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Series: Speech File Draft Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13490
Folder ID Number: 13490-010

Folder Title:
Teton Science School 6/13/89 [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 06/09/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 89 JUN 9 P6:45

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WYOMING ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GRAND TETONS NATIONAL PARK
(06/09 2:00 p.m. draft five)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1989

1989 JUN 10 PM 4:51

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *DD*

FROM: EDWARD E. McNALLY

SUBJECT: REMARKS IN GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday morning, June 13, you will be giving a speech in the Grand Teton National Park on your hopes and plans for a cleaner environment. The audience of approximately 2,000 tourists and residents of Jackson, Wyoming will be assembled in a meadow outside the Teton Science School. The Teton Mountain range will appear behind you.

II. DISCUSSION

The day before this speech, you will have announced your proposal for renewal of the Clean Air Act. You will have also viewed the fire damage in Yellowstone National Park and spent the night with George P. on the shores of Jackson Lake.

This speech is intended to show your commitment -- in a visually compelling way -- to the idea that "every American has the right to breathe clean air."

(McNally/Simon)
June 9, 1989, 2:00 p.m.
Draft Five (TETONS)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WYOMING ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GRAND TETONS NATIONAL PARK
TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1989, 8:45 A.M.

Thank you, Secretary Lujan, for that warm introduction. And thank you also for one of the best birthday presents anybody in the state of Wyoming ever got -- an evening with my grandson, fishing on Jackson Lake.

Maybe you know the classic line from the Wind in the Willows: "There is nothing -- absolutely nothing -- half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats." [[PAUSE]] And it's a good thing. Because we sure didn't catch any fish.

And it's always good to see my other fishing buddy, Al Simpson, and my friend Malcolm Wallop. But I was a little surprised to see them here in the Tetons to look at wildlife. You'd think they'd see enough of that in Congress.

Yesterday, I announced our proposals to improve the Clean Air Act. But protecting the environment requires good people as well as good laws. And I'm especially pleased to announce today that my nominee for Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is one of Wyoming's own. His Triangle X ranch is just up the road, he is president of the state senate, and he's here with us today -- Senator John Turner.

It's well known here that Wyoming's first tourist was a trapper named John Colter, a veteran of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In 1808 Colter was captured by the locals and --

stripped naked and hotly pursued -- given a chance to run for his life. Seven days later he arrived at a Spanish fort -- with sore feet and a sunburned back. [[PAUSE]] Today, George P. and I are awful glad Wyoming's attitude towards visitors is -- what's the phrase? -- kinder, gentler.

We meet in the heart of an environmental success story. Part of a tradition that began when Abraham Lincoln granted Yosemite Valley to California, set aside as a preserve, and continued through Teddy Roosevelt and others who found inspiration in these majestic American peaks.

Creating national parks was an American idea -- an idea imitated around the world. And it was one of our best.

Five generations of Americans have since enjoyed Yellowstone and the Tetons -- the largest intact natural area in the temperate zones of the Earth. And yesterday I stood in the East Room at the White House to announce a proposal designed to ensure we do our part to improve and preserve our natural heritage -- the very air we breath -- from coast to coast -- and beyond. For another five generations -- and beyond.

And today, with my back to the Pacific and the jewels of the American Rockies, I look east across this fertile and productive land and call on the American people -- and on Congress -- to join me in this new initiative for Clean Air.

I've said it before, when talking about issues such as drug abuse, crime and national security: The most fundamental obligation of government is to protect the people -- the people's

health, the people's safety, and, ultimately, our family values and traditions.

Nowhere are these traditions more real -- more alive -- than here in the western reaches of Wyoming.

It is a land of legend, of campfire tales of brave Sioux warriors, of Butch Cassidy and the Union Pacific Railroad, of range wars between cattlemen and sheep ranchers. Just over that ridge to the east lies the headwaters of the Wind River, one of the settings in the epic Western, Lonesome Dove. The book begins with the famous passage from T.K. Whipple:

"All America lies at the end of the wilderness road, and our past is not a dead past, but still lives in us. Our forefathers had civilization inside themselves, the wild outside. We live in the civilization they created, but within us the wilderness still lingers. What they dreamed -- we live. And what they lived -- we dream."

Frontier legends have filled America's movie screens -- and America's imagination -- for most of this century.

But the frontier is not the end of the road. It is our inspiration.

The frontiers we face in the final decade leading to the year 2000 are different from those our forefathers faced in the mountains and meadows of the American Rockies. What we face are the frontiers of the mind -- scientific, geographic, cultural -- that remain to be crossed. Let's cross them.

Last summer, I called 1988 "the year the Earth spoke back." Time dubbed spaceship Earth "the Planet of the Year." And although, ultimately, medical waste on beaches or that wandering garbage barge may not present as grave a danger as the ozone holes that we cannot see, touch or smell -- they helped provide the jolt we needed.

Some say we are running out of time. Wrong. The only thing we are running out of is imagination -- and the will to bring what we can imagine to life.

Yes, there is a new breeze blowing. And borne upon that wind is a new breed of environmentalism. Our mission is not just to defend what's left -- but to take the offense, to improve our environment across the board.

But it cannot be an American effort alone. As I said in Europe last month, environmental destruction knows no borders. And as the mistrust of the cold war begins to give way to a new recognition of our common interests, international environmental challenges offer model opportunities for cooperation.

Last fall, two whales were saved off American shores by a Soviet icebreaker, a Japanese-built tractor -- and a group of determined American Eskimos with saws and boathooks. Yes, there is a new breeze blowing. And as we speak it is carrying a 156 foot schooner from the Statue of Liberty to Leningrad, an East-West voyage for the environment. And a week ago the airwaves rocked with a five hour benefit concert -- broadcast around the

world from New York, London and Brazil -- for environmental challenges and our common future.

Many such international events are symbolic. But here at home, the substance awaits. It's in my new proposals to Congress -- proposals for cleaner air, for an end to acid rain, urban smog, and other toxic emissions.

Congress has been deadlocked on Clean Air for a long time. When my proposals pass, it will mark the first improvements in the Act in 12 years. Other attempts have failed. Competing interests have jammed the avenue to action. There's been gridlock.

I understand the traffic jam. Before deciding on these proposals, I met with representatives of business, energy, mining and chemical groups, and Members of Congress. I met with people like you here today, who share my passion for the outdoors. And just last Thursday I sat down with the leaders of every major environmental group in America.

I've listened to these competing voices -- sometimes strident, sometimes thoughtful, always well-intentioned.

Now, none of the special interest groups are going to get everything they wanted. Some say we're asking too much, too fast. Others say not enough, too slow. But today, there's some important common ground. Because there's one thing everyone agrees on: We need action. And we need it now. It is the right -- the right -- of every American to breathe clean air. And you

damned well shouldn't have to drive two thousand miles to do it.

Environmental gridlock must end.

Now, this isn't the first time Congress has had to struggle with questions about the kind of America we are going to bequeath to our children. And it's not even the first time the debate was carried right into the Tetons.

More than one hundred years ago, in the summer of 1883, a storm was brewing in Congress over the future of the parks. And President Chester Arthur boarded a train headed west. In Chicago, they warned that any reporters who followed would be dropped off the next railroad bridge. [[PAUSE]] No, Marlin. That would not work on Air Force One.

On August 5th, the train stopped about a hundred miles south of here, at the banks of the Green River, and they embarked by mule wagon for the Wind River valley. There the roads ended. And there began a 350 mile odyssey by horseback, as the President traversed the Tetons and Yellowstone. Winding through Jackson Hole, he was followed by nearly 200 pack animals and 75 calvary troops. [[PAUSE]] All of a sudden a Secret Service motorcade doesn't sound so bad.

President Arthur emerged from the Tetons and returned to Washington with a new vision of the West, and -- unlike me -- 105 pounds of trout.

You know how the story ended. You are looking at it -- a scene so unspoiled it is little different from the view John Colter first saw in 1808.

And yet, today even the Tetons cannot escape the threat of pollution. It comes not from steam engines and logging saws, but from the very West Wind that shaped those peaks, bearing the often invisible poisons that gust in from the sun-baked smog of our cities.

It's ironic that, as I've visited with people in these mountains, again and again people say how nice it is to get away from urban air pollution. Well, the bad news is: It can follow you here. But the good news is: We're not going to put up with it any longer. Not here. And not at home where you live most of your lives.

The clean air initiatives we launched yesterday at the White House mark a new chapter in the tradition of protecting our people and their parks. Our aim is to reduce the big three in air pollution -- acid rain, urban smog, and toxic emissions.

To stop acid rain, we will cut sulfur dioxide emissions [in half -- by 10 million tons -- before the century is out.]

To reduce smog, our plan will establish bottom line standards for businesses -- but refrain from federal "micro-management" of how those standards are met. We are also going to bring most cities back into compliance with Clean Air standards.

And on toxins, my plan will reduce industrial emissions of cancer-causing agents.

Wherever the next generation may find your children, our goal is nothing less than an America where all air breathes as clean as morning in the Rockies.

June marks the beginning of summer. A family time. A time of remembrance and tradition. An estimated 290 million visitors will come to America's national parks this year -- and yes, I know it sometimes seems like most of them are camped out at your campsite. And with each new day, American families clamber across the craggy trails above us, around Jenny Lake and Paintbrush Canyon, and the aptly-named Rock of Ages. Hands young and old press against the hard basement rock -- exposed by the elements and nearly as ancient as the Earth itself -- touching the past, testing their future. People return from these spaces rejuvenated, confident, somehow younger.

America's National Parks are also living laboratories, where our boundless curiosity is challenged by nature's unbridled forces. Robin Winks, a professor at one of those eastern, Ivy League schools -- Yale -- has said that "Our parks are universities." They are a whole world of wonder, where family and friends can watch nature at work.

Our stewardship of the Earth is brief. We owe it to those who follow to keep that in perspective, to be responsible passengers along the way. They have a saying in the Himalayas: "To a flea, alive for 80 days, a man is immortal. And to a man, alive for 80 years, a mountain is immortal. Both are wrong."

We stand in the shadow of the Tetons -- still an unspoiled frontier thanks to the vision of leaders no longer alive. But it is not the last frontier. After the sun went down last night, we got a glimpse of the frontier beyond, George P. and I. It was up

there beyond the peaks -- past the clear mountain air that we want to preserve for all Americans -- up there in the stars. And as we closed our eyes to rest, we saw again the one frontier beyond the stars -- the frontier within ourselves.

In the frontiers ahead, there are no boundaries. We must pioneer new technology, find new solutions, dream new dreams.

Look upon these American peaks -- and at the American people around you -- and remember. We have hardly scratched the surface of what God put on Earth -- and what God put in man.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1989

89 JUN 12 All: 22

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Wyoming Environmental
Address

The draft environmental remarks are well written and capture the majesty of the Tetons. The only concern we have is that the proper statements detailing the President's decisions on the clean air package are appropriately inserted.

cc: James W. Cicconi

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 06/08/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10:00 a.m. Friday 06/09

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WYOMING ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS

(06/08 2:00 p.m. draft three)

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston (Rm. 122, x2930) by 10:00 a.m. on Friday, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

(McNally/Simon)

June 8, 1989, 2:00 P.M.

Draft Three (TETONS)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WYOMING ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GRAND TETONS NATIONAL PARK
TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1989, 8:45 A.M.

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Maybe you know the classic line from the Wind in the Willows: "There is nothing -- absolutely nothing -- half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats." [[PAUSE]] And it's a good thing. Because we sure didn't catch any trout.

And it's always good to see my other fishing buddy, Al Simpson, and my friend Malcolm Wallop. But I was a little surprised to see them here in the Tetons to look at wildlife. You'd think they'd see enough of that in Congress.

It's well known here that Wyoming's first tourist was a trapper named John Colter, a veteran of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In 1808 Colter was captured by the locals and -- stripped naked and hotly pursued -- given a chance to run for his life. Seven days later he arrived at a Spanish fort -- with sore feet and a sunburned back. [[PAUSE]] Today, George P. and I are awful glad Wyoming's attitude towards visitors is -- what's the phrase? -- kinder, gentler.

We meet in the heart of an environmental success story. Part of a tradition that began when Abraham Lincoln granted

Yosemite Valley to California, to set aside as a preserve, and continued through Teddy Roosevelt and others who found inspiration in these majestic American peaks.

Creating national parks was an American idea -- an idea imitated around the world. And it was one of our best.

Since these lands were set aside, five generations of Americans have enjoyed Yellowstone and the Tetons -- the largest intact ecosystem in the temperate zones of the Earth. And yesterday I stood in the East Room at the White House to announce a proposal designed to ensure we do our part to improve and preserve our natural heritage -- the very air we breath -- from coast to coast -- and beyond. For another five generations -- and beyond.

And today, with my back to the Pacific and the jewels of the American Rockies, I look east across this fertile and productive land and call on the American people -- and on Congress -- to join me in this new initiative to make a better world.

Last summer, I called 1988 "the year the Earth spoke back." Time dubbed spaceship Earth "the Planet of the Year." And although, ultimately, medical waste on beaches or that wandering garbage barge may not present as grave a danger as the ozone holes that we cannot see, touch or smell -- they helped provide the jolt we needed.

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But it cannot be an American effort alone. As I said in Europe last month, environmental destruction knows no borders. And as the mistrust of the cold war begins to give way to a new recognition of our common interests, international environmental challenges offer model opportunities for cooperation.

Last fall, two whales were saved off American shores by a Soviet icebreaker, a Japanese-built tractor -- and a group of determined American Eskimos with saws and boathooks. Yes, there is a new breeze blowing. And as we speak it is carrying a 156 foot schooner from the Statue of Liberty to Leningrad, an East-West voyage for the environment. And a week ago the airwaves were filled with a five hour concert telecast -- broadcast around the world from New York, London and Brazil -- on environmental challenges and our common future.

Many such international events are symbolic. But here at home, the substance awaits. It's in my new proposals to Congress -- proposals for cleaner air, for an end to acid rain, urban smog, and other toxic emissions.

Congress has been deadlocked on Clean Air for a long time. When my proposals pass, it will mark the first improvements in the Act in 12 years. Other attempts have failed. Competing interests have jammed the avenue to action. There's been gridlock.

I understand the traffic jam. Before deciding on these proposals, I met with representatives of business, energy, mining and chemical groups. I met with people like you here today, who share my passion for the outdoors. And just last Thursday I sat down with the leaders of every major environmental group in America.

I've listened to these competing voices -- sometimes strident, sometimes thoughtful, always well-intentioned.

Now, none of the special interest groups are going to get everything they wanted. Some say we're asking too much, too fast. Others say not enough, too slow. But today, there's some important common ground. Because there's one thing everyone agrees on: We need action. And we need it now. It is the right -- the right -- of every American to breath clean air. And you damned well shouldn't have to drive two thousand miles to do it. Environmental gridlock must end.

Now, this isn't the first time Congress has had to struggle with questions about the kind of America we are going to bequeath to our children. And it's not even the first time the debate was carried right into the Tetons.

More than one hundred years ago, in the summer of 1883, a storm was brewing in Congress over the future of the parks. And President Chester Arthur boarded a train headed west. In Chicago, they warned that any reporters who followed would be dropped off the next railroad bridge. [[PAUSE]] No, Marlin. That would not work on Air Force One.

On August 5th, the train stopped at the banks of the North Platte, and they embarked by mule wagon for the Wind River valley. There the roads ended. And there began a 350 mile odyssey by horseback, as the President traversed the Tetons and Yellowstone, followed by 175 pack animals and two calvary troops. [[PAUSE]] All of a sudden a Secret Service motorcade doesn't sound so bad.

President Arthur emerged from the Tetons and returned to Washington with a new vision of the West, and -- unlike me -- 105 pounds of trout.

You know how the story ended. You are looking at it -- a scene so unspoiled it is little different from the view John Colter first saw in 1808.

And yet, today the Tetons are again threatened by development. And this time the threat comes not from steam engines and logging saws, but from the very West Wind that shaped those peaks, bearing the often invisible acids that gust in from the sun-baked smog of our cities.

It's ironic that, as I've visited with people in these mountains, again and again people say how nice it is to get away

from urban air pollution. Well, the bad news is: It's starting to follow you here. But the good news is: We're not going to put up with it any longer. Not here. And not at home where you live most of your lives.

The clean air initiatives we launched yesterday at the White House mark a new chapter in the tradition of protecting our people and their parks. Our aim is to reduce the big three in air pollution -- acid rain, urban smog, and toxic emissions.

To stop acid rain, we will cut sulfur dioxide emissions in half -- by 10 million tons -- before the century is out.

To reduce smog, our plan will establish bottom line standards for businesses -- but refrain from "micro-managing" the way those standards are met -- and bring most cities into compliance with Clean Air standards by [1995].

And on toxins, we will reduce industrial emissions of cancer-causing agents by [75 to 90] percent.

Wherever the next generation may find your children, our goal is nothing less than an America where all air breathes as clean as morning in the Rockies.

June marks the beginning of summer. A family time. A time of remembrance and tradition. An estimated 290 million visitors will come to America's national parks this year -- and yes, I know it sometimes seems like most of them are camped out at your campsite. And with each new day, American families clamber across the craggy trails above us, around Jenny Lake and Paintbrush Canyon, and the aptly-named Rock of Ages. Hands young

and old press against the hard basement rock -- exposed by the elements and nearly as ancient as the Earth itself -- touching the past, testing their future. People return from these spaces rejuvenated, confident, somehow younger.

Our stewardship of the Earth is brief. We owe it to those who follow to keep that in perspective, to be responsible passengers along the way. There is a saying in the Himalayas: "To a flea, alive for 80 days, a man is immortal. And to a man, alive for 80 years, a mountain is immortal. Both are wrong."

We stand in the shadow of the Tetons -- still an unspoiled frontier thanks to the vision of leaders no longer alive. But it is not the last frontier. After the sun went down last night, we got a glimpse of the frontier beyond, George P. and I. It was up there beyond the peaks -- past the clear mountain air that we want to preserve for all Americans -- up there in the stars. And as we closed our eyes to rest, we saw again the one frontier beyond the stars -- the frontier within ourselves.

In the frontiers ahead, there are no boundaries. We must pioneer new technology, new solutions. We were reminded recently of the potential -- still struggling to get beyond theory -- of fusion power and superconductivity at room temperature.

Look upon these American peaks -- and at the American people around you -- and remember. We have hardly scratched the surface of what God put on Earth -- and what God put in man.

#

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WYOMING ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1989
8:45 A.M.

THANK YOU, SECRETARY LUJAN, FOR THAT WARM INTRODUCTION. AND THANK YOU ALSO FOR ONE OF THE BEST BIRTHDAY PRESENTS ANYBODY IN THE STATE OF WYOMING EVER GOT -- AN EVENING WITH MY GRANDSON [[FISHING]] ON JACKSON LAKE.

- 2 -

[[MAYBE YOU KNOW THE CLASSIC LINE FROM THE WIND IN THE WILLOWS: "THERE IS NOTHING -- ABSOLUTELY NOTHING - - HALF SO MUCH WORTH DOING AS SIMPLY MESSING ABOUT IN BOATS." [[PAUSE]] AND IT'S A GOOD THING. BECAUSE WE SURE DIDN'T CATCH ANY FISH.]]

AND IT'S ALWAYS GOOD TO SEE MY OTHER FISHING BUDDY, AL SIMPSON, AND MY FRIEND MALCOLM WALLOP.

YOU KNOW, YESTERDAY I ANNOUNCED OUR PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE THE CLEAN AIR ACT.

BUT PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT REQUIRES GOOD PEOPLE AS WELL AS GOOD LAWS. AND I'M ESPECIALLY PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE TODAY THAT MY NOMINEE FOR DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IS ONE OF WYOMING'S OWN. HIS TRIANGLE X RANCH IS JUST UP THE ROAD, HE IS PRESIDENT OF THE STATE SENATE, AND HE'S HERE WITH US TODAY -- SENATOR JOHN TURNER.

IT'S WELL KNOWN HERE THAT WYOMING'S FIRST TOURIST WAS A TRAPPER NAMED JOHN COLTER, A VETERAN OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION. IN 1808 COLTER WAS CAPTURED BY THE LOCALS AND -- STRIPPED NAKED AND HOTLY PURSUED -- GIVEN A CHANCE TO RUN FOR HIS LIFE. SEVEN DAYS LATER HE ARRIVED AT A SPANISH FORT -- WITH SORE FEET AND A SUNBURNED BACK. [[PAUSE]] TODAY, GEORGE P. AND I ARE AWFUL GLAD WYOMING'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS VISITORS IS -- WHAT'S THE PHRASE? -- KINDER, GENTLER.

- 5 -

WE MEET IN THE HEART OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL SUCCESS STORY. PART OF A TRADITION THAT BEGAN WHEN ABRAHAM LINCOLN GRANTED YOSEMITE VALLEY TO CALIFORNIA, SET ASIDE AS A PRESERVE, AND CONTINUED THROUGH TEDDY ROOSEVELT AND OTHERS WHO FOUND INSPIRATION IN THESE MAJESTIC AMERICAN PEAKS.

CREATING NATIONAL PARKS WAS AN AMERICAN IDEA -- AN IDEA IMITATED AROUND THE WORLD. AND IT WAS ONE OF OUR BEST.

- 6 -

FIVE GENERATIONS OF AMERICANS HAVE SINCE ENJOYED YELLOWSTONE AND THE TETONS -- THE LARGEST INTACT NATURAL AREA IN THE TEMPERATE ZONES OF THE EARTH. AND YESTERDAY AFTERNOON I TOURED THE FIRE AREAS NORTH OF HERE -- SAW HOW YELLOWSTONE IS COMING BACK -- AND MARVELED AT NATURE'S REGENERATIVE POWER.

BUT -- WHETHER RESTORING A FOREST, OR THE AIR THAT FLOWS ABOVE IT -- NATURE NEEDS OUR HELP.

- 7 -

AND YESTERDAY I STOOD IN THE EAST ROOM AT THE WHITE HOUSE TO ANNOUNCE A PROPOSAL DESIGNED TO ENSURE WE DO OUR PART TO IMPROVE AND PRESERVE OUR NATURAL HERITAGE - - THE VERY AIR WE BREATHE -- FROM COAST TO COAST -- AND BEYOND. FOR ANOTHER FIVE GENERATIONS -- AND BEYOND.

- 8 -

AND TODAY, WITH MY BACK TO THE PACIFIC AND THE JEWELS OF THE AMERICAN ROCKIES, I LOOK EAST ACROSS THIS FERTILE AND PRODUCTIVE LAND AND CALL ON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE -- AND ON CONGRESS -- TO JOIN ME IN THIS NEW INITIATIVE FOR CLEAN AIR.

I'VE SAID IT BEFORE, WHEN TALKING ABOUT ISSUES SUCH AS DRUG ABUSE, CRIME AND NATIONAL SECURITY: THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL OBLIGATION OF GOVERNMENT IS TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE -- THE PEOPLE'S HEALTH, THE PEOPLE'S SAFETY, AND, ULTIMATELY, OUR FAMILY VALUES AND TRADITIONS.

NOWHERE ARE THESE TRADITIONS MORE REAL -- MORE ALIVE -- THAN HERE IN THE WESTERN REACHES OF WYOMING.

IT IS A LAND OF LEGEND, OF CAMPFIRE TALES OF BRAVE SIOUX WARRIORS, OF BUTCH CASSIDY AND THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, OF RANGE WARS BETWEEN CATTLEMEN AND SHEEP RANCHERS. JUST OVER THAT RIDGE TO THE EAST LIES THE HEADWATERS OF THE WIND RIVER, ONE OF THE SETTINGS IN THE EPIC WESTERN, LONESOME DOVE. THE BOOK BEGINS WITH THE FAMOUS PASSAGE FROM T.K. WHIPPLE:

"ALL AMERICA LIES AT THE END OF THE WILDERNESS ROAD, AND OUR PAST IS NOT A DEAD PAST, BUT STILL LIVES IN US. OUR FOREFATHERS HAD CIVILIZATION INSIDE THEMSELVES, THE WILD OUTSIDE. WE LIVE IN THE CIVILIZATION THEY CREATED, BUT WITHIN US THE WILDERNESS STILL LINGERS. WHAT THEY DREAMED -- WE LIVE. AND WHAT THEY LIVED -- WE DREAM."

FRONTIER LEGENDS HAVE FILLED AMERICA'S MOVIE SCREENS -- AND AMERICA'S IMAGINATION -- FOR MOST OF THIS CENTURY.

BUT THE FRONTIER IS NOT THE END OF THE ROAD. IT IS OUR INSPIRATION.

THE FRONTIERS WE FACE IN THE FINAL DECADE LEADING TO THE YEAR 2000 ARE DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OUR FOREFATHERS FACED IN THE MOUNTAINS AND MEADOWS OF THE AMERICAN ROCKIES.

WHAT WE FACE ARE THE FRONTIERS OF THE MIND --
SCIENTIFIC, GEOGRAPHIC, CULTURAL -- THAT REMAIN TO BE
CROSSED. LET'S CROSS THEM.

LAST SUMMER, I CALLED 1988 "THE YEAR THE EARTH
SPOKE BACK." TIME DUBBED SPACESHIP EARTH "THE PLANET OF
THE YEAR."

AND ALTHOUGH, ULTIMATELY, MEDICAL WASTE ON BEACHES OR
THAT WANDERING GARBAGE BARGE MAY NOT PRESENT AS GRAVE A
DANGER AS THE OZONE HOLES THAT WE CANNOT SEE, TOUCH OR
SMELL -- THEY HELPED PROVIDE THE JOLT WE NEEDED.

SOME SAY WE ARE RUNNING OUT OF TIME. WRONG. THE
ONLY THING WE ARE RUNNING OUT OF IS IMAGINATION -- AND
THE WILL TO BRING WHAT WE CAN IMAGINE TO LIFE.

YES, THERE IS A NEW BREEZE BLOWING. AND BORNE UPON THAT WIND IS A NEW BREED OF ENVIRONMENTALISM. OUR MISSION IS NOT JUST TO DEFEND WHAT'S LEFT -- BUT TO TAKE THE OFFENSE, TO IMPROVE OUR ENVIRONMENT ACROSS THE BOARD.

BUT IT CANNOT BE AN AMERICAN EFFORT ALONE. AS I SAID IN EUROPE LAST MONTH, ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION KNOWS NO BORDERS.

AND AS THE MISTRUST OF THE COLD WAR BEGINS TO GIVE WAY TO A NEW RECOGNITION OF OUR COMMON INTERESTS, INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES OFFER MODEL OPPORTUNITIES FOR COOPERATION.

LAST FALL, TWO WHALES WERE SAVED OFF AMERICAN SHORES BY A SOVIET ICEBREAKER, A JAPANESE-BUILT TRACTOR -- AND A GROUP OF DETERMINED AMERICAN ESKIMOS WITH SAWS AND BOATHOOKS. YES, THERE IS A NEW BREEZE BLOWING.

- 17 -

AND AS WE SPEAK IT IS CARRYING A 156 FOOT SCHOONER FROM THE STATUE OF LIBERTY TO LENINGRAD, AN EAST-WEST VOYAGE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT. AND A WEEK AGO THE AIRWAVES ROCKED WITH A FIVE HOUR BENEFIT CONCERT -- BROADCAST AROUND THE WORLD FROM NEW YORK, LONDON AND BRAZIL -- FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND OUR COMMON FUTURE.

- 18 -

MANY SUCH INTERNATIONAL EVENTS ARE SYMBOLIC. BUT HERE AT HOME, THE SUBSTANCE AWAITS. IT'S IN MY NEW PROPOSALS TO CONGRESS -- PROPOSALS FOR CLEANER AIR, FOR AN END TO ACID RAIN, URBAN SMOG, AND OTHER TOXIC EMISSIONS.

CONGRESS HAS BEEN DEADLOCKED ON CLEAN AIR FOR A LONG TIME. WHEN MY PROPOSALS PASS, IT WILL MARK THE FIRST IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ACT IN 12 YEARS. OTHER ATTEMPTS HAVE FAILED.

- 19 -

COMPETING INTERESTS HAVE JAMMED THE AVENUE TO ACTION.
THERE'S BEEN GRIDLOCK.

I UNDERSTAND THE TRAFFIC JAM. BEFORE DECIDING ON THESE PROPOSALS, I MET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF BUSINESS, ENERGY, MINING AND CHEMICAL GROUPS, AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. I MET WITH PEOPLE LIKE YOU HERE TODAY, WHO SHARE MY PASSION FOR THE OUTDOORS. AND JUST LAST THURSDAY I SAT DOWN WITH THE LEADERS OF EVERY MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP IN AMERICA.

- 20 -

I'VE LISTENED TO THESE COMPETING VOICES -- SOMETIMES STRIDENT, SOMETIMES THOUGHTFUL, ALWAYS WELL-INTENTIONED.

NOW, NO GROUP IS GOING TO GET EVERYTHING IT WANTS. SOME SAY WE'RE ASKING TOO MUCH, TOO FAST. OTHERS SAY NOT ENOUGH, TOO SLOW. BUT TODAY, THERE'S SOME IMPORTANT COMMON GROUND. BECAUSE THERE'S ONE THING EVERYONE AGREES ON: WE NEED ACTION. AND WE NEED IT NOW. EVERY AMERICAN DESERVES TO BREATHE CLEAN AIR.

AND YOU SHOULDN'T HAVE TO DRIVE TWO THOUSAND MILES HERE TO DO IT. ENVIRONMENTAL GRIDLOCK MUST END.

NOW, THIS ISN'T THE FIRST TIME CONGRESS HAS HAD TO STRUGGLE WITH QUESTIONS ABOUT THE KIND OF AMERICA WE ARE GOING TO BEQUEATH TO OUR CHILDREN. AND IT'S NOT EVEN THE FIRST TIME THE DEBATE WAS CARRIED RIGHT INTO THE TETONS.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, IN THE SUMMER OF 1883, A STORM WAS BREWING IN CONGRESS OVER THE FUTURE OF THE PARKS. AND PRESIDENT CHESTER ARTHUR BOARDED A TRAIN HEADED WEST. IN CHICAGO, THEY WARNED THAT ANY REPORTERS WHO FOLLOWED WOULD BE DROPPED OFF THE NEXT RAILROAD BRIDGE. [[PAUSE]] No, MARLIN. THAT WOULD NOT WORK ON AIR FORCE ONE.

ON AUGUST 5TH, THE TRAIN STOPPED ABOUT A HUNDRED MILES SOUTH OF HERE, AT THE BANKS OF THE GREEN RIVER, AND THEY EMBARKED BY MULE WAGON FOR THE WIND RIVER VALLEY. THERE THE ROADS ENDED. AND THERE BEGAN A 350 MILE ODYSSEY BY HORSEBACK, AS THE PRESIDENT TRAVERSED THE TETONS AND YELLOWSTONE. WINDING THROUGH JACKSON HOLE, HE WAS FOLLOWED BY NEARLY 200 PACK ANIMALS AND 75 CALVARY TROOPS. [[PAUSE]] ALL OF A SUDDEN A SECRET SERVICE MOTORCADE DOESN'T SOUND SO BAD.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR EMERGED FROM THE TETONS AND RETURNED TO WASHINGTON WITH A NEW VISION OF THE WEST, AND -- UNLIKE ME -- 105 POUNDS OF TROUT.

YOU KNOW HOW THE STORY ENDED. YOU ARE LOOKING AT IT -- A SCENE SO UNSPOILED IT IS LITTLE DIFFERENT FROM THE VIEW JOHN COLTER FIRST SAW IN 1808.

- 25 -

AND YET, TODAY EVEN THE TETONS CANNOT ESCAPE THE THREAT OF POLLUTION. IT COMES NOT FROM STEAM ENGINES AND LOGGING SAWS, BUT FROM THE VERY WEST WIND THAT SHAPED THOSE PEAKS, BEARING THE OFTEN INVISIBLE POISONS THAT GUST IN FROM THE SUN-BAKED SMOG OF OUR CITIES.

- 26 -

IT'S IRONIC THAT, AS I'VE VISITED WITH PEOPLE IN THESE MOUNTAINS, AGAIN AND AGAIN PEOPLE SAY HOW NICE IT IS TO GET AWAY FROM URBAN AIR POLLUTION. WELL, THE BAD NEWS IS: IT CAN FOLLOW YOU HERE. BUT THE GOOD NEWS IS: WE'RE NOT GOING TO PUT UP WITH IT ANY LONGER. NOT HERE. AND NOT AT HOME WHERE YOU LIVE MOST OF YOUR LIVES.

- 27 -

THE CLEAN AIR INITIATIVES WE LAUNCHED YESTERDAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE MARK A NEW CHAPTER IN THE TRADITION OF PROTECTING OUR PEOPLE AND THEIR PARKS. OUR AIM IS TO REDUCE THE BIG THREE IN AIR POLLUTION -- ACID RAIN, URBAN SMOG, AND TOXIC EMISSIONS.

TO STOP ACID RAIN, WE WILL CUT SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS NEARLY IN HALF -- 10 MILLION TONS -- AND CUT NITROGEN OXIDE BY TWO MILLION TONS -- BEFORE THE CENTURY IS OUT.

- 28 -

TO REDUCE THE EMISSIONS THAT CAUSE SMOG, WE'VE SET AN AMBITIOUS REDUCTION TARGET. OUR PLAN WILL CUT EMISSIONS FROM CARS AND FACTORIES. IT WILL PROMOTE ALTERNATIVE FUELS. AND IT WILL LAUNCH US TOWARDS THE GOAL OF CLEAN AIR IN EVERY AMERICAN CITY. AND THAT GOAL WILL BE REACHED.

AND ON TOXICS, OUR PLAN IS DESIGNED TO CUT ALL CATEGORIES OF AIRBORNE TOXIC CHEMICALS BY AS MUCH AS THE BEST TECHNOLOGY WE KNOW OF WILL ALLOW -- WHICH SHOULD BE OVER THREE-FOURTHS. AGAIN, BEFORE THE CENTURY IS OUT.

WHEREVER THE NEXT GENERATION MAY FIND YOUR CHILDREN, OUR GOAL IS NOTHING LESS THAN AN AMERICA WHERE ALL AIR BREATHES AS CLEAN AS MORNING IN THE ROCKIES.

JUNE MARKS THE BEGINNING OF SUMMER. A FAMILY TIME. A TIME OF REMEMBRANCE AND TRADITION. AN ESTIMATED 290 MILLION VISITORS WILL COME TO AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS THIS YEAR -- AND YES, I KNOW IT SOMETIMES SEEMS LIKE MOST OF THEM ARE CAMPED OUT AT YOUR CAMPSITE. AND WITH EACH NEW DAY, AMERICAN FAMILIES CLAMBER ACROSS THE CRAGGY TRAILS ABOVE US, AROUND JENNY LAKE AND PAINTBRUSH CANYON, AND THE APTLY-NAMED ROCK OF AGES.

PEOPLE RETURN FROM THESE SPACES REJUVENATED, CONFIDENT, SOMEHOW YOUNGER.

AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS ARE ALSO LIVING LABORATORIES, WHERE OUR BOUNDLESS CURIOSITY IS CHALLENGED BY NATURE'S UNBRIDLED FORCES. ROBIN WINKS, A PROFESSOR AT ONE OF THOSE EASTERN, IVY LEAGUE SCHOOLS -- YALE -- HAS SAID THAT "OUR PARKS ARE UNIVERSITIES." THEY ARE A WHOLE WORLD OF WONDER, WHERE FAMILY AND FRIENDS CAN WATCH NATURE AT WORK.

OUR STEWARDSHIP OF THE EARTH IS BRIEF. WE OWE IT TO THOSE WHO FOLLOW TO KEEP THAT IN PERSPECTIVE, TO BE RESPONSIBLE PASSENGERS ALONG THE WAY. THEY HAVE A SAYING IN THE HIMALAYAS: "TO A FLEA, ALIVE FOR 80 DAYS, A MAN IS IMMORTAL. AND TO A MAN, ALIVE FOR 80 YEARS, A MOUNTAIN IS IMMORTAL. BOTH ARE WRONG."

WE STAND IN THE SHADOW OF THE TETONS -- STILL AN UNSPOILED FRONTIER THANKS TO THE VISION OF LEADERS NO LONGER ALIVE.

BUT IT IS NOT THE LAST FRONTIER. AFTER THE SUN WENT DOWN LAST NIGHT, WE GOT A GLIMPSE OF THE FRONTIER BEYOND, GEORGE P. AND I. IT WAS UP THERE BEYOND THE PEAKS -- PAST THE CLEAR MOUNTAIN AIR THAT WE WANT TO PRESERVE FOR ALL AMERICANS -- UP THERE IN THE STARS. AND AS WE CLOSED OUR EYES TO REST, WE SAW AGAIN THE ONE FRONTIER BEYOND THE STARS -- THE FRONTIER WITHIN OURSELVES.

IN THE FRONTIERS AHEAD, THERE ARE NO BOUNDARIES. WE MUST PIONEER NEW TECHNOLOGY, FIND NEW SOLUTIONS, DREAM NEW DREAMS. LOOK UPON THESE AMERICAN PEAKS -- AND AT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AROUND YOU -- AND REMEMBER. WE HAVE HARDLY SCRATCHED THE SURFACE OF WHAT GOD PUT ON EARTH -- AND WHAT GOD PUT IN MAN.

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(McNally/Simon)
June 11, 1989, 5:30 p.m.
Draft Eight (TETONS)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WYOMING ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1989, 8:45 A.M.

Thank you, Secretary Lujan, for that warm introduction. And thank you also for one of the best birthday presents anybody in the state of Wyoming ever got -- an evening with my grandson [[fishing]] on Jackson Lake.

[[Maybe you know the classic line from the Wind in the Willows: "There is nothing -- absolutely nothing -- half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats." [[PAUSE]] And it's a good thing. Because we sure didn't catch any fish.]]

And it's always good to see my other fishing buddy, Al Simpson, and my friend Malcolm Wallop.

You know, yesterday I announced our proposals to improve the Clean Air Act. But protecting the environment requires good people as well as good laws. And I'm especially pleased to announce today that my nominee for Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is one of Wyoming's own. His Triangle X ranch is just up the road, he is president of the state senate, and he's here with us today -- Senator John Turner.

It's well known here that Wyoming's first tourist was a trapper named John Colter, a veteran of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In 1808 Colter was captured by the locals and -- stripped naked and hotly pursued -- given a chance to run for his life. Seven days later he arrived at a Spanish fort -- with sore

feet and a sunburned back. [[PAUSE]] Today, George P. and I are awful glad Wyoming's attitude towards visitors is -- what's the phrase? -- kinder, gentler.

We meet in the heart of an environmental success story. Part of a tradition that began when Abraham Lincoln granted Yosemite Valley to California, set aside as a preserve, and continued through Teddy Roosevelt and others who found inspiration in these majestic American peaks.

Creating national parks was an American idea -- an idea imitated around the world. And it was one of our best.

Five generations of Americans have since enjoyed Yellowstone and the Tetons -- the largest intact natural area in the temperate zones of the Earth. And yesterday afternoon I toured the fire areas north of here -- saw how Yellowstone is coming back -- and marveled at nature's regenerative power.

But -- whether restoring a forest, or the air that flows above it -- nature needs our help. And yesterday I stood in the East Room at the White House to announce a proposal designed to ensure we do our part to improve and preserve our natural heritage -- the very air we breathe -- from coast to coast -- and beyond. For another five generations -- and beyond.

And today, with my back to the Pacific and the jewels of the American Rockies, I look east across this fertile and productive land and call on the American people -- and on Congress -- to join me in this new initiative for Clean Air.

I've said it before, when talking about issues such as drug abuse, crime and national security: The most fundamental obligation of government is to protect the people -- the people's health, the people's safety, and, ultimately, our family values and traditions.

Nowhere are these traditions more real -- more alive -- than here in the western reaches of Wyoming.

It is a land of legend, of campfire tales of brave Sioux warriors, of Butch Cassidy and the Union Pacific Railroad, of range wars between cattlemen and sheep ranchers. Just over that ridge to the east lies the headwaters of the Wind River, one of the settings in the epic Western, Lonesome Dove. The book begins with the famous passage from T.K. Whipple:

"All America lies at the end of the wilderness road, and our past is not a dead past, but still lives in us. Our forefathers had civilization inside themselves, the wild outside. We live in the civilization they created, but within us the wilderness still lingers. What they dreamed -- we live. And what they lived -- we dream."

Frontier legends have filled America's movie screens -- and America's imagination -- for most of this century.

But the frontier is not the end of the road. It is our inspiration.

The frontiers we face in the final decade leading to the year 2000 are different from those our forefathers faced in the mountains and meadows of the American Rockies. What we face are

the frontiers of the mind -- scientific, geographic, cultural -- that remain to be crossed. Let's cross them.

Last summer, I called 1988 "the year the Earth spoke back." Time dubbed spaceship Earth "the Planet of the Year." And although, ultimately, medical waste on beaches or that wandering garbage barge may not present as grave a danger as the ozone holes that we cannot see, touch or smell -- they helped provide the jolt we needed.

Some say we are running out of time. Wrong. The only thing we are running out of is imagination -- and the will to bring what we can imagine to life.

Yes, there is a new breeze blowing. And borne upon that wind is a new breed of environmentalism. Our mission is not just to defend what's left -- but to take the offense, to improve our environment across the board.

But it cannot be an American effort alone. As I said in Europe last month, environmental destruction knows no borders. And as the mistrust of the cold war begins to give way to a new recognition of our common interests, international environmental challenges offer model opportunities for cooperation.

Last fall, two whales were saved off American shores by a Soviet icebreaker, a Japanese-built tractor -- and a group of determined American Eskimos with saws and boathooks. Yes, there is a new breeze blowing. And as we speak it is carrying a 156 foot schooner from the Statue of Liberty to Leningrad, an East-West voyage for the environment. And a week ago the airwaves

rocked with a five hour benefit concert -- broadcast around the world from New York, London and Brazil -- for environmental challenges and our common future.

Many such international events are symbolic. But here at home, the substance awaits. It's in my new proposals to Congress -- proposals for cleaner air, for an end to acid rain, urban smog, and other toxic emissions.

Congress has been deadlocked on Clean Air for a long time. When my proposals pass, it will mark the first improvements in the Act in 12 years. Other attempts have failed. Competing interests have jammed the avenue to action. There's been gridlock.

I understand the traffic jam. Before deciding on these proposals, I met with representatives of business, energy, mining and chemical groups, and Members of Congress. I met with people like you here today, who share my passion for the outdoors. And just last Thursday I sat down with the leaders of every major environmental group in America.

I've listened to these competing voices -- sometimes strident, sometimes thoughtful, always well-intentioned.

Now, no group is going to get everything it wants. Some say we're asking too much, too fast. Others say not enough, too slow. But today, there's some important common ground. Because there's one thing everyone agrees on: We need action. And we need it now. Every American deserves to breathe clean air. And

you shouldn't have to drive two thousand miles here to do it.

Environmental gridlock must end.

Now, this isn't the first time Congress has had to struggle with questions about the kind of America we are going to bequeath to our children. And it's not even the first time the debate was carried right into the Tetons.

More than one hundred years ago, in the summer of 1883, a storm was brewing in Congress over the future of the parks. And President Chester Arthur boarded a train headed west. In Chicago, they warned that any reporters who followed would be dropped off the next railroad bridge. [[PAUSE]] No, Marlin. That would not work on Air Force One.

On August 5th, the train stopped about a hundred miles south of here, at the banks of the Green River, and they embarked by mule wagon for the Wind River valley. There the roads ended. And there began a 350 mile odyssey by horseback, as the President traversed the Tetons and Yellowstone. Winding through Jackson Hole, he was followed by nearly 200 pack animals and 75 calvary troops. [[PAUSE]] All of a sudden a Secret Service motorcade doesn't sound so bad.

President Arthur emerged from the Tetons and returned to Washington with a new vision of the West, and -- unlike me -- 105 pounds of trout.

You know how the story ended. You are looking at it -- a scene so unspoiled it is little different from the view John Colter first saw in 1808.

And yet, today even the Tetons cannot escape the threat of pollution. It comes not from steam engines and logging saws, but from the very West Wind that shaped those peaks, bearing the often invisible poisons that gust in from the sun-baked smog of our cities.

It's ironic that, as I've visited with people in these mountains, again and again people say how nice it is to get away from urban air pollution. Well, the bad news is: It can follow you here. But the good news is: We're not going to put up with it any longer. Not here. And not at home where you live most of your lives.

The clean air initiatives we launched yesterday at the White House mark a new chapter in the tradition of protecting our people and their parks. Our aim is to reduce the big three in air pollution -- acid rain, urban smog, and toxic emissions.

To stop acid rain, we will cut sulfur dioxide emissions nearly in half -- 10 million tons -- and cut nitrogen oxide by two million tons -- before the century is out.

To reduce the emissions that cause smog, we've set an ambitious reduction target. Our plan will cut emissions from cars and factories. It will promote alternative fuels. And it will launch us towards the goal of clean air in every American city. And that goal will be reached.

And on toxics, our plan is designed to cut all categories of airborne toxic chemicals by as much as the best technology we

know of will allow --- which should be over three-fourths. Again, before the century is out.

Wherever the next generation may find your children, our goal is nothing less than an America where all air breathes as clean as morning in the Rockies.

June marks the beginning of summer. A family time. A time of remembrance and tradition. An estimated 290 million visitors will come to America's national parks this year -- and yes, I know it sometimes seems like most of them are camped out at your campsite. And with each new day, American families clamber across the craggy trails above us, around Jenny Lake and Paintbrush Canyon, and the aptly-named Rock of Ages. People return from these spaces rejuvenated, confident, somehow younger.

America's National Parks are also living laboratories, where our boundless curiosity is challenged by nature's unbridled forces. Robin Winks, a professor at one of those eastern, Ivy League schools -- Yale -- has said that "Our parks are universities." They are a whole world of wonder, where family and friends can watch nature at work.

Our stewardship of the Earth is brief. We owe it to those who follow to keep that in perspective, to be responsible passengers along the way. They have a saying in the Himalayas: "To a flea, alive for 80 days, a man is immortal. And to a man, alive for 80 years, a mountain is immortal. Both are wrong."

We stand in the shadow of the Tetons -- still an unspoiled frontier thanks to the vision of leaders no longer alive. But it

is not the last frontier. After the sun went down last night, we got a glimpse of the frontier beyond, George P. and I. It was up there beyond the peaks -- past the clear mountain air that we want to preserve for all Americans -- up there in the stars. And as we closed our eyes to rest, we saw again the one frontier beyond the stars -- the frontier within ourselves.

In the frontiers ahead, there are no boundaries. We must pioneer new technology, find new solutions, dream new dreams.

Look upon these American peaks -- and at the American people around you -- and remember. We have hardly scratched the surface of what God put on Earth -- and what God put in man.

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(McNally/Simon)
June 9, 1989, 7:00 p.m.
Draft Six (TETONS)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WYOMING ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1989, 8:45 A.M.

Thank you, Secretary Lujan, for that warm introduction. And thank you also for one of the best birthday presents anybody in the state of Wyoming ever got -- an evening with my grandson [[fishing]] on Jackson Lake.

[[Maybe you know the classic line from the Wind in the Willows: "There is nothing -- absolutely nothing -- half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats." [[PAUSE]] And it's a good thing. Because we sure didn't catch any fish.]]

And it's always good to see my other fishing buddy, Al Simpson, and my friend Malcolm Wallop. ~~[[But I was a little surprised to see them here in the Tetons to look at wildlife. You'd think they'd see enough of that in Congress.]]~~

Yesterday, I announced our proposals to improve the Clean Air Act. But protecting the environment requires good people as well as good laws. And I'm especially pleased to announce today that my nominee for Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is one of Wyoming's own. His Triangle X ranch is just up the road, he is president of the state senate, and he's here with us today -- Senator John Turner.

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bridge
 -- *whether restoring a forest or the air that flows above it, --*
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Now, this isn't the first time Congress has had to struggle with questions about the kind of America we are going to bequeath to our children. And it's not even the first time the debate was carried right into the Tetons.

More than one hundred years ago, in the summer of 1883, a storm was brewing in Congress over the future of the parks. And President Chester Arthur boarded a train headed west. In Chicago, they warned that any reporters who followed would be dropped off the next railroad bridge. [[PAUSE]] No, Marlin. That would not work on Air Force One.

On August 5th, the train stopped about a hundred miles south of here, at the banks of the Green River, and they embarked by mule wagon for the Wind River valley. There the roads ended. And there began a 350 mile odyssey by horseback, as the President traversed the Tetons and Yellowstone. Winding through Jackson Hole, he was followed by nearly 200 pack animals and 75 cavalry troops. [[PAUSE]] All of a sudden a Secret Service motorcade doesn't sound so bad.

President Arthur emerged from the Tetons and returned to Washington with a new vision of the West, and -- unlike me -- 105 pounds of trout.

You know how the story ended. You are looking at it -- a scene so unspoiled it is little different from the view John Colter first saw in 1808.

And yet, today even the Tetons cannot escape the threat of pollution. It comes not from steam engines and logging saws, but from the very West Wind that shaped those peaks, bearing the often invisible poisons that gust in from the sun-baked smog of our cities.

It's ironic that, as I've visited with people in these mountains, again and again people say how nice it is to get away from urban air pollution. Well, the bad news is: It can follow you here. But the good news is: **We're not going to put up with it any longer. Not here. And not at home where you live most of your lives.**

The clean air initiatives we launched yesterday at the White House mark a new chapter in the tradition of protecting our people and their parks. Our aim is to reduce the big three in air pollution -- acid rain, urban ^{smog} smog, and toxic emissions.

To stop acid rain, we will cut sulfur dioxide emissions [in half -- ^{by} 10 million tons -- before the century is out.]

To reduce ^{the emissions that cause smog.} smog, our plan will establish bottom line standards for ^{utilities} businesses -- but refrain from federal "micro-management" of how those standards are met. We are also going to bring most cities back into compliance with Clean Air standards.

And on toxins, ^{our plan is designed to cut all categories of} my plan will reduce industrial emissions of cancer-causing agents.

Wherever the next generation may find your children, our goal is nothing less than an America where all air breathes as clean as morning in the Rockies.

and cut nitrogen oxide by 2 mil. pounds

by almost

target is reached But we will insist that they will be reached

of airborne toxic chemicals by 3/4 in the next decade.

will set an ambient - reduce - target

June marks the beginning of summer. A family time. A time of remembrance and tradition. An estimated 290 million visitors will come to America's national parks this year -- and yes, I know it sometimes seems like most of them are camped out at your campsite. And with each new day, American families clamber across the craggy trails above us, around Jenny Lake and Paintbrush Canyon, and the aptly-named Rock of Ages. People return from these spaces rejuvenated, confident, somehow younger.

America's National Parks are also living laboratories, where our boundless curiosity is challenged by nature's unbridled forces. Robin Winks, a professor at one of those eastern, Ivy League schools -- Yale -- has said that "Our parks are universities." They are a whole world of wonder, where family and friends can watch nature at work.

Our stewardship of the Earth is brief. We owe it to those who follow to keep that in perspective, to be responsible passengers along the way. They have a saying in the Himalayas: "To a flea, alive for 80 days, a man is immortal. And to a man, alive for 80 years, a mountain is immortal. Both are wrong."

We stand in the shadow of the Tetons -- still an unspoiled frontier thanks to the vision of leaders no longer alive. But it is not the last frontier. After the sun went down last night, we got a glimpse of the frontier beyond, George P. and I. It was up there beyond the peaks -- past the clear mountain air that we want to preserve for all Americans -- up there in the stars. And

as we closed our eyes to rest, we saw again the one frontier beyond the stars -- the frontier within ourselves.

In the frontiers ahead, there are no boundaries. We must pioneer new technology, find new solutions, dream new dreams.

Look upon these American peaks -- and at the American people around you -- and remember. We have hardly scratched the surface of what God put on Earth -- and what God put in man.

#

Grady/Porter
re-write

And yet, today even the Tetons cannot escape the threat of pollution. It comes not from steam engines and logging saws, but from the very West Wind that shaped those peaks, bearing the often invisible poisons that gust in from the sun-baked smog of our cities.

It's ironic that, as I've visited with people in these mountains, again and again people say how nice it is to get away from urban air pollution. Well, the bad news is: It can follow you here. But the good news is: **We're not going to put up with it any longer. Not here. And not at home where you live most of your lives.**

The clean air initiatives we launched yesterday at the White House mark a new chapter in the tradition of protecting our people and their parks. Our aim is to reduce the big three in air pollution -- acid rain, urban smog, and toxic emissions.

To stop acid rain, we will cut sulfur dioxide emissions nearly in half -- 10 million tons -- and cut nitrogen oxide by two million tons -- **before the century is out.**

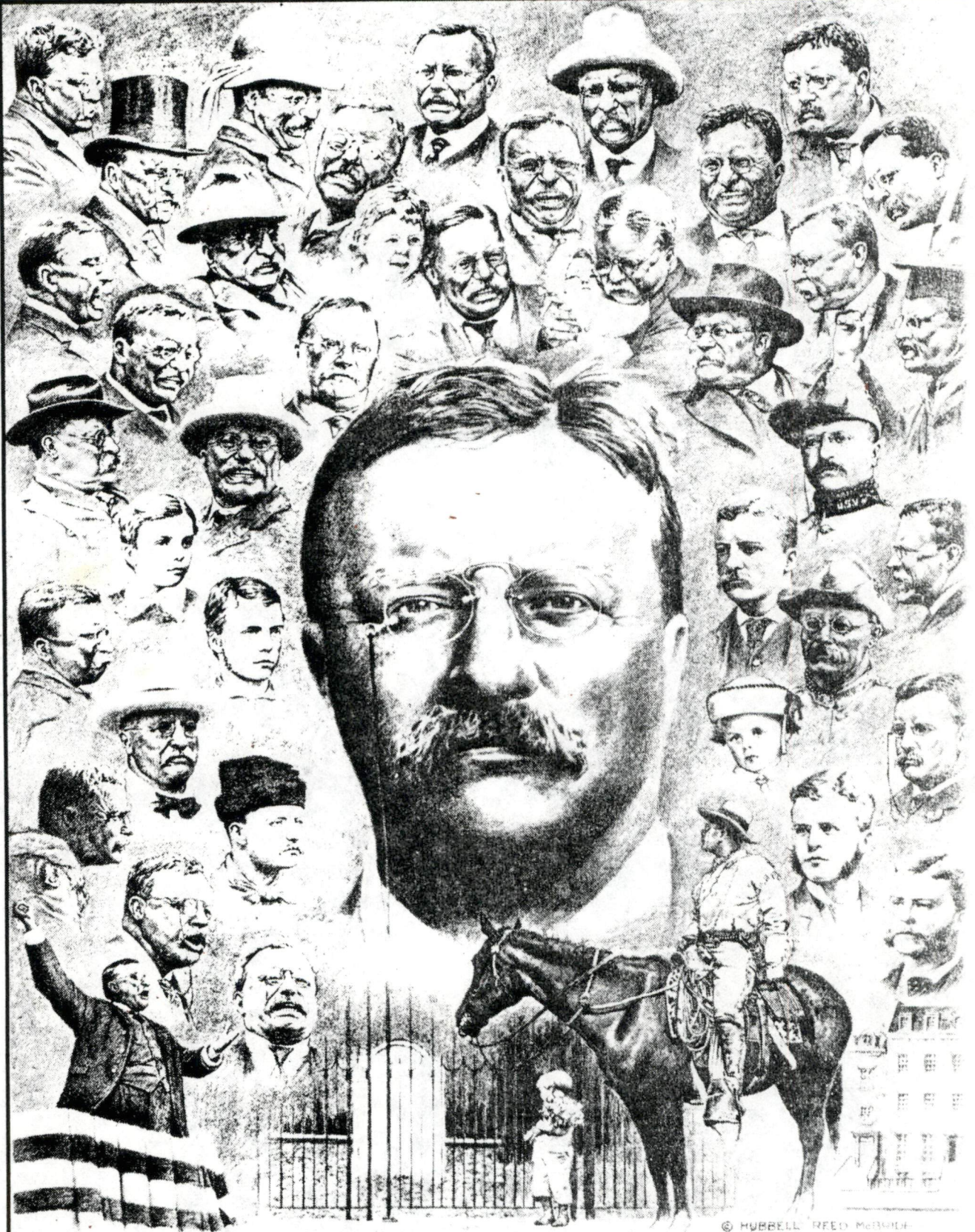
To reduce the emissions that cause smog, we've set an ambitious reduction target. Our plan will ^{cut emissions from cars} ~~establish a bottom~~ ~~line for utilities~~ ~~but refrain from federal "micro-management"~~ ~~of how that target is reached.~~ ~~vs toward the goal of clean air in every American city.~~ ~~and factories; it will promote alternative fuels; and it will ~~not~~ launch~~ **But it will be reached.**

And on toxins, our plan is designed to cut ^{and that goal} all categories of airborne toxic chemicals by ~~three-fourths~~. Again, **before the century is out.**

as much as
the best technology we
know of will allow -- which should
be well over three quarters --

Theodore Roosevelt Association

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PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S RECORD ON CONSERVATION

Compiled and edited from research done by the National Geographic Society, and from other sources, by John A. Gable, Ph.D., Executive Director of the Theodore Roosevelt Association.

THE PHILOSOPHY

"Surely our people do not understand even yet the rich heritage that is theirs. There can be nothing in the world more beautiful than the Yosemite, the groves of giant sequoias and redwoods, the Canyon of the Colorado, the Canyon of the Yellowstone, the Three Tetons; and our people should see to it that they are preserved for their children and their children's children forever, with their majestic beauty all unmarred." *Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter* (1905).

"We of an older generation can get along with what we have, though with growing hardship; but in your full manhood and womanhood you will want what nature once so bountifully supplied and man so thoughtlessly destroyed; and because of that want you will reproach us, not for what we have used, but for what we have wasted.... So any nation which in its youth lives only for the day, reaps without sowing, and consumes without husbanding, must expect the penalty of the prodigal whose labor could with difficulty find him the bare means of life." "Arbor Day—A Message to the School-Children of the United States," April 15, 1907.

"In utilizing and conserving the natural resources of the Nation, the one characteristic more essential than any other is foresight.... The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life." Address to the National Editorial Association, Jamestown, Virginia, June 10, 1907.

"...The conservation of natural resources is the fundamental problem. Unless we solve that problem it will avail us little to solve all others." Address to the Deep Waterway Convention, Memphis, Tennessee, October 4, 1907.

"Optimism is a good characteristic, but if carried to an excess, it becomes foolishness. We are prone to speak of the resources of this country as inexhaustible; this is not so." Seventh Annual Message to Congress, December 3, 1907.

"Conservation means development as much as it does protection." "New Nationalism" speech, Osawatomie, Kansas, August 31, 1910.

"...All the great natural resources which are vital to the welfare of the whole people should be kept either in the hands or under the control of the whole people." *The Outlook*, April 20, 1912.

"There can be no greater issue than that of conservation in this country," "Confession of Faith" speech, Progressive National Convention, Chicago, August 6, 1912.

"Defenders of the short-sighted men who in their greed and selfishness will, if permitted, rob our country of half its charm by their reckless extermination of all useful and beautiful wild things sometimes seek to champion them by saying that 'the game belongs to the people.' So it does; and not merely to the people now alive, but to the unborn people. The 'greatest good for the greatest number' applies to the number within the womb of time, compared to which those now alive form but an insignificant fraction. Our duty to the whole, including the unborn generations, bids us restrain an unprincipled present-day minority from wasting the heritage of these unborn generations. The movement for the conservation of wild life and the larger movement for the conservation of all our natural resources are essentially democratic in spirit, purpose, and method." *A Book-Lover's Holidays in the Open* (1916).

"Birds should be saved for utilitarian reasons; and, moreover, they should be saved because of reasons unconnected with dollars and cents. A grove of giant redwoods or sequoias should be kept just as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral. The extermination of the passenger-pigeon meant that mankind was just so much poorer.... And to lose the chance to see frigate-birds soaring in circles above the storm, or a file of pelicans winging their way homeward across the crimson afterglow of the sunset, or a myriad of terns flashing in the bright light of midday as they hover in a shifting maze above the beach—why, the loss is like the loss of a gallery of the masterpieces of the artists of old time." *A Book-Lover's Holidays in the Open* (1916).

Conservation — Cont.

RECLAMATION PROJECTS CREATED BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT 1901-1909

Name of Reclamation Project	Date
1. Milk River (Montana)	March 14, 1903
2. Newlands (Nevada)	March 14, 1903
3. North Platte (Nebraska and Wyoming)	March 14, 1903
4. Salt River (Arizona)	March 14, 1903
5. Uncompahgre (Colorado)	March 14, 1903
6. Belle Fourche (South Dakota)	May 10, 1904
7. Lower Yellowstone (Montana and North Dakota)	May 10, 1904
8. Minidoka (Idaho)	April 23, 1904
9. Shoshone (Wyoming)	February 10, 1904
10. Yuma (Arizona and California)	May 10, 1904
11. Boise (Idaho and Oregon)	March 27, 1905
12. Huntley (Montana)	April 18, 1905
13. Klamath (California and Oregon)	May 15, 1905
14. Rio Grande (New Mexico)	December 2, 1905
15. Carlsbad (New Mexico)	December 2, 1905
16. Okanogan (Washington)	December 2, 1905
17. Strawberry Valley (Utah)	December 15, 1905
18. Sun River (Montana)	February 26, 1906
19. Umatilla (Oregon)	December 4, 1905
20. Yakima (Washington)	December 12, 1905
21. Orland (California)	October 5, 1907

Source: Bureau of Reclamation, *Reclamation Project Data* (Washington: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1948).

These 21 federal projects were the first federal irrigation projects, and were located in 14 states. The list above does not include three additional projects on the Blackfeet, Flathead, and Fork Peck Indian reservations. All of these federal irrigation projects came about as the result of the Newlands Reclamation Act, which became law on June 17, 1902.

The Roosevelt Dam, 260 feet high, was part of the Salt River project in Arizona, and was dedicated by TR on March 18, 1911. The dam, located near Phoenix, has now been officially designated as "Theodore Roosevelt Dam." Adjacent to the dam are Theodore Roosevelt Lake and the town of Roosevelt, Arizona.

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TR at the dedication of Roosevelt Dam in Arizona on March 18, 1911.

NATIONAL FORESTS CREATED BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT 1901-1909

Name of National Forest	Date	Name of National Forest	Date
1. Luquillo (Puerto Rico)	January 17, 1903	9. Wenaha (Oregon and Washington)	March 1, 1907
2. White River (Colorado)	May 21, 1904	10. Olympic (Washington)	March 2, 1907
3. Sevier (Utah)	January 17, 1906	11. Manti (Utah)	April 25, 1907
4. Wichita (Oklahoma)	May 29, 1906	12. Manzano (New Mexico)	April 16, 1908
5. Lolo (Montana)	November 6, 1906	13. Kansas (Kansas)	May 15, 1908
6. Caribou (Idaho and Wyoming)	January 15, 1907	14. Minnesota (Minnesota)	May 23, 1908
7. Colville (Washington)	March 1, 1907	15. Pocatello (Idaho and Utah)	July 1, 1908
8. Las Animas (Colorado and New Mexico)	March 1, 1907	16. Cache (Idaho and Utah)	July 1, 1908
		17. Whitman (Oregon)	July 1, 1908

Conservation — Cont.

Name of National Forest	Date	Name of National Forest	Date
18. Malheur (Oregon)	July 1, 1908	74. Bitterroot (Idaho and Montana)	July 1, 1908
19. Umatilla (Oregon)	July 1, 1908	75. Ashley (Utah and Wyoming)	July 1, 1908
20. Columbia (Washington)	July 1, 1908	76. Uncompahgre (Colorado)	July 1, 1908
21. Rainier (Washington)	July 1, 1908	77. San Juan (Colorado)	July 1, 1908
22. Washington (Washington)	July 1, 1908	78. Rio Grande (Colorado)	July 1, 1908
23. Chelan (Washington)	July 1, 1908	79. Pike (Colorado)	July 1, 1908
24. Snoqualmie (Washington)	July 1, 1908	80. Montezuma (Colorado)	July 1, 1908
25. Wenatchee (Washington)	July 1, 1908	81. Leadville (Colorado)	July 1, 1908
26. Fillmore (Utah)	July 1, 1908	82. Gunnison (Colorado)	July 1, 1908
27. Nebo (Utah)	July 1, 1908	83. Cochetopa (Colorado)	July 1, 1908
28. Lewis and Clark (Montana)	July 1, 1908	84. Arapaho (Colorado)	July 1, 1908
29. Blackfeet (Montana)	July 1, 1908	85. Battlement (Colorado)	July 1, 1908
30. Flathead (Montana)	July 1, 1908	86. Shoshone (Wyoming)	July 1, 1908
31. Kootenai (Montana)	July 1, 1908	87. Uinta (Utah)	July 1, 1908
32. Routt (Colorado)	July 1, 1908	88. Crook (Arizona)	July 1, 1908
33. Cabinet (Montana)	July 1, 1908	89. Coconino (Arizona)	July 1, 1908
34. Hayden (Colorado and Wyoming)	July 1, 1908	90. Inyo (California)	July 1, 1908
35. Challis (Idaho)	July 1, 1908	91. Stanislaus (California)	July 1, 1908
36. Salmon (Idaho)	July 1, 1908	92. Sierra (California)	July 1, 1908
37. Clearwater (Idaho)	July 1, 1908	93. Chiricahua (Arizona and New Mexico)	July 1, 1908
38. Coeur d'Alene (Idaho)	July 1, 1908	94. Coronado (Arizona)	July 1, 1908
39. Pend d'Orielle (Idaho)	July 1, 1908	95. Garces (Arizona)	July 1, 1908
40. Kaniksu (Idaho and Washington)	July 1, 1908	96. Monterey (California)	July 1, 1908
41. Angeles (California)	July 1, 1908	97. San Isabel (Colorado)	July 1, 1908
42. San Luis (California)	July 1, 1908	98. Minidoka (Idaho and Utah)	July 1, 1908
43. Jemez (New Mexico)	July 1, 1908	99. Jefferson (Montana)	July 1, 1908
44. Sundance (Wyoming)	July 1, 1908	100. Custer (Montana)	July 1, 1908
45. Santa Barbara (California)	July 1, 1908	101. Nebraska (Nebraska)	July 1, 1908
46. Weiser (Idaho)	July 1, 1908	102. Wallowa (Oregon)	July 1, 1908
47. Nezperce (Idaho)	July 1, 1908	103. Fishlake (Utah)	July 1, 1908
48. Idaho (Idaho)	July 1, 1908	104. La Salle (Utah)	July 1, 1908
49. Payette (Idaho)	July 1, 1908	105. Wasatch (Utah)	July 1, 1908
50. Boise (Idaho)	July 1, 1908	106. Powell (Utah)	July 1, 1908
51. Sawtooth (Idaho)	July 1, 1908	107. Bighorn (Wyoming)	July 1, 1908
52. Lemhi (Idaho)	July 1, 1908	108. Kaibab (Arizona)	July 1, 1908
53. Siuslaw (Oregon)	July 1, 1908	109. Deschutes (Oregon)	July 14, 1908
54. Cheyenne (Wyoming)	July 1, 1908	110. Fremont (Oregon)	July 14, 1908
55. Medicine Bow (Colorado)	July 1, 1908	111. Ocala (Florida)	Nov. 24, 1908
56. Cascade (Oregon)	July 1, 1908	112. Dakota (North Dakota)	Nov. 24, 1908
57. Oregon (Oregon)	July 1, 1908	113. Choctawhatchee (Florida)	Nov. 27, 1908
58. Umpqua (Oregon)	July 1, 1908	114. Humboldt (Nevada)	January 20, 1909
59. Siskiyou (Oregon)	July 1, 1908	115. Moapa (Nevada)	January 21, 1909
60. Crater (California and Oregon)	July 1, 1908	116. Cleveland (California)	January 26, 1909
61. Beartooth (Montana)	July 1, 1908	117. Pecos (New Mexico)	January 28, 1909
62. Holy Cross (Colorado)	July 1, 1908	118. Prescott (Arizona)	February 1, 1909
63. Targhee (Idaho and Wyoming)	July 1, 1908	119. Calaveras Bigtree (California)	February 8, 1909
64. Teton (Wyoming)	July 1, 1908	120. Tonto (Arizona)	February 10, 1909
65. Wyoming (Wyoming)	July 1, 1908	121. Marquette (Michigan)	February 10, 1909
66. Bonneville (Wyoming)	July 1, 1908	122. Nevada (Nevada)	February 10, 1909
67. Absaroka (Montana)	July 1, 1908	123. Dixie (Arizona and Utah)	February 10, 1909
68. Beaverhead (Montana)	July 1, 1908	124. Michigan (Michigan)	February 11, 1909
69. Madison (Montana)	July 1, 1908	125. Klamath (California and Oregon)	February 13, 1909
70. Gallatin (Montana)	July 1, 1908	126. Superior (Minnesota)	February 13, 1909
71. Deerlodge (Montana)	July 1, 1908	127. Gila (New Mexico)	February 15, 1909
72. Helena (Montana)	July 1, 1908	128. Black Hills (S. Dakota and Wyoming)	February 15, 1909
73. Missoula (Montana)	July 1, 1908	129. Sioux (Montana and South Dakota)	February 15, 1909

Conservation — Cont.

Name of National Forest	Date
130. Tongass (Alaska)	February 16, 1909
131. Toiyabe (Nevada)	February 20, 1909
132. Datil (New Mexico)	February 23, 1909
133. Chugach (Alaska)	February 23, 1909
134. Modoc (California)	February 25, 1909
135. Ozark (Arkansas)	February 25, 1909
136. California (California)	February 25, 1909
137. Arkansas (Arkansas)	February 27, 1909
138. Mono (California and Nevada)	March 2, 1909
139. Sitgreaves (Arizona)	March 2, 1909
140. Lincoln (New Mexico)	March 2, 1909
141. Shasta (California)	March 2, 1909
142. Alamo (New Mexico)	March 2, 1909
143. Carson (New Mexico)	March 2, 1909
144. Zuni (Arizona and New Mexico)	March 2, 1909
145. Trinity (California)	March 2, 1909
146. Apache (Arizona)	March 2, 1909
147. Lassen (California)	March 2, 1909
148. Plumas (California)	March 2, 1909
149. Tahoe (California)	March 2, 1909
150. Sequoia (California)	March 2, 1909

Date shows last area change made, or when the National Forest was established. Source: *Establishment and Modification of National Forest Boundaries: A Chronological Record, 1891-1973*.

The forest reserves of the United States went from approximately 43,000,000 acres to about 194,000,000 acres under TR. This represents an increase of over 300%. The area of forest reserves established by TR is equal in acreage to all the states on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Virginia plus the states of Vermont, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. This is a greater area than France, Belgium, and The Netherlands combined. On February 1, 1905, President Roosevelt transferred the Division of Forestry to the Department of Agriculture from the

Department of the Interior. Gifford Pinchot was appointed as the first chief of the new agency, the United States Forest Service.

TR's policy of forest reserves was opposed by commercial and other interests favoring unrestricted exploitation of natural resources. TR recorded in his *Autobiography* (1913): "While the Agricultural Appropriation Bill was passing through the Senate, in 1907, Senator Fulton, of Oregon, secured an amendment providing that the President could not set aside any additional National Forests in the six Northwestern States. This meant retaining some sixteen million of acres to be exploited by land grabbers and by the representatives of the great special interests, at the expense of the public interest. But for four years the Forest Service had been gathering field notes as to what forests ought to be set aside in these States, and so was prepared to act. It was equally undesirable to veto the whole agricultural bill, and to sign it with this amendment effective. Accordingly, a plan to create the necessary National Forest in these States before the Agricultural Bill could be passed and signed was laid before me by Mr. Pinchot. I approved it. The necessary papers were immediately prepared. I signed the last proclamation a couple of days before by my signature, the bill became law; and when the friends of the special interests in the Senate got their amendment through and woke up, they discovered that sixteen million acres of timberland had been saved for the people by putting them in the National Forests before the land grabbers could get at them. The opponents of the Forest Service turned handsprings in their wrath; and dire were their threats against the Executive; but the threats could not be carried out, and were really only a tribute to the efficiency of our action."

The Medicine Bow Forest Reserve in Wyoming had some Colorado lands added to it by TR in 1905. This Colorado land was named the "Roosevelt National Forest" in 1932 as a tribute to TR.

FEDERAL BIRD RESERVATIONS CREATED BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT 1901-1909

Name of Bird Reservation	Date	Name of Bird Reservation	Date
1. Pelican Island (Florida)	March 14, 1903	12. Copalis Rock (Washington)	October 23, 1907
Enlarged	January 26, 1909	13. Quillayute Needles (Washington)	October 23, 1907
2. Breton Island (Louisiana)	October 4, 1904	14. East Timbalier Island (Louisiana)	December 7, 1907
3. Stump Lake (North Dakota)	March 9, 1905	15. Mosquito Inlet (Florida)	February 24, 1908
4. Siskiwit Islands (Michigan)	October 10, 1905	16. Tortugas Keys (Florida)	April 6, 1908
5. Huron Islands (Michigan)	October 10, 1905	17. Key West (Florida)	August 8, 1908
6. Passage Key (Florida)	October 10, 1905	18. Klamath Lake (Oregon and California)	August 8, 1908
7. Indian Key (Florida)	February 10, 1906	19. Lake Malheur (Oregon)	August 18, 1908
8. Tern Islands (Louisiana)	August 8, 1907	20. Chase Lake (North Dakota)	August 28, 1908
9. Shell Keys (Louisiana)	August 17, 1907		
10. Three Arch Rocks (Oregon)	October 14, 1907		
11. Flattery Rocks (Washington)	October 23, 1907		

Conservation — Cont.



Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard

TR, M.L. Alexander, and Warden William Sprinkle, on June 8, 1915, examine a Royal Tern egg on Bird Island, Louisiana, which was set aside by TR as a Federal Bird Reservation. The island and the area are part of what is now Breton National Wildlife Refuge.

Name of Bird Reservation	Date	Name of Bird Reservation	Date
21. Pine Island (Florida)	Sept. 15, 1908	43. Minidoka (Idaho)	February 25, 1909
22. Matlacha Pass (Florida)	Sept. 26, 1908	44. Tuxedni (Alaska)	February 27, 1909
23. Palma Sole (Florida)	Sept. 26, 1908	45. Saint Lazaria (Alaska)	February 27, 1909
24. Island Bay (Florida)	October 23, 1908	46. Yukon Delta (Alaska)	February 27, 1909
25. Loch-Katrine (Wyoming)	October 26, 1908	47. Culebra (Puerto Rico)	February 27, 1909
26. Hawaiian Islands	February 3, 1909	48. Farallon (California)	February 27, 1909
27. Salt River (Arizona)	February 25, 1909	49. Behring (Bering) Sea (Alaska)	February 27, 1909
28. East Park (California)	February 25, 1909	50. Pribilof (Alaska)	February 27, 1909
29. Deer Flat (Idaho)	February 25, 1909	51. Bogoslof (Alaska)	March 2, 1909
30. Willow Creek (Montana)	February 25, 1909		
31. Carlsbad (New Mexico)	February 25, 1909		
32. Rio Grande (New Mexico)	February 25, 1909		
33. Cold Springs (Oregon)	February 25, 1909		
34. Belle Fourche (South Dakota)	February 25, 1909		
35. Strawberry Valley (Utah)	February 25, 1909		
36. Keechelus (Washington)	February 25, 1909		
37. Kachess (Washington)	February 25, 1909		
38. Clealum (Washington)	February 25, 1909		
39. Bumping Lake (Washington)	February 25, 1909		
40. Conconully (Washington)	February 25, 1909		
41. Pathfinder (Wyoming)	February 25, 1909		
42. Shoshone (Wyoming)	February 25, 1909		

Source: Theodore Roosevelt, *A Book-Lover's Holidays in the Open* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916).

These were the first federal bird preserves. Dr. Paul Russell Cutright, in his book *Theodore Roosevelt the Naturalist* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1956), tells the story of the origin of the federal bird preserves: "As Governor of New York, ... Theodore Roosevelt had insisted that the state forbid factories to make bird skins into articles of apparel. Birds in the trees and on the beaches were much more beautiful than on women's hats, he had insisted. After he became President, he was

Conservation — Cont.

in a position to do even more about it. He took his first important step on March 14, 1903. For some time ornithologists had been making a determined effort to get protection for the birds on Pelican Island, a pinpoint of land in Florida's Indian River, where plume hunters had been making such inroads on the egrets and other birds of lively plumage that it was feared they would soon be exterminated. When all other efforts failed, they appealed directly to Roosevelt. In considering this appeal Roosevelt asked: 'Is there any law that will prevent me from declaring Pelican Island a Federal Bird Reservation?' When told that there was none, the island being federal property, he replied, 'Very well, then I so declare it.' In this manner, quickly, without fanfare, Roosevelt established the first Federal Wildlife Refuge. Pelican Island was only a speck of land, less than four acres in extent, but from that time on its birds and other in-

nocuous animals were able to mate and raise their young without fear of human molestation. Having made this start toward protecting our wildlife, Roosevelt...created fifty more reservations, making fifty-one in all. They were scattered from the Gulf of Mexico to California and Oregon, even to Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii. He gave protection to the colonies of laughing gulls, black skimmers, and brown pelicans on the Breton Island Reservation, Louisiana; he provided safe nesting grounds for migratory waterfowl on Klamath Lake and Malheur Lake Reservations in Oregon; he gave sanctuary to the sooty and noddy terns on the Dry Tortugas Reservation in the Gulf of Mexico; and he supplied protected homes for the petrels, cormorants, puffins, and murrens on the Three Arch Rocks Reservation off the coast of Oregon."

NATIONAL GAME PRESERVES CREATED BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT 1901-1909

1. Wichita Forest, Oklahoma—June 2, 1905.
Land added May 29, 1906. This is the first federal game preserve.
2. Grand Canyon, Arizona—June 23, 1908.
Note that Grand Canyon also made a National Monument in 1908.
3. Fire Island, Alaska—February 27, 1909.
4. National Bison Range, Montana—March 4, 1909.

These were the first federal game preserves. Counting the federal bird reservations, TR set aside a total of 55 areas for the preservation of wildlife. The Wichita Forest and Montana's National Bison Range helped bring the buffalo back to the West. Protection of wildlife was also a goal in the National Parks and National Monuments established by Roosevelt. Sullys Hill National Park, North Dakota, established by TR in 1904, became a National Game Preserve in 1914.

NATIONAL PARKS CREATED BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT 1901-1909

1. Crater Lake National Park, Oregon (1902).
2. Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota (1903).
3. Sullys Hill, North Dakota (1904): became National Game Preserve in 1914.
4. Platt National Park, Oklahoma (1906): now part of Chickasaw National Recreation Area.
5. Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado (1906).

When TR became President, the United States had 5 National Parks: Yellowstone, Yosemite, Sequoia, General Grant, and Mount Rainier. Roosevelt doubled the number of National Parks to 10. He also added land to Yosemite. In 1902, at TR's urging, Congress appropriated \$15,000 for the purchase, feeding, and fencing of buffalo in Yellowstone. Roosevelt fought unsuccessfully as President to make the Grand Canyon a National Park. He did, however, protect the Grand Canyon by declaring it a National Monument in 1908, and that same

year he established a National Game Preserve at the Grand Canyon. The Grand Canyon finally became a National Park in 1919.

The Crater Lake in Oregon is a six-mile wide lake located in the crater of an extinct volcano. Wind Cave in South Dakota is famous for its underground passages and limestone caverns. Sullys Hill, which later became a National Game Preserve, is a wooded area by Devil's Lake in North Dakota. Platt in Oklahoma, now part of Chickasaw National Recreation Area, is the site of mineral springs, and at one time was the smallest National Park. Colorado's Mesa Verde is the site of noted Indian cave dwellings.

Theodore Roosevelt National Park, near Medora, North Dakota, was established in 1947 as a memorial to the great "Conservationist President." Located in the

Conservation — Cont.

Badlands of western North Dakota, where TR was a cattle rancher in the 1880s, Theodore Roosevelt National Park consists of three units with a total of about 110 square miles.

In dedicating the gateway to Yellowstone in 1903, President Roosevelt said that the "essential feature" of the National Parks was their "essential democracy" in that the parks preserved wilderness and scenery "for the people as a whole."

NATIONAL MONUMENTS CREATED BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT 1901-1909

1. Devils Tower, Wyoming, September 24, 1906.
2. El Morro, New Mexico, December 8, 1906.
3. Montezuma Castle, Arizona, December 8, 1906.
4. Petrified Forest, Arizona, December 8, 1906.*
5. Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, March 11, 1907.
6. Lassen Peak, California, May 6, 1907.*
7. Cinder Cone, California, May 6, 1907.*
8. Gila Cliff Dwellings, New Mexico, November 16, 1907.
9. Tonto, Arizona, December 19, 1907.
10. Muir Woods, California, January 9, 1908.
11. Grand Canyon, Arizona, January 11, 1908*
12. Pinnacles, California, January 16, 1908.
13. Jewel Cave, South Dakota, February 7, 1908.
14. Natural Bridges, Utah, April 16, 1908.
15. Lewis & Clark, Montana, May 11, 1908 (later given to the State of Montana).**
16. Tumacacori, Arizona, September 15, 1908.
17. Wheeler, Colorado, December 7, 1908 (given to the Forest Service in 1950).**
18. Mount Olympus, Washington, March 2, 1909.*

* Now part of National Parks.

** Abolished as a National Monument.

Theodore Roosevelt signed the "Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," also known as the Antiquities Act or the National Monuments Act, on June 8,

1906. The law authorized the President at his discretion to "declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic and scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be National Monuments." TR established the first 18 National Monuments. No President since has matched this record.

Chalmette Monument and Grounds, the site of much of the Battle of New Orleans, and of a later cemetery for veterans, was also established under the Roosevelt administration, on March 4, 1907. Chalmette National Historic Park, as it is now known, is located in St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana, near the city of New Orleans.

The list of TR's National Monuments includes some of the greatest natural wonders and prehistoric remains in the United States. Roosevelt's philosophy on the preservation of natural wonders was summed up in remarks he made at the Grand Canyon in 1903: "In the Grand Canyon, Arizona has a natural wonder which, so far as I know, is in kind absolutely unparalleled throughout the rest of the world. ...Keep this great wonder of nature as it is. ...You can not improve it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it."

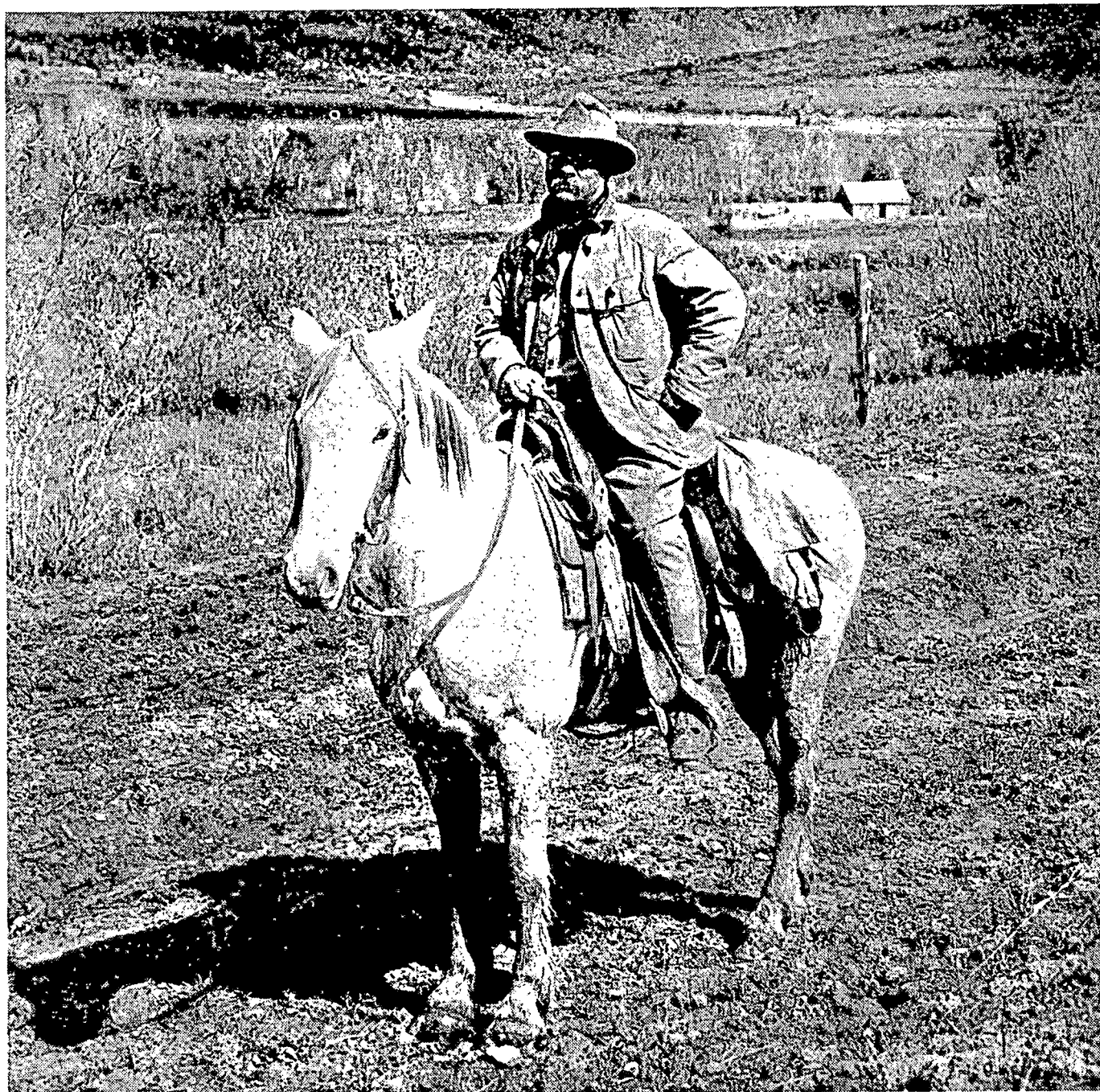
CONSERVATION COMMISSIONS AND CONFERENCES UNDER THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION 1901-1909

1.) *The Public Lands Commission* was appointed by TR on October 22, 1903 to study public land policy and laws. The findings of the commission helped lead to new government regulations of the use of open range and federal lands.

2.) *The Inland Waterways Commission* was appointed by TR on March 14, 1907 to study the river systems of

the United States, the development of water power, flood control, and land reclamation.

3.) *The Conference of Governors*, called by Roosevelt to consider the problems of conservation, met at the White House May 13-15, 1908, attended by the governors of the states and territories, the members of the Supreme Court and the Cabinet, scientists, and various national

Conservation — Cont.

leaders. The governors adopted a declaration supporting conservation, and the conference led to the appointment of 38 state conservation commissions. This 1908 meeting was the beginning of the annual governors' conferences.

4.) *The National Conservation Commission*, appointed by TR on June 8, 1908 as a result of the Conference of Governors, prepared the first inventory of the natural resources of the United States. The commission was divided into four sections, water, forests, lands, and minerals, each section having a chairman, and with Gifford Pinchot as chairman of the executive committee.

5.) *The Country Life Commission* was appointed by TR in August, 1908, with Liberty Hyde Bailey, director of

the College of Agriculture at Cornell, as chairman, to study the status of rural life. When Congress refused to appropriate funds to print the commission's historic report, the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Washington, published the report.

6.) *The Joint Conservation Congress* met in December, 1908, to receive the three-volume report of the National Conservation Commission. The congress was attended by 20 governors, representatives of 22 state conservation commissions, and leaders from various national organizations.

7.) *The North American Conservation Conference* convened at Roosevelt's invitation in the White House on

Conservation — Cont.

February 18, 1909, and after a session of five days adopted a declaration of principles. The congress called for an international conservation conference, an idea which TR endorsed; but no such meeting was held. TR decided to call this continental conference after the successes of the Conference of Governors and the Joint Conservation Congress. In his call for the conference, TR said: "It is evident that natural resources are not limited by the boundary lines which separate nations, and that the need for conserving them upon this continent is as wide as the area upon which they exist."

Roosevelt made much innovative use of study commissions. He appointed a total of six, including the four on conservation. These were volunteer commissions, "carried on without a cent of pay to the men themselves, and wholly without cost to the Government," as TR stressed. In reaction to the flood of legislative and policy recommendations resulting from the commissions, Congress in 1909 forbade the President to appoint any further commissions without Congressional authorization.

Roosevelt's other work for conservation as President included the withdrawal of coal, mineral, oil, phosphate, and water-power site lands from private exploitation.

Note: The status, borders, names, and other details about the projects and areas mentioned in these lists have changed over the years. For instance, some National Monuments are now parts of National Parks, while the borders and names of National Forests have been changed in some cases.

According to the *National Geographic*, the area of the United States placed under public protection by Theodore Roosevelt, as National Parks, National Forests, game and bird preserves, and other federal reservations, comes to a total of approximately 230,000,000 acres.

A Word About the Theodore Roosevelt Association



The Theodore Roosevelt Association is a national historical society and public service organization chartered by Congress on May 31, 1920 "to perpetuate the memory of Theodore Roosevelt for the benefit of the people of the United States of America and the world." For the benefit of the people of the United States and the world, the TR Association has established several major memorials, museums, and historical collections. The house where TR was born in Manhattan was reconstructed by the Association in 1923. Theodore Roosevelt Island in Washington, D.C., was given by the Association to the federal government in 1932. Sagamore Hill, TR's Oyster Bay, Long Island home, was opened to the public by the TRA in 1953. On July 27, 1962, President John F. Kennedy signed an act establishing TR Birthplace in New York City and Sagamore Hill as National Historic Sites, and the TRA then donated both houses to the National Park Service together with an endowment of \$500,000. for the support of both museums. For a period of over twenty years, the Association worked to assemble the definitive collection on TR. The resulting Theodore Roosevelt Collection was donated to Harvard in 1943. The Association also donated an extensive film archive on TR and his times to the Library of Congress. Today the TRA publishes books and a quarterly magazine; provides support for TR sites around the nation; and serves as a research resource for writers, historians, the media, and the public. The TRA sponsors student contests and awards, and sends speakers to schools and organizations. The TRA is administered by the Executive Committee, which meets regularly throughout the year. Mr. William Davison Johnston was elected President of the TRA in 1980, and Dr. John Allen Gable became the Association's Executive Director in 1974. The TRA has members in all fifty states, and membership is open to all.

Bill Sitman of
NRC - new Deputy
Exec. Sec. - feels this
PP is inappropriate
because of the RNC
fiasco - Kristen P.S.
I don't

TDS
COMMENTS

ref Yellowstone
coming
back
nature's
resistance
capabilities

(McNally/Simon)
June 9, 1989, 2:00 p.m.
Draft Five (TETONS)

WYOMING ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GRAND TETONS NATIONAL PARK
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1989, 8:45 A.M.

... for that warm introduction. And
... also for one of the best birthday presents anybody in
the state of Wyoming ever got -- an evening with my grandson,
fishing on Jackson Lake.

[Maybe you know the classic line from the Wind in the
Willows: "There is nothing -- absolutely nothing -- half so much
worth doing as simply messing about in boats." [[PAUSE]] And
it's a good thing. Because we sure didn't catch any fish.]

And it's always good to see my other fishing buddy, Al
Simpson, and my friend Malcolm Wallop. But I was a little
surprised to see them here in the Tetons to look at wildlife.
You'd think they'd see enough of that in Congress.

Yesterday, I announced our proposals to improve the Clean
Air Act. But protecting the environment requires good people as
well as good laws. And I'm especially pleased to announce today
that my nominee for Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Service is one of Wyoming's own. His Triangle X ranch is just up
the road, he is president of the state senate, and he's here with
us today -- Senator John Turner.

It's well known here that Wyoming's first tourist was a
trapper named John Colter, a veteran of the Lewis and Clark
Expedition. In 1808 Colter was captured by the locals and --

stripped naked and hotly pursued -- given a chance to run for his life. Seven days later he arrived at a Spanish fort -- with sore feet and a sunburned back. [[PAUSE]] Today, George P. and I are awful glad Wyoming's attitude towards visitors is -- what's the phrase? -- kinder, gentler.

We meet in the heart of an environmental success story. Part of a tradition that began when Abraham Lincoln granted Yosemite Valley to California, set aside as a preserve, and continued through Teddy Roosevelt and others who found inspiration in these majestic American peaks.

Creating national parks was an American idea -- an idea imitated around the world. And it was one of our best.

Five generations of Americans have since enjoyed Yellowstone and the Tetons -- the largest intact natural area in the temperate zones of the Earth. And yesterday I stood in the East Room at the White House to announce a proposal designed to ensure we do our part to improve and preserve our natural heritage -- the very air we breath -- from coast to coast -- and beyond. For another five generations -- and beyond.

And today, with my back to the Pacific and the jewels of the American Rockies, I look east across this fertile and productive land and call on the American people -- and on Congress -- to join me in this new initiative for Clean Air.

I've said it before, when talking about issues such as drug abuse, crime and national security: The most fundamental obligation of government is to protect the people -- the people's

health, the people's safety, and, ultimately, our family values and traditions.

Nowhere are these traditions more real -- more alive -- than here in the western reaches of Wyoming.

It is a land of legend, of campfire tales of brave Sioux warriors, of Butch Cassidy and the Union Pacific Railroad, of range wars between cattlemen and sheep ranchers. Just over that ridge to the east lies the headwaters of the Wind River, one of the settings in the epic Western, Lonesome Dove. The book begins with the famous passage from T.K. Whipple:

"All America lies at the end of the wilderness road, and our past is not a dead past, but still lives in us. Our forefathers had civilization inside themselves, the wild outside. We live in the civilization they created, but within us the wilderness still lingers. What they dreamed -- we live. And what they lived -- we dream."

Frontier legends have filled America's movie screens -- and America's imagination -- for most of this century.

But the frontier is not the end of the road. It is our inspiration.

The frontiers we face in the final decade leading to the year 2000 are different from those our forefathers faced in the mountains and meadows of the American Rockies. What we face are the frontiers of the mind -- scientific, geographic, cultural -- that remain to be crossed. Let's cross them.

Last summer, I called 1988 "the year the Earth spoke back." Time dubbed spaceship Earth "the Planet of the Year." And although, ultimately, medical waste on beaches or that wandering garbage barge may not present as grave a danger as the ozone holes that we cannot see, touch or smell -- they helped provide the jolt we needed.

Some say we are running out of time. Wrong. The only thing we are running out of is imagination -- and the will to bring what we can imagine to life.

Yes, there is a new breeze blowing. And borne upon that wind is a new breed of environmentalism. Our mission is not just to defend what's left -- but to take the offense, to improve our environment across the board.

But it cannot be an American effort alone. As I said in Europe last month, environmental destruction knows no borders. And as the mistrust of the cold war begins to give way to a new recognition of our common interests, international environmental challenges offer model opportunities for cooperation.

Last fall, two whales were saved off American shores by a Soviet icebreaker, a Japanese-built tractor -- and a group of determined American Eskimos with saws and boathooks. Yes, there is a new breeze blowing. And as we speak it is carrying a 156 foot schooner from the Statue of Liberty to Leningrad, an East-West voyage for the environment. And a week ago the airwaves rocked with a five hour benefit concert -- broadcast around the

world from New York, London and Brazil -- for environmental challenges and our common future.

Many such international events are symbolic. But here at home, the substance awaits. It's in my new proposals to Congress -- proposals for cleaner air, for an end to acid rain, urban smog, and other toxic emissions.

Congress has been deadlocked on Clean Air for a long time. When my proposals pass, it will mark the first improvements in the Act in 12 years. Other attempts have failed. Competing interests have jammed the avenue to action. There's been gridlock.

I understand the traffic jam. Before deciding on these proposals, I met with representatives of business, energy, mining and chemical groups, and Members of Congress. I met with people like you here today, who share my passion for the outdoors. And just last Thursday I sat down with the leaders of every major environmental group in America.

I've listened to these competing voices -- sometimes strident, sometimes thoughtful, always well-intentioned.

Now, ~~none of the special interest groups are~~ ^{no group} ~~going to get~~ ^{is} everything ~~they~~ ^{it} ~~wanted~~ ^{wants}. Some say we're asking too much, too fast. Others say not enough, too slow. But today, there's some important common ground. Because there's one thing everyone agrees on: We need action. **And we need it now. It is the right -- the right -- of every American to breathe clean air.** And you

~~damned well~~ shouldn't have to drive two thousand miles to do it.

Environmental gridlock must end.

Now, this isn't the first time Congress has had to struggle with questions about the kind of America we are going to bequeath to our children. And it's not even the first time the debate was carried right into the Tetons.

More than one hundred years ago, in the summer of 1883, a storm was brewing in Congress over the future of the parks. And President Chester Arthur boarded a train headed west. In Chicago, they warned that any reporters who followed would be dropped off the next railroad bridge. [[PAUSE]] No, Marlin. That would not work on Air Force One.

On August 5th, the train stopped about a hundred miles south of here, at the banks of the Green River, and they embarked by mule wagon for the Wind River valley. There the roads ended. And there began a 350 mile odyssey by horseback, as the President traversed the Tetons and Yellowstone. Winding through Jackson Hole, he was followed by nearly 200 pack animals and 75 calvary troops. [[PAUSE]] All of a sudden a Secret Service motorcade doesn't sound so bad.

President Arthur emerged from the Tetons and returned to Washington with a new vision of the West, and -- unlike me -- 105 pounds of trout.

You know how the story ended. You are looking at it -- a scene so unspoiled it is little different from the view John Colter first saw in 1808.

And yet, today even the Tetons cannot escape the threat of pollution. It comes not from steam engines and logging saws, but from the very West Wind that shaped those peaks, bearing the often invisible poisons that gust in from the sun-baked smog of our cities.

It's ironic that, as I've visited with people in these mountains, again and again people say how nice it is to get away from urban air pollution. Well, the bad news is: It can follow you here. But the good news is: **We're not going to put up with it any longer. Not here. And not at home where you live most of your lives.**

The clean air initiatives we launched yesterday at the White House mark a new chapter in the tradition of protecting our people and their parks. Our aim is to reduce the big three in air pollution -- acid rain, urban smog, and toxic emissions.

To stop acid rain, we will cut sulfur dioxide emissions [in half -- by 10 million tons -- before the century is out.]

To reduce smog, our plan will establish bottom line standards for businesses -- but refrain from federal "micro-management" of how those standards are met. We are also going to bring most cities back into compliance with Clean Air standards.

And on toxins, my plan will reduce industrial emissions of cancer-causing agents.

Wherever the next generation may find your children, our goal is nothing less than an America where all air breathes as clean as morning in the Rockies.

expand w/ detail

June marks the beginning of summer. A family time. A time of remembrance and tradition. An estimated 290 million visitors will come to America's national parks this year -- and yes, I know it sometimes seems like most of them are camped out at your campsite. And with each new day, American families clamber across the craggy trails above us, around Jenny Lake and Paintbrush Canyon, and the aptly-named Rock of Ages. ^{delete} Hands young and old press against the hard basement rock -- exposed by the elements and nearly as ancient as the Earth itself -- touching the past, testing their future.] People return from these spaces rejuvenated, confident, somehow younger.

America's National Parks are also living laboratories, where our boundless curiosity is challenged by nature's unbridled forces. Robin Winks, a professor at one of those eastern, Ivy League schools -- Yale -- has said that "Our parks are universities." They are a whole world of wonder, where family and friends can watch nature at work.

Our stewardship of the Earth is brief. We owe it to those who follow to keep that in perspective, to be responsible passengers along the way. They have a saying in the Himalayas: "To a flea, alive for 80 days, a man is immortal. And to a man, alive for 80 years, a mountain is immortal. Both are wrong."

We stand in the shadow of the Tetons -- still an unspoiled frontier thanks to the vision of leaders no longer alive. But it is not the last frontier. After the sun went down last night, we got a glimpse of the frontier beyond, George P. and I. It was up

there beyond the peaks -- past the clear mountain air that we want to preserve for all Americans -- up there in the stars. And as we closed our eyes to rest, we saw again the one frontier beyond the stars -- the frontier within ourselves.

In the frontiers ahead, there are no boundaries. We must pioneer new technology, find new solutions, dream new dreams.

Look upon these American peaks -- and at the American people around you -- and remember. We have hardly scratched the surface of what God put on Earth -- and what God put in man.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Kelly, Wyoming)

For Immediate Release

June 13, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE TETON SCIENCE SCHOOL

Grand Teton National Park
Kelly, Wyoming

9:10 A.M. MDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much, and thank you, Secretary Lujan. Please be seated. (Laughter.) Sorry. Manuel mentioned my birthday. It's so nice to be in Wyoming -- nobody, not one person -- your Governor, the Senators, our new Congressman -- no one has said, "And now you can ride the subway in Jackson Hole for half fair." (Laughter.) I'm delighted and thank you for your tolerance. But, Manuel, thank you for that warm introduction. Secretary Lujan and I served in Congress, and I liked very much what Lorraine said about him and I know he'll do a first-rate job with all the responsibilities that the Secretary of the Interior has.

I want to thank all of you for one of the best birthday presents a person could possibly have -- and that was going fishing yesterday on Lake Jackson with my grandson. The score -- caught six, ate two. Not bad for 45 minutes worth of work out there.

And I am really thrilled to be here. I'm just sorry that the Silver Fox is not here. That's my wife, Barbara. But some have enquired about her health, and she's doing very well, thank you, and she's off doing the good works for literacy in New York City, I think it is, this evening. And so -- I wish she were here. She was with me last time and she'll never forget your hospitality either.

I want to thank Governor Sullivan, who showed us the extraordinary courtesy of coming over across the line into Montana to greet us yesterday and -- (laughter) -- was with us here and then had his beautiful daughter come out and we could see a little more of that wonderful Sullivan family.

I'm glad that Senator Malcolm Wallop, a friend of longstanding, is with us; our new Congressman who's going to do a great job for this state, Craig Thomas is here. And then I had to put up with Al Simpson. (Laughter.) You see, every January or so, he and I go fishing, but not in Wyoming. And we have to listen for two straight nights to him lying about Wyoming fishing to those of us fishing in Florida. (Laughter.) But nevertheless, I'm glad he's

Senate; he's here with us today -- your own, my friend, Senator John Turner, who's going to take on this very important responsibility. (Applause.)

And, Jack, I want to thank you, and Lorraine, and all the other Troopers out there and the Park Service people who do such a superb job for the entire country.

I want to just visit with you today on some concepts of the environment. It's well-known that Wyoming's first tourist was a trapper named John Colter, a veteran of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In 1808, Colter was captured by the locals, stripped naked and hotly pursued -- given a chance to run for his life. Seven days later he arrived at a Spanish fort -- sore feet and a sunburned back. And today, George P. and I, my grandson and I, are awful glad that Wyoming's attitude towards visitors -- (laughter) -- is -- what's the phrase -- kinder and gentler. (Laughter.)

We meet in the heart of an environmental success story, part of a tradition that began when Abraham Lincoln granted Yosemite Valley to California, set aside as a preserve and continued through Teddy Roosevelt and others who found inspiration in these majestic American peaks.

And creating national parks was an American idea -- an idea imitated all around the world. And it was one of our very best ideas. Five generations of Americans have since enjoyed Yellowstone and the Tetons -- the largest intact natural area in the temperate zones of the Earth. And yesterday afternoon I toured the fire areas north of here -- saw how Yellowstone is coming back -- and marveled at nature's regenerative power.

But whether restoring a forest or the air that flows above it, nature needs our help. And yesterday I stood in the majestic East Room at the White House to announce a proposal designed to ensure that we do our part to improve and preserve our natural heritage -- the very air we breathe -- from coast to coast and beyond. For another five generations -- and beyond.

And today, with our backs to the Pacific and the jewels of the American Rockies, I look east across this fertile and productive land and call on the American people -- and on the Congress -- to join me in this new initiative for clean air.

I've said it before, when talking about issues like drug abuse, crime and national security, the most fundamental obligation of the government is to protect the people -- the people's health, the people's safety and, ultimately, our values and our traditions. And nowhere are these traditions more real -- more alive -- than here in the western reaches of Wyoming.

It is a land of legend, campfire tales of brave Sioux warriors, of Butch Cassidy and the Union Pacific Railroad, or range wars between cattlemen and sheep ranchers. And just over that ridge to the east lies the headwaters of the Wind River, one of the

frontiers of the mind -- scientific, geographic, cultural -- that remain to be crossed. And so let's cross them.

Last summer, I called 1988 "the year the Earth spoke back." "Time" dubbed Spaceship Earth "the planet of the year." And although, ultimately, medical waste on beaches or that wandering garbage barge may not present as grave a danger as the ozone holes that we cannot see, touch or smell -- they helped provide the jolt that we needed as a nation.

And some say we're running out of time. Wrong. The only thing we are running out of is imagination -- and the will to bring what we can imagine to life.

And yes, there is a new breeze blowing. And borne upon that wind is a new breed of environmentalism. Our mission is not just to defend what's left -- but to take the offense, to improve our environment across the board.

But it cannot be an American effort alone. As I said in Europe last month, environmental destruction knows no borders. And as the mistrust of the Cold War begins to give way to a new recognition of our common interests, international environmental challenges offer model opportunities for cooperation.

I talked about this at the NATO summit to Francois Mitterrand, to Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Kohl. And it is universal the concern, international concern, about the environment. Last fall, two whales were saved off American shores by a Soviet icebreaker, a Japanese-built tractor -- and a group of determined American Eskimos with saws and boathooks. And yes, there is a new breeze blowing. And as we speak it is carrying a 156-foot schooner from the Statue of Liberty to Leningrad, an East-West voyage for the environment. And a week ago the airwaves rocked with a five-hour benefit concert -- I confess I didn't listen to all of it -- broadcast around the world from New York, London and Brazil -- for environmental challenges and our common future.

And many such international events are symbolic. But here at home, the substance awaits. It's in my new proposals to Congress -- proposals for cleaner air, for an end to acid rain, urban smog, and other toxic emissions.

Congress has been deadlocked on clean air for a long time. And when these proposals pass, it will mark the first improvement in the act in 12 years. And other attempts have failed. Competing interests have jammed the avenue to action. And there's been a gridlock.

And I understand the traffic jam. Before deciding on these proposals, I met with representatives of business and energy, and mining and chemical groups, and members of Congress. And I met with people like you who share my passion for the great outdoors. And just last Thursday I sat down with the leaders of every major environmental group in United States.

debate was carried right into the Tetons. More than 100 years ago, in the summer of 1883, a storm was brewing in Congress over the future of the parks. And President Chester Arthur boarded a train headed west. In Chicago, they warned that any reporters who followed would be dropped off the next railroad bridge. Marlin Fitzwater, very interesting. (Laughter.)

On August 5th, that train stopped about a hundred miles south of here, at the banks of the Green River, and they embarked by mule wagon for the Wind River Valley. And there the roads ended. And there they began a 350-mile odyssey by horseback, as the President traversed the Tetons and Yellowstone. And winding through Jackson Hole, he was followed by nearly 200 pack animals and 75 cavalry troops. So I hope you'll excuse me -- a little parade that came in here. We were very considerate. (Laughter.)

President Arthur emerged from the Tetons and returned to Washington with a new vision of the West, and, unlike me, 105 pounds of trout.

And you know how the story ended. You're looking at it -- a scene so unspoiled that it is little different from the view that John Colter first saw in 1808.

And yet today even the Tetons cannot escape the threat of pollution. It comes not from steam engines and logging saws, but from the very West Wind that shaped those peaks, bearing the often invisible poisons that gust in from the sun-baked smog of our cities.

And it's ironic -- ironic that, as I've visited with people in these mountains, again and again people say how nice it is to get away from urban air pollution. Well, the bad news is, it can follow you here. But the good news is, we are not going to put up with it any longer. Not here, not at home where you summer visitors live most of your lives. (Applause.) We are not.

And the clean air initiatives that we launched yesterday mark a new chapter in the tradition of protecting our people and our parks. And our aim is to reduce the "big three" in air pollution: acid rain, urban smog, toxic emissions. At the White House mark a new chapter in the tradition of protecting our people and their parks. Our aim is to reduce the big three in air pollution -- acid rain, urban smog and toxic emissions.

And to stop acid rain, we will cut sulfur dioxide emissions nearly in half -- 10 million tons -- and cut nitrogen oxide by two million tons -- before the century is out.

And to reduce the emissions that cause smog, we've set an ambitious reduction goal. Our plan will cut emissions from cars and factories, it will promote alternative fuels, and it will launch us towards the goal of clean air in every American city. And that goal will be reached. (Applause.)

America's national parks are also living laboratories, where our boundless curiosity is challenged by nature's unbridled forces. Robin Winks, a professor at one of those eastern IVE League schools with which I am familiar, Yale University, has said, "Our parks are universities." They are a whole world of wonder, where family and friends can watch nature at work. And yesterday, as we stopped on the helicopters -- as we landed at one of the burned out areas between here and West Yellowstone, leaned down to look at that charred soil, and you could see coming out of that black, charred soil little tiny green shoots -- nature at work. The power of nature.

Our stewardship of the Earth is brief. We owe it to those who follow to keep that in perspective, to be responsible passengers along the way. They have a saying in the Himalayas: "To a flea, alive for 80 days, a man is immortal. And to a man, alive for 80 years, a mountain is immortal. Both are wrong."

And we stand in the shadow of the Tetons -- still an unspoiled frontier thanks to the vision of leaders no longer alive. But it's not the last frontier. After the sun went down last night, we got a glimpse of the frontier beyond. It was up there beyond the peaks -- past the clear mountain air that we want to preserve for all Americans -- up there in the stars. And as we closed our eyes to rest, we saw the frontier beyond the stars -- the frontier within ourselves.

In the frontiers ahead, there are no boundaries. We must pioneer new technology, find new solutions, dream new dreams. So look upon these American peaks and at the American people around you, and remember, we've hardly scratched the surface of what God put on Earth -- and what God put in man.

Thank you all for what you do every single day to preserve the environment for all mankind. Thank you and God bless you. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

9:30 A.M. MDT