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Service Clubs--Wyoming 7/17/92 [OA 7575]

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2 hrs. back

Fri. 7/17

Service Clubs, Wyoming

- Dave Anderson, lead Advance
307-733-5200

GDP per capita is 25% higher in US.

Produce 25%

Twenty-five percent more productive

Long-term - lowest in 15 yrs.
(For best long & short)
They are generally at a 20-yr. low

~~2000~~

~~2000~~

1.7 million jobs

data available

In the past 3 yrs.
most recent 8 yrs. in
87-90

Presidential Remarks
Service Clubs Picnic
Jackson Hole, Wyoming
Friday, July 17, 1992
12:00 p.m.
Draft Two

Dan McGroary
Please boil first 5 pages
down to 2 graphs, to put
in "disaffected section"
of Monday speech.
Steve

Good afternoon everybody ... and thanks for that warm Wyoming welcome. Craig (Rep. Thomas), thank you for that fine introduction. I'd like to single out a few of our guest in the audience ... Senator Al Simpson; Mayor Bill Westbrook; former Wyoming Governor and Senator Cliff Hansen and his wife Martha; former Nebraska Senator Curtis; my former RNC colleague Estelle Stacie Carrier and her husband, John; and former Secretary of the Interior Jim Watt and his lovely wife, Leilani.

I can't think of a better way to spend a Friday afternoon. Big sky. Hot sun. A stunning view. And a heaping plate of baked beans ... cole slaw ... with not a single piece of broccoli in sight.

In the picnic line ... someone asked if I'd care to comment on this week's big event ... the one that captured the attention of millions of TV viewers all across this country.

To be brutally honest ... I thought the All-Star game would be a lot closer. //

Seriously ... it was an important week in American politics. And I would like to say a word about Ross Perot ... and the surprising announcement yesterday.

I admit ... as the incumbent President ... it is tempting to quietly applaud the fact that this strange political year has suddenly become ... quote ... normal.

But I cannot do that. The grass roots fervor of the Perot supporters transcends what we call ... politics as usual.

You see ... a vote was taken this spring and summer in America. No ballots were cast. No polls opened. But a referendum took place nonetheless.

Nobody won this election ... but politics lost.

Politics lost because it has become increasingly irrelevant to many Americans ... its language is not understood around our kitchen tables.

Politics ... for too many people ... has become synonymous with slogans ... posturing ... it has come to mean the opposite of "progress."

Today I have a message for anyone who supported Ross Perot ... and any American who identifies with their frustration.

I hear you. You have come through loud and clear.

Ross Perot liked to say two words more than any others. "You" ... and "win." And today I can say to his supporters ... while politics as usual has lost ... you have won.

I hear the voices ... in so many accents ... who say "attention must be paid" to our jobs ... our schools ... our families. Attention must be paid to our future.

I hear your call. More than that ... I share your frustration.

In my first term in office .. I have learned it is far easier to convince the leaders of diverse nations to mobilize to confront a tyrant ... than to convince Congress to approve a relatively small tax incentive ... so that young Americans can buy a first home.

I say this not to bash Congress ... but to tell you that the view from the White House looks the same as the view from your front porch.

The system needs repair.

My message to the disillusioned and disaffected is simple ... don't walk away from the system. Don't assume that without a protest vote ... there is no vote at all.

The solution to our challenges today ... is the same that America has turned to so many times before ... that ~~same~~ mixture of values, experience and ideas we call leadership.

What kind of leadership do we need?

I believe our first priority is to provide more economic opportunity for more people.

Too many people have worked for a company for 20 years ... only to worry that the next mail run will bring a pink slip. Too many parents have saved to send kids to college ... only to find that the graduates can't get a good job.

The first order of business is to get the federal deficit down ... by cutting federal spending.

Then we have to create incentives for the people and businesses who create jobs ... and give them access to the new markets that are opening around the world.

What do you say ... to an elderly woman ... who watches the Berlin Wall fall on television ... but is afraid to walk to her grocery store?

What do you say ... to a ten-year-old kid ... who hears of the Russians reducing nuclear weapons ... then has to walk through a metal detector at school every morning?

You say. Enough is enough. Let's put an end to the lawlessness. Let's put an end to drug use that results in so much of the illegal behavior.

This is the kind of action I propose ... today ... right now ... to shake up the system ... and let America realize the opportunity before us.

It won't be easy. For three years now ... I have proposed dramatic changes in each of these areas ... and run into roadblocks.

But as I said ... "politics as usual" can be no more. You want action ... you want change. And to anyone who wants to block that change ... I say what you say... get out of our way.

//

For all our challenges ... America' potential has never been greater. If we can get our economy moving faster ... restore our families and take back our streets ... our potential is as tall as this mountain range behind me.

Can we do it? I believe we can.

If we can topple the Berlin Wall ... we can build a sturdy economy. If we can lift the iron curtain ... we can bring the curtain down on "new age" values. If we can help people walk the streets free in Eastern Europe ... we can take back the streets of America.

If we can revive a world's faith in freedom ... we can repair the American system.

This is our mission ... to renew America. To complete the dream.

U
For years from now ... when I return for a little more trout fishing ... I look forward to standing before you again and saying: "mission accomplished."

God bless you and God bless America.

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

16-Jul-1992 05:42pm

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Drucillia S. Scaling
Office of Communications

SUBJECT: WY Picnic as sent to the President

Presidential Remarks
Service Clubs Picnic
Jackson Hole, Wyoming
17 July 1992
Draft Two

Good afternoon everybody ... and thanks for that warm Wyoming welcome. (Acknowledgements)

I can't think of a better way to spend a Friday afternoon. Big sky. Hot sun. A great view. And a heaping plate of baked beans ... cole slaw ... with not a single piece of broccoli in sight.

In the picnic line ... someone asked if I'd care to comment on this week's big event ... the one that captured the attention of millions of TV viewers all across this country.

To be brutally honest ... I thought the All-Star game would be a lot closer.

I just came down from a little fishing up in the woods. With Secretary of State Jim Baker and two of our sons.

I can pretty much guess what went on in Madison Square Garden. If you don't mind ... I'd like to take a few minutes ... and give you a slightly different view of America.

I'd like to talk a little bit about why I'm running for four more years ... rather than spending more of my time fishing in magnificent places like this.

I had the good fortune of growing up in what is known as the American century. A time when opportunity was as vast as this sky above.

But the great thing about America ... is that we wanted everyone to sit in our sunshine. We shared our good fortune. More than that ... we sacrificed for it.

Sometimes in blood. Sometimes in tears. Always in taxes. So that other people wouldn't just yearn to breathe free.

In the past four years ... we saw our efforts pay off. Change of almost Biblical proportions. Captive nations set free. The dark corners of our world bathed in the sunshine of freedom and free enterprise.

We know what this means for the people of Eastern Europe. But what does it mean for us here in America? Two things.

As we sit down for this picnic today ... America is safer from nuclear war. Kids can worry about the big test and the big game ... not what might happen on the "day after" a nuclear explosion.

While the world is still uncertain and dangerous ... we've been able to slow defense spending by a thousand dollars a year for every American family.

The other change ... of course ... is the world economy is being revolutionized. More people have bought our way of doing business ... they want to produce and consume products and services.

Now ... I'm sure in New York ... our economy was called second class ... second rate.

But although we have problems ... lets keep in mind a few facts.

We are still the world's largest and most vibrant economy.
Second to no one.

American products ... our cars, computers ... even our colas ... are now sold in more nations than ever before.

Despite a sluggish world economy ... American companies have created more than a million-and-a-half export jobs over the past three years.

Our factories produce a higher percentage of the world's manufactured goods than we did 20 years ago.

Our companies lead in more than one-half of the world's critical high technology industries.

We've tamed inflation. Interest rates are generally at a 20-year-low.

And don't ever forget this. What a Japanese worker can produce in five days ... an American can make in four.

Now the truth is ... the world's recent changes have confronted us with some of the biggest challenges in our history. But they also present us with awesome opportunities.

The question is ... can we compete ... now that so many other nations are playing our game?

And if we can compete ... and we will ... we need to understand that as victors ... the spoils are bigger and better than ever in human history.

More people are eager for the fruit of our labors. That means more jobs ... and more prosperity for our kids ... and their kids.

Now ... that's where America is today. The question is ... how do we take advantage of the opportunity?

First ... we must create and protect our jobs ... provide more opportunity for more people.

Our economy is growing today ... but it must grow faster.

Too many people have worked for a company for 20 years ... only to worry that the next mail run will bring a pink slip. Too many parents have saved to send kids to college ... only to find that the graduates can't get a good job.

I used to run a business ... meet a payroll. I know that the only way to create jobs ... is to support the people who create the jobs.

That means cutting the deficit ... by reducing the size of government. It means giving people incentives to save and invest in our future.

With Congress's help ... or without it ... I'm going to get the job done!

My second priority: Restore traditional American values.

I'm not talking slogans here. I'm talking the fundamental moral and ethical underpinnings of our country. Knowing the difference between right and wrong. Helping our neighbors. Understanding that we have to sue each other less ... and love each other more. A couple months ago ... I happened to be in San Antonio, meeting with some of the front-line soldiers in the war on drugs. I saw a story in the newspaper. A cab driver had been murdered ... another act of random, senseless violence.

But what stopped me in my tracks was that the murderer was a 12-year-old boy. And as he left the courtroom ... the sheriffs struggled to adjust his handcuffs ... because they wouldn't stay on his thin wrists.

Just one story ... I'm sure you can tell many more ... about the consequences of families breaking down in America.

For an answer ... I turn to a silver-haired philosopher. Her name is Barbara Bush. She says that what happens in your house ... is far more important than what happens in the White House.

I happen to agree.

The first thing government can do is to take its own Hippocratic Oath: "Do no harm." Stop breaking families apart ... and start bringing them together.

Let's give parents the freedom to choose their kids schools. Let's create a welfare system that rewards work and the human capacity to improve.

My third priority ... very simple. Restore respect for the law.

What do you say ... to an elderly woman ... who watches the Berlin Wall fall on television ... but is afraid to walk to her grocery store?

What do you say ... to a ten-year-old kid ... who hears of the Russians reducing nuclear weapons ... then has to walk through a metal detector at school every morning?

You say. Enough is enough. Let's put an end to the lawlessness. Let's put an end to the illegal behavior.

These are my principles ... the things I believe in. I hope you do too.

You might be thinking ... why haven't you acted already? The truth is we have made some progress ... in education, welfare reform and child care ... we're building solid foundations for the 21st century.

But it's also true that these changes aren't popular in some places. They threaten the usual way of doing business. They get under the skin of special interests.

But I'm not backing off ... and I don't believe you want me to. America has a burr under her saddle today. We don't want talk ... we want leadership. And I'm going to provide it.

Despite everything you might have heard in New York this week ... I believe America's potential is still vast ... still as big as this blue sky above.

I've seen this nation climb much taller mountains ... and my faith is as strong as ever.

If we can topple the Berlin Wall ... we can build a sturdy economy. If we can lift the iron curtain ... we can bring the curtain down on "new age" values. If we can help people walk the streets free in Eastern Europe ... we can take back the streets of America.

This is our mission ... to renew America. To complete the dream.

For years from now ... when I return for a little more trout fishing ... I look forward to standing before you again and saying: "mission accomplished."

God bless you and God bless America.

#

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TO: Sharon M. Botwin
TO: Kris M. Dee
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TO: Andrew Ferguson
TO: Elizabeth M. Hinchliffe
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Washington, D. C.

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

14-Jul-92

TO:

MR. PROVOST


SUBJECT:

LOCAL SPORTS TEAMS

FROM:

CAROL B. AARHUS (202) 456-7750
OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

If there are any problems receiving this transmission,
please call the sender, or (202) 395-7370.

*Carol,
for your
file*


Below I have listed the top two teams in local sports:

Little League are: The Elks Club
 Jackson Hole Guide

Adult Softball League

Men's slow-pitch: Orthopedic Institute
 Denburgh Construction

Men's fast-pitch: State Farm Insurance
 Bubba's

Women's: Stagecoach
 Virginian (both are motel/bars)

TOWN OF JACKSON

TEL:307-739-0919

Jul 16 '92 11:50 No.002 P.01

Town of Jackson WYOMING

Carol

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

DATE: 7-16-92 11:29 AM

TO: Dave Anderson

ADDRESS OR FAX NUMBER: 739-9498

RE: Dig (As known)

FROM: Bill Westbrook

OPERATOR: Same

MESSAGE:

We are transmitting 1 pages following this page.

We are transmitting with a Murata F-70 facsimile machine. Call (307) 733-3932 if you have any problems with this transmission. Our Fax number is (307) 739-0919. Thank you.



Town of Jackson WYOMING

DIGNITARY LIST

7/16/92

Wyoming Congressman Craig Thomas

Mayor - Town of Jackson, Wyoming - Bill Westbrook

Former Wyoming Governor/ Former Wyoming U.S. Senator Cliff Hansen
and his wife Martha

Former Nebraska U.S. Senator Curtis

Estelle Stacie Carrier - Former Republican National Committee
Secretary when Mr. Bush was RNC Chairman (her husband John)

Former Secretary of the Interior/Reagan - James Watt (wife Leilani)

The following names are possible that are yet to be confirmed:

Secretary of Defense - Dick Cheney

National Endowment of the Humanities - Lynne Cheney

Assistant Secretary of Defense - Pete Williams

Chairman of Disney Corp. - Michael Eisner



89 thru 1997 (in constant \$)
500 billion less

To Carol

Date _____ Time 1:47

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Rockefeller

of from OMB

Phone X 3492

| Area Code | Number | Extension |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| TELEPHONED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PLEASE CALL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| CALLED TO SEE YOU | <input type="checkbox"/> | WILL CALL AGAIN <input type="checkbox"/> |
| WANTS TO SEE YOU | <input type="checkbox"/> | URGENT <input type="checkbox"/> |

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

Operator CK



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-023 CARBONLESS

COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS



GAINING NEW GROUND:

TECHNOLOGY PRIORITIES FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE

FROM: PAT WHITE
OSTIP x2734

■ Encourage corporate executives and general managers to give strategic factors equal weight with financial projections in technology-based businesses.

5.

WHILE KEEPING THEIR BASIC RESEARCH PROGRAMS STRONG, UNIVERSITIES SHOULD DEVELOP CLOSER TIES TO INDUSTRY SO THAT EDUCATION AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS CONTRIBUTE MORE EFFECTIVELY TO THE REAL TECHNOLOGY NEEDS OF THE MANUFACTURING AND SERVICE SECTORS.

America's research universities are one of its great technological assets and should be strengthened. In pursuit of new knowledge, however, many universities have lost sight of issues related to technology and manufacturing that affect U.S. competitiveness. Universities should strengthen their focus on the manufacture, use and commercialization of technology. In the process, however, it is important not to jeopardize the basic research contributions of universities. Universities should focus on the following actions:

■ Develop close ties with U.S. industry and make efforts to ensure that important technological advances are communicated to potential U.S. users on a priority, expedited basis.

■ Make efforts, in cooperation with employers, to ensure that education programs in engineering and management reflect the real needs of industry.

■ Keep basic science and engineering programs strong and strengthen research capabilities so that they can adequately address fundamental, long-term technology issues that are relevant to industry.

CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES

The following list of critical generic technologies represents the private sector's assessment of the technologies that will drive U.S. productivity, economic growth and competitiveness during the decade ahead. These technologies span different sectors of the U.S. economy. They are divided into five categories: 1) materials and associated processing technologies, 2) engineering and production technologies, 3) electronic components, 4) information technologies and 5) powertrain and propulsion technologies.

The list also includes an assessment of the U.S. competitive position in each technology. The assessment is based on extensive analysis and reflects the judgment of experts in industry who understand both the critical technologies and the relevant markets. In general, the competitive position shows the status of technologies that are incorporated in products or processes *in the marketplace*, rather than technologies *in the laboratory*. The U.S. position in each of the technologies is categorized in one of four ways:

■ **Strong** — U.S. industry is in a leading world position and is not in danger of losing this position in the next five years.

■ **Competitive** — U.S. industry is roughly even with world-best. This category includes technologies where the United States is leading but the leadership is unlikely to be sustained over the next five years, technologies where the United States is staying even and technologies where different countries lead in different niches.

■ **Weak** — U.S. industry is behind in technology or likely to fall behind in the next five years. Changes are needed if the United States is to remain in the businesses related to this technology.

■ **Losing Badly or Lost** — U.S. industry is no longer a factor or is not likely to have a presence in the next five years. It will take considerable effort or a major change in technology for the United States to become competitive.

ENGINEERING AND PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES

| TECHNOLOGY | U.S. POSITION | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|------|-------------------------|
| | Strong | Competitive | Weak | Losing Badly or Lost |
| Design and Engineering Tools | | | | |
| Computer-Aided Engineering | ■ | | | |
| Human Factors Engineering | | ■ | | |
| Leading-Edge Scientific Instruments | | | ■ | |
| Measurement Techniques | | ■ | | |
| Structural Dynamics | | ■ | | |
| Systems Engineering | ■ | | | |
| Commercialization and Production Systems | | | | |
| Computer-Integrated Manufacturing | | ■ | | |
| Design for Manufacturing | | | ■ | |
| Design of Manufacturing Processes | | | ■ | |
| Flexible Manufacturing | | | ■ | |
| Integration of Research, Design and Manufacturing | | | ■ | |
| Total Quality Management | | | ■ | |
| Process Equipment | | | | |
| Advanced Welding | | ■ | | |
| High-Speed Machining | | | ■ | |
| Integrated Circuit Fabrication and Test Equipment | | | | ■ |
| Joining and Fastening Technologies | | ■ | | |
| Precision Bearings | | | ■ | |
| Precision Machining and Forming | | | ■ | |
| Robotics and Automated Equipment | | | | ■ |

Source: Council on Competitiveness

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

| TECHNOLOGY | U.S. POSITION | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|------|----------------------|
| | Strong | Competitive | Weak | Losing Badly or Lost |
| Microelectronics | | | | |
| Logic Chips | | ■ | | |
| Memory Chips | | | | ■ |
| Microprocessors | ■ | | | |
| Submicron Technology | | ■ | | |
| Electronic Controls | | | | |
| Actuators | | | ■ | |
| Sensors | | ■ | | |
| Optoelectronic Components | | | | |
| Laser Devices | | | ■ | |
| Photonics | | | ■ | |
| Electronic Packaging and Interconnections | | | | |
| Multichip Packaging Systems | | | | ■ |
| Printed Circuit Board Technology | | | | ■ |
| Displays | | | | |
| Electroluminescent | | | | ■ |
| Liquid Crystal | | | | ■ |
| Plasma and Vacuum Fluorescent | | | | ■ |
| Hardcopy Technology | | | | |
| Electro Photography | | | ■ | |
| Electrostatic | | | ■ | |
| Information Storage | | | | |
| Magnetic Information Storage | ■ | | | |
| Optical Information Storage | | | | ■ |

Source: Council on Competitiveness

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

| TECHNOLOGY | U.S. POSITION | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|------|-------------------------|
| | Strong | Competitive | Weak | Losing Badly or Lost |
| Software | | | | |
| Applications Software | ■ | | | |
| Artificial Intelligence | ■ | | | |
| Computer Modeling and Simulation | ■ | | | |
| Expert Systems | ■ | | | |
| High-Level Software Languages | ■ | | | |
| Software Engineering | ■ | | | |
| Computers | | | | |
| Hardware Integration | | ■ | | |
| Neural Networks | ■ | | | |
| Operating Systems | ■ | | | |
| Processor Architecture | ■ | | | |
| Human Interface and Visualization Technologies | | | | |
| Animation and Full Motion Video | ■ | | | |
| Graphics Hardware and Software | ■ | | | |
| Handwriting and Speech Recognition | ■ | | | |
| Natural Language | ■ | | | |
| Optical Character Recognition | ■ | | | |
| Database Systems | | | | |
| Data Representation | ■ | | | |
| Retrieval and Update | ■ | | | |
| Semantic Modeling and Interpretation | ■ | | | |
| Networks and Communications | | | | |
| Broadband Switching | | | ■ | |
| Digital Infrastructure | | | ■ | |
| Fiber Optic Systems | | | ■ | |
| Multiplexing | | | ■ | |
| Portable Telecommunications Equipment and Systems | | | | |
| Digital Signal Processing | | | ■ | |
| Spectrum Technologies | | | ■ | |
| Transmitters and Receivers | ■ | | | |

Source: Council on Competitiveness

POWERTRAIN AND PROPULSION TECHNOLOGIES

| TECHNOLOGY | U.S. POSITION | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|------|----------------------|
| | Strong | Competitive | Weak | Losing Badly or Lost |
| Powertrain | | | | |
| Alternative Fuel Engines | | ■ | | |
| Electric Motors and Drives | | ■ | | |
| Electrical Storage Technologies | | ■ | | |
| High Fuel Economy/ Power Density Engines | | | ■ | |
| Low Emission Engines | ■ | | | |
| Propulsion | | | | |
| Airbreathing Propulsion | ■ | | | |
| Rocket Propulsion | ■ | | | |

Source: Council on Competitiveness

KEY LESSONS

Several lessons can be drawn from examining the U.S. position in these technologies. Some of the most important are summarized below.

■ The strong across-the-board U.S. position of a decade ago has deteriorated significantly. U.S. industry has already lost several technologies that are critical to industrial performance, and it is weak or losing badly in others. Moreover, trends are running against the United States — in most technologies, the U.S. position continues to erode.

■ Technologies where the United States is “strong” or “competitive” share many of the following characteristics:

- They are close to basic research or are the direct result of basic research without the intervening steps of lengthy technology development (biotechnology).

- They do not have heavy capital investment needs (software).

- They can be initiated largely by individual innovation (computer-aided engineering).

- They are strongly supported by U.S. gov-

ernment investment in basic research (genetic engineering), defense procurement (rocket propulsion) and environmental regulations (emissions reduction).

- They have been supported by high levels of private-sector R&D (materials and information technologies).

■ Many of the areas where the United States is “weak” or “losing badly” have the following characteristics:

- They have not had sufficient private or public investment in the underlying technology (display materials).

- There is inadequate risk-sharing among companies in technology development (electronic packaging).

- They have high capital needs and low capital investment (automated equipment).

- They need extensive investment in technology for an extended period of time (optical information storage).

- They have a significant manufacturing focus (integrated circuit fabrication equipment).

- They have been targeted by foreign government and industry (memory chips).

U.S. COMPETITIVE POSITION IN CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES

The Council categorized the U.S. position in each of the technologies in one of four ways:

■ **Strong** — U.S. industry is in a leading world position and is not in danger of losing this position in the next five years.

■ **Competitive** — U.S. industry is roughly at par with world-best. This category includes technologies where the United States is leading but the leadership is unlikely to be sustained over the next five years, technologies where the United States is at par and staying even and technologies where different countries lead in different niches.

■ **Weak** — U.S. industry is behind in technology or likely to fall behind in the next five years. Changes are needed if the United States is to remain in the businesses relating to this technology.

■ **Losing Badly or Lost** — U.S. industry is no longer a factor or is not likely to have a presence in the next five years. It will take considerable effort or a major change in technology for the United States to become competitive.

In general, the competitive position is the status of technologies that are incorporated in products or processes already in the marketplace, rather than the technologies in the laboratory. If a technology has not yet been commercialized (such as superconductors), the competitive position reflects the status of research and development. The assessments represent the overall judgment of experts in industry who understand both the technologies and the markets, and take into account the fact that the competitive position is often different for subsets of the technology. For example, although the United States is generally losing in memory chips, U.S. companies are competitive in some niches.

The U.S. competitive position in critical technologies is shown in the following charts.

Technologies in which the United States is Strong

TECHNOLOGIES IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS STRONG

Materials and Associated Processing Technologies

- Bioactive/Biocompatible Materials
- Bioprocessing
- Drug Discovery Techniques
- Emissions Reduction
- Genetic Engineering
- Recycling/Waste Processing

Engineering and Production Technologies

- Computer-Aided Engineering
- Systems Engineering

Electronic Components

- Magnetic Information Storage
- Microprocessors

Information Technologies

- Animation and Full Motion Video
- Applications Software
- Artificial Intelligence
- Computer Modeling and Simulation
- Data Representation
- Data Retrieval and Update
- Expert Systems
- Graphics Hardware and Software
- Handwriting and Speech Recognition
- High-Level Software Languages
- Natural Language
- Neural Networks
- Operating Systems
- Optical Character Recognition
- Processor Architecture
- Semantic Modeling and Interpretation
- Software Engineering
- Transmitters and Receivers

Powertrain and Propulsion

- Airbreathing Propulsion
- Low Emission Engines
- Rocket Propulsion

Source: Council on Competitiveness

The technologies where the United States is strong are generally areas where the private sector has aggressively invested in technology and where the U.S. policy environment has been supportive.

The strong U.S. position in biotechnology, for example, is directly related to the combination of three elements: the intensity of the U.S. pharmaceutical industry's commitment to research; significant federal support of biological research, particularly by the National Institutes of Health; and the relatively unfettered flow of information between government-supported and industry researchers. U.S. government-supported research, which greatly exceeds that by any other country, contributed substantially to the creation of modern biotechnology.

The favorable U.S. position in several environmental technologies is traceable to the strong demand for these technologies created by domestic regulations. Although this demand creates an advantage for U.S. companies in exploiting these technologies, companies from other countries are also moving quickly to meet the demand.

The strong U.S. position in a number of computer-related technologies reflects the historically powerful U.S. computer industry, which was supported in its early days by Department of Defense research and procurement and has sustained its lead due to leading-edge U.S. university and computer industry research. A climate that supports entrepreneurship has also aided the U.S. position in many of these technologies.

The strong U.S. position in propulsion technologies is largely due to steady and significant federal procurement of products using these technologies, experience in systems expertise, high barriers to entry for newcomers to the field and significant investments in aerospace and defense research.

The fact that the United States remains strong in these technologies is not a cause for complacency. In many of these technologies, the U.S. lead is diminishing, and in virtually no cases is the U.S. lead significantly increasing.

Technologies in which the United States is Competitive

TECHNOLOGIES IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS COMPETITIVE

Materials and Associated Processing Technologies

- Catalysts
- Chemical Synthesis
- Magnetic Materials
- Metal Matrix Composites
- Net Shape Forming
- Optical Materials
- Photoresists
- Polymers
- Polymer Matrix Composites
- Process Controls
- Superconductors

Engineering and Production Technologies

- Advanced Welding
- Computer Integrated Manufacturing
- Human Factors Engineering
- Joining and Fastening Technologies
- Measurement Techniques
- Structural Dynamics

Electronic Components

- Logic Chips
- Sensors
- Submicron Technology

Information Technologies

- Broadband Switching
- Digital Infrastructure
- Digital Signal Processing
- Fiber Optic Systems
- Hardware Integration
- Multiplexing
- Spectrum Technologies

Powertrain and Propulsion

- Alternative Fuel Engines
- Electrical Storage Technologies
- Electric Motors and Drives

Source: Council on Competitiveness

There is no clear pattern to the technologies where the United States is competitive. Because these technologies are ones in which the United States is roughly at par with the best of the world, there are not easily identifiable factors in the policy or economic environment that either help or hurt U.S. industry in these areas.

These technologies include those, such as logic chips and photoresists, in which the United States once dominated but others have caught up. They also include technologies, such as optical materials, in which different countries lead in different market niches. Other technologies, such as superconductors and submicron technology, are still in the research stage, and no clear leader has been established.

A number of these technologies are integral to a few large and robust U.S. industries, such as chemicals, automobiles and telecommunications, and the resources of these industries help keep the United States competitive in the underlying technologies.

Here, too, the trends are not encouraging. The U.S. position has been declining in many technologies and has not been improving in any.

Technologies in which the United States is Weak

TECHNOLOGIES IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS WEAK

Materials and Associated Processing Technologies

- Advanced Metals
- Membranes
- Precision Coating

Engineering and Production Technologies

- Design for Manufacturing
- Design of Manufacturing Processes
- Flexible Manufacturing
- High-Speed Machining
- Integration of Research, Design and Manufacturing
- Leading-Edge Scientific Instruments
- Precision Bearings
- Precision Machining and Forming
- Total Quality Management

Electronic Components

- Actuators
- Electro Photography
- Electrostatics
- Laser Devices
- Photonics

Powertrain and Propulsion

- High Fuel Economy/Power Density Engines

Source: Council on Competitiveness

Many of the areas where the United States is weak reflect the effects of high capital costs; the lack of cooperative relations between equipment, materials and component suppliers and their customers; and an underemphasis on manufacturing.

Many of the materials and electronic component technologies are capital-intensive and are characterized by rapid product cycles and pronounced business cycles. In many cases, the U.S. industry is made up of many autonomous, often smaller, companies that have limited financial resources and have historically not cooperated with upstream or downstream companies to share risks in R&D. As a result, they have been more vulnerable to business cycles than their overseas competitors and have been less able to sustain investments in technologies.

Weaknesses in many engineering and production technologies reflect a pervasive underemphasis on manufacturing in the United States. Many U.S. industries have lost market share because they were unable to produce as high-quality and reliable products as their competitors do.

U.S. manufacturers have also failed to lead the demand for new manufacturing technologies. Without U.S. manufacturers leading the demand for state-of-the-art equipment — and without U.S. equipment manufacturers participating in the markets that demanded the most advanced equipment — U.S. equipment manufacturers were not pressured to stay up with the state of the art.

Technologies in which the United States is Losing Badly or Has Lost

TECHNOLOGIES IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS LOSING BADLY OR HAS LOST

Materials and Associated Processing Technologies

- Display Materials
- Electronic Ceramics
- Electronic Packaging Materials
- Gallium Arsenide
- Silicon
- Structural Ceramics

Engineering and Production Technologies

- Integrated Circuit Fabrication and Test Equipment
- Robotics and Automated Equipment

Electronic Components

- Electroluminescent Displays
- Liquid Crystal Displays
- Memory Chips
- Multichip Packaging Systems
- Optical Information Storage
- Plasma and Vacuum Fluorescent Displays
- Printed Circuit Board Technology

Source: Council on Competitiveness

The areas where the United States is losing badly or has lost show similar characteristics to those where the United States is weak: high capital costs, industry fragmentation and underemphasis of manufacturing. In addition, many of the areas where the United States has lost are areas where concentrated foreign efforts have hurt the competitiveness of U.S. industry. For example, several technologies — such as microelectronics, digital infrastructure and advanced materials — are ones that other countries have identified as critical and have supported in a focused way, often using a variety of trade and investment policies.

It should be noted that even in areas where the United States is losing badly, U.S. companies may be successful in some niches. For example, although the U.S. industry is in general losing badly in memory chips, a few companies have substantial in-house capabilities, and U.S. merchant firms are successful in some small niches, such as erasable programmable read only memories (EPROMs) and static random access memories (SRAMs).

To Jeanie
Date 7/16 Time 8:58

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Wendy Cornell
of Sec Dick Cheney
Phone 703 695-5261

| Area Code | Number | Extension |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| TELEPHONED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PLEASE CALL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| CALLED TO SEE YOU | <input type="checkbox"/> | WILL CALL AGAIN <input type="checkbox"/> |
| WANTS TO SEE YOU | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | URGENT <input type="checkbox"/> |

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

doesn't ever arrive
until later that day

Operator CEZ



Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|-----------------------|---|----------|-------------|--------|
| 01. Memo | J. Bunton to Steve Provost, re: Wyoming-isms / Cowboy Speak; redaction. (1 pp.) | 07/15/92 | P-5 | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Service Clubs - Wyoming 7/17/92

**Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)**
By EW (NLGB) on 4/5/2005

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 12/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 07575 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |
| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

15 July 1992

*Carol: for your
file*
[Signature]

MEMO TO STEVE PROVOST

FROM: J. BUNTON

SUBJECT: WYOMING-ISMS / COWBOY SPEAK

Gary Cooper to the villain in "The Virginian"
"When you call me that, smile!"

James Coburn in Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid:
"It feels like times have changed"

from Stan in Sen. Simpson's office [224-0115]:

"You can pray for rain or you can irrigate"

"Put your shoulder to the wheel"

"Every jackass thinks he's got horsesense"

"Skill throws more strength than weight"

"Any fool should know you can cut your throat with a sharp
tongue"

"In the West, we folks all know that shallow rivers and shallow
minds are always first to freeze."

"A man who always tells you that he's no fool always has his
suspicions"

"Nobody ever died too lazy to take a last breath"

→ having a "Burr under my/your saddle" -- so mad I feel like I have
a...

"Kick the lid off" I'm so mad I could ...means prelude to a
fight -- but may not be well known

"I'm gonna drill you full of daylight"

More to come ... Library of Congress is sending over Cowboy
books...

"We don't give our criminals much punishment, but we sure give
'em plenty of publicity." [of course we probably don't want to
say this because of Willie Horton]

"What this country needs is dirtier fingernails and cleaner
minds" Will Rogers

15 July 1992

*Carol: for your
file
-B*

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P-5

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minds" Will Rogers

Sports now are part of U.S. drug culture



Rick Casey

You can't blame President Bush for wanting to appear this afternoon with David Robinson and his teammates at a West Side facility where the Spurs have been involved in an anti-drug program.

After all, Bush is a politician. We live in a society where the media rake a politician for allegations of one extramarital affair and lionize a basketball player who admits to hundreds or thousands of one-night stands.

Wheaties doesn't put politicians on its boxes. Ad executives know what sells and what doesn't.

So Bush, with less than two weeks left till Super Tuesday, will be seen on network television not only visiting with the presidents of five drug-riddled Latin American nations, but, more importantly, with

Please turn to CASEY/A7



ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING: President Bush wades into the crowd at Kelly Air Force Base to shake hands.

Hoy se firmará ambiental México

POR ROLDAN TRUJILLO y CARLOS TORIO
Reporteros Especiales

El presidente de Estados Unidos George W. Bush hoy firma por primera vez un acuerdo ambiental con México para llegar a feliz término el Tratado de Libre Comercio de estos dos países con Canadá.

Se reveló también que se firmará un acuerdo ambiental entre México y Estados Unidos durante la ceremonia que preside el presidente de México, Colombia, Ecuador y el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Venezuela, Bush dijo que los países avanzan a medida que se realiza una mayor apertura comercial.

"Por ello estoy más comprometido que nunca antes a concertar el Tratado de Libre Comercio que reúne a México, Canadá y Esta-

Boy found guilty in cabdriver's murder

By DAN KELLY
Staff reporter

9/21/91



A look of concern crept across the face of a 12-year-old boy as District Judge Andy Mireles read a jury's verdict Wednesday pronouncing the youngster guilty of murder.

The jury of six men and six women deliberated just over an hour before

finding the diminutive youngster guilty in the Sept. 21 cold-blooded murder of Curtis Edwards, a 33-year-old cabdriver.

In closing arguments, as the boy peeked almost playfully at the jury out of the corner of his eye, prosecutor Gammon Guinn urged the jury not to be fooled by the boy's appearance.

"He looks like a child, and, ladies and gentlemen, he is a child, a child that kills... a sick little monster that could kill a man at 12 years old," Guinn said.

As deputies struggled to make the handcuffs and shackles small enough to be secure on the boy's slender 4-foot frame, his mother dabbed her eyes with a tissue. The two did not look at each other as deputies led the boy away.

Today, the jury is scheduled to sentence the boy under a newly created weapon in the arsenal of the juvenile justice system, determinate sentencing.

Under the law, the jury could sentence the boy to

Please turn to MURDER/A9

IN
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MURDER: 12-year-old is guilty

MURDER/From A1 remain in the custody of the Texas Youth Commission until he is 17, at which time he could be transferred immediately to the Texas Department of Corrections for up to 40 years.

Testimony during the trial revealed that Edwards had been dispatched to the home of the boy's 32-year-old uncle in the 1800 block of Burleson to pick up a fare.

The boy and his uncle got into the cab. The boy shot Edwards once in the back of the head killing him almost instantly. Edwards' cab veered off the road and struck a house.

Neighbors said they saw the boy stagger out of the cab and walk over to a neighboring house calling out for help. He then left the scene and was hospitalized later that evening suffering head injuries.

While in Southeast Baptist Hospital, the boy played "mind games" with the nurses, refusing to remain in his bed unless they guessed what he had done earlier that evening.

A dispute arose during the trial Wednesday when the boy's attorney, Andrew Logan, argued the jury should not be allowed to hear the testimony of hospital chaplain Charles Pollard.

Pollard said he went to the boy's room two days after the shooting to try to calm the youth.

"I was sitting on the bed talking to him," Pollard said. "He said if the nurses would guess a secret he had, he would stay in his bed."

Guinn said the secret the boy was keeping was that he had shot Edwards. Earlier, nurses and a security guard had testified the boy told them he was not afraid of them, that he had killed a man.

"At first it was more out of the demeanor of I'm tough, I'm bad," Pollard testified. "Later, it was out of the demeanor of wanting to get some direction in his life."

"I object to all of this testimony," Logan said, during a hearing outside the presence of the jury.

"This was a privileged conversation, and he did not waive that privilege. My client had a right to expect confidentiality from the chaplain."

Mireles ruled that anything the boy told Pollard that he had not told other hospital personnel would not be heard by the jury.

Amazing New TV Reception Without Cable!

Until recently, the only convenient way to guarantee great TV reception was to get cable installed. But who wants to pay those irritating monthly cable fees just to get clear reception? Now, thanks to years of micro-electronic research, a new device has been developed that's so advanced it actually makes other antennas a thing of the past. It's called the SWEDA™ Power Antenna and is without a doubt "the single most important thing you should own if you have a TV!"

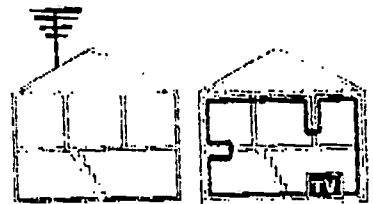
A PICTURE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY!

Just imagine watching TV and seeing a picture so brilliantly clear that you'd almost swear you were there live! Just plug this tiny 2" x 4" Power Antenna into any ordinary AC outlet, connect your TV and get ready for the best reception you've ever had without cable. You'll watch in amazement as YOUR TV set suddenly displays a sharp, focused picture. You literally "won't believe your eyes!" Even older TV sets suddenly come to life. The Power Antenna is so easy to install, so convenient to use, and so incredibly effective that you'll wonder how you ever got by without it!

A THOUSAND FOOT ANTENNA?

Power Antenna is a highly sophisticated electronic product (like a transistor radio) with a simple function. It takes the electrical wiring in your house or apartment (hundreds or thousands of feet) and turns it into a giant TV reception station! It's almost like having an antenna the size of your entire house!

U.S. Buyers Network 1992, (2625)
Allow up to 60 days for shipment.



BEFORE:

AFTER:

Just plug your Power Antenna™ into any ordinary outlet and watch in amazement as your entire house turns into a giant TV reception station!



Imagine how effective that would be. But there's more, because Power Antenna takes that signal and electronically boosts it before it gets to your TV set. The results are amazing! You can finally enjoy your favorite prime time shows or sports events the way they were meant to be watched.

WHAT ABOUT MY TV "DISH" ANTENNA

Return it! Millions of these things have been sold in recent years because people were too lazy to believe they would work like a satellite dish. The truth is that they're no more effective than rabbit-ears, a loop, or rod antenna — and people have been struggling with these things for years! The incredible SWEDA™ Power Antenna makes everything else seem obsolete. Just plug it in and watch it work. There's simply NOTHING ELSE better value on the market today!

LIMITED TIME OFFER

Electronic antennas like one normally sell for \$50 or more! But now, for a limited

Richard B. Cheney Secretary of Defense

Richard B. Cheney was nominated by President Bush to be Secretary of Defense on March 10, 1989, was confirmed by the United States Senate on March 17, 1989, and took the oath of office on March 21, 1989.

Mr. Cheney was born January 30, 1941, in Lincoln, Nebraska, and moved to Casper, Wyoming, at a young age with his parents, Richard H. and Marjorie Cheney.

He attended elementary schools in Casper, graduated in 1959 from Natrona County High School, and earned B.A. and M.A. degrees in political science from the University of Wyoming in 1965 and 1966. He was a Ph.D. candidate in political science at the University of Wisconsin in 1968.

Mr. Cheney began his public service in 1965, when he served as an intern in the Wyoming State Legislature in Cheyenne. In 1966 he was selected by the National Center for Education in Politics to intern on the staff of Warren Knowles, then Governor of Wisconsin. In 1968, the American Political Science Association selected him for its Joseph E. Davies Congressional Fellowship, which he served as an assistant to the late Congressman William A. Steiger, R-Wisconsin.



In May 1969, following the fellowship, Mr. Cheney began several years of federal service under Presidents Nixon and Ford. From May 1969 to December 1970, he was Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. From December 1970 to September 1971, he served as Deputy to Donald Rumsfeld, the White House Presidential Counsellor. And from September 1971 to March 1973, he was Assistant Director for Operations of the Cost of Living Council.

In March 1973, Mr. Cheney left government service to become Vice President of Bradley, Woods and Company, Inc., an investment advisory firm.

In August 1974, when Gerald R. Ford assumed the presidency, Mr. Cheney served on the Ford transition team and, beginning in September, as a Deputy Assistant to the President. In November 1975, he was named Assistant to the President and White House Chief of Staff, a position he held through the remainder of the Ford Administration, until January 1977. In 1976, Mr. Cheney was named by the U.S. Jaycees as one of the ten outstanding young men in America.

He returned to his home state of Wyoming in May 1977 to resume private life. Mr. Cheney was elected to Congress in November 1978. He was re-elected in 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, and 1988.

For the 1981-82 Congress, he was chosen by his Republican colleagues to serve as Chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee, becoming one of the few members ever elected to a leadership position after only one term in office. He was re-elected to the Policy Committee Chairmanship for the 98th, 99th, and 100th Congresses.

In June 1987, he was unanimously elected Chairman of the House Republican Conference, which functions as the party's caucus and provides the information to its members on pending legislation. The Conference Chairman is the third-ranking House GOP leader.

In December, 1988, he was unanimously elected House Republican Whip for the 101st Congress, the second-ranking Republican leadership position. The whip is responsible for polling Republican members on pending legislation, keeping them informed of the agenda on the House floor, and acting as Republican leader whenever the House minority leader is absent.

Mr. Cheney was a member of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, where he served on two subcommittees - National Parks and Public Land, and Water and Power Resources. He was also a member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, serving as ranking Republican on its Subcommittee on Program and Budget Authorization. He was ranking Republican on the 15-member House Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Deals with Iran.

Mr. Cheney married Lynne Vincent of Casper on August 29, 1964. They have two daughters - Elizabeth, born July 28, 1966, and Mary, born March 14, 1969.

LEWIS, MERIWETHER

His morale is a matter of magnificent brow-beating rather than political subtlety. He moves slowly, with a wealth of objective detail, shrewdly enough, — but above all — callously.

Anon., 'The Independent', 1925, in Cecil Carnes, *John L. Lewis, Leader of Labor*.

It takes courage to fight injustice,
To champion decency,
To replace gloom with light and cheer
In the hearts of the needy.

John L. Lewis, may God bless you,
You have put up a noble fight.
The aged miners and the widows
Send their blessings day and night.

Anon., in *United Mine Workers Journal*, 1 July 1949.

... John L. Lewis, who has often been called the Jack Dempsey of Labor, could not be called either evolutionist or revolutionist very accurately. He did not begin his leadership with any particular set of ideas, any certain integrated list of ideals. Dempsey once said that he struck from where his hand was. That was the science he knew. John L. Lewis moved, in his strategy, like Dempsey punched. He was always primarily interested in the immediate step, but that step he took ruthlessly.

Cecil Carnes, *John L. Lewis, Leader of Labor*.

... It is my opinion that Roosevelt had not really been able to put his heart into the contest against Willkie, who presented so indistinct a target; but a battle to discredit John L. Lewis loomed as a real pleasure.

Harry L. Hopkins, in Saul D. Alinsky, *John L. Lewis*.

... They tell me he fights moving locomotives in the early morning just to warm up. He's the Huey Long of labor. That's what he is, the Huey Long of Labor.

Huey Long, in Cecil Carnes, *John L. Lewis, Leader of Labor*.

Of those that kept their eyes open, and with the 'will to organize,' John L. Lewis was the only one who possessed the indispensable capacity to dramatize [in], his own person that the 'hour of labor's redemption has arrived.' By the early months of 1937 when the auto workers 'sat down,' Lewis was the 'George Washington of American labor.' Not many of the contemporaries will forget how the press and the radio issued bulletins on his journey to Detroit to meet the top men of General Motors. It is hard to conceive of the rise of American mass

production unionism without the confidence of victory radiating from his personality and self-assurance.

[Samuel] Gompers and Lewis both faced the realities in their land — the one excelling in the art of persuasion within his own camp and of advocacy to the public at large, the other believing in power, the appearance no less than the substance. It looks as though the latter has missed becoming the acknowledged ancestor of the 'new nation' because of too much concern with being a 'crowned personage'!

Professor Selig Perlman, Interview, 8 July 1949, in Saul D. Alinsky, *John L. Lewis*.

LEWIS, MERIWETHER

1774–1809 Explorer

I am no coward; but I am so strong, so hard to die.

... If I had not done it, someone else would.

On himself, dying words, having committed suicide, in John Bakeless, *Lewis and Clark*.

Lewis N. Clark was a trail blazer and a path breaker and a very good man in the bush because he never got poison ivy. He carried beads to give to the Indians, who sewed them on bookmarks, handbags, and watch fobs to sell to tourists at Albuquerque.

Richard Armour, *It All Started With Columbus*.

Except for his height and his bow legs, he looked a little like Napoleon, or so a friend thought.

John Bakeless, *Lewis and Clark*.

The importance of the Lewis and Clark expedition lay on the level of imagination: it was drama, it was the enactment of a myth that embodied the future. It gave tangible substance to what had been merely an idea, and established the image of a highway across the continent so firmly in the minds of Americans that repeated failures could not shake it.

Henry Nash Smith, *Virgin Land*.

LEWIS, PERCY WYNDHAM

1884–1957 Novelist, Painter

I am a portmanteau-man.

On himself, *Blasting and Bombardiering*.

I have been called a Rogue Elephant, a Cannibal Shark, and a crocodile. I am none the worse. I remain a caged, and rather sardonic, Lion in a particularly contemptible and ill-run Zoo.

Ibid.

~~Handwritten~~ Teton County Parks & Rec. Dept.
Jack
307-733-5056

Doc 1 Pg 1 Ln 1" Pos 4.6"

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

14-JUL-1992 04:36PM

TO: FAX (2983, MR. PROVOST)
FROM: CAROL B. AARHUS
OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS
SUBJECT: LOCAL SPORTS TEAMS

BELOW I HAVE LISTED THE TOP TWO TEAMS IN LOCAL SPORTS:

LITTLE LEAGUE ARE: THE ELKS CLUB
JACKSON HOLE GUIDE

ADULT SOFTBALL LEAGUE
MEN'S SLOW-PITCH: ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTE
DENBURGH CONSTRUCTION

MEN'S FAST-PITCH: STATE FARM INSURANCE
BUBBA'S

WOMEN'S: STAGECOACH
VIRGINIAN (BOTH ARE MOTEL/BARS)

To Carol

Date 7/14 Time 1:14

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Stan

of Sen AL Simpson

Phone 224-0115

Area Code Number Extension

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| TELEPHONED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PLEASE CALL | |
| CALLED TO SEE YOU | <input type="checkbox"/> | WILL CALL AGAIN | |
| WANTS TO SEE YOU | <input type="checkbox"/> | URGENT | |

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

Operator CEZ



23-023 CARBONLESS

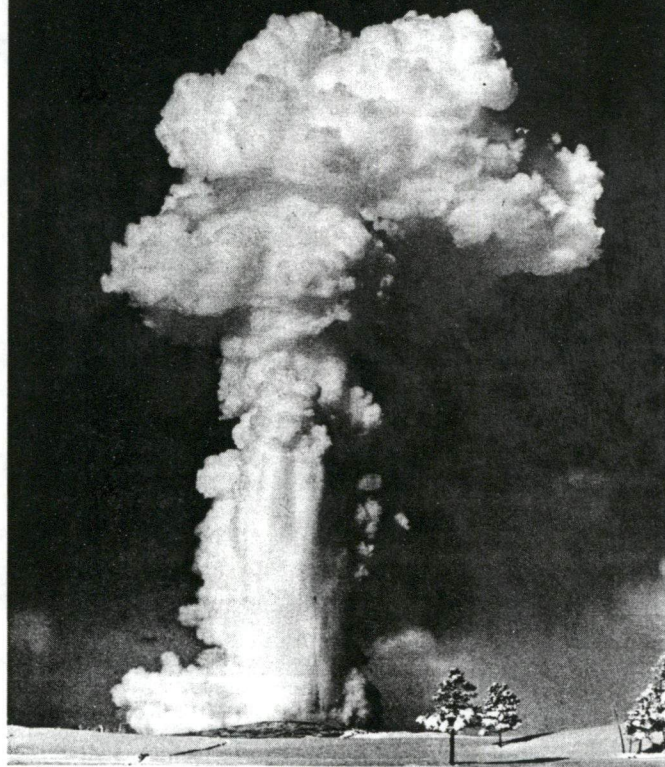
are credited with being the first white men to go through South Pass, the gateway to the West, although the Stuart party may have done so.

In the 1820's and 1830's increasing numbers of trappers came to Wyoming for precious beaver pelts. They lived not unlike Indians, at whose hand many of them died. William Henry Ashley in 1825 organized the first trappers' rendezvous on Henrys Fork of the Green River. For the next 15 years the rendezvous was an annual affair. Trappers, white and Indian, assembled in early summer at a prearranged place to dispose of their winter's catch, to get fresh supplies, and to enjoy the conviviality they had missed during the long winter. With the decimation of the beaver, however, the rendezvous system ended in 1840.

Meanwhile, other motives than "beaver gold" began to send people along the trappers' trails. Sportsmen, scientists, and missionaries accompanied the caravans bound for the fur-trade rendezvous in the 1830's. Among these were the Methodist missionaries Jason and Daniel Lee and the botanist Thomas Nuttall, all in 1834; Samuel Parker and Marcus Whitman, in 1835; and Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Henry H. Spalding, the first

FAMOUS WYOMINGITES

- Arnold, Thurman Wesley** (1891-1969), lawyer, trust-buster, author of *The Folklore of Capitalism* (1937).
- Barrett, Frank A.** (1892-1962), political leader.
- Burt, Struthers** (1882-1954), novelist.
- Carey, Joseph M.** (1845-1924), lawyer and political leader who introduced bill for Wyoming's statehood, one of the first U. S. senators from Wyoming (1890-1895), governor of Wyoming (1911-1915).
- Clough, Wilson** (1894-), poet.
- Crane, A. G.** (1877-1955), educator.
- Curry, Peggy Simpson** (1911-), writer and novelist.
- Hayden, Ferdinand Vandiveer** (1829-1887), geologist who surveyed the Rocky Mountains and urged that Yellowstone become a national park.
- Hebard, Grace Raymond** (1861-1936), historian, librarian, trustee, and professor of political economy at the University of Wyoming, leader in women's suffrage.
- Hill, Evelyn Corthell** (1886-), painter.
- Hopkins, Lin** (1886-), painter.
- Humphrey, G. D.** (1897-1973), educator.
- Kendrick, John B.** (1857-1933), rancher and politician, first Democratic U. S. senator from Wyoming (1917-1933).
- Lockhart, Caroline** (1875-1962), novelist.
- Mondell, Frank W.** (1860-1939), prospector, politician, U. S. representative (1895-1897, 1899-1923), House majority leader (1919-1923).
- Morris, Esther Hobart** (1814-1902), first woman justice of the peace in the United States.
- Nye, Edgar Wilson "Bill"** (1850-1896), humorist and journalist.
- Olson, Ted** (1899-), poet.
- O'Mahoney, Joseph Christopher** (1884-1962), journalist, lawyer, politician, U. S. senator (1934-1960).
- Pollock, Jackson** (1912-1956), abstract expressionist painter.
- Rinehart, Mary Roberts** (1876-1958), novelist and mystery writer.
- Ross, Nellie Tayloe** (1876-1977), first woman governor in the United States (1925-1927), elected to fill unexpired term of her husband, Gov. William Bradford Ross, who died while in office, and first woman director of U. S. Mint (1933-1953).
- Russin, Robert I.** (1914-), sculptor.
- Schwiering, Conrad** (1916-), painter.
- Simpson, Gov. Milward L.** (1897-), lawyer, political figure, governor of Wyoming (1955-1959), U. S. senator (1963-1969).
- Van Devanter, Willis** (1859-1941), lawyer, judge, associate justice of U. S. Supreme Court (1910-1937).
- Warren, Francis E.** (1844-1929), political leader.



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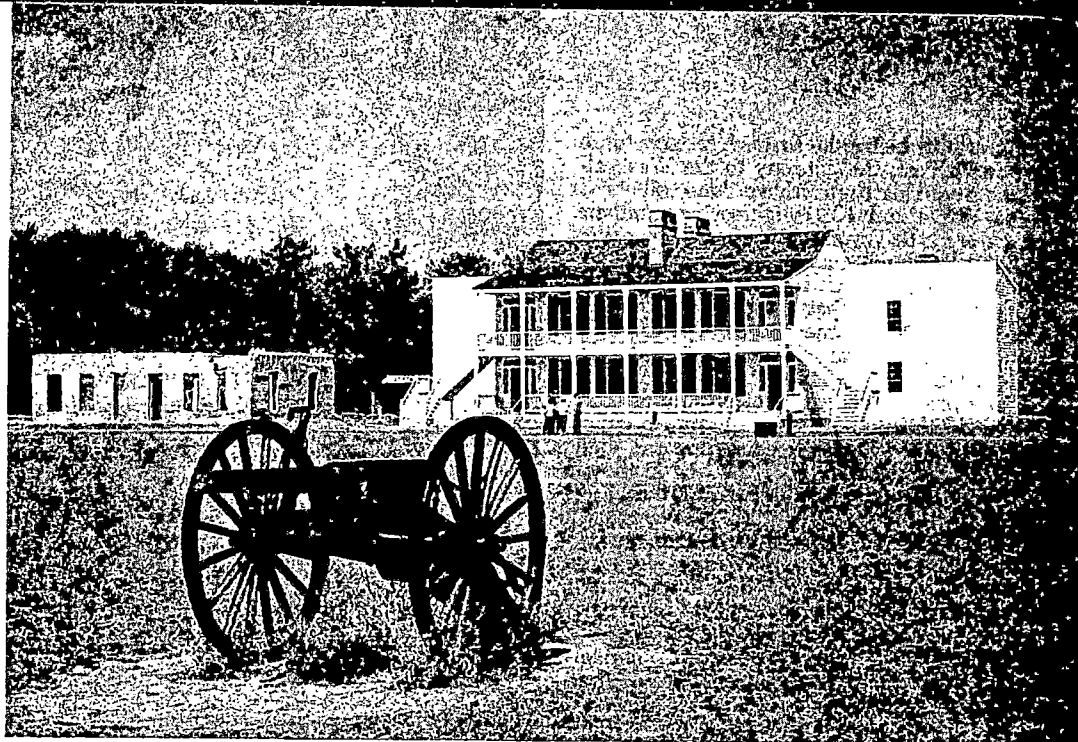
Old Faithful, erupting about every hour, is the most famous of Yellowstone's 3,000 geysers and hot springs.

white women to enter Wyoming, who came with their husbands in 1836. Father Pierre Jean De Smet, a Roman Catholic missionary, came with the supply train of 1840.

Settlement. In the 1840's, homeseekers in growing numbers moved through Wyoming along well-marked trails to Oregon, California, and Utah. Two small communities offered the weary travelers opportunities to secure supplies, repairs for their wagons, and replacements for their worn-out draft animals. Fort Laramie, near the junction of the Laramie and North Platte rivers in eastern Wyoming, was for many years the best-known settlement in the Rocky Mountain region. Established as a private fur-trading post in 1834, it was sold to the U. S. government in 1849 and became an Army post.

The other port of call was Fort Bridger on Blacks Fork of the Green River in southwestern Wyoming, which was opened by the famous trapper, guide, and storyteller James Bridger in 1843. Both forts were busy places in summer and very quiet in winter. In 1842 and again in 1843, Lt. John Charles Frémont of the Corps of Topographical Engineers visited Fort Laramie, and in 1845 Col. Stephen W. Kearny led five companies of the 1st Dragoons over the Oregon Trail to South Pass. See also OREGON TRAIL.

In the dozen years following 1841, more than 150,000 persons crossed South Pass westward bound. Brigham Young led the first party of Mormons through the pass in 1847, and perhaps 50,000 California-bound gold seekers passed through in 1850. The Indians understandably were alarmed at the number of whites who were using the Oregon Trail. Wild game disappeared for many miles on either side of the broad highway, misunderstandings arose, and occasionally white travelers suffered from Indian depredations.



FRED RAGSDALE/FPV

Fort Laramie's Old Bedlam, built in 1851 of lumber hauled 800 miles (1,287 km), is the oldest building in Wyoming.

To head off worse troubles, a great treaty council was held below Fort Laramie in 1851. Perhaps 10,000 Indians from several tribes were present to hear government spokesmen. In return for assurances that they would allow unmolested travel on the trails, the Indians were promised an annuity of \$50,000 in goods for 50 years.

The treaty was not a cure-all. In 1854, just below Fort Laramie, Lt. John L. Grattan, a corporal, 27 privates, and an interpreter were killed in the so-called Grattan massacre. Although the incident caused strained relations, there was little further violence until the 1860's, when an effort to open the Bozeman Trail from Fort Laramie to the Montana goldfields brought open war in northern Wyoming. The trail led through a favorite Sioux hunting ground east of the Bighorn Mountains. Near Fort Phil Kearny, Lt. Col. William J. Fetterman and 81 men were ambushed and slain on Dec. 21, 1866.

War continued until 1868, when another Fort Laramie treaty provided for the withdrawal of garrisons from the Bozeman Trail. That same year a treaty made at Fort Bridger established the Wind River Indian Reservation in central Wyoming for the peaceful Shoshone. The Arapahoe were moved to the same reservation in 1878. Meanwhile, northern Wyoming was made safe for whites when Sitting Bull's hostile Sioux fled to Canada after the Custer massacre in southern Montana in 1876.

Statehood. The Union Pacific Railroad entered southern Wyoming in 1867 and had crossed into Utah by 1869. Cities sprang up along its route—Cheyenne, Laramie, Rawlins, Rock Springs, Green River, Evanston—and this influx of population gave strength to a movement to organize Wyoming as a territory. From time to time the Wyoming region had been a part of various territories and was included in Dakota Territory in 1868, when Congress passed an act (July 25) creating Wyoming Territory. One of the first acts of the new territorial government

was to give women the right to vote and to hold office. The measure was signed by Gov. John A. Campbell on Dec. 10, 1869. The 1870 census showed 9,118 people in the territory. Rapid growth thereafter brought demands for statehood, which led to the admission of Wyoming to the Union on July 10, 1890. The state was given the same boundaries the territory had had.

Hundreds of thousands of Texas longhorns were trailed into Wyoming in the 1870's and

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

- 1807 John Colter was the first white man to see the geysers and hot springs in the Yellowstone area.
- 1833 Oil was discovered east of the Wind River Mountains.
- 1834 William Sublette and Robert Campbell established Fort William (now Fort Laramie) on the Oregon Trail.
- 1843 Fort Bridger was established by James Bridger.
- 1867 The Union Pacific Railroad entered Wyoming.
- 1868 The Territory of Wyoming was created by Congress.
- 1869 Women were granted the right to vote and hold elective office in Wyoming.
- 1872 Yellowstone became the first national park in the United States.
- 1883 Wyoming's first oil well was drilled in the Dallas Field.
- 1890 Wyoming became the 44th state of the union on July 10.
- 1892 The Johnson County War between cattlemen and homesteaders broke out after a dispute over cattle rustling.
- 1906 Devils Tower became the first national monument in the United States.
- 1910 Shoshone Dam (now Buffalo Bill dam) was completed.
- 1925 Nellie Tayloe Ross became the first woman governor in the United States.
- 1929 Grand Teton became a national park.
- 1951 Uranium was discovered in Wyoming.
- 1958 F. E. Warren Air Force Base became the first U. S. intercontinental ballistic missile base.
- 1965 Minuteman missile project was completed near Cheyenne.
- 1974 Operations began at the Jim Bridger Power plant in Rock Springs.

1880's, and the state became a "Cattlemen's Commonwealth" dominated by a few hundred members of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. For a number of years the open-range cattle business flourished, but too many cattle were thrown on the range, and the terrible winter of 1886-1887 brought disaster. Cattlemen who were fortunate enough to avoid bankruptcy then reorganized their industry; in particular, they made provision for supplementary winter feed and water. Sheepmen took advantage of the cattlemen's difficulties, and during the years 1908 to 1910 the wool industry led all others in the state.

The cattlemen lashed out against their assorted enemies on two occasions. In 1892 some of them launched an invasion of Johnson county in search of rustlers whom they had listed for execution. The invaders succeeded in killing only two of the men on their list before a sheriff's posse surrounded them. A U. S. cavalry detachment appeared opportunely, and the invaders were taken to Cheyenne for trial. Nine months later the case against them was dismissed for lack of evidence, much to the disgust of the people of Johnson county. The second act of violence came in 1909, when a group of cattlemen attacked a sheep camp near Ten Sleep, killing two prominent sheepmen and a herder. Five of the cattlemen received penitentiary sentences for the crimes. That ended the resort to extra-legal methods of settling range disputes.

The Modern Era. As the 20th century advanced, Wyoming citizens conformed more closely to the ways of people farther east. Population growth paralleled that of the nation, evidence of the state's maturity. In three wars, Wyoming excelled most other states in patriotic enthusiasm and willingness to make sacrifices. In the Spanish-American War the state exceeded its quota of volunteers four and one-half times, and it was claimed that a Wyoming unit raised the first U. S. flag over Manila. In World War I the state sent 11,393 young men into uniform. In World War II approximately 30,000 of the state's young men and women were in uniform, and 1,095 of them died. During and after the war, efforts were made, with small success, to bring manufacturing industry to Wyoming as some citizens wanted the state to have a broader economic base than that provided by raw-materials production and tourists.

The threat of nuclear war affected the state directly in the late 1950's. Purchase by the federal government of uranium ore spurred prospecting until enough ore bodies had been located to give Wyoming second place among the states in production and first in known reserves. Defense preparations also led to the establishment of an intercontinental ballistic-missile-launching base at Cheyenne in 1958.

In the late 1960's and 1970's state leaders renewed their efforts to attract manufacturing plants, without which the state appeared destined to remain only sparsely settled. In 1969 the Wyoming department of economic planning and development replaced the natural resources board in an effort to attract more industry.

Environmental conservation is another major concern of the state. A new agreement with the federal government in 1979 permits the state to regulate mining and reclamation on federal lands within the state.

T. A. LARSON*, *University of Wyoming*

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WYOMING, a city in southwestern Michigan, in Kent county, on the Grand River, adjoining Grand Rapids. Major industries include the manufacture of refrigerators, automobile bodies, and metals. Indian Mounds Park, which contains an old Indian burial ground, is nearby on the Grand River. The first land grant in Wyoming township, signed by President Andrew Jackson, is dated Dec. 1, 1835. The township was incorporated as a home-rule city on Jan. 1, 1959. Government is by commission and city manager. Population: 59,616.

WYOMING, University of, a coeducational land-grant university in Laramie, Wyo. It was chartered by the territorial legislature in 1886 and opened to students the following year. The university has colleges of agriculture, arts and sciences, commerce and industry, education, engineering, law, and health sciences and a graduate school. Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees are granted. In addition, the Division of Adult Education and Community Service conducts extension courses throughout the state and field summer schools.

The university campus of more than 700 acres (283 hectares) is situated near the center of Laramie in a beautiful setting between the Laramie and Medicine Bow mountains. Outstanding newer structures are the William Robertson Coe Library and Fine Arts Center.

Government of the university is vested in the Board of Trustees, whose 12 voting members are appointed by the governor of Wyoming, with the consent of the state Senate, for overlapping terms of six years. In addition, the governor, state superintendent of public instruction, president of the university, and student body president are ex officio members of the board. Full-time enrollment is about 7,500.

WYOMING VALLEY, a valley in northeastern Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, along the Susquehanna River. Shaped like a crescent, about 20 miles (33 km) long and 3 to 4 miles (5-7 km) wide, the valley is a fertile alluvial plain, with rich anthracite coal deposits, and is noted for its beauty. The chief city in the area is Wilkes-Barre.

The Wyoming Valley was first settled permanently by emigrants from Connecticut, organized in the Susquehanna Company, beginning in 1769. For the next 30 years it was the object of a bitter dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania (see PENNAMITE WARS).

During the American Revolution the valley was the scene of the Wyoming Massacre (July 3, 1778), when Butler's Rangers (see BUTLER,

in Cheyenne in 1954. There are about 30 radio stations and four television stations in the state.

6. Recreation and Places of Interest

Two million visitors a year visit Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks. Thousands more come for the winter sports, hunting and fishing, and dude ranches, but the state's other attractions offer a tremendous potential for tourism that has not as yet been fully explored.

Parks and Recreation Areas. The major tourist attractions in the state are its two national parks, Yellowstone and Grand Teton. Yellowstone, the state's largest and best-known park, was established in 1872 as the first national park in the United States. The park features the world's most celebrated geyser, Old Faithful; Mammoth Hot Springs; Yellowstone Lake; the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone along the Yellowstone River between Canyon Village and Tower Junction; and black bears in the back country. Grand Teton is equally spectacular. Both parks offer a variety of trails for hiking and viewing the colorful scenery. There are four national forests within the state—Shoshone, Medicine Bow, Bridger-Teton, and Big Horn—and five more that extend into other states as well. Black Hills is shared with South Dakota, Caribou with Utah and Idaho, Targhee with Idaho, and Ashley and Wasatch with Utah. Recreation areas include Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, bounded on the south by Red and Horseshoe canyons and on the north by cliffs and promontories.

The ten state parks and recreation areas include Boysen, the largest; Hot Springs, containing the world's largest hot springs; Buffalo Bill; Curt Gowdy; Glendo; Guernsey; Keyhold; Saratoga Lake; Seminoe; and Sinks Canyon. Added to these are a number of wildlife and animal preserves, the most famous of which is Jackson Hole refuge for elk.

Historical Sights and Monuments. A great many monuments to the Old West abound in Wyoming. These include Old Fort Caspar, a replica of the original fort at Casper; the statue of Buffalo Bill in Cody; the Devils Tower National Monument in the northwestern part of the state, the first national monument in the United States; Fort Laramie National Historic Site; Fort Bridger State Historic Site; Fossil Butte National Monument, with the world's largest deposits of fossilized fish; Cunningham Cabin in Grand Teton National Park; the Oregon Trail State Historical Site in Guernsey; and the Fetterman Massacre Monument in Sheridan.

Trails and Float Trips. Among the most outstanding of the many hiking trails in the state are the Amphitheater Lake Trail, Cascade Canyon Trail, Death Canyon Trail, Paintbrush Trail, Teton Crest Trail, and Valley Trail in Grand Teton National Park.

Numerous float trips are available in the most scenic parts of the state, including those on the Wyoming River, the Shoshone River at Cody; in Grand Teton National Park; and on the Snake River at Jackson. Wagon-train and prairie-schooner excursions are also available in Jackson.

Other Places of Interest. The state has numerous dude ranches, lodges, fishing resorts, and other tourist attractions. Among them are the Periodic Spring at Afton, which stops flowing every 18 minutes in late summer and then begins again and gradually builds to a thundering torrent; the sandstone neoclassic State Capitol and

the governor's mansion in Cheyenne; Old Trail Town, a reconstruction of the log cabin used as a hideout by Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid in Cody; Ayres Natural Bridge in Douglas; South Pass City, a gold-mining ghost town; and Wind River Canyon at Thermopolis.

Annual Events. Most of the state's major events are rodeos, the most famous of which is the nine-day Cheyenne Frontier Days held the last week of July. Other July rodeos include the Cody Stampede, Lander's Pioneer Days Rodeo and Parade, and those held at Dubois, Pinedale, Sheridan, and Rawlins. The Central Wyoming Fair and Night Rodeo in Casper, the Western Plains Fair in Cheyenne, and the Wyoming State Fair in Douglas take place in August. The Grand Teton Music Festival, held from mid-July to mid-August, features symphony concerts, a film festival, and an art exhibit. Pageants include the Green River Rendezvous in Pinedale in July and the Gift of the Waters Pageant in Thermopolis in August. From mid-June through Labor Day the Cache Creek Posse stages a mock robbery nightly in the Jackson town square. The Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians hold traditional three-day sun dances near Dubois during July. An Oktoberfest is celebrated in Worland, and horse-drawn sleigh races are held from January to April in Afton, Big Piney, Jackson, and Pinedale.

7. History

The early history of Wyoming reads like a classic Western novel, with a cast of Indians, trappers, cattlemen, and miners. The hero, of course, is the cowboy. The taming of Wyoming came under six different flags—of Spain, Britain, Mexico, France, the Republic of Texas, and the United States. The state's history has been shaped and affected by murder, arson, range wars, and natural disasters, but its pioneer traders and settlers proved to be as rugged and indestructible as its scenery.

Exploration. Before the arrival of the white man, Indian tribes roamed over the region now known as Wyoming. Among them were the Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Crow, and Shoshone. The first white men to reach the area were probably the brothers Francois and Louis Joseph de la Vérendrye, who traveled southwest from the Mandan villages in 1742-1743 and may have reached the Bighorn Mountains. Toward the end of the 18th century other Frenchmen penetrated to the Wyoming country via the North Platte River.

John Colter, a veteran of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, spent the winter of 1807-1808 in northwestern Wyoming. Presumably he visited a hot-springs area just west of the present town of Cody that became the Colter's Hell of trapper stories. He also crossed through what is now Yellowstone Park, the first white man to do so. Wilson Price Hunt, an employee of John Jacob Astor, led a fur-trading expedition westward through northern Wyoming in 1811 on his way to Astoria, Oregon. The following year, Robert Stuart, another Astor employee, led a small party from Oregon through Wyoming, suffering great hardships. The party crossed the Continental Divide in the vicinity of South Pass and made its way eastward along the North Platte. In 1823-1824 a party representing the Rocky Mountain Fur Company entered Wyoming from Montana, traversed the Bighorn Basin, and crossed through South Pass. Jedediah Smith, Thomas Fitzpatrick, and James Clyman, who were in the party, often



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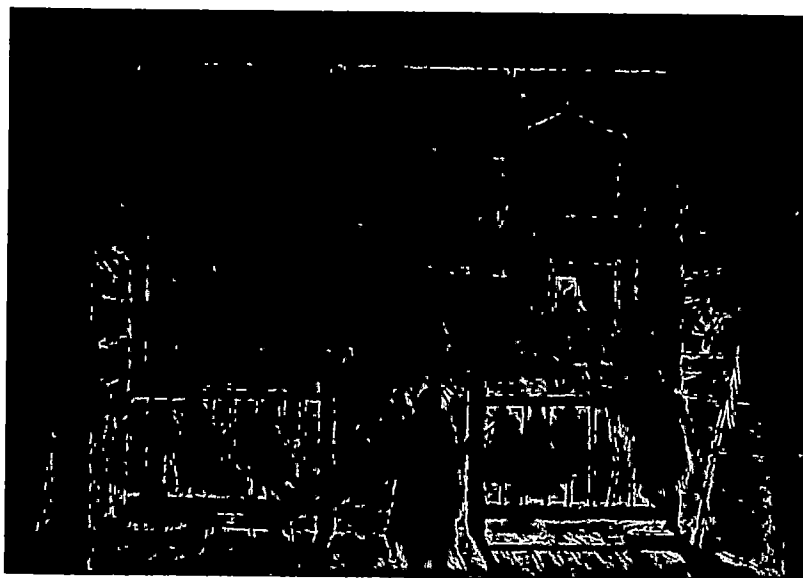
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| SHRINE CLUB | LYNN WILLIAMS | 733-7719 | MESSAGE | | |
| VFW | GENE HOFFMAN | 733-3436 | X | 8 | |
| CIVIL AIR PATROL | RICHARD THOENIG | 733-4916 | X | 0 | |
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| SOROPTIMISTS | VIRGINIA BLAIR | 733-4430 | X | | |
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| GTPN | MARSHAL GINGERY | 733-2880 | X | 10 | |
| BREAKFAST ROTARY | GARY UNDERWOOD | 733-6060 | X | 10 | |

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
 GREENLEAF GARDEN CLUB
 JACKSON HOLE COMMUNITY BAND
 ROTARY CLUB OF JACKSON HOLE FOUNDATION

Wyoming has been called the "Lonesome Land." Arid, lofty, cold, and remote, it supports nearly 1.4 million cattle but only a third as many people. Among the fifty states its population ranks smallest. As Wyoming is the ninth-largest state in area, this disparity says something about its terrain and its capacity to sustain human life. John Gunther described the landscape as "America high, naked and exposed." At an altitude of 5,000 to 6,000 feet, grasslands extend over the eastern third of the state, which is almost treeless and too arid for farming without irrigation. Dominated by short grass and sagebrush, this vastness gave Wyoming its name, derived from the Delaware Indian term *maughwau wama*, meaning "big plains." To the west of the Great Plains lie the silent snows and peaks of the Rocky Mountains. The Absaroka, Wind River, Teton, Gros Ventre, and Sierra Madre ranges trace the Continental Divide from the state's northwestern corner to the center of the southern border. Down from the mountains tumble Wyoming's rivers—too small to navigate, which probably accounts for the lack of major commercial centers along their courses. But the names of these streams resonate with the romance of the West: Wind River, Big Horn, Green, and Yellowstone, the Powder, North Platte, Sweetwater, and Snake. The southwestern part of Wyoming is an extension of the Great Basin to the south, which features the Bad Lands Hills, Alkali Flat, the Red Desert, and the Great Divide Basin. Salt sage, mountain spurs, and a few fretful creeks compose the landscape—not the sort of place to lure settlers.

It is important to pay attention to the land here, because as Neil Morgan remarked in *Westward Till*, "Except for Alaska there is no American state on which the passage of time and man has left so small an imprint as Wyoming." Indeed, most have seen the region as a place for passage. Fur trappers during the period 1810 to 1840 took beaver pelts and then drifted away. The scene that greeted emigrants crossing southern and central Wyoming on the Oregon Trail was pretty much as Daniel Webster described it in 1844, when he opined that Wyoming "was not worth a cent . . . a region of savages, wild beasts, shifting sands, whirlwinds of dust, cactus, and prairie dogs." The covered wagons just kept rolling toward the green valleys of Oregon and the gold fields of California.

When the Union Pacific laid the transcontinental railroad across Wyoming in 1867–1868, rowdy settlements along the tracks ballooned and then deflated as the construction workers passed by with their attendant group of ruffians and drifters, all part of a transient



Alfred Jacob Miller sketched the busy scene inside Fort William, the predecessor to Fort Laramie, in 1837. The Indians have come to the fort to trade pelts.

culture known as "Hell on Wheels." Cowboys too drove their longhorns right through Wyoming as they headed north on the Texas Trail. Yet these two forces—rails and cattle—brought permanent settlement to the Lonesome Land. Cheyenne and Laramie started as railroad towns. Ranching became a major industry once there were trains to ship cattle to eastern markets.

Ancient hunters came into these empty lands at least 12,000 years ago. Near Worland they slaughtered mammoths and left stacks of bones, stone knives, and projectile points. And at the "Spanish Diggings," near Guernsey, they operated primitive quarries, splitting quartzite to make tools and weapons. (When first rediscovered, the area seemed to suggest that the hunters had left last week, not 10,000 years ago: Wedges were discovered protruding from cracks in the rock, ready to be hammered.)

By the end of the eighteenth century mounted Indians roved the plains, although Wyoming supported no more than about 10,000 of them, because intertribal wars and a sparsity of buffalo kept the population down. At first, the Shoshoni controlled the region in the west; to the north lived the Crow; and in the southeast roamed the Arapaho and Cheyenne. The latter two tribes joined with the Sioux,

who came from the east in about 1830 and pushed the Crow and Shoshoni into the western mountains. That left the eastern plains in the control of these more aggressive tribes, who later opposed the tide of emigrant homeseekers and miners that spread across Wyoming. The culture of the Plains Indians revolved around more than hunting and fighting. Children played with tops or rawhide toboggans; young people married with an exchange of gifts between families. Social life had an intriguing complexity: The Cheyenne ascribed magical powers to a warrior society that was known as "contraries" because they said "no" when they meant "yes."

No one knows which European was the first to come to Wyoming. A blade that might be part of a seventeenth-century Spanish rapier was found near the Tongue River at Dayton. And Indians in nearby Montana spoke of mounted, "iron-covered" men whom arrows could not kill. But there is no sure record of a visit by Spaniards or anyone else until two French Canadians named François and Louis Joseph Vérendrye wrote a description indicating they had seen the Big Horn Mountains in 1743. They spoke of high mountains toward which they traveled through "magnificent prairies" where "wild animals" roamed. The Vérendryes were seeking a route to the Pacific and—like so many later visitors—viewed Wyoming as a place to travel through on the way to somewhere else. Frightened of the Snake (Shoshoni) Indians, however, they turned around and headed home. No other white visitors came until the next century.

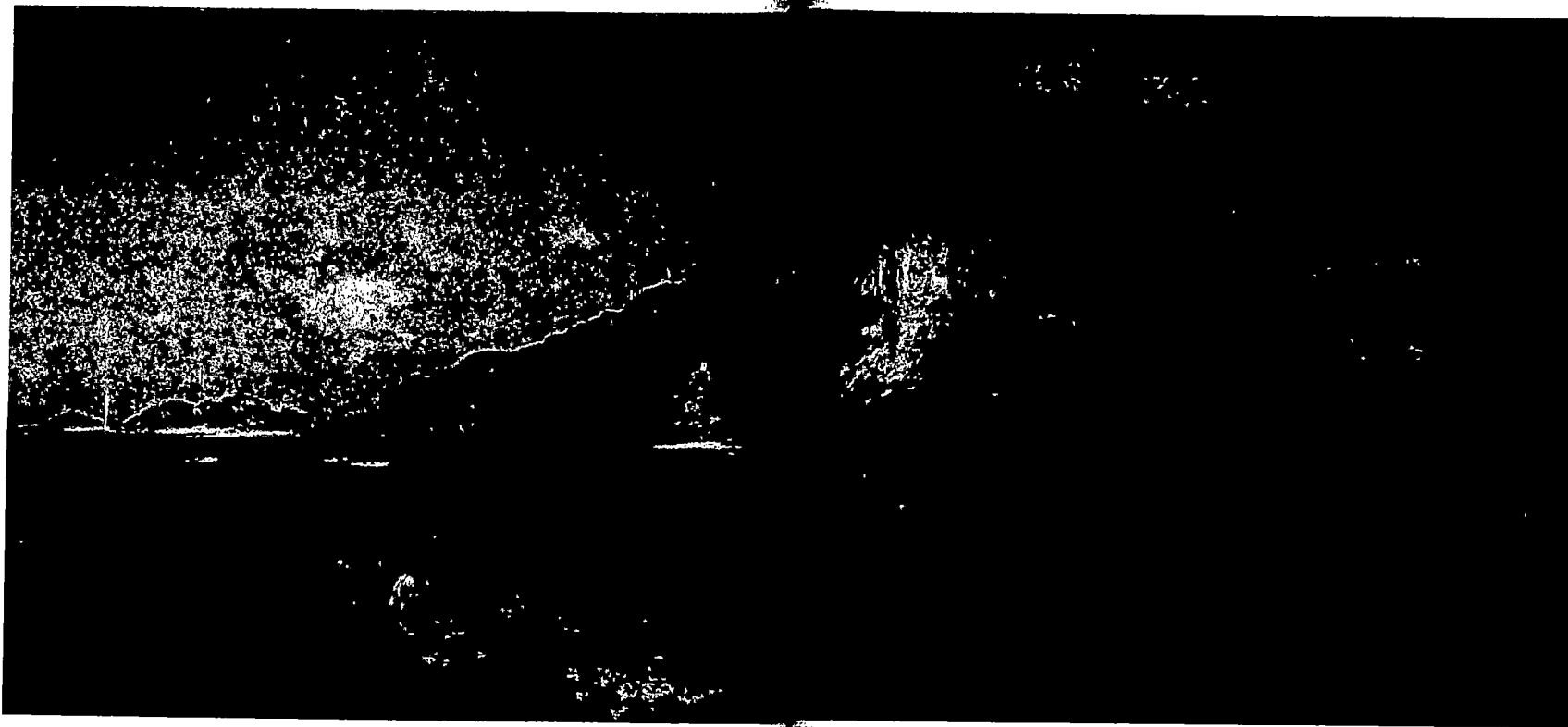
In 1806 John Colter asked permission to leave his \$5-a-month position as a private with the returning Lewis and Clark expedition (which did not pass through Wyoming) to trap in the wilderness. With a fur trader named Manuel Lisa, he crossed into Wyoming the following year, where one of the epic events of Western history took place: A party of Blackfoot captured Colter in 1808, stripped him, and asked if he was a good runner, to which he shrewdly answered no. They gave him a chance to run for his life, and he soon outpaced the Indians (except one whom he killed), then hid for hours in a chilly river. Naked, eating roots to stay alive, he made a 300-mile walk over rocky ground to Manuel Lisa's trading post. Colter's explorations of the Big Horn Basin and the Jackson Hole region helped open the era of the Wyoming fur trade. In 1812 Robert Stuart, the young and inexperienced leader of the returning party of Astorians, traveled east on a new route that would become famous as the Oregon Trail. En route Stuart crossed near (or perhaps through)

South Pass, a gentle opening through the Continental Divide that was vital to the later emigrants. That winter Stuart and his men erected Wyoming's first building, a rough cabin on Poison Spider Creek.

In 1822 William Ashley placed a famous advertisement in a Saint Louis newspaper, seeking 100 "Enterprising Young Men" for the fur trade. Jedediah Smith and Jim Bridger were among those who answered the ad, joining other mountain men to trap beavers along the Green River. In this country Ashley organized the annual "rendezvous," at which trappers, traders, and Indians gathered for a few weeks to swap furs for such supplies as whiskey, ammunition, coffee, sugar, and flour. After a lonely year in the wilderness the trappers found companions with whom to drink, fight, race, gamble, and tell tall tales. (One of Jim Bridger's classic stories was about the Yellowstone River, where a man could catch a fish in the stream, flip it over his shoulder, and cook it in a boiling pool.) Ashley profited greatly by the rendezvous system: In 1825, the year of the first gathering, he took pelts to Saint Louis worth \$48,500, and in only two years he retired a wealthy man.



Jim Bridger, "King of the Mountain Men," began his travels through the Great Plains in the 1820s, when he was in his teens. He was the first white man known to have visited Great Salt Lake, and was the most famous guide of his time. He died in 1881.



Thomas Moran's 1879 painting of Green River, Wyoming depicts a group of armed

For the convenience of trader and Indian alike, a few trading posts were built, the best known being Fort Laramie, erected in 1834 by William Sublette and Robert Campbell near the confluence of the Laramie and North Platte rivers. It was Wyoming's first permanent white settlement. The fur trade began to decline in the mid-1830s when silk replaced beaver for fashionable hats and the supply of pelts waned. The last rendezvous was held in 1840. Over the years only a few hundred mountain men had worked in Wyoming, and they left almost no physical mark—but they did blaze the way for the pioneers over South Pass. The first few emigrants actually joined the trappers and their supply caravans. These men were missionaries heading to the Far West—Jason Lee in 1834, followed by Marcus Whitman and Samuel Parker in 1835. At Hoback Canyon Parker gave what was probably the first Protestant sermon heard in the Rockies. In 1840 Pierre-Jean De Smet, a Catholic priest, joined the American Fur Company's expedition on the way to the last rendezvous, meeting a band of Indians of whom he said, "Our meeting

Utes returning to their encampment (detail).

was . . . like that of children who run to meet their father after a long absence." On De Smet's return trip, however, a Crow chief commented after a sermon that he knew of only two men in the entire Crow nation who had "never killed or stolen nor been guilty of the excesses you speak of. I *may* be mistaken about them, and in that case we will all go to hell together."

As the number of emigrants began to increase, John C. Frémont was sent on the first scientific expedition through Wyoming in 1842 to evaluate the route. His party paused at Fort Laramie, where Frémont heard of the mounting anger among the Sioux and Cheyenne over the white invasion of their lands. To protect emigrants on the Oregon Trail, Frémont recommended that the government take over Fort Laramie as an army post. His published account of the trip excited potential emigrants and offered valuable advice for the journey west. Meanwhile, exaggerated tales about the glories of Oregon and California drifted eastward. One pioneer reported that in Oregon "the pigs are running around . . . already cooked,

with knives and forks sticking out of them so you can cut off a slice whenever you're hungry!" California was a sunny paradise that cured ills with its climate alone. Almost no one wanted to settle in arid, raw Wyoming. A traveler about to cross South Pass in 1846 wrote: "This is a country that may captivate mad poets, but I swear I see nothing but big rocks . . . high mountains and wild sage. It is a miserable country."

Between 350,000 and 400,000 pioneers traveled the great highway west from 1840 to 1868. With the dangers of bad weather, wild animals, disease, and stampedes, one out of every seventeen emigrants died along the way, and every mile of the Oregon Trail was scarred with an average of ten graves. Freighters and Pony Express riders also followed the route, and Ben Holladay ran the Overland stage line there until a rise in Indian hostilities prompted him to move his operations south in 1862. His new Overland Trail, crossing the Laramie Plains and Bridger's Pass, carried tens of thousands of emigrants. The flood of travelers caused further strain between whites and Indians, especially because the pioneer traffic depleted the grass and buffalo on which the Indians depended.

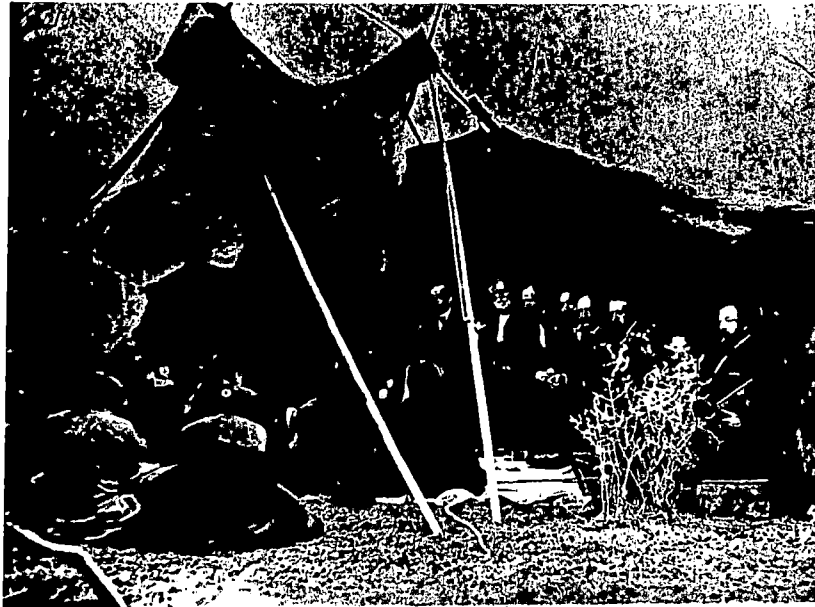
Anticipating trouble, the army had followed Frémont's advice, buying Fort Laramie in 1849 and installing a garrison. In 1851 the government met with a council of almost 10,000 Plains Indians at the fort to sign a treaty exchanging annual trade goods for the right to establish roads and military posts. But within a few years there were hostilities, including the Grattan Massacre of 1854, in which the Sioux wiped out a military detachment that had overreacted to a minor treaty infraction. Chief Washakie of the Shoshoni tribe signed a treaty in 1863. But the Sioux, Arapaho, and Cheyenne decided to fight to protect their hunting lands. In 1865 the Platte Bridge Station Battle, near today's Casper, killed twenty-six soldiers. The next year the army built Fort Reno and Fort Phil Kearny along the Bozeman Trail to the Montana mines, arousing Indian resentment that led to the Fetterman Battle and the Wagon Box Fight. An 1868 treaty ended hostilities for a while, ceding the land north of the Platte River to the Indians and closing the forts along the Bozeman Trail; in exchange, the Indians gave up land south of the river and agreed to allow a railroad and leave military posts in peace.

At this point the only real settlements in Wyoming were army posts, such as Fort Laramie and Fort Bridger, manned with soldiers to protect the passing emigrants. In 1853, near Fort Bridger, the Mormons had established an agricultural mission known as Fort

Supply, to serve travelers on the church's route to Utah. But only the transcontinental railway brought more permanent residents to Wyoming. After crossing the Rockies in 1835, the missionary Samuel Parker had predicted a railroad, saying, "The time may not be very far distant when trips will be made across the continent as they have been made to Niagara Falls, to see Nature's wonders." Within thirty years it was clear that the expanding West and the industrialized East needed such a rail link. In 1867 a cheering crowd greeted the first Union Pacific train to chug into Cheyenne—which, in four months of waiting for the train, had grown from an empty place on the prairie to a community of canvas and board-frame buildings with 4,000 people. During 1868 tracks were laid across Wyoming, and a string of towns popped up along the route. The coming of the railroad determined the course of Wyoming's development by providing a way to mine and ship the territory's large coal deposits. Miners also flocked to isolated mining camps such as South Pass City, site of an 1867 gold rush. Cattle ranchers began to realize that the endless grasslands of the eastern prairies offered free grazing, while the railroad gave access to eastern markets. As Wyoming grew, it gained businesses, people, and contact with the outside world. The frontier era began to wane.

The time had come to introduce some government to what was still officially part of the Dakota Territory. The Dakota legislature had no interest in trying to govern the wild newcomers that the railroad brought to Wyoming. Furthermore, Indian lands separated the two regions and made communication almost impossible. In 1868 parts of the Dakota, Utah, and Idaho territories were fitted together to form the new Wyoming Territory. In its first session the following year, the Wyoming legislature made history by passing a law that gave women equal rights to vote and hold office—something no American or European government had yet done. In the next year, women served on a grand jury, and Wyoming appointed the nation's first female justice of the peace. Remarkably, this social progress occurred in a territory populated almost entirely by men. Today, Wyoming is known by two nicknames that reflect this paradox: the Cowboy State and the Equality State.

During these years cowboys were pouring into Wyoming, especially after the first big cattle drive organized by Nelson Story in 1866. Within two years the Texas Trail blew with the dust of 300,000 steers annually. The trail drives not only became part of Western legend but also established cattle raising as a major industry. The years



A federal negotiating team led by General William T. Sherman discusses peace terms with Sioux leaders at Fort Laramie in 1868. Since the army had failed to subdue the Indians, the government had to agree to abandon forts on the Bozeman Trail.

from 1876 to 1886 brought huge profits that lured investors from the East Coast and Britain. In ten years, the "cattle king," Alexander Swan, built a herd of 3,000 head into an operation that was sold to Scottish investors for nearly \$4 million. During his career Swan brought Herefords into Wyoming, controlled half a million acres, and ran cattle under so many brands that he had to publish a reference book for his cowboys. The cattle business encountered problems, however; there was overcrowding on the range, drought, and the severe winter of 1886-1887, during which the *Cheyenne Sun* remarked on "the most prolonged windstorm ever known in Cheyenne. . . . It began four months ago and has continued ever since from sunrise to sunset." Perhaps 400,000 cattle died. Some ranches went under, and others reduced their operations, firing many of their cowboys. These men often became homesteaders and acquired herds of their own—sometimes by claiming the unbranded calves (mavericks) of the bigger ranches. Rustlers had always been active in Wyoming, and the stockmen themselves also committed thievery. When they drove a huge herd past a small homestead, they could easily add its cattle and move on, thereby ruining the small

rancher. Homesteaders who farmed often built fences across the open range—hazardous to cows and annoying to cattle drivers. As anger grew between the two sides, ranchers hired stock detectives and formed vigilante squads to combat rustling, and in 1889 they lynched two homesteaders who had filed in the middle of federal rangeland. No convictions were won against the ranchers, since all four witnesses mysteriously vanished.

In 1892 the so-called Johnson County War—an invasion of suspected rustler territory by cattle ranchers and hired killers—left two men dead but no one prosecuted. Soon the big cattle ranchers had a new enemy—sheep ranchers, whose flocks were said to ruin the land by cropping the grass too short. The ranchers clubbed, shot, and dynamited the sheep and hired such men as Tom Horn, a "range detective" who probably killed a dozen men before being hanged for murdering the 14-year-old son of a sheepman. The 1903 execution of this hired exterminator, who reportedly earned \$300 for each killing, marked the end of the outlaw period in Wyoming. For the previous forty years, gangs of outlaws had robbed banks, stagecoaches, and trains. Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid hightailed it to safety at Hole-in-the-Wall, a hideout difficult for pursuers to enter because the few entrances could be easily defended. It lies among rocky ledges near today's Kaycee. It then lay conveniently near large stock herds and the Cheyenne-Deadwood stage line. To combat outlaws, citizens formed "vigilance committees" to mete out their own justice.

In this time of lawlessness and growth, statehood began to look like a good proposition to leaders of Wyoming. As a state, Wyoming would be more attractive to settlers by offering better law enforcement, and it would also be able to control its own water, grazing land, and mineral resources. In a mere twenty-five days, a constitutional convention cobbled together a working document by borrowing passages from the constitutions of at least a dozen other states, adding innovative provisions for women's suffrage and state control over water rights. Representative Joseph Carey introduced the statehood bill to Congress, estimating Wyoming's population at 125,000 (about double its actual figure) to enhance its allure. In 1890 Wyoming became one of the United States. Coal fired the state's economy during these days—Wyoming lies over the nation's largest deposit—as such towns as Rock Springs and Cambria produced fuel for the railroads and industry. Oil boomed, particularly at the Salt Creek Field, and Casper grew as a refinery and oil-headquarters town. Copper, iron, soda, silver, and bentonite mines opened. Even a

massive "diamond field" lured investors including the Rothschilds and Horace Greeley—until it turned out that the promoters had scattered commercial gems around a field as a lure.

In the 1890s dry farming began to find boosters. One wry editor noted: "The soil is quite coarse, and the agriculturist . . . must run his farm through a stamp-mill in order to make it sufficiently mellow. . . . Again the early frosts make close connection with the late spring blizzards, so that there is only time for a hurried lunch between. Aside from these little drawbacks and the fact that nothing grows without irrigation . . . the prospect for the agricultural future of Wyoming is indeed gratifying in the extreme." Irrigation projects did follow, producing agricultural communities in the Wheatland and Torrington areas, the Eden Valley, and Star Valley. Wyoming's first dam was completed on the Shoshone River in 1910.

The federal government established the world's first national park in Wyoming in 1872, protecting the geysers and paint pots of Yellowstone. But a trip to the park still had its risks: During the 1877 Nez Percé War, Chief Joseph's warriors met two parties of tourists riding horseback and took them hostage. And as late as 1914, a pair of outlaws held up sixteen tourist stagecoaches in a single hour at Old Faithful. Across south-central Wyoming stretched the great highway west—the Oregon Trail. It ran along the south bank of the North Platte River to the Sweetwater River and then over South Pass. A wide, level opening in the Rockies merely 7,550 feet above sea level, South Pass offered the easiest route over the Continental Divide—so gentle that missionary Father Pierre-Jean De Smet described the pass as "almost imperceptible"—and it was negotiable by wheeled vehicle. When fur traders began to use it regularly in the 1820s, they might as well have shouted to the future: "Get those wagons rolling!" Over the trail more than 350,000 emigrants toiled. (About 60,000 members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints also traveled along the northern bank of the Platte on what is now called the Mormon Trail.)

This period of emigration from 1840 to 1868 was one of the few times Wyoming was not lonesome. "The road, from morning to night, is crowded like . . . Broadway," reported one traveler in 1850, a year when 53,000 pioneers thronged the trail. Dust choked the air, and the route became a three-mile-wide trash heap as people discarded possessions to lighten the wagons and relieve their exhausted oxen. One diarist described "piles of bacon and hard bread thrown by the side of the road . . . trunks, clothes . . . boots . . . spades, picks,

guns." The travelers, who entered Wyoming near today's Torrington, took three to five weeks to plod more than 400 miles to Idaho or Utah. They marked their progress by the landmarks they passed: Fort Laramie, a haven at the one-third point on the entire trail from Missouri; Laramie Peak, visible from as far as 100 miles away; Register Cliff, a soft limestone formation where emigrants carved their names and dates of passage; Warm Springs, a natural laundry; the Platte River crossing, by ferry or bridge; Independence Rock, again used for leaving autographs; Ice Slough, grass-thatched ground under which winter ice stayed frozen until July, useful for chilling drinks or making ice cream; and Fort Bridger, a trading post built by Jim Bridger and later taken over by the army. The travelers missed Wyoming's more interesting northern scenery—Yellowstone, the Tetons, Devils Tower. For them this stretch of the Oregon Trail was, in the words of an emigrant in 1858, "a cheerless picture, made still more so by the numerous human graves." A list of travelers' tribulations compiled by historian Taft A. Larson includes "wind, dust, blowing sand, cracked lips, mosquitoes, hail, cold, snow, no grass, bad water, no fuel, quarrels, fatigue, dead draft animals, broken-down wagons, illness, accidents, Indian attacks and death."

This forbidding region was opened to mail delivery by stagecoach in 1850, and freighting followed under the firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell, which at one time ran 6,250 Conestoga wagons and 75,000 oxen. The company made history with the Pony Express, which operated through Wyoming on the Oregon Trail for a year and a half starting in April 1860. Dressed in little more than buckskins, the riders braved blizzards and rode as fast as twenty-five miles an hour between Saint Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, often narrowly escaping Indians and bandits. Buffalo Bill Cody joined up in his teens; once, when assaulted by robbers who wanted the mail pouch, he threw a fake bag and fired his gun, then rode off at top speed. Pony Express couriers rode 650,000 miles with only one man killed by Indians, one schedule not completed, and one mail bag lost. They kept the West informed—a service that was particularly important at the outbreak of the Civil War. But the Pony Express died with the birth of the nation's first transcontinental telegraph line in October 1861. On their final rides couriers galloped past the new telegraph poles.

The "talking wires" became a sore point with Indians, who had observed that military troops followed the lines, so they set the poles on fire and attacked the telegraph stations along the "Great



In 1859 Albert Bierstadt traveled with the Lander expedition on its exploration of the West and painted this group portrait of Indians near Fort Laramie. Bierstadt wrote that "now is the time to paint them, for they are rapidly passing away."

Medicine Road." But the revolution in communications could not be stopped. The Union Pacific Railroad laid out a route for its transcontinental tracks in 1867. After considering the Oregon Trail, chief engineer Grenville Dodge picked a shorter southern route, parallel to the Overland Trail, for its proximity to coal deposits and timber. During 1867–1868, the work proceeded at an average of two miles a day, despite constant harassment by Indians and such logistical problems as hauling water to construction gangs sixty miles ahead. The workers ranged from Civil War veterans to former convicts, gamblers, and assorted roughnecks. To provide services wherever the tracks happened to terminate temporarily, movable "end-of-track" towns popped up, with tents purveying booze and gambling. Robbery and murder were commonplace. From town to new town, the "Hell-on-Wheels" transients floated along like scum on a stream, but their settlements often dried up overnight; two months after the track moved past Benton, all that was left of a town of 3,000 people were a hundred graves and a few barrel hoops in the dust. But at a few places citizens stayed—Cheyenne, Laramie, Rawlins, Rock Springs, and Green River among them. The increased population

and activity brought by the Union Pacific wrought tremendous changes in isolated Wyoming. As Governor John Campbell noted in his inaugural address to the first legislature: "For the first time in the history of our country, the organization of a territorial government was rendered necessary by the building of a railroad. Heretofore the railroad has been the follower instead of the pioneer of civilization."

Today roads parallel the early routes: the first railroad by Route 30 (which began as a narrow dirt road called the Lincoln Highway in 1913). Motorists can also trace the Oregon Trail by following Route 26 from Torrington west to Casper; then taking Route 220 to Muddy Gap Junction; following Route 287 to Lander; and then Route 28 through South Pass. From there the trail went to Fort Bridger, now on Route I-80.

This chapter begins in the southeast in Cheyenne, moving west to Laramie, Saratoga, and Savery; then to Rock River and Rawlins; and on to Rock Springs and Evanston. Then it moves north to Kemmerer; and finally loops east to South Pass City, Casper, and Torrington.

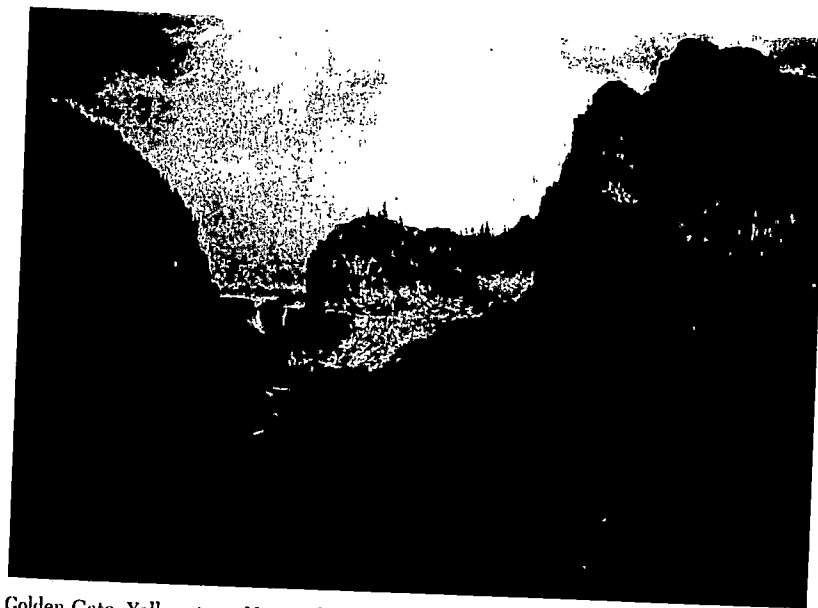
CHEYENNE

Velma Linford, a Wyoming historian, once said, "Building the Union Pacific railway was really the extending of an empire under government subsidy." It is no surprise that when the UP established a division point called Cheyenne in July 1867, the U.S. Army built Fort Russell nearby. America needed a railroad, and the railroad needed protection from Indian attacks and from the violent "Hell-on-Wheels" crew that roared into each new town on the line. Because the army's main job was to guard Union Pacific property, it drove squatters out of Cheyenne unless they agreed to buy lots from the Union Pacific Land Company. Tents and shacks sprouted everywhere, and during that first summer perhaps 300 businesses, from lawyers offices to gambling halls, opened their "doors" of canvas and board. The first hint of Wyoming's winter winds, however, quickly inspired citizens to rebuild with pine, adobe, stone, and brick. By November, when the railroad tracks arrived, Cheyenne was a town of 4,000 people and the price of land had multiplied more than fifteenfold. An Episcopal churchman wrote, "The amount that has been done here is wonderful, the activity of the place surprising and the wickedness is unimaginable and appalling. This is the great center for gamblers of all shades, and roughs."

At an altitude of about 10,000 feet in the Big Horn Mountains lies the Medicine Wheel. An almost perfect circle of white stones, measuring seventy-five feet in diameter, it has twenty-eight spokes radiating from a hub of rock. No one alive today knows who built it, when they built it, or what it signifies. To deepen the mystery, more rocks form a fifty-eight-foot-long arrow near Meeteetse—more than fifty miles away—and the Great Arrow points directly at the Medicine Wheel. Of the theories advanced to explain the Medicine Wheel, perhaps the most powerful comes from the Crow, who say that the Sun laid out the stone circle to teach the tribe how to make a tepee. This myth reveals something of the intimate relationship between the Plains Indians and their natural surroundings of sun and earth. It was a bond the Indians did not share with all the white men who came to their country. In 1805 a French-Canadian fur trader, François Antoine Larocque, and his party rode up the Powder River and then on to the Big Horn. Along the way they acquired beaver pelts—"a great many more than we needed," in the opinion of the local Indians, who did not like slaughtering beaver for money. Some of the Indians, Larocque noted, "seemed to desire that I go away." The trader moved on, but other white men arrived, and stayed.

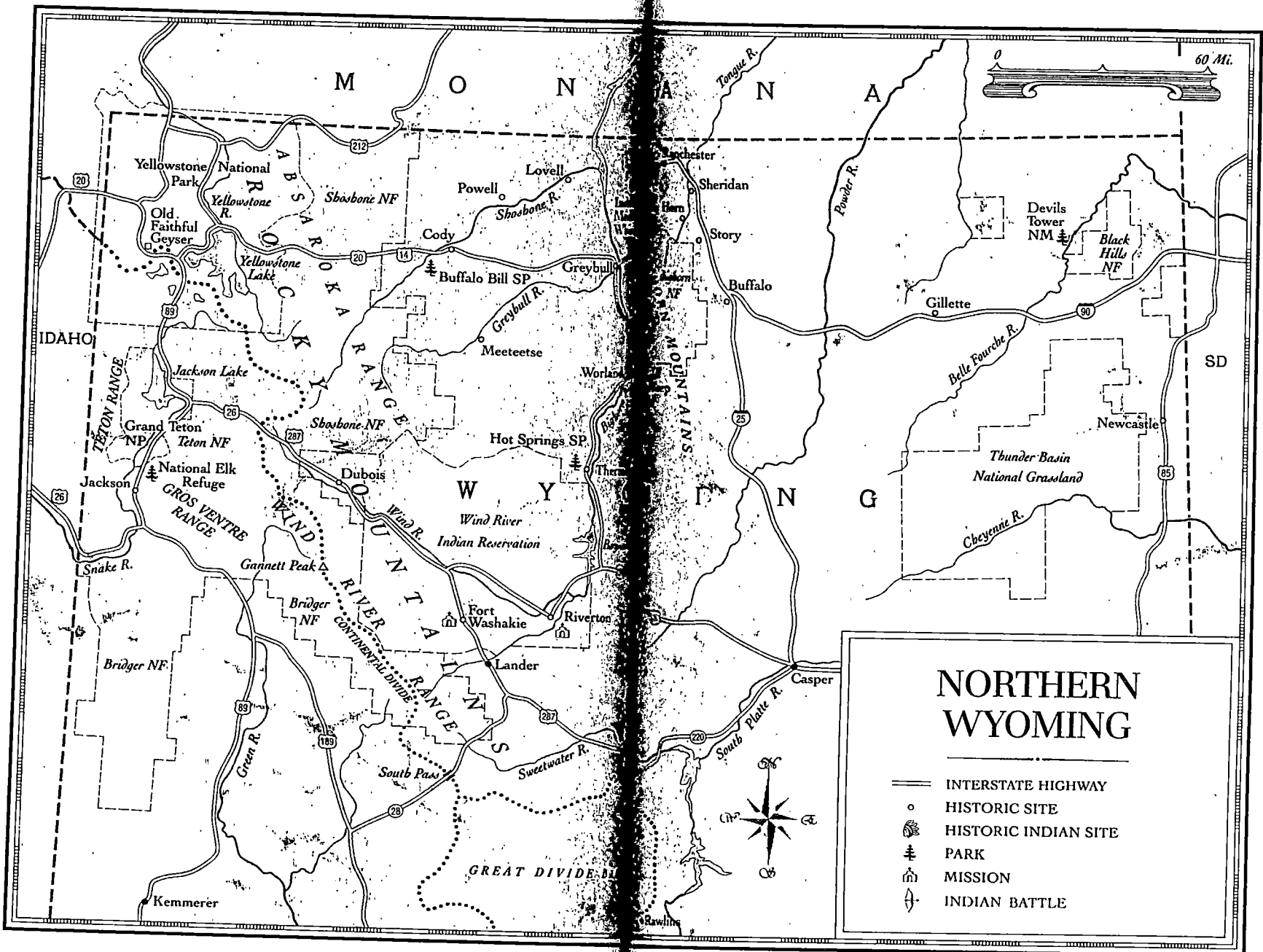
In 1806 John Colter left the returning Lewis and Clark expedition to trap beaver and later discovered Colter's Hell (a region of thermal activity near today's Cody), Jackson Hole, and the Big Horn Basin. He was the first white man to view Yellowstone, returning to Saint Louis in 1810 full of stories of smoking ground and boiling springs. The public dismissed his tales, although Colter's achievements were memorialized when "Colter's Route" was added to the official map of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Colter helped open the fur trade era, which in turn opened Wyoming and brought more whites into contact with Native Americans. When Wilson Price Hunt led a party of Astorian trappers over the Big Horn Mountains in 1811, Indians directed him toward peaks that he called the Pilot Knobs—later renamed by French trappers as *les trois tetons* (three breasts). On meeting the tall, vain Crow, Price remarked: "Even the children do not go afoot. These Indians are such good horsemen that they climb and descend the mountains and rocks as though they were galloping in a riding school." Although peaceful toward the whites, the Crow enjoyed stealing horses. They "spare no chance to rob us," observed trapper William Gordon, "but never kill. This they frankly explain by telling us that if they killed, we would not come back, and they could not rob us."



Golden Gate, Yellowstone National Park, painted in 1893 by Thomas Moran, who had first visited the region with Dr. F. V. Hayden's expedition in 1871. Moran's illustrations of Hayden's subsequent article in Scribner's helped convince Congress to establish the first national park there.

It seems probable that fur trappers regularly visited Jackson Hole and the Big Horn Basin. By 1828 Antonio Mateo had built Wyoming's first trading post, the log Portuguese Houses, on the Powder River. As more whites entered Wyoming—emigrants, soldiers, prospectors, freighters—the Sioux, Arapaho, and Cheyenne became convinced that they would have to fight to protect their hunting lands, especially after 1864, when the Bozeman Trail opened to serve miners rushing north to Montana boomtowns. In 1865 Brigadier General Patrick E. Connor launched the Powder River expedition to crush the tribes and "kill all male Indians over the age of twelve," but the federal government halted the campaign. Colonel Henry Carrington's men built three forts along the Bozeman Trail, where regular skirmishes occurred—the Sioux made fifty-one attacks on Fort Phil Kearny in the last five months of 1866 alone. About a third of the fort's garrison was wiped out in one engagement when warriors under Red Cloud and Crazy Horse attacked a woodcutting detail and the force sent out under Captain William Fetterman to protect it. A thousand arrows per minute



NORTHERN WYOMING

- INTERSTATE HIGHWAY
- HISTORIC SITE
- ⊗ HISTORIC INDIAN SITE
- ⊕ PARK
- ⊙ MISSION
- ⊙ INDIAN BATTLE

THE GREAT DIVIDE OF THE ROCKIES

the Tetons on vacation. When the philanthropist saw telephone lines, crumbling gas stations, tourist cabins, and a billboard for a future "Hollywood Cowboys Home" blighting the view of the mountains, he formed the Snake River Land Company and bought about 35,000 acres. This land was included in Jackson Hole National Monument of 1943, and by 1950 it had become part of an expanded Grand Teton National Park.

The **Colter Bay Indian Arts Museum** (forty miles north of Jackson, 307-543-2467) displays artifacts of the Plains Indian culture: pipe bags and pipes, shields, moccasins, leggings, toys, dolls, clubs known as "skull crackers," and other items of warfare. There are also some Southwestern items such as Navajo belts. This was the collection of David T. Vernon, who started with arrowheads at age 13 and continued collecting all his life.

JACKSON

A green valley nearly fifty miles long, Jackson Hole is surrounded by the Grand Tetons, the Wind River Range, and the Gros Ventre Mountains. It has sheltered all sorts of Western characters, from fur trappers to rustlers and outlaws. ("Hole" was trappers' lingo for a protected valley.) First explored in 1807 by the intrepid John Colter, it was entered by mountain men in the 1820s—most notably by the expeditions of William Ashley. One of his crew, David E. Jackson, joined with William Sublette and Jedediah Smith in 1826 to buy Ashley's fur company, and it is for Jackson that the region is named. Settlers had arrived by the early 1880s and started large ranches. The remote valley also made a perfect hideout for cattle rustlers. The town of Jackson was laid out in 1897 on a patch of sagebrush, becoming a ranchers' supply town and later a dude ranch center. With log and false-front buildings and boardwalks, Jackson still reflects the Old West.

The **Jackson Hole Museum** (105 North Glenwood, 307-733-2414) displays fur trappers' weapons, tools, and traps; Plains Indian trade beads, a war bonnet, moccasins, and dance and ceremonial items; 10,000-year-old projectile points, soapstone dishes, and scrapers from the Jackson Lake area; and settlers' tools and cowboy gear. The **Teton County Historical Center** (105 Mercill,

OVERLEAF: This rustic ranch in Jackson Hole, a four-hundred-square-mile valley named for the pioneer fur trader David Jackson, has a magnificent view of the Grand Tetons.

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307-733-9605) contains similar exhibits on the fur trade and Plains Indians. **Saint John's Episcopal Church** (North Cache Street) is a log church dating to the turn of the century.

The **National Elk Refuge** (Route 26/89/191, just north of Jackson, 307-733-9212) shelters up to 10,000 elk in winter; they can be seen east of the highway. The establishment of farms, ranches, and the town of Jackson had partially blocked elk from their usual winter feeding ranges, a state of affairs that, coupled with raw winters from 1909 to 1911, caused hundreds of the animals to starve. Some elk pilfered hay from ranchers, who were sympathetic but could not afford the loss. Residents of the area appealed for a federal refuge to feed and protect the animals, and by 1912 Congress acted to purchase the land and fund the refuge. From late December through April, the refuge offers tours by sleigh. Within the refuge stands the so-called **Miller Cabin**, really two cabins, located on Flat Creek property homesteaded in 1885 by Robert Miller, who laid out the town of Jackson. The one-room cabin was his home-office for administering the Teton Division of the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve, beginning in 1903. Miller used the larger, two-story building as headquarters for the elk refuge, which incorporated 2,000 acres of his land.

DUBOIS

In 1886 this settlement got a post office and applied for the name Never Sweat, a nickname Mrs. John Burlingham used to tease the men of the place about their aversion to hard work. The designation was rejected by postal officials, who suggested the more sober name of an Idaho senator. Dubois later grew into a cow town and a center for cutting railroad ties. The **Dubois Museum** (Route 26/287, 307-455-2284) has timbering artifacts from the tie-hack industry of 1914 to 1940, including broadaxes, two-man whipsaws, and horse-pulled sleds. Also on the premises are a schoolhouse of 1925, a furnished ranch bunkhouse built in 1920, a saddle shop, a U.S. Forest Service cabin, a meathouse, and a 1920s service station.

FORT WASHAKIE

The Shoshoni chief Washakie had early recognized the futility of opposing the invasion of Indian lands: "When we had bows, the whites had pistols, when we got pistols, the whites had rifles, and when we got rifles the whites had cannons." So he had always counseled peace, working to get the most for his people through negotia-

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Rockies dominate Wyoming's physiography. More than a dozen north-south ranges rise from the western part of the state, including the Tetons, the Wind River Range, and the Big Horn Mountains. Although primarily a mountain state, Wyoming also contains a vast area of Great Plains in the eastern quarter. Wyoming's spectacular geography includes the US's best-known national parks: Yellowstone and Grand Teton, as well as the Flaming Gorge on the Green River and scores of glaciers in the major mountain ranges.

AREA 97,809 square miles. Rank: 9th
INLAND WATER 820 square miles
GEOGRAPHIC CENTER Fremont, 58 miles ENE of Lander
ELEVATIONS *Highest point:* Gannett Peak, Fremont County, 13,804 feet. *Lowest point:* B. Fouche River, Crook County, 3,100 feet. *Mean elevation:* 6,700 feet

MAJOR RIVERS North Platte, Bighorn, Green, Snake, Yellowstone, Powder

MAJOR LAKES AND RESERVOIRS Yellowstone, Bighorn, Jackson, Flaming Gorge, Pathfinder, Seminole

LAND USE
Thousands of acres
 Urban (1982) 148

| | |
|---|--------|
| Rural (1982) | 32,240 |
| Cropland (1982) | 2,587 |
| Pastureland (1982) | 755 |
| Rangeland (1982) | 26,915 |
| Forestland (1982) | 987 |
| State parks and recreation areas (1983) | 123 |
| National park system (1984) | 2,392 |
| National forest system (1984) | 9,717 |
| Tribal lands (1984) | 1,793 |

TEMPERATURES The highest recorded temperature was 114°F on January 12, 1900, at Basin. The lowest was -63°F on February 9, 1933, at Moran.

NATIONAL SITES

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE Fort Laramie
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS Mormon Pioneer, Oregon
NATIONAL MONUMENTS Devils Tower, Fossil Butte
NATIONAL PARKS Grand Teton, Yellowstone
NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS Bighorn Canyon, Flaming Gorge
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES Bamforth, Huton Lake, National Elk Refuge, Pathfinder, Seedskaadee

HISTORY

- 1743 *January.* Two sons of Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de La Vérendrye, sight what was probably the Big Horn Mountains of present-day Montana and Wyoming.
- 1807-1808 Fur trapper John Colter travels extensively in the Wyoming region, reaching as far west as the Yellowstone area.
- 1811 An expedition under Wilson Price Hunt crosses Wyoming on its way to the Pacific Ocean.
- 1812 Traveling west to east, Robert Stuart discovers South Pass, later part of the Oregon Trail.
- 1824 William Ashley leads a party of 43 traders and trappers that includes such famous mountain men as Jim Bridger, Thomas Fitzpatrick, and Jedediah Smith.
- 1834 Traders Robert Campbell and William Sublette build a fur-trading post that later becomes the US Army's Fort Laramie.
- 1842 Jim Bridger and Louis Vásquez build Fort Bridger in southwestern Wyoming, later leasing it to the government.
- 1848 The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ending the Mexican War, puts all of present-day Wyoming in US possession. Parts of Wyoming had earlier passed into US hands by the Louisiana Purchase (1803), the annexation of Texas (1845), and the Anglo-American agreement of 1846.
- 1849 Following the discovery of gold in California, 22,000 people pass through Wyoming on the California and Oregon trails.
- 1851 The first Fort Laramie treaty creates boundaries within Wyoming for the Sioux, Crow, Cheyenne, and Arapaho.

Wyoming

- 1854 Thirty soldiers are killed by Sioux near Fort Laramie.
- 1864 Congress awards huge land grants to the Union Pacific Railroad to build part of a transcontinental rail line; 4,582,520 acres of the grant are in Wyoming.
- 1866 *December 21.* Sioux warriors, led by Red Cloud and Crazy Horse, ambush and massacre 80 soldiers in north-central Wyoming.
- 1867 Major gold discovery is made in South Pass.
The Union Pacific Railroad enters Wyoming.
Cheyenne, the first settlement, has perhaps 6,000 residents by the end of the year.
- 1868 *July 25.* Wyoming Territory is created by the Wyoming Organic Act, comprising the present state's borders. Cheyenne becomes the capital.
December. The Union Pacific rail line is completed through Wyoming.
By the terms of the second Fort Laramie treaty, the Sioux in Wyoming are to be moved east to the Dakotas, but northeastern Wyoming is made an Indian hunting ground off limits to whites. The Shoshone agree to move to a reservation east of Wind River, to which the Arapaho are also moved in 1877.
- 1869 *October 12.* Wyoming's first legislature convenes in Cheyenne.
December 10. Women (outnumbered six to one by men) are given the right to vote and hold office. In honor of this event, this date is celebrated annually as Wyoming Day.
- 1872 Yellowstone National Park is created, the first US national park.
- 1876 A new treaty opens northeastern Wyoming to white settlement.
- 1880 The population of Wyoming Territory is 20,789, of which half live in seven towns along the Union Pacific rail line. Three coal mines yield 527,814 tons, mostly for the railroad.
- 1884 The Union Pacific starts to sell large quantities of its land at an average price of \$1 an acre.
- 1885 *September 2.* Eighty-five Chinese coal miners are killed by a mob in Rock Springs and hundreds more chased out. Federal troops sent to restore order remain until 1898.
- 1885-1886 At the peak of the cattle boom, Wyoming has about 1.5 million cattle grazing.
- 1887 The University of Wyoming opens in Laramie with a faculty of seven and a student body of 42.
- 1890 *July 10.* Wyoming is admitted to the Union as the 44th state.
- 1892 Big cattlemen hire gunmen to eliminate small ranchers and homesteaders suspected of rustling cattle. The Johnson County War culminates in their unsuccessful attempt to storm Buffalo.
- 1895 Cody established and named for William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), who shot bison to feed railroad workers in Wyoming before organizing his Wild West show.
- 1897 First Frontier Days celebration in Cheyenne, featuring what becomes the world's oldest and biggest rodeo.
- 1897-1909 Sixteen men and perhaps 10,000 sheep are killed by cattlemen unwilling to share the open range. By the end of this period, however, Wyoming's six million sheep outnumber cattle seven to one, and Wyoming leads all states in wool.
- 1905 The Shoshone and Arapaho relinquish 1,346,320 acres of their reservation, which become available for white settlement.
- 1906 Devils Tower becomes the first national monument.
- 1921 The number of homestead entries reaches a peak of 15,044, covering 5,145,427 acres. Much of this land is later abandoned or sold.
- 1922 The 9,481-acre federal Teapot Dome oil reserve is leased without competitive bidding, leading to a major scandal.
- 1923 Forty-four million barrels of oil are produced in Wyoming—the peak production for many years.
- 1924 Thirty-five of Wyoming's 120 banks close, victims of low, post-World War I farm prices.
- 1925 Nellie Tayloe Ross takes office as the first woman governor in the United States.
- 1929 *November 24.* Death of Francis E. Warren, senator from Wyoming for a record 37 years.
Creation of Grand Teton National Park.

Facts About the States

- 1933 One Wyoming resident in five is receiving some form of relief during the Great Depression. The unemployed number 20,000.
- 1935 A two percent sales tax is adopted.
- 1942-1945 A World War II relocation center for persons of Japanese birth or ancestry houses a population of 10,872 in the Heart Mountain area of northwestern Wyoming.
- 1945 Total cash receipts from farming and ranching have doubled since 1939.
- 1952 Mining and refining of trona for soda ash begins in Sweetwater County, supplying most of the nation's output.
- 1960 With 1,357,225 tons, Wyoming is second in the production of uranium ore.
- 1962 US Steel completes an iron-ore mine and mill complex at South Pass.
- 1963 A right-to-work law abolishes the closed shop.
- 1965 Completion of the installation of Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles at Warren Air Force Base, near Cheyenne.
- 1968 Voters approve a constitutional amendment establishing the initiative and referendum.
- 1969 A mineral severance tax of one percent is adopted.
- 1970 Peak oil production of 160 million barrels places Wyoming fifth among states.
- 1980 Population has grown 41 percent in the 1970s, from 332,416 to 469,557, chiefly because of a surge in demand for the state's energy resources.
- 1981 The unemployment rate of 3.7 percent is the second lowest among states.
- 1983 Amtrak discontinues passenger trains through Wyoming, leaving the state without passenger rail service.
- 1986 Wyoming, with six of the nation's 10 biggest coal mines (all strip mines), is second in coal production with 136.8 million tons.
Installation of the nation's first operational MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, at Warren Air Force Base.

DEMOGRAPHY

| | | | |
|--|----------|--|---------|
| Population (est. 1987) | 490,000 | Average life expectancy in years (1980) | 73.9 |
| Population (1980) | 469,557 | Marriage rate per 1,000 residents (1986) | 10.5 |
| Population density in persons per square mile (1980) | 4.8 | Divorce rate per 1,000 residents (1986) | 7.0 |
| POPULATION BY RACE (1980) | | Birth rate per 1,000 residents (1985) | 17.4 |
| American Indian/Aleut/Eskimo | 7,125 | Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births (1985) | 8.0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1,969 | Abortion rate per 1,000 live births (1985) | 125 |
| Black | 3,364 | Crime rate per 100,000 residents (1985) | |
| Hispanic | 24,499 | Violent | 293.0 |
| White | 447,716 | Property | 4,064.1 |
| Other | 10,642 | Federal and state prisoners per 100,000 residents (1984) | 137 |
| POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (1980) | | Alcohol consumption in gallons per capita (1985) | 45.6 |
| <i>Percent of state population</i> | | Deaths from motor vehicle accidents per 100,000 residents (1985) | 29.9 |
| Urban | 62.7 | MAJOR CITIES | |
| Rural | 37.3 | Casper (est. 1984) | 49,588 |
| Under 18 | 30.0 | Cheyenne (1980) | 47,283 |
| 65 or older | 7.9 | Laramie (1980) | 24,410 |
| College-educated | 17.2 | Rock Springs (1980) | 19,458 |
| Families below poverty line | 5.8 | | |
| Public-assistance recipients | 1.9 | | |
| Per capita personal income (1986) | \$13,230 | | |
| Millionaires per 100,000 residents (1982) | 254.9 | | |

menu for picnic?

Dave Anderson

→ bbq beef
baked beans
cole slaw
H₂O melon
cookies
lemonade, iced tea



Date: 7-13-92

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

TO

Name: CAROL AARHUS

Location: _____

Telephone Number: () 456-7750 FAX Equipment Number: () 456-6218

FROM

Name: VICKY WULFF

Location: _____

Telephone Number: () 707-5507 FAX Equipment Number: () 707-0621

IF THERE ARE PROBLEMS IN TRANSMISSION:

Please Call: Above Telephone Number: () _____

Messages (if any): _____

THE MUSIC MAN

ACT ONE SCENE 2

HAROLD
They never had a pool table here before?

MARCELLUS
No—only billiards.

HAROLD
That'll do.
(He puts down his suitcase.)
See you later, Marce—and don't forget—music teacher.
(He pantomimes piano playing.)

MARCELLUS
(Pantomiming, as he exits)
Music teacher
(HAROLD approaches EWART DUNLOP who has come out of his grocery and is looking up at his sign.)

HAROLD
Ah—you're Mr. Dunlop?

EWART

HAROLD
Yep.
Either you're closing your eyes to a situation you don't wish to acknowledge or you are not aware of the calibre of disaster indicated by the presence of a pool table in your community.

(As HAROLD continues, PEOPLE gather around him one by one.)

(Slam) Ya got
Trouble,—my friend,
(Slam) Right here, I say
Trouble right here in River
City. Why sure, I'm a

(N.B. The word
Slam in the fol-
lowing merely de-
notes a rhythmic
pulse)

Billard player, certainly
Mighty proud I say I'm always
Mighty proud to say it,
(Slam) I consider that the
Hours I spend with a
Cue in my hand are
Golden. (Slam)
(Slam) Help you cultivate
Horse sense and a
Cool head and a
Keen eye. 'Jever take and try to give an iron-
clad leave to yourself from a three-rail billiard
shot?

(Slam) But just as I
Say it takes judgment,
Brains and maturity to
Score in a balkline
Game, I Say that any
Boob (Slam) kin
Take 'n' Showe A
Ball in a Pocket.
(Slam) And I call that
Sloth! The first big
Step on the road to the
Depths of deg-ra-
Dny—I say first—
(Slam) Medicinal
Wine from a teaspoon,
Then—beer from a
Bottle. (Slam) And the
Next thing you know your
Son is playin' fer
Money in a pinch-back
Suit. (Slam) And

THE MUSIC MAN

List'nin to some big
 Out-a-trava Jasper
 Hearin' him tell about
 Horse-race gamblin'.
 (Slam) Not a wholesome
 'Trotin' race, No! But a
 Race where they se' down
 Right on the horse!
 (Slam) Like to see some
 Stuck-up Jockey-boy
 Sett'in on DAN
 PATCFP Make your bood
 Boil? Well I should
 Say, (Slam)
 Friends, lemme tell you what I
 Mean. (Slam) Ya got
One two
Three four
Five six
 Pockets in a table!
 Pockets that mark the
 Diff'rence between a
 Gentleman and a
 Bum with a capital
 B and that rhymes with
 P and that stands fer
 Pool. (Slam) And
 All week long your
 River City youth'll be
 Frittern away, I say
 Your young men'll be
 Frittern (Slam)
 Frittern away their
 Noon-time, Supper-time,

34

ACT ONE SCENE 2

Chore time, too!
 (Slam) Get the ball in the
 Pocket, never mind gittin'
 Dandelions pulled, or the
 Screen door patched or the
 Beefsteak pounded.
 (Slam) And never mind
 Pumpin' any water till your
 Parents are caught with the
 Cistern empty on a
 Saturday night and that's
 Trouble, oh yes we got
 Lots and lots a'
 Trouble, I'm thinkin' of the
 Kids in the knickerbockers
 Shirt-tail young-ones
 Peelin' in the Pool I tell
 Winda after school,
 Look Folks!
 (Slam) Right here in River
 City (Slam)
 'Trouble with a capital
 T and that rhymes with
 P and that stands for
 Pool. (Slam) Now I know
 All you folks are the
 Right kind a' Parents.
 (Slam) I'm going to be
 Perfectly drunk
 (Slam) Would you like to know
 What kinda conver-
 sation goes on while they're
 Loafin' around that
 Hall? They're tryin' out

35

THE MUSIC MAN

Hevo, tryin' out
 Cubebs, tryin' out
 Tailor Mades like
 Cigarette Friends!
 (Slam) and braaggin'
 All about how they're gonna
 Cover up a tell-tale
 Breath with Sen Sen.
 One fine night
 (Slam) They leave the
 Pool Hall, headin' for the
 Dance at the Army!
 Libertine men and
 Scarlet women and
 RAG-TIME
 Shameless music that'll
 Grab your son and
 Your daughter with the
 Arms of a jungle
 Animal instinct
 MASS-sterial
 (Slam) Friends, the
 Idle brain is the
 Devil's Playground.

(The PEOPLE answer HAROLD)

Trouble (oh we've got
 Trouble) Right here in River
 City! (Right here in
 River City!) With a capital
 T and that rhymes with
 P and that stands for
 Pool (That stands for
 Pool) We've surely got

36

ACT ONE SCENE 2

Trouble! (We've surely got
 Trouble) Right here in River
 City! (Right here!)
 (Slam) Gotta figger out a
 Way t'keep the young ones
 Moral after
 School! (Our children's
 Children gonna have
 Trouble!)

CHORUS

Trouble—trouble
 Trouble trouble
 (continues in background)

HAROLD

Mothers of River City! Heed the warning before it's too
 late! Watch for the tell-tale signs of corruption! The
 moment your son leaves the house does he rebuckle his
 knickerbockers *below the knee*? Is there a nicotine stain
 on his index finger? A dime novel hidden in the corn crib?
 Is he memorizing jokes out of Capt. Billy's Whiz Bang? Are
 certain words creeping into his conversation? Words like
 "swell" and "so's your old man"? If so, *My friends—*

(Slam) (Slam)

Ya got
 Trouble (Oh we've got
 Trouble) Right here in River
 City! (Right here in River
 City) With a capital
 T and that rhymes with
 P and that stands for
 Pool. (That stands for
 Pool!) We've surely got
 Trouble! (We've surely got

37

THE MUSIC MAN

Trouble!) Right here in River
 City! (Right here!)
 (Shun) Remember the
 Maine, Plymouth
 Rock and the Golden
 Rule! (Our children's
 Children gonna have
 Trouble!) Oh we've got
 Trouble, We're in
 Terrible terrible
 Trouble that game with the
 fifteen numbered
 Balls is the Devil's
 Tool! (Devil's
 Tool!) Oh yes we got
 Trouble Trouble
 Trouble! (Oh yes we got
 Trouble here we got big big
 Trouble) With a
 T! (With a capital
 T) Gotta rhyme it with
 P! (That rhymes with
 P) And that stands for
 Pool! (That stands for
 Pool!)

*(PEOPLE hold for finish. As they start a reprise
 MARCELLUS runs on excitedly, waves to
 HAROLD and starts pantomiming wild piano
 arpeggios indicating the approach of the
 piano-teacher librarian)*

PEOPLE

Trouble! Oh we've got
 Trouble, Right here in River

38

ACT ONE SCENE 2

City! Right here in
 River City. With a capital
 T and that rhymes with
 P and that stands for
 Pool. That stands for
 Pool! We've surely got
 Trouble! We've surely got
 Trouble! Right here in River
 City! Right here in River
 City! Gotta figger out a
 Way t'keep the young ones
 Moral after Schoooooool.

*(The voices collapse, the PEOPLE freeze in a
 "dim," the Walking Theme segues immedi-
 ately as the librarian—an attractive young
 LADY picked up in follow spot—hurries
 through in tempo. HAROLD follows her off.
 The traveller closes behind dim.)*

39

Presidential Remarks
Service Clubs Picnic
Jackson Hole, Wyoming
17 July 1992
Draft Two

FOR
FACT CHECK. ✓

Good afternoon everybody ... and thanks for that warm Wyoming welcome. (Acknowledgements)

I can't think of a better way to spend a Friday afternoon. Big sky. Hot sun. A great view. And a heaping plate of baked beans ... cole slaw ... with not a single piece of broccoli in sight.

In the picnic line ... someone asked if I'd care to comment on this week's big event ... the one that captured the attention of millions of TV viewers all across this country.

To be brutally honest ... I thought the All-Star game would be a lot closer.

✓ I just came down from a little fishing up in the woods. With Secretary of State Jim Baker and ^{two of} our sons. Dave A.

I can pretty much guess what went on in Madison Square Garden. If you don't mind ... I'd like to take a few minutes ... and give you a slightly different view of America.

I'd like to talk a little bit about why I'm running for four more years ... rather than spending more of my time fishing in magnificent places like this.

I had the good fortune of growing up in what is known as the American century. A time when opportunity was as vast as this sky above.

But the great thing about America ... is that we wanted everyone to sit in our sunshine. We shared our good fortune. More than that ... we sacrificed for it.

Sometimes in blood. Sometimes in tears. Always in taxes. So that other people wouldn't just yearn to breathe free.

In the past four years ... we saw our efforts pay off. Change of almost Biblical proportions. Captive nations set free. The dark corners of our world bathed in the sunshine of freedom and free enterprise.

We know what this means for the people of Eastern Europe. But what does it mean for us here in America? Two things.

As we sit down for this picnic today ... America is safer from nuclear war. Kids can worry about the big test and the big game ... not what might happen on the "day after" a nuclear explosion.

While the world is still uncertain and dangerous ... we've been able to slow defense spending by a thousand dollars for every American family (each year.)

Bob Howard

Bob Grady
(JB)

The other change ... of course ... is the world economy is being revolutionized. More people have bought our way of doing business ... they want to produce and consume products and services.

Now ... I'm sure in New York ... our economy was compared to Great Britain ... headed fast for Botswana.

But although we have problems ... lets keep in mind a few facts.

✓ We are still the world's largest and most vibrant economy.
Second to no one.

Dave W.

✓ American products ... our cars, computers ... even our colas ... are now sold in more nations than ever before.

Dave W.



✓ Despite a sluggish world economy ... American companies have created ~~almost~~ ^{more than} a million and a half export jobs over the past three years.

Dave W.

✓ Over the past decade, US share of world production manufactures increased. 1980-89
Our factories produce a higher percentage of the world's manufactured goods than we did 20 years ago.

Dave W.

✓ Our companies lead in ~~a third~~ ^{more than one-half} of the world's critical high technology industries.

DSTP x2734
Pat White

✓ We've tamed inflation. Interest rates are ^{generally} at a 20-year-low.

JDFoster
(JB)
Tom Hubbard

✓ And don't ever forget this. ^{American workers are 25% more productive than Japanese workers.} ~~it takes an American worker just four days to produce what a Japanese worker makes in five.~~

CEA
JDFoster
Tom Hubbard

Now the truth is ... the world's recent changes have confronted us with some of the biggest challenges in our history. But they also present us with awesome opportunities.

The question is ... can we compete ... now that so many other nations are playing our game?

And if we can compete ... and we will ... we need to understand that as victors ... we will enjoy bigger and better spoils than ever before in human history.

Because there are more people eager for the fruit of our labors. That means more jobs ... and more prosperity for our kids ... and their kids.

Now ... that's where America is today. The question is ... how do we take advantage of the opportunity?

First ... we must create and protect our jobs ... provide more opportunity for more people.

Our economy is growing today ... but it must grow faster.

Too many people have worked for a company for 20 years ... only to worry that the next mail run will bring a pink slip. Too many parents have saved to send kids to college ... only to find that the graduates can't get a good job.

I used to run a business ... meet a payroll. I know that the only way to create jobs ... is to support the people who create the jobs.

That means cutting the deficit ... by reducing the size of government. It means giving people incentives to save and invest in our future.

✓

With the help of Congress ... or without the help of Congress ...
I'm going to get the job done!

My second priority: Restore traditional American values.

I'm not talking slogans here. I'm talking the fundamental moral and ethical underpinnings of our country. Knowing the difference between right and wrong. Helping our neighbors. Understanding that you don't sue somebody at every drop of a lawyer's name.

✓ A couple months ago ... I happened to be in San Antonio, meeting with some of the front-line soldiers in the war on drugs. I saw a story in the newspaper. A cab driver had been murdered ... another act of random, senseless violence.

✓ But what stopped me in my tracks was that the murderer was a 12-year-old boy. ~~And as he left the courtroom ... his handcuffs~~ *And as he left the courtroom... deputies struggled to make the handcuffs and shackles fit his thin wrists.* ~~clanged to the floor ... because the child's wrists were too thin.~~ *.. (r) struggled to adjust his handcuffs so they wouldn't clang to the floor*

Just one story ... I'm sure you can tell many more ... about the consequences of families breaking down in America.

For an answer ... I turn to a silver^hhaired philosopher. Her name is Barbara Bush. She says that what happens in your house ... is far more important than what happens in the White House.

I happen to agree.

The first thing government can do is to take it's own Hippocratic Oath: "Do no harm." Stop encouraging single parents ~~from having~~ ^{to have} children ... and start discouraging them.

Then we've got to help pull families together. By reforming welfare. Providing better schools.

My third priority ... very simple. Restore respect for the law.

What do you say ... to an elderly woman ... who watches the Berlin Wall fall on television ... but is afraid to walk to her grocery store?

What do you say ... to a ten-year-old kid ... who hears of the Russians reducing nuclear weapons ... then has to walk through a metal detector at school every morning?

You say. Enough is enough. Let's put an end to the lawlessness. Let's put an end to the illegal behavior.

✓

These are my principles ... the things I believe in. I hope you do too.

You might be thinking ... why haven't you acted already? The truth is we have made some progress ... in education, welfare reform and child care ... we're building solid foundations for the 21st century.

But it's also true that these changes aren't popular in some places. They threaten the usual way of doing business. They get under the skin of special interests.

But I'm not backing off ... and I don't believe you want me to. America has a burr under our saddle today. We don't want talk ... they want leadership. And I'm going to provide it.

Despite everything you might have heard in New York this week ... I believe America's potential is still vast ... still as big and blue as this sky above.

I've seen this nation climb much taller mountains ... and my faith is as strong as ever.

✓

If we can topple the Berlin Wall ... we can build a sturdy economy. If we can lift the iron curtain ... we can bring the curtain down on "new age" values. If we can help people walk the streets free in Eastern Europe ... we can take back the streets of America.

This is our mission ... to renew America. To complete the dream.

For years from now ... when I return for a little more trout fishing ... I look forward to standing before you again and saying: "mission accomplished."

God bless you and God bless America.

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Jackson Hole, Wyoming
17 July 1992
Draft Two

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~~Great Britain... headed fast for Botswana~~ ^{second rate}

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Second to no one.

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*more than
one million*
Despite a sluggish world economy ... American companies have created ~~almost~~ a million and a half export jobs over the past three years.

Our factories produce a higher percentage of the world's manufactured goods than we did 20 years ago.

Our companies lead in a third of the world's critical high technology industries.

We've tamed inflation. Interest rates are at a 20-year-low.

And don't ever forget this. *Japanese* ~~It takes an American worker just~~ *what an American worker can produce*
~~four days to produce what a Japanese worker makes in five.~~
in five days... an American can make in four.

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The question is ... can we compete ... now that so many other nations are playing our game?

X
And if we can compete ... and we will ... we need to understand that as victors ... ~~we will enjoy bigger and better~~ *the* spoils ~~than~~ ever ~~before~~ in human history.

are bigger and better than

~~Because there are~~ ^{far} more people eager for the fruit of our labors.
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we have to sue each other less... and love each other more.

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But what stopped me in my tracks was that the murderer was a 12-year-old boy. And as he left the courtroom ... ~~his handcuffs~~^{the sheriff's}
~~changed to the floor~~ ... ~~because the child's wrists were too~~

~~thin~~ *struggled to adjust his handcuffs... because they wouldn't stay on his thin wrists*

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Let's give parents the freedom to choose their kids schools. Let's create a
Then we've got to help pull families together. By reforming welfare. *Providing better schools.* *welfare system that rewards work market and human ingenuity.*
My third priority ... very simple. Restore respect for the law. *the capacity to improve.*

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But the great thing about America ... is that we wanted everyone to sit in our sunshine. We shared our good fortune. More than that ... we sacrificed for it.

Sometimes in blood. Sometimes in tears. Always in taxes. So that other people wouldn't just yearn to breathe free.

In the past four years ... we saw our efforts pay off. Change of almost Biblical proportions. Captive nations set free. The dark corners of our world bathed in the sunshine of freedom and free enterprise.

We know what this means for the people of Eastern Europe. But what does it mean for us here in America? Two things.

As we sit down for this picnic today ... America is safer from nuclear war. Kids can worry about the big test and the big game ... not what might happen on the "day after" a nuclear explosion.

While the world is still uncertain and dangerous ... we've been able to slow defense spending by ~~by~~ a thousand dollars a year for every American family. ✓

The other change ... of course ... is the world economy is being revolutionized. More people have bought our way of doing business ... they want to produce and consume products and services.

Now ... I'm sure in New York ... our economy was called second class ... second rate.

But although we have problems ... lets keep in mind a few facts.

We are still the world's largest and most vibrant economy.
Second to no one.

American products ... our cars, computers ... even our colas ... are now sold in more nations than ever before.

Despite a sluggish world economy ... American companies have created more than a million-and-a-half export jobs over the past three years. ✓

Our factories produce a higher percentage of the world's manufactured goods than we did ~~20~~ ^{slot} years ago.

Our companies lead in ~~a third~~ ^{more than one-half} of the world's critical high technology industries.

We've tamed inflation. Interest rates are ~~at~~ ^{generally} a 20-year-low.

And don't ever forget this. What a Japanese worker can produce in five days ... an American can make in four.

Now the truth is ... the world's recent changes have confronted us with some of the biggest challenges in our history. But they also present us with awesome opportunities.

The question is ... can we compete ... now that so many other nations are playing our game?

And if we can compete ... and we will ... we need to understand that as victors ... the spoils are bigger and better than ever in human history.

More people are eager for the fruit of our labors. That means more jobs ... and more prosperity for our kids ... and their kids.

Now ... that's where America is today. The question is ... how do we take advantage of the opportunity?

First ... we must create and protect our jobs ... provide more opportunity for more people.

Our economy is growing today ... but it must grow faster.

Too many people have worked for a company for 20 years ... only to worry that the next mail run will bring a pink slip. Too many parents have saved to send kids to college ... only to find that the graduates can't get a good job.

I used to run a business ... meet a payroll. I know that the only way to create jobs ... is to support the people who create the jobs.

That means cutting the deficit ... by reducing the size of government. It means giving people incentives to save and invest in our future.

With Congress's help ... or without it ... I'm going to get the job done!

My second priority: Restore traditional American values.

I'm not talking slogans here. I'm talking the fundamental moral and ethical underpinnings of our country. Knowing the difference between right and wrong. Helping our neighbors. Understanding that we have to sue each other less ... and love each other more. ✓

A couple months ago ... I happened to be in San Antonio, meeting with some of the front-line soldiers in the war on drugs. I saw a story in the newspaper. A cab driver had been murdered ... another act of random, senseless violence.

But what stopped me in my tracks was that the murderer was a 12-year-old boy. And as he left the courtroom ... the sheriffs struggled to adjust his handcuffs ... because they wouldn't stay on his thin wrists. ✓

Just one story ... I'm sure you can tell many more ... about the consequences of families breaking down in America.

For an answer ... I turn to a silver^hhaired philosopher. Her name is Barbara Bush. She says that what happens in your house ... is far more important than what happens in the White House.

I happen to agree.

The first thing government can do is to take its^k own Hippocratic Oath: "Do no harm." Stop breaking families apart ... and start bringing them together.

Let's give parents the freedom to choose their kids schools. Let's create a welfare system that rewards work and the human capacity to improve.

My third priority ... very simple. Restore respect for the law.

What do you say ... to an elderly woman ... who watches the Berlin Wall fall on television ... but is afraid to walk to her grocery store?

What do you say ... to a ten-year-old kid ... who hears of the Russians reducing nuclear weapons ... then has to walk through a metal detector at school every morning?

You say. Enough is enough. Let's put an end to the lawlessness. Let's put an end to the illegal behavior.

These are my principles ... the things I believe in. I hope you do too.

You might be thinking ... why haven't you acted already? The truth is we have made some progress ... in education, welfare reform and child care ... we're building solid foundations for the 21st century.

But it's also true that these changes aren't popular in some places. They threaten the usual way of doing business. They get under the skin of special interests.

But I'm not backing off ... and I don't believe you want me to. America has a burr under ~~our~~^{her} saddle today. We don't want talk ... ~~they~~^{we} want leadership. And I'm going to provide it.

Despite everything you might have heard in New York this week ... I believe America's potential is still vast ... still as big ~~and blue~~ as this ~~sky~~^{blue} sky above.

I've seen this nation climb much taller mountains ... and my faith is as strong as ever.

If we can topple the Berlin Wall ... we can build a sturdy economy. If we can lift the iron curtain ... we can bring the curtain down on "new age" values. If we can help people walk the streets free in Eastern Europe ... we can take back the streets of America.

This is our mission ... to renew America. To complete the dream.

For years from now ... when I return for a little more trout fishing ... I look forward to standing before you again and saying: "mission accomplished."

God bless you and God bless America.

#

July 13, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVEN PROVOST

FROM: CAROL AARHUS
SUBJECT: WYOMING VISIT

The President will go hunting and trout fishing with his son Jeb, Secretary Baker, and Secretary Baker's son Jamie. Mrs. Bush will not attend, however, Mrs. Baker will be at the Baker ranch. If you want a movie tie-in, maybe POTUS could say, "My son, Jeb, and I just went fishing with the Fabulous Baker Boys."

On Friday at 11:30 a.m. the President will arrive at the "Jackson Hole Service Clubs Picnic in the Tetons". They are expecting 1500 seated at picnic tables and an additional 1000 in bleachers to watch the speech. The President will go through the food line and sit and eat with the people, after which he will deliver remarks.

The picnic is being sponsored by service clubs like Kiwanis, etc. We should have a list of them by tomorrow. The picnic grounds are in the Teton National Forest in Jackson Hole. The Grand Teton is the backdrop, right over the President's shoulder.

Below are some recent movie titles that could be fun for the speech:

Awakenings
Bonfire of the Vanities
Beauty and the Beast
City Slickers
Dances with Wolves
Total Recall
Presumed Innocent
Postcards from the Edge -- Democrats platform
Clear and Present Danger
A League of Their Own
Patriot Games

New York line: They call New York "the city that never sleeps". Well the Democrats are the party that never woke up.

WYOMING

Jackson Hole

Wyoming State Game and Fish, Cheyenne

Jeff Obrecht

307-777-4600

Get name of video store closest to the event; manager's name
what is the hottest rental this week.
have rentals increased?

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

14-JUL-1992 03:23PM

TO: FAX (2983,MR. PROVOST)
FROM: CAROL B. AARHUS
OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS
SUBJECT: WYOMING

I JUST SPOKE TO STAN CANNON, SEN. SIMPSON'S PRESS SECRETARY. HE SAYS WYOMING REALLY DOESN'T EXPORT ANYTHING, BUT THAT THEY ARE THE NATION'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF COAL. AND, WYOMING ALSO MINES 98% OF THE NATION'S SODA ASH (BAKING SODA). IS THIS USEFUL FOR THE SPEECH?

To (card)

Date 7/14 Time 10:58

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Jeff Obrecht

of Wyronig Garsfish

Phone 777-4532 L307

Area Code Number Extension

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| WANTS TO SEE YOU | <input type="checkbox"/> | URGENT | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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