the introductory remarks by Dean Stokes of the Woodrow Wilson School.

I will call you on the Monday, as we agreed. Meanwhile, I will think of more anecdotal material on the basis of my long association with him.

I will be grateful if you will let me know which items you select, for Mr. Rockefeller's remarks have been shared only with a few friends, and we would like to make sure there are no implications in anything you may choose to use.

Many thanks!

NC/efb
Attachment

**Transcribed Remarks of Laurance S. Rockefeller
Woodrow Wilson Award
Princeton University - February 16, 1991**

Ladies and gentlemen...Good Morning. I'm **Don Stokes, the Dean of the Woodrow Wilson School**, and my pleasant duty this morning is to welcome Laurance Rockefeller of the Princeton Class of 1932 back to the campus on the day when he returns to receive the University's Woodrow Wilson Award, as the undergraduate alumnus who best typifies the Wilsonian tradition of Princeton in the Nation's Service.

Woodrow Wilson having authored his great phrase, rendered a good deal of service to Princeton before he went on to the Nation, violating as Norman Thomas was later to observe the good principle of tackling the easier job first. It is always, as a result, especially satisfying to have a winner of the Woodrow Wilson Award whose career so wonderfully blends both those kinds of service.

Laurance Rockefeller's service to Princeton is in the finest tradition of the nurturative, respectful, enlightened, supportive service that created the first institutions of higher education in America.

sophomore colleges-- a Wilsonian echo many decades after the quadrangle plan was lost, or whether through the support of Princeton's remarkable thrust to the frontier of the life sciences, or through the deepening of the interest in human values that he shared with the new President and many of the University faculty.

That same enlightened, supportive quality has marked Laurance Rockefeller's service to the nation. He was a friend, quiet -- but passionate -- of the environment before the invention of the modern vocabulary in which environmental issues are now described. He made an enormous contribution to this country's system of parks. He pioneered a concept of environmentally respectful yet economically viable resort development, giving that concept a rakishly modern-sounding, verbal logo of "Rockresort". He has played a role of international significance in his long term championship and support of the work of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. This dual aspect of Laurance Rockefeller's service is suggested by the title he has chosen for his remarks this morning -- "Reflections on Princeton and Beyond".

Will you join me in welcoming home to Princeton
Laurance Rockefeller....

Thank you, Don, for your introduction, and thank you for being Chairman of the Woodrow Wilson group that selected me to be the award winner. So I'm grateful for your presence now and I'm grateful for your believing in me.

Just by word of caution, I don't think I've ever given a lecture before, so I like to feel that I will be feeling intuitively my way into my subject matter, and that if I don't get as far as we might hope, I'm counting on your questions to help round it out.

Now, any time anybody mentions anything I've participated in, I always have to mention the fact that, in a way, my life has been a mosaic of people...people to whom I am so much indebted, and to whom I share any and all success in which I may have participated.

I think of myself primarily as a catalyst of people working with, through and for people. So I'm not too good on fronting anything and that goes maybe for lectures.

Now, in thinking about people in my life, it is clear that I sense two categories: people who dynamically fostered your career objectives as fellow workers, and then career people in your own family. And, it's the family career aspect that I want to -- the family family -- I want to talk about, and seeing there's nothing like putting my best foot forwards, I would like to ask my wife, Mary, if she would stand just a minute so that you can see her, who ... she and I have been married 56 years...

Now, at dinner last night, we were discussing these remarks, and it was exciting as we realized what we'd shared together. We've had a family all these years -- 4 wonderful, motivated, dedicated, self-sufficient children and 9 magnificent grandchildren, who we love dearly and try to spoil whenever we can.

Now, what I hadn't realized, Mary and I have worked with each other in each other's careers. I guess maybe everybody does that, but we hadn't thought about it so much.

Now, Mary has been a dynamic force in the YWCA. Her mother and mine both were in it, so as the head of the International Division of the YW, she and I have made nearly 3 trips around the world sponsored by the National Geographic, to visit the more than 80 international YW entities. And the YW, you know, if you summarize their objective, is to provide leadership opportunities for women around the world. For this we once gave Beth Moore an Honorary Degree and Mary succeeded Beth. So her career and my role in relation to it...

Then, at Spelman College, she has been on the board 25 years, and our daughter now has been on 15. Well, of course, Spelman was named after grandmother Spelman Rockefeller. She and my grandfather helped found it. So that she and we as a family have worked so creatively and synergistically together.

And then at Memorial Sloan-Kettering, she has been hanging pictures throughout that hospital, which changes in

the laboratories, and we need more and more. Finally, we have been down to buying sets of Audubons. I think you get 440 in each copy, so we have pictures, and now she is adding flowers. So there our lives have worked together.

Then in our Rockresorts... these wonderful adventures... and you see I've got about 4 little topics to touch on, and I might as well...well, I don't want to forget the other members of my family, so maybe, dear, before I get off on Rockresorts, I'd better back off a minute and talk a little about the first 18 years before I got to Princeton.

It was an ideal home with role model parents and Mother's great insight was her belief in seeing good in everybody, and I like to think I partly have inherited that quality. Then Father had this great vision of the Christian heritage, and this was a powerful force in my life, as it is in Mary's life, and we used to say Bible verses every day. I thought of five of them that interested me most, but maybe I'll spare you those Bible verses. You probably know them all, but this was part of this ritual of being brought up together.

Then we learned financial accountability. I guess maybe Father had learned it from his Father. Anyhow, we all kept accounts, and our allowances were contingent on this, and it included pages on savings and giving and clothing. And so fiscal accountability, and we learned that your income has to at least be equal to your expenses. I think that's so obvious, most people don't even learn it.

Now the thing about this, it was great, but it tended to leave me looking to God for guidance on my moral conduct and to Father on the fiscal. So I've had a tendency to feel on trial for a whole lifetime. I'm trying to move from the courtroom today into the classroom, and I think I'm making good progress.

Now the wonderful brothers...it just happened that Nelson and I -- we went to school together 10 years and we just were bonded. And that was a rare.. a very special.. we were a greatly cohesive family.. But Nelson and I started our bond in our, well, maybe 7 or 8 years old.

We had this ingeniously, innovative idea of borrowing 2 engaged rabbits from the Rockefeller Institute and raising their young and selling them back to the Institute for \$.50 apiece. So, entrepreneurialism was born early in our lives, and Mother even took one of these young, adorable bunnies to church in her muff, which endeared her greatly to us.

Now I can't say that these wonderful brothers there wasn't a certain amount of sibling tension and rivalry, but over all we minimized competition, and I think it's fair to say enhanced each other's lives quite a bit.

Now Father who had a wry sense of humor in thinking about these sons as they grew up. He once wistfully said, "You know I've spent the first part of my life being known as the son of my father and now today I am becoming known as the father of my sons." He was half kidding and half serious.

He was a wonderful man, and I share so much with him, because he had crises in his life as I have -- as we all

have -- he was the only son of his father, and it was unbelievable, but father decided not to go into business, and you know, I don't know what Grandfather expected or, but this was rather dramatic. There was this great company and Father said no. So he was a person of great moral and spiritual open-mindedness as well as principle-minded. He was a questor for opening the vision on the ecumenical nature of religion.

Now this now tends to move me out of the first 18 years. You see that's a long time. Lots of people say the children can just be controlled for six years -- that's enough. But if you have them for 18, you not only control and influence their thinking, but they are totally, economically dependent at least through marriage.

You see, Mary and I were married. I had just gotten at 21 my first free money for not smoking for 21 years -- \$2,500, see, and just after we were married I got another \$2,500. This was all part of the incentive system we worked under.

So I had, I have to tell you, no idea that I was in a wealthy family. I had no expectation of inherited wealth. Well, this was nice because it freed me of a lot of burdens and then has made the latter part of my life even more pleasant as a surprise. It's been very nice. It's been very nice.

Now, I want to tell you something. It was nearly impossible for me to get into Princeton, because in contrast to the home which was, so, well, idealized, we went to a progressive Abraham Flexner/John Dewey liberal school, learning by doing, including spelling and grammar by phonetics. We learned it that way. Examinations were unheard of.

We worked with our teachers and we just moved on through the school, and we cultivated a great capacity to respect and feel at home with people and to work with them and to feel creatively part of social responsibility. This was great stuff, but it didn't help too much trying to get into Princeton, and it particularly didn't help trying to stay in. Very, very difficult.

I hope some of you've been reading about the great Tom Watson and his experience at Princeton and subsequently at Brown. He has written a biography which has just got to be something, but anyhow, don't worry about him.

Now what I'm trying to build up to is that the ideal family world and the real world as I first experienced it leaving home was a tremendous shock to me -- it was a big difference. And I came to Princeton only knowing two people and three counting my brother, John, family, as a senior. And, so this gave me -- forget the academics for a minute -- it was tough getting oriented to an entirely different life style, and then it was tough getting to know people.

Now one of the bonds Nelson and I had -- we were both avid photographers, and he became editor of the Dartmouth. In spite of Father's advice, I became and went out for editor of the photographic section of the Daily Princetonian. Well, now, you see, this was the ideal way to get to meet people on campus. Anybody of importance delighted to have their picture taken, and there was only one

problem. In those days, flashes -- we had a tray we put powder and there'd be a blinding flash and then smoke. And everybody disappeared. So that was limiting. But you see this bridging that photography gave me to go from nothing to some day...At one time, I even thought I knew half the class.

And then very fortuitously I went from living alone to living with Amos Eno at Holder, and then Vietor Davis and Lanny Ray were from St. Louis and somebody from St. Louis gave us Walker Hall. And, they invited me to join them and then Jere Lord and Marshall Dana. We were all good friends and then Davis and Ray wanted our Baltimore friends, Don Hooker and Charlie Scarlett. Well, it finally ended up with the Baltimore group...one of these guys was president, the other was vice president. So, again photography plus luck... I really began to get to know people, you see.

And, so I shouldn't brag because this caused me to perhaps have something to do with the fact that I was -- well what do you call it -- I didn't flunk out -- I simply lacked

credits at the end of the year! I had two A-minuses - two A-minuses - that means absent - not passing - . Anyhow, they had a very humane system: if you got an average sophomore year, you could be forgiven the freshman year. So that plus the Princeton summer school of geology which I took for added back up - 33 nights in an upper berth -- fabulous tour of all the geological wonder of the United States. So that was a memorable experience.

So, the thing about Princeton, I did get to know people which was my life blood, and I did get involved, and I did get involved in what used to be known as the Student Christian Movement, but due to the gradual fall-out of popularity of such movements, they renamed it The Philadelphian Society. So, I had very little competition in becoming the head of the Society, and the big benefit was that we ran the Princeton summer camp at Blairstown, so that gave me a chance to be Student Director for one summer, and so those -- I'm just trying to give you a little feel of what was going on here.

Now, all of this time I was still spiritually in a state of great anguish, and I took every course in Philosophy -- not only majored in Philosophy -- but took every course in Philosophy, so after graduating, as you know, I continued to be concerned about values, meaning "purpose", for 60 years, and here we are back together still worried and uniting to make a bigger and better effort to help everybody, including me, hopefully, see more clearly how to interweave the components of which real life is made.

Now, I got to watch the time -- I never thought that I would have to have -- but I'm very anxious to have questions.

Let me touch quickly on venture capital. See, that's my first thing. When I graduated, after a little wasted time at the Harvard Law School, (laughter) -- we won't discuss that -- I reported to the Family office. It was not clear whether I was still on an allowance or a salary -- but it really didn't matter. I became self-employed in the business and non-profit theory -- areas ever since.

Now, venture capital... In '38, three things happened: 1. Captain Eddie Rickenbacker came seeking financing to buy Eastern Air Lines from North American Aviation owned by General Motors, you see, and there was a law passed that a manufacturer of aircraft cannot own an airline. So I joined with Captain Eddie and we got some help from Alfred Sloan, who liked the Captain. So it was bought. And then Mary and I spent a lot of the next 50 years in DC 3's barnstorming America with the Captain and ending up with Col. Borman and everything was great until we had a cold war between labor and management. As you know, after 62 years Eastern just no longer exists.

Now in addition to that, in comes J. S. McDonnell, and he had plans for a jet fighter which was going to use an air cooled engine, and he wanted funding to start it, and I was able to play a role in that. His fighter was built, the prototype flew. The continental aircooled engine blew up and that ended his tour of that part of his career, and during the war he made DC-3 components but right afterwards, see, everyone else was busy and he wasn't, with war production; he

was able to get the Navy Banshee contract, and I guess built the first military jet, and Jeeb Halaby was a test pilot then - he flew it trans-continentially. Well, as you know, McDonnell Aircraft - now McDonnell Douglas - is one of the great American success stories, and if I hadn't made the rather naive decision that I would invest in things until they were established and roll my money out into new creative start-ups, I could have retired probably much sooner, assuming I was going to. Now, I'm happy to further report the McDonnell family, according to Van, were the biggest contributors to our recent campaign. So you know a lot can happen -- 38 to now - I don't know 50 years -- well, a long time. I'm not going to tell you.

There's one other thing...the development of twin rotored helicopters that occurred. I got a chance to go into that, and we built these things in the Baldwin plant in Philadelphia that had extra room and this thing was going to fly this way - forwards - and then one of the employees found that it flew much better with one rotor forward and the other backwards.

And so this venture went on and today you still see pictures of these in Saudi Arabia 50 years later. So I should have really quit while I was ahead.

Well, I didn't and after the war, I was in aircraft production for the Navy during the war, I got back into this but then I got some wonderful friends, Harper Woodward -- wonderful group, so they took it over and then Peter Crisp has taken it over and the other family wanted to get in on this kind of excitement and action.

So I could step out of it and get into the resort/ frontier type hotel business which is the riskiest of all venture capital. The idea of borrowing money for one of those things is remote, so Mary and I barnstormed for years through the Caribbean, out to Hawaii, doing that sort of thing you see...and in a way, Joe Campbell talks about your bliss - the death of the poets - well, I think my bliss... I had an affinity the way with brought up Father's interest for me to stand on a beach with palm trees and the sea, the sun, the stars, the solitude - I said if I can create a resort

hotel where other people have that kind of a thrill, it will be successful. So without any further coaching we went ahead and did it, and we happened to find about the best site in Puerto Rico. We found two sites in the Virgin Islands and with a little bit of luck and a lot of what I talked about, friendship -- this turned into a national park -- the Virgin Islands National Park, and that was very fortunate because it saved it.

See Mary and I had a boat -- we commuted on the Hudson then we'd put it on a freighter and send it to Trinidad or Puerto Rico, and we explored all these islands of the Caribbean. I'm just trying to keep alive this feeling of partnership that's so wonderful that has existed between us.

Now, let's see how we're getting on here -- a little bit slow -- Conservation -- well, for me that's been a way of life, and I again ... really Father's influence, and being brought up in Maine and Wyoming and the Hudson and seeing America first -- so this whole thing came very naturally. And Father's role was so distinguished and just to capsulize that....

Nelson, as Governor, very progressive... put through environmental bond issues. They were supported two to one which nobody thought would happen. Then in the meantime, with Eisenhower and help from Nelson, I was made Chairman of an Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and by that time, three years later, we reported first to Kennedy and then moved on to Johnson and Lady Bird, and Johnson, being politically astute, got behind this thing, and then, of course, the Commission was made up of four senators, four congressman and seven civilians. So we had the congress learning with us at their own expense for three years.

And then the sense of timing -- I doubt if there has ever been a commission in which more legislation and funding occurred. Unfortunately, it got cut back during the Reagan -- more recent period. But billions and billions of dollars were spent preserving and enhancing our outdoor recreation potential. And that was a very moving thing and again Father and I, and now our son, Larry, we've got three generations of environmentalists, and that again is the kind of thing that makes you feel you're really in tune with what's going on.

Now, Memorial Hospital for Cancer was founded in 1884 and there was a young lady - well, maybe not 18 - called Bessie Dashiell, and she was Father's first love. And she was stricken with bone cancer and died under very difficult circumstances. And he was so moved, he was going to Yale, and he cancelled it -- put it off, and then shifted and went to Brown as a result of that and I think it was a major -- well, commitment of his life to do something about that. So he did.

He supported research at the old Memorial for years and the people at the Rockefeller Institute said you're wasting time because they are trying to combine research with the hospital and that's a great mistake. You should give us the money. Well, he went right ahead doing it and then he bought a block next to the Insitute so there would be a place to build a new hospital, and then he waited and nothing happened.

So he pretty much built the hospital and then along comes Alfred Sloan who got on the bandwagon. He wanted to bring the scientific insights of business into science and

research in the medical area. And the one insight he had that he strongly believed in was that research and production should be kept separate, see, so he wanted to move the research away from the hospital. Well, for years, we wrestled with that and finally when he died, he'd been won over, because he left the hospital \$10 Million he left the _____? research.

Now we had a lot of trouble recombining these two entities -- the hospital had one board and management - research another - so we built a center one as a holding company and finally have had them all have one board -- three boards with all the same people. And then the final climax instead of having three executives we had a Chief Executive, Paul Marks. And Harold Helm, our great beloved Princetonian, had a lot to do with getting Paul.

So Father and I have worked together almost 90 years in this area, and I've got to tell you this Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center has reached a state of maturity and challenge and excitement and humanity.

They are open-minded. I asked Paul if he would come and listen to a lecture by Dr. Deepak Chopra. Well, if any of you know about Dr. Chopra, he's a great believer in holistic medicine but not entirely in tune with contemporary medicine. Could you send somebody -- I said this to him 2 days ago -- he said, "I'd like to come myself."

Now, that's the kind of person Paul Marks is. This thing in the years he has been there has grown -- his humility and outreach are unaltered, and it has been a beautiful, beautiful experience with a lot of intangible, family spiritual human values intermingled in it all the way.

Well now this then brings me to my last five years of venture capital... I want to turn to _____? venture capital of the human spirit. So I created a fantasy fund called the Fund for the Enhancement of the Human Spirit. And the idea was I was going to try and refocus my life from doing the potato race of life into being and emphasize all of the spiritual non-worldly values. Well, I've been working on this and had a lot of help and just to briefly mention -- see

...

I've been captivated by all that's flown. I understand they discussed the big bang here this morning, but the origin of the earth and the implications of the story of the origin of the earth seem to me to have such marvelously compelling insights. It fits right in with Joe Campbell and his awareness that all civilizations need myths of their relationship beyond themselves to the sun, the moon, the stars, the cosmos, the universe. So these are powerful healing tools and Steven Rockefeller, who is here and up at Middlebury on the faculty has written extensively about the democracy of religion.

You see one of the greatest problems we have is how to bring science and religion together and how to begin not only to do that, but to bring religions together, and so Steven's ideas on religions respecting each other as a democracy is very helpful and he helped us here when we were planning for the Center in a magnificent manner. So, if anyone should feel they could rest on their oars, I would hope it would be after the Center's launched, except I want to help any way I can because, I'll talk about it at lunch, I

think it's the greatest thing that could have happened -- hopefully for everybody -- certainly for me, from my own point of view.

So there we are. I'm still wrestling with these same problems that were so difficult for me .. problems of identity, problems of relationships of all kinds. I'm not going to waste your time but they're the basic problems of life.

And so I knew this was going to be fragmented -- piece-meal -- but I would love to try and answer some questions and Don said something very important that if you have a question, he's indicated he'll repeat it, because a. I might not hear it and then sometimes other people don't hear it.

So if there's any era that you want me to spell out... Now, it shows you how myopic you can be...it was only maybe last night I realized the biggest venture capitalist capitalist in our family was poor Father who didn't want to

go into business. He was merely trying to help the City of New York get a new opera house right before the depression, and he bought two blocks between Fifth and Sixth Avenue and his job was to provide the site and the opera people would, of course, provide the opera. So they reneged and he was left with I think a 99-year lease on properties of almost no income production. So there he was in the depression. Standard Oil was at 3; his credit was no good; Fred Ecker(?) wanted him personally to sign all mortgages, which he did, and it is not for me to say this could have wiped him out because I'm a very positive, optimistic person. But this is not inconceivable. It did have the benefit that the one person that did not want to go into business was by far the most successful venture capitalist. And so they had to put new money into it for 20 years. So, we boys just bought the worthless stock for almost nothing you see. When the debt was paid off, then the stock began to be worth more so we sold it to this Family Trust, and now Father has joined with his father in being the great provider for our family.

So this is an illustration of serendipity, faith, luck and fortune and a need to be humble, because he, he did it! No intention whatsoever.

Well there's a million things I might have said, might have been better organized and focused, but I'm really delighted to have this family gathering, and if there is any facet of any phase of what we are discussing, I'd love to try and add to what I've tried either to say or imply.

Don, I don't know..... (Applause)