Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
S

FOIA Number:
S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection:	George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin:	Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series:	Speech File Backup Files
Subseries:	Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number:	13821
Folder ID Number:	13821-004

Folder Title:
Sequoia National Forest--California 7/14/92 [**OA** 7575]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	6	4

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Bakersfield, California)

For Immediate Release July 14, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT PROCLAMATION SIGNING

Sequoia National Forest
California

11:40 A.M. PDT

THE PRESIDENT: Dale Robertson, thank you, sir. And as all of you know, Mr. Robertson is the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service. But I would like to take this opportunity not simply to thank him, but to thank the other dedicated professionals that work in the Forest Service. And I'm just delighted to be here today and delighted that Bill Reilly, the head of EPA, is with us; that Congressman Bill Thomas, who claims this as part of his own congressional district -- proudly proclaims it, brags about it, understandably so -- is with us today. Forest Supervisor Sandra Key, and also an old friend, Derrick Crandall, could join us.

Let me begin by acknowledging the hard work and the valuable time being invested in our environment by the likes of Bruce Howard and the Save the Redwoods League, David Magney and the California Native Plant Society, the Audubon Society, the Nature Conservatory. They all do fantastic work in keeping this the way it ought to be.

I understand we have some special guests here -- I met one group of them, and these are the kids from R. M. Pyles Boys Camp. They come out here -- (applause) -- away from it all to learn how to hike and fish and pitch a tent. They learn how to respect themselves and respect the land.

I believe Teddy Roosevelt had these kids in mind when he spoke of the "beautiful gifts" that we've received from nature -- gifts that we "ought to hand on as a precious heritage to our children and our children's children."

The fact is, these forests, our lakes and our lands -- they are gifts: the commonwealth that we inherited from our parents, that we borrow from our kids. That's the spirit of this agreement that we'll salute here today. Different groups from government agencies to private organizations have come together, bridging ideological divides in order to forge an agreement that protects our Sequoia groves as part of our national legacy -- our common heritage, if you will. Whatever name you put on it, our actions are going to speak louder than words. And when words are memories, when we are long gone, these trees will stand.

America has one of the oldest national forest systems in the world, the best national park system in the world, and the best wildlife refuge system in the world. And yet, as President, I have said that the best simply is not good enough.

The Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund is a good example. It's helped us invest more than $200 million each year to improve our fishing waters and open them up to fishermen. Think of the Potomac River -- go all the way across the country and think of the Potomac River in our Nation's Capitol. Twenty years ago you literally

couldn't even touch that water without being advised to get an inoculation. Now, on warm summer days, the Potomac belongs to the windsurfers and the bass fishermen. Around the country, signs rimmed our lakes with the warning: Don't Touch the Water. In two decades, we have spent over $100 billion to clean up our waters. Today, more and more of our rivers and lakes are safer for the people who swim and fish in them, for the animals that live in and around them.

And to help show off our clean rivers and lakes, last winter I signed ISTEA. Let me point out that is the transportation act -- not the rap act. (Laughter.) But that legislation will help bring America outdoors, revamping our scenic byways, blazing new trails -- letting Americans become their own pioneers. That's what the pursuit of happiness is all about.

Some will look at the record and say that it isn't enough. I have a surprise for them. I couldn't agree more. Take a look at what I've asked for from Congress, and then take a look at what we've got.

We've proposed, lobbied and signed the Clean Air Act, the most ambitious environmental law in history: Reduces acid rain by 50 percent, reduces air toxics by 90 percent, brings all cities into attainment with health standards. On this we had good congressional bipartisan cooperation, for which I'm grateful.

We've assessed more fines and penalties for violations of environmental laws in three years than in the entire previous 18-year history of EPA. I don't see that record advertised in the political process or written about in the press, yet enforcement is traditionally one of the principal measures of an administration's environmental performance.

We've convicted more people of environmental crimes in three years than in the previous 18 years of EPA. Think about that. A lot of people doing jail time, and those tempted to evade these very sound environmental laws, they're now reconsidering their actions.

We've doubled funding for national parks, wildlife and outdoor recreation, and tripled funds for states for parks and open spaces.

We've proposed or added 20 new national parks. We've proposed or added 57 new national wildlife refuges. We've added 1.5 million new acres to national parks, and then 6.4 million acres to the wilderness system. We've added 2,700 miles of rivers to the wild and scenic rivers system. We've increased funds for wetlands protection from $295 million in 1989 to $812 million in 1993.

Then we've also closed off the coastal oil development in California, in Oregon, in Washington, in Florida and New England until the year 2000. We've established three new national marine sanctuaries, including the largest ever, the Monterrey Bay -- the one at Monterrey Bay, that National Marine Sanctuary. We've increased funding for federal fisheries management by $80 million and requested full funding for the Wallop-Breaux that I mentioned earlier for sport fish restoration.

Now, that is the record of our actions -- of my actions. Now let's turn our attention to Congress and its response to our proposals. In this year's budget, I requested increased funding for parks, recreation, and the outdoors. And here's what Congress said: Funding for parks, forests, and wildlife -- $250 million cut. A federal partnership with the states for parks and recreation -- $32 million cut. Park and forest acquisition -- $73 million cut. Resource recovery for Sequoia National Forest -- cut. Parks as classrooms --cut. Tree planting -- we've got a good new tree-planting initiative -- cut. I could go on, but the very trees around us might get nervous. (Laughter.)

But I cite this because I'm not sure the American people really understand this commitment and what we are trying to do. The fact is we should all -- not just the trees, but all of us ought to be a little nervous. Congress has met a fork in the road now, and they have a choice. On one hand they can gut these proposals, they can stuff them with pork and perks and then turn around and complain about the environment. Or they can choose another path -- they can look out for the voices that don't have a vote: The land. The children. The future generations.

I'm asking Congress to do the right thing: full funding for our land, our trees, our waters, and our parks.

You see, we need more seasonal park rangers -- not fewer. We need to acquire more land upstream -- not less. Send a message to Congress: We need less papers, less posturing, less promises -- and we really do need more action.

Now, we all want cleaner air and water -- we all want a more beautiful America. Some flaunt their commitment with these sound bites, and I've proven mine through, I believe, sound policy proposals. Some have sent entire forests to their death to fill books with propaganda -- short on facts and long on fiction. But our approach represents new thinking here -- a new environmentalism that harnesses the power of the marketplace in the service of the environment.

The fact is only a growing economy can generate the resources that we need to take care of our natural assets. And our environmental policies are designed to give businesses new incentives to prevent pollution, to innovate and create new environmental technologies, and to save money by becoming more efficient. Our objective is to reconcile America's deep desire to improve our economic well-being, to have secure jobs and homes, to be able to educate our kids, and have water we can drink and air that we can breath. I believe this nation can achieve both of these objectives. No other country -- no other country in the world has come so far along this road. None will go farther than the United States of America.

The steps we take here today can blaze a trail for others to follow. And in case anyone should "miss the forest for the trees," so to speak, here's a reminder: They were here first

These trees have watched history go by. Some of these Sequoias, I was reminded by Dale as we walked through the grove, were already seedlings by the time Christ walked the Earth. I think back to Sequoyah himself. The first time he saw the Bible, he called it "talking leaves." I think those leaves have something to teach us today. In Revelations we learn that "the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

We are healing our forests, our parks, and our lands. It's a beautiful country. And I want more and more of the American people to enjoy settings like we're in right here today. Let's remember to take time to come out, show our kids the land, to walk among the Redwoods, to climb a mountain. Our land can heal us, too.

It is a joy -- it is a joy for me to be out here with you all today in this beautiful setting. Thank you very much for coming. And may God bless our great country, the United States of America. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

END 11:55 A.M. PDT

Now, so far I've talked about what the Government can do. But as I finish here, let me just say the more I am in this wonderfully challenging job—and again, I'm very grateful to the people around this room because I see many, many that go back to my earliest days in Texas politics—but the longer I am in this job, the more convinced I am that Government alone simply cannot solve these problems. It can't be done.

You might say, "What keeps a kid in school? What keeps a kid away from drugs? What keeps a kid out of the gangs?" It's not Government. It is family. Barbara Bush said it right: What happens in your house is far more important than what happens in the White House. We have got to find ways to strengthen the American family, and we must find ways to see that not one piece of legislation passes that diminishes the American family.

I've been in politics a long, long time. I computed it the other day. Half of my adult life since I got out of the Navy and went to school and then moved out to Odessa in the spring of 1948, half of my adult life has been in public life, and exactly half has been in the private sector. We have been blessed, both Barbara and I have been blessed, by the challenges and the joy that we've had in all kinds of fascinating assignments.

The more I think of our country, I'd say this: We have been through tough times. The country's been through tough times. That's changing. Things are beginning to move. We are not a pessimistic Nation. We are a rising Nation, and we are full of promise for the future. I have vowed, as we try to get something done with Congress before the shift goes entirely into politics in this every-4-year dance that we're all engaged in, that I will not attack any single opponent. I haven't done it since it started. Five people in the Democratic side, one on the Republican side, bolstered by the press that love a good fight. I am not going to do it. I am going to concentrate on trying to lead this country. I'm going to concentrate on trying to build and get something done.

But I want each and every one of you to know that I am ready for the battle that lies ahead. I have never felt more confident of a victory, and I have never felt more fired up about taking our sound message of values and opportunity to the American people in the fall.

So let all these other balloons go up. Let everybody else have their day in the sun. Our day is going to prevail because we are right on the issues, because we are compassionate and caring about the American people, and because our fundamental values, our fundamental values of faith and family is what this country is all about.

Thank you all for what you're doing, and may God bless the United States of America. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 7:37 p.m. at the Grand Kempinski Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Dr. W.A. Criswell, pastor, First Baptist Church of Dallas; Fred McClure, managing director, First Southwest Co.; Robert A. Mosbacher, Jr., chairman, Texas Victory '92; Kay Bailey-Hutchison, Texas State treasurer; and Rick Perry, Texas commissioner of agriculture. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks to Goddard Space Flight Center Employees in Greenbelt, Maryland

June 1, 1992

Thank you very, very much. Thank you for this welcome to Goddard. And Dan Goldin, thank you, sir, for the introduction, the leadership you're giving the Agency. With me is Bill Reilly. We've been talking today about the upcoming summit in Brazil, the environmental meeting down there. And this visit is very timely for both of us, I think, seeing what magnificent contribution Goddard makes to a better understanding of our planet. I want to salute Mike Deland, who was with us up at Camp David a little bit ago. He runs our Council on Environmental Quality. He's at my side in the White House, a sound environmentalist. Dr. Klineberg, I listened, I had the applause meter on when you walked in, and either they're scared of you or you're doing something right. [*Laughter*] I don't know which it is, but it was most

impressive. And thanks for your hospitality. May I salute Brian Dailey, out here, of the Space Council. And I'd like to thank Dr. Fisk, who helped us in the tour.

Now, you know that it's been a month, and in just over a month on the job, Dan Goldin supervised the recovery of a satellite on *Endeavor*'s maiden voyage; he won a vote, a very important vote, to save the space station on the floor of the House; and he launched his own cultural revolution at NASA. And I'd say the new NASA is off to a flying start. And I am very grateful to him for taking on this terribly important assignment heading up NASA.

Twenty years ago this month, 20 years ago, the leaders of the world gathered in Sweden to talk about the human environment. The Stockholm Declaration that they adopted had a simple conclusion, that through fuller knowledge and wiser action we can achieve for ourselves and our posterity a better life in an environment more in keeping with human needs and hopes. Much has been accomplished since those early days of environmentalism, and much has been learned.

We've learned that only market-oriented economies and democratic systems provide the accountability needed to protect against environmental degradation. The coating of soot that the world found when the curtain of secrecy was pulled back from Eastern Europe was but one visible demonstration of that.

We've learned that the economy can grow even while pollution is reduced. Since 1973, our GDP has grown by more than 50 percent. And yet air quality has gotten better: Emissions of carbon monoxide and smog-forming ozone, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter are all down by more than 20 percent. And water quality has gotten better: We've achieved an 80 percent reduction in suspended solids from industrial and sewage treatment plants.

We've learned that technology, spurred by the right incentives, can provide help to the environment that no amount of regulation of old technology could have achieved. Technological progress can cut pollution rather than increase it. And at the same time, the efficiency gained is good for profits.

And we've learned that market-based mechanisms and flexibility, aimed at ambitious objectives and backed up by rigorous enforcement, can help us solve environmental problems at less cost than command-and-control regulation.

We've learned about a new generation of environmental problems that are global in scope and that will require international cooperation to solve. This week, and I referred to this earlier, over 100 heads of state will gather in Rio de Janeiro, and it will be time to apply those lessons. And what better place to discuss our plans for taking on the problems of the international environment than here at Goddard.

I thought as I was on this little tour, which was all too quick but nevertheless gave me a little feel about the magnificent work that the wonderful employees of Goddard do, I thought wouldn't it be a wonderful thing if these 100 or more heads of state could actually walk through the laboratories here and get a practical feeling for what it is you are doing, to see how they can better monitor the changes that they talk about or that they get from their environmental ministers. It's a wonderful thing. And I think it's very timely that I've had this opportunity, and I look forward to sharing with those people down in Rio.

It is science developed here that has given the world a new window from which to see its environment. A spacecraft managed by Goddard provided humanity with its first image of Earth from space. It was your scientists, Goddard's scientists, who developed the upper atmosphere research satellite launched last year, which is providing us new insight about the content of the ozone layer. And the lion's share of the science that the world is using to understand our climate comes from a program with its heart and soul right here, the Global Change Research Program, built around the Mission to Planet Earth that Goddard is developing.

When we go to Rio, the U.S. will go proudly as the world's leader, not just in environmental research but in environmental action. The United States was the first nation to recognize the danger of CFC emissions by eliminating aerosol propellants, which we did in 1978. Other nations are now following suit using the aerosol phaseout as credit to meet the terms of the Montreal Protocol. We are 42 percent ahead of the schedule required by that agreement. And earlier this year, on the basis of science developed by NASA, we unilaterally decided to speed up our timetable for phasing out CFC's to the end of 1995. We were the first nation, back in 1975, to adopt catalytic converters to reduce those emissions from our cars and trucks. In 1982, we began phasing out lead from American gasoline, and now ambient levels of lead in our air have been cut by 95 percent. Other nations are only now taking these two steps.

I came to this office committed to extend America's record of environmental leadership. And I've worked to do so in a way that is compatible with economic growth because this balance is absolutely essential and because these are twin goals, not mutually exclusive objectives. You see, those who met 20 years ago at Stockholm and called for this UNCED, this summit, explicitly called for the discussion at Rio to be about both environment and development. And they knew even back then that the two were inextricably linked. Only a growing economy can generate the resources and the will to manage natural assets for the longer term and the common good. But only assets which are so managed can support the growth on which so much human hope is hinged. By definition, for development to be successful in the long term, it has got to be sustainable. And so, I invite comparison of the record that we as a country and as an administration have built. It is aggressive. It is comprehensive. And it is ambitious, but carefully balanced.

What we've done in this administration reflects the new environmentalism, more sophisticated in its approach, that harnesses the power of the marketplace in the service of the environment. Let me give you some examples.

The 1990 Clean Air Act, which I proposed and signed into law, is the most ambitious air pollution legislation anywhere on Earth. It will cut acid rain, smog, toxic chemical emissions. And yet it will do so with innovations the whole world is watching. We have a trading system for sulfur dioxide reductions, have a new generation of cleaner fuels and cleaner cars, a massive—and to date successful—voluntary air toxics reduction program.

Our national parks are under stress from millions of visitors. And so, just in the last 4 years, we've added over a million and half acres to America's parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and to other public land. We've created 57 new wildlife refuges and restored or protected more than a half a million acres a year of important wetlands. And at the same time, we've streamlined the permitting process so that projects which don't hurt wetlands aren't slowed down. And we've made sure to respect people's private property rights.

We've placed a moratorium on oil and gas drilling along the most environmentally sensitive areas of our coasts, signed new laws to protect against oilspills, to end below-cost timber sales in America's largest rain forest, the Tongass, and to promote environmental education. We've backed our laws up with strict enforcement to make the polluters pay. And the results have been record contributions to cleanups from businesses.

And we have attended to the international environment with new agreements to stop the irresponsible export of toxic wastes, to ban trade in ivory and thereby stop the extinction of elephants due to poaching, and to use debt forgiveness to protect the environment through debt-for-nature swaps.

In short, our country, America, retains its place at the forefront of international environmental accomplishment. Our laws have served as a model for environmental laws the world over. America's environmental accomplishments have not come by mistake; they are the result of sustained investment. Today, the U.S. spends about 2 percent of its gross domestic product, over $100 billion per year, on pollution control. In comparison to other nations, that's among the highest in the world.

Americans have always believed that actions speak louder than words. And simple wisdom has guided our approach to the questions on the table at Rio. We will sign a good agreement on climate change. It is based on the idea that every nation should prepare an action strategy as we in the United States have done. We first laid our plan on the table in February 1991 with specific policy proposals and specific calculations concerning how

much greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced. When the science on CFC's changed, we added new measures, and we again laid our plan on the table. We showed that our policies would reduce projected year 2000 greenhouse gas emissions by 125 million to 200 million tons, or by 7 to 11 percent. No other nation except The Netherlands has laid out such a specific plan of action. And that's why we insisted that the focus be on results, not on rhetoric. It may not have been widely reported in the press, but in area after area, the United States laid down specific proposals and worked for their adoption: Forests, oceans, living marine resources, public participation, financing. Let me be clear: Our commitment to action did not begin and will not end with Rio.

So, when I travel down there next week, to Brazil, I will bring with me several proposals to extend the commitment of the world community into the future. Let me outline for you my four-point plan of cooperation:

First, I will propose a major new initiative to protect and enhance the world's forests. I mentioned lessons learned about cost effectiveness. Well, halting the loss of the Earth's forests is one of the most cost-effective steps we can take to cut carbon dioxide emissions. Forests also filter the air and water. They provide products from timber and fuelwood to pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs. They are home to more than half the world's species. At the Houston G–7 summit 2 years ago, I proposed a global forest convention. At UNCED, we should get agreement on the principles leading up to it. But I propose today to move ahead faster. At Rio, I will ask the other industrialized countries to join me in doubling worldwide forest assistance with a goal of halting the loss of the world's forests by the end of the decade. As a down payment, the U.S. will increase its bilateral forest assistance by $150 million next year. The plan is to encourage partnerships between recipient countries who could propose new projects and investor countries who, in effect, could bid to support the most effective proposals for sequestering CO_2 or preserving biodiversity.

Second, with respect to climate, the signing of a convention that calls for action plans is simply a first step. We must implement them. So I will join in proposing a prompt start to adoption of climate action plans. Of course, as new and better science becomes available on climate change, we will adjust our action plan accordingly. The solution to climate change must include the developing countries. While today they account for about a quarter of the world's emissions, by the year 2025 they will contribute over half. So we must have their participation, and we will fund "country studies" to get them started. These countries will need new technologies if they are to enjoy green growth. And America can provide them. So, my budget includes an investment of almost $1 billion in developing new energy-efficient technologies. Hundreds of American businessmen will be traveling to Rio to make the case for our technology. But this effort must continue.

So then the third part of our plan is to support a program, a board program of technology cooperation. In particular, we're going to create a Technology Cooperation Corps to identify the green technology, those green technological needs of countries around the world, and then to knock down the barriers to making it available.

The fourth point of my program for a cleaner future is a continued program of research and understanding. This year we are requesting over $1.4 billion for the Global Change Research Program. That's more than the amount spent on climate research by the rest of the world put together. With Dan Goldin's leadership here at NASA, we will push for a program that provides results faster, cheaper, and better. At Rio, I will propose to make the data from our climate change program available and affordable for scientists and researchers all around the world. As part of this effort, we will distribute at that Conference, at UNCED, thousands of copies of computer disks with data on greenhouse effects, and we will open this year a Global Change Research Information Office.

These four steps—a dramatic program to protect and to enhance forests; quick action on climate change; cooperation in deploying cleaner, more efficient technology; and then an ongoing program to develop and share sound science—can help us seize that opportunity long after those speeches in Rio have been given and the Conference is over.

Two decades ago, when they gathered at Stockholm, the leaders of the world could not possibly have foreseen the tumultuous events of the intervening two decades. Then they worried about nuclear war as a chief environmental threat. They couldn't have known that today the specter of nuclear war, with its unthinkable destruction, would be calmed as never before in our postwar history. They could not possibly have envisioned that, with the fall of statism and communism, those who would come to Rio would have the chance to launch a new generation of clean growth guided by the wisdom of free peoples and fueled by the power of free markets. They could never have known how far we'd have come in 20 years. Now it is for us to imagine how much further we can go. And what better place to make that point than standing before these people that are dedicated to demonstrating to the rest of the world how much farther we can go.

I am grateful to each and every one of you who gives of himself or herself to further the science and thus to improve and keep something very, very special, the environmental quality of our entire world. Thank you for what you do. And may God bless our great country. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 2:44 p.m. in the auditorium in Building 8. In his remarks, he referred to John M. Klineberg, Director, Goddard Space Flight Center; Brian D. Dailey, Executive Secretary-Designate, National Space Council; and Lennard A. Fisk, Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications, NASA. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Nomination of Alison Podell Rosenberg To Be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development

June 1, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Alison Podell Rosenberg, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development for the Bureau of Africa, U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency. She would succeed Scott M. Spangler.

Since 1988, Ms. Rosenberg has served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Policy and Assistance for the Bureau of African Affairs at the Department of State. Prior to this, she served as Director of African Affairs for National Security Council staff, 1987–88, and Associate Assistant Administrator and Director in the Office of Policy Development and Program Review at the Agency for International Development, 1985–87.

Ms. Rosenberg graduated from Smith College (B.A., 1967). She was born September 5, 1945, in Miami, FL. Ms. Rosenberg is married, has one child, and resides in McLean, VA.

Nomination of Walter B. McCormick, Jr., To Be General Counsel of the Department of Transportation

June 1, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Walter B. McCormick, Jr., of Missouri, to be General Counsel of the Department of Transportation. He would succeed Arthur J. Rothkopf.

Currently Mr. McCormick serves as Republican chief counsel and staff director of the U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation in Washington,

than my fellow-countrymen. Seen from a lower point of view, the Constitution, with all its faults, is very good; the law and the courts are very respectable; even this State and this American government are, in many respects, very admirable and rare things, to be thankful for, such as a great many have described them; but seen from a point of view a little higher, they are what I have described them; seen from a higher still, and the highest, who shall say what they are, or that they are worth looking at or thinking of at all?

However, the government does not concern me much, and I shall bestow the fewest possible thoughts on it. It is not many moments that I live under a government, even in this world. If a man is thought-free, fancy-free, imagination-free, that which *is not* never for a long time appearing *to be* to him, unwise rulers or reformers cannot fatally interrupt him. . . .

The authority of government, even such as I am willing to submit to,—for I will cheerfully obey those who know and can do better than I, and in many things even those who neither know nor can do so well,—is still an impure one: to be strictly just, it must have the sanction and consent of the governed. It can have no pure right over my person and property but what I concede to it. The progress from an absolute to a limited monarchy, from a limited monarchy to a democracy, is a progress toward a true respect for the individual. Is a democracy, such as we know it, the last improvement possible in government? Is it not possible to take a step further towards recognizing and organizing the rights of man? There will never be a really free and enlightened State, until the State comes to recognize the individual as a higher and independent power, from which all its own power and authority are derived, and treats him accordingly. I please myself with imagining a State at last which can afford to be just to all men, and to treat the individual with respect as a neighbor, which even would not think it inconsistent with its own repose, if a few were to live aloof from it, not meddling with it, nor embraced by it, who fulfilled all the duties of neighbors and fellowmen. A State which bore this kind of fruit, and suffered it to drop off as fast as it ripened, would prepare the way for a still more perfect and glorious State, which also I have imagined, but not yet anywhere seen.



HENRY DAVID THOREAU
WALDEN

I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life, and see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived.

Thoreau lived for two years at Walden Pond. There, removed from everyday concerns and social pressures, he had time to think about what was important in life and time to write. He was not, as popular tradition has it, a hermit during this period, but a man who lived on the edge of society—near enough to have visitors but distant enough to strip life down to its essentials.

In the 1850s, Thoreau became deeply committed to the abolition of slavery, and he abandoned a life of reflection and detachment for one of political activism. He lectured and wrote against slavery and helped fugitive slaves fleeing north on the Underground Railroad. In poor health, Thoreau died in 1862, not yet forty-five years old.

***Walden*, excerpted below, was not a commercial success when first published in 1854; it sold only two thousand copies in five years. Since then, however, it has become a classic of American literature, for it is a beautifully written journal of a man's attempt to find truth and meaning in simple living and an ode of praise to living in harmony with nature and one's conscience.**

. . . The mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation. What is called resignation is confirmed desperation. From the desperate city you go into the desperate country, and have to console yourself with the bravery of minks and muskrats. A stereotyped but unconscious despair is concealed even under what are called the games and amusements of mankind. There is no play in them, for this comes after work. But it is a characteristic of wisdom not to do desperate things.

When we consider what, to use the words of the catechism, is the chief end of man, and what are the true necessaries and means of life, it appears as if men had deliberately chosen the common mode of living because they preferred it to any other. Yet they honestly think there is no choice left. But alert and healthy natures remember that the sun rose clear. It is never too late to give up our prejudices. No way of thinking or doing, however ancient, can be trusted without proof. What everybody echoes or in silence passes by as true to-day may turn out to be falsehood to-morrow, mere smoke of opinion, which some had trusted for a cloud that would sprinkle fertilizing rain on their fields. What old people say you cannot do, you try and find that you can. Old deeds for old people, and new deeds for new. Old people did not know enough once, perchance, to fetch fresh fuel to keep the fire a-going; new people put a little dry wood under a pot, and are whirled round the globe with the speed of birds, in a way to kill old people, as the phrase is. Age is no better, hardly so well, qualified for an instructor as youth, for it has not profited so much as it has lost. One may almost doubt if the wisest man has learned anything of absolute value by living. Practically, the old have no very important advice to give the young, their own experience has been so partial, and their lives have been such miserable failures, for private reasons, as they must believe; and it may be that they have some faith left which belies that experience, and they are only less young than they were. I have lived some thirty years on this planet, and I have yet to hear the first syllable of valuable or even earnest advice from my seniors. They have told me nothing, and probably cannot tell me anything to the purpose. Here is life, an experiment to a great extent untried by me; but it does not avail me that they have tried it. If I have any experience which I think valuable, I am sure to reflect that this my Mentors said nothing about. . . .

When first I took up my abode in the woods, that is, began to spend my nights as well as days there, which, by accident, was on Independence Day, or the Fourth of July, 1845, my house was not finished for winter, but was merely a defence against the rain, without plastering or chimney, the walls being of rough, weather-stained boards, with wide chinks, which made it cool at night. The upright white hewn studs and freshly planed door and window casings gave it a clean and airy look, especially in the morning, when its timbers were saturated with dew, so that I fancied that by noon some sweet gum would exude from them. To my imagination it retained throughout the day more or less of this auroral character, reminding me of a certain house on a mountain which I had visited a year before. This was an airy and unplastered cabin, fit to entertain a traveling god, and where a goddess might trail her garments. The winds which passed over my dwelling were such as sweep over the ridges of mountains, bearing the broken strains, or celestial parts only, of terrestrial music. The morning wind forever blows, the poem of creation is uninterrupted; but few are the ears that hear it. Olympus is but the outside of the earth everywhere. . . .

I went to the woods because I wished to live

On June 29, 1992, the

7/7/92
7pm

LEGISLATIVE STATUS:

The President's 1993 budget provides for a comprehensive program that would protect and enhance America's natural and cultural assets and the environment. To date, the Congress has reduced or eliminated funding for key components of this program, and not acted upon important implementing legislation for high-priority national energy strategy and resource management initiatives.

America the Beautiful (ATB)

reported the FY 1993 Appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior and related agencies. The bill

- The House Appropriations Committee ~~(HAC)~~ reduced funding for ~~ATB~~ programs by about $250 million (14 percent) below amounts requested by the President. ~~Examples of Congressional funding for unrequested projects and programs at the expense of high-priority natural and cultural resource conservation include (see also attached chart):~~

America the Beautiful

INSERT 1

Specifically, the Committee reduced funding for the following items:

-- Federal-State LWCF partnerships to support local outdoor recreation (-$32 million, 53 percent below the request);

-- The President's plan to plant one billion trees a year (-$65 million, 43 percent below the request);

-- Federal land acquisition (-$73 million, 24 percent below the request), including zero-funding for Headwaters Forest in California and Idaho recreational lands (Potlatch);

-- Targeted resource recovery at national parks facing acute natural resource problems ($10 million requested; no funding approved by the ~~HAC~~ Committee);

-- Protection of America's remaining battlefields, which are threatened by imminent development (-$8 million, 79 percent below the request);

-- Challenge cost-share programs for national parks and refuges, which would foster public/private partnerships to restore and enhance these areas (-$4 million, 52 percent below the request);

-- More seasonal park rangers to provide visitor services and increase resource protection (-$6 million, 75 percent below the request).

Mid Session Review Table 10-1, which was included with the Administration's letter providing its views to the Committee, shows those programs which were reduced below the level requested by the President, all those for which the Committee added funding above the requested level.

- Congressional inaction on ATB-implementing legislation assumed in the Budget:
  - Establishment of ~~the ATB~~ Passport that is ~~specially~~ designed to provide 12 months of access to a wide variety of Federally administered outdoor recreation areas. ~~in unrealized receipts~~ $26 million.

The budget proposes our "America the Beautiful"

No action has been taken on this proposal.

This proposal would increase receipts by

2

Senate Energy Subcommittee on Public Lands, Nat. Parks, & Forests on May 21 and by the

The budget proposed

This legislation

-- ~~Administration~~ legislation to authorize interstate land exchanges by which the Federal Government would acquire ecologically valuable bottom-land hardwoods and other wetlands in Arkansas (Potlatch) has been introduced in the House and Senate, ~~and hearings have been~~ held. ~~However~~, no legislation has been reported by the authorizing committees.

To date

Agriculture

by the House ~~Public~~ Subcommittee on ~~Public~~ Forests, Family Farms, and Energy on July 8th. ~~A~~ A hearing is scheduled before House Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands on July 21st.

~~Pollution Control~~

INSERT A

WVR

~~Cleaning Up Federal Facilities~~

INSERT B

MSR Table 10-1

FY 1993 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL: HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REDUCTIONS IN RESOURCE PROTECTION TO FUND UNREQUESTED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

(BA dollars in millions relative to request)

Reductions	House
o America the Beautiful (ATB)	−262
– Federal Recreational Land Acquisition	(−52)
– Headwaters (CA) Land Acquisition	(−11)
– Idaho/Potlatch Exchange and Land Acquisition	(−10)
– LWCF State Grants for Outdoor Recreation	(−32)
– Tree Planting	(−65)
– ATB Passport Revenues Earmarked for Parks and Challenge Cost Shares	(−26)
– Forest Service Recreation	(−17)
– North American Wetlands Conservation	(−8)
– Targeted Park Resource Recovery	(−10)
– American Battlefield Protection	(−8)
– More Seasonal Park Rangers	(−6)
– Parks as Classrooms	(−1)
– Challenge Cost Share for Parks/Refuges	(−4)
– Crab Orchard NWR (IL) Env. Cleanup	(−11)
o Other Natural and Historical Programs (some ATB)	−72
– Forest Service Administration	(−24)
– National Park Operations	(−20)
– Fish and Wildlife Operations	(−14)
– Public Lands Management	(−14)
o Historic Preservation	−5
– Historically Black Colleges	(−4)
– Montpelier (VA)	(−1)
o Full Funding for Fish and Wildlife Service Payment in Lieu of Taxes	−2

Increases	House
o Interior Department New Construction (unneeded buildings and facilities)	+173
– BIA's Navajo Irrigation Project (NM)	(+14)
– Other Uneconomic BIA Irrigation Projects	(+13)
– Other Lower–Priority BIA Projects	(+43)
– Palau Sewer, Power, Roads	(+7)
o Fossil R&D	+103
o Miscellaneous Lower–Priority BIA and Territories Adds	+126
– BIA	(+100)
– Territories and Palau Operations	(+26)
o Lower–Priority Studies and Research Much Of Which Can Be Accomplished By Non–Federal Entities:	+79
– U.S. Geological Survey	(+47)
– Bureau of Mines	(+32)
o Non–Competitive Grants for Local Washington (DC) Arts and Cultural Organizations	+7
o Add–ons for Ineffective Programs Proposed for Termination/Consolidation	+49
– AML Emergency Program	(+16)
– Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP)	(+12)
– BIA Direct Loans	(+3)
– BIA Business Development Grants	(+5)
– Mineral Institutes	(+9)
– BIA's Navajo Rehab Trust Fund	(+4)
o New Emergency Pest Suppression Fund (FS) (budget gimmick)	+42

Mid-Session Review Table 10-1

Draft Remarks -- President Bush at Sequoia National Forest

Good morning!!

What a treat it is for me to be here today in the Sequoia National Forest. I'm delighted to be in the company of the distinguished Chief of the Forest Service, Dale Robertson, and so many of the fine men and women who are responsible for the stewardship of the 191 million acres of national forest lands. I am also delighted to be here to assure the implementation of an outstanding agreement reached among the many different interests who care about the national forests and about the unique Giant Sequoias found here and on other federally-managed tracts in California. I applaud the good faith negotiation by the Save the Redwoods League, by Sequoia Forest Products and by 15 other organizations which resulted in an agreement to protect these marvelous Giant Sequoia groves.

This visit also allows me to see first hand the good results of my policies for the outdoors -- policies which I believe continue and expand the great traditions of conservation and protection we have in America. We do have the best national park system in the world, the best national forest system in the world, the best refuge system in the world. And we are now actively underway building the best systems of trails, of scenic byways, of wild and scenic rivers and of urban greenways in the world.

Indeed, we've made wonderful progress over the past three and one-half years. Through the Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund, special taxes on boating and fishing items -- taxes voluntarily agreed to by the nation's anglers and boaters -- we are investing more than $300 million annually to protect our nation's waters and make them more accessible to 60 million boaters and 70 million anglers. We estimate that 4,000 projects have been undertaken over the past four years with these funds. I am also delighted because the Wallop-Breaux funds have allowed us to seize an opportunity created by the billions of dollars of public and private funds which have been invested in cleaning up the nation's surface waters. Twenty years ago, the Potomac River, the Great Lakes and thousands of other potential recreation sites were rendered unusable by pollution. Today, the picture is much brighter. Federal standards, finacial assistance and enforcement have made most of our rivers and lakes safe for fishing and swimming. Now, Wallop-Breaux dollars are helping to make these waters accessible with fishing piers for the able and the handicapped, with fisheries habitat enhancements and with new boat ramps.

I'm also delighted to be here in Sequoia National Forest, home of one of the 100+ national forest scenic byways -- some 5,000 miles of the roads we Americans love to drive to see firsthand our nation's cultural and natural beauty and diversity. And we have launched the forest byways system and the larger national scenic byways system all within the past four years! We expect that a national network of scenic byways stretching 50-60,000 miles will be in place before the end of this decade -- perhaps even this wonderful road here today.

1.5 acres

Over the past four years, we've also expanded our nation's parks, forests and refuges by xxxx acres, roughly the size of xxxx. This addition has helped us host the substantially higher levels of visitations to our federally-managed outdoors. And we've seized a very real peace dividend for the outdoors: areas once used by the military which have now been converted into units of

about the size of ↖ state or park Yosemite ?

federal park and refuge systems. The Presidio in San Francisco, fort Meade in Maryland and the Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver are just three of the great examples -- and there will be more.

But land alone will not satisfy all our needs outdoors. We have sharply boosted spending on trails, campgrounds, visitor centers and other facilities on federal lands. Three years ago, I proposed the America's Great Outdoors initiative for the national forests -- $625 million in additional spending on the infrastructure to support visits to the national forests. While we have met many of my goals, I am disappointed that the Congress has failed to respond to this -- and many other initiatives to protect and enhance outdoors experiences.

I have proposed substantial increases in the Land and Water Conservation Fund in each of the past three years -- and especially in the state side of that fund, which should help our urban areas meet the challenge of providing adequate close-to-home recreation sites. Yet this year, the House has cut more than $100 million from my proposal for the Land and Water Conservation Fund -- some 25% overall and more than 50% of the amount I proposed for the State side. And the House has also cut another $100 million in federal recreation operations dollars -- threatening the ability of agencies like the Forest Service and the National Park Service to do their job professionally.

I am also disappointed that the House has failed to provide funding for the new National Recreational Trails Fund created last December when I signed the new surface transportation bill -- a fund which both provides its own source of revenue and meets one of the fastest growing recreation needs. I understand the frustration the trails community feels about this failure, and we are going to do everything in our power to work with them to get the funding we've proposed and this program deserves.

We are also celebrating today the partnerships which have developed over the past four years -- partnerships which are aiding the outdoors and the millions of Americans who enjoy time in the outdoors. Each of the federal land-managing agencies has embraced the concept of Challenge Cost-Share projects, where federal investments in wildlife and recreation projects are matched at least 1:1 by local dollars and volunteered goods and services. Next week, I will help honor 100 individuals and organizations from across the nation who are the winners in our national Take Pride in America program. Overall, volunteerism on the federal lands has grown by xx%, and now totals an estimated xx million manhours.

Partnerships have also meant new and creative ways for the public and private sectors to work together. The campgrounds in this forest are now being operated under a concession agreement with a private operator, who is demonstrating a real commitment to providing quality visits to the forest. And the campsites here, like those in national forests across the nation, will soon be able to be reserved in advance through an "800" number, again through a private sector partner. We have another partner here in the forest I am especially pleased to recognize: the R.M. Pyles Boys Camp. I've visited with some of the 500 boys who will spend time here this summer and their great counselors. These kids lead day-to-day lives far removed from the beauties of the Sierra Nevadas -- or any beauty at all. The stories they've told me and to the media are heartening. For more than 40 years, this camp has been offering the kind of personal assistance

to at-risk youths we all know is needed, financed by private contributions and operating here on the national forest under a special permit.

Before we return to the subject of the Giant Sequoias, I want to ask your help. I'm proud of the tremendous advances we've made in protecting our outdoors and expanding opportunities for its enjoyment. But we can, we must, do more. Nearly a year ago, I sent to the Congress a proposal to create an America the Beautiful Passport. The passport would help every American understand better the shared wealth we have in our public lands -- the one in three acres managed as our common legacy. It would help every American locate places to go to fish and hike, or ski and camp. It would make entry into and parking at federal recreation areas easier and would help us improve visitor services and facilities. The public is eager for the passport, according to two national polls. There is bipartisan support on the Hill and widespread support among the recreation and conservation communities. Yet the Congress has yet to even hold hearings on this measure. Therefore, I am directing the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to move ahead administratively on this project, to create an interim passport program in conjunction with the Recreation Roundtable.

I also need your help in encouraging the Congress to work with us to revamp and refine the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and especially to help us work to find a way to focus public and private efforts on meeting the recreation needs of Americans in our cities -- a need described as the nation's top recreation priority by national commissions in the 1960's and again in the 1980's.

I also intend to expand our use of the nation's parks and forests, refuges and conservation areas as "outdoors classrooms." We have dozens of federal recreation and conservation areas close to our nation's population centers. Already, some of these work closely with schools and private organizations to provide "hands-on" educational programs. With your help, more can and will be done.

American Recreation Coalition

Dedicated to the protection and enhancement of every citizen's right to pursue health and happiness through leisure-time activities.

May 11, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: David Demarest
FROM: Derrick Crandall
SUBJECT: May 14 Event: **Linkages to Urban Concerns**

On May 14, President Bush is scheduled to appear at an event in Anacostia Park sponsored by the American Recreation Coalition and the Recreation Roundtable. The event offers several themes directly relevant to the Administration's actions post-Los Angeles and relating to the needs of America's cities.

1) **Recreation is a universal language**, cutting across ethnic, racial, economic and geographic borders.

2) **If people -- and especially kids -- don't have places to play, their idle time and energies are often turned to non-constructive activities.** These activities can be relatively benign -- like hours before the television -- or far worse, including illegal activities.

3) **Solutions to our cities' problems depend upon more personal contacts between those in the inner cities and "mainstream" America.** We need to encourage volunteerism in inner city schools. We need to help inner city youths come to know the great outdoors which is part of their legacy, too.

4) **Community identity and pride is the building block of national identity and pride.** Most of us value and safeguard the things we own and care about. The actions in Los Angeles reflect a lack of perceived ownership -- and a community which doesn't inspire much pride. In contrast, Harlem is emerging as a tourism destination.

I'd also like to share a paragraph that explains the activities of our group a bit more:

The Take Pride in America work projects of the American Recreation Coalition weren't conducted in spectacular and distant sites like Yellowstone National Park and the Grand Canyon for a reason. Urban sites like Anacostia, Fort Dupont and Rock Creek parks are part of our outdoor legacy, too, and are used intensively by many who will rarely -- if ever -- visit some of our best known national parks. They are vital to us in many ways. In fact, the projects selected for work today demonstrate three very different roles. Here at Anacostia Park, tens of thousands of people use the park's basketball and tennis

Suite 726 • 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20004 • (202) 662-7420 • Fax: (202) 662-7424

Printed on Recycled Paper

courts, its ballfields and swimming pool, its playground and its river banks, its skating pavilion and its boat ramps. In Fort Dupont, volunteers helped prepare a stage for this summer's popular performances of jazz and other performing arts. And in Rock Creek Park, volunteers cleared debris from the stream and began the process of clearing fallen trees which were causing severe bank erosion in a part of the park which offers opportunities for hiking and horse-riding in a very natural setting.

Finally, let me share a few quotes which are contained in the report of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors (1987), in which then-Vice President Bush took substantial interest:

From the PCAO report text:

" People in central cities have a harder time experiencing the outdoors."

" Americans place a high value on the outdoors; it is central to the quality of our lives and the quality of our communities."

Arthur Holland, Mayor of Trenton, NJ (quoted in the report):

We moved 21 years ago into a neighborhood which was considered very run down. As you had the beginning of gentrification, resentful stones would be thrown. We built a small park -- a basketball court, some benches, a place where you could at least throw some balls around. The stone throwing stopped. That's why I'm convinced, firsthand, that there's a direct relationship: you don't throw stones when you've got balls to throw around.

Charles Jordan, PCAO commissioner and Director, Portland, Oregon, Parks and Recreation and a prominent African-American (quoted in the report):

When the police chief asks for more officers, we must remind the decisionmakers that recreation is more than fun and games. On a daily basis, we engage thousands of young people in constructive and positive activities. Were it not for the opportunities we provide, those idle hands and energetic bodies may well turn to less constructive and less positive activities. It is cheaper to recreate than to incarcerate!

When the Human Relations commission makes its report on the state of race relations, we must remind them that we break racial barriers every day. We provide opportunities for people of different races and ethnic backgrounds to taste victory, only after they set aside those artificial barriers of color and status and work together as a unit, each contributing some unique and necessary talent. If they can do it on the courts and on the playing fields, just maybe they can do it in society.

John Gardner (quoted in the report):

The task of the moment is to recreate a highly motivated society. If we fail in that, forget the rest.

Willard Brown (quoted in the report):

> *The parks and recreation community is providing people with opportunities for fulfillment, for challenge and for the identity that they're no longer finding in their work. In doing that, we're making a very real contribution to resolving the most significant issue this country does face, the "re-creation" of a highly motivated society.*

Needless to say, I'd welcome the chance to discuss these concepts with you, as well as the conversations underway (and in which Bob Grady is a key player) regarding a new program to assist recreation and conservation initiatives in America's urban areas.

David

MY HOME # IS 703-847-4718.

DAC/tmp

guard human life. We're going to do what we can in a humanitarian way. We're working with the United Nations. But it's a little premature to be talking——

Q. You have to act quickly, don't you, though, to keep those people from starving?

The President. When the United States sees people that are hungry, we help. And again, that's bipartisan or nonpartisan. That's just been the hallmark of our country. So we will do what we should do. But I'm not going to go into the fact of using U.S. troops. We're not the world's policeman. It's a very complicated situation, but it's one that we're following very closely.

Thank you. Now I've got to get to work with these people.

U.N. Conference on Environment and Development

Q. Mr. President, do you expect the other countries to try to beat up on you in Rio?

The President. It doesn't matter. It doesn't matter. We are the United States. We are the leader in the environment. We've got a good record. Most of the groups that are criticizing are from the United States, I think. But that's all right; I've been there before. I'm going to represent the people on this visit and do it firmly in putting forward the best environmental record that any country has.

We've spent $800 billion in the last 10 years. We're going to spend $1.2 trillion in the next 10 years. And we share our technology with the world. We are way out front. And we're going to continue to stay out front, but we are not going to act like we have an open checkbook and that people are going to come in and tell us how much money to spend. We can't do it. We're trying to protect the taxpayer here through this balanced budget amendment, and I will protect the taxpayer down there in Rio. But I'm going to advocate a sound, strong environmental record.

Now, you all, thank you very much for interest in all of this. But I've got to get to work and see what I can do to help these people around this table at the waning hours of this debate.

Note: The exchange began at 7:03 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House.

Remarks on Departure for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

June 11, 1992

Well, today I travel to Rio de Janeiro to join our 100 heads of state at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Informally, the Rio meeting has been called the Earth summit. But I want to focus for just a minute on the official name. I think it's critical that we take both those words, environment and development, equally seriously, and we do.

On the environment, America's record is second to none. No other nation has done more, more rapidly to clean up the water, the air, or preserve public land. No other nation has done more to advance the state of technology that promises cleaner growth. We are proposing to double forest assistance. No other nation has put in place stricter standards to curb pollution in the future. We've done a great deal, and we are determined to do more.

But let me say up front: I am determined to protect the environment, and I'm also determined to protect the American taxpayer. The day of the open checkbook is over. I will go to Rio with a series of sound proposals designed to foster both environmental protection and economic growth. I'll sign a climate convention that calls for sound action, like increased energy efficiency and cleaner air. I'll offer technology cooperation because I believe American technology can help clean up the world's environment. I'll propose to share U.S. science, the most advanced in the world, to increase understanding of these complex issues. And I'll bring my Forests for the Future initiative, the most concrete and effective plan for dealing with the pressing problems of deforestation of all those that have been proposed at Rio.

Finally, I go to Rio with a firm conviction: Environmental protection and a growing economy are inseparable. No matter what some people may want to pretend, they are inseparable. It is counterproductive to promote one at the expense of the other.

For the past half-century, the United States has been a great engine of global economic growth, and it's going to stay that way.

Every American knows what that means for us. What many may not know is that the world also has a stake in a strong American economy. Right now, one-half of the developing countries' exports of manufactured goods to all industrialized nations are sold, yes, in the United States of America. A weak economy in this country would harm workers in other nations and cut their export earnings to a trickle. Nations struggling to meet the most elemental needs of their people can spare little to protect the environment.

Many governments and many individuals from the U.S. and other nations have pressed us to sign a treaty on what's called biodiversity. I don't expect that pressure to let up when I reach Rio. The treaty's intent is noble, to ensure protection of natural habitat for the world's plants and animal life. The U.S. has better protections for species and habitat than any nation on Earth. No one disagrees with the goal of the treaty. But the truth is, it contains provisions that have nothing to do with biodiversity.

Take just one example: The private sector is proving it can help generate solutions to our environmental problems. The treaty includes provisions that discourage technological innovations, treat them as common property though they are developed at great cost by private companies and American workers. We know what will happen. Remove incentives, and we'll see fewer of the technological advances that help us protect our planet.

My Forests for the Future initiative will offer real assistance to protect habitats, a downpayment of $150 million in new U.S. assistance toward the goal of doubling worldwide funding for forests. It invites developing countries to propose their best plans for forest conservation, and it encourages innovation, like biotechnology, that will help us protect biodiversity worldwide.

I cannot speak for actions other nations may take. But this I promise: I will stand up for American interests and the interests of a cleaner environment. And if the United States has to be the only nation to stand against the biodiversity treaty as now drawn, so be it.

I believe deeply in protecting our common environment, and I will proudly present in Rio the U.S. record that is second to none anywhere in the world.

Note: The President spoke at 7:50 a.m. at Andrews Air Force Base in Camp Springs, MD.

Remarks at a Luncheon Hosted by President Guillermo Endara in Panama City, Panama

June 11, 1992

The President. Mr. President and Mr. Vice President and members of the Cabinet, Barbara and I are just delighted to be with you to witness firsthand the great progress that Panama has made since its liberation from that dictatorship and tyranny back in December 1989. Panama is once again free, democracy restored, and the rule of law prevails.

With your nation's return to democracy, Panama resumes its place in the world community. This country's path toward economic reform and also liberalization has rekindled economic enterprise. And maybe some don't realize it, but last year your nation's economic growth was the highest in the whole hemisphere. I salute your success and your efforts, which bring the prospect of a better future for all Panamanians.

Our countries have enjoyed a unique partnership since Panama gained its independence nearly 90 years ago. That partnership is embodied today in the 1977 Panama Canal treaties. Mr. President, let me just assure you the United States keeps its word; those treaties will be fully implemented on schedule.

But what I really wanted to do to come here was to salute those of you in this room who stood up to the tyranny of Noriega and who dared to oppose him in the 1989 elections and who now have the responsibility for strengthening your democracy for future generations.

As we were riding in in the car I sensed a little nervousness on the part of my friend, President Endara. I think he was worried that I might be offended by some show of protest. But what I saw and felt was that overwhelming welcome from the people

VOLUME 24

Russia to Skimmer

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES

FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829

GROLIER INCORPORATED

International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816

8,500 feet (1,200–2,600 meters). The area occupied by the big tree is marked by a climate with an annual rainfall of 45 to 60 inches (1,143–1,524 mm) and a snow cover of 2 to 10 feet (60–305 cm) for three to six months of the year.

The big tree is not as tall as the redwood but is certainly the most massive tree known, attaining a height of 100 to 325 feet (30–100 meters), a diameter of 5 to 30 feet (1.5–9 meters) 6 feet (1.8 meters) above ground level, and an estimated weight of more than 1,000 tons. The bottom limbs may branch off anywhere between 80 and 225 feet (24–69 meters). The crown of the big tree is usually round at the top but may appear broken with age. The bark, darker and browner than the redwood's, is deeply furrowed and from ½ to 2 feet (15–61 cm) thick.

The leaves are awl-like, ⅛ to ½ inch (3–13 mm) long, and densely grouped, exposing the tips only. On larger twigs, the leaves tend to be longer and are longest in seedlings. The male cones are terminal on branchlets, about ¼ inch (6 mm) long, scaly, and distributed all over the tree. The small, pale green female cones mature into woody, yellow-brown cones about 2 to 3 inches (50–76 mm) long. They are made up of 35 to 40 scales, each bearing four to six flat, thin, narrowly winged seeds that are shed in the second summer. The big tree reproduces solely from seed germinating on bare, exposed soil. The seed remains fertile for 20 years.

The age of the oldest big trees is estimated at about 3,500 years, although most are younger than 1,500 years. Big trees are second in age only to bristlecone pines, whose ages as established by ring counts range up to 4,600 years.

The wood of the big tree is weak, coarse-grained, and more brittle than that of the redwood. It was at one time sold as redwood for use in such things as fences and shingles, but it is no longer of any commercial importance.

THEODOR JUST
Formerly, Field Museum of Natural History

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, si-kwoi'ə, is a preserved natural wild area on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada in central California, about 55 miles (89 km) east of Fresno. The area was declared a national park in 1890 to protect the big trees (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) of which there are hundreds with diameters of more than 10 feet (3 meters). The park stretches southward from the border of Kings Canyon National Park to the headwaters of the Tule River. Its eastern boundary is made up of the tallest peaks of the Sierra Nevada, including Mt. Whitney (14,494 feet, or 4,418 meters), the highest mountain in the 48 contiguous states.

Sequoia National Park is bisected by the Great Western Divide, a jagged granite ridge that runs through the park from north to south. On the east of the ridge are high mountain lakes of glacial origin and the Kern River Canyon, which runs parallel to the ridge for about 25 miles (40 km), attaining a depth of about 3,000 feet (915 meters). West of the ridge, at an altitude of from 4,000 to 8,000 feet (1,220–2,440 meters) are the Giant Forest and other groves of giant sequoia. See also SEQUOIA.

SEQUOYA, si-kwoi'ə (1770?–1843) was a Cherokee Indian scholar. His name is also spelled Sequoyah. He was born in Taskigi, Tenn. At maturity he assumed the name of George Guess after an American trader whom he believed to be his father. He was a silversmith among the Cherokees in Georgia, where he invented a system by which, employing 85 characters, every sound in the Cherokee language could be reduced to writing. This syllabary, approved by the Cherokee general council in 1821, enabled thousands of tribesmen to read and write. It was adopted by the missionaries, and was used in printing the *Cherokee Phoenix and Indian Advocate,* a weekly newspaper first published in 1828. In 1823 he carried the new learning to the western tribes in Arkansas and five years later he moved with them to Oklahoma. Sequoya died, possibly in Tamaulipas State, Mexico, in August 1843. His name is perpetuated in the sequoia tree.

SERAGLIO, sə-ral'yō, a palace of the Ottoman sultans. The term is derived from the Italian *serraglio,* meaning enclosure or palace, and refers generally to any sultan's palace, more especially to the harem, or women's quarters. The Seraglio was a term given by Westerners to Topkapı Sarayı, a former palace of the sultans in Istanbul. See also TOPKAPI SARAYI.

SERAO, sā-rä'ō, **Matilde** (1856–1927), Italian novelist and journalist. She was born in Patras, Greece, on March 7, 1856, the daughter of an Italian political exile and a Greek mother. She first attracted attention by a short story, *Novelle,* which she followed with a popular novel, *Fantasia* (1883). Her writing is characterized by vigor and realism, and in her later work a certain psychological insight is also apparent. Her most famous novels are *La virtú di Checchina* (1885), *Il paese di cuccagna* (1891; *The Land of the Cockayne*), *La conquista di Roma* (1885), and *La ballerina* (1899).

Matilde Serao married Eduardo Scarfoglio in 1885, and together they founded the newspaper *Il Corriere di Roma,* which was short-lived. Then, in Naples, they edited *Il Corriere di Napoli.* She separated from her husband in 1904 and subsequently founded *Il Mattino* and *Il Giorno.* She died in Naples on July 25, 1927.

SERAPE, sə-räp'ē, a kind of shawl traditionally worn by Mexican men, who fold it over the left shoulder. The serape, or sarape, made of a wool blanket, usually striped, derives from the pre-Columbian *poncho,* a rectangle with a slit for the head. Indian serapes may also be worn as ponchos for warmth. Those of Spanish Mexicans, without a slit, are purely decorative.

SERAPHIM, ser'ə-fim, are winged celestial creatures mentioned in the book of Isaiah (6:2). They are described as having six wings. In the vision of Isaiah, one of the Seraphim brought a burning coal and touched it to the prophet's lips to purify them, symbolically readying him for his prophetic role (Isaiah 6:6–7). They are also mentioned in a singular form (seraph) in other places in the Old Testament, such as Isaiah 30:6, Numbers 21: 6–8, and Deuteronomy 8:15. Similar descriptions are found in the literature and art of other ancient Middle Eastern religions. For example, in Mesopotamia, drawings of six-winged creatures holding a serpent in each hand have been discovered at Tell Halaf. In later Christian literature the seraphim had the highest rank among the angels, followed by the cherubim and thrones. See also ANGEL.



The roofs of the Peć Monastery

SERBIA, sûr'bē-ə, is one o
publics that make up Yug
roatian form of the name
he republic constitutes the
ugoslavia. On the north it
ry, and on the east by Ru
the south its border me
acedonia and then takes
ong Albania until it meets
Montenegro. Also to the w
Bosnia and Hercegovina
Serbia has an area of
les (88,000 sq km). It
per (the former kingdo
out 21,500 square miles (
tonomous province of Vo
00 square miles (21,500
tonomous region of Kosov
uare miles (11,000 sq km).
Serbia has a total pop
436,547. The chief city is
capital and largest city
goslavia and had a popula
Other large cities, with
include Novi Sad (21
and Subotica (146,755
For the geography, topogr
velopment of Serbia, see Yu

HISTORY

There are several hypothes
the word "Serb," and its
cure. One theory is that
asian *ser,* meaning "man
of *bi* of that language
was mentioned for the fi
ry A. D. by the geograpl
The first Serbs appeared
6th century in Germa

deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life, and see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived. I did not wish to live what was not life, living is so dear; nor did I wish to practise resignation, unless it was quite necessary. I wanted to live deep and suck out all the marrow of life, to live so sturdily and Spartan-like as to put to rout all that was not life, to cut a broad swath and shave close, to drive life into a corner, and reduce it to its lowest terms, and, if it proved to be mean, why then to get the whole and genuine meanness of it, and publish its meanness to the world; or if it were sublime, to know it by experience, and be able to give a true account of it in my next excursion. For most men, it appears to me, are in a strange uncertainty about it, whether it is of the devil or of God, and have *somewhat hastily* concluded that it is the chief end of man here to "glorify God and enjoy him forever."

Still we live meanly, like ants; though the fable tells us that we were long ago changed into men; like pygmies we fight with cranes; it is error upon error, and clout upon clout, and our best virtue has for its occasion a superfluous and evitable wretchedness. Our life is frittered away by detail. An honest man has hardly need to count more than his ten fingers, or in extreme cases he may add his ten toes, and lump the rest. Simplicity, simplicity, simplicity! I say, let your affairs be as two or three, and not a hundred or a thousand; instead of a million count half a dozen, and keep your accounts on your thumb-nail. In the midst of this chopping sea of civilized life, such are the clouds and storms and quicksands and thousand-and-one items to be allowed for, that a man has to live, if he would not founder and go to the bottom and not make his port at all, by dead reckoning, and he must be a great calculator indeed who succeeds. Simplify, simplify. Instead of three meals a day, if it be necessary eat but one; instead of a hundred dishes, five; and reduce other things in proportion. Our life is like a German Confederacy, made up of petty states, with its boundary forever fluctuating, so that even a German cannot tell you how it is bounded at any moment. The nation itself, with all its so-called internal improvements, which, by the way, are all external and superficial, is just such an unwieldy and overgrown establishment, cluttered with furniture and tripped up by its own traps, ruined by luxury and heedless expense, by want of calculation and a worthy aim, as the million households in the land; and the only cure for it, as for them, is in a rigid economy, a stern and more than Spartan simplicity of life and elevation of purpose. It lives too fast. Men think that it is essential that the *Nation* have commerce, and export ice, and talk through a telegraph, and ride thirty miles an hour, without a doubt, whether *they* do or not; but whether we should live like baboons or like men, is a little uncertain. . . .

Why should we live with such hurry and waste of life? We are determined to be starved before we are hungry. Men say that a stitch in time saves nine, and so they take a thousand stitches to-day to save nine to-morrow. As for *work*, we haven't any of any consequence. We have the Saint Vitus' dance, and cannot possibly keep our heads still. . . . Hardly a man takes a half-hour's nap after dinner, but when he wakes he holds up his head and asks, "What's the news?" as if the rest of mankind had stood his sentinels. Some give directions to be waked every half-hour, doubtless for no other purpose; and then, to pay for it, they tell what they have dreamed. After a night's sleep the news is as indispensable as the breakfast. "Pray tell me anything new that has happened to a man anywhere on this globe,"—and he reads it over his coffee and rolls, that a man has had his eyes gouged out this morning on the Wachito River; never dreaming the while that he lives in the dark unfathomed mammoth cave of this world, and has but the rudiment of an eye himself.

For my part, I could easily do without the post-office. I think that there are very few important communications made through it. To speak critically, I never received more than one or two letters in my life—I wrote this some years ago—that were worth the postage. The penny-post is, commonly, an institution through which you seriously offer a man that penny for his thoughts which is so often safely offered in jest. And I am sure that I never read any memorable news in a newspaper. If we read of one man robbed, or murdered, or killed by accident, or one house burned, or one vessel wrecked, or one steamboat blown up, or one cow run over on the Western Railroad, or one mad dog killed, or one lot of grasshoppers in the winter,—we never need read of another. One is enough. If you are acquainted with the principle, what do you care for a myriad instances and applications? To a philosopher all *news*, as it is called, is gossip, and they who edit and read it are old women over their tea. . . .

Let us spend one day as deliberately as Nature, and not be thrown off the track by every nutshell and mosquito's wing that falls on the rails. Let us rise early and fast, or break fast, gently and without perturbation; let company come and let company go, let the bells ring and the children cry,—determined to make a day of it. Why should we knock under and go with the stream? Let us not be upset and overwhelmed in that terrible rapid and whirlpool called a dinner, situated in the meridian shallows. Weather this danger and you are safe, for the rest of the way is down hill. With unrelaxed nerves, with morning vigor, sail by it, looking another way, tied to the mast like Ulysses. If the engine whistles, let it whistle till it is hoarse for its pains. If the bell rings, why should we run? We will consider what kind of music they are like. Let us settle ourselves, and work and wedge our feet downward through the mud and slush of opinion, and prejudice, and tradition, and delusion, and appearance, that alluvion which covers the globe, through Paris and London, through New York and Boston and Concord, through Church and State, through poetry and philosophy and religion, till we come to a hard bottom and rocks in place, which we can call *reality*, and say, This is, and no mistake. . . . Be it life or death, we crave only reality. If we are really dying, let us hear the rattle in our throats and feel cold in the extremities; if we are alive, let us go about our business.

Time is but the stream I go a-fishing in. I drink at it; but while I drink I see the sandy bottom and detect how shallow it is. Its thin current slides away, but eternity remains. I would drink deeper; fish in the sky, whose bottom is pebbly with stars. I cannot count one. I know not the first letter of the alphabet. I have always been regretting that I was not as wise as the day I was born. The intellect is a cleaver; it discerns and rifts its way into the secret of things. I do not wish to be any more busy with my hands than is necessary. My head is hands and feet. I feel all my best faculties concentrated in it. My instinct tells me that my head is an organ for burrowing, as some creatures use their snout and fore paws, and with it I would mine and burrow my way through these hills. I think that the richest vein is somewhere hereabouts; so by the divining-rod and thin rising vapors I judge; and here I will begin to mine.



JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

THE BAREFOOT BOY

Editor, poet, and essayist, John Greenleaf Whittier (1807–1892) was a Quaker who was passionately committed to social reform, and especially to the abolition of slavery. Raised on the family farm at Haverhill, Massachusetts, he also came to be known as the poet of New England rural life. His poem "Maud Muller" contained this famous couplet:

"Of all sad words of tongue and pen / The saddest are these: It might have been." His poem "The Barefoot Boy" was well loved for its evocation of the simple joys of country life. It was written in 1855.

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!
With thy turned-up pantaloons,
And thy merry whistled tunes;
With thy red lip, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;
From my heart I give thee joy,—
I was once a barefoot boy!
Prince thou art,—the grown-up man
Only is republican.
Let the million-dollared ride!
Barefoot, trudging at his side,
Thou hast more than he can buy
In the reach of ear and eye,—
Outward sunshine, inward joy:
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!

Oh for boyhood's painless play,
Sleep that wakes in laughing day,
Health that mocks the doctor's rules,
Knowledge never learned of schools,
Of the wild bee's morning chase,
Of the wild flower's time and place,
Flight of fowl and habitude
Of the tenants of the wood;
How the tortoise bears his shell,
How the woodchuck digs his cell,
And the ground mole sinks his well
How the robin feeds her young,
How the oriole's nest is hung;
Where the whitest lilies blow,
Where the freshest berries grow,
Where the groundnut trails its vine,
Where the wood grape's clusters shine;
Of the black wasp's cunning way,
Mason of his walls of clay,
And the architectural plans
Of gray hornet artisans!—
For, eschewing books and tasks,
Nature answers all he asks;
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy,—
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!

Oh for boyhood's time of June,
Crowding years in one brief moon,
When all things I heard or saw
Me, their master, waited for.
I was rich in flowers and trees,
Humming birds and honeybees;
For my sport the squirrel played,
Plied the snouted mole his spade;
For my taste the blackberry cone
Purpled over hedge and stone;
Laughed the brook for my delight
Through the day and through the night,
Whispering at the garden wall,
Talked with me from fall to fall;
Mine the sand-rimmed pickerel pond,
Mine the walnut slopes beyond,
Mine, on bending orchard trees,
Apples of Hesperides!
Still, as my horizon grew,
Larger grew my riches too;
All the world I saw or knew
Seemed a complex Chinese toy,
Fashioned for a barefoot boy!

Oh for festal dainties spread,
Like my bowl of milk and bread,—
Pewter spoon and bowl of wood,
On the doorstone, gray and rude!
O'er me, like a regal tent,
Cloudy-ribbed, the sunset bent,
Purple-curtained, fringed with gold;
Looped in many a wind-swung fold;
While for music came the play
Of the pied frog's orchestra;
And to light the noisy choir,
Lit the fly his lamp of fire.
I was monarch: pomp and joy
Waited on the barefoot boy!

Cheerily, then, my little man,
Live and laugh, as boyhood can!
Though the flinty slopes be hard,
Stubble-speared the new-mown sward,
Every morn shall lead thee through
Fresh baptisms of the dew;
Every evening from thy feet
Shall the cool wind kiss the heat:
All too soon these feet must hide
In the prison cells of pride,
Lose the freedom of the sod,
Like a colt's for work be shod,
Made to tread the mills of toil,
Up and down in ceaseless moil:
Happy if their track be found
Never on forbidden ground;
Happy if they sink not in
Quick and treacherous sands of sin.
Ah! that thou shouldst know thy joy
Ere it passes, barefoot boy!



THOMAS CORWIN

AGAINST THE MEXICAN WAR

If I were a Mexican I would tell you, "Have you not room enough in your own country to bury your dead?"

As America expanded westward, its borders grew at the expense of Mexico. American settlers in Texas rebelled against Mexican authorities and proclaimed an independent republic in 1836. In the summer of 1845, as Congress debated whether to annex Texas, John L. O'Sullivan, editor of the *Democratic Review*, urged annexation because nothing should interfere with America's "manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions." Later that year, the Republic of Texas became a state. Meanwhile, American settlers led by John C. Fremont marched into California and proclaimed the Bear Flag Republic in 1846.

Since Mexico and the United States did not agree on their border, President James K. Polk sent a representative to Mexico and a military force to the disputed border area. When negotiations broke down, war broke out. The war had popular support, since the public embraced the idea of "manifest destiny." But some courageous voices —such as Daniel Webster, Frederick Douglass, and a young Illinois congressman named Abraham Lincoln—condemned the war.

The most eloquent opponent of the Mexican War was Thomas Corwin (1794–1865), a Whig Senator from Ohio. A self-taught lawyer and a former governor of Ohio, Corwin was in his first term in the Senate when he denounced the war on February 11, 1847. Corwin predicted that the war in Mexico would aggravate tensions between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces and would lead to civil war in the United States.

Corwin lost the debate, and America won the war. In February 1848, the United States and Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ceded to the United States the vast territory that consists of the present states of California, Nevada, and Utah, plus parts of Arizona, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Five years later, the United States purchased a strip of land from Mexico in what is now New Mexico and Arizona, thus completing the present southwestern border.



JOHN MUIR

THE MOUNTAINS OF CALIFORNIA

After ten years spent in the heart of it, rejoicing and wondering... it still seems to me above all others the Range of Light, the most divinely beautiful of all the mountain-chains I have ever seen.

Anyone who doubts the power of the written word need only consider the accomplishments of John Muir (1838–1914). Born in Scotland, he emigrated with his family to Wisconsin in 1849. He attended the University of Wisconsin and at first devoted himself to mechanical inventions, but switched careers when he nearly lost an eye in an accident. Muir became a passionate naturalist, especially devoted to forests, mountains, and glaciers. He walked from the Middle West to the Gulf of Mexico, taking notes as he traveled. In 1868, at the age of thirty, he had his first view of the Sierra Nevadas in California and found his greatest love.

He traveled throughout the western states, observing, cataloguing, and describing the natural life of the region. Many of his lyrical observations became essays and magazine articles. He urged the federal government to adopt a forest conservation policy and to protect the great natural resources from development. Due to his campaign, Sequoia and Yosemite national parks were established in 1890.

In 1892, Muir founded the Sierra Club, which turned his passion for nature into a national movement. Muir encouraged President Theodore Roosevelt's interest in conservation, and the president joined Muir for a camping trip into Yosemite in 1903. A great virgin stand of redwoods just north of San Francisco was donated to the U.S. National Park Service and named Muir Woods National Forest in 1908 in his honor.

***The Mountains of California,* published in 1894, was Muir's first book. It contains no advocacy, only accurate and vibrant descriptions of scenes that he loved. The book was an immediate success when it appeared; it expanded the ranks of conservationists across the nation. And it became John Muir's lasting testament to the mountains he loved and helped to save.**

. . . Making your way through the mazes of the Coast Range to the summit of any of the inner peaks or passes opposite San Francisco, in the clear springtime, the grandest and most telling of all California landscapes is outspread before you. At your feet lies the great Central Valley glowing golden in the sunshine, extending north and south farther than the eye can reach, one smooth, flowery, lake-like bed of fertile soil. Along its eastern margin rises the mighty Sierra, miles in height, reposing like a smooth, cumulous cloud in the sunny sky, and so gloriously colored, and so luminous, it seems to be not clothed with light, but wholly composed of it, like the wall of some celestial city. Along the top, and extending a good way down, you see a pale, pearl-gray belt of snow; and below it a belt of blue and dark purple, marking the extension of the forests; and along the base of the range a broad belt of rose-purple and yellow, where lie the miner's goldfields and the foot-hill gardens. All these colored belts blending smoothly make a wall of light ineffably fine, and as beautiful as a rainbow, yet firm as adamant.

When I first enjoyed this superb view, one

glowing April day, from the summit of the Pacheco Pass, the Central Valley, but little trampled or plowed as yet, was one furred, rich sheet of golden compositae, and the luminous wall of the mountains shone in all its glory. Then it seemed to me the Sierra should be called not the Nevada, or Snowy Range, but the Range of Light. And after ten years spent in the heart of it, rejoicing and wondering, bathing in its glorious floods of light, seeing the sunbursts of morning among the icy peaks, the noonday radiance on the trees and rocks and snow, the flush of the alpenglow, and a thousand dashing waterfalls with their marvelous abundance of irised spray, it still seems to me above all others the Range of Light, the most divinely beautiful of all the mountain-chains I have ever seen.

The Sierra is about 500 miles long, 70 miles wide, and from 7000 to nearly 15,000 feet high. In general views no mark of man is visible on it, nor anything to suggest the richness of the life it cherishes, or the depth and grandeur of its sculpture. None of its magnificent forest-crowned ridges rises much above the general level to publish its wealth. No great valley or lake is seen, or river, or group of well-marked features of any kind, standing out in distinct pictures. Even the summit-peaks, so clear and high in the sky, seem comparatively smooth and featureless. Nevertheless, glaciers are still at work in the shadows of the peaks, and thousands of lakes and meadows shine and bloom beneath them, and the whole range is furrowed with cañons to a depth of from 2000 to 5000 feet, in which once flowed majestic glaciers, and in which now flow and sing a band of beautiful rivers.

Though of such stupendous depth, these famous cañons are not raw, gloomy, jagged-walled gorges, savage and inaccessible. With rough passages here and there they still make delightful pathways for the mountaineer, conducting from the fertile lowlands to the highest icy fountains, as a kind of mountain streets full of charming life and light, graded and sculptured by the ancient glaciers, and presenting, throughout all their courses, a rich variety of novel and attractive scenery, the most attractive that has yet been discovered in the mountain-ranges of the world.

In many places, especially in the middle region of the western flank of the range, the main cañons widen into spacious valleys or parks, diversified like artificial landscape-gardens, with charming groves and meadows, and thickets of blooming bushes, while the lofty, retiring walls, infinitely varied in form and sculpture, are fringed with ferns, flowering-plants of many species, oaks, and evergreens, which find anchorage on a thousand narrow steps and benches; while the whole is enlivened and made glorious with rejoicing streams that come dancing and foaming over the sunny brows of the cliffs to join the shining river that flows in tranquil beauty down the middle of each one of them.

The walls of these park valleys of the Yosemite kind are made up of rocks mountains in size, partly separated from each other by narrow gorges and side-cañons; and they are so sheer in front, and so compactly built together on a level floor, that, comprehensively seen, the parks they inclose look like immense halls or temples lighted from above. Every rock seems to glow with life. Some lean back in majestic repose; others, absolutely sheer, or nearly so, for thousands of feet, advance their brows in thoughtful attitudes beyond their companions, giving welcome to storms and calms alike, seemingly conscious yet heedless of everything going on about them, awful in stern majesty, types of permanence, yet associated with beauty of the frailest and most fleeting forms; their feet set in pine-groves and gay emerald meadows, their brows in the sky; bathed in light, bathed in floods of singing water, while snow-clouds, avalanches, and the winds shine and surge and wreathe about them as the years go by, as if into these mountain mansions Nature had taken pains to gather their choicest treasures to draw her lovers into close and confiding communion with her....

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

09-Jul-1992 10:02am

TO: Jennifer A. Grossman

FROM: Carol B. Aarhus
Office of Communications

SUBJECT: re: sequoia

I have never heard any stories of him hiking with his kids or grandkids in the woods, or camping out. You can reach any of POTUS' kids through the WH Operator. Maybe the grandkids camp out in a tent up in the woods at Camp David??? Maybe when POTUS was a young 'un, he camped out. His sister Nancy's number is 617-259-8153. She probably would be able to tell you if any of them did that sort of stuff when they were kids. If she doesn't know, you can always try POTUS' brothers Jonathan or Prescott through the WH Operator.

Our "Forests for the Future " Initiative calls for conserving and sustaining all the world's forests, which protects biodiversity, reduces net CO2 emissions, prevents soil erosion and flood damage, and ensures pure drinking water.

Now, so far I've talked about what the Government can do. But as I finish here, let me just say the more I am in this wonderfully challenging job—and again, I'm very grateful to the people around this room because I see many, many that go back to my earliest days in Texas politics—but the longer I am in this job, the more convinced I am that Government alone simply cannot solve these problems. It can't be done.

You might say, "What keeps a kid in school? What keeps a kid away from drugs? What keeps a kid out of the gangs?" It's not Government. It is family. Barbara Bush said it right: What happens in your house is far more important than what happens in the White House. We have got to find ways to strengthen the American family, and we must find ways to see that not one piece of legislation passes that diminishes the American family.

I've been in politics a long, long time. I computed it the other day. Half of my adult life since I got out of the Navy and went to school and then moved out to Odessa in the spring of 1948, half of my adult life has been in public life, and exactly half has been in the private sector. We have been blessed, both Barbara and I have been blessed, by the challenges and the joy that we've had in all kinds of fascinating assignments.

The more I think of our country, I'd say this: We have been through tough times. The country's been through tough times. That's changing. Things are beginning to move. We are not a pessimistic Nation. We are a rising Nation, and we are full of promise for the future. I have vowed, as we try to get something done with Congress before the shift goes entirely into politics in this every-4-year dance that we're all engaged in, that I will not attack any single opponent. I haven't done it since it started. Five people in the Democratic side, one on the Republican side, bolstered by the press that love a good fight. I am not going to do it. I am going to concentrate on trying to lead this country. I'm going to concentrate on trying to build and get something done.

But I want each and every one of you to know that I am ready for the battle that lies ahead. I have never felt more confident of a victory, and I have never felt more fired up about taking our sound message of values and opportunity to the American people in the fall.

So let all these other balloons go up. Let everybody else have their day in the sun. Our day is going to prevail because we are right on the issues, because we are compassionate and caring about the American people, and because our fundamental values, our fundamental values of faith and family is what this country is all about.

Thank you all for what you're doing, and may God bless the United States of America. Thank you.

Note: *The President spoke at 7:37 p.m. at the Grand Kempinski Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Dr. W.A. Criswell, pastor, First Baptist Church of Dallas; Fred McClure, managing director, First Southwest Co.; Robert A. Mosbacher, Jr., chairman, Texas Victory '92; Kay Bailey-Hutchison, Texas State treasurer; and Rick Perry, Texas commissioner of agriculture. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.*

Remarks to Goddard Space Flight Center Employees in Greenbelt, Maryland

June 1, 1992

Thank you very, very much. Thank you for this welcome to Goddard. And Dan Goldin, thank you, sir, for the introduction, the leadership you're giving the Agency. With me is Bill Reilly. We've been talking today about the upcoming summit in Brazil, the environmental meeting down there. And this visit is very timely for both of us, I think, seeing what magnificent contribution Goddard makes to a better understanding of our planet. I want to salute Mike Deland, who was with us up at Camp David a little bit ago. He runs our Council on Environmental Quality. He's at my side in the White House, a sound environmentalist. Dr. Klineberg, I listened, I had the applause meter on when you walked in, and either they're scared of you or you're doing something right. [*Laughter*] I don't know which it is, but it was most

impressive. And thanks for your hospitality. May I salute Brian Dailey, out here, of the Space Council. And I'd like to thank Dr. Fisk, who helped us in the tour.

Now, you know that it's been a month, and in just over a month on the job, Dan Goldin supervised the recovery of a satellite on *Endeavor*'s maiden voyage; he won a vote, a very important vote, to save the space station on the floor of the House; and he launched his own cultural revolution at NASA. And I'd say the new NASA is off to a flying start. And I am very grateful to him for taking on this terribly important assignment heading up NASA.

Twenty years ago this month, 20 years ago, the leaders of the world gathered in Sweden to talk about the human environment. The Stockholm Declaration that they adopted had a simple conclusion, that through fuller knowledge and wiser action we can achieve for ourselves and our posterity a better life in an environment more in keeping with human needs and hopes. Much has been accomplished since those early days of environmentalism, and much has been learned.

We've learned that only market-oriented economies and democratic systems provide the accountability needed to protect against environmental degradation. The coating of soot that the world found when the curtain of secrecy was pulled back from Eastern Europe was but one visible demonstration of that.

We've learned that the economy can grow even while pollution is reduced. Since 1973, our GDP has grown by more than 50 percent. And yet air quality has gotten better: Emissions of carbon monoxide and smog-forming ozone, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter are all down by more than 20 percent. And water quality has gotten better: We've achieved an 80 percent reduction in suspended solids from industrial and sewage treatment plants.

We've learned that technology, spurred by the right incentives, can provide help to the environment that no amount of regulation of old technology could have achieved. Technological progress can cut pollution rather than increase it. And at the same time, the efficiency gained is good for profits.

And we've learned that market-based mechanisms and flexibility, aimed at ambitious objectives and backed up by rigorous enforcement, can help us solve environmental problems at less cost than command-and-control regulation.

We've learned about a new generation of environmental problems that are global in scope and that will require international cooperation to solve. This week, and I referred to this earlier, over 100 heads of state will gather in Rio de Janeiro, and it will be time to apply those lessons. And what better place to discuss our plans for taking on the problems of the international environment than here at Goddard.

I thought as I was on this little tour, which was all too quick but nevertheless gave me a little feel about the magnificent work that the wonderful employees of Goddard do, I thought wouldn't it be a wonderful thing if these 100 or more heads of state could actually walk through the laboratories here and get a practical feeling for what it is you are doing, to see how they can better monitor the changes that they talk about or that they get from their environmental ministers. It's a wonderful thing. And I think it's very timely that I've had this opportunity, and I look forward to sharing with those people down in Rio.

It is science developed here that has given the world a new window from which to see its environment. A spacecraft managed by Goddard provided humanity with its first image of Earth from space. It was your scientists, Goddard's scientists, who developed the upper atmosphere research satellite launched last year, which is providing us new insight about the content of the ozone layer. And the lion's share of the science that the world is using to understand our climate comes from a program with its heart and soul right here, the Global Change Research Program, built around the Mission to Planet Earth that Goddard is developing.

When we go to Rio, the U.S. will go proudly as the world's leader, not just in environmental research but in environmental action. The United States was the first nation to recognize the danger of CFC emissions by eliminating aerosol propellants, which we did in 1978. Other nations are now following suit using the aerosol phaseout as credit to meet the terms of the Montreal Protocol. We are 42 percent ahead of the schedule required by that agreement. And earlier this year, on the basis of science developed by NASA, we unilaterally decided to speed up our timetable for phasing out CFC's to the end of 1995. We were the first nation, back in 1975, to adopt catalytic converters to reduce those emissions from our cars and trucks. In 1982, we began phasing out lead from American gasoline, and now ambient levels of lead in our air have been cut by 95 percent. Other nations are only now taking these two steps.

I came to this office committed to extend America's record of environmental leadership. And I've worked to do so in a way that is compatible with economic growth because this balance is absolutely essential and because these are twin goals, not mutually exclusive objectives. You see, those who met 20 years ago at Stockholm and called for this UNCED, this summit, explicitly called for the discussion at Rio to be about both environment and development. And they knew even back then that the two were inextricably linked. Only a growing economy can generate the resources and the will to manage natural assets for the longer term and the common good. But only assets which are so managed can support the growth on which so much human hope is hinged. By definition, for development to be successful in the long term, it has got to be sustainable. And so, I invite comparison of the record that we as a country and as an administration have built. It is aggressive. It is comprehensive. And it is ambitious, but carefully balanced.

What we've done in this administration reflects the new environmentalism, more sophisticated in its approach, that harnesses the power of the marketplace in the service of the environment. Let me give you some examples.

The 1990 Clean Air Act, which I proposed and signed into law, is the most ambitious air pollution legislation anywhere on Earth. It will cut acid rain, smog, toxic chemical emissions. And yet it will do so with innovations the whole world is watching. We have a trading system for sulfur dioxide reductions, have a new generation of cleaner fuels and cleaner cars, a massive—and to date successful—voluntary air toxics reduction program.

Our national parks are under stress from millions of visitors. And so, just in the last 4 years, we've added over a million and half acres to America's parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and to other public land. We've created 57 new wildlife refuges and restored or protected more than a half a million acres a year of important wetlands. And at the same time, we've streamlined the permitting process so that projects which don't hurt wetlands aren't slowed down. And we've made sure to respect people's private property rights.

We've placed a moratorium on oil and gas drilling along the most environmentally sensitive areas of our coasts, signed new laws to protect against oilspills, to end below-cost timber sales in America's largest rain forest, the Tongass, and to promote environmental education. We've backed our laws up with strict enforcement to make the polluters pay. And the results have been record contributions to cleanups from businesses.

And we have attended to the international environment with new agreements to stop the irresponsible export of toxic wastes, to ban trade in ivory and thereby stop the extinction of elephants due to poaching, and to use debt forgiveness to protect the environment through debt-for-nature swaps.

In short, our country, America, retains its place at the forefront of international environmental accomplishment. Our laws have served as a model for environmental laws the world over. America's environmental accomplishments have not come by mistake; they are the result of sustained investment. Today, the U.S. spends about 2 percent of its gross domestic product, over $100 billion per year, on pollution control. In comparison to other nations, that's among the highest in the world.

Americans have always believed that actions speak louder than words. And simple wisdom has guided our approach to the questions on the table at Rio. We will sign a good agreement on climate change. It is based on the idea that every nation should prepare an action strategy as we in the United States have done. We first laid our plan on the table in February 1991 with specific policy proposals and specific calculations concerning how

much greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced. When the science on CFC's changed, we added new measures, and we again laid our plan on the table. We showed that our policies would reduce projected year 2000 greenhouse gas emissions by 125 million to 200 million tons, or by 7 to 11 percent. No other nation except The Netherlands has laid out such a specific plan of action. And that's why we insisted that the focus be on results, not on rhetoric. It may not have been widely reported in the press, but in area after area, the United States laid down specific proposals and worked for their adoption: Forests, oceans, living marine resources, public participation, financing. Let me be clear: Our commitment to action did not begin and will not end with Rio.

So, when I travel down there next week, to Brazil, I will bring with me several proposals to extend the commitment of the world community into the future. Let me outline for you my four-point plan of cooperation:

First, I will propose a major new initiative to protect and enhance the world's forests. I mentioned lessons learned about cost effectiveness. Well, halting the loss of the Earth's forests is one of the most cost-effective steps we can take to cut carbon dioxide emissions. Forests also filter the air and water. They provide products from timber and fuelwood to pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs. They are home to more than half the world's species. At the Houston G–7 summit 2 years ago, I proposed a global forest convention. At UNCED, we should get agreement on the principles leading up to it. But I propose today to move ahead faster. At Rio, I will ask the other industrialized countries to join me in doubling worldwide forest assistance with a goal of halting the loss of the world's forests by the end of the decade. As a down payment, the U.S. will increase its bilateral forest assistance by $150 million next year. The plan is to encourage partnerships between recipient countries who could propose new projects and investor countries who, in effect, could bid to support the most effective proposals for sequestering CO_2 or preserving biodiversity.

Second, with respect to climate, the signing of a convention that calls for action plans is simply a first step. We must implement them. So I will join in proposing a prompt start to adoption of climate action plans. Of course, as new and better science becomes available on climate change, we will adjust our action plan accordingly. The solution to climate change must include the developing countries. While today they account for about a quarter of the world's emissions, by the year 2025 they will contribute over half. So we must have their participation, and we will fund "country studies" to get them started. These countries will need new technologies if they are to enjoy green growth. And America can provide them. So, my budget includes an investment of almost $1 billion in developing new energy-efficient technologies. Hundreds of American businessmen will be traveling to Rio to make the case for our technology. But this effort must continue.

So then the third part of our plan is to support a program, a board program of technology cooperation. In particular, we're going to create a Technology Cooperation Corps to identify the green technology, those green technological needs of countries around the world, and then to knock down the barriers to making it available.

The fourth point of my program for a cleaner future is a continued program of research and understanding. This year we are requesting over $1.4 billion for the Global Change Research Program. That's more than the amount spent on climate research by the rest of the world put together. With Dan Goldin's leadership here at NASA, we will push for a program that provides results faster, cheaper, and better. At Rio, I will propose to make the data from our climate change program available and affordable for scientists and researchers all around the world. As part of this effort, we will distribute at that Conference, at UNCED, thousands of copies of computer disks with data on greenhouse effects, and we will open this year a Global Change Research Information Office.

These four steps—a dramatic program to protect and to enhance forests; quick action on climate change; cooperation in deploying cleaner, more efficient technology; and then an ongoing program to develop and share sound science—can help us seize that opportunity long after those speeches in Rio have been given and the Conference is over.

Two decades ago, when they gathered at Stockholm, the leaders of the world could not possibly have foreseen the tumultuous events of the intervening two decades. Then they worried about nuclear war as a chief environmental threat. They couldn't have known that today the specter of nuclear war, with its unthinkable destruction, would be calmed as never before in our postwar history. They could not possibly have envisioned that, with the fall of statism and communism, those who would come to Rio would have the chance to launch a new generation of clean growth guided by the wisdom of free peoples and fueled by the power of free markets. They could never have known how far we'd have come in 20 years. Now it is for us to imagine how much further we can go. And what better place to make that point than standing before these people that are dedicated to demonstrating to the rest of the world how much farther we can go.

I am grateful to each and every one of you who gives of himself or herself to further the science and thus to improve and keep something very, very special, the environmental quality of our entire world. Thank you for what you do. And may God bless our great country. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 2:44 p.m. in the auditorium in Building 8. In his remarks, he referred to John M. Klineberg, Director, Goddard Space Flight Center; Brian D. Dailey, Executive Secretary-Designate, National Space Council; and Lennard A. Fisk, Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications, NASA. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Nomination of Alison Podell Rosenberg To Be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development

June 1, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Alison Podell Rosenberg, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development for the Bureau of Africa, U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency. She would succeed Scott M. Spangler.

Since 1988, Ms. Rosenberg has served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Policy and Assistance for the Bureau of African Affairs at the Department of State. Prior to this, she served as Director of African Affairs for National Security Council staff, 1987–88, and Associate Assistant Administrator and Director in the Office of Policy Development and Program Review at the Agency for International Development, 1985–87.

Ms. Rosenberg graduated from Smith College (B.A., 1967). She was born September 5, 1945, in Miami, FL. Ms. Rosenberg is married, has one child, and resides in McLean, VA.

Nomination of Walter B. McCormick, Jr., To Be General Counsel of the Department of Transportation

June 1, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Walter B. McCormick, Jr., of Missouri, to be General Counsel of the Department of Transportation. He would succeed Arthur J. Rothkopf.

Currently Mr. McCormick serves as Republican chief counsel and staff director of the U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation in Washington,

The History of Sequoyah County

1828-1975



Published by

The Sequoyah County Historical Society

1976

Copyright—1976

Sequoyah is considered by many to be the greatest member of the Indian race. He was not a statesman, although his counsel was sought by the leaders of his race. John Jolly, chief of the Western Cherokees, relied heavily upon Sequoyah during tribal relocation. Sequoyah's influence and counsel were invaluable in 1838-1839 in uniting the Western Cherokees with the Eastern Cherokees, who had arrived in the New Cherokee Nation by way of the "Trail of Tears." John Ross sought his counsel during the most trying period of the history of the Cherokee people, the division brought about by the Civil War.

Sequoyah was unusually versatile for an uneducated man. George Catlin, the noted historian-artist, said that Sequoyah could paint a better buffalo than any other person, and this with his own mixture of natural materials and the hair of wild animals for a brush instead of fine camel hair brushes. This ability to construct on canvas the features which caused the buffalo to appear lifelike was found in other areas of Sequoyah's endeavors. He was a skilled silversmith. The originality and quality found in his works could come only from a deep and rich talent and superior intellect.

We think Sequoyah was born near the southeastern Tennessee village of Taskeegee between 1760 and 1770. His mother operated a trading post there. She was a Cherokee of the family of Chieftons and a member of the Paint clan. Some prominent families of this county, including the Gunters, are members of the Paint clan. Most reliable sources contend that Sequoyah's father was Nathaniel Gist, of the famous Gist family of Virginia. Mr. Gist made numerous trips among the Cherokees for trading and for other purposes. After living with Sequoyah's mother for a while, he returned to his home and later became the noted Colonel Gist of the Revolutionary Army and a close associate of George Washington. The merging of these blood lines certainly offered the possibility of producing a giant intellect.

Sometime during his youth Sequoyah developed a lame leg which did not develop normally as he grew older. We are not sure whether it was caused by [illegible] with a handicap develops other talents. In any event this physical impairment did not keep Sequoyah's keen intellect from being developed. In fact, many knowledgeable people list him among the world's ten greatest intellects.

When Sequoyah's mother died, he assumed the operation of the trading post. After his marriage he moved to northeastern Alabama, the home of his wife's people. He continued to operate a trading post and became a great entertainer of those who came to trade and drink. During this time the effects of strong drink overcame him for a short while. His strong character, combined with reasoning, enabled him to offset the habit by becoming occupied otherwise. It was at this point that he became a skilled craftsman.

How Sequoyah came to invent the Cherokee alphabet, or syllabary, as it is properly called, is not definitely known. There are several likely stories. One relates that children of his neighbors who came home from mission schools showed their elders how they could read by the use of English letters and words. Another is that he listened to missionaries read from the scriptures to their audiences. Although Sequoyah could not understand the reading, he could see the effects of this communication. He called the Bible "talking leaves," and later the paper on which he wrote he called "talking leaves." The most reasonable explanation I have found as to why Sequoyah constructed the syllabary is in Sequoyah's answer to Mr. Evarts in Washington in 1828—"He had observed that many things were found out by men, and known to the world, but that this knowledge escaped and was lost for want of some way to preserve it. He had also observed white people write things on paper and he had seen books; and he knew that what was written down remained. He had attempted to fix certain marks for sounds, and thought that if he could make things fast on paper, it would be like catching a wild animal and taming it."

Apparently Sequoyah attempted at first to devise a symbol for every word, but after recording several hundred symbols for words, he dropped the idea. After several years of intense listening [illegible] ters represents a complete and dis sound. Of these characters or sym some were adopted from the " Back Speller" given him by a mis ary, and others he devised. The c pletion date given by most author was 1821.

During the period of 1815-1 many Cherokees, at the urging of U. S. government, were migrating f the Blue Ridge Mountains to Arkan Sequoyah came with his family in 18 Dwight Mission was established r Russellville by Cephas Washburn. 1828 a treaty with the Western Ch kees ceded 13,000,000 acres in w is now eastern Oklahoma for 4,000,(acres which the Cherokees occupiec Pope County, Arkansas. Sequo spent considerable time in Washing effecting this treaty. It is sometir called the Sequoyah Treaty. By t time knowledge of his work on the phabet was widespread. He was subject of many interviews, many tures, and much newspaper and ma zine writing.

Influential persons caused a print press using Sequoyah's alphabet to manufactured and set up in N Echota, Georgia, the capital of the Ea ern Cherokee Nation. The first pap the *Advocate*, printed one column English and an adjacent column Cherokee.

Following the signing of the Tre of 1828, 2900 Cherokees began movi to what is now Sequoyah County. Th capital was established near the w bank of the Illinois River about t miles east of Gore. They called th capital Telonteeska. The old coun house has been restored by the Ok homa Parks Service and the Oklahor Historical Society. Sequoyah select a site near Skin Bayou Creek on whi to build his log cabin home. This hor is preserved in its original location a is owned and operated by the Oklahor Historical Society.

The Military Road between Fc Smith and Fort Gibson was opened 1825. Over this road traveled ma notable Americans, including Washin ton Irving. Many of these travelers vi ited Sequoyah, whose cabin was le than a mile off the military road. Aft leaving New Echota, Georgia in 182 Sequoyah never returned to his hom

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OUTLINE

I. → Glad to be here
→ Clint just walked through these beautiful trees
→ visited the kids.
→ walden pond.

II That's what this is all about
- kids
- future gens
- personal anec

III what we've done

IV critics say we haven't gone far enough

V Couldn't agree w/ the more. Congress cut.

VI at a cross roads

→ Psalm
104.

"The trees
of the Lord are
watered abundantly"

1st sequence breath
BC

104:24

"Oh lord how manifold
are thy works,
in wisdom hast
thou made
them all."

Rev
22:2 "The leaves of the
tree [illegible] for the
healing of the nations."

serving them in whatever part of the State they may be found. All of us ought to want to see nature preserved. Take a big tree whose architect has been the ages—anything that man does toward it may hurt it and can not help it. Above all, the rash creature who wishes to leave his name to mar the beauties of nature should be sternly discouraged. Those cards pinned up on that tree give an air of the ridiculous to this solemn and majestic grove. To pin those cards up there is as much out of place as if you tacked so many tin cans up there. I mean that literally. You should save the people whose names are there from the reprobation of every one by taking down the cards at the earliest possible moment; and do keep these trees, keep all the wonderful scenery of this wonderful State unmarred by the vandalism or the folly of man. Remember that we have to contend not merely with knavery, but with folly; and see to it that you by your actions create the kind of public opinion which will put a stop to any destruction of or any marring of the wonderful and beautiful gifts that you have received from nature, that you ought to hand on as a precious heritage to your children and your children's children.

AT THE BIG TREE GROVE
SANTA CRUZ, CA
MAY 11, 1903

the cause of conservation has been done by two men, James Garfield and Gifford Pinchot. I saw them work while I was President, and I can speak with the fullest knowledge of what they did. They took the policy of conservation when it was still nebulous and they applied it and made it work. They actually did the job that I and the others talked about. I know what they did because it was something in which I intensely believed, and yet it was something about which I did not have enough practical knowledge to enable me to work except through them and largely as the result of following out on my part their initiative. They did not confine themselves only to speaking. . . . They translated their words into actions; they actually did what we were all saying ought to be done; and our profound respect and appreciation is due them for their work. (At Harvard University, Cambridge, December 14, 1910.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 558; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 603-604.

CONSERVATION — PRINCIPLES OF. Now there is a considerable body of public opinion in favor of keeping for our children's children, as a priceless heritage, all the delicate beauty of the lesser and all the burly majesty of the mightier forms of wild life. We are fast learning that trees must not be cut down more rapidly than they are replaced; we have taken forward steps in learning that wild beasts and birds are by right not the property merely of the people alive to-day, but the property of the unborn generations, whose belongings we have no right to squander; and there are even faint signs of our growing to understand that wild flowers should be enjoyed unplucked where they grow, and that it is barbarism to ravage the woods and fields, rooting out the mayflower and breaking branches of dogwood as ornaments for automobiles filled with jovial but ignorant picnickers from cities. (*Outlook,* January 20, 1915.) *Mem. Ed.* XIV, 567; *Nat. Ed.* XII, 425.

CONSERVATION—PURPOSE OF. Surely our people do not understand even yet the rich heritage that is theirs. There can be nothing in the world more beautiful than the Yosemite, the groves of giant sequoias and redwoods, the Canyon of the Colorado, the Canyon of the Yellowstone, the Three Tetons; and our people should see to it that they are preserved for their children and their children's children forever, with their majestic beauty all unmarred. (1905.) *Mem. Ed.* III, 293; *Nat. Ed.,* III, 107.

————————. We do not intend that our natural resources shall be exploited by the few against the interests of the many, nor do we intend to turn them over to any man who will wastefully use them by destruction, and leave to those who come after us a heritage damaged by just so much. The man in whose interests we are working is the small farmer and settler, the man who works with his own hands, who is working not only for himself but for his children, and who wishes to leave to them the fruits of his labor. His permanent welfare is the prime factor for consideration in developing the policy of conservation; for our aim is to preserve our natural resources for the public as a whole, for the average man and the average woman who make up the body of the American people. (Before Progressive National Convention, Chicago, August 6, 1912.) *Mem. Ed.* XIX, 405; *Nat. Ed.* XVII, 294.

CONSERVATION—ROOSEVELT'S POLICY ON. I acted on the theory that the President could at any time in his discretion withdraw from entry any of the public lands of the United States and reserve the same for forestry, for water-power sites, for irrigation, and other public purposes. Without such action it would have been impossible to stop the activity of the land thieves. No one ventured to test its legality by lawsuit. (1913.) *Mem. Ed.* XXII, 412; *Nat. Ed.* XX, 353.

CONSERVATION AND PUBLIC RIGHTS. The rights of the public to the natural resources outweigh private rights, and must be given its first consideration. Until that time, in dealing with the national forests, and the public lands generally, private rights had almost uniformly been allowed to overbalance public rights. The change we made was right, and was vitally necessary; but, of course, it created bitter opposition from private interests. (1913.) *Mem. Ed.* XXII, 456; *Nat. Ed.* XX, 393.

CONSERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE. Let us remember, also, that conservation does not stop with the natural resources, but that the principle of making the best use of all we have requires with equal or greater insistence that we shall stop the waste of human life in industry and prevent the waste of human welfare which flows from the unfair use of concentrated power and wealth in the hands of men whose eagerness for profit blinds them to the cost of what they do. (Before Ohio Constitutional Convention, Columbus, February 21, 1912.) *Mem. Ed.* XIX, 165; *Nat. Ed.* XVII, 120.

CONSERVATION. *See also* ARBOR DAY; AUDUBON SOCIETIES; ELECTRIC POWER; FLOOD

Document No. 337512ss

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/10/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: MON. 7/13/92 10:00am

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1992 - CA.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☑	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☑	MCBRIDE	☐	☑
SCOWCROFT	☐	☐	MOORE	☑	☐
DARMAN	☑	☐	PETERSMEYER	☑	☐
BRADY	☐	☑	PORTER	☑	☐
BROMLEY	☐	☐	SMITH	☑	☐
CALIO	☑	☐	YEUTTER	☐	☑
DEMAREST	☑	☐	FINDLAY	☐	☑
FITZWATER	☐	☑	KAUFMAN	☐	☑
GRAY	☑	☐	MCGROARTY	☐	☑
HOLIDAY	☑	☐	DELAND	☑	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty, RM. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., MONDAY, JULY 13, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

→ Dale Robertson's Office Chief of Forest Service

Andy Fisher 208/1055

① Sharon desa. As → might not go to camp I won't have → I've heard, looking forward 2 going on a walk

'92 JUL 10 P12:00

(Grossman)
SEQUOIA
July 9, 1992
Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1992

[Acknowledgements.] ((I've just been walking among some of these Redwoods. \ I finally found a big enough switch to take Congress out to the woodshed.)) I understand there's a special group I especially liked what I saw at Camp Pyles Boys Camp. I saw those young kids -- inner-city kids that came here with lots of attitude and little hope. And there they were: playing, climbing ropes, laughing. They're children, after all.

Teddy Roosevelt was talking about them when he urged the country to treat its "natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation..." I remember the first time I took my grandson George P. to the Grand Tetons. As we came upon the mountains, I looked down at him, his smile -- well, you could've sworn it was Christmas morning.

The fact is, these forests, our lakes and our lands -- they are gifts: the commonwealth that we inherited from our parents, that we borrow from our kids. That's the spirit of this agreement. From the Sierra Club to the State of California, from the Wilderness Society to the Save the Redwoods League: people have come together, forged an agreement to protect our Sequoia groves as part of our national legacy. Long after we are gone, these trees will stand. \\

Andy Fisher → Mary Sue Hensaki ARC

Already we have the best national park system in the world \ the best wildlife refuge system in the world \ the best national

forest system in the world. And yet, as President, I have said that the best simply wasn't good enough. \\

The Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund's a good example: it's helped us invest more than $300 million each year to keep our waters clean and open them up to the people. Think of the Potomac River back in our nation's capitol. Twenty years ago that river was a stinking sewer of pollution. Around the country, signs rimmed our lakes with the warning: "Don't Touch the Water." In two decades, we've spent over $100 billion to clean up our water. Today, more and more of our rivers and lakes are safer for the people that swim and fish in them, for the animals that live in them.

We've expanded our nation's parks, our forests and refuges by 1.5 million acres -- think about it: that's enough land to fill the Grand Canyon and then some. Three years ago, I proposed the America's Great Outdoors initiative -- $635 million in additional spending to improve our national forests. Since that time we've created fifty-seven new wildlife refuges \ twenty new national parks \ ____ new campsites \ ___ new miles of trail. What I'm talking about is more than a commitment to parks -- it's a commitment to people.

Just last winter I signed ISTEA [ice TEE]. ((Let me point out that that's the transportation act -- not the rap act.)) That legislation will help bring America outdoors: paving new roads into the wilderness, revamping our scenic byways -- letting

Americans hit the trail and become their own pioneers. That's what the pursuit of happiness is all about.

We all want cleaner air and water -- a more beautiful America. Some flaunt their commitment with soundbites -- I've proven mine through sound policies. Our approach represents new thinking -- a new environmentalism that harnesses the power of the marketplace in the service of the environment. The fact is: only a growing economy can generate the resources we need to take care of our natural assets. We don't have to follow the environmental extremists -- or get caught up in some zero-sum game. We won't help the environment by hurting the economy, and as long as I am President: protecting the environment won't mean open season on the American taxpayer. \\

Some will look at the record and say that it isn't enough. \ I have a surprise for them. \ I couldn't agree with them more. Take a look at what I've asked for from Congress -- then take a look at what we got. I requested full funding for America the Beautiful -- $260 million cut. A federal partnership with the states for parks and recreation -- $40 million cut. Park and forest acquisition -- $75 million cut. Parks as classrooms -- cut. Tree planting -- cut. ((I could go on, but the trees might get nervous.))

Fact is, we should all be a little nervous. Congress has met a fork in the road. They have a choice. On one hand: they can gut my proposals, they can stuff them with pork and perks and then turn around and complain about the environment. Or they can

choose another path: they can look out for the voices that don't have a vote. The land. The children. The future generations. I'm asking Congress to do the right thing: full funding for our lands, our trees, our waters, our parks.

We need more Seasonal Park Rangers -- not less. We need to acquire more headwaters -- not fewer. Send a message to Congress: we need less papers \ less posturing \ less promises -- and more action. \\

The steps we take here today will blaze a trail for others to follow. And in case anyone should "miss the forest for the trees" -- so to speak -- here's a reminder: they were here first.

These trees have watched history go by. Some of these Sequoias were already born by the time Christ walked the earth. The trees were named after a proud man, an American native called Sequoyah. The first time he saw the Bible, he called it "talking leaves." I think those leaves have something to teach us today. In Revelations we learn that "the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

We are healing our forests, our parks, and our lands. It's a beautiful country. Let's remember to take time to come out and show our children the land, to walk among the Redwoods, to climb a mountain. Our land can heal us too. Thank you very much. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

# # #

In order to assure that Giant Sequoia Groves are managed in perpetuity for the benefit and inspiration of all people, I have asked Congress to allocate $900,000.00 in FY-93 to delineate and post grove boundaries in accordance with the Mediated Settlement Agreement of the Sequoia National Forest Land Management Plan. This funding will also start the inventory process and management plans for the naturally occurring Giant Sequoia Groves in the National Forest System.

NEWS RELEASE

FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL COORDINATING OFFICE

For Media Information Only:

Randi Jorgenson
U.S. Forest Service
(818) 574-5206

Rachel Mabie
Cooperative Extension Service
(213) 744-4349

USDA Announces Jobs and Greening Program

LOS ANGELES, June 25 -- An $11.8 million package of jobs and grants was announced today by Ann M. Veneman, deputy secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and a member of the President's task force on Los Angeles recovery, and Peter Ueberroth, chairman of Rebuild L.A.

The two-part USDA package was unveiled at a press conference at the Pico Union community garden. The first part of the package consists of 550 summer jobs in Southern California's National Forests.

The second part involves grants to community organizations to both establish and maintain urban forests and gardens and to train people for job opportunities in those areas. According to Forest Service officials, depending upon the type of grant submissions received, several hundred additional Los Angeles County residents will have the opportunity to participate in the second part of the program.

The USDA has joined forces with Ueberroth's Rebuild L.A. organization to reach out to people in the riot-affected areas to fill the Forest Service jobs. USDA and Rebuild L.A. will also jointly fund the urban forest and garden grants program, which could total $5.5 million.

Deputy Secretary Veneman is in Los Angeles this week with other members of the federal task force to make sure that government efforts to aid in recovery and rebuilding of the riot affected areas are being conducted efficiently. The task force, formed immediately after the riots by President Bush, is composed of the deputy secretaries of the major federal agencies. Its mission is to cut red tape and knock down barriers to providing federal assistance to those who qualify for it as result of the L.A. disturbances.

-more-

A part of the urban forestry and garden project is the expansion of the Extension Service's Urban Garden Program to cities outside of Los Angeles. Currently there are 15 community and 50 children's gardens in the L.A. area.

"By the end of the year," the Deputy Secretary said, "we anticipate having an additional 10 community gardens, serving 200 families and 15 new children's gardens for 1,500 children. "Until now," she explained, "the Urban Garden project has been limited to Los Angeles. We can now extend it to cities outside of L.A."

Deputy Secretary Veneman said that the USDA initiatives, with support from Rebuild L.A., will begin immediately.

On Monday the Forest Service will begin accepting applications for 550 skilled and unskilled jobs in the nearby National Forests. Deputy Secretary Veneman said she expects the first crews to begin work in the Angeles National Forests in about a week, and all 550 jobs to be filled by the end of July.

Michael J. Rogers, forest supervisor for the Angeles National Forest, said the jobs being offered range from craft positions to unskilled labor jobs. "This is not make work," he said, "but work necessary for the upkeep of the National Forest."

Supervisor Rogers explained that most of the people hired will work on the forests' trails and fire prevention projects. There are also jobs for painters, carpenters and people with office skills. Each workday, the Forest Service will provide transportation to and from designated points in Los Angeles County to the National Forests.

For the Urban Forests and Gardening component of the initiative, the Extension Service is now accepting proposals from local non-profit entities for greening projects. Proposals from community groups and organizations for greening projects will be administered and selected by a committee composed of staff from the Extension Service, California Department of Forestry and the USDA's Forest Service.

-more-

"We want the communities and neighborhoods to tell us what they want," the Deputy Secretary said. "Once their proposals are submitted to us, I can assure you a decision will be reached as quickly as possible."

The urban forestry and gardening portion of the USDA project is open to nonprofit organizations, community and neighborhood groups, and others who need help in starting a greening project or improving upon an existing urban forest, garden or green space, or want to train others in these skills. Groups or organizations interested in applying for a greening grant should contact the Los Angeles County Extension Service at (213) 744-4341 for details.

Applications for the Forest Service Jobs will be accepted from June 29 through July 6. Federal job application forms (SF 171) have been given to a number of community-based organizations throughout the riot-affected areas. They are also available at the Federal Job Information Center, or local Employment Development Division offices.

If job applicants do not have access to the federal job application form, the Forest Service will accept a one-page description outlining the applicant's experience, training and education.

Applications should be mailed or delivered not later than July 6 to: Federal Job Information Center, 9650 Flair Drive, Suite 100A, El Monte, CA 91731-3008, Attention: CEM; or Angeles National Forest, Personnel Department, 701 North Santa Anita Avenue, Arcadia, CA 91006. For additional information, applicants can call (818) 952-5074.

-30-

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1991

October 1, 1991, Tuesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

DISTRIBUTION: Louisiana, Texas

LENGTH: 451 words

HEADLINE: Bush praises Roemer in Louisiana campaign stop

DATELINE: NEW ORLEANS

KEYWORD: BUSH-ROEMER

BODY:

President Bush, hitting the campaign trail for Gov. Buddy Roemer's re-election, praised the Republican governor Monday night as a man ''who puts the people before the politician.''

Addressing a fund-raiser for Roemer, Bush appeared to be on the campaign stump as much for himself, touting what he characterized as the accomplishments of the Bush administration overseas and at home.

''Like Buddy Roemer, our administration has tried to pursue policies of conscience,'' Bush said.

''When a dictator crushed hopes for democracy in his homeland and endangered the Western Hemisphere, we helped the Panamanian people restore free elections and the rule of law,'' Bush said. ''And when a brutal tyrant invaded and plundered Kuwait, we helped put together an international coalition that rolled back his aggression and liberated a land.''

But speaking specifically about Roemer, Bush called the governor a man ''who values conviction above conscience, who puts the people before the politician. And he was elected in very tough times. ... And now he deserves re-election.''

Bush praised his own administration's record domestically in child care, clean air, civil rights and helping those with disabilities, and then returned to Roemer.

''Here in Louisiana, Buddy Roemer has made your Department of Environmental Quality protect what Teddy Roosevelt called 'our cathedral of the outdoors, ''' Bush said.

''And finally, let me talk about how you can't have a developed economy without developed minds ... what Buddy referred to as the second war,'' Bush said, adding that the Bush administration has started ''a crusade for educational excellence.''

The president added, ''When this governor saw that Louisiana wasn't passing the grade, he sent the state back to school. And today, you see signs of progress everywhere in this state, and you feel it.''

LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

''In Louisiana the ACT scores of black students have increased dramatically. The CAT scores of all students have improved for three straight years,'' Bush said. ''And your college-bound seniors have improved their SAT scores. The Roemer legacy: smaller class sizes, more respect for the teachers that sacrifice for the lives of our kids, and achievement on the rise. And that is a good legacy for this state and it's a good example for our entire country.''

Bush said Roemer changed parties to crusade for education, the environment, a strong economy and true civil rights.

''And Churchill said, 'Some men change their principles for their party. Other change their party for their principles,''' Bush said, adding, ''Some would rather fight than switch. Some would rather switch than fight. Buddy decided to switch and fight.''

LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS®
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

MSR Table 10-1

FY 1993 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL: HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
REDUCTIONS IN RESOURCE PROTECTION TO FUND UNREQUESTED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

(BA dollars in millions relative to request)

Reductions	House
o America the Beautiful (ATB)	−262
– Federal Recreational Land Acquisition	(−52)
– Headwaters (CA) Land Acquisition	(−11)
– Idaho/Potlatch Exchange and Land Acquisition	(−10)
– LWCF State Grants for Outdoor Recreation	(−32)
– Tree Planting	(−65)
– ATB Passport Revenues Earmarked for Parks and Challenge Cost Shares	(−26)
– Forest Service Recreation	(−17)
– North American Wetlands Conservation	(−8)
– Targeted Park Resource Recovery	(−10)
– American Battlefield Protection	(−8)
– More Seasonal Park Rangers	(−6)
– Parks as Classrooms	(−1)
– Challenge Cost Share for Parks/Refuges	(−4)
– Crab Orchard NWR (IL) Env. Cleanup	(−11)
o Other Natural and Historical Programs (some ATB)	−72
– Forest Service Administration	(−24)
– National Park Operations	(−20)
– Fish and Wildlife Operations	(−14)
– Public Lands Management	(−14)
o Historic Preservation	−5
– Historically Black Colleges	(−4)
– Montpelier (VA)	(−1)
o Full Funding for Fish and Wildlife Service Payment in Lieu of Taxes	−2

Increases	House
o Interior Department New Construction (unneeded buildings and facilities)	+173
– BIA's Navajo Irrigation Project (NM)	(+14)
– Other Uneconomic BIA Irrigation Projects	(+13)
– Other Lower−Priority BIA Projects	(+43)
– Palau Sewer, Power, Roads	(+7)
o Fossil R&D	+103
o Miscellaneous Lower−Priority BIA and Territories Adds	+126
– BIA	(+100)
– Territories and Palau Operations	(+26)
o Lower−Priority Studies and Research Much Of Which Can Be Accomplished By Non−Federal Entities:	+79
– U.S. Geological Survey	(+47)
– Bureau of Mines	(+32)
o Non−Competitive Grants for Local Washington (DC) Arts and Cultural Organizations	+7
o Add−ons for Ineffective Programs Proposed for Termination/Consolidation	+49
– AML Emergency Program	(+16)
– Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP)	(+12)
– BIA Direct Loans	(+3)
– BIA Business Development Grants	(+5)
– Mineral Institutes	(+9)
– BIA's Navajo Rehab Trust Fund	(+4)
o New Emergency Pest Suppression Fund (FS) (budget gimmick)	+42

Mid-Session Review Table 10-1

SEQLANG

--I'm here to talk about some good news. Most of the media seems to follow the slogan "the worse the better" -- but I'm here to tell the story of good people and a great country.

--I want to improve our forests and parks not just because I'm President -- but because I am an outdoorsman, I am a fisherman, I am a father and a grandfather. Our land, our great country, is more than a legacy we've inherited from our parents -- it is the gift we have borrowed from our children

--The mission of our national forests is changing -- shifting away from the harvest of our resources to the harvest of our time: recreation. Families, students, ordinary citizens coming to our mountains, our forests, our rivers and lakes.

--we're committed to more than parks -- we're committed to people.

--when I am long gone, these trees will stand. When we are memories, these rivers will flow. Let us....

--Points of Light: reaching out, taking an interest. Does the soul good.

--throw balls -- not punches. Watching the sun come up rather than the television come on.

--Seq as a metaphor for the country: standing tall and strong and proud.

--It's a beautiful country: let's enjoy it.

CONGRESS SECTION

--some critics say we haven't gone far enough. I couldn't agree with them more.

--America the Beautiful -- cut. XXX -- cut. XXX -- cut. This is the wrong track for our country. I'd like to see more ____, I'd like to see more ___.

--I believe Congress now stands at a fork in the road. It can either ___ or it can ___.

--Some see cynicism where I see hope. Some would rather cast good will in political terms. I am here to answer two voices that don't have a vote. There are voices in America that don't have a vote. One comes from the land. The other comes from the future -- the generations to come, our grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

- follow one beaten path
strike out To blaze a new trail

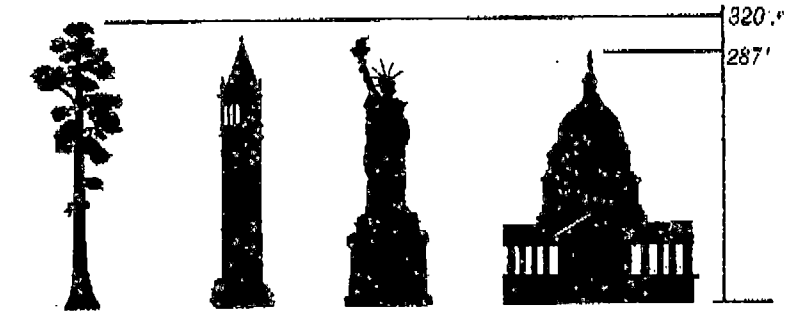
by Joseph H. Engbeck, Jr

sequoia's life span that can be termed "old age" in the ordinary sense. That is, its life processes do not appear to slow down or change in any basic way. Even the oldest giant sequoias continue to grow rapidly, and sexual activity continues unabated. Theoretically it would appear that a giant sequoia could go on living and growing forever. Death comes to them only by means of fire or through some other external physical event such as undercutting by erosion or overthrow by the wind. Although they are no longer considered the oldest living things in the world—that title has been bestowed on the bristlecone pine—they could conceivably regain the title at some time in the future. Today, the oldest known giant sequoia is some 3,300 years of age, although John Muir reported that he had counted more than four thousand growth rings in a burned-out giant sequoia. His report has not been universally accepted because the tree has not been rediscovered and because there are some technical difficulties involved in counting annual growth rings that Muir may not have considered.

How Big is a Big Tree?

The largest giant sequoias are the largest living things on earth. Many of them are 250 to 300 feet in height and between 20 and 30 feet in diameter near the ground. A few exceed 300 feet in height (up to about 325 feet) and 100 feet in circumference (33 feet in diameter). Several trees at Calaveras are over 300 feet tall, although the largest tree in the park, the Louis Agassiz tree in the South Grove, is only about 250 feet high—and about 25 feet in diameter six feet above the ground. The largest tree in the North Grove is the Empire State tree, which is about 217 feet high and 18 feet in diameter six feet above the ground. The Mother of the Forest was said to be 321 feet tall and 26 feet in diameter six feet above the ground. The Discovery Tree was close to 300 feet tall and 32 feet in diameter near the ground or about 24 feet in diameter eight feet above the ground at what is now the smoothed-off surface of the stump. Several other trees in Calaveras Big Trees State Park are nearly this large, while several trees in the Mariposa Grove and in Sequoia National Park are even larger. Probably the largest living trees at the present time are the General Sherman (272 feet tall, 27½ feet in diameter six feet above the ground) and the General Grant (271 feet tall and about 28 feet in diameter six feet above the ground), both of which are in Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park. Several fallen trees are even larger than this, and the Discovery Tree at Calaveras which was "only" about 1,250 years old at the time of its destruction, was growing so steadily and rapidly (growth rings ¼ inch in thickness), that by now it might well have surpassed all other giant sequoias in both height and volume.

Total weight of a very large giant sequoia has been variously estimated between 2,145 tons and 6,167 tons (both estimates by Fry and White). It has been said that there is enough wood in a single giant sequoia to build 40 five-room houses. This is a theoretical statement only, however, for in fact there is an extraordinary amount of waste in the actual logging of large giant sequoias. The wood is soft and brittle and the trees come down with such devastating force that the trunks are often badly shattered when they hit the ground. A case history cited by Professor Ellsworth Huntington is instructive in this regard. One large sequoia felled in the 1880s provided some 3,000 fence posts (enough to put a wire fence around 8,000 or 9,000 acres), as well as 650,000 shingles (enough to roof 70 to 80 houses), "and still there remained hundreds of cords of fire wood, which no one could use because of the prohibitive cost of hauling the wood out of the mountains."



Giant Sequoia *Campanile, Berkeley* *Statue of Liberty* *National Capitol Dome*

Or to gain perspective in still another way, the tallest giant sequoias are about as tall as a 25 story office building, as tall as a football field turned on end, as heavy as a small ocean-going freighter.

Speech

1. LA summer youth employment
2. Bush Outdoor accomplishments
   - 1.5 M acres of new parks, wildlife refuges, + other public lands
   - 57 new wildlife refuges -
   - X new campsites
   - X new miles of trails
3. Congressional cuts
   - $262 M from America the Beautiful
   - $38 M from "Fed gov't, partnership with states for parks + recreation"
   - $73 M from Fed. acquisition of key parks, forests, wildlife refuges, ad other public lands.
   - Zero funding for Headwaters National Forest in Northern California —

(2) Jenna — good changes — I'd load the graph on p. 3 conclusion — more balance on page 4 and ac: sports

(Grossman)
SEQUOIA
July 9, 1992
Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1992

[Acknowledgements.] ((I've just been walking among some of these Redwoods. \ I finally found a big enough switch to take Congress out to the woodshed.)) I especially liked what I saw at Pyles Boys Camp. I saw those young kids -- inner-city kids that came here with lots of attitude and little hope. And there they were: playing, climbing ropes, laughing. They're children, after all.

Teddy Roosevelt was talking about <u>them</u> when he urged the country to treat its "natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the <u>next generation</u>..." I remember the first time I took my grandson George P. to the Grand Tetons. As we came upon the mountains, I looked down at ~~the little guy~~ him, his smile -- well, you could've sworn it was Christmas morning.

Okay if I cut?

The fact is, these forests, our lakes and our lands -- they <u>are</u> gifts: the commonwealth that we inherited from our parents, that we borrow from our kids. That's the spirit of this agreement. From the Sierra Club to the State of California, from the Wilderness Society to the Save the Redwoods League: people have come together, forged an agreement to protect our Sequoia groves as part of our national legacy. No more logging. No more neglect. Long after we are gone, <u>these trees will stand</u>. \\

Already we have the best national park system in the world \ the best wildlife refuge system in the world \ the best national

forest system in the world. And yet, as President, I have said that the best simply wasn't good enough. \\

The Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund's a good example: it's helped us invest more than $300 million each year to keep our waters clean and open them up to the people. Think of the Potomac River back in our nation's capitol. Twenty years ago that river was a stinking sewer of pollution. Around the country, signs rimmed our lakes with the warning: "Don't Touch the Water." In two decades, we've spent over $100 billion to clean up our water. Today, more and more of our rivers and lakes are safer for the people that swim and fish in them, for the animals that live in them.

We've expanded our nation's parks, our forests and refuges by 1.5 million acres -- think about it: that's enough land to fill the Grand Canyon and then some. Three years ago, I proposed the America's Great Outdoors initiative -- $635 million in additional spending to improve our national forests. Since that time we've created fifty-seven new wildlife refuges \ twenty new national parks \ ____ new campsites \ ___ new miles of trail. What I'm talking about is more than a commitment to parks -- it's a commitment to people.

Just last winter I signed ISTEA [ice TEE]. ((Now before I get in trouble with my Vice President, let me point out that that's the transportation act -- not the rap act.)) That legislation will help bring America outdoors: paving new roads into the wilderness, revamping our scenic byways -- letting

Americans hit the trail and become their own pioneers. That's what the pursuit of happiness is all about.

And with the Cold War won -- we've turned the peace dividend into a park dividend. We've taken old arsenals, old military camps, testing grounds and are turning them into national parks and wildlife refuges. The Presidio in San Francisco, Fort Meade in Maryland, the Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver: that land helped us protect the peace -- now we're going to protect that land.

Some say that all this isn't enough. \\ I couldn't agree with them more. Take a look at what I've asked for from Congress -- then take a look at what we got. I requested full funding for America the Beautiful -- $260 million cut. A federal partnership with the states for parks and recreation -- $40 million cut. Park and forest acquisition -- $75 million cut. Parks as classrooms -- cut. Tree planting -- cut. ((I could go on, but the trees might get nervous.))

Fact is, we should all be a little nervous. Congress has met a fork in the road. They have a choice. One one hand: they can gut my proposals, they can stuff them with pork and perks and then turn around and complain about the environment. Or they can choose another path: they can look out for the voices that don't have a vote. The land. The children. The future generations. I'm asking Congress to do the right thing: full funding for our lands, our trees, our waters, our parks.

We need more Seasonal Park Rangers -- not less. We need to acquire more headwaters -- not fewer. Send a message to Congress: we need less papers \ less posturing \ less promises -- and more action. \\

The steps we take here today will blaze a trail for others to follow. And in case anyone should "miss the forest for the trees" -- so to speak -- here's a reminder: they were here first.

These trees have watched history go by. Some of these Sequoias were already born by the time Christ walked the earth. The trees were named after a proud man, an American native called Sequoyah. The first time he saw the Bible, he called it "talking leaves." I think those leaves have something to teach us today. In Revelations we learn that "the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

We are healing our forests, our parks, and our lands. It's a beautiful country. Let's remember to take time to come out and show our children the land, to walk among the Redwoods, to climb a mountain. Our land can heal us too. Thank you very much. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

2 Sierra Club in Favor OPL

3 P 2 : not [illegible] shable

4 [illegible] or swimmable

5 Park "units"

- how many new
next parks +
x # of addit
somethings or other

"California Sequoias
- same as Redwoods

250-300

envoys, local officials, boys camp (15)

Special Guest

→ Side presentation

(crowd will have heard a presentation - he might be able to reference in speech)



American Recreation Coalition

Dedicated to the protection and enhancement of every citizen's right to pursue health and happiness through leisure-time activities.

PLEASE DELIVER IMMEDIATELY TO:

MARLA DONAHUE

COMPANY: WH - PUBLIC LIAISON

FAX #: 456-1647

FROM: KATHY JEAVONS

DATE: 7/7/92

AMERICAN RECREATION COALITION
FAX (202)662-7424
THIS IS PAGE 1 OF 4 PAGE DOCUMENT.

COMMENTS:

Marla—

This should give you some background. Give me a call if you need more or have any questions.

Have Fun☺!

Kathy

Suite 726 • 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20004 • (202) 662-7420 • Fax: (202) 662-7424

Printed on Recycled Paper

American Recreation Coalition Event at Sequoia National Forest

July 14, 1992

Trip Purpose: to highlight significant changes in the management of America's natural resources, and especially in America's national forests, and the benefits of these changes to America's outdoors enthusiasts

Narrative description of activities:

Approximately 300 persons will be invited to attend a ceremony at which the President will sign a proclamation protecting groves of Giant Sequoias in California's national forests. Invitees will include local officials (Kern county, Tulare county, cities of Kernville, Porterville, Bakersfield), signatories to the "mediated settlement" (17 organizations ranging from the Save the Redwoods League to the forest products industry), local scout troops and volunteers on the forest. Admission to the ceremony will be by free ticket; attendees will park at Holey Meadow campground and be shuttled to the site (3 miles). The proclamation signing site will be adjacent to the road (County Road 190) which will be closed at Kramer Meadow and at Holey Meadow early that morning. The President and his party will land in a field approximately .7 miles from the site and will be driven to the site. After unloading, the helicopters will redeploy: HMX 1 and one other to Peppermint LZ and the remaining aircraft to meadows near Pyles camp. Representatives of the organizations which participated in the "mediated settlement" will be invited to witness the signing. An RV holding room will be provided for the President at the speech site and will then be moved to Pyles camp to serve the same purpose.

A proposed speech outline is attached.

Following the speech, the President will travel by motorcade along a stretch of road which has been nominated for designation as a scenic byway to a trailhead. An RV will be parked at the site for his use, if desired. He will walk downhill along Freeman Creek through several groves of magnificent Giant Sequoias. He will be accompanied by: Dale Robertson, Chief of the Forest Service; John Keller, Under Secretary of Commerce in charge of the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and the lead on the tourism component of the President's Rural America initiative; and Derrick Crandall, President of the American Recreation Coalition. The hike will take 1 hour. As the President passes the halfway mark on the trail, his helicopter will redeploy to Pyles Camp. Pool coverage will be provided; other journalists wishing to join in the hike will forgo the scheduled filing time.

While the President hikes, media and other guests will be transported by vans to R.M. Pyles Boys Camp (50 minute drive). Media will have an estimated 25 minutes to file stories prior to the President's arrival at the camp.

Upon arrival, the President will be greeted by Camp Director Rocky Leitzell and others and will be shown around the camp. He will help to install a sign noting the camp's designation in March 1992 as one of the President's "Points of Light." The group will then go to the camp's outdoor amphitheater. Lunch will be served. While the President eats, Rocky and the campers will talk about their experiences and the camp's goals. Upon completion of the 8-10 minute program, the President will pose for pictures with the campers. The President may choose to talk about the Pathway to Fishing program he launched at Anacostia Park in May, which strives to introduce urban youths to recreation through fishing and invite the campers to join him in fishing at the stocked pond at the camp.

The President will then meet with representatives of the Recreation Roundtable to discuss the America the Beautiful passport and other matters (10 minutes). The President will then depart by motorcade to a nearby meadow for helicopter "lift."

American Recreation Coalition Event at Sequoia National Forest

July 14, 1992

0600	Dep Walker's Point (helo)
0625	Arr Pease AFB
0635	Dep Pease (flying time is 5 hours, 15 minutes) (3 time zones)
0800	*Coffee at Holey Meadow Campground for invitees to ceremony; opportunity to meet FS Chief Robertson and new Forest Supervisor Sandra Key*
0845	*Shuttle service begins for guests -- Holey Meadow to Redwoods Meadow*
0850	Arr China Lake Naval Weapons Station
0900	Dep China Lake (helo)
0920	Arr Sequoia National Forest LZ
0930	Motorcade to Redwoods (Proclamation Signing, Speech) (5 minutes)
0940	Start program
1010	President departs for Freeman Grove Trailhead (motorcade, 26 minutes along proposed scenic byway)
1040	President and pool hike down Freeman Grove trail, accompanied by Dale Robertson (FS), John Keiler (USTTA) and Derrick Crandall (ARC) (1 hour 10, minutes) **(Media transported by road to Pyles to file stories 50 minutes driving time)**
1150	Arr R.M. Pyles Boys Camp for meeting with camp director, campers. Install "Points of Light" sign.
1215	Lunch with campers, recreation industry leaders. Option of fishing with campers in stocked pond.
1255	Motorcade to LZ
1305	Dep Sequoia National Forest (helo)
1320	Arr China Lake
1325	Dep China Lake for San Diego

Presidential Remarks -- Sequoia National Forest

Opening -- recall past trips to America's Great Outdoors; note that summer visits by Americans to national parks and forests will total millions and millions

Reason for this visit -- to mark a new era in the management of America's public lands; "new forestry" which emphasizes recreation and wildlife as well as commodities like timber and minerals; outline important initiatives of the past three and one-half years:

- America's Great Outdoors -- $625 million investment in recreation and wildlife facilities
- scenic byways -- 100 designated in the national forests, new national program under the surface transportation act
- national trails trust fund -- $30 million annually to build and maintain trails for all activities
- watchable wildlife program
- volunteerism
- Challenge Cost-Share Projects
- America the Beautiful -- tree planting
- Wallop-Breaux -- enhancing boating and fishing
- partnerships to enhance visitor services -- concessioner campgrounds in the forests
- advance reservations at NF campgrounds -- "800" number
- tourism and rural America -- strengthening the fabric of rural communities
- Pathway to Fishing

More yet to do --

- the America the Beautiful Passport
- greenways and trails in our urban areas
- improved access to America's cleaned-up rivers and lakes
- "peace dividend" -- converting choice parcels of lands no longer needed by the military into conservation areas: Fort Meade, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Presidio
- a re-energized federal technical and financial assistance program for state and local recreation agencies

Action today -- explain and sign Presidential Proclamation protecting the Giant Sequoias in our California national forests

[sign proclamation, and promptly leave to tour Freeman Grove, one of the newly protected groves]

GIANT SEQUOIA IN NATIONAL FORESTS

\- - - - - -

A PROCLAMATION

For centuries, groves of the Giant Sequoia have stimulated the interest and wonder of those who behold them. The Giant Sequoia is a tree that inspires emotion like no other and has mystically entered the hearts of humanity everywhere. Ancestors of Giant Sequoia trees have existed on earth for more than 20 million years. Naturally occurring old-growth Giant Sequoia groves located in the Sequoia, Sierra, and Tahoe National Forests in California are unique national treasures that are being managed for biodiversity, perpetuation of the species, public inspiration, and spiritual, aesthetic, recreational, ecological, and scientific value.

This Nation's Giant Sequoia groves are legacies that deserve special attention and protection for future generations. It is my hope that these natural gifts will continue to provide aesthetic value and inspiration for our children, grandchildren, and generations yet to come.

So as to promote greater appreciation and awareness of our Giant Sequoia groves, such groves in the Sequoia, Sierra, and Tahoe National Forests should continue to be managed by the Secretary of Agriculture as unique objects of beauty and antiquity for the benefit and inspiration of all people.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that naturally occurring old-growth Giant Sequoia groves within the Sequoia, Sierra, and Tahoe National Forests in the State of California shall be managed, protected, and restored by the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Forest Service, to assure the perpetuation of the groves for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to delineate the location of such Giant Sequoia groves, as set forth in the Sequoia National Forest Mediated Settlement Agreement, and subsequently to provide the Secretary of the Interior with a list

of the designated groves and with a description of the boundaries of each of the groves. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed, to the maximum extent permitted by law, to segregate immediately and subsequently withdraw the designated groves from all forms of location and entry under the general mining laws, and from any disposition under the mineral and geothermal leasing laws and laws pertaining to the disposal of mineral material, subject to valid existing rights.

The designated Giant Sequoia groves shall not be managed for timber production and shall not be included in the land base used to establish the allowable sale quantities for the affected national forests. The designated Giant Sequoia groves shall be protected as natural areas with minimal development. Consistent with the best scientific information available, the Secretary of Agriculture shall assure that any proposed development shall provide for aesthetic, recreational, ecological, and scientific value. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Converse Basin Grove shall be managed as set forth in the Sequoia National Forest Mediated Settlement Agreement.

This proclamation is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ___ day of _____, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventeenth.

guard human life. We're going to do what we can in a humanitarian way. We're working with the United Nations. But it's a little premature to be talking——

Q. You have to act quickly, don't you, though, to keep those people from starving?

The President. When the United States sees people that are hungry, we help. And again, that's bipartisan or nonpartisan. That's just been the hallmark of our country. So we will do what we should do. But I'm not going to go into the fact of using U.S. troops. We're not the world's policeman. It's a very complicated situation, but it's one that we're following very closely.

Thank you. Now I've got to get to work with these people.

U.N. Conference on Environment and Development

Q. Mr. President, do you expect the other countries to try to beat up on you in Rio?

The President. It doesn't matter. It doesn't matter. We are the United States. We are the leader in the environment. We've got a good record. Most of the groups that are criticizing are from the United States, I think. But that's all right; I've been there before. I'm going to represent the people on this visit and do it firmly in putting forward the best environmental record that any country has.

We've spent $800 billion in the last 10 years. We're going to spend $1.2 trillion in the next 10 years. And we share our technology with the world. We are way out front. And we're going to continue to stay out front, but we are not going to act like we have an open checkbook and that people are going to come in and tell us how much money to spend. We can't do it. We're trying to protect the taxpayer here through this balanced budget amendment, and I will protect the taxpayer down there in Rio. But I'm going to advocate a sound, strong environmental record.

Now, you all, thank you very much for interest in all of this. But I've got to get to work and see what I can do to help these people around this table at the waning hours of this debate.

Note: The exchange began at 7:03 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House.

Remarks on Departure for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

June 11, 1992

Well, today I travel to Rio de Janeiro to join our 100 heads of state at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Informally, the Rio meeting has been called the Earth summit. But I want to focus for just a minute on the official name. I think it's critical that we take both those words, environment and development, equally seriously, and we do.

On the environment, America's record is second to none. No other nation has done more, more rapidly to clean up the water, the air, or preserve public land. No other nation has done more to advance the state of technology that promises cleaner growth. We are proposing to double forest assistance. No other nation has put in place stricter standards to curb pollution in the future. We've done a great deal, and we are determined to do more.

But let me say up front: I am determined to protect the environment, and I'm also determined to protect the American taxpayer. The day of the open checkbook is over. I will go to Rio with a series of sound proposals designed to foster both environmental protection and economic growth. I'll sign a climate convention that calls for sound action, like increased energy efficiency and cleaner air. I'll offer technology cooperation because I believe American technology can help clean up the world's environment. I'll propose to share U.S. science, the most advanced in the world, to increase understanding of these complex issues. And I'll bring my Forests for the Future initiative, the most concrete and effective plan for dealing with the pressing problems of deforestation of all those that have been proposed at Rio.

Finally, I go to Rio with a firm conviction: Environmental protection and a growing economy are inseparable. No matter what some people may want to pretend, they are inseparable. It is counterproductive to promote one at the expense of the other.

For the past half-century, the United States has been a great engine of global economic growth, and it's going to stay that way.

Every American knows what that means for us. What many may not know is that the world also has a stake in a strong American economy. Right now, one-half of the developing countries' exports of manufactured goods to all industrialized nations are sold, yes, in the United States of America. A weak economy in this country would harm workers in other nations and cut their export earnings to a trickle. Nations struggling to meet the most elemental needs of their people can spare little to protect the environment.

Many governments and many individuals from the U.S. and other nations have pressed us to sign a treaty on what's called biodiversity. I don't expect that pressure to let up when I reach Rio. The treaty's intent is noble, to ensure protection of natural habitat for the world's plants and animal life. The U.S. has better protections for species and habitat than any nation on Earth. No one disagrees with the goal of the treaty. But the truth is, it contains provisions that have nothing to do with biodiversity.

Take just one example: The private sector is proving it can help generate solutions to our environmental problems. The treaty includes provisions that discourage technological innovations, treat them as common property though they are developed at great cost by private companies and American workers. We know what will happen. Remove incentives, and we'll see fewer of the technological advances that help us protect our planet.

My Forests for the Future initiative will offer real assistance to protect habitats, a downpayment of $150 million in new U.S. assistance toward the goal of doubling worldwide funding for forests. It invites developing countries to propose their best plans for forest conservation, and it encourages innovation, like biotechnology, that will help us protect biodiversity worldwide.

I cannot speak for actions other nations may take. But this I promise: I will stand up for American interests and the interests of a cleaner environment. And if the United States has to be the only nation to stand against the biodiversity treaty as now drawn, so be it.

I believe deeply in protecting our common environment, and I will proudly present in Rio the U.S. record that is second to none anywhere in the world.

Note: The President spoke at 7:50 a.m. at Andrews Air Force Base in Camp Springs, MD.

Remarks at a Luncheon Hosted by President Guillermo Endara in Panama City, Panama

June 11, 1992

The President. Mr. President and Mr. Vice President and members of the Cabinet, Barbara and I are just delighted to be with you to witness firsthand the great progress that Panama has made since its liberation from that dictatorship and tyranny back in December 1989. Panama is once again free, democracy restored, and the rule of law prevails.

With your nation's return to democracy, Panama resumes its place in the world community. This country's path toward economic reform and also liberalization has rekindled economic enterprise. And maybe some don't realize it, but last year your nation's economic growth was the highest in the whole hemisphere. I salute your success and your efforts, which bring the prospect of a better future for all Panamanians.

Our countries have enjoyed a unique partnership since Panama gained its independence nearly 90 years ago. That partnership is embodied today in the 1977 Panama Canal treaties. Mr. President, let me just assure you the United States keeps its word; those treaties will be fully implemented on schedule.

But what I really wanted to do to come here was to salute those of you in this room who stood up to the tyranny of Noriega and who dared to oppose him in the 1989 elections and who now have the responsibility for strengthening your democracy for future generations.

As we were riding in in the car I sensed a little nervousness on the part of my friend, President Endara. I think he was worried that I might be offended by some show of protest. But what I saw and felt was that overwhelming welcome from the people

for kids

SEQNOT

Quotes

1) "I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately...and see if I could learn what it had to teach..."
--Henry David Thoreau, Walden

2) "Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars."
--Henry Van Dyke, "America For Me."

3) "Our Union is river, lake, ocean and sky.."
--O.W. Holmes, Brother Jonathan's Lament for Sister Carolina

Park

--area was declared a national park in 1890 to protect the big trees

Anecdotes

--Sequoia called the bible "talking leaves" and later called the paper on which he wrote the same thing.

--Sequoia once remarked that if he could capture language on paper it would be like "catching a wild animal and taming it."

--George Foster wrote of Sequoyah, that in the long chain of human experience, "no link can be found of purer gold than the life of Sequoyah."

--When I was about 12, my mom took me and one of my friends on a climb up Mount Washington. My friend got sick (I swore it was the broccoli he had at lunch) but we forged ahead and made it to the top. I remember standing there at the summit, looking out over the forests and rivers and _____, and I thought -- this is America.

--an Austrian scientist named the Great Red Trees in honor of the Great Red Man.

--POTUS took grandson George P. to the Grand Tetons. As we came upon the mountains I looked down at the little guy -- his smile, well, you would've thought it was Christmas morning.

/

Andy Fisher

These Trees Will Stand

Draft comments for consideration

We are here to dedicate ourselves to the care and preservation of the Giant Sequoia Grove for future generations. These trees that are 10 times older than the United States of America, will be the living legacy of our care for land, our management of forest ecosystems, and our commitment to people and the environment.

President Theodore Roosevelt was the father of American Conservation and the U.S. Forest Service. Roosevelt said that, "The nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turnover to the next generation increased and not impaired in value."

Some of these Giant Sequoias were already here at the time Christ walked the earth. This proclamation I am signing today will protect these trees into the next millennium.

We have the science, knowledge and commitment today that will ensure for the future: healthier National Forests, a more ecological approach to managing the National Forests, greater beauty in the National Forests and a brighter future for the National Forests.

Our commitment to the environment is not new. What is new is our science, knowledge and management style. Last month the Forest Service announced its ecological approach to managing the National Forests and Grasslands. This is

now possible because we have a better understanding of nature and a better understanding of how we can work with nature. Working with nature, we will increase all the values of the National Forests for the American people.

Americans value forests in many ways. For the vacationer, forests are a place to camp, fish, or observe birds, wildlife and the beauty of these trees. For the urban or suburban dweller, forests are a place to escape the complexities of our modern world. For all of us, forests are a renewable source of materials for our home and products (such as paper) that our families use every day.

Today the United States is an urban society. More than 80 percent of us lives in cities or suburbs. Americans are divorced from direct contact with the land and have been so for more than a generation. We may visit the forests or rural areas for recreation, but few of us experience the land as a resilient, renewable, and productive resource as most of our parents and grandparents did. The National Forests are an opportunity for Americans to get re-aquainted with the land.

This is happening through my America's Great Outdoors recreation initiative. We have developed over 100 scenic byways, more recreation facilities and greater opportunities for a greater number of people. Last year there were nearly 600 million visits to the National Forests, making the National Forests the number one provider of outdoor recreation in the world.

We have also provided funding and work for many of these projects with partnerships. Entire projects have been funded by the private sector.

Americans have lent a helping hand to clear trails, build a handicap accessible walkway, or assist in counting and caring for wildlife, fish and birds. The spirit of volunteerism is alive and well today on the National Forests.

This American Conservation ethic is not new. It began about 100 years ago. The National Forests were founded then on a conservation ethic, which meant to use our resources wisely. If it had not been for this thinking and planning 100 years ago, these giants would not be standing here today.

For the last 100 years we have been growing new trees at a rate greater than we are using trees for homes, furniture and paper. Today we plant more than 400 trees for each newborn child. We grow trees 26 percent faster than we cut them.

Today millions of acres of once-deforested and degraded lands are now reforested and healthy. There is less soil erosion and loss of fertility. Water and air quality are better. Plant and animal species have been brought back from the brink of extinction; Turkey, elk, and whitetail deer, to just name three. Today we have almost endless opportunities to wander and wonder in beautiful natural settings.

All of this forest renewal has happened while we have enjoyed an increasingly better standard of living. We have built millions of new homes, filled them with wood furniture, and, if you sit where I do in Washington, you know just how much paper is used every day in our lives.

Our understanding of conservation has evolved beyond just wise-use. This is the result of increased scientific understanding and increased testing of

day-to-day resource management. Conservation is still the word we use to guide our practices, but our practices are becoming ever more sensitive to environmental relationships and global conditions.

In recent years, the science of ecology has begun teaching us lessons about the relationships that humans, plants, and animals have to the natural systems that surround them. We have begun to learn about how one natural system affects another, and about relationships among systems viewed at different geographic scales.

This new way we look at forests is called ecosystem management. We can care for forests in ecological ways that improve upon nature. By doing so we can make forests healthier, improve wildlife homes, while providing for the needs of people. Wood products will be abundant. Recreational opportunities will be abundant. And the beauty of the forests will be abundant.

Trees will be abundant in the future because of our care. These Giant Sequoias will not stand alone. One-hundred, two-hundred, a thousand, two-thousand years from now, it will be said that the forests are healthy, beautiful and productive because of our care today.

This country and the world can continue to enjoy the beauty of the National Forests, the wildlife in the forests, and the opportunities provided on these public lands.

Our scientific understanding of the world around us has led to new environmental sensitivity, to an emphasis on ecosystem management. To meet the

needs of an increasing human population we have carefully, thoughtfully and successfully set our conservation priorities.

Let these Giant Sequoias stand as a towering tribute to our success in conservation and dedication to an ecological approach to the future care of the National Forests.

[finally found a switch big enough to take Congress out to the woodshed.]

(Grossman)
SEQUOIA
July 9, 1992
Draft One

ED ED IT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1992

[Acknowledgements.] ((I've just been walking among some of these Redwoods. \ Finally I've seen something that can dwarf Capitol Hill.)) I especially liked what I saw at Pyles Boys Camp. I saw those young kids -- street-hardened inner-city toughs. And there they were: playing, climbing ropes, laughing. They're children, after all.

? without a chance

How about something kinder & gentler? i.e. confirms my faith in children - w/o violence & bad influences, playing + climbing, etc.

Teddy Roosevelt was talking about them when he urged the country to treat its "natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation..." I remember the first time I took my grandson George P. to the Grand Tetons. As we came upon the mountains, I looked down at the little guy, his smile -- well, you could've sworn it was Christmas morning.

... or never seen a smile that big on a grandson so small that little.

segue?

[Now there'll always be that crowd who tries to cast good motives in political terms. Some call it sophistication. I call it cynicism.] I am here to answer two voices in our country that do not have a vote. One comes from the land. The other comes from the future -- the generations to come, our grandchildren and great-granchildren. When we are long gone, these trees will stand. The steps we take today....

That's why we're here. Take a look at this agreement -- the people that have come together: from the Sierra Club to the State of California, from the Wilderness Society to the Save the

Redwoods League. This agreement will protect our Sequoia groves -- protect this heritage for our children.

Already we have the best national park system in the world, the best national forest system in the world, the best refuge system in the world. During my presidency, we've made progress. Through the Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund we're investing more than $300 million annually to keep our water clean and keep their access open.

to these majestic redwoods? rivers. ?

Think of the Potomac River in our nation's capitol. Twenty years ago that river was a stinking sewer of pollution. Signs rimmed our lakes with the warning: "Don't Touch the Water." Today, over 70% of our rivers and 60% of our lakes are fit to fish and swim in again. And Wallop-Breaux ~~dollars~~ are opening them up to the people.

country

[national? DC?]

programs like

This administration has expanded our nation's parks, forests and refuges by 1.5 million acres -- that would fill the Grand Canyon and then some. Fifty-seven new wildlife refuges. ____ new campsites. ___ new miles of trail. Peace dividend: areas once used by the military converted into parks and refuges. The Presidio in San Francisco, Fort meade in Maryland, the Rocky Mountain Arsenal....

We need to speak of commitment, not $.

We've ~~sharply~~ boosted spending on trails, campgrounds, ~~and visitor centers.~~ Three years ago, I proposed the America's Great Outdoors initiative for the national forests -- $635 million in additional spending on the infrastructure to support visits to the national forests.

what specifically? People don't really understand this term.

Some say that all this isn't enough, and ~~Guess what~~. I couldn't agree with them more. Take a look at what I've asked for from Congress then take a look at what we got. I requested full funding for America the Beautiful which would . . . -- $260 million cut. A federal partnershuip with the states for parks and recreation -- $40 million cut. Park and forest aquisition -- $75 million cut. Parks as classrooms -- cut. Tree planting -- cut. ((I could go on, but the trees might get nervous.))

CONGRESS SECTION

These trees were named after a proud man, an American native called Sequoyah [i]?. The first time he saw the Bible, he called it "talking leaves." I think those leaves have something to tell us today. In Revelations we learn that "the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

TWO BIG THINGS WE MIGHT WANT TO MENTION:

1. At Rio, POTUS made bold forestry initiative, asking for doubling int'l funding to save forests (and consequently protect biodiversity, halt deforestation, ~~[illegible]~~ clean the air, and fight rising CO_2).
2. Pledge to plant 10 billion trees by yez 2000.



American Recreation Coalition

Dedicated to the protection and enhancement of every citizen's right to pursue health and happiness through leisure-time activities.

DATE: 7-8-92

TO: Jennifer Groftman via FAX 456-6218

FROM: Mary Suchenski

COMMENTS: _____

TOTAL PAGES (INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET) = 2

1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW ♦ #726 ♦ Washington, D.C. 20004 ♦ 202/662-7420 ♦ FAX 202/662-7424

remainder of Indiana Territory became the state of Indiana in 1816, and a portion of Michigan Territory organized as Wisconsin Territory in 1836 gained admission to the Union as the state of Wisconsin in 1848. Eventually a small portion of what had been the Northwest Territory became a part of Minnesota, which gained statehood in 1858.

JULY 14

Bastille Day

The storming of the Bastille in Paris, on July 14, 1789, the first serious act of violence of the French Revolution, was widely regarded as a blow for freedom against the tyranny of the Bourbon kings who had so long ruled France. Started about 1369 at the order of Charles V, the prison-fortress, with its eight towers and 100-foot walls, dominated Paris. Beginning in the 17th century, it housed political prisoners primarily, including many persons of fame or influence who had displeased the court or were deemed a threat. "The Man in the Iron Mask," Voltaire, the Marquis de Sade, and Cardinal Louis de Rohan were among the Bastille's famous tenants.

Most prisoners were relatively well treated, despite tales to the contrary. What made the Bastille notorious and a hated symbol of royal absolutism was the fact that critics of the regime were detained within its walls through the use of an arbitrary and secret order of imprisonment known as a *lettre de cachet*. Inaugurated by Louis XV, the letter was nothing less than a commitment paper ordering the Bastille's jailer to confine in a cell a particular person until further notice – which frequently never came.

Therefore, when the Parisians began to revolt in 1789, they launched their first attack on the detested prison, in hopes of capturing ammunition as well. They took it by storm, killing the governor and seven of his men, throwing its archives to the winds, and releasing the prisoners. There were only seven at the time, none of them political prisoners, but they were nevertheless carried through the streets of the city and hailed as victims of oppression. The Bastille was dismantled piece by piece for souvenirs. Very little of the ancient fortress remained when it was officially ordered razed two days later.

The Marquis de Lafayette, who had been named commander of the National Guard the day after the Bastille fell, secured the key to the former fortress. In a March 17, 1790, letter, he explained his reasons for offering it to George Washington:

> Give me leave, my dear General, to present you . . . with the main key of the fortress of despotism. It is a tribute which I owe as a son to my adopted father, as an aide de camp to my general, as a missionary of liberty to its patriarch.

Lafayette entrusted the two-toothed, seven-inch piece of iron to Thomas Paine for transmittal to Washington. It still occupies a place of honor among the memorabilia hanging in the central hallway of Washington's home, Mount Vernon.

Predisposed to the cause of liberty and social equality, Americans hailed the destruction of the Bastille with joy. A public celebration was held in Philadelphia on the first anniversary of the event, July 14, 1790. Ships along the river front were decorated with flags and salutes were fired from the several French vessels anchored in the harbor. There was a dinner at Oeller's Hotel, with toasts to both King Louis XVI and the French people. Another dinner was held at Ogden's Hotel on the same day by the officers of Colonel John Shee's Fourth Philadelphia Regiment.

By 1793 the French revolutionaries, having become increasingly radical, had not only abolished the monarchy and set up the First Republic, but had charged Louis XVI with treason and executed him. Passions – for liberty and against the tyranny of the murdered French king – had also risen on this side of the Atlantic, to judge by J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott's description of a 1793 Bastille Day dinner in their *History of Philadelphia, 1609–1884:*

> It was probably at this dinner that the head of a pig was severed from its body and being recognized as an emblem of the head of the murdered King of France, was carried around among the guests. Each one, placing the cap of liberty on his head, pronounced the word "tyrant" and proceeded to mangle with his knife the head of the luckless creature doomed to be served for so unworthy a company.

As Americans grew more and more accustomed to the heady draught of liberty, their observance of Bastille Day as a separate public event gradually diminished. The obvious exception was the 100th anniversary in 1889, which was celebrated in leading American cities.

Later, during the First World War, pro-French sympathies led to a renewed observance. By 1917, the United States had officially entered World War I, joining with France and the other Allies against Germany. Americans at home and

abroad marked the first wartime Bastille Day. General John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Force, ordered his troops to commemorate the occasion, and at the annual military parade in Paris he was given a place of honor in the reviewing stand beside the French president, Raymond Poincaré. To raise funds for prisoners of war, Parisians sold medals with the profiles of George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette on one side and the dates July 4, 1776 and July 14, 1789 on the other. The US national anthem was sung during the evening performance at the Opéra Comique.

Elaborate celebrations were staged in New York City and Philadelphia. The demand for the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France dominated the New York events, which included a Fête Nationale de Juillet held by the Association Démocratique des Canadiens et Français de New York at the Harlem Casino.

In Philadelphia the 1917 anniversary of the fall of the Bastille was celebrated, appropriately, at Independence Hall. French flags flew from the front windows, and a facsimile of the key of the Bastille was displayed in the Supreme Court Room. There was a parade in honor of the occasion.

In 1918, with the Allies advancing toward victory, preparations began weeks in advance for an even more sumptuous observance of Bastille Day. The nationwide celebration was arranged by a national committee, of which former President William Howard Taft was the honorary chairman. There were also local committees in different cities. Proclaimed a holiday by the governors of several states, Bastille Day was also officially observed at every US Army and Navy installation. As in the preceding year, President Woodrow Wilson cabled greetings to the French president and people, and the French flag was flown from the White House staff. Ninety cities, including Denver, Kansas City, New Orleans, Chicago, Omaha, Saint Paul, and Boston, asked the national Bastille Day organization for guest speakers.

In New York City, Mayor John Hylan ordered the French flag flown from all public buildings and asked New Yorkers to do the same at home. A large rally, held at Madison Square Garden and presided over by Charles Evans Hughes, attracted a capacity crowd of 12,000 persons. The colorful exercises were highlighted by a military tableau with soldiers, sailors, and marines of every nationality in the Alliance, and speeches by the French ambassador, Jules Jusserand; the British and Italian ambassadors; and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The French societies in New York and the vicinity gathered at Manhattan Center at a benefit to raise war funds, while French people and Francophiles conducted special exercises at the Joan of Arc statue on Riverside Drive. A French aviator daringly flew under all of New York City's bridges.

In 1919 American soldiers joined in the Bastille Day victory fetes in Paris. They proved to be very popular dancing partners with the Parisian women, especially in the intricacies of the tango. In the victory parade of Allied soldiers, the Americans were put first in the line of march.

At home American officers who had rendered distinguished service in the war received awards from the Legion of Honor from French ambassador Jusserand at a special Washington, D.C. ceremony. Patriotic societies in New York City sponsored a concert attended by 10,000 people at Lewisohn Stadium, and French organizations celebrated once more at Manhattan Center.

During the 1920s and 1930s Bastille Day continued to be observed in a traditional manner. The American President annually sent greetings to the French head of state. French societies in leading US cities staged special events – bazaars, concerts, field games, balls, and speeches. French and American veterans staged parades. In 1936 the observance coincided with the 50th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty, a gift of the French people to the United States. The Bastille Day exercises were therefore staged partly on board the French liner *Normandie* and partly on Bedloes Island in New York harbor in the shadow of the statue.

On July 14, 1939, festivities marking the 150th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille were held with much fanfare at the flag-bedecked French Pavilion of the New York World's Fair. The numerous visitors little anticipated the striking contrast that the celebration would offer the following year, after World War II had erupted in Europe. By July 1940 France had been ignominiously defeated by Hitler's armies, and Marshal Henri Pétain, who had signed the armistice, became the head of the collaborationist Vichy government, controlling the unoccupied section of France. Soon General Charles de Gaulle was to proclaim from London the continued resistance of the Free French.

In New York City, on the saddest Bastille Day in history, French war veterans joined other French people in a day of mourning, gathering at the French Roman Catholic Church of Saint Vincent de Paul to offer a solemn mass for those French killed in the war. At several other churches the French flag had been draped in black crepe, and the congregation wore both black and tricolor armbands.

The sympathy of the American people for the French plight inspired a renewal of interest in

Bastille Day from coast to coast. In 1941 a special July 14 radio program was broadcast from Beverly Hills by the Fight for Freedom Organization; and the Woodstock, New York, chapter of France Forever arranged a *bal musette* or dance with accordion music. By December the United States had entered World War II on the side of France, England, and the other Allies.

In 1942 two widely divergent groups marked Bastille Day in New York City. On the one hand, the Vichy government representatives attended only a solemn high mass at the Church of Saint Vincent de Paul. The Free French, on the other hand, supporting the resistance movement headed by General de Gaulle, refused to resign themselves to defeat. Instead they staged a week-long observance entitled Free French Week, organized by all the Free French groups, the Central Committee of French Societies, and the Association of French Veterans. Leading up to Bastille Day, each day of Free French Week was designated with a special title and featured special activities; and on July 14 there were elaborately planned ceremonies, including an afternoon reception for the American press, a gathering of 1,600 persons at the French legation, and a diplomatic reception in honor of representatives of the Allied governments. At a mass meeting at Manhattan Center, which was attended by several thousand Americans and Free French, messages were read from, among others, General John J. Pershing and General Douglas MacArthur (then at headquarters in Australia); and an address by General de Gaulle, summoning his compatriots everywhere to stand firmly behind the Allied cause, was transmitted directly from London.

A similar spirit of enthusiasm was evident throughout the rest of the United States. In California July 14 was declared the Day of Fighting France; in San Francisco and Los Angeles the French flag was flown at the city halls and the "Marseillaise" was sung; and feature articles and photographs appeared in newspapers throughout the country.

The 1943 festivities in New York City were highlighted by street dancing, a traditional note of Bastille Day gaiety in Paris that had had to be omitted there during the wartime curfews. A sign marked the area closed off for dancing. "French territory: New Yorkers — Don't believe all you hear — There was a France — There is a France — There will be a France — ALWAYS."

In the years immediately following World War II, a variety of special programs marked Bastille Day. On July 14, 1945, the city-wide celebration in New York centered on the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where French people and Americans joined in celebrating the first truly joyous fete since the fall of France in 1940. At a formal gathering at the French Embassy in Washington in 1947, French ambassador Henri Bonnet presented the Médaille Militaire posthumously to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. In 1949, the 160th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, the festivities in Central Park, New York City, were attended by hundreds of American and French veterans.

Since the 1950s, July 14 has continued to be commemorated in several American cities. In New York, where French influence abounds, the day typically includes morning services at French Protestant and Roman Catholic churches; a reception sponsored by the French Consulate; and a dinner-dance held by Franco-American societies at a leading hotel. On occasion additional events have been included. In 1954, for instance, there was an all-French concert at Lewisohn Stadium, complete with intermission speeches, a color guard of veterans of World Wars I and II, and young women in French provincial costumes. In 1965 some 500 persons were invited to the French consulate to watch the unveiling of a bronze plaque bearing the names of the French ships and regiments that had fought in the American Revolution.

In Louisiana, an area linked with French traditions, Bastille Day is commemorated in widely diverse ways. July 14 is celebrated by French-speaking societies and the French Consulate with pomp and splendor in New Orleans, and with black-tie dinners and toasts in Baton Rouge. In contrast is the informal Gallic rural flavor instilled into the Bastille Day celebration held at Kaplan, Louisiana. As advertised, it is "America's only communitywide celebration of France's national holiday," and has been a traditional event there for more than three generations. The French-speaking, Acadian town of Kaplan is a rice-growing, agricultural community located west of New Iberia, some 30 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Bastille Day events there range from a "fais do do" (an Acadian folk-flavored street dance) and fireworks to amateur athletics and bicycle riding contests. Bastille Day in Kaplan originated with Eugene Eleazer, an emigrant from France in 1888, who became mayor in 1920. Under his inspiration and guidance, the town held its first July 14 fete in 1906, an event repeated ever since except briefly during World War II.

In France, Bastille Day has continued to be celebrated as the great national holiday. During World War II, even Nazi orders could not suppress patriotic observance. In peacetime, frivolity is the keynote in Paris. On the evening and

night of July 14, cafés on the banks of the Seine are crowded; and not even thunder, lightning, or sheets of rain can deter the dancing and outdoor celebrations. There are customarily free performances, for those who manage to squeeze in, at the Comédie Française and the Opéra Comique, as well as additional street dancing and other merriment.

On the morning of July 14, there has traditionally been an impressive military parade down the broad, tree-lined Champs-Élysées, with tanks rumbling down the thoroughfare and sleek Mirage jets soaring overhead. In some years however, the formality and the military aspects of the parade have been deemphasized in favor of color and festivity.

Gerald R. Ford's Birthday

At a time when controversy and concern over the conduct of the federal government seemed to engulf the nation, Gerald Rudolph Ford became the 38th President of the United States — the first to take office under the 25th Amendment. He was elevated to the presidency on August 9, 1974, when his predecessor, Richard M. Nixon (see January 9), resigned the office under threat of impeachment. In the history of the country, no other President had resigned from office.

Ford was the first to fill the presidential office without having been popularly elected either President or Vice President. Just 10 months earlier President Nixon had selected Ford to replace Spiro T. Agnew, the elected Vice President, who had been under criminal investigation and who had resigned October 10, 1973, after pleading no contest to a charge of income tax evasion.

The man who assumed leadership of the country in such difficult circumstances had the advantage of sturdy roots. He was born Leslie Lynch King Jr. on July 14, 1913, in Omaha, Nebraska, the only child of Dorothy Gardner King and Leslie King, a wool trader. His parents were divorced in 1915, and his mother returned with her two-year-old son to her family in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

There she married Gerald R. Ford, a paint salesman, and a strong and fair-minded man who was undisputed head of the house. He demanded truthfulness and hard work of her son, whom he adopted and gave his own name, and of the three sons subsequently born of the marriage. The Fords were active in community and church affairs, which often formed the basis for dinner-table discussion. Gerald Ford Sr.'s example as a doer was copied by all of his sons. The eldest, who became known as Jerry, felt tremendous respect and affection for his adoptive father, who became the dominant influence in his life.

In 1929 Gerald Ford Sr. and a partner went into the paint-manufacturing business. The family moved from its home on Union Avenue in Grand Rapids to the more fashionable East Grand Rapids area. No sooner had they moved, however, than the Great Depression struck, making it necessary for them to relocate to a less expensive house.

Young Gerald Ford strove for good grades in school and during his early years was not particularly outgoing. Having picked up his father's love for athletics, he made a name for himself in high-school football. In his junior and senior years he was chosen All-State center, and his team won the state championship in the latter year.

His football prowess helped gain him a scholarship to the University of Michigan. As he had in high school, he found part-time work waiting on tables and washing dishes. Ford was named the most valuable player in his senior year, and his skill on the field again opened a door for him.

Offered a position as assistant football coach and coach of the boxing team at Yale University, Ford felt it might make possible the realization of a long-held ambition to attend law school. Turning down offers to play professional football, he accepted the Yale offer and spent considerable time that summer taking boxing lessons. Not until his fourth year at Yale, however, was he able to persuade the law school faculty to let him take some courses on a trial basis, to prove he could handle them while continuing to coach. In 1941 he graduated in the top third of a class of which almost 80 per cent were members of Phi Beta Kappa.

Besides athletics and law, another field claimed some of Ford's interest for a time while he was at Yale. A friend who modeled persuaded him not only to put up money to help a friend of hers open a new modeling agency in New York City, but also to do some modeling himself. In a *Look* magazine picture story, for example, Ford and the young woman were depicted as a handsome, outdoorsy pair enjoying a ski weekend.

Returning to Grand Rapids with his LL.B. degree, Ford was admitted to the Michigan Bar and put organized sports behind him. With the intention of specializing in labor law, he opened an office with Philip Buchen, a friend from the University of Michigan. However, his plans were changed less than six months later by the United States' entry into World War II.

Ford enlisted in the US Navy in 1942 and, with his background in sports, was assigned to a physical-training unit (known as the "Tunney fish" program, since former boxing champion

Gene Tunney headed it). For a year he worked unhappily with aviation cadets at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, until his superiors finally agreed to his requests for transfer to active duty.

The USS *Monterey*, a new light aircraft carrier on which Ford subsequently served as both director of physical training and an assistant navigation officer, saw major action in the Pacific as part of the US Third Fleet. He said it was a lucky ship. Though it was repeatedly under attack, its worst enemy turned out to be the great pacific typhoon of December 1944, a severe storm that took 800 lives and capsized three destroyers. Ford was almost one of the 800. Losing his footing, he slid across the flight deck and over the edge, fortunately dropping to a catwalk beneath, rather than into the raging sea.

In 47 months of active duty, Ford accumulated 10 battle stars and an excellent service record. His superiors' critiques contained such evaluations as "excellent leader," "outstanding," "steady, reliable, resourceful," "excellent organizer" and "at his best in situations dealing directly with people because he commanded the respect of all." Upon his release from active duty he became a lieutenant commander in the naval reserve.

"All I was interested in was enjoying life and getting on with my law practice," Ford said with regard to his plans when he returned in late 1945 to live with his parents in East Grand Rapids. He joined a highly respected law firm, with which Philip Buchen was already associated, and began to realize how much the times had changed.

As he became involved in the struggle of young veterans and their wives to find housing, he learned that their difficulties stemmed from the banking, zoning, and real estate interests controlled by the local Republican political boss. He reestablished contact with some local good-government forces that had begun to build a political base shortly before the war, and with them created the Independent Veterans Association, of which he became vice president. It lobbied vigorously, and its considerable degree of success elated Ford and turned his thoughts toward political office.

Actually Ford had had a brief encounter with politics in the summer of 1940, when he eagerly volunteered to work in the presidential campaign of the maverick Republican Wendell Willkie. Although Willkie lost the election decisively, he did very well in the Grand Rapids area and even managed to carry the state.

In the postwar period, Michigan's prestigious Republican senator Arthur H. Vandenberg was among the most influential members of Congress. Previously an isolationist, he had changed dramatically to become a leading internationalist as a result of World War II. Ford had experienced the same change in attitude. So in 1948, when Ford, with the backing of the good-government group, decided to challenge the incumbent isolationist, machine-politician Republican who represented his district in the US House of Representatives, he was encouraged by Vandenberg.

During the primary election campaign Ford moved through his district from early morning until late at night, seeming to appear wherever and whenever people congregated, trying to meet and talk with every voter. Ford volunteered to help busy farmers and struck up conversations while pitching hay or doing other chores. Although his campaign platform was based principally on internationalism, Ford approached individual voters by asking what he could do for the voter if elected. His opponent relied solely on the support of his machine, which did not regard Ford's candidacy as a threat.

Toward the end of the campaign, however, when the incumbent became worried about increased signs of popular support for Ford, he demanded that the party boss secure removal of the Quonset hut Ford had set up in downtown Grand Rapids to serve as his headquarters. Pressure was accordingly applied to Ford's law firm, but the firm supported him, and the hut remained. Ford was victorious in the primary, with 23,632 votes to 14,341 for his opponent.

In addition to the warmth with which voters responded to his campaign style and candor, another factor contributing to his success was the large number of women working for him. It was unusual at the time for women to be asked to help in that way, and they responded enthusiastically.

One of Ford's campaign workers was his fiancée, Elizabeth (Betty) Bloomer Warren, whom Ford had met in Grand Rapids after the war. A talented dancer who had studied with Martha Graham in New York, she had earlier considered pursuing a career as a dancer. She shared Ford's love of sports and had even played on a girls' football team.

Between primary day, September 14, and general election day, November 2, the candidate and his fiancée barely managed to sandwich in their wedding, on October 15, 1948. Their two-day honeymoon included attendance at a political reception. Four children were subsequently born to the Fords: Michael Gerald, John Gardner, Steven Meigs, and Susan Elizabeth.

In November Ford won election to the US House of Representatives with 60.5 percent of

the total vote. On the same day Democrat Harry S. Truman was unexpectedly returned to the presidency.

Taking to heart some advice on how to please his constituents, the new member of Congress immediately began to "service" his district. Each visitor to his office was welcomed with open arms and photographed with Ford, or, if he was not there, at his desk. Ford, or his wife, made time to take important personages to lunch or dinner. Every person who wrote to Ford received a reply. Mention in a hometown newspaper of a birth, marriage, death, or an award or the like, elicited an appropriate note from the congressman – who signed all his own mail, often adding a personal note. He did not use the congressional pork-barrel system, but his constituents were never far from his mind. So successful was Ford's staff in working with the district that other lawmakers used similar techniques.

Ford became a member of the Appropriations Committee during his second term, and this position opened many doors for him, particularly after he had gained a reputation as the House member most knowledgeable about defense-spending budgets.

Not long after entering Congress, Ford had recognized that real power resided in the Speaker of the House, and set his sights on winning that job. That ambition and the belief that he was in a strong position in the House were probably mainly responsible for his rejection of Republican backing to run for the Senate or the Michigan governorship in 1952 and later years.

In early 1952 Ford was one of a group of Republican congressmen urging Dwight D. Eisenhower to seek the Republican presidential nomination that year. Eisenhower was nominated and elected, with Richard M. Nixon as his Vice President. Ford and Nixon had been friends from the time they served together in the House, and because Eisenhower left most of the political aspects of the presidency to his Vice President, Ford now had a friend at the top.

Later Nixon had strong backing from Ford on a number of occasions. One was in 1956, when a segment of the party wanted to "dump" Nixon in favor of another vice presidential nominee for Eisenhower's second term. Another instance was in 1960, when Ford felt that Nixon's training and his conduct – for example, during Eisenhower's illnesses – qualified him for the presidency. That year's election went to John F. Kennedy, the Democratic candidate, however.

Meanwhile, Ford's reputation for honesty and candor had put him in great demand for political dinners and rallies, though he was a public speaker of only moderate ability. Being ambitious, he was glad of the opportunity to become familiar with other areas of the country and their concerns. In 1960 he let his name be put forward, unsuccessfully, as a candidate for the vice presidential nomination. He began to climb the ladder three years later, becoming chairman of the House Republican caucus. Then, in a revolt among Republican House members in 1965, Ford was installed as minority leader. He gained considerable public exposure as a result, through the "Ev and Jerry Show," a weekly television program on which he and Senate minority leader Everett Dirksen presented the Republican view on current issues.

Ford was a loyal party man, and he represented a conservative district. As a legislator he usually followed the views of his party. He indicated deep reservations about civil-rights laws, but finally voted for those that seemed sure to pass. His position on social-welfare legislation was strongly conservative. He authored no major piece of legislation. He believed ardently in strong US defenses, and supported spending authorizations to provide them. Anxious for military victory in Vietnam he urged President Lyndon B. Johnson to bomb more heavily and to blockade North Vietnamese ports.

After President Kennedy was killed in 1963, President Johnson named Ford the Republican House member to serve on the Warren commission to investigate the circumstances of the assassination.

One of Ford's more controversial actions as representative came after two of President Nixon's appointees to the Supreme Court were rejected by the Senate in 1969 and 1970. It was the first time in 40 years that the Senate had voted down a President's Supreme Court nominee. At that point, Ford called for a special House investigation to determine whether there were grounds to impeach one of the sitting Supreme Court justices, William O. Douglas. Ford stated some years later that he had moved in order to forestall an actual impeachment resolution that a small group of Republicans and Democrats planned to introduce, and to indicate the need for a single standard for judging all Supreme Court members or prospective members.

Nixon, who had successfully sought the presidency in 1968, was reelected four years later. When Agnew resigned in October 1973, Nixon quickly nominated Ford to fill the vacancy. It was the first exercise of the procedures set forth in the 25th Amendment to the Constitution (see February 10).

Ford, though politically ambitious, nevertheless had to do some hard thinking. He had promised his wife that he would retire from politics, probably to law practice in Grand

Rapids, after his next term. That commitment had been made easier by his weakening hopes of ever becoming Speaker; the Democrats' control of the House of Representatives seemed too secure.

His decision, with his wife's acquiescence, was to accept the nomination. Thereupon every aspect of his life was subjected to an unparalleled, detailed investigation, from which he emerged with the label "Mr. Clean." Confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of the Congress, as required by the 25th Amendment, was easily obtained. As congressman, Ford's openness and friendly manner, and his integrity, modesty, and willingness to listen to the opinions of others, as well as his conscientious work, had won him widespread respect and liking among his peers in both parties. He genuinely liked people, and was proud to be able to say, "I have had lots of adversaries, but no enemies that I can remember."

On December 6, 1973, in the chamber of the House of Representatives, Ford was sworn in as the 40th Vice President of the United States. He brought with him his penchant for hard work and long hours, and spent most of the next eight months traveling around the country — more than 100,000 miles — and giving 500 speeches in 40 states in an effort to improve the image of the Republican party and of President Nixon, while presenting himself in his new role as a party leader. The President, particularly, had suffered substantial loss of support as a result of the Watergate scandals and subsequent cover-up efforts by members of his White House staff. Involved in the Watergate affair were alleged illegal activities by, or at the behest of, various members of the Nixon administration, directed in large part toward ensuring the President's 1972 reelection and raising funds or conducting political espionage for that purpose.

During the long investigation of Watergate-related matters, Ford's information on the subject was only that which was public knowledge. He knew of no impeachable offense committed by the President, as he often stated — and he wished to know of none: since he would succeed to the office if Nixon resigned or was removed through impeachment proceedings, he tried scrupulously to avoid any word or action that could possibly influence the course of events.

By the end of July 1974, disclosures resulting from the investigation led the House Judiciary Committee to adopt Articles of Impeachment charging Nixon with obstruction of justice and other abuses of power. By early August an almost complete defection from the President had occurred among members of the House, who were about to vote on whether to accept the impeachment articles, and the Senate, which would officiate in an impeachment trial if they did. Advised of the probability of his impeachment, Nixon, on August 8, announced his decision to resign. Earlier that morning he spoke privately with Ford, informing him that he would step down the next day.

At noon on August 9, 1974, Gerald R. Ford, who had never aspired to the office of President, took the oath in the East Room of the White House. The 61-year-old Ford was in excellent physical condition to meet the demands of the presidency. He had made a habit of swimming daily in the pool of his home in suburban Alexandria, Virginia, in which the family had lived for 19 years. Golfing and skiing were other frequently indulged forms of recreation.

His ability to remain good-natured under difficult circumstances would stand him in good stead. So would his amicable relations with reporters, whose services he considered vital to a free country. He was determined that his policy of openness be followed by members of his administration, in contrast with White House policy of the most recent past.

He had had, however, little time to prepare for the presidency. Economics and foreign affairs were relatively unfamiliar fields. In the latter area Ford was aided enormously by Nixon's secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, who stayed on in the new administration to keep the nation's foreign policy on the same course. Too, Ford had been a part of the legislative branch for 25 years, and such a rapid transition to responsibility for the executive branch was bound to be difficult. In Congress he had exercised leadership by reconciling differing points of view, and he was more known for this than as an innovator or for broad imagination.

The new President pledged to work closely with Congress, and to refrain from what the legislature considered to be usurpation of its powers by several of his predecessors. He moved slowly in making cabinet and staff changes. His nomination on August 20 of Nelson Rockefeller, former governor of New York, to fill the vice presidency, also under the provisions of the 25th Amendment, was the subject of prolonged congressional hearings before the choice was finally confirmed in December 1974.

Inflation, cited by Ford as the country's number one problem, was accompanied by what was soon seen as a full-scale recession. "Stagflation" was the term concocted for the ominous new combination of inflation with economic stagnation. There were wide differences of opinion as to what constituted the proper prescription for the malady. Some felt that establishment of wage and price controls and other strong measures were of crucial importance. Others, includ-

ing Ford, who opposed mandatory controls, preferred to rely on voluntary measures. However, despite the President's calls during his early months in office for a nationwide emphasis on frugality and energy conservation, both prices and unemployment continued to rise while industrial production decreased. By December unemployment in the United States had risen to 6.5 percent and the nation's jobless would later swell to a still higher figure. In addition to this, there was serious concern for the economy in many other parts of the world as well. Almost everywhere problems were magnified by a growing world energy shortage, as well as impending shortages of key raw materials. Although such long-threatened shortages had been anticipated by experts, it was only in the 10 months preceding Ford's inauguration as President that an awareness of the true dimensions of these problems had burst upon the consciousness of most people.

In Ford's case, the "honeymoon" period normally enjoyed by a new President with Congress and the people lasted only about a month. It ended abruptly on Sunday, September 8, when he announced his granting of an unconditional pardon to former President Nixon for any federal crimes he "may have committed or taken part in" during his tenure as Chief Executive. The move was taken with almost no consultation and drew criticism on the grounds that a pardon could not be granted when there had been no confession of guilt and that justice was not served by the action. Rather than putting the Watergate affair to rest, as the President had hoped, his action reemphasized the matter as a divisive national issue. On October 17 Ford made what was, for a President, a singular appearance before a congressional panel of inquiry, assuring a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee that there had been no "deal" with Nixon concerning the pardon.

One result of the Watergate scandals was passage of legislation – which Ford signed in October – authorizing public financing of future presidential elections and primaries and limiting contributions to and spending by presidential, vice presidential, and congressional candidates.

Earlier the President had effected a plan of conditional amnesty for Vietnam War draft evaders and deserters. Like the Nixon pardon, it was intended to heal some of the divisions of the past, but acceptance of the offer was slow.

As the November 1974 congressional elections approached, President Ford again traversed the nation, seeking to strengthen his party by campaigning vigorously for Republican candidates. His efforts notwithstanding, the electorate gave the Democrats a more than two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives and a nearly two-thirds majority in the Senate. Although Watergate contributed to the poor Republican showing, inflation had become the main concern of voters, only 38 percent of whom took the trouble to vote. It was the lowest turnout in almost 30 years.

The new President's first venture in overseas summitry came soon after the election, when he journeyed to the Far East to meet first with Emperor Hirohito and Premier Kakuei Tanaka in Japan, then with President Park Chung Hee in South Korea, and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev in Vladivostok. The last of the three meetings, apart from reaffirming the steps toward Russian-US detente taken under President Nixon, culminated in the announcement that a preliminary agreement on limitation of nuclear weapons would be signed the following year.

Although he had at first stated that he would not seek election for a full term, in 1976, Ford warmed to the challenges of his office and later announced that he would run. He received the Republican nomination – meeting strong opposition from conservatives supporting Ronald Reagan – and contended vigorously with the Democratic candidate, Jimmy Carter, with whom he participated in three televised debates seen by viewers across the nation. According to public opinion polls, Ford lagged behind Carter, but he campaigned effectively and was only narrowly beaten in the November election. The popular vote was 40.8 million for Carter and 39.1 million for Ford; the electoral vote was 297 for Carter, 240 for Ford, and 1 for Reagan.

In January 1977 Carter was inaugurated as the 39th President and Ford left the White House to pursue a very full schedule of activities. With homes in Palm Springs, California, and Vail, Colorado, Ford and his wife busied themselves with the publication of their respective memoirs and with television and other appearances. Far from retiring from public and political life, Ford has conferred with President Carter at the White House, discussing, among other topics, ratification of the Panama Canal treaties and Middle East peace negotiations; lectured on government and fiscal policy at colleges and before business groups; received briefings on disarmament talks; met foreign leaders; and spoken out critically or sympathetically on problems faced by the Carter administration.

In September 1977 Ford dedicated a park in Omaha, the city of his birth. Gardens in the park surround a gazebo that contains memorabilia donated to Omaha by the former President. Housed in another pavilion is a marble tablet inscribed with words spoken by Ford as he took office: "Our long national nightmare is over. Our Constitution works."



DICTIONARY OF
American Biography

Edited by Dumas Malone

16

Robert - Seward

Charles Scribner's Sons
NEW YORK

January 1888). He described ten forms of birds new to science, and four birds were named in his honor.

[See *Auk*, Jan. 1901; *Ohio State Jour.* (Columbus), Mar. 19, 1900. Many of Sennett's publications are listed in *Cat. of Sci. Papers, Fourth Ser., 1884–1900*, vol. XVIII (1923) of the Royal Society of London.]

H. Fr—n.

SEQUOYAH (1770?–Aug., 1843), inventor of the Cherokee syllabary, was born in the Indian town of Taskigi, Tenn. His father was possibly Nathaniel Gist, a trader who abandoned the mother, a woman of mixed Indian blood, before the birth of the child. During infancy and youth Sequoyah seems to have borne only his Indian name, later taking that of his father, which he understood to be Guess. He grew to manhood wholly ignorant of the English language and but meagerly acquainted with any of the arts and usages of civilization. He was for some years a hunter and fur-trader, but an accident suffered on a hunting trip crippled him for life. He had a natural bent for craftsmanship, which he turned to use in a number of ways, chiefly as a fashioner of the silver ornaments eagerly sought by his people. Increasing contact with the whites caused him to ponder deeply over their "talking leaves"—the written and printed pages by which they communicated ideas—and he resolved to master the secret and apply it to the benefit of his people. It was about 1809 when he began his study, and it was not until 1821, after enduring much ridicule and opposition, that he completed his table of characters for the eighty-five or eighty-six syllables in the Cherokee language. A council of the chief men of the tribe approved his work, with the result that in a short time thousands of his people had learned to read and write. In 1822 he visited the western Cherokees in Arkansas to introduce his syllabary and in the following years made his home with them, removing with them in 1828 to Oklahoma. There his invention of an alphabet continued to stimulate printing of books and a newspaper in Cherokee and to be important in contributing toward the development of the state. For some years he was active in the political life of his tribe, in which he was highly honored. In 1828, as an envoy, he visited Washington. The Cherokee National Council in 1841 voted him an allowance for his invention and two years later altered the gift to an annuity of $300, to be continued, in case of his death, to his widow. He had before this time retired from public affairs and had visited many tribes in a search for the elements of a common speech and grammar. Early in 1843 he set out to find a band of Cherokees who, according to tradition, had removed west of the Mississippi before the Revolution. Somewhere in the southwest, possibly in the state of Tamaulipas, Mex., he fell ill and died.

He was married and had several children. It was with the aid of a six-year-old daughter that in 1821 he gave the first successful test of his invention. He was a man of mild and benignant countenance, with an engaging manner, and his character was upright and devotedly altruistic. He has been sometimes called the ablest intelligence produced among the American Indians. His fame is perpetuated in the name of the genus of California giant redwoods and in the statue of him placed by the state of Oklahoma in Statuary Hall of the National Capitol.

[J. B. Davis, "The Life and Work of Sequoyah," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, June 1930; F. W. Hodge, *Handbook of Am. Indians*, pt. II (1910); G. E. Foster, *Sequoyah, the Am. Cadmus and Modern Moses* (1885); K. D. Sweetser, *Book of Indian Braves* (1913); Jas. Mooney, "Myths of the Cherokee," *U. S. Bureau of Am. Ethnology Nineteenth Ann. Report* (1900), pp. 108–27, 147–48; "Statue of Sequoyah," *House Doc. 240*, 68 Cong., 1 Sess. (1917); Emmet Starr, *Hist. of the Cherokee Indians* (1921); S. C. Williams, "Nathaniel Gist, Father of Sequoyah," *East Tenn. Hist. Soc. Pubs.*, no. 5 (1933); Wm. A. Phillips, "Se-quo-yah," *Harper's Mag.*, Sept. 1870.]

W. J. G.

SERGEANT, HENRY CLARK (Nov. 2, 1834–Jan. 30, 1907), inventor, was born in Rochester, N. Y., said to be the son of Isaac and Ruby (Clark) Sergeant. His parents moved to Ohio when he was young, and after a common school education he went to work in a machine shop. This stimulated his inventive faculties, especially in the direction of special machinery for systematic manufacture. Although he was only eighteen years old, he designed some special machines for the manufacture of wheel spokes, hubs, and felloes, and obtained contracts for his employer for making such wheel parts in quantity. Two years later he was made a partner in a wagon-wheel manufactory but, disliking factory routine, he soon resigned and spent the succeeding six years in a variety of commercial pursuits. He began serious inventive work as well and secured his first patent in 1854 for a steam boiler feed. This was followed by a number of others, among them a patent for the invention of a marine engine governor later adopted by the United States navy; four patents on steam boilers and pumps; one on a gas regulator in 1862; three for brick machines in 1867; and one for a fluting machine in 1869. During this sixteen-year period he lived in many places; in fact, over the forty-year period between 1854 and 1893 he lived in twenty-six different cities and towns. Gradually working eastward, he came to New York City in 1868 and there established a machine shop of his own, building a

however, it was said he would ride
bony twelve miles northwest to the
office at Nicksville to get his copy
he Advocate and other mail from
Eastern Cherokee Nation.

uring the next few years Sequoyah
occupied at teaching his alphabet
relating Cherokee folk tales. He
d travel from home to home, from
ol to school, or from community to
munity simply upon the request of
end to relate folk-tales or to teach
alphabet. It is said that he was
r without an attentive audience.

hen in 1838-1839 came the great-
civic challenge of his life-time. The
ern Cherokees, 13,000 strong, had
ved around Tahlequah over the
ail of Tears" from their homelands.
n Western Cherokees and Eastern
rokees had a highly refined govern-
tal organization. The Western Cher-
es felt that the newly arrived Chero-
s should accept the government
found when they arrived. The new-
rrived and more numerous felt their
ernmental organization should be
gnized and accepted. A bitter strug-
existed for months. Eventually Se-
yah was drawn out of seclusion at
insistence of both factions and fin-
effected a union of the Eastern and
stern Cherokees with the capital be-
moved to Tahlequah. Sequoyah was
principal writer of the Cherokee
stitution of 1839. After this service
his fellow tribesmen, he drifted back
seclusion to let professional states-
n operate the governmental affairs.

Despite his seventy-five years of age,
quoyah did not withdraw to idleness.
had a dream of inventing a universal
ian language alphabet. Before his
ath he had done work with the other
r civilized tribes as well as with some
the Plains Indians tribes. Almost
cretly he organized a mission to the
uthwest, which eventually ended in
at is now Mexico, for the purpose of
ing the Cherokee alphabet to groups
related Cherokees there. All this was
ne at his own expense, since Sequo-
n was moderately well-off by the
ndards of his time. Unfortunately,
e rigorous trip and his advanced age
ok their toll. Sequoyah died while
ey were in Mexico and was buried
ere.

Thus we can say that Sequoyah died
ing the thing he loved to do—bring-
g enlightenment and improvements to

EARLY SETTLERS
by Flossie Neal

The history of Sequoyah County area has been extremely colorful and is based largely around the Indian culture, primarily that of the Cherokee Tribe.

The area's scenic beauty, hunting and fishing values, timbered hills and rolling topography made it natural for the Cherokee Indians and others to select as an area to settle.

Prehistoric Indian villages were numerous along the banks of the Arkansas River. The area abounded with small game and buffalo. Indian burial mounds have been located in Sequoyah County from Marble City through Brushy to Roland. None have been excavated.

It is very probable that Vikings visited the area in the eleventh century and traded with these Indian tribes.

It is thought that De Soto traveled up the Arkansas River past Sequoyah County.

A trading post at Gore is shown on a French Map of 1718. It is possible that a camp or trading post could have been located at Sallisaw at this time. By 1800 the fur trade on the many eastern Oklahoma streams and rivers was flourishing.

History records reveal that Indians came to this area by 1819 and possibly before. A Cherokee Chief, John Jolly, and a group of Western Cherokees moved to this area in 1819 and 1820. Jolly built his home on the east bank of the Illinois River about a mile above the mouth where it empties into the Arkansas River.

George Justice had his establishment at the mouth of the Sallisaw Creek. Near Skin Bayou Sanders and one of the Rogers, probably James, made a considerable settlement.

After the adjustment of the Arkansas border, most of these Cherokees were in northeast Oklahoma and were known as the Cherokees West.

Among the settlements in what is now Sequoyah County were those on Lee's Creek, on which Sequoyah had his salt works, in the vicinity of Nicksville near the present Dwight Mission, on Skin Bayou, near the present Sequoyah Memorial.

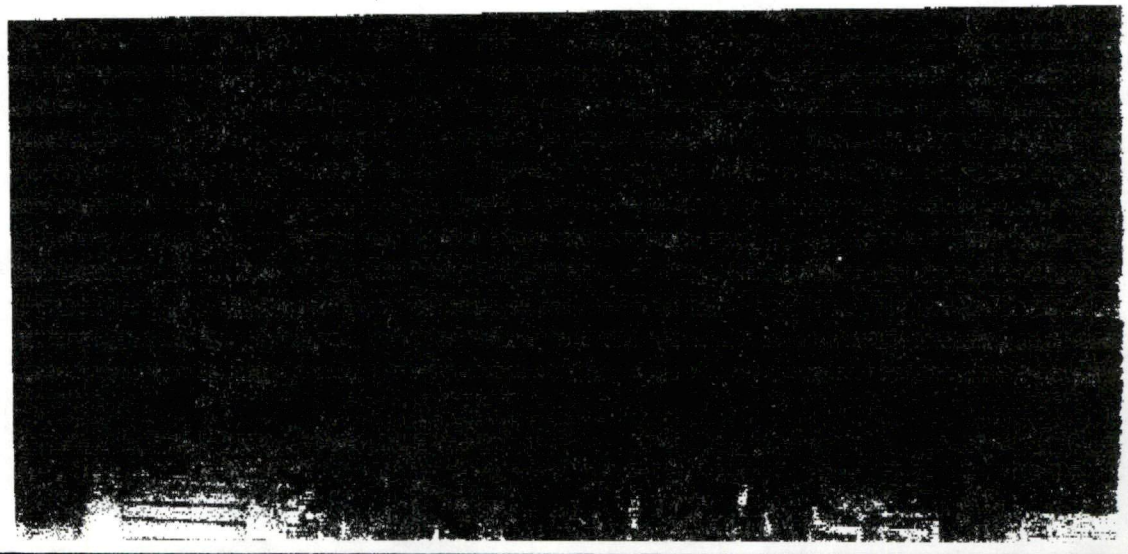
By the time the Western Cherokees had established themselves in what is now Sequoyah County, the people of the State of Georgia were exerting much effort to move a great body of Cherokees living in the East.

In the fall and winter of 1838-1839 the Cherokees were driven from their homes and pushed along a dreary march westward. This march was known as "The Trail of Tears." Often one sees a sign or reads an account giving the end of the Trail of Tears. Wherever a detachment stopped or settled here in Sequoyah County, that place was the end of the Trail of Tears.

Most of them settled in scattered communities generally near good springs of water. They were largely engaged in farming, blacksmithing, trading, and hunting. Hunting furnished game for food, furs, hide, tallow, and grease. These could be traded at the Arkansas post for guns, powder, cloth, sugar, and other supplies. The mouth of Skin Bayou Creek near Wilson Rock was a romantic and historic stream or favorite trading place, where many furs and skins were sold.

In the beginning these pioneer set-

Home of Sarah Elizabeth Goin Hill on McKey Mountain. Built in 1870.





Sequoyah

May 1981 Sec 4 - Sequoyah

P.6

JUL 08 '92 15:41 OK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PROGRAM

Unveiling of the Sequoyah portrait

Oklahoma State Capitol

Thursday, June 24, 1965

Master of Ceremonies ..... James M. Bullard, Secretary of State

Introductions

Remarks

W. W. Keeler, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation

Charles Banks Wilson, Artist

Senator Clem McSpadden,
President Pro Tempore of Oklahoma State Senate

Representative J. D. McCarty,
Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives

Governor Henry Bellmon

Unveiling

Governor Henry Bellmon, Mr. Keeler, Senator McSpadden, and Representative McCarty

SEQUOYAH 1760 - 1843

Sequoyah, George Guess, was probably the greatest of all Cherokees and is unique among men. Solely from the resources of his mind, uneducated and without knowledge of any language other than Cherokee, he conceived and perfected an entire alphabet or syllabary. In 12 years he accomplished that which took the Egyptians, Phoenicians and Greeks a few thousand. He made his tribe one of the most literate nations without building a school or hiring a teacher.

Sequoyah was born sometime between 1760 and 1770 near Ft. Loudon, Tenn., in the village of Tuskegee. His mother was a full-blood Cherokee. His father was either George Gist, a German trader, or Nathaniel Gist, a soldier and friend of Gen. Washington. In either event his father left Tennessee prior to his birth. Some years later he and his mother moved to an Indian settlement in Alabama where he was raised entirely among uncultured Cherokee. He became a silversmith and blacksmith by trade and was well known as an artist.

In 1822 Sequoyah settled with his wife, Sallie, in Arkansas and became active in Indian affairs. On a trip to Washington, D. C., in 1828 in regard to a treaty for removal of the tribe to Oklahoma, he posed for the artist, Charles Bird King. The painting was lost in a Smithsonian Institute fire. A crayon drawn copy published in the McKinney and Hall book is the only record to become known. Judging from pictures of other Indians in this book, redrawn from paintings still in existence, the likeness is questionable. In 1829 Sequoyah moved to Indian Territory, Oklahoma.

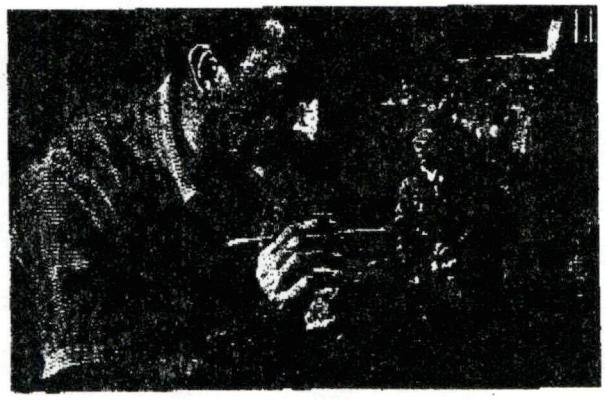
The portrait by Charles Banks Wilson, especially authorized by the Okla. legislature for the State Capitol building, involved a unique project. Along with the usual research through written accounts, the artist searched for living Cherokees whose features might match those of the old drawing. A composite of six men from Tahlequah, Stilwell and Kenwood areas produced the final result. His costume is drawn from descriptions by a Ft. Smith, Arkansas, merchant with whom Sequoyah did business. The coat is typical and Cherokee-woven with trade velvet trimming. This one in particular is owned by the Oklahoma State Historical Society and came to Oklahoma on the Trail of Tears. The syllabary is shown written on Sycamore bark. Sequoyah is painted as having scratched his name in the soil with a stick, a common teaching procedure with no paper or facilities for writing available. In the background fall foliage surrounds the typical Cherokee log cabin built by the famous Indian. His cabin is protected by a rock building and maintained by the Oklahoma Historical Society. The artist made studies of the vegetation actually growing on the site located 7 miles north and east of Sallisaw.

A medal is recorded as having been authorized for Sequoyah in 1824 by the General Council of the Cherokee Nation. He received it in 1832. The tribe also awarded the first literary pension in American History when, as a gesture of appreciation, they granted him $300. annually. This was paid to his wife after his death. It is notable he was revered during his life. Few travelers of importance passed without calling upon Sequoyah. Some describe

him as silent and contemplative. John Howard Payne in 1836 said, "He was altogether what we picture an old Greek philosopher." He also found him to be of animated eyes and pleasant disposition. A native of the area said, "He was of sallow complexion and you would take him for a full-blood." It was believed he had been lame since infancy.

George E. Foster wrote of him as "the American Cadmus and modern Moses because his invention of the alphabet led his people out of the wilderness of ignorance." He also said, "In the long chain of incidents that make the development of the human race, no link can be found of purer gold than the life of Sequoyah".

He died in Old Mexico in 1843 while on a trip. Location of his grave has long been a mystery. Recently searchers have had reasons to feel they may soon be successful. Wilson discussed this fact with one of the older Cherokee men who was posing for the portrait. He was told, "No man could do for us what Sequoyah did unless sent by God to do it. When he was finished God took him back. They won't find our Sequoyah in Mexico."



CHARLES BANKS WILSON

The artist commissioned by the State Board of Public Affairs to paint the portrait of Sequoyah for the State Capitol is well known as a painter, printmaker, magazine and book illustrator, teacher, lecturer and historian. His work has been shown in more than 200 exhibitions in this country and throughout the world. The permanent collections of major museums and galleries contain his paintings and prints of Oklahoma life, including New York's Metropolitan and Washington's Smithsonian. Oklahoma school children study from a history text containing some 50 of his drawings. The artist's watercolors portraying the southwestern landscape and points of interest have been seen regularly by millions of Americans in Ford Motor Company publications. Author and editor of a standard work on the Indian tribes of eastern Oklahoma, he is also the illustrator of 22 books and has done pictures for many more. Tulsa's Gilcrease Museum owns approximately 55 works by this artist and his portrait of Thomas Gilcrease is one of many he has done. The artist from Miami, Oklahoma is perhaps best known for his pictures of contemporary Indian life, a project which has engaged him since the early 1930's.

The Sequoyah portrait is one of three authorized by the 1963 Legislature. The others are of Will Rogers and the late U. S. Senator Robert S. Kerr.

SEQUOYAH AND HIS "TALKING LEAVES"

The Man:

Sequoyah, also known as George Guess or Gist, was born some time between 1760 and 1770 in the old Cherokee Nation which was made up of the present States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama. It is believed by many that he was born in or near the town of Taskigi near Fort Loudon. It is claimed that he, as a young lad, was present when a peace delegation of Iroquois Indians visited the Cherokees at Echota, the tribal capitol, in 1770. If this is true then he would have been born between 1760 and 1765.

His mother belonged to the Paint Clan and was of a very prominent Cherokee family, one of her uncles being a chief in Echota. Just who Sequoyah's father was has never been definitely determined. Some claim that he was Nathaniel Gist, a soldier and a man possessed of character and talents. Others claim that a German trader was his father and there are Cherokees today who claim that Sequoyah was a full blood Cherokee. One reason for not having more definite information is that, although his father and mother had lived together for some time, they separated prior to Sequoyah's birth.

As a child he lived with his mother at Taskigi and grew up more or less alone. He did not play with other children but loved the woods and fields. He helped his mother with tasks that were considered "Woman's Work."

His mother died about the beginning of the 19th century and he inherited her business which was a trading post. He also became a silversmith, using the coins of the French, Spanish and English for work material.

He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and fought against the hostile Creek Indians.

After his marriage to Sallie of the Bird Clan of the Cherokees they made their home in Wills Valley, Alabama. There he worked a small farm, conducted a trading post, carried on as a silversmith and also did blacksmith work. Metal was coming into the area so he made his own tools such as tongs, drills, hammers, etc. and repaired items made of iron. He also made spurs, bits, arrow points, knives and other items which we are told were much in demand by the people. Sequoyah was also known for his ability to paint pictures and make charcoal drawings. Even though he had never seen a commercial paint brush it is said that he used the hair of wild animals for brushes.

During his early life he developed a lameness in one leg which was caused either by a hunting accident or hydrathritic trouble. It effected his knee joint and made him a cripple in later life.

Sequoyah moved to what is now Pope County, Arkansas, between 1818-1822. While there he set up a salt works which he operated in conjunction with a trading post and blacksmith shop.

In 1828 he was one of a delegation of Cherokees that went to Washington and made a treaty to exchange the Cherokee lands in Arkansas for new lands in what is now Oklahoma. While in Washington a Mr. Charles B. King painted his portrait.

In 1829 Sequoyah, with some 2,500 other Cherokees, left Arkansas and moved to Indian Territory. He built a log cabin, (all his homes

were log cabins) roofed with riven boards, on the west side of Skin Bayou. This home is the present "Sequoyah Memorial" in Oklahoma. Here he again farmed, operated a trading post and a salt works. At various times he would take his family to the salt spring near Lee's Creek where they would stay until they evaporated sufficient salt for themselves and their customers.

Sequoyah has been described as being about 5 feet, 8 inches tall, slim and sinewy. He was slightly lame. Although the years rounded his form he never became fat. He was of a light sallow complexion and had grey eyes. In dress he clung to the custom of his people, wearing the turban, hunting shirt, leggings and moccasins. The turban was a strip of cloth or a small shawl. The hunting shirt was a loose sack coat originally made of buckskin but after 1820 it was almost always striped homespun. The leggings were also originally buckskin but were later made of homespun of solid color. The moccasins of buckskin were very often beaded.

Sequoyah was the father of seven children. The four children by his first wife Sallie were Teesey, George, Polly, and Richard or Chusaleta). His second wife U-ti-yu of the Blind Savanah Clan bore him three daughters A-yo-gu, Oo-loo-tsa, and Gu-u-ne-ki.

In the spring of 1842 Sequoyah decided that he would try to locate some groups of Cherokees that he had heard were living in Mexico. He set out for the southwest accompanied by his son Teesey and several other Cherokees including the Worm. He took with him literature written in Cherokee as he planned to teach the bands of Cherokees to read and write so that they might correspond in the future. He located at least one group of Cherokees living in Mexico. He died and was buried at Sanfernando, Tamaulysas, Mexico in the summer of 1843.

A group of Cherokees who came north in 1845 signed the following report of his death:

(COPY)

WARREN'S TRADING POST
Red River, April 21st, 1845

We the undersigned Cherokees, direct from the Spanish dominions, do hereby certify that George Guess, of the Cherokee Nation, Arkansas, departed this life in the town of Sanfernando in the month of August 1843, and his son (Chusaleta) is at this time on the Brasos River, Texas about 30 miles above the falls, and intends returning home this fall.

Given under our hands day and date above written.

(*Signed*)

Standing Rock, his X Mark
Standing Bowles, his X Mark
Watch Justice, his X Mark

Witness:
Daniel G. Watson
Jesse Chisholm.

The Cherokee Alp

Sequoyah's
achievement made
this time the Cher
form.

His curiosi
the defeat of the A
St. Clair of India
Cherokee, Creek
"talking leaf" fo
derisive laughter a

In about
Cherokee alphabe
had aroused his i
for the Cherokees.
its pages, though
single English let

At first h
Cherokee langua
After two or thr
plicated task, ha
each sound in Ch

He now
to the conversat
tribal councils.
mented. The n
and once she bu
remade them, tel
a small log cabi
and study undis

His com
his satisfaction t
characters from
his old English
without regard
English "y" u
letter "T" has
Twelve charact
ters, designed b

After h
by means of hi
vinced that he v
men thought h

Finally
putting him t
of his friend,
which he and
a week had pa
they mastered

Return
and wide. T

The Cherokee Alphabet:

Sequoyah's invention of the Cherokee Alphabet was the greatest achievement made by one man in the history of languages. Previous to this time the Cherokee language had been spoken but had had no written form.

His curiosity in written words was first aroused at the time of the defeat of the American forces under the command of Governor Arthur St. Clair of Indiana, in 1791. As one of the warriors of the victorious Cherokee, Creek and Shawnee allies, he realized the importance of the "talking leaf" for the Cherokees. At the time, his assertion met with derisive laughter and was treated as a joke.

In about 1809, Sequoyah began devoting himself to making a Cherokee alphabet. Chance conversation with a Moravian missionary had aroused his interest and he began thinking again of a "talking leaf" for the Cherokees. He was given an English spelling book and he studied its pages, though he did not know the meaning nor sound value of a single English letter.

At first he planned the invention of a sign for every word in the Cherokee language, using pieces of bark and charcoal for his writing. After two or three years he abandoned this apparently endless and complicated task, having hit upon the idea of making a sign or symbol for each sound in Cherokee instead of every word.

He now began a close study of the language, listening intently to the conversation of his friends and to the talks and speeches in the tribal councils. From his preoccupied air people began to think him demented. The neglect of his field and his business made his wife angry and once she burned all of his precious bark manuscripts. He promptly remade them, telling her they were the same as the others. He also built a small log cabin off a distance from his home place, that he might work and study undisturbed.

His completed syllabary of eighty-five characters, representing to his satisfaction the various sounds in the Cherokee language, included 38 characters from his own imagination. He had used 35 characters from his old English spelling book, placing figures, italic letters and capitals without regard to their position or value in English. For example, the English "y" upside down has the value of the syllable yo; the capital letter "T" has the value of i; the capital letter "D" has the value of a. Twelve characters in the syllabary were modifications of English characters, designed by him.

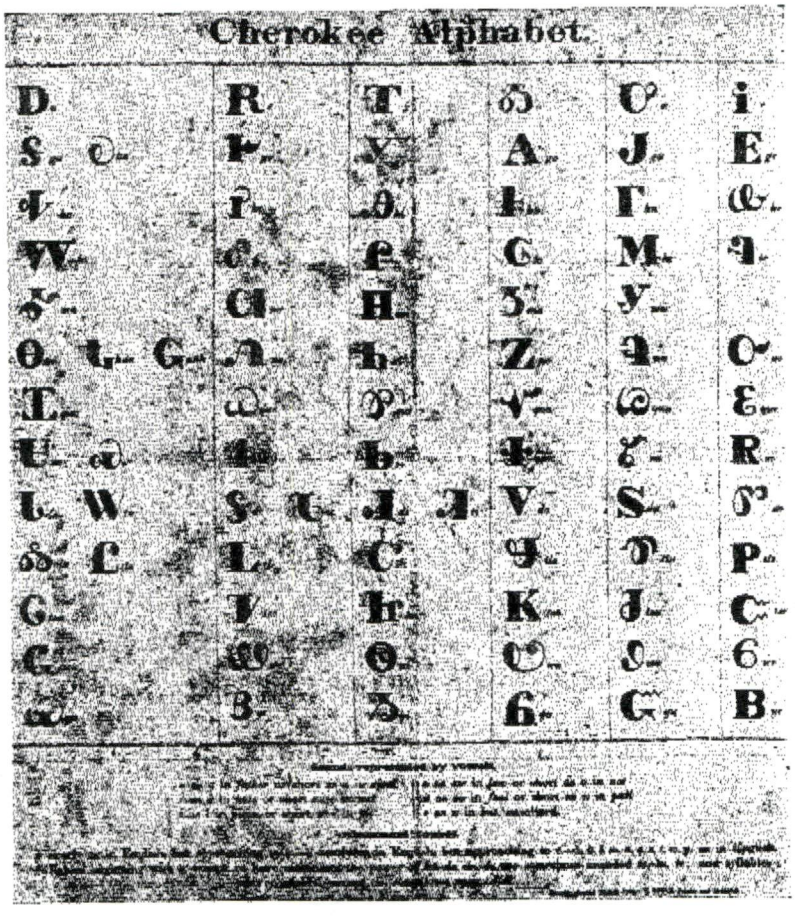
After he had taught his little daughter, Ayogu, to read and write by means of his alphabet, his wife (the second, named Utiyu) was convinced that he was demented. Steeped in superstition, many of the tribesmen thought him a sorcerer.

Finally, a band of warriors visited him with the intention of putting him to death according to tribal law. Through the influence of his friend, Chief George Lowry, Sequoyah was given a trial during which he and Ayogu demonstrated the value of the invention. Before a week had passed, the warriors themselves had become so interested that they mastered the new writing under Sequoyah's instruction.

Returning to their homes, news of the "talking leaf" spread far and wide. The warriors taught what they had learned to others. Soon

old and young were spending their time at the great game. Within an incredibly short time, generally after only three or four days' study, whole communities were communicating by means of Sequoyah's "talking leaf."

Some of the missionaries and Christian Cherokees visited Sequoyah and learned to read and write the native language with his alphabet. Though Sequoyah was never converted to Christianity, his invention was used to make the first translations of portions of the Bible into Cherokee. David Brown made these first translations at the insistance of his tribesmen. He was a member of a prominent Cherokee-Scotch family and had attended Cornwall Mission, in Connecticut and Andover Theological Seminary, in Massachusetts.



Cherokee Alphabet invented by Sequoyah—From an old print in the collection of Muriel H. Wright.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, at Boston, furnished a special font of type of Sequoyah's syllabary and a printing press was established at New Echota, Georgia, superintended by the Reverend Samuel A. Worcester. The scriptures, tracts and other religious works were printed in Cherokee and distributed among the people.

"The Cherokee Phoenix," first Indian newspaper, was printed at New Echota in 1828, under the auspices of the Cherokee government.

Elias Boudinot, the Cherokee leader, was editor. The laws and constitution of the Cherokee Nation were written and printed in the native language. Schools increased and general education and enlightenment progressed even among the untutored full-bloods.

After twelve years' study, perseverance and patience, Sequoyah had brought the light of the written word in their own language to his people. Something of the magnitude of his great work is realized when it is recalled that the English alphabet was the result of three thousand years

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN CHEROKEE

ᎣᏏᏲ ᎾᏍᎩ ᎠᏂ ᏕᎨᏓᏁᎸᎯ ᏄᎾᏛᏁᎵ ᏚᏳᎪᏛ ᎦᎵᏍᎪᎯ ᎤᏪᏥᎯ ᎾᏍᎩ ᏱᎰᏩᏂᏴᏗᏱ ᎠᏂᏐᎢᏃᎮᏍᏗ ᎾᏍᎩᏯ ᎠᏂᏐᎢᏃᎮᏗᏱ ᎾᏍᎩᏯ

Memorials:

In 1824 through the efforts of Chief John Ross a silver medal was designed and made in Washington and sent to Sequoyah. He always wore this medal which was presented by his people as a token of their appreciation.

In 1851 the Cherokee Council changed the name of the Skin Bayou district to Sequoyah district and later, when Oklahoma became a State, the area was named Sequoyah County.

The Western Cherokees paid Sequoyah $400.00 per year for teaching his alphabet. Later the Cherokee Council granted him a pension of $300.00 per year.

In 1905 the executives of four of the five civilized tribes joined in a convention at Muskogee in an effort to secure statehood for Indian Territory. A constitution was written and the proposed new state named Sequoyah. The Federal Government did not accept the State into the Union. W. H. Murray, Vice-president of the Sequoyah Convention, was later president of the Guthrie Convention which wrote the Constitution for Oklahoma and he was later Governor of the State.

In 1902, largely through the efforts of Charles F. Lummis, a national organization, The Sequoyah League, was founded. The headquarters were in Los Angeles, California, and the purpose was to advance the cause of the American Indian and to study their cultures.

The Redwoods of California are named after Sequoyah although the spelling is Sequoia. The first specimens of the genus were collected about 1794 and were thought to be a new species of Taxodium. They were named Taxodium sempervirens by the English Botanist, Aylmer Lambert. In 1847 the Austrian scientist, Stephen Endlicher, who was also a student of alphabets, determined that the tree was not a Taxodium but belonged to a new and unnamed genus. He named the Great Red Trees Sequoia sempervirens in honor of the great Red Man; The Big Trees, Sequoia gigantea, are believed to have been first discovered about 1852.

In 1911 the State Legislature of Oklahoma provided for a statue of Sequoyah in Staturary Hall in the National Capitol at Washington, D. C. It was unveiled and presented to the United States by Oklahoma in 1917.

In Calhoun, Georgia, on the public school grounds is a drinking fountain surmounted by a statue of Sequoyah. It was donated by the Calhoun Woman's Club in 1913.

At the Calhoun city limits is a rock memorial arch to the Civil and First World Wars. Facing the arch is a bronze statue of Sequoyah.

In 1931 the United States Government erected a granite marker on the site of New Echota in Gordon County, Georgia. Two sides of the marker are adorned with bronze panels bearing the following inscriptions:

SOUTH SIDE

"Cherokee Indians Memorial"

"Erected in honor of the Cherokee Nation by the United States Government in 1931 on site of New Echota, last capital site of the Cherokee Indians east of the Mississippi River.

"The Cherokee Nation composed of twenty thousand people, occupied territory in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee

It was recognized
pendent commun
adopt a republica

"John Rc
Moravian mission
a high degree of

"In 1821
The first newspap
published in New
wife, formerly Hi
tribal cemetery he

"In 1802,
to the lands adjac
tory now compri
was negotiated D
Cherokee territory
and a joint interes
Western Cherokee

In 1935 J
Grant Foreman ob
of Sequoyah, for t
the cabin and the
a lasting memorial

This Mem
yah County.

Information

1. *Chronicles of O*
John B. Davis B.
2. *Handbook of An*
3. *Chronicles of Ok*
of the Cherokee
4. *Early History of*
5. *19th Annual Rep*
6. *Chronicles of Ok*
edited by Grant F
7. *The Daily Oklah*
Alphabet Brought

Acknowledgem
the valuable informatic
publication: Departmen
Georgia Historical Socie
California: San Diego
Society, Oklahoma Cit
nessee: Save the Redwo
West, San Francisco, C

It was recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States as an independent community, and was the only group of American Indians to adopt a republican form of government based on a written constitution.

"John Ross was elected principal chief. Under the influence of Moravian missionaries the Cherokees became Christianized, and attained a high degree of civilization."

NORTH SIDE

"In 1821, Sequoyah, a native Cherokee, invented an alphabet. The first newspaper in the Indian language, the Cherokee Phoenix, was published in New Echota by Elias Boudinot, an educated Cherokee, whose wife, formerly Harriet Gold, of Cornwall, Connecticut, is buried in the tribal cemetery here.

"In 1802, the United States agreed to extinguish the Indian title to the lands adjacent to Georgia in return for the cession of Georgia territory now comprising the states of Alabama and Mississippi. A treaty was negotiated December 29, 1835, at New Echota, whereby the entire Cherokee territory was ceded to the United States for Five Million dollars and a joint interest in the lands in Oklahoma and Kansas occupied by the Western Cherokees. The removal was completed in 1838."

In 1935 Judge R. L. Williams, Hon. W. W. Hastings and Mr. Grant Foreman obtained ten acres of land, with the last log cabin home of Sequoyah, for the State of Oklahoma. A stone building now encloses the cabin and the entire area is fenced with a stone wall, thus providing a lasting memorial to one of the great men of all times.

This Memorial is located 11 miles northeast of Sallisaw in Sequoyah County.

Information for this publication came from the following sources:

1. *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, June, 1930—"The Life and Work of Sequoyah" by John B. Davis B.S., M.A.
2. *Handbook of American Indians* by Bureau of American Ethnology, 1910.
3. *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, October, 1921—"The Paternity of Sequoyah the Inventor of the Cherokee Alphabet," by Albert V. Goodpasture.
4. *Early History of the Cherokees* by Emmett Starr.
5. *19th Annual Report* of Bureau of American Ethnology, 1900.
6. *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, March, 1934—"The Story of Sequoyah's Last Days," edited by Grant Foreman.
7. *The Daily Oklahoman*, Golden Anniversary Edition, April 23, 1939—"Sequoyah's Alphabet Brought Tribal Fame" by Muriel H. Wright.

Acknowledgement is due the following historical societies and organizations for the valuable information and assistance they have given to aid in the compiling of this publication: Department of Archives and History of the State of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia; Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia; California Historical Society, San Francisco, California; San Diego Historical Society, San Diego, California; Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; East Tennessee Historical Society, Knoxville, Tennessee; Save the Redwoods League, San Francisco, California; Native Sons of the Golden West, San Francisco, California.

ge and by her
Christianity,
reserve peace
colonists and
ans. In 1616,
er to England,
saw in her evi-
ne New World
civilized" and
ming place for



intercedes for
n Smith.
CTURES, INC.

anto (?–1622).
ording to the
e Pilgrims, Wil-
d, Squanto was
nstrument sent
their good be-
xpectation." He
kidnapped and
rope in 1615 by
lorer. There he
lish. Later he re-
nerica as pilot of
ecided to remain
e land. Squanto,
a godsend for the
As Bradford ex-
ne directed them

how to set their corne, wher to take fish . . . and was also their pilott to bring them to unknowne places for their profitt, and never left them till he dyed."

537 **Pontiac** (c. 1720–69). Pontiac, chief of the Ottawa, sometimes called "the Indian Hannibal," had been a minor thorn in the side of the British in the Ohio Valley during the French and Indian War. After the war, however, Pontiac—whose intelligence was of a high order, and who was a brilliant orator—organized what whites called a "conspiracy" (1763–64) in a desperate attempt to drive white settlers back across the Appalachians. "We must exterminate from our land this nation whose only object is our death," he announced at a great Indian gathering near Detroit. He won some early victories, but in the end his forces were worn down by sheer numbers, and in 1766 he finally made peace with the British.

538 **Tecumseh** (1768–1813). This Shawnee chief organized what was probably the most formidable Indian military alliance of American history. A truly charismatic leader (General William Henry Harrison called him "one of those uncommon geniuses who spring up occasionally to produce revolutions"), Tecumseh roused nearly all the tribes east of the Mississippi in a campaign to drive back the whites and to expunge all signs of their civilization from Indian culture (see number 278). His force was defeated by Harrison at the Battle of Tippecanoe (see number 56) in 1811. Two years later, at the Battle of the Thames, Tecumseh was killed.

539 **Tenskwatawa** (1768–c.1834). "The Prophet" (also sometimes called "the Open Door"), an Indian religious leader, was Tecumseh's brother. He claimed to see visions, burned rivals as witches, and practiced mystic rites which won him a wide following. Like Tecumseh, the Prophet urged the Indians to give up alcohol, European tools and clothing, and to return to their traditional way of life. He was also, however, headstrong and a poor soldier. It was he who precipitated the disastrous Battle of Tippecanoe, despite the fact that Tecumseh, who was absent at the time, had warned him not to engage in battle with the whites.

540 **Sequoyah** (c. 1770–1843), a Cherokee craftsman who had been crippled in a hunting accident, developed a written alphabet or "syllubulary" for the Cherokee language, which enabled many Cherokee speakers to learn to read and write.



Sequoyah poses with his Cherokee syllabary for Charles Bird King's lithograph. ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPT DIVISION OF THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

541 **Sacagawea** (c. 1786–1812) was the wife of a Canadian who lived with the Hidatsa Indians in what is now North Dakota. In 1805, the Lewis and Clark expedition hired her husband as an interpreter, and she served as an interpreter and informal ambassador to the Shoshone and other tribes as the explorers made their way through the Rocky Mountain wilderness. Her role was romanticized and much exaggerated in later years, but, together with Pocahontas, she is probably the best known of all Indian women.

542 **Black Hawk** (1767–1838). This

Some historians ascribe humane motives to Jackson's call for the wholesale forced migration of Indians from the southeastern states to unsettled lands across the Mississippi. Better to move them, argued Jackson, than to slaughter them, which was already happening. In 1831, for instance, Sac tribes under Black Hawk balked at leaving their ancestral lands in Illinois. But when a group of some 1,000 Indians attempted to surrender to the militia and the regular army, they were cut off by the Mississippi River and cut down by bayonets and rifle fire, with about 150 surviving the slaughter.

The removals were concentrated on the "Five Civilized Tribes" of the Southeast. Contrary to popular sentiment of the day and history's continuing misrepresentation, the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole tribes had developed societies that were not only compatible with white culture, but even emulated European styles in some respects. The problem was that their tribal lands happened to be valuable cotton-growing territory. Between 1831 and 1833 the first of the "removals" forced some 15,000 Choctaws from Mississippi into the territory west of Arkansas. During the winter, pneumonia took its toll, and with the summer came cholera, killing the Choctaws by the hundreds. The Choctaws were followed by the Chickasaws and then the Creeks. In the new Indian Territory, 3,500 of 15,000 immigrants died of hardship, disease, and exposure.

The final removal began in 1835, when the Cherokees, centered in Georgia, became the target. Like the other tribes that had been forced out, the Cherokees were among the "Civilized Tribes" who clearly provided proof that the "savages" could coexist with white, Euro-American culture. The Cherokees, at the time of their removal, were not nomadic savages. In fact, they had assimilated many European-style customs, including the wearing of gowns by Cherokee women. They built roads, schools, and churches, had a system of representational government, and were becoming farmers and cattle ranchers. A written Cherokee language had also been perfected by a warrior named Sequoya. The Cherokees even attempted to fight removal legally by challenging the removal laws in the Supreme Court and by establishing an independent Cherokee Nation.

Giant Sequoia in National Forests

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

For centuries, groves of the Giant Sequoia have stimulated the interest and wonder of those who behold them. The Giant Sequoia is a tree that inspires emotion like no other and has mystically entered the hearts of humanity everywhere. This nation's Giant Sequoia groves are a legacy that deserves special attention and protection for future generations. We are the stewards of our National Forests which are home to the Giant Sequoia, a precious part of our heritage. It is our hope that this natural gift will provide solace, esthetic value and inspiration for our children and grandchildren.

Ancestors of Giant Sequoia trees have existed on earth for more than 20 million years. Naturally occurring old-growth Giant Sequoia groves located on the Sequoia, Sierra and Tahoe National Forests in California are unique national treasures that are being managed for biodiversity, perpetuation of the species, public inspiration, spiritual, esthetic, recreational, ecological, and scientific values.

So as to promote greater appreciation and awareness of our Giant Sequoia groves, such groves on the Sequoia, Sierra and Tahoe National Forests should be perpetually managed by the Secretary of Agriculture as unique objects of beauty and antiquity for the benefit and inspiration of all people.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that naturally occurring old-growth Giant Sequoia groves within the Sequoia, Sierra and Tahoe National Forests in the State of California shall be managed and protected by the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Forest Service, to assure the perpetuation of the groves for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to delineate the location of such Giant Sequoia groves and subsequently to provide to the Secretary of the Interior, a description of the boundaries of the groves. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to immediately segregate the described lands from all forms of location and entry under the general mining laws, and from any disposition under the mineral and geothermal leasing laws, and laws pertaining to the disposal of mineral material, subject to valid existing rights as of the date of segregation. The Secretary of the Interior shall proceed to withdraw the areas.

The delineated Giant Sequoia groves shall not be managed for timber production, and shall not be included in the land base used to establish the allowable sale quantities for the affected National Forests. These naturally occurring old-growth Giant Sequoia groves shall be protected as natural areas with minimum development. Consistent with the best scientific information available, the Secretary of Agriculture shall assure that any proposed development shall provide for esthetic, recreational, ecological, and scientific values. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Converse Basin Grove shall be managed as set forth in the Sequoia National Forest Mediated Settlement Agreement.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ___ day of _____, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventeenth.

GEORGE BUSH

President

Giant Sequoias

Treasures of the Nation



United States Department of Agriculture

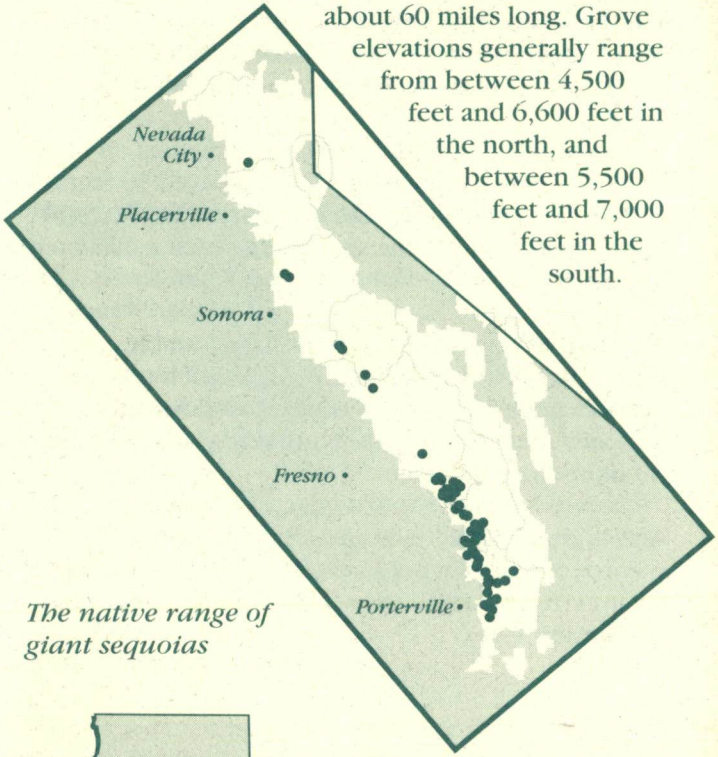
PREPARED BY Forest Service

Pacific Southwest Region

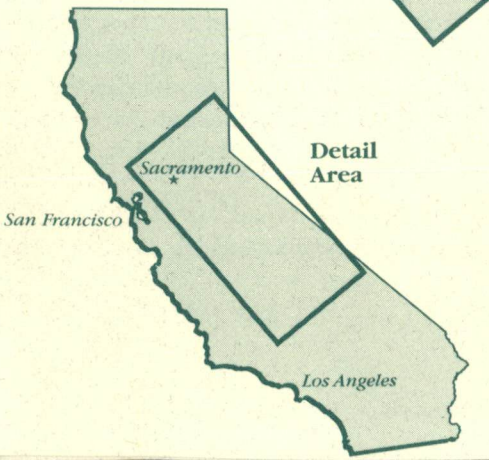
A Sense of Place

The ancestors of the giant sequoia once stretched across North America. Today, giant sequoias only grow naturally in 75 isolated groves within a narrow band 15 miles wide and 260 miles long, on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada of California.

In the northern two-thirds of this range, from the American River in Placer County south to the Kings River, there are only eight widely separated groves. The remaining groves are found south of the Kings River, closely spaced in a belt about 60 miles long. Grove elevations generally range from between 4,500 feet and 6,600 feet in the north, and between 5,500 feet and 7,000 feet in the south.



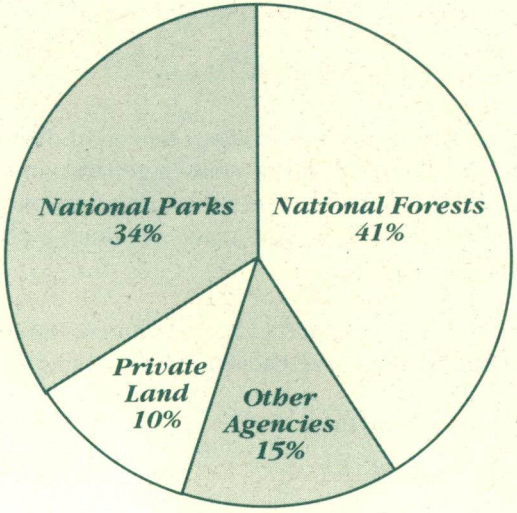
The native range of giant sequoias



Grove Ownership

Giant sequoia groves are found in both public and private ownership. While the majority of giant sequoia groves are found in National Forests or National Parks, approximately 10% of total grove acreage is privately owned.

Ownership/Management	Acres
National Forests	
Sequoia	*13,200*
Sierra	*560*
Tahoe	*1*
National Forest total	13,761
National Parks	11,250
Private Land	3,390
State and Tulare County, Bureau of Land Management, Tule River Indian Reservation, University of California	5,112
Total Acres of Giant Sequoia Groves	**33,513**



Persons of any race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, or with any handicapping condition are welcome to use and enjoy all facilities, programs, and services of the USDA. Discrimination in any form is strictly against policy, and should be reported to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

USDA Forest Service
Sequoia National Forest
900 West Grand Avenue
Porterville, CA 93257-2035
(209) 784-1500

Giants of the Earth

Tough and resilient, sequoias endure hardships that can kill other trees. Their thick, spongy bark, one-to-two feet thick, protects them from insects and fires. Many trees show scars of their long lives, with bark peppered with charred areas and pocked by 10- to 20-foot vertical scars at their bases. Trees struck and hollowed by lightning, but still alive, are common in many groves.

Throughout history, people have been fascinated by the big trees. Paiute and Shoshone Indians drank sequoia sap to tap the trees' majestic power. Sequoias were named in honor of Cherokee Indian Chief Sequoia, who invented a Native American alphabet.

Sequoias are among the largest living beings on earth. While average mature sequoias are about 250 feet tall, and 15 feet in diameter, the tallest trees exceed 300 feet in height, and some specimens reach a diameter of 40 feet at the base.

For all their huge size, the trees have humble beginnings. The egg shaped cones, which take two years to mature, are rarely more than three inches long, and they nurture incredibly tiny seeds—3,000 weigh no more than an ounce.

Although native to California, giant sequoias have been planted worldwide because of their landscape appeal, their extremely rapid growth, and their unique wood properties.

Cover photo of Dillonwood Grove by Ernie Braun

Changes in Grove Ecology

Fire: Friend or Foe

For thousands of years, lightning fires burned through the Sierra Nevada's forests every few years. Destructive forest fires during the latter part of the nineteenth century, however, led to the belief that all forest fires should be suppressed. Once the Forest Service began managing lands in the Sierra Nevada, about 1905, most fires in the Sierra's National Forests were fought aggressively and suppressed.

Historically, fire had played an important role in giant sequoia grove ecology. Fires eliminated competing trees and burned off undergrowth, creating proper conditions for giant sequoia growth. Giant sequoia seeds need bare mineral soil for germination, and seedlings must have large forest openings for sunlight.

In the 1950's and 1960's, both the Forest Service and the National Park Service noticed the effects that fire suppression policies were having on the groves. Many more shade-tolerant white fir and incense-cedar were growing in association with giant sequoias than would have been expected before wildfire suppression. Natural giant sequoia reproduction was not occurring in most groves, because thick vegetation and duff had developed on the forest floor.

Birth and early stages of seed growth

Fire's natural role
The natural role of fire is to create optimum conditions for the survival of young sequoia trees. Fire burns away underbrush, exposes bare soil, and clears the forest floor of shade-producing plants.

Giant sequoia seeds
The seed of the giant sequoia is amazingly small and lightweight. It rarely sprouts in dense vegetation or duff. Giant sequoia seeds depend on major vegetation disturbances, such as fire or logging, to survive.

Bare mineral soil
Bare soil seed beds are an important element for the giant sequoia seed's germination. Thick duff prevents the seed from reaching mineral soil and does not allow it sufficient moisture to sprout and survive.

Seedling survival—critical stage
Seedlings grow best under an open canopy with full sunlight. Shading of seedlings can result in weakened trees and eventual death.

Looking Toward the Future

The *Sequoiadendron giganteum* is not endangered; it is a reproducing and evolving species. The USDA Forest Service is responsible for the conservation of 41 giant sequoia groves located on the Sequoia, Sierra and Tahoe National Forests.

The Forest Service goal is to preserve, protect, and restore the groves for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Currently some groves are in Wilderness, Botanical, Historical and Research Natural Areas. Management for the giant sequoia emphasizes grove protection, enhancement of aesthetic values, and natural ecosystem functions.

The Forest Service is currently

- Mapping all giant sequoia grove boundaries with Global Positioning Satellite technology.
- Co-Sponsoring a giant sequoia symposium to identify research needs.
- Assisting in the acquisition of the privately owned Dillonwood Grove, a 1,540 acre forest within the boundaries of the Sequoia National Forest.
- Advocating a corporate partnership effort to solicit funds to preserve, protect and restore this American landscape.

Treasures of a Nation

"Teddy Roosevelt put it best when he called our lands and wildlife, 'the property of unborn generations.' And then he said this about America's sequoias and redwoods: 'They should be kept just as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral.'

"Today, ours is the chance to keep that cathedral great and beautiful... to ensure the splendor of America."

—President George Bush
March 22, 1990