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Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Draft Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13513
Folder ID Number: 13513-002

Folder Title: Earth Day 11/28/89 [OA 3540]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	25	6	6	5

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *W*
FROM: MARK DAVIS *MD*
SUBJECT: EARTH DAY ARTICLE

Attached is a proposed article on Earth Day, including the Administration's one year environmental accomplishments, to be published in the EPA Journal.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
One change

P-3

1989 DEC 13 PM 7:30

Fine
GB
12-17

Davis/Martin
Dec. 12, 1989
Title: Earth
Draft: Five

1989 DEC 13 PM 7:34

EARTH DAY -- AN AMERICAN TRADITION
By George Bush

Last summer, I took my 13-year-old grandson on a fishing trip to Jackson Lake, Wyoming. The memory of that day lingers, as the two of us cast our lines, sinking long flashy spinners deep into the crystalline water. After some effort, we caught a few Mackinaw trout, and let them go. But the real catch was for our eyes.

From our small boat, we watched elk warily emerge out of the forest at dusk to drink at the lake. And rising out of the forest in the distance were the Tetons -- jagged, immense, snow-capped, invincible. No words, no photo, no painter could do them justice.

Of course, there was a time when all of North America was as primitive and pristine as Jackson Hole. But aside from protected areas like the Grand Tetons, the buffalo hunters and the settlers changed the face of the land, forever. The exploitation of natural resources was a natural way of life for the pioneers. In fact, it was the only way of life. So our ancestors did what they had to do to build a great nation, simply assuming that the land offered a limitless bounty.

Today, of course, we know better. And knowing better, we must act better. It was President Teddy Roosevelt who declared 80 years ago that nothing short of defending this country in wartime "compares in importance with the great central task of leaving this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us."

He was one of the first to perceive that nature is not an infinite resource. Environmental destruction in one place on Earth can have serious consequences for other, sometimes remote, parts of our planet. In fact, some scientists compare the earth to a single organism, a living system whose ability to survive depends on its overall well-being.

It is not possible to restore our environment to a perfectly natural state. Yet we've also learned that a growing economy can only be sustained with a healthy environment. This requires a balance -- trade-offs, tough decisions, careful planning, exact studies and creative proposals.

Seeking that balance, environmental leaders like Senators Ed Muskie, Howard Baker, the late Henry Jackson, and others put aside party differences in the late 1960s to craft landmark comprehensive environmental legislation. On January 1, 1970, President Nixon began the new decade by signing the National Environmental Policy Act into law. All the historic environmental laws of the Seventies followed this bold step -- the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act and the laws regulating pesticides, toxic substances and hazardous wastes.

It was also roughly twenty years ago that the Environmental Protection Agency began its historic mission under the strong leadership of Bill Ruckelshaus. And it is in this same tradition that Bill Reilly brings his own distinctive brand of leadership ^{to EPA today} ~~to EPA today~~. ^{leadership based on ^{both} environmental expertise and on real commitment.}

In the first year of this Administration, we've taken on many tough environmental problems. On June 12, I announced ways we can use the market to reduce emissions of acid rain, urban smog and toxic air pollution -- all included in the first major overhaul of the Clean Air Act to be proposed in more than a decade.

Later in the year, we called for \$710 million for Clean Coal Technology; a ban on nearly all uses of asbestos by 1997; and a ban on the export of hazardous waste. In addition, we've accelerated our leadership on global change -- proposing a 28 percent increase in global environmental research, and offering to host an international conference next fall to negotiate a framework treaty on global change.

But the Federal government is only part of the story. Twenty years ago, the environmental movement was gaining strength in the city halls and state capitols of our nation, as well as in Washington. And the new commitment to a cleaner, safer environment wasn't just confined to government. It grew from the bottom, up -- not just from school boards, city councils and state legislatures -- but from millions of homes.

Americans came together as environmental volunteers -- spontaneously, almost instinctively -- to save the earth. And it was this movement that created the first Earth Day, twenty years ago on April 22, 1970. Earth Day began as a spectacular movement of citizen leadership. It has become an American tradition, worthy of future generations.

A president quickly learns to see policy in the broadest terms possible: Urban and housing policy must be related to transportation; transportation policy to energy; energy policy to agriculture, and so on. Applying this same perspective, one cannot fail to see that deforestation, ozone depletion, ocean pollution and the threat of global warming interconnect to challenge our future. We no longer enjoy the luxury of leisurely action. Environmental protection must become a higher priority for us all.

If our response is to be effective, then all the nations of the world must make common cause in defense of our environment. This is a message I took to the peoples of Europe in May. In Mainz, West Germany, I said that my generation remembers a world ravaged by war. And, of course, Europeans have rebuilt their proud cities and restored their majestic cathedrals. But I told them: "What a tragedy it would be if your continent was again spoiled, this time by a more subtle and insidious danger -- that of poisoned rivers and acid rain." I told them of America's environmental tragedy in Alaska. I noted that countries from France to Finland suffered after Chernobyl, and that West Germany

is struggling to save the Black Forest today. The bottom line is this: "Environmental destruction respects no borders."

When I suggested that the United States and Western Europe extend a hand to the East, the people of Europe on both sides of the Iron Curtain responded with enthusiasm. Since then, working with my counterparts in Western Europe, we have reached agreements to share our environmental technical and regulatory knowledge with Eastern Europe.

I hope these agreements become a model not just for Europe, but for the world. And I am determined that in the 1990s, the United States of America will continue to assume responsibility by providing world environmental leadership.

At home, we've brought to my Administration outstanding environmental professionals, like Michael Deland, who chairs the important Council on Environmental Quality. We've broken new ground by declaring that pollution prevention is our ultimate goal. For too long, we've focused on clean-up campaigns and penalties after the damage is done. It's time to reorient our policies to technologies and processes that reduce or prevent pollution -- to stop it before it starts. In the 1990s, pollution prevention must go to the source.

To save the Earth will require our best efforts. Everyone must volunteer to help. Business, labor, and consumers must cooperate. Environmentalists and industrialists must be partners, not adversaries. Local communities, large and small, must enlist. And so must families -- we all can learn to

generate less waste, and to recycle the waste that we do produce. In fact, those families that do recycle have found it makes economic, as well as ecological, sense.

Finally, there is one simple thing that you can do on Earth Day, regardless of your age or ability. I ask you to join me in sowing a legacy of cleaner air, and more beautiful horizons. I ask you to perform a simple act. I ask you to plant a tree.

You don't have to be a poet or a painter to appreciate a tree. Trees cool the earth on a summer's day. They quiet the noise of a freeway. They provide a natural wind break in winter. And every tree makes America a little greener, a little more like the verdant nation the Pilgrims knew.

I hope that Earth Day will once again demonstrate that solutions to environmental problems are emerging from the goodwill, generosity, and vision of the American people. We have already given the world so much. Let's give the world an example of volunteerism and environmental leadership on April 22, 1990, and in the years to come.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1

SUBJECT: EARTH DAY -- AN AMERICAN TRADITION
By George Bush

	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"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>DELAND</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide comments directly to Chriss Winston,
Room 122, x2930, with a copy to my office by NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

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

1989 NOV 28 PM 6:56

Davis/Martin
Nov. 28, 1989
Title: Earth
Draft: Three

EARTH DAY -- AN AMERICAN TRADITION
By George Bush

Six months ago, I took my 13-year-old grandson, George P. Bush, on fishing trip to Jackson Lake, Wyoming. The memory of that day lingers, as the two of us let out our lines, sinking long flashy spinners deep into the crystalline water. After some effort, we caught three Mackinaw trout (and let them go). But the real catch was for our eyes.

From our small boat, we could spot elk emerging warily out of the forest at dusk to forage the grassy plains around us. And rising out of the forest in the distance were the Tetons -- jagged, immense, snow-capped, invincible. No words, no photo, no painter could do it justice.

Of course, there was a time when all of North America was as primitive and pristine as Jackson Hole. But aside from protected areas like the Grand Tetons, the buffalo hunters and the settlers changed the face of the land, forever. The exploitation of natural resources was a natural way of life for our forebears. In fact, it was the only way of life. So our ancestors did what they had to do to build a great nation, simply assuming that the land offered a limitless bounty.

Today, of course, we know better. And knowing better, we must act better.

We know that nature is not an infinite resource. Environmental destruction in one part of the Earth can have serious consequences for other, sometimes remote, parts of our planet. In fact, our leading scientists often compare our planet to a single organism, a living thing whose ability to survive depends on its overall well-being.

Yet, it is also not possible to restore our environment to a perfectly natural state. To do so would mean to shut down our factories, our schools, our highways and our cities. But we can balance a growing economy with a better environment. This balance demands trade-offs and tough decisions, careful planning, exact studies and creative proposals.

America's environmental leadership began in the late 1960s, when Senators Ed Muskie, Howard Baker, the late Henry Jackson and others put aside party differences to craft the first comprehensive environmental legislation. On January 1, 1970, President Nixon began the new decade by signing the National Environmental Protection Act into law. All the landmark environmental legislation of the Seventies -- the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act -- were built on this foundation.

It was also roughly twenty years ago that the Environmental Protection Agency began its historic mission. Bill Ruckelshaus was a great first administrator. And it is in this same

tradition that Bill Reilly brings his own distinctive brand of leadership to EPA today.

But the federal government covers only part of the story. Twenty years ago, the environmental movement was also gaining strength in the city halls and state capitols of our nation. And the new commitment to a cleaner, safer environment wasn't just confined to government. It grew from the bottom, up -- not just from school boards, city councils and state legislatures -- but from millions of homes.

Americans came together for the first time as environmental volunteers -- spontaneously, almost instinctively -- to save the Earth. And it was their movement -- **your** movement -- that created the first Earth Day on April 22, 1970.

Earth Day began as a spectacular moment of citizen leadership, and became an American tradition, worthy of future generations. That is why I will follow the examples of presidents before me, by recognizing Earth Day, April 22, 1990.

A president soon learns to see policy in the broadest terms possible. Urban and housing policy must be related to transportation; transportation policy to energy; energy policy to agriculture, and so on. Applying this same perspective, one cannot fail to see that deforestation, ozone depletion, ocean pollution and the dire possibility of global warming interconnect, add up, and pose a grave threat to our very future. We no longer enjoy the luxury of leisurely action. Environmental protection has become an urgent priority for us all.

If our response is to be effective, then all the nations of the world must make common cause in defense of our environment. This is a message I took to the people of Europe in May. In Mainz, West Germany, I said that my generation remembers a world ravaged by war. And, of course, Europeans have rebuilt their proud cities and restored their majestic cathedrals. But I said: "what a tragedy it would be if your continent was again spoiled, this time by a more subtle and insidious danger -- that of poisoned rivers and acid rain." I told them of America's environmental tragedy in Alaska. I noted that countries from France to Finland suffered after Chernobyl, and that West Germany is struggling to save the Black Forest today. The bottom line is this: "Environmental destruction respects no borders."

When I suggested that the United States and Western Europe extend a hand East, the people of Europe on both sides of the Iron Curtain responded with enthusiasm. Since then, working with my counterparts in Western Europe, we have reached agreements to advance our technical and regulatory knowledge to Eastern Europe.

I hope these agreements become a model not just for Europe, but for the world. And I determined that in the 1990s, the United States of America will continue to assume responsibility by providing world environmental leadership.

At home, we've brought in environmental professionals, like Michael Deland, who chairs the Council on Environmental Quality. We've broken new ground by declaring that pollution prevention is

our ultimate goal. For too long, we've focused on clean-up campaigns and penalties after the damage is done. It's time to reorient our policies to technologies and processes that reduce or prevent pollution -- to stop it before it starts. In the 1990s, pollution prevention must go to the source.

To save the Earth will require the best efforts of us all. Everyone must be a volunteer. Business, labor and consumers must cooperate. Environmentalists and industrialists must be partners, not adversaries. Local communities, large and small, must enlist. And so must families -- all can learn to generate less waste, and to recycle the waste that we still generate. In fact, those families that do recycle have found it to make economic, as well as ecological, sense.

Finally, there is one simple thing you can do on Earth Day, no matter your age or ability. I ask you to join me in sowing a legacy of cleaner air, and more beautiful horizons. I ask you to perform a simple act. I ask you to plant a tree.

You don't have to be a poet or a painter to appreciate a tree. Trees block the sun and absorb heat on a summer's day. They quiet the noise of a freeway. They provide a natural wind break in winter. And every tree makes America a little greener, a little more like the verdant nation the Pilgrims knew.

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example volunteerism and environmental leadership on April 22.

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No accomplishments in
the rest of the Journal
- Lew Crampton 12/12

anywhere
else in Journal

Davis/Martin
Dec. 8, 1989
Title: Earth
Draft: Four

RADITION
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Last summer, I took my 13-year-old grandson on a fishing trip to Jackson Lake, Wyoming. The memory of that day lingers, as the two of us cast our lines, sinking long flashy spinners deep into the crystalline water. After some effort, we caught a few Mackinaw trout, and let them go. But the real catch was for our eyes.

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Today, of course, we know better. And knowing better, we must act better. It was President Teddy Roosevelt who declared 80 years ago that nothing short of defending this country in wartime "compares in importance with the great central task of leaving this land even better land for our descendants than it is for us."

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A president quickly learns to see policy in the broadest terms possible. Urban and housing policy must be related to transportation; transportation policy to energy; energy policy to agriculture, and so on. Applying this same perspective, one cannot fail to see that deforestation, ozone depletion, ocean

pollution and the threat of global warming interconnect to challenge our future. We no longer enjoy the luxury of leisurely action. Environmental protection must become a higher priority for us all.

If our response is to be effective, then all the nations of the world must make common cause in defense of our environment. This is a message I took to the peoples of Europe in May. In Mainz, West Germany, I said that my generation remembers a world ravaged by war. And, of course, Europeans have rebuilt their proud cities and restored their majestic cathedrals. But I told them: "What a tragedy it would be if your continent was again spoiled, this time by a more subtle and insidious danger -- that of poisoned rivers and acid rain." I told them of America's environmental tragedy in Alaska. I noted that countries from France to Finland suffered after Chernobyl, and that West Germany is struggling to save the Black Forest today. The bottom line is this: "Environmental destruction respects no borders."

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1

EARTH DAY -- AN AMERICAN TRADITION
By George Bush

SUBJECT: _____

	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"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DELAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" 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 comments directly to Chriss Winston,
Room 122, x2930, with a copy to my office by NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

See Comments
12/1/89

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

1989 NOV 28 PM 6:56

Davis/Martin
Nov. 28, 1989
Title: Earth
Draft: Three

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[above P is insensitive to American Indians who 1) did extensive burning + management of their land + 2) are the forebears of some current citizens.]

Today, of course, we know better. And knowing better, we must act better.

We know that nature is not an infinite resource. Environmental destruction in one part of the Earth can have serious consequences for other, sometimes remote, parts of our planet. In fact, ^{Some} ~~our leading~~ scientists ~~often~~ compare our planet to a single organism, a living ^{system} ~~thing~~ whose ability to ^{sustain life} ~~survive~~ depends on its overall well-being.

Yet, it is also not possible to restore our environment to a perfectly natural state. To do so would mean ~~to~~ ^{to} shut down our factories, our schools, our highways and our cities. But we can balance a growing economy with a better environment. This balance demands trade-offs and tough decisions, careful planning, ^{rigorous} ~~exact~~ studies and creative proposals.

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It was also roughly twenty years ago that the Environmental Protection Agency began its historic mission. Bill Ruckelshaus was a great first administrator. And it is in this same

Better to hit Brundland Report theme -- we have now learned the hard way that a vigorous economy can only be sustained by a healthy environment.

Add
~~with~~ abstract TR
or John
Muir?
dinosaur

* See
attach
Check this
w/ OPPE



The 70's environmental laws were distinctly not built on the foundation of NEPA. NEPA came from Henry Jackson and the Interior Committee while CAA, CWA etc. came from Muskie and the Public Works Committee. The two were politically and substantively unrelated. CAA, CWA, etc. built on the foundation of 20 years of previous laws on those subjected and were in fact amendments to those earlier laws. The first water pollution act was 1948, the first air act was about 1955.

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May want
to mention
government
wide effort.
Should
mention all
agencies.

If this is a reference to Galder, it's over dramatized, esp. compared to Chernobyl.

If our response is to be effective, then all the nations of the world must make common cause in defense of our environment. This is a message I took to the people of Europe in May. In Mainz, West Germany, I said that my generation remembers a world ravaged by war. And, of course, Europeans have rebuilt their proud cities and restored their majestic cathedrals. But I said: "what a tragedy it would be if your continent was again spoiled, this time by a more subtle and insidious danger -- that of poisoned rivers and acid rain." [I told them of America's environmental tragedy in Alaska] I noted that countries from France to Finland suffered after Chernobyl, and that West Germany is struggling to save the Black Forest today. The bottom line is this: "Environmental destruction respects no borders."

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what does this mean?

our ultimate goal. For too long, we've focused on clean-up campaigns and penalties after the damage is done. It's time to reorient our policies to technologies and processes that reduce or prevent pollution -- to stop it before it starts. In the 1990s, pollution prevention must go to the source.

To save the Earth will require the best efforts of us all. Everyone must be a volunteer. Business, labor and consumers must cooperate. Environmentalists and industrialists must be partners, not adversaries. Local communities, large and small, must enlist. And so must families -- all ^{of us} can learn to generate less waste, and to recycle the waste that we ^{do produce} still generate. In fact, those families ^{and businesses} that do recycle have found ^{that it} it to make ^{economic, as well as ecological, sense.} } not true of most kinds of recycling.

Finally, there is one simple thing you can do on Earth Day, no matter ^{what} your age or ability. I ask you to join me in ^{endowing} sowing a legacy of cleaner air, and more beautiful horizons. I ask you to perform a simple act. I ask you to plant a tree.

You don't have to be a poet or a painter to appreciate a tree. Trees ^{seems like a negative thing.} block the sun and absorb heat on a summer's day. They quiet the noise of a freeway. They provide a natural wind break in winter. And every tree makes America a little greener, a little more like the verdant nation the Pilgrims knew.

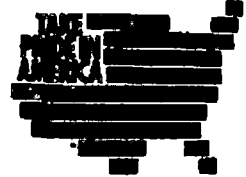
I hope that Earth Day will once again demonstrate that solutions to environmental problems are emerging from the goodwill, generosity and vision of the American people. We have

already given the world so much. Let ^{us} ~~us~~ give the world an
example ^{of} volunteerism and environmental leadership on April 22, 1990 and
in the years to
come



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240



MEMORANDUM

TO: DENISE SCHWARZ
CABINET AFFAIRS
THE WHITE HOUSE

FROM: TOM WEIMER
CHIEF OF STAFF
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF "EARTH DAY" SPEECH

We have reviewed the "Earth Day" speech per your request, and have the following comments.

First of all, in the first paragraph, the President caught five fish in Wyoming, not three!

Secondly, on page 2, we would suggest that, in the third paragraph, the sentence reading "America's environmental leadership began in the late 1960s" be deleted. Americans have been environmentally conscious since the days of Teddy Roosevelt and before -- you may wish to reference him.

At the top of page 3, you may wish to add references to Secretary Lujan and Secretary Yeutter, as well. Both the Departments of Interior and Agriculture have strong environmental missions, in addition to EPA's.

On page four, you could add the following sentences, which provide additional concrete examples of this Administration's efforts to work with other nations in international environmental efforts.

"On December ____, I signed legislation to implement the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, which represents an historic cooperative effort between the United States and Canada to better manage and protect the waterfowl of North America. Earlier this year, the United States was a leader in convincing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to restrict international trade in ivory, in an effort to save the African elephant."

Finally, on page three, in the last four lines, we would recommend striking the words "dire" and "grave" in discussing global warning.

NOV 29 1989
WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM
 CEO

DATE: 11/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1

SUBJECT: EARTH DAY -- AN AMERICAN TRADITION
 By George Bush

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>MCCLURE</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>NEWMAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>PORTER</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGICH</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>UNTERMAYER</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DELAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" 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 comments directly to Chriss Winston, *Kim*
 Room 122, x2930, with a copy to my office by NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

*Some comments noted throughout.
 If you have any questions,
 please call Mary Holland or
 Tom Supes, CEO, 395-5750.*

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

1989 NOV 28 PM 6:56

Kristina
Davis/Martin
Nov. 28, 1989
Title: Earth
Draft: Three

For EPA Journal → Feb. timeframe

EARTH DAY -- AN AMERICAN TRADITION
By George Bush

Six months ago, I took my 13-year-old grandson, ~~George P.~~
~~Bush~~, on ^a fishing trip to Jackson Lake, Wyoming. The memory of
that day lingers, ~~as~~ the two of us let out our lines, sinking
long flashy spinners deep into the crystalline water. After some
effort, we caught three Mackinaw trout, ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{them} let them go. But
the real catch was for our eyes.

From our small boat, we could spot elk emerging warily ^{from} ~~out~~
~~of~~ the forest at dusk to ^{graze on} ~~forage~~ the grassy plains around us. And
rising out of the forest in the distance were the Tetons --
jagged, immense, snow-capped, ~~invincible~~. No words, no photo, no
painter could do it justice.

Of course, there was a time when all of North America was as
primitive and pristine as Jackson Hole. But aside from protected
areas like the Grand Tetons, the buffalo hunters and the settlers
changed the face of the land, forever. The exploitation of
natural resources was a natural way of life for ^{the people} ~~our~~ forebears.
In fact, it was the only way of life. So our ancestors did what
they had to do to build a great nation, simply assuming that the
land offered a limitless bounty.

Today, of course, we know better. And knowing better, we must act better.

We know that nature is not an infinite resource. Environmental destruction in one ^{place on} ~~part of the~~ Earth can have serious consequences ⁱⁿ ~~for~~ other, sometimes remote, ^{places} ~~parts of our~~ planet. In fact, our leading scientists often compare ^{this} ~~our~~ planet to a single organism, a living thing whose ability to survive depends on its overall well-being.

~~Yet, it is also~~ not possible to restore our environment to a perfectly natural state. ~~To do so would mean to shut down our factories, our schools, our highways and our cities.~~ But we can balance a growing economy with a better environment. This balance demands trade-offs and tough decisions, careful planning, exact studies ^{and} creative proposals.

America's environmental leadership ^{were people like} ~~began in the late 1960s,~~ ^{NOT TRUE} when ^{and} ~~Senators~~ Ed Muskie, Howard Baker, ^{who} the late Henry Jackson and others put aside party differences to craft the first comprehensive environmental legislation. On January 1, 1970, President Nixon began ^{Policy} ~~the new decade~~ by signing the National Environmental ^{Policy} ~~Protection~~ Act into law. All the landmark environmental legislation of the Seventies -- the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act -- were built on this foundation.

It was also roughly twenty years ago that the Environmental Protection Agency began its historic mission, ^{under the strong leadership of} Bill Ruckelshaus, ~~was a great first administrator.~~ ~~And it is in this same~~

~~tradition that~~ ^{Today} Bill Reilly brings his own distinctive brand of leadership to EPA. ~~today.~~

But the federal government ~~covers~~ ^{is} only part of the ~~story.~~ ^{environmental protection}
Twenty years ago, the environmental movement was ~~also~~ gaining strength in the city halls and state capitols of our nation. ^{as well as in Washington} And the new commitment to a cleaner, safer environment ~~wasn't just~~ confined to government. ~~It grew from the bottom, up -- not just~~ ^{also was spreading its roots in} from school boards, city councils and state legislatures -- but from millions of homes, ^{all across the country.}

Americans came together for the first time as environmental volunteers -- spontaneously, almost instinctively -- to save the Earth. And it was their movement -- **your** movement -- that created the first Earth Day on April 22, 1970.

Earth Day ^{it} began as a spectacular moment of citizen leadership, and became an American tradition, worthy of future generations. That is why I will follow the examples of presidents before me ^{by joining with you to celebrate the 20th anniversary of} by recognizing Earth Day ^{on} April 22, 1990.

A president soon learns to see policy in the broadest terms possible. Urban and housing policy must be related to transportation; transportation policy to energy; energy policy to agriculture, and so on. Applying this same perspective, one cannot fail to see that deforestation, ozone depletion, ocean pollution and the dire ^{threat} possibility of global warming ^{all are interconnected} ~~interconnect, add up, and pose a grave threat~~ ^{challenge} to our ~~very~~ future. We no longer enjoy the luxury of leisurely action. Environmental protection ^{must} ~~has~~ become an ~~urgent~~ ^{a higher} priority for us all.

If our response is to be effective, then all the nations of the world must make common cause in defense of our environment. This is a message I took to the people of Europe in May. In Mainz, West Germany, ~~I said that~~ my generation remembers a world ravaged by war. And, of course, Europeans have rebuilt their proud cities and restored their majestic cathedrals. But I said: "what a tragedy it would be if your continent was again spoiled, this time by a more subtle and insidious danger -- that of poisoned rivers and acid rain." I told them of America's environmental tragedy in Alaska. I noted that countries from France to Finland suffered after Chernobyl, and that West Germany is struggling to save the Black Forest today. The bottom line is this: "Environmental destruction respects no borders."

When I suggested that the United States and Western Europe extend a hand East, the people of Europe on both sides of the Iron Curtain responded with enthusiasm. Since then, working with my counterparts in Western Europe, we have reached agreements to advance our technical and regulatory knowledge to Eastern Europe.

I hope these agreements become a model not just for Europe, but for the world. And ^{am} I determined that in the 1990s, the United States of America will continue to assume responsibility by providing world environmental leadership.

At home, we've brought ^{to my Administration} environmental professionals, like ^{my} Michael Deland, who chairs the Council on Environmental Quality. ← We've broken new ground by declaring that **pollution prevention** is

our ultimate goal. For too long, we've focused on clean-up campaigns and penalties after the damage is done. It's time to reorient our policies to technologies and processes that reduce or prevent pollution -- to stop it before it starts. In the 1990s, pollution prevention must go to the source.

To save the Earth will require ^{our} the best efforts, ~~of us all~~. Everyone must ~~be a~~ volunteer. ^{to help} Business, labor, and consumers must cooperate. Environmentalists and industrialists must be partners, not adversaries. Local communities, large and small, must enlist. And so must families -- ^{we} all can learn to generate less waste, and to recycle the waste that we still generate. In fact, those families that do recycle have found it ~~to~~ ^{to} make economic, as well as ecological, sense.

Finally, there is one simple thing you can do on Earth Day, no matter your age or ability. I ask you to join me in sowing a legacy of cleaner air, and more beautiful horizons. I ask you to ~~perform a simple act. I ask you to~~ plant a tree.

You don't have to be a poet or a painter to appreciate a tree. ^{help cool the earth} Trees ~~block the sun and absorb heat~~ on a summer's day, ^{and they help in the fight against global warming by absorbing carbon dioxide.} They quiet the noise of a freeway. They provide a natural wind break in winter. And every tree makes America a little greener, a little more like the verdant nation the Pilgrims knew.

I hope that Earth Day will once again demonstrate that solutions to environmental problems are emerging from the goodwill, generosity and vision of the American people. We have

a little
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sketch

already given the world so much. Let us give the world an
example ^{of} volunteerism and environmental leadership on April 22.

#

#

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1

EARTH DAY -- AN AMERICAN TRADITION
By George Bush

SUBJECT: _____

	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 <i>monday am</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DELAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON <i>NIC</i>	<input checked="" 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 comments directly to Chriss Winston,
Room 122, x2930, with a copy to my office by NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

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

1989 NOV 28 PM 6:56

Davis/Martin
Nov. 28, 1989
Title: Earth
Draft: Three

EARTH DAY -- AN AMERICAN TRADITION
By George Bush

last summer,
~~Six months ago~~, I took my 13-year-old grandson, ~~George P.~~
Bush, on ^a fishing trip to Jackson Lake, Wyoming. The memory of
that day lingers, as the two of us ~~let out~~ ^{cast} our lines, sinking
long flashy spinners deep into the crystalline water. After some
effort, we caught three Mackinaw trout ~~and~~ ^{and} let them go. But
the real catch was for our eyes. *watched*

From our small boat, we ~~could spot~~ ^{spotted} elk ~~emerging warily~~ ^{emerged} out
of the forest at dusk to ~~forage the grassy plains around us~~ ^{(graze?) *clunk at the lake.*}. And
rising out of the forest in the distance were the Tetons --
jagged, immense, snow-capped, invincible. No words, no photo, no
painter could do ^{them} ~~it~~ justice.

Of course, there was a time when all of North America was as
primitive and pristine as Jackson Hole. But aside from protected
areas like the Grand Tetons, the buffalo hunters and the settlers
changed the face of the land, forever. The exploitation of
natural resources was a natural way of life for ~~our forebears~~ ^{the pioneers.}.
In fact, it was the only way of life. So our ancestors did what
they had to do to build a great nation, simply assuming that the
land offered a limitless bounty.

It was ~~Republican~~ President Teddy Roosevelt who declared 80 years ago that nothing short of defending this country in wartime "compares in importance with the great central task of leaving ¹ this land ² even better land for our descendants than it is for us."

Today, of course, we know better. And knowing better, we must act better.

We know that nature is not an infinite resource.

Environmental destruction in one ^{place on} ~~part of~~ the Earth can have serious consequences for other, sometimes remote, parts of our planet. In fact, our ^{some} leading scientists often ~~compare~~ ^{the earth's} our planet to a single organism, a living ^{system} thing whose ability to survive depends on its overall well-being.

Yet, it is ~~also~~ not possible to restore our environment to a perfectly natural state. ~~To do so would mean to shut down our factories, our schools, our highways and our cities.~~ But we can balance a growing economy with a better environment. This balance demands trade-offs and tough decisions, careful planning, exact studies, and creative proposals.

^{Seeking that balance,} ~~America's~~ environmental leadership ^{like} began in the late 1960s, when Senators Ed Muskie, Howard Baker, the late Henry Jackson, and others put aside party differences ^{in the late 1960's} to craft the first comprehensive environmental legislation. On January 1, 1970, President Nixon began the new decade by signing the National Environmental Protection ^{Policy} Act into law. All the landmark ^{laws} environmental legislation of the Seventies -- the Clean Air Act, ^{and the laws regulating pesticides, toxic substances, hazardous waste} the Clean Water Act, -- were built on this foundation. ^{and}

It was also roughly twenty years ago that the Environmental Protection Agency began its historic mission ^{under the strong leadership of} Bill Ruckelshaus was a great first administrator. And it is in this same

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tradition that Bill Reilly brings his own distinctive brand of leadership to EPA today.

But the federal government ^{is} covers only part of the story. Twenty years ago, the environmental movement was also gaining strength in the city halls and state capitols of our nation ^{as well as in Washington.} And the new commitment to a cleaner, safer environment wasn't just confined to government. It grew from the bottom, up -- not just from school boards, city councils and state legislatures -- but from millions of homes.

Americans came together for the first time as environmental volunteers -- spontaneously, almost instinctively -- to save the Earth. And it was ^{this} their movement -- ~~your~~ movement -- that created the first Earth Day on April 22, 1970.

Earth Day began as a spectacular moment of citizen leadership, and ^{it} became an American tradition, worthy of future generations. That is why I will follow the examples of presidents before me ^{joining with you to celebrate the 20th anniversary of} by recognizing Earth Day ^{or} April 22, 1990.

A president ^{quickly} soon learns to see policy in the broadest terms possible. Urban and housing policy must be related to transportation; transportation policy to energy; energy policy to agriculture, and so on. Applying this same perspective, one cannot fail to see that deforestation, ozone depletion, ocean pollution and the dire ^{threat} possibility of global warming interconnect ^{to challenge} add up, and pose a grave threat to our very future. We no longer enjoy the luxury of leisurely action. Environmental protection ^{must} has become an ^{higher} urgent priority for us all.

If our response is to be effective, then all the nations of the world must make common cause in defense of our environment. This is a message I took to the people of Europe in May. In Mainz, West Germany, I said that my generation remembers a world ravaged by war. And, of course, Europeans have rebuilt their proud cities and restored their majestic cathedrals. But I ^{told them:} said: "what a tragedy it would be if your continent was again spoiled, [≡] this time by a more subtle and insidious danger -- that of poisoned rivers and acid rain." I told them of America's environmental tragedy in Alaska. I noted that countries from France to Finland suffered after Chernobyl, and that West Germany is struggling to save the Black Forest today. The bottom line is this: "Environmental destruction respects no borders."

When I suggested that the United States and Western Europe extend a hand ^{to the} East, the people of Europe on both sides of the Iron Curtain responded with enthusiasm. Since then, working with my counterparts in Western Europe, we have reached agreements to ^{share environmental} advance our technical and regulatory knowledge ^{with} to Eastern Europe.

I hope these agreements become a model not just for Europe, but for the world. And I ^{am} determined that in the 1990s, the United States of America will continue to assume responsibility by providing world environmental leadership.

At home, we've brought ^{to my Administration} in environmental professionals, like Michael Deland, who chairs the ^{important} Council on Environmental Quality. We've broken new ground by declaring that **pollution prevention is**

outstanding

our ultimate goal. For too long, we've focused on clean-up campaigns and penalties after the damage is done. It's time to reorient our policies to technologies and processes that reduce or prevent pollution -- to stop it before it starts. In the 1990s, pollution prevention must go to the source.

To save the Earth will require ~~the~~ ^{our} best efforts, ~~of us all.~~ Everyone must ~~be a~~ ^{to help.} volunteer. Business, labor, and consumers must cooperate. Environmentalists and industrialists must be partners, not adversaries. Local communities, large and small, must enlist. And so must families -- ^{we} all can learn to generate less waste, and to recycle the waste that we ~~still generate.~~ ^{do produce.} In fact, those families that do recycle have found it ~~to~~ ^{to} make economic, as well as ecological, sense.

Finally, there is one simple thing ^{that} you can do on Earth Day, ^{regardless of} ~~no matter~~ your age or ability. I ask you to join me in sowing a legacy of cleaner air, and more beautiful horizons. I ask you to perform a simple act. I ask you to plant a tree.

You don't have to be a poet or a painter to appreciate a tree. Trees ^{cool the earth} ~~block the sun and absorb heat~~ on a summer's day. They quiet the noise of a freeway. They provide a natural wind break in winter. And every tree makes America a little greener, a little more like the verdant nation the Pilgrims knew.

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example ^{of} volunteerism and environmental leadership on April 22, ~~1990~~
and in the years # to come. # #

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1

EARTH DAY -- AN AMERICAN TRADITION
By George Bush

SUBJECT: _____

	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"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>DELAND</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" 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 comments directly to Chriss Winston, Room 122, x2930, with a copy to my office by NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

COMMENTS:

*Shady
448440*

I would insert ~~the~~ excerpts from list of accomplishments prepared earlier by N. Maloley *Mal*

1989 NOV 28 PM 6:56

Davis/Martin
Nov. 28, 1989
Title: Earth
Draft: Three

EARTH DAY -- AN AMERICAN TRADITION
By George Bush

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From our small boat, we could spot elk emerging warily out of the forest at dusk to forage the grassy plains around us. And rising out of the forest in the distance were the Tetons -- jagged, immense, snow-capped, invincible. No words, no photo, no painter could do it justice.

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Yet, it is also not possible to restore our environment to a perfectly natural state. To do so would mean to shut down our factories, our schools, our highways and our cities. But we can balance a growing economy with a better environment. This balance demands trade-offs and tough decisions, careful planning, exact studies and creative proposals.

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If our response is to be effective, then all the nations of the world must make common cause in defense of our environment. This is a message I took to the people of Europe in May. In Mainz, West Germany, I said that my generation remembers a world ravaged by war. And, of course, Europeans have rebuilt their proud cities and restored their majestic cathedrals. But I said: "what a tragedy it would be if your continent was again spoiled, this time by a more subtle and insidious danger -- that of poisoned rivers and acid rain." I told them of America's environmental tragedy in Alaska. I noted that countries from France to Finland suffered after Chernobyl, and that West Germany is struggling to save the Black Forest today. The bottom line is this: "Environmental destruction respects no borders."

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 1, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: JEFFREY R. HOLMSTEAD ^{JRH}
ASSISTANT COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Earth Day - An American Tradition

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft article by the President and has no objection to it from a legal standpoint. Marked on the attached draft are several editorial suggestions for your consideration.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this matter.

cc: James W. Cicconi

89 OCT 31 PM 12:04

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1

EARTH DAY -- AN AMERICAN TRADITION
By George Bush

SUBJECT: _____

	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"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>DELAND</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" 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 comments directly to Chriss Winston,
Room 122, x2930, with a copy to my office by NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

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

1989 NOV 28 PM 6:56

Davis/Martin
Nov. 28, 1989
Title: Earth
Draft: Three

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By George Bush

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+ them (the Tetons)?*

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Today, of course, we know better. And knowing better, we must act better.

We know that nature is not an infinite resource. Environmental destruction in one part of the Earth can have serious consequences for other, sometimes remote, parts of our planet. In fact, our leading scientists often compare our planet to a single organism, a living thing whose ability to survive depends on its overall well-being.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1

SUBJECT: EARTH DAY -- AN AMERICAN TRADITION
By George Bush

	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"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DELAND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" 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 comments directly to Chriss Winston, Room 122, x2930, with a copy to my office by NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

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89 DEC 5 AIO : 50

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

1989 NOV 28 PM 6:56

Davis/Martin
Nov. 28, 1989
Title: Earth
Draft: Three

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By George Bush

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 12/1/89

TO: Chriss Winston

FROM: **JAMES P. PINKERTON** *J.P.*
**Deputy Assistant to the President
for Policy Planning**

Re: Earth Day draft

I think that this is a terrific piece.
I was particularly affected by the tree-
planting exhortation on page 5.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM



DATE: 11/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1

EARTH DAY -- AN AMERICAN TRADITION
By George Bush

SUBJECT: _____

	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"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>DELAND</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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REMARKS:

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Room 122, x2930, with a copy to my office by NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Please see comments.

11/30/89

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

1989 NOV 28 PM 6:56

Davis/Martin
Nov. 28, 1989
Title: Earth
Draft: Three

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By George Bush

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1

SUBJECT: EARTH DAY -- AN AMERICAN TRADITION
By George Bush

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DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" 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 comments directly to Chriss Winston, Room 122, x2930, with a copy to my office by NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

November 30, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

The NSC staff has no objection to Earth Day - An American Tradition by George Bush.

G. Philip Hughes
G. Philip Hughes
Executive Secretary

17:21 08 OCT 30
James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

cc: James W. Cicconi

88 NOV 29 08A 9: 03

1989 NOV 28 PM 6:56

Davis/Martin
Nov. 28, 1989
Title: Earth
Draft: Three

EARTH DAY -- AN AMERICAN TRADITION
By George Bush

Six months ago, I took my 13-year-old grandson, George P. Bush, on fishing trip to Jackson Lake, Wyoming. The memory of that day lingers, as the two of us let out our lines, sinking long flashy spinners deep into the crystalline water. After some effort, we caught three Mackinaw trout (and let them go). But the real catch was for our eyes.

From our small boat, we could spot elk emerging warily out of the forest at dusk to forage the grassy plains around us. And rising out of the forest in the distance were the Tetons -- jagged, immense, snow-capped, invincible. No words, no photo, no painter could do it justice.

Of course, there was a time when all of North America was as primitive and pristine as Jackson Hole. But aside from protected areas like the Grand Tetons, the buffalo hunters and the settlers changed the face of the land, forever. The exploitation of natural resources was a natural way of life for our forebears. In fact, it was the only way of life. So our ancestors did what they had to do to build a great nation, simply assuming that the land offered a limitless bounty.

Today, of course, we know better. And knowing better, we must act better.

We know that nature is not an infinite resource. Environmental destruction in one part of the Earth can have serious consequences for other, sometimes remote, parts of our planet. In fact, our leading scientists often compare our planet to a single organism, a living thing whose ability to survive depends on its overall well-being.

Yet, it is also not possible to restore our environment to a perfectly natural state. To do so would mean to shut down our factories, our schools, our highways and our cities. But we can balance a growing economy with a better environment. This balance demands trade-offs and tough decisions, careful planning, exact studies and creative proposals.

America's environmental leadership began in the late 1960s, when Senators Ed Muskie, Howard Baker, the late Henry Jackson and others put aside party differences to craft the first comprehensive environmental legislation. On January 1, 1970, President Nixon began the new decade by signing the National Environmental Protection Act into law. All the landmark environmental legislation of the Seventies -- the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act -- were built on this foundation.

It was also roughly twenty years ago that the Environmental Protection Agency began its historic mission. Bill Ruckelshaus was a great first administrator. And it is in this same

tradition that Bill Reilly brings his own distinctive brand of leadership to EPA today.

But the federal government covers only part of the story. Twenty years ago, the environmental movement was also gaining strength in the city halls and state capitols of our nation. And the new commitment to a cleaner, safer environment wasn't just confined to government. It grew from the bottom, up -- not just from school boards, city councils and state legislatures -- but from millions of homes.

Americans came together for the first time as environmental volunteers -- spontaneously, almost instinctively -- to save the Earth. And it was their movement -- **your** movement -- that created the first Earth Day on April 22, 1970.

Earth Day began as a spectacular moment of citizen leadership, and became an American tradition, worthy of future generations. That is why I will follow the examples of presidents before me, by recognizing Earth Day, April 22, 1990.

A president soon learns to see policy in the broadest terms possible. Urban and housing policy must be related to transportation; transportation policy to energy; energy policy to agriculture, and so on. Applying this same perspective, one cannot fail to see that deforestation, ozone depletion, ocean pollution and the dire possibility of global warming interconnect, add up, and pose a grave threat to our very future. We no longer enjoy the luxury of leisurely action. Environmental protection has become an urgent priority for us all.

If our response is to be effective, then all the nations of the world must make common cause in defense of our environment. This is a message I took to the people of Europe in May. In Mainz, West Germany, I said that my generation remembers a world ravaged by war. And, of course, Europeans have rebuilt their proud cities and restored their majestic cathedrals. But I said: "what a tragedy it would be if your continent was again spoiled, this time by a more subtle and insidious danger -- that of poisoned rivers and acid rain." I told them of America's environmental tragedy in Alaska. I noted that countries from France to Finland suffered after Chernobyl, and that West Germany is struggling to save the Black Forest today. The bottom line is this: "Environmental destruction respects no borders."

When I suggested that the United States and Western Europe extend a hand East, the people of Europe on both sides of the Iron Curtain responded with enthusiasm. Since then, working with my counterparts in Western Europe, we have reached agreements to advance our technical and regulatory knowledge to Eastern Europe.

I hope these agreements become a model not just for Europe, but for the world. And I determined that in the 1990s, the United States of America will continue to assume responsibility by providing world environmental leadership.

At home, we've brought in environmental professionals, like Michael Deland, who chairs the Council on Environmental Quality. We've broken new ground by declaring that **pollution prevention** is

our ultimate goal. For too long, we've focused on clean-up campaigns and penalties after the damage is done. It's time to reorient our policies to technologies and processes that reduce or prevent pollution -- to stop it before it starts. In the 1990s, pollution prevention must go to the source.

To save the Earth will require the best efforts of us all. Everyone must be a volunteer. Business, labor and consumers must cooperate. Environmentalists and industrialists must be partners, not adversaries. Local communities, large and small, must enlist. And so must families -- all can learn to generate less waste, and to recycle the waste that we still generate. In fact, those families that do recycle have found it to make economic, as well as ecological, sense.

Finally, there is one simple thing you can do on Earth Day, no matter your age or ability. I ask you to join me in sowing a legacy of cleaner air, and more beautiful horizons. I ask you to perform a simple act. I ask you to plant a tree.

You don't have to be a poet or a painter to appreciate a tree. Trees block the sun and absorb heat on a summer's day. They quiet the noise of a freeway. They provide a natural wind break in winter. And every tree makes America a little greener, a little more like the verdant nation the Pilgrims knew.

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Kathy Jeavons

Davis/Martin
Nov. 28, 1989
Title: Earth
Draft: Three

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 15, 1989

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By George Bush

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From our small boat, we watched elk warily emerge out of the forest at dusk to drink at the lake. And rising out of the forest in the distance were the Tetons -- jagged, immense, snow-capped, invincible. No words, no photo, no painter could do them justice.

Of course, there was a time when all of North America was as primitive and pristine as Jackson Hole. But aside from protected areas like the Grand Tetons, the buffalo hunters and the settlers changed the face of the land, forever. The exploitation of natural resources was a natural way of life for the pioneers. In fact, it was the only way of life. So our ancestors did what they had to do to build a great nation, simply assuming that the land offered a limitless bounty.

Today, of course, we know better. And knowing better, we must act better. It was President Teddy Roosevelt who declared

80 years ago that nothing short of defending this country in wartime "compares in importance with the great central task of leaving this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us."

He was one of the first to perceive that nature is not an infinite resource. Environmental destruction in one place on Earth can have serious consequences for other, sometimes remote, parts of our planet. In fact, some scientists compare the earth to a single organism, a living system whose ability to survive depends on its overall well-being.

It is not possible to restore our environment to a perfectly natural state. Yet we've also learned that a growing economy can only be sustained with a healthy environment. This requires a balance -- trade-offs, tough decisions, careful planning, exact studies and creative proposals.

Seeking that balance, environmental leaders like Senators Ed Muskie, Howard Baker, the late Henry Jackson, and others put aside party differences in the late 1960s to craft landmark comprehensive environmental legislation. On January 1, 1970, President Nixon began the new decade by signing the National Environmental Policy Act into law. All the historic environmental laws of the Seventies followed this bold step -- the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act and the laws regulating pesticides, toxic substances and hazardous wastes.

It was also roughly twenty years ago that the Environmental Protection Agency began its historic mission under the strong

leadership of Bill Ruckelshaus. And it is in this same tradition that Bill Reilly brings to EPA today his own distinctive brand of leadership -- leadership based on both environmental expertise and on real commitment.

In the first year of this Administration, we've taken on many tough environmental problems. On June 12, I announced ways we can use the market to reduce emissions of acid rain, urban smog and toxic air pollution -- all included in the first major overhaul of the Clean Air Act to be proposed in more than a decade.

Later in the year, we called for \$710 million for Clean Coal Technology; a ban on nearly all uses of asbestos by 1997; and a ban on the export of hazardous waste. In addition, we've accelerated our leadership on global change -- proposing a 28 percent increase in global environmental research, and offering to host an international conference next fall to negotiate a framework treaty on global change.

But the Federal government is only part of the story. Twenty years ago, the environmental movement was gaining strength in the city halls and state capitols of our nation, as well as in Washington. And the new commitment to a cleaner, safer environment wasn't just confined to government. It grew from the bottom, up -- not just from school boards, city councils and state legislatures -- but from millions of homes.

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A president quickly learns to see policy in the broadest terms possible. Urban and housing policy must be related to transportation; transportation policy to energy; energy policy to agriculture, and so on. Applying this same perspective, one cannot fail to see that deforestation, ozone depletion, ocean pollution and the threat of global warming interconnect to challenge our future. We no longer enjoy the luxury of leisurely action. Environmental protection must become a higher priority for us all.

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I hope that Earth Day will once again demonstrate that solutions to environmental problems are emerging from the goodwill, generosity, and vision of the American people. We have already given the world so much. Let's give the world an example of volunteerism and environmental leadership on April 22, 1990, and in the years to come.

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