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

OA/ID Number: 13502
Folder ID Number: 13502-012

Folder Title:
Centennial Celebration of the State of Montana 9/18/89 [1]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Helena, Montana)

For Immediate Release

September 18, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
OF THE STATE OF MONTANA

State Capital Grounds
Helena, Montana

1:46 P.M. MDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Governor Stephens. Thank you very much -- you and Mrs. Stephens -- for greeting us at the airport. Lieutenant Governor Kolstad, congressional delegation, members of the State Legislature and the Mayor of Helena. Let me say to everyone gathered here and to all the people of Montana that it is a great pleasure for me to be back in this great state. Happy Birthday -- 100. (Applause.)

And you're certainly celebrating this in style. I have to tell you that I was mightily impressed with that centennial cattle drive. (Applause.) It captured the hearts of America. Nearly 3,000 cattle, 60 miles in six days. Now, maybe I can get a few of those drovers to come back with me to Washington. There's a herd back on Capitol Hill that I'd like to move in my direction. (Laughter.)

You know, this is my first visit to Montana since the campaign and since I started my new job. November 8th was a big day for me in 1988 -- and I know it's the big day for all Montanans in 1989. And this is my first visit. You know, we've come a long way today from Pennsylvania Avenue, but here I am -- standing on Capitol Hill -- just a mile away from Last Chance Gulch. Maybe I haven't left home after all. (Applause.)

But it's good -- it's good to be back under the Big Sky. Looking out at the Sleeping Giant, with your historic statehouse -- a marvel of Montana granite, sandstone and copper -- standing here at our back. And you can feel the history of this great state -- its land and its people.

And I've heard that there's a five-pound trout waiting for me up in the Bob. (Applause.) And I don't know if you've heard about that horrible fish shortage up in Maine this summer. But anyway, it's not a problem here, since I hear that Montana has 896 catchable fish per square mile. Now I know why I had so much trouble catching a fish up in Kennebunkport. They're all in Montana. (Applause.)

Montana has contributed a great deal in the 100 years since it became a state -- along with its gold, copper and ore. Montana's given our nation a sense of its own pioneering destiny. And there's something about spaces so vast you can see the curve of the Earth. What encouragement it gives us to see the future as an unlimited horizon.

I spent this morning in the state of South Dakota, which is celebrating its own centennial this year. And you've got a lot in common in this part of the country. A can-do attitude, a faith in hard work, and a straightforward love of nature and the land we live in.

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This morning I spoke in Sioux Falls about a common concern of all of ours -- the environment -- about the need to awaken a new spirit of environmentalism across America. And here in Montana I know that spirit exists. This great state was once the scene of an epic battle -- man against nature. Too often, the only question that mattered was what man could take from the Earth -- not how we left it, or how we put it back.

Well, no more. Times have changed. The conservation ethic runs deep here. In the past two decades, Montana has enacted some of the most advanced environmental statutes in all of the 50 states. The citizens of the Big Sky State understand it's not man against nature -- it's man and nature. Montanans have made a decision never to let environmental exploitation go unchecked. We can have a sound ecology and a strong economy, and that is what I am committed to. (Applause.) And so, might I add, is my environmental protector, the head of the Environmental Protection Agency who works at my side, Bill Reilly -- and I'm delighted he's here with me today. (Applause.)

The nation and the world can learn from your example. And, believe me, we must learn. The single most significant word today in the language of all environmentalists is interdependence. That's a fact all Montanans should find it easy to appreciate. Not so many miles from where we stand is a spot called the Triple Divide, where the waters begin their separate journeys to the Pacific, to the Gulf of Mexico, to the Hudson Bay and the Arctic beyond -- the Earth's own geography lesson in global interdependence.

The plain fact is this: Pollution can't be contained by lines drawn on a map. The actions we take can have consequences felt the world over. The destruction of the rainforests in Brazil. The ravages of acid rain that threaten not just our country, but our neighbors to the north -- and not just the east but the lakes and forests of the west as well. The millions of tons of airborne pollutants carried across the continents and the threat of global warming. We know now that protecting the environment is a global issue. The nations of the world must make common cause in defense of our environment. And I promise you this: This nation, the United States of America, will take the lead internationally. (Applause.)

Here in this great state, you're already taking the lead with your commitment to the environment, led by every schoolchild in this state who's planted a Ponderosa Pine to commemorate 100 years of history. In just a few minutes I'll be planting a tree of my own, and let me say from the heart, there's no finer symbol of the love each one of us feels for this land than a tree growing up in Montana's good earth.

We're working hard to clean up America, but we can't stop there. We've got to work with the rest of the world to preserve the planet. We're already taking action. To preserve the ozone layer, we're going to ban all release of CFCs into the atmosphere by the year 2000. To prevent pollution of the world's oceans we're going to end virtually all ocean dumping of sewage and industrial wastes by 1991. (Applause.) And after that, anyone who continues to pollute is going to pay for it with stiff fines. And we're going to join forces with other nations.

In February, the United States will host the plenary meeting of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In July when I visited Poland and Hungary, I pledged America's help in tackling the increasingly serious pollution problems those two nations face. At the Paris economic summit, we helped the environment achieve the status that it deserves -- at the top of the agenda for the seven major industrial democracies. And I mean to keep it right there at the top of the agenda. (Applause.)

America spends more than any other nation in the world on environmental research, and we're going to continue this pioneering

effort to protect the environment and put that environmental expertise to work in the developing world as well. We cannot pollute today and postpone the cleanup until tomorrow. We have got to make pollution prevention our aim. And sharing our expertise with the world is one way to do exactly that.

Today, I want to announce a new environmental initiative -- one that will bring the Environmental Protection Agency and the Peace Corps together in a joint venture in the service of the global environment. Beginning in 1990, as part of their standard preparation for duty, Peace Corps volunteers will be trained by the EPA to deal with the full range of environmental challenges -- water pollution, prevention, waste disposal, reforestation, pesticide management. Armed with greater knowledge about our environment, our Peace Corps volunteers are going to help spread the word in the developing world. They'll work to stop pollution before it starts and ensure that economic development and environmental stewardship go hand in hand.

And Montanans know more than most how much that means, how vital it is for us to accept our responsibilities, our stewardship -- the environment -- in Montana, across America, and around the world. We hold this land in trust for the generations that come after. The air and the Earth are riches we simply cannot squander.

One hundred years ago, Montana was a land where man sought the treasure that lay beneath the Earth. And today it's the land itself we treasure -- a living legacy we must preserve and pass along. One hundred years from now, on the bicentennial of this great state, we want our children's great grandchildren to enjoy the natural wonders that abound across Montana today. From a glacier down to Yellowstone and out to the Great Plains -- we want to know that 100 years from now the legacy will live on.

To the young people of Montana, we're living in exciting times. I can tell you, as your President, I feel much more confident than at any time since World War II about being able to help bring a more peaceful world to the benefit of all. We're living in historic times, but we must do everything in our power to protect the environment.

Thank you for coming out to give me this warm Montana welcome. God bless you, and may God bless the state of Montana and bring it another 100 years of happiness. Thank you and God bless you all. (Applause.)

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2:00 P.M. MDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Helena, Montana)

For Immediate Release

September 18, 1989

PRESS CONFERENCE
BY THE PRESIDENT

Montana State House
Helena, Montana

2:48 P.M. MDT

THE PRESIDENT: I have a brief statement, and then I'll be glad to respond to some questions.

I have decided, and Secretary Mosbacher has announced in Hungary, that Hungary will be granted permanent most-favored nation, MFN status, in October and will be granted the benefits of a generalized system of preferences.

Hungary has undertaken major steps toward political and economic reform and, during our recent visit, we witnessed significant changes toward freedom in that country. The dedication and diligence of the Hungarian people is quickly transforming the economic system into a more productive and competitive posture.

GSP eligibility will open new doors for the Hungarian economy, encouraging greater market orientation and increasing the foreign exchange earnings. Our commitment to helping the reform movement in Eastern Europe is strong. Our step today underscores our willingness to help these countries. Obviously, it's up to them to make the structural adjustments, but they should be aware that the United States is ready and willing to assist in this progress.

Let me just say a word on economic growth at home. There is an issue before the Congress which I feel is just the kind of thing that will help states like Montana bolster their economic productivity and employment. A reduction in our capital gains tax rate is right for Montana and it is good for America. And I am pleased that there has been a bipartisan effort in the Congress to bring this issue to the House floor. I'm hopeful that the Congress will continue in this bipartisan spirit.

And now, I'll be glad to respond to some questions.

Q Mr. President, when you meet on Thursday with Mr. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union, there's a lot of speculation that he will bring with him a major new strategic arms proposal from the Soviet Union. Are conditions ripe now to move ahead on a strategic arms agreement, or is there a chance that further delays may make it impossible to reach such an agreement in your term?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't -- I would not take that pessimistic an assessment that further delay will make it impossible to reach an agreement in the next three and a half years. I don't know, Tom, what he is going to bring with him. I've read speculation that there might be a new arms control proposal, but I can't confirm that for you.

We do want to move forward on START. As you know, we came in, did a review, completed the review, and we will -- we're working inside our own administration to have proposals that I think will capture the imagination of the Soviet Union. But I don't know what he's going to bring. We haven't had that confirmed.

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Q Mr. President, is it time now to talk about a summit with Mr. Gorbachev?

THE PRESIDENT: No, it's time to talk about a constructive, productive meeting of the Foreign Ministers out in Wyoming, and we'll have to see what message Mr. Shevardnadze brings with him. But I feel under no rush on that subject. I think our handling of the Soviet account is pretty good. I feel we've got experts in whom I have great confidence that are handling these matters -- the Secretary of State; General Scowcroft; Bob Gates, with us here today; Dick Cheney; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

And so I think the key point is, does the Soviet Union understand that we want to see their perestroika succeed and see them move forward with more liberties? And I think they do understand that. And so I don't think there's any chance of a disconnect there.

Q Mr. President, why hasn't there been more progress on START? By the time that Shevardnadze arrives on Thursday, you'll have, or be close to having a couple of modest agreements -- one on chemical arms inspection; one on nuclear testing. You're moving ahead with an innovative plan on conventional weapons. But there's a perception here that the administration just has not been willing or had the desire to move forward as fast and with concrete action on START as it has elsewhere.

THE PRESIDENT: That may -- that perception may have come about because we did put the earliest effort into conventional forces. I happen to think that that's the place the earliest efforts should have gone -- into getting some conventional force stability. And, therefore, we did move forward more quickly on that. But I don't think it's right to read into that effort -- incidentally, a proposal that captured the imagination not just of the West, but of many in the East as well -- to indicate from that that we're not interested in going forward on START -- or let me throw in chemical weapons. You know I -- most of you here have heard me speak about the importance of trying to do something in the chemical weapons area.

So the fact that we've tabled one imaginative and, I'd say, far-reaching proposal should not mean that we're not interested or unwilling to go forward with START. But that may be how, if there is such a perception, how it came about.

Q Is it that the START issues, the last four remaining big issues on START are too difficult? Are the differences between the U.S. and the Soviets too deep? Are the problems within your own --

THE PRESIDENT: Well --

Q -- administration too great?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think any of that. I mean, maybe some of the above, but not all. I mean, these are not easy problems. Verification issues aren't easy. I would simply say that I don't see any insurmountable stumbling blocks there, though.

Q Mr. President, closer to home, in the past few months there have been a number of racial incidents in this country -- blacks attacking whites, whites attacking blacks. Sir, what does this say about the state of racial relations in our country?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it says something ugly whenever there's an incident of that nature. I hope there's no trend towards more and more divisiveness along racial lines, and I will do my best to speak out against bigotry, wherever it occurs; racism wherever it occurs, in what direction it goes; and against violence of any kind.

Q But as a practical matter, sir, is there anything

that either yourself, or the federal government, or even state government can do to end what seems to be a new trend in racial violence?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't want to give you -- I don't want to say to you it's a new -- I don't want to accept that premise. I don't feel that there's a new trend of racial hostility. But when these regrettable incidents occur, I think that all of us should unite in speaking out against them. But I don't think there's a federal statute that is going to take care of an incident of that nature.

Q Mr. President, Colombian leaders claim that the drug cartels are arming themselves with rapid-fire weapons manufactured in the United States and smuggled into that country. Given the fact that we're asking Colombian authorities to put themselves at risk in order to deal with this drug problem, how can you justify refusing to ban the sale and manufacture of those weapons in the United States?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think everybody here knows my position on guns and banning guns. I do feel one thing we can do is cut down on the automatic clips that are used, the amount of fire coming out of one of those guns. We've made proposals and I think we ought to get along supporting the President's proposals and the anticrime package, and that will send a very strong signal to Colombia.

Q May I follow?

THE PRESIDENT: You want to follow his question? No. (Laughter.) You're second, however.

Q Mr. President, there have been reports that the Colombian drug lords have targeted people in the United States and maybe even members of your own family. I was wondering if you had any message for any drug traffickers in Colombia who might be thinking along those lines.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think I take a rather dim view of it. But there -- look, I know there's speculation on this. But there is no hard intelligence evidence of such targeting. So let me just lay that one out there to rest. But, clearly, any such action would, I think, just bring down the total wrath of the American people and the American government.

But, as I tried to make clear at one of our last press conferences, sometimes a courageous government in South America has difficulty controlling its own fortunes. And one of the reasons I have objected to some of this far-sweeping legislation on the Hill about let's cut off all South American countries from which these drugs come into this country is that that would stand up against President Barco, for who is doing his level best to confine this and to control it in Colombia.

Q Are you afraid for the security of your family, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I'm not. I'm not afraid. I have great confidence in the selflessness and in the thoroughness of the intelligence community and of the Secret Service.

Q You said today and on Friday that you would not extend to domestically-made semiautomatic weapons a ban you placed on imported weapons. But are there any restrictions at all that you would accept if Congress approved them on those weapons?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'd be glad to talk to Congress about it. But, basically, I think the thing to do is go forward and approach the problem by passing our anticrime bill. I used the analogy the other day of the person in the tower with an automatic -- I mean, a quick-firing rifle as a view that it's going to be very,

very hard to legislate against aberrational behavior. And I have long felt that the answer is to go after the criminal and not, in the process, do violence to the rights of legitimate gun owners.

Q Mr. President, we're told that Yassir Arafat is preparing a visa request so he can come to the U.N. General Assembly to speak. Now that the U.S. has opened the dialogue with the PLO, would you have any objection to Arafat coming to New York?

THE PRESIDENT: I will consider that matter when and if it comes to my attention. I'm not -- you've heard something I haven't heard -- that he is preparing a visa request. But I will look at that. What I mean is, I'm not going to answer your question right now because I don't know the final answer. But we would -- obviously, it was a decision that would come to me, but it's not that far along.

Q Back on the capital gains tax rate cut, the Democrats on Capitol Hill seem plainly determined to make it a major party question. How do you deal with that going into the floor debate in the House, and how does that tie into the grand strategy that we keep hearing about for a major budget compromise in the next two years?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it ties into the fact that I ran for office in this state and in 49 other states on a platform that included very clearly a capital gains differential. And I happen to feel that it is good for creating more jobs. I think it is good for risk-taking. I think it is something that should happen. So we'll fight for it on the floor and hopefully get it passed, and then approach the follow-on budget considerations.

But this concept that I'm hearing from some who are on the other side of the issue -- well, if you insist on this, then we won't talk to you about A, B, or C for the future, I don't think that's right and I don't think the American people would support that. There was a good, clear fight in that committee and, at this juncture, at least, after lots of amendments, my side prevailed on a bipartisan way -- a lot of Democrats supporting us. And now we go to the floor. And then whatever comes out of the floor, we have to fit in, obviously, to the budgetary requirements for next year.

But I don't think it is right for people who get whipped on an issue in a committee to then start a lot of threats about -- on the other side, saying, well, we'll never deal with the President; it doesn't work that way. You know why? Because the American people have a say. And they had a say last year about this question and they'll have a say in the future. And it is not, as my critics contend, a tax that will simply help the rich. A lot of countries don't have tax on capital at all.

Q Mr. President, a few minutes ago you told the state legislators that Washington does not know best on the subject of education. At the education summit next week in Charlottesville, many of the governors, not all Democratic, are going to say they want more from Washington. How are you going to reconcile the difference?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, they want more, and sometimes justifiably so. But I can't think of a governor that's going to come to me and say, tell us how to do it. Mandate it. Mandated benefits from Washington. We've had enough of that, and I am against that. And I will make it clear I don't care how many of them come and say that. But I don't think any will, John. I don't think they want control. Of course, governors are going to want additional resources of one kind or another. And maybe we can accommodate them or maybe we can't. But I don't think they want that control of education -- what they call "mandated benefits." I'm absolutely certain they don't.

Q How much did it figure in your decision on Hungary

and trade -- their facilitating travel to the West with the East Germans?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, to be candid with you, it was in the mix before those dramatic happenings. And I think their overall economic performance merits it. But, clearly, when a country takes a courageous decision, that's just of additional benefit to this relationship that's growing and that is very, very important.

Q Mr. President, the recent exodus of East Germans to West Germany has got a lot of people thinking about the potential reunification of Germany and whether that would be a good idea or not. Do you think a reunified Germany would be a stabilizing force in Europe or a destabilizing force?

THE PRESIDENT: I would think it's a matter for the Germans to decide. But put it this way: If that was worked out between the Germans, I do not think we should view that as bad for Western interests. I think there's been a dramatic change in post-World War II Germany. And so I don't fear it -- and I notice that the Chancellor had something to say on this the other day -- I might need help from Bob -- but nevertheless, this is something that should be for them to determine. But I think there is, in some quarters, a feeling, well, a reunified Germany would be detrimental to the peace of Europe -- of Western Europe some way, and I don't accept that at all -- simply don't.

Q Mr. President, throughout your speeches today, you talked a great deal about the stewardship of the environment. Yet you haven't mentioned the Alaska oil spill, and you decided not to go -- you dropped plans to go to Alaska as an extension of this trip. Shouldn't an environmental President have visited the site of this terrible oil spill?

THE PRESIDENT: We had an environmental Vice President that went and gave an accurate report, and environmental head of the EPA that went and gave a good report, and an environmentally-conscious head of the Coast Guard that went. And I would like to have gone up there and maybe I'll get to go. But I don't think the fact that you don't go somewhere shows -- of this nature, at this time -- shows a lack of interest at all. And I am hopeful that the winter will be kind to the environmental damage there and help follow on to what man has tried to do. But please don't associate my not going to Alaska at a rather busy time with a lack of interest in Prince William Sound.

Q If I may follow up, sir, are you satisfied with Exxon's efforts and do you believe that they will either, themselves, be back in the spring, or that you'll be sending them a bill for more work to be done?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we have to see, but they will come back there -- I am convinced of that -- if the matter is not further along. There's no question -- and I think they've said that. But we will be looking to that.

Q Mr. President, it's been three and a half months since the massacre in Tienanmen Square, and American businessmen, including your brother, are now back making deals with the Chinese. Are you willing now to resume normal relations with the Chinese government?

THE PRESIDENT: No, no, we're not. We have relations. I've tried to protect and preserve a longtime relationship that is very important to us -- to the United States. It's in the national security interest, in the geopolitical interest of the United States to have a relationship. But, no, it's not time for total normalcy, and I would hope that we would see proper signals that would indicate to me that it is in the future. But I don't want to hurt the people by cutting off commerce from the West. I've said that early on,

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right at the beginning, and I haven't changed my mind on that one. But there's still difficulties -- great difficulties there.

Q Does your action on Hungary today indicate that you might be moving closer toward some similar action for the Soviet Union?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, one of the matters that will be discussed in the Wyoming meeting will be the whole economic front and perhaps that. But I couldn't say that in our decision-making process at the White House and the State Department that it's been moved forward, knowing of this decision on Hungary.

Q I wonder why not, since the Soviet Union approved of Hungary's actions vis-a-vis East Germany and, at the same time, they have released so many Jews --

THE PRESIDENT: Soviet Jews.

Q -- they don't know what to do with them -- Soviet Jews.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, there are encouraging signs coming out of the Soviet Union, and we're going to continue to look at them closely, continue to have contacts with the Soviet Union across a wide spectrum of levels, and then make our recommendations on that. But all of this helps, Saul. In my view, all of these things help.

Q At what point do you make some decisions rather than simply saying we're looking at these things?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we just take our time and do what I think is -- handle the overall Soviet relationship in a prudent way. And I think we are doing that. And so I can't put a time frame on it for you, but I would concur that all of these things help.

Q Mr. President, I'd like to bring you back to Maureen's question. As we understand, there's been some increased security for your family and for other officials. But are you concerned that this drug war is now going to enter the United States, that there has been an escalation -- not merely a threat, but a potential danger here?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think there has been, in a hard intelligence sense, an increase in the threat. People are concerned. They're concerned, obviously, in South Florida, they're concerned in other parts of the country as well. But I would cite -- I would go back to when it was apparent that Libya was exporting state-sponsored terrorism perhaps more than they're now doing. And there was a concern then about the lives of Americans in our country. And so I can't say I'm totally unconcerned, but I can't give you any hard evidence that should further alarm the American people in this regard.

Did I leave out something?

Q Well, I don't know if you leave out something.

THE PRESIDENT: I can't -- I mean, did you leave out something -- you weren't clear on the question? Put it that way.

Q Well, I suppose the logical follow-on is, have additional specific steps been taken to ensure that it won't come into this country?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know of any additional specific steps along the border, but we have tried at every turn to step up our interdiction. And we are doing a better job now, I can tell you, then we were a year ago in coordinating intelligence which would be probably the key area there. But not as a result of -- I can't think

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of any -- two or three specific things done -- at least that have come to my attention, since the crackdown by President Barco, if that was the question.

Q After pressing the Soviet Union for so many years to allow unfettered Jewish emigration, do you think the United States in good conscience can set a limit on the number of Soviet Jews that are allowed to come here? And does the apparent decision to set some limit have anything to do with Israel's view that not enough of the Soviet Jews want to go there?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first, Israel does want as many as possible to go there. There's no question about that. But I think we can accommodate those that -- certainly that have applied. And yes, we do have to set -- to control our overall immigration policy. I mean, we had that at the time of the boat people; we have it in Brownsville, Texas; we have it in people coming from other countries, from all across South America wanting to come here. The British are facing this problem now in Hong Kong in a very serious way. And any country must set certain limits.

It speaks very well, I think, in terms of what's happening in the Soviet Union and hopefully in the way we're handling the Soviet account that more and more people are being permitted to come here.

Q But you don't feel any sort of moral imperative after the United States has pressed the Soviet Union so long to have an almost open immigration policy for Soviet Jews?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'd like to have an open immigration policy for Vietnamese refugees, for those fleeing the tyranny in Nicaragua, but we can't do that. We have to have certain control of our own policy. I remember feeling this way at the time of the Mariel boat lift, and so I know where my heart is. And I'm very proud that it's moved up from what -- 3,000 emigrants in one year to now 50 or 70, Bob, somewhere in that range -- and that's good. And I want to do whatever we can to encourage it. But p.s. -- we have to get to have an overall immigration policy that keeps the control of our demographics in our hands.

Q Mr. President, is there any progress to report on negotiations with Congress on the drug bill? And would you be willing to put more money into the drug war as a possible compromise?

THE PRESIDENT: There may be a compromise in the Senate, and I hope there is. And I've been one who is chastised for too much compromise from time to time. But I'm not in a position that there will never be any compromise. I am in a posture of saying we've allocated the right amount of resources; let's get on with doing what I've suggested, and then if there's some glaring holes in the program, fine.

But to jump out immediately and start yelling -- not had I gotten off that television set then a voice comes on from the Democratic side talking about more money. And then you hear this hue and cry about raising people's taxes. We don't have to do that. We've allocated a proper amount of money. And do I wish there were more that would be readily available and painlessly? Absolutely. But we've not fit a program -- a national drug strategy -- fit it into what I think is a sound financial proposition. And, therefore, I'd like to urge the Congress to get on with it.

The American people want action. They support strongly our national drug strategy. I haven't seen one single piece of evidence that they don't. And so let's take a step. Instead of criticizing -- every time you come out with a proposal, whether it's on clean air or something else, somebody wants to raise taxes and add more money to it.

Well, I can understand that reflex, but I think we ought to try now to move some of these things forward in the last days of this Congress. And there's several other -- crime package and some of these other areas that I think they can move fast on. I'm very pleased with Bill Reilly telling me that the House is starting to mark up our environmental package. That's good. So I don't want to be hypercritical, but I must say there's a certain frustration level when you come out with a sound program and two answers come out -- spend more and raise taxes. And that I don't think we have to do to be sound in the environment or sound in education or sound in narcotics -- antinarcotic.

Q Can I follow up, Mr. President? Today Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, said U.S. troops should be used more in the drug war and that they would, in fact, be put in harms way. Is that what you foresee?

THE PRESIDENT: You know what I learned long ago? Don't answer from one sentence out of something that somebody said that I haven't seen. But I've stated my position on trying to support Colombia. But I just would get in real trouble if I commented -- even though I'm sure you accurately reflected what he said, or tried to. (Laughter.)

But -- put it this way -- he hasn't discussed it with me, and something of this nature, I'm sure he would.

Q Mr. President, to the earlier questions on the meetings with Mr. Shevardnadze, you answered and you couched your responses in terms of responding or reacting to what he brings. Can you talk for a second about what you want them to react to? What is your agenda? What do you want to get out of those meetings?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we've got some of our agenda on the public table, as you know. The most pressing point, the conventional forces, that agreement that would really be a wonderful step to see completed fairly soon. But there will be other issues that Baker will be raising -- Secretary Baker will be raising with them -- a wide array of them. They will be on their economy, they will be on the environment, they will be on -- well, several others that -- I touched on chemical. I don't know exactly how far along we're going to be by the time that meeting starts.

But we're not going to just react to his proposals. We're going to be very interested in them and welcome them, but we just simply cannot and will not keep reacting. We have interests in this hemisphere where the Soviets continuing to send or increased amounts of arms going into Nicaragua right now over last year. That's not very good. That's not a very kind and gentle approach to this hemisphere.

And so we're going to be raising other questions with them. But I think it will be a constructive meeting and hope there will be progress.

Q Mr. President, Vice President Quayle has indicated in recent statements that the administration may be reevaluating or backing off on its commitment to SDI. What's going on with SDI?

THE PRESIDENT: We're not backing off it. We submitted some figures up there and, lo and behold, they were cut, or trying to be cut, and so we will stay with it. But I think what the Vice President was talking about was SDI as now constituted, opposed to the original broad idealistic -- wonderfully idealistic proposal of an impenetrable shield. I think what Dan Quayle was doing was focusing it down more where the research would go more along the lines it is now, but with the shield proposal kind of set aside. I think that's what that was all about.

All right. Persistence pays off -- not yours, his.

MORE

(Laughter.)

Q I wonder if you could go back to the question of Soviet Jewish emigration? It's understandable that nations must set limits and control their own emigration, but when we thought that there was a real need, the space was there. I wonder if you feel that the need is diminished? I wonder if you feel that there is no longer the threat to Jews in the Soviet Union?

THE PRESIDENT: I'd have to say, I think the climate is better, but I can't say there's no threat -- to employment, to -- you know, sometimes when you file an application to leave the Soviet Union, you're automatically denied employment -- sometimes your apartment, wherever it might be.

So I think things are improving, but I think as long as someone is held in a country against their will because they can't get out, it is a matter of human concern, it is a matter of conscience that was summed up in the -- really in the Helsinki Accords.

And so it's not just the Jews coming out of the Soviet Union. It's a very important category, but there are others around the world that are seeking refuge as well.

So I think things are somewhat better there, but I don't think we can say, look, you've totally lived up to your commitment for ingress and egress by permitting, what, 70,000 people to leave. I mean, I've heard figures as high as half a million wanting to leave the Soviet Union. So we can't relax on that. But we do have to do it in an orderly immigration -- have an orderly immigration policy.

Thank you all for your understanding.

May I ask if there's a question from a Montana -- Frank, you are not a Montana reporter. (Laughter.)

Q Mr. President, you didn't mention anything about wilderness in your talk on environmental stewardship. The big issue in Montana and most of the other Western states is whether to add additional wilderness areas to the national -- what's your position on that?

THE PRESIDENT: My position is that we can accommodate -- first, let me give you a broad answer -- we can accommodate sound environmental practice with some growth. And the Governor of this state feels that way. We did talk about it in the -- earlier on. We have made proposals for more wilderness to be set aside. And I can't help you with exactly what's happening in Montana on that, I'm sorry. But I'm one who campaigned on, and still feels that you can have good, strong, sound environmental practice without saying there will be no growth whatsoever or no energy industry whatsoever. So whether that helps or not -- but I'm just not familiar with the numbers of acreage being requested here in this state.

Okay, thank you all very much.

END

3:21 P.M. MDT

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/15/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STATE LEGISLATURES
HELENA, MONTANA

SUBJECT: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1989

(draft four - 9/14)

	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 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 type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>ANDERSON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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:

89 SEP 18 4 9 : 52

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

09 SEP 15 P4:08

September 15, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *cw*
FROM: CURT SMITH *CS*
SUBJECT: SEPTEMBER 18 FIVE STATE LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

I. SUMMARY

On Monday, September 18 at 2:00 p.m. at the Montana House of Representatives, you will address about 200 legislators from the Five State Legislative Conference (Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming). You will be introduced by Montana's Governor Stan Stephens.

II. DISCUSSION

The attached remarks (14 minutes) discuss the importance of education through the history of the West. They focus on the importance of planning for tomorrow as the frontiersmen did 100 years ago.

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft Four
September 14, 1989
MONTANA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STATE LEGISLATURES
HELENA, MONTANA
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1989

Governor Stephens, Senator Burns, Congressman Marlenee, Representative Peck, Speaker Vincent, Senate President Galt, Ladies and Gentlemen. Good afternoon, and thank you for that kind introduction. And let me say what a pleasure it is to address this Five-State Conference.

You know, being here in Helena reminds me of a TV series a few months back. Maybe you saw it. "Lonesome Dove." About a cattle drive which started down in Texas and wound up in Montana. Well, this is one Texan who's followed suit. And who because of your hospitality, is feeling anything but "lonesome."

In return, I'd like to share a few words of appreciation. They're from Henry David Thoreau, who said, "Eastward I go only by force. Westward I go free." Those words hit home on a day like this. For it's freedom that moves the mind and spirit as you travel West from Washington.

You see the Mississippi, mighty and meandering. And the Great Plains, from Air Force One a giant, sprawling checkerboard. And then the Rockies, a sampling of God's handiwork. And you're free to enjoy the Big Sky -- and dream dreams as big as all America.

But as we dream, we must also act. Act as wise stewards of this generation -- for all the generations to come.

A few moments ago I spoke to the Montana Centennial Celebration. Where I talked of one kind of stewardship -- the safeguarding of our national resources. The great outdoors is precious, but fragile. To preserve it, we must protect it.

Now, in saying this, I'll confess: I feel like a student advising his teacher. For I don't have to tell you about hunting, hiking, and rafting. And like me, you never met a fish you didn't like [PAUSE] . . . Of course, after my recent vacation up in Maine, there are some who say I never met a fish, period. [PAUSE]

Stewardship can mean preserving the purity of our living environment. For America can only be as beautiful as her people are vigilant. But stewardship can also mean preserving our teaching and learning environment. For America can only be as great as her children are educated.

It's this kind of stewardship I'd like to briefly talk about and it's the reason each of you is here today in Helena -- many of you from Centennial States. Sharing ideas and responsibility to help shape the next one hundred years of American education.

We hear a lot today about education's problems. And we should. For the problems are real. A too-high drop-out rate. Too little parental involvement. Erratic standards. Too little accountability -- by teachers, and students. Schools that are

unsafe and wracked by drug use and trafficking. Kids ill-equipped to read, write, or understand new technologies.

These problems must have solutions. This Conference hopes to find them. Because when it comes to education, Washington Doesn't Know Best. The people do. Nowhere is that truer than here in the American West where local values and school autonomy are as revered as love of freedom and of country. The America of Brigham Young, Mike Mansfield, and Charles M. Russell. And perhaps nowhere is it more embodied than in the painting just behind me.

It has been called Russell's greatest work, entitled "Lewis and Clark Meeting the Flathead Indians at Ross' Hole." Russell painted it in 1911. But it preserves a moment from 1805. And it says a lot: About the West and, strangely enough, about Western education. To the right stand Lewis and Clark. Asking questions about a strange world. Willing and needing to learn. And in the center are the Indians. Ready to share knowledge, and lead Lewis and Clark along unknown terrain.

For decades, this spirit of freedom and discovery has spurred the West. And made possible today's Centennial observations. Yes, life was hard in 1805. So it was also in the 1880s and '90s. There were homes to be built then, and villages to be created. And schools to be constructed, so that kids could learn. How did they do it -- these Centennial pioneers? The way the West has always done it. They were selfless. Independent. They were resolute. Unafraid.

Let me take a few moments to remember how it was. Not as a trip down memory lane. But as a profile in the stewardship of education. A profile of courage, self-discipline, and above all, sacrifice -- lessons as timely to 1989 as to the pioneers of 1889.

Remember, first, the schools themselves. Names like Dry Run, Sitting Up, Crocus Hill. And their condition. Small, often with only one room. Dirt floors. And log walls.

Remember, next, the communities that built the schools. And what a task it was. Often, lumber was limited -- and had to be carried for miles. Often, funds were scarce -- but there were always enough hands. For communities pitched in -- lumberjack, village smithy, carpenter, mason -- giving of their time, and of their talents. In one place, a school opened in an abandoned stable; the kids sat on the manger. In another, the school opened above a saloon. No endeavor was too great -- no sacrifice too large. Whatever it took -- however it took -- those kids would have their school.

Remember, then, the students -- just getting to school could be mission impossible. In Chinook, Montana, almost a hundred years ago, 10-year-old Lillian Miller needed sturdy shoes; her little log school was seven miles from home. And in South Dakota, two boys had an even longer round-trip -- 24 miles. And once at school, here's what they found. Makeshift furniture: Students sat on boxes, or benches. Often, no paper. Or blackboards. At best -- Shell Creek, Wyoming -- a blackboard

made of two rubber boots, split open and tacked on the wall. Books? They were more elusive than prospectors' gold. Four or five kids studying from a single volume. And fun? It was even more remote. Kids were told to keep their feet still. That way, they wouldn't raise the dust [PAUSE] . . . when you get home, try telling that to your kids.

Just think of it. Think of how those students must have loved to learn -- for look what they endured. And when it came to love, or endurance, no one eclipsed their teachers. They were the first stewards of American education.

I'm sure you've heard the old expression, "Problems are really opportunities in disguise." Well, teachers a century ago must have seen more opportunities running around than they really deserved. Leaking roofs. Rooms full of kids of all ages and abilities. And skunks beneath the schoolhouse -- imagine what that did for student discipline. Teachers were poorly paid -- less than \$30 a month. And often lacked a desk: One teacher took an organ, removed the keys, and built drawers under the top. Privacy? What privacy? Teachers were often boarded in small homes with large families. And they doubled as community leader -- since the school might serve as town church, social hall, dance parlor, and balloting place.

Then, there were the parents. And talk about double jeopardy. They had to run a farm, raise a family, and fight off everything from claim-jumpers to bears. And if that wasn't enough, they housed kids from distant families -- caring for them

and their own -- without pay. So that every child might have the chance to learn. Tough to do -- but they did it. For they were also stewards. And they realized where the future lay: In their children, through education.

These Centennial pioneers knew, as we do, that education can carve a better life -- for the son, hoping to be a cattle man, or that daughter, who wanted to teach the next generation. What's more, they knew that true learning -- basics like reading, writing, and arithmetic -- doesn't stem from trendy curricula. Rather, true learning stems from values that are always in style. Values like voluntary prayer and "Do unto others." Values that tell kids why drugs are Public Enemy Number 1 -- and detail a program, as our Administration has, to defeat that enemy.

In that context, let me say: This Federal drug program needs your help. We need the States to toughen their laws: Mandatory time for weapons offenders. No plea-bargaining on guns. The death penalty for heinous crimes. And the kind of increased resources -- more police, prosecutors, and prisons -- that ensure vicious thugs will be pursued, prosecuted, and put away for good. These steps will help make true learning possible -- and allow teachers to teach values like self-respect, discipline, good citizenship and patriotism. Values as central to the American West as the bravery that tamed its wild frontier.

No government planner told these pioneers how to structure courses. They did it on their own. Or how long the school year should be. Or whether in Nebraska -- for instance -- the

Territorial librarian could serve as superintendent of education. They decided, right here. They didn't need Washington to know that those closest to the community best understand its priorities. Nor do you today. I'm talking about local school boards, teachers, and parents working with each other and all levels of government.

In a real sense, that's why you're here. For you know -- like the Centennial pioneers -- how education can inspire. As legislators and members of the Commission, you want to increase academic standards and accountability. And spur local flexibility and choice. For you know that excellence breeds achievement, and achievement should be rewarded. And so from adult learning to K through 12 funding to rural development, you're taking that grass-roots message to the community. As your forefathers did a century ago. And as America must do today.

This Conference says: "We in the West will do our part." Well, our Administration will do its part. We, too, must be stewards. We, too, know education can be a ladder. That is why in April, I sent to the Congress the "Educational Excellence Act of 1989." It seeks to reward improving schools, increase parental choice, and enhance academic standards. And to invest in the kids, and their kids, who will truly shape "the next one hundred years."

The 1989 Education Act can advance that goal. As can this Conference. And so can an event which occurs next week -- the Nation's first Educational Summit Conference. In fact, I believe

this summit will be the first time a President has asked all 50 Governors and each Cabinet official to meet on a single issue. To talk. Think. Exchange ideas. Ideas about how to spur educational reform. And return power to the people.

A prediction: Our Summit will be as wide-ranging as the West. And a belief: Summit participants will reaffirm the central lesson of the Centennial pioneers -- only together can we truly educate America's children. For education is our most enduring legacy, vital to everything we are and can become.

What a legacy they have given us -- these pioneers of a century ago. And what a responsibility we have. Let us meet it. So that a hundred years from now, future generations will say of us: They taught their children well.

Thank you for the privilege of sharing this occasion, God bless you, and God bless America.

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REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF MONTANA
HELENA, MONTANA
SEPTEMBER 18, 1989
1:20 P.M.

THANK YOU. GOVERNOR STAN STEPHENS FOR THAT KIND INTRODUCTION, AND THANK YOU LT. GOVERNOR KOLSTAD AND MAYOR RITTER FOR YOUR WARM WELCOME. ITS WONDERFUL TO SEE SO MANY GOOD FRIENDS LIKE YOUR GREAT SENATOR CONRAD BURNS, FLOYD MARTEN, CHUCK HERINGER, AND BARBARA CAMPBELL. AND, OF COURSE, OUR OUTSTANDING EPA ADMINISTRATOR BILL REILLY. AND LET ME SAY TO EVERYONE GATHERED HERE AND TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF MONTANA, IT'S A PLEASURE TO BE BACK IN THIS GREAT STATE. HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

AND YOU'RE CERTAINLY CELEBRATING YOUR 100TH IN STYLE. I HAVE TO TELL YOU I WAS IMPRESSED WITH YOUR CENTENNIAL CATTLE DRIVE. NEARLY 3000 CATTLE, 60 MILES IN 6 DAYS.... MAYBE I CAN GET A FEW DROVERS TO COME BACK WITH ME TO WASHINGTON. THERE'S A HERD BACK ON CAPITOL HILL I'D LIKE TO MOVE IN MY DIRECTION.

[[PAUSE]]

THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT TO MONTANA SINCE THE CAMPAIGN -- AND SINCE I STARTED MY NEW JOB. NOVEMBER 8TH WAS A BIG DAY FOR ME IN 1988 -- AND I KNOW IT'S THE BIG DAY FOR ALL MONTANANS IN 1989.

YOU KNOW, I'VE COME A LONG WAY TODAY FROM PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. BUT HERE I AM -- STANDING ON CAPITOL HILL -- JUST A MILE AWAY FROM LAST CHANCE GULCH. [[PAUSE]] MAYBE I HAVEN'T LEFT HOME AFTER ALL.

BUT IT IS GOOD TO BE BACK UNDER THE BIG SKY. LOOKING OUT AT THE SLEEPING GIANT, WITH YOUR HISTORIC STATEHOUSE -- A MARVEL OF MONTANA GRANITE, SANDSTONE AND COPPER -- STANDING AT MY BACK. YOU CAN FEEL THE HISTORY OF MONTANA -- ITS LAND AND ITS PEOPLE.

AND I'VE HEARD THERE'S A 5-POUND TROUT WAITING FOR ME UP IN THE BOB. I DON'T KNOW WHETHER YOU'VE HEARD ABOUT THE FISH SHORTAGE UP IN MAINE THIS SUMMER. [[PAUSE]] ANYWAY, IT'S NOT A PROBLEM HERE, SINCE I HEAR MONTANA'S GOT 896 "CATCHABLE" FISH PER SQUARE MILE. [[PAUSE]] NOW I KNOW WHY I HAD SO MUCH TROUBLE CATCHING A FISH UP IN KENNEBUNKPORT. THEY'RE ALL IN MONTANA. [[PAUSE]]

MONTANA'S CONTRIBUTED A GREAT DEAL IN THE HUNDRED YEARS SINCE IT BECAME A STATE: ALONG WITH ITS GOLD, COPPER AND ORE -- MONTANA'S GIVEN OUR NATION A SENSE OF ITS OWN PIONEERING DESTINY. THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT SPACES SO VAST YOU CAN SEE THE CURVE OF THE EARTH. WHAT ENCOURAGEMENT IT GIVES US TO SEE THE FUTURE AS AN UNLIMITED HORIZON.

I SPENT THIS MORNING IN YOUR NEIGHBOR STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, WHICH IS CELEBRATING ITS OWN CENTENNIAL THIS YEAR. YOU'VE GOT A LOT IN COMMON OUT IN THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY. A CAN-DO ATTITUDE, A FAITH IN HARD WORK -- AND A STRAIGHT-FORWARD LOVE OF NATURE AND THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

THIS MORNING, I SPOKE IN SIOUX FALLS ABOUT A COMMON CONCERN OF ALL OF OURS: THE ENVIRONMENT -- ABOUT THE NEED TO AWAKEN A NEW SPIRIT OF ENVIRONMENTALISM ACROSS AMERICA.

HERE IN MONTANA, I KNOW THAT SPIRIT EXISTS. THIS GREAT STATE WAS ONCE THE SCENE OF AN EPIC BATTLE -- MAN AGAINST NATURE. TOO OFTEN, THE ONLY QUESTION THAT MATTERED WAS WHAT MAN COULD TAKE FROM THE EARTH -- NOT HOW WE LEFT IT, OR WHAT WE PUT BACK.

WELL, NO MORE. TIMES HAVE CHANGED. THE CONSERVATION ETHIC RUNS DEEP HERE. IN THE PAST TWO DECADES, MONTANA HAS ENACTED SOME OF THE MOST ADVANCED ENVIRONMENTAL STATUTES IN ALL OF THE 50 STATES. THE CITIZENS OF THE BIG SKY STATE UNDERSTAND IT'S NOT MAN AGAINST NATURE -- IT'S MAN AND NATURE. MONTANANS HAVE MADE A DECISION NEVER TO LET ENVIRONMENTAL EXPLOITATION GO UNCHECKED. WE CAN HAVE A SOUND ECOLOGY AND A STRONG ECONOMY.

THE NATION -- AND THE WORLD -- CAN LEARN FROM YOUR EXAMPLE. AND WE MUST LEARN. THE SINGLE MOST SIGNIFICANT WORD TODAY IN THE LANGUAGE OF ALL ENVIRONMENTALISTS IS: INTERDEPENDENCE.

THAT'S A FACT ALL MONTANANS SHOULD FIND IT EASY TO APPRECIATE. NOT SO MANY MILES FROM WHERE WE STAND IS A SPOT CALLED THE TRIPLE DIVIDE, WHERE THE WATERS BEGIN THEIR SEPARATE JOURNEYS TO THE PACIFIC, TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, TO THE HUDSON BAY AND THE ARCTIC BEYOND -- THE EARTH'S OWN GEOGRAPHY LESSON IN GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE.

THE PLAIN FACT IS THIS: POLLUTION CAN'T BE CONTAINED BY LINES DRAWN ON A MAP. THE ACTIONS WE TAKE CAN HAVE CONSEQUENCES FELT THE WORLD OVER. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RAINFORESTS IN BRAZIL. THE RAVAGES OF ACID RAIN, THAT THREATEN NOT JUST OUR COUNTRY BUT OUR NEIGHBORS TO THE NORTH -- AND NOT JUST THE EAST BUT THE LAKES AND FORESTS OF THE WEST AS WELL. THE MILLIONS OF TONS OF AIRBORNE POLLUTANTS CARRIED ACROSS THE CONTINENTS, AND THE THREAT OF GLOBAL WARMING: WE KNOW NOW THAT PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT IS A GLOBAL ISSUE. THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD MUST MAKE COMMON CAUSE IN DEFENSE OF OUR ENVIRONMENT. AND I PROMISE YOU: THIS NATION WILL TAKE THE LEAD.

HERE IN MONTANA, YOU'RE ALREADY TAKING THE LEAD WITH YOUR COMMITMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENT -- LED BY EVERY SCHOOLCHILD IN THIS STATE WHO'S PLANTED A PONDEROSA PINE TO COMMEMORATE 100 YEARS OF HISTORY. IN JUST A FEW MINUTES, I'LL BE PLANTING A TREE OF MY OWN -- AND LET ME SAY FROM THE HEART: THERE'S NO FINER SYMBOL OF THE LOVE EACH ONE OF US FEELS FOR THIS LAND THAN A TREE GROWING UP IN MONTANA'S GOOD EARTH. [[PAUSE]]

WE'RE WORKING HARD TO CLEAN UP AMERICA. BUT WE CAN'T STOP THERE. WE'VE GOT TO WORK WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD TO PRESERVE THE PLANET.

WE'RE ALREADY TAKING ACTION. TO PRESERVE THE OZONE LAYER, WE'RE GOING TO BAN ALL RELEASE OF CFCS INTO THE ATMOSPHERE BY THE YEAR 2000. TO PREVENT POLLUTION OF THE WORLD'S OCEANS, WE'RE GOING TO END VIRTUALLY ALL OCEAN DUMPING OF SEWAGE AND INDUSTRIAL WASTES BY 1991. AFTER THAT, ANYONE WHO CONTINUES TO POLLUTE IS GOING TO PAY FOR IT -- WITH STIFF FINES.

AND WE'RE GOING TO JOIN FORCES WITH OTHER NATIONS AS WELL. IN FEBRUARY, THE UNITED STATES WILL HOST THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE. IN JULY, WHEN I VISITED POLAND AND HUNGARY, I PLEDGED AMERICA'S HELP IN TACKLING THE INCREASINGLY SERIOUS POLLUTION PROBLEMS THOSE TWO NATIONS FACE. AT THE PARIS ECONOMIC SUMMIT, WE HELPED THE ENVIRONMENT ACHIEVE THE STATUS IT DESERVES -- AT THE TOP OF THE AGENDA FOR THE SEVEN MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACIES. AND I MEAN TO KEEP IT THERE.

AMERICA SPENDS MORE THAN ANY OTHER NATION IN THE WORLD ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH. WE'RE GOING TO CONTINUE THIS PIONEERING EFFORT TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT -- AND PUT THAT ENVIRONMENTAL EXPERTISE TO WORK IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD AS WELL. WE CAN'T POLLUTE TODAY AND POSTPONE THE CLEAN-UP UNTIL TOMORROW. WE'VE GOT TO MAKE POLLUTION PREVENTION OUR AIM -- AND SHARING OUR EXPERTISE WITH THE WORLD IS ONE WAY TO DO IT.

TODAY, I WANT TO ANNOUNCE A NEW ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVE --ONE THAT WILL BRING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE PEACE CORPS TOGETHER IN A JOINT VENTURE IN THE SERVICE OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT. BEGINNING IN 1990, AS PART OF THEIR STANDARD PREPARATION FOR DUTY, PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS WILL BE TRAINED BY THE EPA TO DEAL WITH A FULL RANGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES: WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION. WASTE DISPOSAL. REFORESTATION. PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT.

ARMED WITH GREATER KNOWLEDGE ABOUT OUR ENVIRONMENT, OUR PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS ARE GOING TO HELP SPREAD THE WORD IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD. THEY'LL WORK TO STOP POLLUTION BEFORE IT STARTS -- AND ENSURE THAT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP GO HAND IN HAND.

AND MONTANANS KNOW MORE THAN MOST HOW MUCH THAT MEANS. HOW VITAL IT IS FOR US TO ACCEPT OUR RESPONSIBILITIES -- OUR STEWARDSHIP -- OF THE ENVIRONMENT. IN MONTANA, ACROSS AMERICA AND AROUND THE WORLD: WE HOLD THIS LAND IN TRUST FOR THE GENERATIONS THAT COME AFTER. THE AIR AND THE EARTH ARE RICHES WE SIMPLY CANNOT SQUANDER.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, MONTANA WAS A LAND WHERE MAN SOUGHT THE TREASURE THAT LAY BENEATH THE EARTH. TODAY, IT'S THE LAND ITSELF WE TREASURE -- A LIVING LEGACY WE MUST PRESERVE, AND PASS ALONG. ONE HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW, ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THIS GREAT STATE, WE WANT OUR CHILDRENS' GREAT GRAND-CHILDREN TO ENJOY THE NATURAL WONDERS THAT ABOUND ACROSS MONTANA TODAY -- FROM GLACIER DOWN TO YELLOWSTONE AND OUT TO THE GREAT PLAINS. WE WANT TO KNOW THAT -- ONE HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW -- THE LEGACY WILL LIVE ON.

THANK YOU ALL FOR COMING OUT TO GIVE ME SUCH A WARM WELCOME. GOD BLESS YOU. AND MAY GOD BLESS THE STATE OF MONTANA, AND BRING IT ANOTHER HUNDRED YEARS OF HAPPINESS.

#

REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF MONTANA
HELENA, MONTANA
SEPTEMBER 18, 1989
1:20 P.M.

*Reilly
Burns*

THANK YOU: ~~INTRODUCTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.~~

*for that kind
introduction.*
and thank
GOVERNOR STAN STEPHENS, LT. GOVERNOR KOLSTAD, *and*
~~CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION,~~ *Ritter for your warm* MAYOR OF HELENA.] *welcome.* AND LET
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*It's wonderful to see so many good friends like
your great Senator Conrad Burns, Floyd Maxton,
Chick Herringer, and Barbara Campbell.
And, of course, our outstanding EPA Administrator
Bill Reilley.*

REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF MONTANA
HELENA, MONTANA
SEPTEMBER 18, 1989
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[[PAUSE]]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON CW

FROM: DANIEL MCGROARTY DMG

SUBJECT: REMARKS AT MONTANA STATE CENTENNIAL

I. SUMMARY

On September 18, following your visit to South Dakota, you will travel to Helena, Montana, which also celebrates its centennial in 1989. You will speak in front of the Montana Statehouse at 1:20 p.m. As in South Dakota, a brief tree planting ceremony follows your remarks.

II. DISCUSSION

Montana, with its natural riches and in recent decades its new-found environmental ethic, is a unique setting for an address that focusses on protecting the environment. This address is intended to complement your earlier speech in South Dakota by concentrating on our international environment efforts.

The highlight of Montana's Centennial ceremonies has been the successful Roundup-to-Billings cattle drive, referred to in your remarks.

Several additional notes on "local color" in the speech: Last Chance Gulch is Helena's "Main Street." "The Sleeping Giant" is the local name given to a mountain formation visible in the distance from where you speak, and the Bob Marshall Wilderness is referred to by Montanans as "the Bob." Montana's Centennial occurs November 8, the anniversary of your election to the Presidency.

McGroarty/Dooley
September 14, 1989
6:30 p.m.
[MONTANA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF MONTANA
HELENA, MONTANA
SEPTEMBER 18, 1989
1:20 P.M.

Thank you. [Introductory acknowledgements.] Governor Stan Stephens, Lt. Governor Kolstad. [Congressional delegation, Mayor of Helena.] And let me say to everyone gathered here and to all the people of Montana, it's a pleasure to be back in this great state. Happy Birthday!

And you're certainly celebrating your 100th in style. I have to tell you I was impressed with your Centennial cattle drive. Nearly 3000 cattle, 60 miles in 6 days.... Maybe I can get a few drovers to come back with me to Washington. There's a herd back on Capitol Hill I'd like to move in my direction.
[[Pause]]

This is my first visit to Montana since the campaign -- and since I started my new job. November 8th was a big day for me in 1988 -- and I know it's **the** big day for all Montanans in 1989.

You know, I've come a long way today from Pennsylvania Avenue. But here I am -- standing on Capitol Hill -- just a mile

away from Last Chance Gulch. [[Pause]] Maybe I haven't left home after all.

But it is good to be back under the Big Sky. Looking out at the Sleeping Giant, with your historic statehouse -- a marvel of Montana granite, sandstone and copper -- standing at my back. You can feel the history of Montana -- its land and its people.

And I've heard there's a 5-pound trout waiting for me up in the Bob (local name for the Bob Marshall Wilderness preserve). I don't know whether you've heard about the fish shortage up in Maine this summer. [[Pause]] Anyway, it's not a problem here, since I hear Montana's got 896 "catchable" fish per square mile. [[Pause]] Now I know why I had so much trouble catching a fish up in Kennebunkport. They're all in Montana. [[Pause]]

Montana's contributed a great deal in the hundred years since it became a state: along with its gold, copper and ore -- Montana's given our nation a sense of its own pioneering destiny. There's something about spaces so vast you can see the curve of the Earth. What encouragement it gives us to see the future as an unlimited horizon.

I spent this morning in your neighbor state of South Dakota, which is celebrating its own centennial this year. You've got a lot in common out in this part of the country. A can-do

attitude, a faith in hard work -- and a straight-forward love of nature and the land we live in.

This morning, I spoke in Sioux Falls about a common concern of all of ours: the environment -- about the need to awaken a new spirit of environmentalism across America.

Here in Montana, I know that spirit exists. This great state was once the scene of an epic battle -- man against nature. Too often, the only question that mattered was what man could take from the earth -- not how we left it, or what we put back.

Well, no more. Times have changed. The conservation ethic runs deep here. In the past two decades, Montana has enacted some of the most advanced environmental statutes in all of the 50 states. The citizens of the Big Sky state understand it's not man against nature -- it's man and nature. Montanans have made a decision never to let environmental exploitation go unchecked. **We can have a sound ecology and a strong economy.**

The nation -- and the world -- can learn from your example. And we **must** learn. The single most significant word today in the language of all environmentalists is: **interdependence.**

That's a fact all Montanans should find it easy to appreciate. Not so many miles from where we stand is a spot called the Triple Divide, where the waters begin their separate journeys to the Pacific, to the Gulf of Mexico, to the Hudson Bay and the Arctic beyond -- the earth's own geography lesson in global interdependence.

The plain fact is this: **Pollution can't be contained by lines drawn on a map.** The actions we take can have consequences felt the world over. The destruction of the rainforests in Brazil. The ravages of acid rain, that threaten not just our country but our neighbors to the North -- and not just the East but the lakes and forests of the West as well. The millions of tons of airborne pollutants carried across the continents, and the threat of global warming: we know now that protecting the environment is a global issue. **The nations of the world must make common cause in defense of our environment.** And I promise you: **this nation will take the lead.**

Here in Montana, you're already taking the lead with your commitment to the environment -- led by every schoolchild in this state who's planted a Ponderosa Pine to commemorate 100 years of history. In just a few minutes, I'll be planting a tree of my own -- and let me say from the heart: **there's no finer symbol of the love each one of us feels for this land than a tree growing up in Montana's good earth. [[Pause]]**

We're working hard to clean up America. But we can't stop there. We've got to work with the rest of the world to preserve the planet.

We're already taking action. To preserve the ozone layer, we're going to ban all release of CFCs into the atmosphere by the year 2000. To prevent pollution of the world's oceans, we're going to end virtually all ocean dumping of sewage and industrial wastes by 1991. After that, anyone who continues to pollute is going to pay for it -- with stiff fines.

And we're going to join forces with other nations as well. In February, the United States will host the plenary meeting of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In July, when I visited Poland and Hungary, I pledged America's help in tackling the increasingly serious pollution problems those two nations face. At the Paris Economic Summit, we helped the environment achieve the status it deserves -- at the top of the agenda for the seven major industrial democracies. And I mean to keep it there.

America spends more than any other nation in the world on environmental research. We're going to continue this pioneering effort to protect the environment -- and put that environmental expertise to work in the developing world as well. We can't

pollute today and postpone the clean-up until tomorrow. We've got to make pollution prevention our aim -- and sharing our expertise with the world is one way to do it.

Today, I want to announce a new environmental initiative -- one that will bring the Environmental Protection Agency and the Peace Corps together in a joint venture in the service of the global environment. Beginning in 1990, as part of their standard preparation for duty, Peace Corps volunteers will be trained by the EPA to deal with a full range of environmental challenges: Water pollution prevention. Waste disposal. Reforestation. Pesticide management.

Armed with greater knowledge about our environment, our Peace Corps volunteers are going to help spread the word in the developing world. They'll work to stop pollution before it starts -- and ensure that economic development and environmental stewardship go hand in hand.

And Montanans know more than most how much that means. How vital it is for us to accept our responsibilities -- our stewardship -- of the environment. In Montana, across America and around the world: we hold this land in trust for the generations that come after. The air and the earth are riches we simply cannot squander.

One hundred years ago, Montana was a land where man sought the treasure that lay beneath the earth. Today, it's the land itself we treasure -- a living legacy we must preserve, and pass along. One hundred years from now, on the bicentennial of this great state, we want our childrens' great grand-children to enjoy the natural wonders that abound across Montana today -- from Glacier down to Yellowstone and out to the great plains. We want to know that -- one hundred years from now -- the legacy will live on.

Thank you all for coming out to give me such a warm welcome. God bless you. And may God bless the state of Montana, and bring it another hundred years of happiness.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/13/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9/14/89 NOON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF MONTANA

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE <i>N/C phone</i>	<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"/>
DARMAN <i>N/C phone</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT <i>N/C</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN <i>Out of office all this afternoon</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Thursday, September 14, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

89 SEP 13 P5:18

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

McGroarty/Dooley
September 13, 1989
3:00 p.m.
[MONTANA]

09 SEP 13 P4:35

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF MONTANA
HELENA, MONTANA
SEPTEMBER 18, 1989
2:00 P.M.

Thank you. [Introductory acknowledgements.] Governor Stan Stephens, Senators Baucus and Burns, Congressmen Marlenee and Williams. Mayor Ritter. And let me say to everyone gathered here and to all the people of Montana, it's a pleasure to be back in this great state. Happy Birthday!

And you're certainly celebrating your 100th in style. I have to tell you I was impressed with your Centennial cattle drive. ^{Nearly} 3000 cattle, 60 miles in 6 days.... From Roundup to Billings without a hitch. You know, there were a few cynics back East -- maybe you ^{saw} ~~read~~ some news reports back there by the name of the The Wall Street Journal ^{last} -- who said it couldn't be done. [[Pause]] Well, you proved them wrong. I hope they've learned their lesson back on Wall Street: when it comes to Bull Markets -- no one knows more than Montana.
[[Pause]]

And I have a special message to my friends in Billings, where all those cattle ended up: If you think the cattle were

bunched close together, you should see the Washington beltway during rush-hour. [[Pause]]

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#

7199

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/13/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9/14/89 NOON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF MONTANA

	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"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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:

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RESPONSE:

NSC Conkurs.

September 14, 1989

Brent Scowcroft
Brent Scowcroft

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

89 SEP 13 P 5 : 03

McGroarty/Dooley
September 13, 1989
3:00 p.m.
[MONTANA]

09 SEP 13 P4:35

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HELENA, MONTANA
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McGroarty/Dooley
September 14, 1989
6:30 p.m.
[MONTANA]

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HELENA, MONTANA
SEPTEMBER 18, 1989
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And Montanans know more than most how much that means. How vital it is for us to accept our responsibilities -- our stewardship -- of the environment. In Montana, across America and around the world: we hold this land in trust for the generations that come after. The air and the earth are riches we simply cannot squander.

One hundred years ago, Montana was a land where man sought the treasure that lay beneath the earth. Today, it's the land itself we treasure -- a living legacy we must preserve, and pass along. One hundred years from now, on the bicentennial of this great state, we want our childrens' great grand-children to enjoy the natural wonders that abound across Montana today -- from Glacier down to Yellowstone and out to the great plains. We want to know that -- one hundred years from now -- **the legacy will live on.**

Thank you all for coming out to give me such a warm welcome. God bless you. And may God bless the state of Montana, and bring it another hundred years of happiness.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *cw*

FROM: DANIEL MCGROARTY *DMG*

SUBJECT: REMARKS AT MONTANA STATE CENTENNIAL

I. SUMMARY

On September 18, following your visit to South Dakota, you will travel to Helena, Montana, which also celebrates its centennial in 1989. You will speak in front of the Montana Statehouse at 1:20 p.m. As in South Dakota, a brief tree planting ceremony follows your remarks.

II. DISCUSSION

Montana, with its natural riches and in recent decades its new-found environmental ethic, is a unique setting for an address that focusses on protecting the environment. This address is intended to complement your earlier speech in South Dakota by concentrating on our international environment efforts.

The highlight of Montana's Centennial ceremonies has been the successful Roundup-to-Billings cattle drive, referred to in your remarks.

Several additional notes on "local color" in the speech: Last Chance Gulch is Helena's "Main Street." "The Sleeping Giant" is the local name given to a mountain formation visible in the distance from where you speak, and the Bob Marshall Wilderness is referred to by Montanans as "the Bob." Montana's Centennial occurs November 8, the anniversary of your election to the Presidency.

McGroarty/Dooley
September 14, 1989
6:30 p.m.
[MONTANA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF MONTANA
HELENA, MONTANA
SEPTEMBER 18, 1989
1:20 P.M.

Thank you. [Introductory acknowledgements.] Governor Stan Stephens, Lt. Governor Kolstad. [Congressional delegation, Mayor of Helena.] And let me say to everyone gathered here and to all the people of Montana, it's a pleasure to be back in this great state. Happy Birthday!

And you're certainly celebrating your 100th in style. I have to tell you I was impressed with your Centennial cattle drive. Nearly 3000 cattle, 60 miles in 6 days.... Maybe I can get a few drovers to come back with me to Washington. There's a herd back on Capitol Hill I'd like to move in my direction.

[[Pause]]

This is my first visit to Montana since the campaign -- and since I started my new job. November 8th was a big day for me in 1988 -- and I know it's the big day for all Montanans in 1989.

You know, I've come a long way today from Pennsylvania Avenue. But here I am -- standing on Capitol Hill -- just a mile

away from Last Chance Gulch. [[Pause]] Maybe I haven't left home after all.

But it is good to be back under the Big Sky. Looking out at the Sleeping Giant, with your historic statehouse -- a marvel of Montana granite, sandstone and copper -- standing at my back. You can feel the history of Montana -- its land and its people.

And I've heard there's a 5-pound trout waiting for me up in the Bob {local name for the Bob Marshall Wilderness preserve}. I don't know whether you've heard about the fish shortage up in Maine this summer. [[Pause]] Anyway, it's not a problem here, since I hear Montana's got 896 "catchable" fish per square mile. [[Pause]] Now I know why I had so much trouble catching a fish up in Kennebunkport. They're all in Montana. [[Pause]]

Montana's contributed a great deal in the hundred years since it became a state: along with its gold, copper and ore -- Montana's given our nation a sense of its own pioneering destiny. There's something about spaces so vast you can see the curve of the Earth. What encouragement it gives us to see the future as an unlimited horizon.

I spent this morning in your neighbor state of South Dakota, which is celebrating its own centennial this year. You've got a lot in common out in this part of the country. A can-do

attitude, a faith in hard work -- and a straight-forward love of nature and the land we live in.

This morning, I spoke in Sioux Falls about a common concern of all of ours: the environment -- about the need to awaken a new spirit of environmentalism across America.

Here in Montana, I know that spirit exists. This great state was once the scene of an epic battle -- man against nature. Too often, the only question that mattered was what man could take from the earth -- not how we left it, or what we put back.

Well, no more. Times have changed. The conservation ethic runs deep here. In the past two decades, Montana has enacted some of the most advanced environmental statutes in all of the 50 states. The citizens of the Big Sky state understand it's not man against nature -- it's man and nature. Montanans have made a decision never to let environmental exploitation go unchecked. **We can have a sound ecology and a strong economy.**

The nation -- and the world -- can learn from your example. And we **must** learn. The single most significant word today in the language of all environmentalists is: **interdependence.**

That's a fact all Montanans should find it easy to appreciate. Not so many miles from where we stand is a spot called the Triple Divide, where the waters begin their separate journeys to the Pacific, to the Gulf of Mexico, to the Hudson Bay and the Arctic beyond -- **the earth's own geography lesson in global interdependence.**

The plain fact is this: **Pollution can't be contained by lines drawn on a map.** The actions we take can have consequences felt the world over. The destruction of the rainforests in Brazil. The ravages of acid rain, that threaten not just our country but our neighbors to the North -- and not just the East but the lakes and forests of the West as well. The millions of tons of airborne pollutants carried across the continents, and the threat of global warming: we know now that protecting the environment is a global issue. **The nations of the world must make common cause in defense of our environment.** And I promise you: **this nation will take the lead.**

Here in Montana, you're already taking the lead with your commitment to the environment -- led by every schoolchild in this state who's planted a Ponderosa Pine to commemorate 100 years of history. In just a few minutes, I'll be planting a tree of my own -- and let me say from the heart: **there's no finer symbol of the love each one of us feels for this land than a tree growing up in Montana's good earth. [[Pause]]**

We're working hard to clean up America. But we can't stop there. We've got to work with the rest of the world to preserve the planet.

We're already taking action. To preserve the ozone layer, we're going to ban all release of CFCs into the atmosphere by the year 2000. To prevent pollution of the world's oceans, we're going to end virtually all ocean dumping of sewage and industrial wastes by 1991. After that, anyone who continues to pollute is going to pay for it -- with stiff fines.

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And Montanans know more than most how much that means. How vital it is for us to accept our responsibilities -- our stewardship -- of the environment. In Montana, across America and around the world: we hold this land in trust for the generations that come after. The air and the earth are riches we simply cannot squander.

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Thank you all for coming out to give me such a warm welcome. God bless you. And may God bless the state of Montana, and bring it another hundred years of happiness.

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McGroarty/Dooley
September 13, 1989
3:00 p.m.
[MONTANA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF MONTANA
HELENA, MONTANA
SEPTEMBER 18, 1989
2:00 P.M.

Thank you. [Introductory acknowledgements.] Governor Stan Stephens, Senators Baucus and Burns, Congressmen Marlenee and Williams. Mayor Ritter. And let me say to everyone gathered here and to all the people of Montana, it's a pleasure to be back in this great state. Happy Birthday!

And you're certainly celebrating your 100th in style. I have to tell you I was impressed with your Centennial cattle drive. 3000 cattle, 60 miles in 6 days.... From Roundup to Billings without a hitch. [You know, there were a few cynics back East -- maybe you read some of the stories in a paper published back there by the name of the The Wall Street Journal -- who said it couldn't be done. [[Pause]] Well, you proved them wrong. I hope they've learned their lesson back on Wall Street: when it comes to Bull Markets -- no one knows more than Montana.

[[Pause]]

And I have a special message to my friends in Billings, where all those cattle ended up: If you think the cattle were

*Last
Chance
Gulch*

bunched close together, you should see the Washington beltway during rush-hour. [[Pause]]

This is my first visit to Montana since the campaign -- and since I started my new job. November 8th was a big day for me in 1988 -- and I know it's **the** big day for all Montanans in 1989.

It's good to be back under the Big Sky. Here between the Scratchgravel hills and the Sleeping Giant, with your historic statehouse -- a marvel of Montana granite, limestone and copper -- standing at my back. You can feel the history of Montana -- its land and its people.

And I've heard there's a 9-pound trout waiting for me up in the Bob {local name for the Bob Marshall Wilderness preserve}. I don't know whether you've heard about the fish shortage up in Maine this summer. [[Pause]] Anyway, it's not a problem here, since I hear Montana's got 896 "catchable" fish per square mile. [[Pause]] Now I know why I had so much trouble catching a fish up in Kennebunkport. They're all in Montana. [[Pause]]

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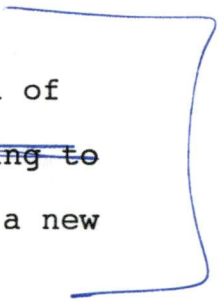
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of the project. file papers.



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1989

89 SEP 14 P2: 41 ✓

Memorandum to Chriss Winston
From: Jim Pinkerton
Subject: Montana Centennial Draft Speech

Chriss:
We're on a roll!
JP

pg. 1, para. 2, line 6 "The Wall Street Journal"

We are not familiar with the story referred to here, but if there is any chance of this criticism -- albeit good-natured criticism -- embarrassing the reporter who wrote the story and the editor who assigned it, then we unnecessarily risk creating bad feelings which may come back to haunt us someday. ✓

At the very least, then, we suggest omitting the name of the paper. Or we could avoid calling attention to the fact that the report appeared in a newspaper in the first place, e.g.: "-- maybe you heard some of the news reports -- ."

3,4,4 "Montana's great natural wealth was something to extract, to exploit. The greater riches we value today went unnoticed -- neglected."

Veracity of the facts aside, this may risk giving offense to the mining and extraction industries and the Montanans that work in them. We must be careful not to suggest that mining and extraction are the enemies of the environment. The use of the word "extract" here, for example, has the tone of an epithet, which it will probably not to Montanans.

We suggest making these points positively. Rather than dwelling on the "exploitation" of Montana, we should play up the fact that Montana offers the rest of the country an education in balancing economic growth with environmental protection. This positive approach is well-done in the fifth graf on page three.

4,3,5 The imagery of the earth's geography lesson in global independence, and the "lines drawn on a map" phrase in the next graf, are especially vivid pictures. An added benefit is that they also have their analogues in economic policy.

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