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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Grant, Mary Kate, Files  
**Subseries:** Subject File, 1988-1991

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**OA/ID Number:** 13880  
**Folder ID Number:** 13880-004

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**Folder Title:**  
Environmental Bills Sign, 11/16/90

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>

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Grant/Grossman  
November 16, 1990  
9:00 a.m.  
A:BILLSIGN

**BRIEF REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL BILLS SIGNING CEREMONY  
THE SOUTH LAWN  
NOVEMBER 16, 1990  
10:15 A.M.**

Good morning. Good to see Secretary Lujan here today; as well as EPA Administrator Bill Reilly; Mike DeLand of the Council on Environmental Quality; and John Knauss, the head of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Welcome to the White House. We are here beside Lady Bird Johnson's tree -- a willow oak, I'm told -- planted in 1964. Lady Bird once said she wants to be remembered as one who planted trees. And when I look out the Oval Office window at this magnificent oak on beautiful fall days such as this, I understand Lady Bird and her advice to "know and enjoy the world around you."

Yesterday, I signed into law the Clean Air Act of 1990, the centerpiece of our commitment to preserve and protect our environment. It makes our air pollution laws, already the world's toughest, even tougher. This year's Clean Air Act is the most significant air pollution legislation in American history -- and it restores America's place as the global leader in environmental protection.

Our agenda for the environment is broad and ambitious, one that encompasses not just the air we breathe -- but also verdant forests and grassy meadows, majestic rivers and lakes, and

pristine coastal shorelines. Clearly, all of us must work together to preserve America's natural beauty.

Several bills I'm signing this morning will protect some of the most precious expanses of America -- from the sands of the Mojave Desert, to the undersea landscapes off the "Purple Isles" of the Florida Keys, to the broad waters of the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain.

One of the bills creates the National Forest Foundation, establishes two new wildlife refuges, and strengthens marine research programs and environmental law enforcement. And we've not neglected our global responsibilities. Today I will sign legislation -- enhancing the preservation of Antarctica's vast and unique ecosystem, and I will sign legislation confirming our commitment to build a sound research base regarding global climate change. Finally, there's environmental awareness -- giving teachers the tools to teach our kids about the importance of conservation, through the National Environmental Education Act.

Early in this century, the original "environmental President," Theodore Roosevelt, said that children should be taught to read and enjoy what he called the "wonder-book of nature," because he believed that our environment belongs not only to today's generation, but to the next generation as well.

You're never too young or too old to learn about the wonders of Nature. Those of us "long in the tooth" never tire of that sense of splendor one feels in the outdoors. And we love to see

the wide eyes of a child at the moment they first see a cascading waterfall, a bottomless Western canyon, or even a real, live, dangerous animal ((-- like that dangerous Thanksgiving turkey we had here the other day.))

These bills I'm about to sign are about what the future will hold for our kids. That's why our environmental agenda is forward-looking -- to the next generation, and the generations that will follow. And so it is with them in mind -- those who will inherit this stewardship -- that I am delighted to sign these eight bills into law.

# # #

BOOKS BY *Diana Dixon Healy*

America's First Ladies 1988  
America's Vice-Presidents 1984

E176

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H4

WH

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*America's  
First Ladies*

PRIVATE LIVES OF  
THE PRESIDENTIAL WIVES



*Diana Dixon Healy*

ATHENEUM *New York* 1988

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*Claudia "Lady Bird"  
Alta Taylor Johnson  
1912—*

"SHE PLANTED A TREE"

Lyndon B. Johnson Administration 1963-69



Lady Bird Johnson once summed up her role as the president's wife thusly: "A First Lady should be a showman and a salesman, a clotheshorse and a publicity sounding board, with a good heart and a real interest in the folks in 'Rising Star' and 'Rosebud,' as well as Newport and whatever the other fancy places are. . . . Well, the last—real interest—I do have."

She came to the White House as the result of the Kennedy assassination rather than an election, but she rose to the challenge of being First Lady and filled that nebulous position as few women have done since Eleanor Roosevelt. Those who knew her were not surprised. A



CLAUDIA "LADY BIRD" TAYLOR JOHNSON

*"She Planted a Tree"*

determined, intelligent woman married to the volcanic Lyndon Johnson for thirty years would have had to know something about adapting.

Claudia Alta Taylor was born in 1912 near the tiny town of Karnack, Texas, to Thomas Jefferson Taylor, one of the area's most wealthy men, and ethereal, slightly eccentric Minnie, who died when Claudia was just five years old. She was a shy young girl whose timidity was surely not helped by having to live with the nickname "Lady Bird," given to her by a family nurse who exclaimed that the baby, Claudia, was "as purty as a Lady Bird."

Attending the University of Texas in Austin brought her out of her shell somewhat and awakened the desire to lead an exciting life. After receiving her B.A. degree in 1933, she stayed on for another year to obtain a degree in journalism. A newspaperwoman's life seemed to her to have great potential for adventure, but before she could discover what her own adventure might be, she was caught up in the whirlwind career of Lyndon Johnson.

Lady Bird did not take full advantage of her petite, dark-eyed, Brunette good looks. Her nose was longer than average, leading her to remark later in life that if she had known she would be in the White House, she would have changed her name and her nose. But Lyndon was smitten with her; on their first date, a breakfast, he proposed. She, naturally, was hesitant but had "a queer sort of moth-and-the-flame feeling about what a remarkable man he was." Her father liked Lyndon and told her that this time she had "brought home a man" instead of a boy, and Lyndon bombarded her with letters and phone calls from Washington, where he was then secretary to

Texas congressman Richard M. Kleberg. Two months later, Lady Bird was convinced—or overwhelmed—and they were married.

Once in their little apartment in the capital, Lady Bird discovered she had a lot to learn. She knew nothing about the kitchen, and had to learn to cook in order to feed all the people Lyndon would bring home at the last minute. He also had very definite ideas about how she should wear her hair and makeup and how she should dress—in bright colors and high heels instead of her comfortable, but to him "muley-lookin'," flats.

In 1937, she borrowed \$10,000 on her future inheritance to finance Lyndon's successful campaign for Congress, and they were on their way. It was while Congressman Johnson was serving in the South Pacific for seven months in 1942 that his wife discovered she had a real interest in and aptitude for politics. She ran his congressional office with the same thoroughness and determination to learn that she did everything else, and after a few months felt that "if it was ever necessary, I could make my own living." Lyndon admitted later that "the tenth district would happily have elected her over me, if she had run."

Her business acumen (and to some extent, her journalistic ability) was brought out in 1942, when she took the rest of her inheritance from her mother and bought radio station KTBC in Texas. She spent seven months in Austin turning around a losing business.

During the years with Lyndon as congressman, senator, and vice president, Lady Bird found that she could do many things she didn't like to do, such as flying and giving speeches and leaving her two young daughters,

Lynda Bird and Luci Baines, while she traveled with her demanding husband. One part of being a politician's wife she did like was meeting "the people behind the statistics," and she went into the White House with many friends behind her—some of them in spite of her husband.

So when she said that becoming First Lady was like being "suddenly on stage for a part I never rehearsed," it was not quite accurate. She entered the White House with the realization that there was a time limitation and that it "will never happen again, and you can drum up the energy from somewhere within you to go more, do more, learn more." Lady Bird took the job of First Lady very seriously. She studied her guest lists to learn something about the people visiting the mansion, and before entertaining diplomats and heads of state, spent time studying maps and briefing papers.

Because of her training, Lady Bird was naturally sympathetic to the needs of the nearly eighty-five reporters who covered her activities. She appointed Liz Carpenter, a reporter, to be her press secretary—previous First Ladies had assigned public relations types to this job. It was Liz who described her friend and boss as having "a touch of velvet, with the stamina of steel."

Lady Bird felt that as a public figure, her job was "to help my husband do his job" and to carry out his plans and purposes. She once said that if she left "any footprints in the sands of time, it will be because he has been able to achieve something." In this too humble way, she became involved in those projects that most interested her—supporting the War on Poverty and the Headstart Program, continuing Jacqueline Kennedy's work on

restoring the White House, encouraging people to discover America, and, most important, working for the beautification of the capital and the nation. "She Planted a Tree" was the epitaph she wanted.

In President Johnson's State of the Union Address in January 1965, he emphasized preserving America's beauty, "the green legacy for tomorrow," and Lady Bird knew that she had found her cause. She hated it when people referred to beautification as her gimmick, because she really did feel strongly that making public areas attractive improved the quality of people's lives. And the term "beautification" bothered her; she felt it did not encompass all that her project meant.

She wanted to "make a showcase of beauty on the Mall," but there was more to it than that. She and her committees wanted to interest volunteers from neighborhoods and businesses in improving the scruffy little triangles and squares that abound in the capital and to persuade the people living in the areas to become involved. Money was raised to improve schoolyards and parks with new equipment and plants, so that city children would care more for their surroundings.

She took people on bus tours of areas that needed work or had already been planted, often with donations she had convinced someone to give. Usually, there was at least one stop where she could get out and plant a dogwood or daffodil bulb herself. She also met with several mayors to learn what the problems were in their cities and to discuss solutions.

One of her main goals was to get rid of billboards along highways. So many commercial interests opposed her that Bill Mauldin of the *Chicago Sun-Times* once drew a

cartoon showing a road lined with signs, one of which read, "Impeach Lady Bird." Eventually, thanks in part to her husband's legendary ability to twist arms, Congress did pass the Highway Beautification Act.

In her efforts to interest Americans in the beauty of their country, Lady Bird made forty-seven trips, traveling more than 200,000 miles, from Cape Canaveral, Florida, to San Simeon, California, from New England to Texas. She climbed mountains, rode the Snake River rapids, and rafted on the Rio Grande. It was not always a popular crusade; a veterans' group once objected to the color of the tulips planted around an army memorial; yellow seemed to be a slur on their courage, so they were changed to red for the next spring. The term "not fit for pigs," used in one antilitter campaign, did not go over well with hog farmers.

Lady Bird was politically savvy enough to push for her own programs and also to advise the president, in her gentle, diplomatic way. When one of his speeches seemed to be going on too long, she might send him a note saying, "Great speech but time to stop." And, of course, he could choose to ignore it. Her greatest coup on the political scene was probably the whistle-stop tour she made through the Southern states during the 1964 campaign, the first such trip by a First Lady. It was crucial to win the South for the Democrats at a time when they were pushing for new Civil Rights legislation, and Lady Bird traveled seventeen hundred miles, making 180 stops to speak from the back of the train.

One of the grandest social functions to take place during the Johnson years was the wedding ceremony in the East Room uniting Lynda Bird and marine captain

CLAUDIA "LADY BIRD" TAYLOR JOHNSON

Charles Robb, who later became governor of Virginia. Luci Baines, who had married Patrick Nugent eighteen months earlier in a Catholic ceremony, brought the first Johnson grandchild to the White House.

By 1968, fighting the war in Vietnam and the war's protesters at home had become too much for Lyndon, and he announced he would not run for another term in office. He and Lady Bird retired to their ranch in Texas where he died in 1973.

Lady Bird's account of her busy years as First Lady, *White House Diary*, was published in 1970, and in 1981 a documentary film, *The First Lady, A Portrait of Lady Bird Johnson*, was made. Her interest in the natural beauty of the country remained strong; she founded the National Wildflower Research Center in 1982 and became a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Geographic Society.

Her Beautification Committee had helped to make cleaning up and making better use of natural resources a popular issue in the sixties, and Columbia Island in the Potomac River, which is now alive with dogwoods and flowers, was renamed Lady Bird Johnson Park.

*Patricia*  
19

"A GOOD  
Richard M. Nixon A

"I am a good sport," Patricia indeed an amazingly good sport. In determination, she made the most of her and disappointments that were weaker women. Through her impenetrable outer shell for women who knew her best, they saw as the real Patricia. The image of Plastic Patricia, Patricia was vivacious, talented and was "the most independent I know . . . a woman of dignity."

Thelma Catherine Ryan was the day before St. Patrick's Day. "St. Patrick's Babe in the

**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**

90 OCT 16 9:09

DATE: 11/15/90

8:30 a.m. 11/16

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL BILLS SIGNING CEREMONY  
(11/15 7:00 p.m. draft)

	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 type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>DELAND</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>          </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>          </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 8:30 a.m., 11/16, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

*See comments. Thanks,  
Holly Williamson*

*11-16-90*

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

90 NOV 15 PM 9:17

Grant/Grossman  
November 15, 1990  
7:00 p.m.  
A: BILLSIGN

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✓  
(COCA)

Welcome to the White House. We are here beside Lady Bird Johnson's tree -- a willow oak, ~~I'm told~~ -- planted in 1964. Lady Bird once said she wants to be remembered as one who planted trees. And when I look out the Oval Office window at this magnificent oak on beautiful fall days such as this, I understand Lady Bird and her advice to "know and enjoy the world around you."

Yesterday, I signed into law the Clean Air Act of 1990, the centerpiece of our commitment to preserve and protect our environment. It makes our air pollution laws, already the world's toughest, even tougher. This year's Clean Air Act is the most significant air pollution legislation in American history - and it <sup>reaffirms</sup> ~~restores~~ America's place as the global leader in environmental protection.

✓  
(COCA)

Our agenda for the environment is broad and ambitious, one that encompasses not just the air we breathe -- but also verdant forests and grassy meadows, majestic rivers and lakes, and

restores implies we lost it -- should we concede that? (I know we said restore yesterday.)

pristine coastal shorelines. Clearly, all of us must work together to preserve America's natural beauty.

The bills I'm signing this morning will help protect some of the most precious expanses of America -- from the sands of the Mojave Desert, to the undersea landscapes off the Purple isles of the Florida Keys, to the broad waters of the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain.

Another bill creates the National Forest Foundation, <sup>to promote our national goal to plant a billion trees,</sup> establishes two new wildlife refuges, and strengthens marine research programs and environmental law enforcement. And we've not neglected our global responsibility as I will sign legislation to endorse the preservation of Antarctica's vast and unique ecosystem. Finally, there's environmental awareness -- giving teachers the tools to teach our kids <sup>and indeed all our citizens</sup> about the importance of conservation, through the National Environmental Education Act.

Early in this century, the original "environmental President," Theodore Roosevelt, said that children should be taught to read and enjoy what he called the "wonder-book of nature," because he believed that our environment belongs not only to today's generation, but to the next generation as well.

You're never too young or too old to learn about the wonders of Nature. Those of us "long in the tooth" never tire of that sense of splendor one feels in the outdoors. And we love to see the wide eyes of a child at the moment they first see a cascading waterfall, a bottomless Western canyon, or even a real, live,

dangerous animal ((-- like that dangerous Thanksgiving turkey we had here the other day.))

These bills I'm about to sign are about what the future will hold for our kids. That's why our environmental agenda is forward-looking -- to the next generation, and the generations that will follow. And so it is with them in mind -- those who will <sup>benefit from our</sup> ~~inherit this~~ <sup>today</sup> stewardship -- that I am delighted to sign these ~~seven~~ bills into law.



↓  
eight

# # #

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/15/90

8:30 a.m. 11/16

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL BILLS SIGNING CEREMONY  
(11/15 7:00 p.m. draft)

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

**REMARKS:**

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 8:30 a.m., 11/16, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

**RESPONSE:**

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

90 NOV 15 PM 9:17

Grant/Grossman  
November 15, 1990  
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*Several* The bills I'm signing this morning will ~~help~~ protect some of the most precious expanses of America -- from the sands of the Mojave Desert, to the undersea landscapes off the "purple Isles" of the Florida Keys, to the broad waters of the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain.

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*I will sign legislation*

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You're never too young or too old to learn about the wonders of Nature. Those of us "long in the tooth" never tire of that sense of splendor one feels in the outdoors. And we love to see the wide eyes of a child at the moment they first see a cascading waterfall, a bottomless Western canyon, or even a real, live,

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**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**

90 OCT 16 8:42

DATE: 11/15/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 8:30 a.m. 11/16

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL BILLS SIGNING CEREMONY  
(11/15 7:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u> <i>MC</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>DELAND</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>          </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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# # #

The Antarctic Protection Act of 1990 (H.R. 3977) prohibits United States entities from engaging in mineral resource activities in Antarctica, a pristine wilderness area abounding in unique wildlife, until a new international minerals agreement for Antarctica has been approved by Congress.

*Stress other protecting not mining*

The Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act (H.R. 5909) establishes long-term protection to the unique natural resources found in the coastal waters off the Florida Keys by designating that area our Nation's ninth national marine sanctuary.

*Point out that all proposed it.*

The Omnibus Natural Resources and Wildlife Program (H.R. 3338) provides for a number of high-priority natural resource protection program, including the establishment of two new National Wildlife Refuges, re-authorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, creation of the National Forest Foundation, authorization of enhanced marine research programs, increased environmental law enforcement by EPA, and additional funding for fish restoration programs on New England tributaries.

*name them; where?*

The Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area Establishment Act of 1990 (H.R. 4559) designates 83,100 acres in Nevada's Mojave Desert, an area rich in geologic, cultural, wildlife, and recreational resources, as the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area to be managed by the Department of the Interior.

*how many inspectors?*

The Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (H.R. 2840) almost triples the size of the Coastal Barrier Resource System. It limits Federal expenditures and assistance for development within the System, thereby helping both to protect the Nation's coastal barrier resources and constrain Federal spending.

*sentence on how valuable barrier islands are -*

The National Environmental Education Act (H.R. 3176) makes a significant step forward in improving this Nation's environmental literacy by enhancing the education community's ability to teach our youth the importance of preserving the environment for today's generation and generations of future Americans.

*what are provisions*

The Global Change Research Act of 1990 (S. 169) codifies an existing, \$1 billion research program and an interagency coordinating committee to reduce the significant scientific uncertainty associated with addressing pressing global environmental issues.

*-US has been world leader in global research*

The Great Lakes Critical Programs Act of 1990 (H.R. 4323) helps the Nation restore the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain, America's largest sources of freshwater, to the point where their long-renowned scenic beauty, fisheries, and recreational opportunities can once again be fully enjoyed by all Americans.

*[Jod]*

Grant/Grossman  
November 14, 1990  
8:00 p.m.  
A:BILLSIGN

BRIEF REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL BILLS SIGNING CEREMONY  
THE SOUTH LAWN  
NOVEMBER 16, 1990  
10:15 A.M.

((Acknowledgements))

Welcome to the White House. I am standing today before Lady Bird Johnson's tree -- a willow oak, I'm told -- planted in 1964. Lady Bird says she wants to be remembered as one who planted trees. And when I look out the Oval Office window at this magnificent oak on beautiful fall days such as this, I understand Lady Bird's advice to "know and enjoy the world around you."

Yesterday I signed into law the centerpiece of our agenda for the environment -- the Clean Air Act of 1990, which strengthened our air pollution laws, **already the world's toughest.** This year's Clean Air Act is **the most significant air pollution legislation in American history** -- and it restores America's place as the global leader in environmental protection.

Our agenda for the environment is broad and ambitious, one that encompasses not just clean air -- but clean untouched **beaches**, green forests and meadows alive with wildlife, majestic rivers and lakes teeming with fish -- because I believe America's wilderness is too precious for us to destroy it; // **America's future too bright for us to cloud it.**

These bills I'm signing this morning will protect some of the most precious expanses of America, areas from Alaska to the

Antarctic, from the Florida Keys to (( ))'s Red Rock Canyon.

((Insert Grady))

Early in this century, the original "environmental President," Theodore Roosevelt, thought it imperative that children be taught to read and enjoy what he called the "wonder-book of nature," for our environment belongs not only to the present generation, but to the next generation as well.

You're never too young or too old to learn about the wonders of Nature. Those of us "long in the tooth" like myself never tire of that sense of the sublime one feels in the outdoors. And we love to see amazement in the eyes of young grandchildren when they first catch sight of a cascading waterfall, a bottomless canyon out West, or even a real, live, dangerous animal ((-- like we did when that dangerous Thanksgiving **turkey** was here.))

Out of deference to the former First Lady, I will not say how many years ago, but Lady Bird once said, "When I got to be 70 I thought, I'm going to take time to do what I really yearn to do, and that is work with native plants, wildflowers and trees, and encourage their use in the nation's landscape so they won't just be something of the past -- but will be passed on to our **grandchildren.**"

Our environmental agenda is forward-looking -- to the next generation, to the future of America. And it is in that spirit -- in the spirit of those who will follow us -- that I am delighted to sign these ((number)) bills into law.

# # #

*Charles,*

is ~~precious and~~ all of us must work together to preserve America's natural beauty.

The bills I'm signing this morning will <sup>help</sup> protect some of the most precious expanses of America -- the Mojave Desert, <sup>'s Red Rock Canyon</sup> ~~the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain,~~ and on the coasts, <sup>with</sup> our precious barrier islands. <sup>Other</sup> ~~There's even~~ a bill, <sup>will help</sup> to safeguard the <sup>the</sup> wilderness of the Antarctic <sup>and work to restore the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain</sup> ~~and work to restore the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain~~

In addition, ~~one of these bills ensures that the U.S. will~~ <sup>The Omnibus Natural Resources and Wildlife Program</sup> ~~remain a leader in global change research; another created~~ the National Forest Foundation, ~~and~~ <sup>will</sup> establishes two new wildlife refuges. ~~There's one bill that I proposed a long time ago~~ <sup>es</sup> ~~establishing~~ the waters off the Florida Keys, <sup>will now become</sup> as America's ninth national marine sanctuary. And ~~finally,~~ we're taking a significant step toward improving America's environmental literacy by giving teachers the tools they need to teach our kids about the importance of conservation. <sup>through the National Environmental Education Act.</sup>

Early in this century, the original "environmental President," Theodore Roosevelt, thought it imperative that children be taught to read and enjoy what he called the "wonder-book of nature," for our environment belongs not only to the present generation, but to the next generation as well.

You're never too young or too old to learn about the wonders of Nature. Those of us "long in the tooth" never tire of that sense of peace one feels in the outdoors. And we love to see amazement in the eyes of children when they first catch sight of a cascading waterfall, a bottomless canyon out West, or even a

*Strengthen marine research programs and environmental law enforcement by EPA.*

real, live, dangerous animal ((-- like that dangerous Thanksgiving **turkey** we had here the other day.))

Lady Bird once said that she wanted to work with native plants, wildflowers and trees, and encourage their use in the nation's landscape so they won't just be something of the past - - but will be passed on to our **grandchildren.**"

Our environmental agenda is forward-looking -- to the next generation, to the future of America. And so it is with them in mind -- those who will follow us -- that I am delighted to sign these eight bills into law.

# # #

Grant/Grossman  
November 15, 1990  
7:00 p.m.  
A:BILLSIGN

**BRIEF REMARKS: ENVIRONMENTAL BILLS SIGNING CEREMONY  
THE SOUTH LAWN  
NOVEMBER 16, 1990  
10:15 A.M.**

Good morning. It's a pleasure to see Secretary Lujan here today; as well as EPA Administrator Bill Reilly; Mike DeLand of the Council on Environmental Quality; and John Knauff, the head of the National Oceanics and Atmospheric Administration.

Welcome to the White House. I am standing today before Lady Bird Johnson's tree -- a willow oak, I'm told -- planted in 1964. Lady Bird once said she wants to be remembered as one who planted trees. And when I look out the Oval Office window at this magnificent oak on beautiful fall days such as this, I understand Lady Bird and her advice to "know and enjoy the world around you."

Yesterday, I signed into law the centerpiece of our agenda for the environment -- the Clean Air Act of 1990, which made our air pollution laws, **already the world's toughest, even tougher.** This year's Clean Air Act is **the most significant air pollution legislation in American history** -- and it restores America's place as the global leader in environmental protection.

But our agenda for the environment is broad and ambitious, one that encompasses not just **clean air** -- but **clean beaches**, green forests and meadows alive with wildlife, majestic rivers and lakes teeming with fish, -- ~~because I believe America's environment~~

# Environment

Growing and decaying vegetation in this land are responsible for 93 percent of the oxides of nitrogen.

**Ronald Reagan**

Put the president of the Sierra Club in a sealed garage with a tree. Put Ronald Reagan in a sealed garage with a running automobile. Wait to see which one of them yells to get out first.

***San Jose Mercury News* editorial**

The need for development of natural resources does not justify writing off the environment.

**Felix G. Rohatyn**

The first law of ecology is that everything is related to everything else.

**Barry Commoner**

Hurt not the earth, neither the sea, nor the trees.

**Revelation 7:3**

America's lands may be ravaged as a result of the actions of the environmentalists.

**James Watt**

Western civilization is a man running with increased speed through an air-sealed tunnel in search of additional oxygen.

**Philip Slater**

Obviously, the answer to oil spills is to paper-train the tankers.

**Ralph Nader**

Man masters nature not by force but by understanding.

**Jacob Bronowski**

There are no passengers on Spaceship Earth. Everybody's crew.

**Marshall McLuhan**

No witchcraft, no enemy action had silenced the rebirth of new life. . . . The people have done it themselves.

**Rachel Carson**

If you've seen one redwood, you've seen them all.

**Ronald Reagan**

European countries . . . treat timber as a crop. We treat timber resources as if they were a mine.

**Franklin D. Roosevelt**

Any fool can destroy trees. They cannot run away; and if they could, they would still be destroyed—chased and hunted down as long as fun or a dollar could be got out of their dark hides.

**John Muir**

I have found that the brown bears are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the grizzly bears under the care of the Secretary of Interior, and the polar bears under my protection as Secretary of Commerce.

**Herbert Hoover**

The greatest domestic problem facing our country is saving our soil and water. Our soil belongs also to unborn generations.

**Sam Rayburn**

The "control of nature" is a phrase conceived in arrogance, born of the Neanderthal age of biology and the convenience of man.

**Rachel Carson**

Children alive today may live to see the first man on Mars and the last elm tree in the United States.

**Buffalo News**

Man shapes himself through the decisions that shape his environment.

**René Dubos**

Pollution is nothing but resources we're not harvesting.

**Buckminster Fuller**

About 14,000 lives were saved in 1978 as a result of improvements in air quality since 1970.

**President's Council on Environmental Quality, 1980**

We have probed the earth, excavated it, burned it, ripped things from it, buried things in it. . . . That does not fit my definition of a good tenant. If we were here on a month-to-month basis, we would have been evicted long ago.

**Rose Elizabeth Bird**

As cruel a weapon as the cave man's club, the chemical barrage has been hurled against the fabric of life.

**Rachel Carson**

Thank God, men cannot as yet fly, and lay waste the sky as well as the earth! We are safe on that side for the present.

**Henry David Thoreau**

Man is demolishing nature. . . . We are killing things that keep us alive.

**Thor Heyerdahl**

The only means of conservation is innovation.

**Peter Drucker**

We are locked into a system of "fouling our own nest" so long as we behave only as independent, rational free-enterprisers.

**Garret Hardin**

Sanctions against polluters are feeble and out of date, and, in any case, are rarely invoked.

**Ralph Nader**

The most alarming of all man's assaults upon the environment is the contamination of air, earth, rivers and sea. . . . This pollution is for the most part irrecoverable.

**Rachel Carson**

In wilderness is the preservation of the world.

**Henry David Thoreau**

Such prosperity as we have known it up to the present is the consequence of rapidly spending the planet's irreplaceable capital.

**Aldous Huxley**

It becomes increasingly obvious to all countries that the uneven distribution and consumption of resources . . . is morally, ethically and practically unacceptable.

**Moshe Safdie**

Many people live in ugly wastelands, but in the absence of imaginative standards, most of them do not even know it.

**C. Wright Mills**

We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect.

**Aldo Leopold**

The day, water, sun, moon, night—I do not have to purchase these things with money.

**Plautus**

Water and politics don't mix.

**William Mulholland**

We will use the budget system to be the excuse to make major [environmental] policy decisions.

**James Watt**

We have not inherited the earth from our fathers; we are borrowing it from our children.

**Lester Brown**

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*Over 2500 Lively Quotes  
from Plato to Reagan*

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# PRESIDENTIAL WIVES

*An Anecdotal History*




ciety projects, but she also began focusing on measures to clean up and beautify the country. Under her prodding, Congress passed the Highway Beautification Act (popularly called the "Lady Bird Act") in October 1965, designed to limit billboards on Federal highways and encourage better planning of the nation's roads. To dramatize her program for preserving and reclaiming the nation's scenic beauty, Lady Bird sponsored a White House Conference on Natural Beauty, gave speeches emphasizing the close connection between ugliness and crime, enlisted the help of architects, conservationists, and philanthropists in the cause, attended ceremonial tree and flower plantings, and dedicated new parks and gardens in various parts of the country. She gave special attention to Washington itself, heading the First Lady's Committee for a More Beautiful Capital and riding around town in an unmarked car, to hunt out places that needed cleaning up. "HER NAME IS CLAUDIA," proclaimed a *Chicago Tribune* headline, "AND BEAUTY IS HER AIM."<sup>70</sup> When she was praised for her beautification efforts, she said modestly, "I only stepped on a moving train." She said she wanted her epitaph to announce: "SHE PLANTED THREE TREES."<sup>71</sup> To her surprise, one day Robert F. Kennedy, no friend of her husband, said to her: "You're doing a wonderful job. Everybody says so." Then, after a pause, he added: "and so is your husband."<sup>72</sup>

Approval of the job LBJ was doing turned out to be short-lived. The Vietnam War soon killed the Johnson administration's plans for social betterment. With increasing involvement in the Vietnam War after the 1964 election came mounting opposition to LBJ's foreign policy in Congress and in the nation at large, and the time came when the First Lady as well as the President was the target of anti-war protesters. When Lady Bird went to Williams College for a speech in October 1967, picketers greeted her with signs reading, "Confront the War Makers in Washington," and some of the students walked out on her as she delivered her speech.<sup>73</sup> The following month, when she persuaded LBJ to attend an Episcopal church in Virginia with her, the minister harshly criticized the administration's Vietnam policy in his sermon, and afterward LBJ told her, with a wry smile, "Greater love hath no man than that he goes to the Episcopal Church with his wife."<sup>74</sup> Like her husband, Lady Bird felt bitter about the "whiners, self-doubters, gloom spreaders," as she called LBJ's critics, and when Arkansas Senator J. William Fulbright, a Johnson friend, joined the anti-war opposition in Congress, she wrote indignantly in her diary: "It will be sheer luxury someday to *talk* instead of to *act*."<sup>75</sup>

On March 31, 1968, LBJ went on television to announce he would not seek another term in the White House and Lady Bird fully supported his decision to retire. "It was a poignant moment, yes," she said of his announcement, "but a relieving one for me."<sup>76</sup> When reporters asked her to sum up the achievements of the Johnson administration

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National Security Resources Board  
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*International*  
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF  
PROSE and POETICAL  
QUOTATIONS

By  
William S. Walsh


*With a Supplement, including  
quotations from the writings and  
speeches of eminent contempo-  
rary writers and statesmen*

rev. ed.

1951

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THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY  
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Yes! where is he, the champion and the child

Of all that's great or little, wise or wild?  
Whose game was empires, and whose stakes were thrones,

Whose table earth—whose dice were human bones?

BYRON. *The Age of Bronze*. St. 3.

On a lone barren isle, where the wild roaring billows

Assail the stern rock, and the loud tempests rave,

The hero lies still, while the dew-drooping willows,

Like fond weeping mourners, lean over his grave.

The lightnings may flash and the loud thunders rattle;

He heeds not, he hears not, he's free from all pain;

He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle;

No sound can awake him to glory again!

LEONARD HEATH. *The Grave of Bonaparte*.

To the very last, he [Napoleon] had a kind of idea; that, namely, of *la carrière ouverte aux talents*—the tools to him that can handle them.

CARLYLE. *Essays: Sir Walter Scott*.

L'Angleterre prit l'aigle et l'Autriche l'aiglon.

England took the eagle and Austria the eaglet.

VICTOR HUGO.

[L'Aiglon means "the Eaglet," and therefore is a proper description of the son of the Eagle (L'Aigle), i. e., Napoleon himself, who transferred the imperial eagles of Rome to his own standard. It was Victor Hugo in this famous line who first applied the respective terms to father and son.]

#### NATION.

And hath made of one blood all nations of men.

*New Testament*. Acts xvii, 26.

It hath been an opinion that the French are wiser than they seem, and the Spaniards seem wiser than they are. But howsoever it be between nations, certainly it is so between man and man.

BACON. *Essays. Of Seeming Wise*.

Better one suffer, than a nation grieve  
DRYDEN. *Absalom and Achitophel*. Pt. 1  
l. 416.

England is a paradise for women and hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses and hell for women, as the proverb goes.

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy*. Pt. iii  
Sec. 3. Memb. 1. Subsec. 2.

It is a goodly sight to see  
What Heaven hath done for this delicious land!<sup>1</sup>

What fruits of fragrance blush on every tree!

What goodly prospects o'er the hills expand!

BYRON. *Childe Harold*. Canto i. St. 15.

Except by name, Jean Paul Friedrich Richter is little known out of Germany. The only thing connected with him, we think, that has reached this country is his saying,—imported by Madame de Staël, and thankfully pocketed by most newspaper critics,—"Providence has given to the French the empire of the land; to the English that of the sea; to the Germans that of—the air!"

CARLYLE. *Essays. Richter (Edinburgh Review, 1827)*.

A nation's right to speak a nation's voice,

And own no power but of the nation's choice!

MOORE. *Judge Family in Paris*. Letter xi. l. 3.

Men, upon the whole,  
Are what they can be—nations, what they would.

E. B. BROWNING. *Casa Guidi Windows*. Pt. 1.

A people is but the attempt of many  
To rise to the completer life of one;

And those who live as models for the mass

Are singly of more value than they all.

ROBERT BROWNING. *Luria*. Act v.

#### NATURE.

I am whatever was, or is, or will be;  
and my veil no mortal ever took up.

PLUTARCH. *Of Isis and Osiris*.

<sup>1</sup>Portugal.

I am the things that are, and those that are to be, and those that have been. No one ever lifted my skirts: the fruit which I bore was the sun.

PROCLUS. *On Plato's Timæus*. (Inscription in the temple of Neith, at Sais, Egypt.)

See one promontory (said Socrates of old); one mountain, one sea, one river, and see all.

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy*. Pt. 1. Sec. 2. Memb. 4. Subsec. 7.

Out of the book of Natur's learned brest.

DU BARTAS. *Divine Weekes and Dayes*. Second week. Fourth day. Bk. ii. (JOHN SYLVESTER, trans.)

Nature vicarye of the Almighty Lord.  
CHAUCER. *Parlement of Foules*. l. 379.

Nature, the Handmaid of God Almighty.  
HOWELL. *Familiar Letters*. Bk. ii. Letter. To Dr. T. P.

What more felicitie can fall to creature  
Than to enjoy delight with libertie,  
And to be lord of all the workes of

Nature,  
To raine in th' aire from earth to highest skie,

To feed on flowres and weeds of glorious feature,  
To take whatever thing doth please the eie?

SPENSER. *Muiopotmos: or, The Fate of the Butcher*. l. 209.

Duke. And this our life, exempt from public haunt,

Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,

Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It*. Act ii. Sc. 1. l. 15.

On every thorn delightful wisdom grows;  
In every rill a sweet instruction flows.

EDWARD YOUNG. *Love of Fame*. Satire i. l. 249.

And live like Nature's bastards, not her sons.

MILTON. *Comus*. l. 727.

If Nature be a phantasm, as thou say'st,  
A splendid fiction and prodigious dream,

To reach the real and true I'll make no haste,  
More than content with worlds that only seem.

WM. WATSON. *Epigrams*.

To-morrow to fresh woods, and pastures new.

MILTON. *Lycidas*. Concluding line.

With thee conversing I forget all time,  
All seasons, and their change, all please alike:

Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet,

With charm of earliest birds; pleasant the sun

When first on this delightful land he spreads

His orient beams on herb, tree, fruit, and flower,

Glist'ring with dew; fragrant the fertile earth

After soft showers; and sweet the coming on

Of grateful evening mild; then silent night

With this her solemn bird and this fair moon,

And these the gems of heaven, her starry train.

*Ibid.* *Paradise Lost*. Bk. iv. l. 639.

'Tis sweet to be awaken'd by the lark,  
Or lull'd by falling waters; sweet the hum

Of bees, the voice of girls, the song of birds,  
The lisp of children, and their earliest words.

BYRON. *Don Juan*. 1-123.

Betwixt them lawns or level downs and flocks

Grazing the tender herb were interposed,  
Or palmy hillock; or the flowery lap

Of some irriguous valley spread her store,  
Flowers of all hue, and without thorn the

rose.  
Another side, umbrageous grots and caves

Of cool recess, o'er which the mantling vine

Lays forth her purple grape and gently creeps

Luxuriant; meanwhile murmuring waters fall

Down the slope hills dispersed, or in a lake,

That to the fringed bank with myrtle crowned

Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams.

The birds their quire apply; airs, vernal airs,

Breathing the smell of field and grove,  
attune  
The trembling leaves.

MILTON. *Paradise Lost*. Bk. iv. l. 252.

The perfections of Nature show that  
she is the image of God; her defects  
show that she is only his image.

PASCAL. *Thoughts*. Ch. xii.

Nature, so far as in her lies,  
Imitates God.

TENNYSON. *On a Mourner*.

But who can paint  
Like Nature? Can Imagination boast,  
Amid its gay creation, hues like hers?  
Or can it mix them with that matchless  
skill,  
And lose them in each other, as appears  
In every bud that blows?

THOMSON. *The Seasons*. *Spring*. l. 466.

Oh, what a glory doth this world put on  
For him who, with a fervent heart, goes  
forth

Under the bright and glorious sky, and  
looks

On duties well performed and days well  
spent!

For him the wind, ay, and the yellow  
leaves,

Shall have a voice, and give him elo-  
quent teachings.

He shall so hear the solemn hymn that  
death

Has lifted up for all, that he shall go  
To his long resting-place without a tear.

LONGFELLOW. *Autumn*. Concluding  
lines.

Nature! great parent! whose unceasing  
hand

Rolls round the seasons of the changeful  
year;

How mighty, how majestic are thy  
works!

With what a pleasing dread they swell  
the soul

That sees astonish'd, and astonish'd  
sings!

THOMSON. *The Seasons*. *Winter*. l. 106.

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny:  
You cannot rob me of free Nature's  
grace;

You cannot shut the windows of the sky  
Through which Aurora shows her  
brightening face;

You cannot bar my constant feet to trace  
The woods and lawns, by living stream,  
at eve:

Let health my nerves and finer fibres  
brace,

And I their toys to the great children  
leave:

Of fancy, reason, virtue, naught can me  
bereave.

LONGFELLOW. *Castle of Indolence*. Canto  
ii. St. 3.

The course of Nature is the art of God.

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts*. Night ix. l. 1267.  
(See under ART.)

All are but parts of one stupendous  
whole,

Whose body Nature is, and God the  
soul.

POPE. *Essay on Man*. Epistle i. l. 267.

Slave to no sect, who takes no private  
road,

But looks through nature up to nature's  
God.

*Ibid.* *Essay on Man*. Epistle iv. l. 331.

Ever charming, ever new,

When will the landscape tire the view?

JOHN DYER. *Grongar Hill*. l. 102.

My banks they are furnish'd with bees,  
Whose murmur invites one to sleep;

My grottoes are shaded with trees,  
And my hills are white over with  
sheep.

SHENSTONE. *A Pastoral Ballad*. Pt. ii.  
*Hope*.

The thrissil whusslit in the wood,  
The burn sang to the trees,

And we with Nature's heart in tune,  
Concerted harmonies;

And on the knowe abune the burn,  
For hours thegither sat

In the silentness o' joy, till baith  
Wi' very gladness grat.

WILLIAM MOTHERWELL. *Jeanie Morrison*.  
St. 8.

Nature, exerting an unwearied power,  
Forms, opens, and gives scent to every  
flower;

Spreads the fresh verdure of the field  
and leads

The dancing Naiads through the dewy  
meads.

COWPER. *Table Talk*. Bk. i. l. 690.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds,  
Exhilarate the spirit, and restore  
The tone of languid Nature.

COWPER. *The Task*. Bk. i. l. 187. *The  
Sofa*.

And recognizes ever and anon  
The breeze of Nature stirring in his soul.

WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion*. Bk. iv.  
l. 591.

As in the eye of Nature he has lived,  
So in the eye of Nature let him die!

*Ibid.* *The Old Cumberland Beggar*. Last  
lines.

Vain is the glory of the sky,  
The beauty vain of field and grove,

Unless, while with admiring eye  
We gaze, we also learn to love.

*Ibid.* *Poems of the Fancy*. xxiii.

One impulse from a vernal wood  
May teach you more of man,

Of moral evil and of good,  
Than all the sages can.

*Ibid.* *The Tables Turned*. St. 6.

The soft blue sky did never melt  
Into his heart; he never felt

The witchery of the soft blue sky!

*Ibid.* *Peter Bell*. Pt. i. St. 15.

On a fair prospect some have looked,  
And felt, as I have heard them say,

As if the moving time had been  
A thing as steadfast as the scene

On which they gazed themselves away.

*Ibid.* *Peter Bell*. Pt. i. St. 16.

As if the man had fixed his face,  
In many a solitary place,

Against the wind and open sky!

*Ibid.* *Peter Bell*. Pt. i. St. 26.

The sounding cataract  
Haunted me like a passion: the tall  
rock,

The mountain, and the deep and gloomy  
wood,

Their colours and their forms, were then  
to me

An appetite; a feeling and a love,  
That had no need of a remoter charm,

By thought supplied, nor any interest  
Unborrowed from the eye.—That time  
is past,

And all its aching joys are now no more,  
And all its dizzy raptures.

*Ibid.* *Lines on Tintern Abbey*. l. 76.

I have learned

To look on Nature, not as in the hour  
Of thoughtless youth, but hearing often-  
times

The still, sad music of humanity,  
Nor harsh nor grating, though of ample  
power

To chasten and subdue. And I have  
felt

A presence that disturbs me with the  
joy

Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime  
Of something far more deeply inter-  
fused,

Whose dwelling is the light of setting  
suns,

And the round ocean, and the living  
air,

And the blue sky, and in the mind of  
man;

A motion and a spirit, that impels  
All thinking things, all objects of all  
thought,

And rolls through all things. There-  
fore am I still

A lover of the meadows and the woods,  
And mountains; and of all that we  
behold

From this green earth; of all the mighty  
world

Of eye and ear, both what they half  
create,

And what they perceive; well pleased  
to recognize

In nature and the language of the sense,  
The anchor of my purest thoughts, the  
nurse,

The guide, the guardian of my heart,  
and soul

Of all my moral being.

WORDSWORTH. *Lines on Tintern Abbey*. l.  
88.

To him who in the love of Nature  
holds

Communion with her visible forms, she  
speaks

A various language; for his gayer hours  
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile

And eloquence of beauty, and she glides  
Into his darker musings, with a mild

And healing sympathy that steals away  
Their sharpness ere he is aware.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. *Thanatopsis*.  
l. 1.

Go forth under the open sky, and list  
To Nature's teachings.  
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. *Thanatopsis*.  
1. 14.

The hills  
Rocked-ribbed and ancient as the sun,—  
the vales  
Stretching in pensive quietness between;  
The venerable woods—rivers that move  
In majesty, and the complaining brooks  
That make the meadows green; and,  
poured round all,  
Old Ocean's gray and melancholy  
waste,—

Are but the solemn decorations all  
Of the great tomb of man.  
*Ibid.* *Thanatopsis*. 1. 37.

But on and up, where Nature's heart  
Beats strong amid the hills.

RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES (Lord Hough-  
ton). *Tragedy of the Lac de Gaube*. St. 2.

Nature which is the time-vesture of  
God, and reveals Him to the wise, hides  
Him from the foolish.

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus*. Bk. iii. Ch.  
viii.

Nature is a mutable cloud which is  
always and never the same.

EMERSON. *Essays. First Series. History*.

By fate, not option, frugal Nature gave  
One scent to hyssop and to wall-flower,  
One sound to pine-groves and to water-falls,  
One aspect to the desert and the lake.  
It was her stern necessity; all things  
Are of one pattern made; bird, beast, and  
flower.

Song, picture, form, space, thought, and  
character  
Deceive us, seeming to be many things,  
And are but one.

*Ibid.* *Xenophones*.

I thought the sparrow's note from  
heaven,  
Singing at dawn on the alder bough;  
I brought him home, in his nest, at  
even:

He sings the song, but it cheers not now,  
For I did not bring home the river and  
sky;

He sang to my ear,—they sang to my  
eye.

*Ibid.* *Each and All*. 1. 13.

For what are they all in their high  
conceit,

When man in the bush with God may  
meet?

*Ibid.* *Good-bye*. Concluding lines.

The never idle workshop of Nature.  
MATTHEW ARNOLD. *Elegiac Poems. Epi-  
logue*.

I strove with none, for none was worth  
my strife;  
Nature I loved; and next to Nature,  
Art.

I warm'd both hands against the fire of  
life;

It sinks, and I am ready to depart.

LANDOR. *Dying Speech of an Old Philos-  
opher*.

#### NATURE, HUMAN.

Let us a little permit Nature to take  
her own way; she better understands  
her own affairs than we.

MONTAIGNE. *Essays*. Bk. iii. Ch. xiii.  
*Of Experience*.

The book of Nature is that which the  
physician must read; and to do so he must  
walk over the leaves.

PARACELSUS.

(See *Encyclopædia Britannica*, ninth edition,  
vol. xviii., p. 234.)

Let them learn to be wise by easier means,  
let them observe the hind of the forest and  
the linnet of the grove, let them consider  
the life of animals, whose motions are reg-  
ulated by instinct; they obey their guide  
and are happy. Let us, therefore, at length,  
cease to dispute and learn to live; . . . and  
carry with us this simple and intelligible  
maxim, that deviation from Nature is de-  
viation from happiness.

DR. JOHNSON. *Rasselas*. Ch. xxii.

So Wordsworth says of the birds:

With Nature never do they wage  
A foolish strife; they see  
A happy youth, and their old age  
Is beautiful and free

*The Fountain*. St. 11.

Nunquam aliud Natura aliud Sapien-  
tia dicit.

Nature never says one thing, Wisdom  
another.

JUVENAL. *Satiræ*. xiv. 321.

Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque  
recurret.

You may turn Nature out of doors  
with a pitchfork, but she will still re-  
turn.

HORACE. *Epistolæ*. Bk. 1. Ep. 10. 1. 24.

[Destouches imitates this line in his *Glo-  
rieux*, 3, 5:

Je ne le sais que trop:  
Chassez le naturel, il revient au galop.

I know it only too well: drive out the  
natural, it returns in a gallop.]

For all that Nature by her mother-wit<sup>1</sup>  
Could frame in earth.

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene*. Bk. iv. Canto  
x. St. 21.

To man the earth seems altogether  
No more a mother, but a step-dame  
rather.

DU BARTAS. *Divine Weekes and Workes*.  
*First week, third day*.

It is far from easy to determine whether  
she [Nature] has proved to him a kind par-  
ent or a merciless stepmother.

PLINY THE ELDER. *Natural History*. Bk.  
vii. Sec. 1.

*Ulysses*. One touch of Nature makes  
the whole world kin,

That all, with one consent, praise new-  
born gawds,

Though they are made and moulded  
of things past,

And give to dust, that is a little gilt,  
More laud than gilt o'er-dusted;

The present eye praises the present  
object.

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida*. Act  
iii. Sc. 3. 1. 175.

[The first line is constantly misinterpreted.  
As the context shows, it does not mean that  
common sympathy is stirred by a revela-  
tion of a common humanity, but that one  
passion (*i. e.*, one touch of nature) common  
to everybody is love of novelty.]

All argument will vanish before one touch  
of nature.

COLMAN. *The Poor Gentleman*. Act v.  
Sc. 1.

Some touch of Nature's genial glow.  
SCOTT. *Lord of the Isles*. Canto iii. St.  
14.

*Wolsey*. And Nature does require  
Her times of preservation, which per-  
force

I, her frail son, amongst my brethren  
mortal,

Must give my tendance to.

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII*. Act iii. Sc. 3.  
2. 1. 147.

*Belarius*. How hard it is to hide the  
sparks of Nature!

*Ibid.* *Cymbeline*. Act iii. Sc. 3. 1. 79.

<sup>1</sup>From jiggish veins of rhyming mother-  
wits.

MARLOWE. *Prologue to Tamberlane*.

*Leontes*. How sometimes Nature will  
betray its folly,  
Its tenderness, and make itself a pas-  
time

To harder bosoms!  
SHAKESPEARE. *Winter's Tale*. Act i. Sc.  
2. 1. 151.

*Soothsayer*. In Nature's infinite book  
of secrecy

A little I can read.

*Ibid.* *Antony and Cleopatra*. Act i. Sc.  
2. 1. 8.

Accuse not Nature, she hath done her  
part;

Do thou but thine!

MILTON. *Paradise Lost*. Bk. viii. 1. 561.

Art may err, but nature cannot miss.  
DRYDEN. *The Cock and Fox*. 1. 452.

To me more dear, congenial to my heart,  
One native charm, than all the gloss of  
art.

GOLDSMITH. *Deserted Village*. 1. 253.

(See under ART.)

Give me a spark o' Nature's fire,  
That's a' the learning I desire.

BURNS. *Epistle to L. J. Saprak*. Epistle  
1. St. 13.

Nothing in nature, much, less conscious  
being,

Was e'er created solely for itself.

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts*. Night ix. 1. 711.

Certainly nothing is unnatural that is  
not physically impossible.

R. B. SHERIDAN. *The Critic*. Act ii.  
Sc. 1.

Nature stamp'd us in a heavenly mould.  
CAMPBELL. *Pleasures of Hope*. Pt. 1. 1.  
498.

Nature never did betray

The heart that loved her.

WORDSWORTH. *Lines composed a few  
miles above Tintern Abbey*. 1. 123.

True fiction hath an higher end, and  
scope

Wider than fact; it is nature's possible,  
Contrasted with life's actual mean.

P. J. BAILEY. *Festus. Proem*.

#### NAVY.

Ships,  
Fraught with the ministers and instru-  
ments

Of cruel war.

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida*.  
*Prologue*. 1. 3.

are grouped variations on men who are bankers, lovers: one by one, each steps forward to deliver his or her load of fear, shame or arrogance. They scorn, excuse or revile themselves and one another. Some are weak, some are vain, some unintelligent; all are greedy.

Most unnerving to an American reader today are the elements of identity that form Böll's char-

acters — notably Mary Lasker, Brooke Astor, Laurance Rockefeller and Stephen Currier, who was married to a member of the Mellon family. There were no impact laws to quantify local environmental quality, or its absence. The Federal infrastructure that today permeates environmental affairs was still to come. Mrs. Johnson's early observations were criticized as personal; her impressions and anecdotal evidence were to be listened to politely, of course, but were not to be seriously considered. Even within the Johnson White House itself, chauvinism prevailed.

## First Lady of the Highways

### LADY BIRD JOHNSON AND THE ENVIRONMENT

By Lewis L. Gould.

Illustrated. 312 pp. Lawrence:  
University Press of Kansas. \$29.95.

By Grady Clay

**L**ADY BIRD JOHNSON, the wife of one of the most intensely and personally political of our Presidents, spent much of her married life in a national capital city still dominated by a white male power structure where "policy matters were appropriately a preeminently male preserve." Not until after the Johnson Administration did custom, law and practice begin to transform the role of women high and low, in and out of power, in and out of Washington.

The politics of the environment, as Mrs. Johnson began to practice it in the White House in 1964 and 1965, though restricted by the umbrella label "Natural Beauty," was still a highly personal matter. As Lewis L. Gould, a historian at the University of Texas, Austin, says in "Lady Bird Johnson and the Environment," success, if it was to come in her long-term campaign, would depend heavily on her own persistence and personal contacts as well as contributions to her ventures from private funds. There were her own monies, enlarged from the early inheritance that had financed the Johnsons' ownership of KTBC-TV in Austin, Tex., an immensely profitable venture. And there were rich

Grady Clay, the author of "Right Before Your Eyes: Interpreting the Urban Environment," edited Landscape Architecture magazine during the Johnson Administration and was a panel chairman at the 1965 White House Conference on Natural Beauty.

friends — notably Mary Lasker, Brooke Astor, Laurance Rockefeller and Stephen Currier, who was married to a member of the Mellon family.

There were no impact laws to quantify local environmental quality, or its absence. The Federal infrastructure that today permeates environmental affairs was still to come. Mrs. Johnson's early observations were criticized as personal; her impressions and anecdotal evidence were to be listened to politely, of course, but were not to be seriously considered. Even within the Johnson White House itself, chauvinism prevailed.

The placement of the Hirshhorn Museum on the Mall in Washington is a case in point. During the early 1960's, the wealthy art collector Joseph Hirshhorn's efforts to find a home for his collection in Los Angeles, London and New York had stalled. S. Dillon Ripley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, saw a chance to entice Hirshhorn and his museum to the Mall in Washington through Mrs. Johnson's access to the President. There followed an extended sociopolitical courtship: overtures through friends, invitations to the White House ("a little time to ourselves just to see the paintings of the White House," wrote Mrs. Johnson, "before the other luncheon guests arrived"). The President assured Hirshhorn, "you don't need a contract. Just turn the collection over to the Smithsonian and I'll take care of the rest."

But Hirshhorn, not taken in, specified that the museum must "bear my name in perpetuity." There should be a contract — an act of Congress. Mrs. Johnson visited the Hirshhorns at home and performed an act of contrition: "I really know nothing about art. I'm prepared to learn." As Mr. Gould comments, she kept well polished her "understanding, gained first in East Texas, that men became uncomfortable with women whose intelligence and learning equaled or exceeded their own." Congress acted in 1966, the ground-breaking for the Hirshhorn Museum took place in 1969 just before the Johnsons vacated the White House, the dedication

## In Short

**THE CORMORANT.** By Stephen Gregory. (St. Martin's, \$13.95.) It would be very easy and very wrong to simplify the horror Stephen Gregory creates in this strong first novel. "The



the setting, a town called Beacon, is actually Berkeley. The French influences are there, among others. In fact, the novel is very much a lesson in the conflict between *la raison* and *la passion*, and the basic situation that of "The Plague" and "Man's Fate" — a small band of ordinary folks fighting a probably losing battle against overwhelming evil. Beacon's officials are psychopathic totalitarians masquerading as idealists. They want to

Mrs. Johnson in judging the efficacy of the compromise legislation "significant element" having more was to go to Texas National White Center near

In the White House had been out attempted ample set by the first lady. Conspicuous glamorous pineline Kennedy legislatively later according Nixon, Ford White House broadened the role of F

In a blog traditional view is no Grand new interpretation speculations mountainous which the author it is an address serious his scholars and footing for the tions.

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came five years later.

Mr. Gould details in similar fashion Mrs. Johnson's struggles to improve the visible environment in the man's world of Washington. During her husband's years as congressman, senator, Vice President and President — 1943-68 — beauty was tolerated if not denigrated by powerful congressmen and the mostly male Federal establishment. It was "probably the only subject that LBJ would have let her [Mrs. Johnson] handle without jealousy," observed a longtime associate, Nancy Dickerson.

For Mrs. Johnson, beautification slowly acquired the broader environmental overtones that fully emerged from the background in the 1970's. She continued her skillful appearances at ground-breakings, courted the press, gave women reporters a newsworthy beat to cover. Her biographer agrees with many of

*Beauty was the  
only subject  
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have let her  
handle.*

Mrs. Johnson's contemporaries in judging the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, with all its compromises, as "the most significant legislative achievement" having her support. But more was to come: after returning to Texas, she established the National Wildflower Research Center near Austin.

In the White House, Mrs. Johnson had benefited from — without attempting to copy — the example set by Eleanor Roosevelt, the first great activist First Lady. Compared with her glamorous predecessor, Jacqueline Kennedy, and with the less legislatively astute wives who later accompanied Presidents Nixon, Ford and Reagan into the White house, Mrs. Johnson broadened for all time the potential role of First Lady.

In a biography such as this traditional values prevail. There is no Grand Theme, no soaring

## EVERYONE'S R CHARLES MCCARRY

### "Extraordinary" "Gripping" "Glowing"

"THE BRIDE OF THE WILDERNESS is a wonderful novel—rich and romantic, exciting and enlightening. I didn't want it to end."

—Peter Benchley

"A book of extraordinary brilliance which Charles McCarry seems to have brought forth, fully grown, alive and powerful, from the 18th century itself."

—John Gardner

"McCarry's new novel is astonishing ... As his espionage novels have so amply demonstrated, he is one of the great storytellers alive today ... THE BRIDE OF THE WILDERNESS brings the smell, breath, textures and light of 17th century England and 18th century America as vividly alive as if one had encountered them only moments before ... It is engrossing, enthralling and real."

—Roderick MacLeish

"A gripping and unusual adventure story—as his spy novels are ... His characters are splendidly and convincingly original."

—Santha Rama Rau

# The BRIDE WILDERNESS BY CHARLES

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is no Grand Theme, no soaring  
new interpretation and few  
speculations distilled from the  
mountainous documentation to  
which the author had access. Yet  
it is an admirable venture into  
serious history, giving future  
scholars and First Ladies a firm  
footing for their own interpreta-  
tions.

If the Presidential spouse as  
role-model should in time be-  
come an Office Holder, with con-  
stitutional or other powers ac-  
companying, Lady Bird Johnson  
will have played her part in  
smoothing the way.

... lectual who suffers from alcoholism and depression.  
... "Why Is There Salt in the Sea?" is best when Ms.  
... Schwalger is describing the claustrophobia of small-  
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... and prohibitions. At rare but glowing moments, her in-  
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... his spy novels are ... His characters are splen-  
... didly and convincingly original."  
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# The BRID WILDE BY CHARLES I

 NAL BOOKS

## Awake and Sculpt

It is difficult to envision a  
stranger scenario for the

To MK

Date 11/15 Time 11:15

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M Joe Watkins

of \_\_\_\_\_

Phone 7848

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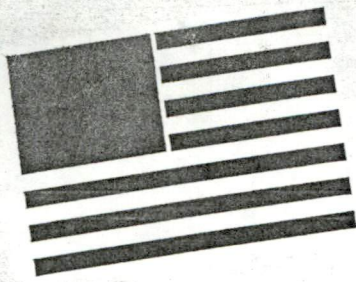
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**GH EXCLUSIVE!**

# THREE FORMER FIRST LADIES SPEAK OUT


In a unique joint interview timed to coincide with a major conference on Women and the Constitution, Lady Bird Johnson, Betty Ford, and Rosalynn Carter talk animatedly about their own experiences as women—and their hopes and dreams for the rest of us  
By Sarah Weddington

**A**t *Good Housekeeping's* request (and Mrs. Johnson's gracious invitation), the interview took place at the LBJ Ranch, near Austin, Texas, in the sunny, pleasant room that used to be Lyndon Johnson's office. There, moderator Sarah Weddington met with Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Ford, and Mrs. Johnson for an informal preview of the  
*continued on page 168*

Photographed by Stephen Green-Armytage

**Q** You've said a train ride you took as First Lady "was the most dramatic four days in my life, the most exhausting, the most fulfilling." Where was that ride? Why did it mean so much to you?





**Q** Lately we've seen the press reveal details about the intimate personal conduct of candidates for public office. Just what do you consider "fair game" in reporting on a candidate's private life?

**Q** As First Lady you were widely criticized for sitting in on Cabinet meetings and generally going beyond the role of private advisor to your husband. If you had it to do over again, would you act any differently?

# POP CORN

## To Butter.

I like my pop corn with butter. I mean what's pop corn without the flavor of real butter? And JOLLY TIME Microwave Pop Corn is the only microwave pop corn on the grocer's shelf flavored with real butter, not artificial flavoring. It's definitely the best pop corn. Anyone can taste that!

## Or Not.

I prefer my pop corn with a natural flavor. But I guess I've always been a purist. This Natural Flavor Microwave Pop Corn from JOLLY TIME® is simply the best. It's the only microwave pop corn made with extra tender white pop corn. That's the connoisseur's choice. Mine, too.



## FIRST LADIES SPEAK OUT

*continued from page 112*

conference to be held in Atlanta on February 10-12—and for a catch-up on their own lives.

The conference, entitled "Women and the Constitution: A Bicentennial Perspective," is in the form of a symposium open to anyone interested in the subject, as well as to scholars and policy makers and is co-convened by the four former First Ladies and sponsored by The Carter Center of Emory University, Georgia State University, and The Jimmy Carter Library.

**Sarah Weddington:** We are all so pleased to be here, Mrs. Johnson, and to have been taken on the tour of what you call your "own Serengeti"—the 750 acres of the LBJ Ranch. Now, Mrs. Carter, tell us about the conference coming up at The Carter Center.

**Rosalynn Carter:** It's really exciting. We are looking at the influence of women on the Constitution and the impact of the Constitution on women. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is going to be our keynote speaker, and Coretta King, Barbara Jordan, and Geraldine Ferraro are all going to speak. The material we collect is going to the National Archives and will be available to the public.

**SW:** Mrs. Ford, when Mrs. Carter called and invited you, what was your reaction to the idea?

**Betty Ford:** My first reaction was, "Who are we going to talk about, Betsy Ross?" There were not that many women involved in the Constitution. But being interested in women's issues, I was immediately attracted to it. We should certainly be looking at the place of women within the Constitution.

**SW:** And Mrs. Johnson?

**Lady Bird Johnson:** I thought, "This is a place to learn a lot!"

**RC:** Sarah, I wanted to be sure the conference did not turn into just a protest because women were not in the Constitution. We named it "Women and the Constitution" because the subject of constitutional rights is so broad.

**SW:** I think of Abigail Adams who, before the Constitution was written, said to her husband, John, "Please remember the ladies." He didn't—and I hope he got in trouble when he got home! But she began a tradition of First Ladies who have spoken out on issues they deeply care about. What are your interests now?

**RC:** I'm very involved in preparation for this conference. My other interests include mental-health issues and Habitat for Humanity, a program to build houses for poor people in need.

**SW:** I always see the President pictured with his hammer. Do you and he really build?

**RC:** Of course. I'm a good carpenter!

**BF:** Well, you'll never be out of work!

**RC:** And at The Carter Center we have all kinds of things going on. For instance, we study the causes of unnecessary sickness. We developed a health-risk appraisal with the Centers for Disease Control, which a person can take to learn to extend one's life. By the way, anyone can get a copy of the appraisal by just writing to the Carter Presidential Center or The Carter Center, Atlanta, Ga. We hope people will write for it because we're trying to encourage preventive health.

**SW:** Mrs. Ford, you've spoken out on several major issues and have become a heroine to many people. What are the issues that you're speaking out on now?

**BF:** Today the majority of my time is spent as a director and president of the Betty Ford Center, a treatment center for people addicted to alcohol or drugs. This, of course, came about through a lot of fund-raising, plus my own recovery from a dependency on drugs and alcohol.

I'm also working with the American Cancer Society on cancer prevention and early detection of breast cancer. And an issue I think will always be primary in my interests is the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. I do not believe we will have true equality for women until that amendment is in the Constitution.

SW: Mrs. Johnson, what comes to mind in talking about things you're involved in is the environment and the preservation of wildflowers.

LBJ: Yes. My heart has always responded to the environment. When I got to be 70 I thought, I'm going to take time to do what I really yearn to do, and that is work with native plants, wildflowers, and trees, and encourage their use in the nation's landscape so they won't just be something of the past but will be passed on to our grandchildren.

SW: I am grateful to you almost every day when I walk the hike and bike trail in Austin because it reminds me of all you've done. And when I see women joggers there it reminds me of the real life-style changes that have happened for women since the times of the Constitution. What evidence do you see of that change in the expectations of your daughters and your granddaughters?

LBJ: My daughter, Lynda, certainly, is passionately interested in women's rights; to her it's a fighting cause.

I will tell you one funny little story about Lynda. When Chuck, her husband, started law school, she applied for a charge account at a department store and was told she needed her husband's signature—even though she had a job and he didn't!

But I think the granddaughters just take their rights more as a matter of course and think they can do anything or enter any profession that they qualify for. They're very much at home in a new world.

You know, young folks just think, "The world began with me." For instance, when we were putting up the exhibit on civil rights in the LBJ Library, I wanted to put up some of those signs from the old southern depots and water fountains that said, WHITES ONLY. Nobody remembers that!

RC: I do think the current generation now takes for granted certain rights that we have and are not particularly interested in the women's movement.

SW: Mrs. Carter, when your daughter, Amy, was interviewed for *Good Housekeeping* last fall, she said, "My [feminist] philosophy is probably similar to my Mom's; it just manifests itself in different ways." Is that true?

RC: Ever since Amy's been in the world, I've been campaigning, working on women's issues, so I think that our values would be the same. She's a little more advanced in her feminism, maybe—and I don't mean she's more for women's rights; I mean she knows more about it because she's had courses in women's studies at college. She told somebody the other day that her women's studies helped her with the men in her life. I want to talk to her about that and see how it helps!

SW: Just think, not so long after the Constitution passed, women were told by the Supreme Court they had no business being lawyers. Today we have a woman on the Supreme Court. What do you see as the forces that have caused these changes?

RC: I think they evolved sometimes out of necessity. Don't you think the war caused a lot of it? Men went off to war and women had to work.

LBJ: They needed us, and so we went to work.

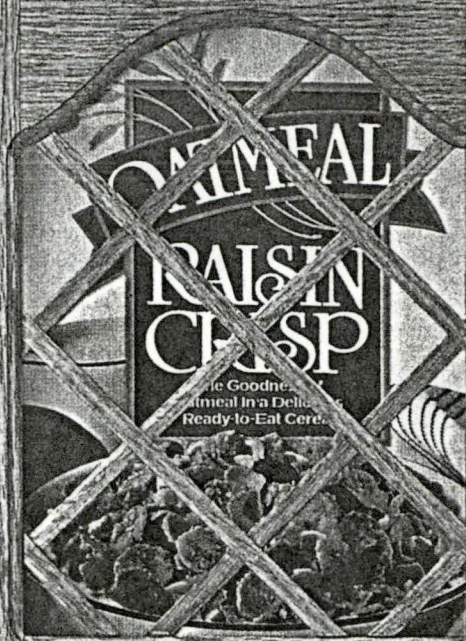
RC: That's right. I think it also evolved out of the need to have two incomes in the family. And, with seeing that it is possible to raise a family and to carry on outside activities, women just began to realize their potential.

When I got married, I never dreamed I would work. Then, when we came home to Plains from the Navy, I went down to the peanut warehouse to answer the telephone for Jimmy, and it evolved into a full-time job.

LBJ: Remember, too, that technology has freed us from a lot of things.

SW: Mrs. Johnson, you've already alluded to the civil-rights movement. The Johnson administration, because of

*continued on page 171*



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Oatmeal...

## FIRST LADIES SPEAK OUT

*continued from page 169*

the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, is thought of as the civil-rights administration. You've said a train ride you took as First Lady "was the most dramatic four days in my life, the most exhausting, the most fulfilling." Where was that ride? Why did it mean so much to you?

**LBJ:** It was a "whistle-stop train" ride through the South. I made 42 talks in the Southern states. I wanted to because I belong to the South, and I wanted to try to express to the people what Lyndon's feelings were about the legislation then pending in Congress. He believed this would be as much for the white man as the black man—to open up more opportunities for us.

Somebody said, "They may not believe what you're saying, but they sure will understand the way you're saying it!" If it helped, I'm glad.

**SW:** The same 1964 Civil Rights Act (as amended by a Southern senator for a joke to say it would apply to women as well) has been the foundation for law and cases that have benefited women.

President Johnson, though, was sometimes thought of as a macho personality and you yourself, I think, have said it was sometimes difficult to get him to listen to women. And yet he backed the ERA.

**LBJ:** No, it wasn't really difficult for him to listen to women, because he had a deep respect for them, probably stemming from his mother, who was a very smart woman. But, on appointing women back then, it wasn't easy to get women to shift into government when it might be for just a four-year term.

**SW:** Do you think that the influence women have as mothers is one of the key things that will lead to future change, particularly with sons?

**LBJ:** Yes, but I also think it's a big plus that men have come to share in the lives of their children in such necessary things as feeding them, changing their diapers, tending to them when they're sick. I must say that none of our friends nor certainly Lyndon did that.

**RC:** I did have that cooperation from Jimmy because we were in the Navy, away from home, when I had our first child. My mother couldn't come to help us. Jimmy took a leave and spent the first two weeks I was at home taking care of the baby—bathing him, fixing formula.

**SW:** Mrs. Carter, as First Lady you were widely criticized for sitting in on Cabinet meetings and generally going beyond the role of private advisor to your husband. If you had it to do over again, would you act any differently?

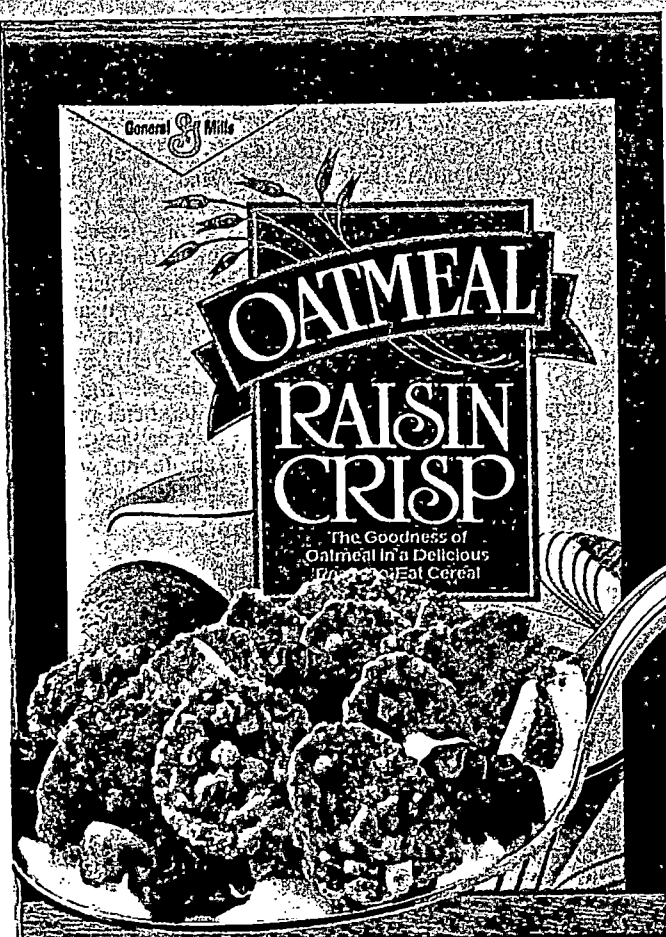
**RC:** I don't think I would have done anything differently. I cannot imagine anybody in the White House having a chance to go to Cabinet meetings and not going. I had campaigned. I was traveling all of the time and people were asking me questions. I wanted to know what my husband was doing, so I didn't have to ask, "Why did you do this?" every time he got off the elevator.

What people don't realize is that the Cabinet meetings are also attended by lesser officials, so there are a lot of people in that room who are not Cabinet level. I just sat back as a spectator. I never knew the details of policy, but I did try to have an overall understanding of what was going on.

**SW:** Yes, a First Lady does have a delicate role to play. Mrs. Ford, you were outspoken on social issues, yet your husband was thought of as conservative.

**BF:** But you know, actually, he was sort of a young Turk in Congress. As far as civil rights, he always voted for that type of legislation. And of course, he was the Republican who got the 17 votes on the Republican side of the aisle that got the Equal Rights Amendment onto the floor of the House.

*continued on page 172*



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**SW:** There must have been times you had some conflicts on issues, though.

**BF:** Quite often . . . There was the appointment of the Supreme Court Justice. I was very adamant that the time was right for a woman to be appointed. But I was told the points didn't add up quite the right way and, of course, Justice Stevens was appointed. And when my husband was selecting a Vice President, I thought the time [for a woman] was right then.

**SW:** It turned out to be President Reagan who appointed the first woman—Sandra Day O'Connor—to the Supreme Court. How far do you think affirmative action should go there?

**RC:** I think we have a long way to go. The Supreme Court has such an impact on the lives of people, and I think it should more closely represent the people of the United States. In a choice between a well-qualified woman or a well-qualified minority and a well-qualified white man, I think that the woman or minority should be put on the Court.

**SW:** When President Carter said he would put a woman on the Court, was that your urging in part?

**RC:** I don't know. Jimmy's been pretty liberal on women's issues for a long time. He didn't have much choice, surrounded by his mother, me, and Amy! I think a lot of men today are thinking about opportunities for their daughters and that influences them a lot. I think it did Jimmy.

**SW:** Mrs. Carter, you've always said that you would reject an abortion for yourself, but that the choice ought to be available for others. How did you come to that position?

**RC:** I really believe [abortion] should be a religious issue. I couldn't do it because of my religious beliefs, but who am I to impose my feelings on someone else? Some religions are not that strict about it. Also, the Constitution calls for separation of church and state. How can you impose through law a religious belief on all people?

**SW:** Mrs. Ford, you are perhaps the only First Lady who supported herself before she got married.

**BF:** I had worked, supported myself. I've also enjoyed my role as homemaker. The career of homemaker is probably one of the most fascinating and varied careers a woman can have, as well as one of the most demanding. I hope in the future we will have both male and female homemakers.

**SW:** When we think about working women, we think about maternity leave and day care. What are your thoughts on those issues?

**BF:** Well, I think that pregnancy leave should be allowed and the woman's job held so that she's able to come back to the same job, if she's capable.

But I don't think you can legislate day care. I believe that has to be the choice of the individual, and she must

then obviously select a job in a place where day care is provided.

**SW:** When I think of women going into that world of business, I also think about the recent unanimous Supreme Court decision that said men do not have the right to associate with other men exclusively in clubs where business is transacted. What was your reaction to that?

**BF:** Well, I certainly thought the Court made the right decision. There are private social organizations that can limit themselves to either gender, male or female, but when it's a civic or business organization, there's no question that it should be open to both sexes.

**RC:** I agree, because social clubs like Kiwanis are *not* social clubs solely. They turn into business clubs, and when women can't participate, they are denied access to influential leaders.

**LBJ:** You've all said it well: If it's civic, if it's business, women have a place there. If it's just a "for fun" thing, I think we each have a right to get together as women or as men.

**SW:** To all of you: In these last 200 years, lots of things have happened for women—but what new rights and opportunities would you like to see them obtain?

**RC:** I think we need an Equal Rights Amendment—that's the most important thing we need to add to the Constitution now.

**BF:** Yes, I have lobbied and campaigned to pass the Equal Rights Amendment.

**SW:** If women had had a voice in the the Constitution, might there have been provisions similar to the ERA?

**LBJ:** I feel sure that if women had been involved, what is now embodied in the ERA would be in the Constitution. And you're right—it needs to be not just in the habits of the country, but in the the Constitution so we won't backslide.

**BF:** Here we are, all grandmothers with granddaughters, and I think that's a big



*Lawyer and writer Sarah Weddington, here with the three former First Ladies, was only 26 when she argued the landmark Roe v. Wade case before the U.S. Supreme Court. Later she held several important governmental posts, including that of special assistant to President Carter. A native Texan, she now practices law in Austin.*

thing in our minds . . . that we see for young people unlimited opportunities and that they not have a struggle because of gender.

**SW:** One of those struggles was for the right to vote, which culminated in the 19th Amendment. What difference has the women's vote meant?

**RC:** I think women have realized the potential of that vote by organizing around issues that are important to them. Women are running for office now. And women have banded together to put people out of office that they didn't think were doing a good job.

**BF:** On the national level there are more women voting or registered to vote than there are men. Women now are also participating through the power of the pocketbook.

**SW:** When we think of the Constitution, another important area is the issue of freedom of press. Lately we've seen the press reveal details about the intimate personal conduct of candidates for public office. Just what do you consider "fair game" in reporting on a candidate's private life?

**LBJ:** The person's ability to fill the job he aspires to. We don't elect paragons. If they have lived 50 or 60 years, there is likely to be something in their backgrounds if you probe deeply. I think to just hunt and hunt for that incident is going to run a lot of good people away from seeking office.

**RC:** I think there has to be a very careful balance between what the press reports about somebody and what shouldn't be reported, because certain things tell a good bit about character. But then, where do you stop? The press needs to impose some voluntary standards. In the Gary Hart situation, there was as much written about how the press handled that as there was about the incident. So they're searching.

**BF:** Anyone in public office, however, is always going to be judged on their actions. And that is a part of their moral characteristics. If you run for public office, I think you have to be prepared to know that the press is going to investigate.

**SW:** I wonder if you all have a final few words—a wish for the women of the country?

**RC:** Well, my wish, as I've said, is for an Equal Rights Amendment.

**BF:** My wish is that women will be able to advance into fields they never dreamed of. They've just got to keep working at it.

**LBJ:** Look around you—at your hometown—see what you would like to change, enhance. And be part of it.

**SW:** Mrs. Carter, the whole country will join in learning more about these issues at the Carter symposium, "Women and the Constitution." Our thanks to all of you for all you have done. It's really been a pleasure to be with you. ★

Memorial Trees

Willow Oak (Quercus phellos) . .

~~Location, 1967~~: South grounds, outside W. graden

Planted by: President Lyndon Johnson

Date: Oct ~~2~~, 1964

22

Comments: Planted by President Johnson. The trees  
were planted for posterity.



Mrs. Johnson's family card (from the left): Rebekah, Nicole, Lyn Nugent, Luci and Ian Turpin; Chuck, Lynda, Cindy and Cathy Robb, Stuart Turpin, Claudia Nugent, Lady Bird Johnson, Jennifer Robb.



Photographs from: C. Curtis (1); LBJ Library (1).

# CATCHING UP WITH THE JOHNSON WOMEN

*Though long out of the spotlight, Lady Bird Johnson, at 75, is still fighting for her causes as daughters*

*Lynda Bird and Luci follow in her footsteps*  
By Lix Carpenter

*Seventy-five years of life! Two grown children, two sons-in-law, Four grown grandchildren and! Four little ones later—! Christmas is a time for counting! Blessings of a family and friends—! Bring on the adding machines!! Merry Christmas! Lady Bird Johnson*

gled—both in the hubbub and the headiness of national life (I worked for both LBJ and Lady

*A loving portrait—Lady Bird Johnson and her daughters, Luci and Lynda Bird.*



So read the card that former First Lady, Lady Bird Johnson, sent last Christmas, and it came from her heart.

I have known Lady Bird since 1942, and I have known her "two grown children," daughters Lynda Bird and Luci, since they were born in Washington, D.C. Lyndon Baines Johnson—"Daddy"—was a congressman, at the time, my congressman. For nearly half a century my life has touched the Johnson family. More than touched—intermin-

*Friends and family join in caroling at the LBJ ranch.*

Bird Johnson), and in the private moments (the girls' school graduations, their romances, parties, their White House weddings—followed by their young husbands' service in Vietnam). We were still close when, in January of 1969, the Johnsons said good-bye to Washington and headed home to Texas. By then the teenage girls who had

*continued on page 90*

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### THE JOHNSON WOMEN

*continued*

lived in the White House were women with babies of their own.

Yes, the Johnson women were—and are—one of the cornerstones of my life. Where are they now?

Well, they are still active, still going strong. If I had to define the essence of these three women, I'd say it is love, combined with a determined commitment to take on new adventures and translate them into public good. It is also intense loyalty.

Lyndon Johnson made his mark on all of us, whether you were on his staff, as I was, or in his family. He has been dead now for 15 years, but his legacy remains strong in each of the Johnson women. They are still deeply involved in public works. To protect and improve the environment, Lady Bird started the National Wildflower Research Center; Lynda is a member of the congressional commission working to reduce the high infant-mortality rates in the U.S.; and Luci, as a member of Covenant House, helps the troubled kids on the streets of Toronto.

"I was inoculated by Lyndon to be a participant, a contributor to the exciting world around me," Lady Bird says. "I feel I have been so strongly fortunate,

that life has given me so much, I want to give something back."

And she smiles as her daughters echo the sentiment. "To whom much is given, much is expected," says Luci. "We have inherited this work ethic from our parents," says Lynda.

Lady Bird is such an active volunteer for her five-year-old National Wildflower Research Center—to preserve the native beauty of all regions, to make barren places bloom—she once startled

Lynda continues the tradition of campaigning she began for her father. "When I was four, Daddy put me up on a table and I said 'Vote for LBJ because he's the best man,'" she remembers.

The Robbs have three daughters, two of whom, Lucinda and Catherine, are now in college. "I relish their friendship and their company," Lynda says. The Robbs' third daughter, 10-year-old Jennifer, may be the most political of them all. "She knew how to walk through

**When Lady Bird is at the LBJ Ranch, which is now a National Historic Site, she poses for tourists' pictures.**

a farmer on a tractor by stopping her car and calling to him from his fenceline that she wanted to rent his pasture of pink primroses from which she later harvested seed for the center.

Her two daughters are members of the wildflower committee and disciples of their mother's admonition "to know and enjoy the world around you."

Over the years Lynda's time generally has revolved around campaigning for her husband Charles Robb, the former governor of Virginia now running for the U.S. Senate. In this the 44-year-old

shopping malls, handing out ROBB-FOR-GOVERNOR stickers when she was four," Lynda recalls.

As I mentioned, one of Lynda's main causes is infant mortality. "Few Americans realize we rank eighteenth in the world in the rate of infant deaths," Lynda says. "And we have the same percentage of low-weight babies as we did 20 years ago."

To win support for this cause, she uses her influence on TV, in Congress, and at the United Nations. In addition many past missions are still part of her

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life, including board membership in Reading Is Fundamental, providing books for children who own none.

When Luci, now 40, married Patrick Nugent in 1966, she was the first White House bride in 50 years. She and Pat divorced 13 years later, and both have remarried. Luci, the wife of Ian Turpin, a Scottish-born banker, lives in Toronto, where her husband heads an international investment firm. The two youngest of her children, Claudia and Rebekah, are in school there. Her older children are also in school—Lyndon Nugent at Southwest Texas State University, and Nicole Nugent at the University of Georgia. Ian also has a son, who lives in the Cayman Islands.

Luci's first priority is the mothering of the five children, who live in three countries, "and that in itself is an awesome responsibility," she says.

Her interests have always centered on health, education, and the needy. As a child she was the one who brought home the stray dogs and cats and nursed them back to health. She is also a member of the Daughters of Charity National Health System, the largest health-care system in America.

She is a board member of Covenant House, where she works to help get young prostitutes and drug addicts off the streets and off drugs. "When I first

saw these kids as I drove Ian to work, I felt I was being called," Luci says.

Luci also still takes to the political stump, campaigning for friends who are in politics. And she participates in the Johnson family business, specifically in the banking operations, serving as a board member of one bank and chairman of the board of another.

In the course of Luci's 18 visits to Austin over the past year, she helped her mother move to a new house overlooking Lake Austin. Lady Bird's new home is a gem, with a spectacular view of the sunrise. On weekends Lady Bird still goes to the LBJ Ranch, 67 miles away. It is now a National Historical Site on which she has a life estate. Tourist buses pass by, and she waves at

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them or poses accommodatingly as they snap pictures out the windows.

Lady Bird's 75th year was celebrated throughout 1988 with special events in Washington, D.C., one more hurrah for the woman who put the environment on the agenda of presidents, governors, mayors, highway departments, and on the conscience of the country.

"It is wonderful to be in on the creation of something, see it used, and then walk away and smile at it," she says. And she is increasingly aware that directing priorities gets more demanding as the time dwindles.

"You must start doing the things that matter most to you and to those who are dear to you," she says. So she has begun to search for more occasions to travel with her grandchildren, or do other things that please her—such as watching the whales near Baja California.

Though more and more often she threads her conversation with a line of poetry that has some special meaning for her, "I seek to celebrate my glad release, the tents of silence and the camp of peace," it is doubtful that she really means it. As 1989 dawns and the family again gathers to spend the holidays together at the LBJ Ranch, Lady Bird and all the Johnson women remain joyously happy at—and committed to—what life has allowed them to do. ★

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**Statement on Signing the Bill Ensuring the Applicability of Patent Law to Activities in Outer Space**

November 15, 1990

Today I am signing S. 459, legislation that will ensure the applicability of U.S. patent laws to our activities in outer space. This important and necessary legislation will remedy the current uncertainty in patent law as to the jurisdiction that applies to activities in outer space. This uncertainty arises primarily because the existing patent laws of most countries generally have no extraterritorial effect.

S. 459 will specifically ensure that U.S. patent laws apply to inventions made, used, or sold in space on vehicles under the jurisdiction or control of the United States. The Act is consistent with the purpose of our patent laws—to promote the progress of science and useful arts. With the enactment of this legislation, U.S. commercial entities will know that their activities in space will receive the same patent protection that they would receive if conducted on Earth. The certainty that inventions that advance space technology will be recognized under our patent laws will further encourage the private sector to undertake commercial space ventures, which is one of the important objectives of our National Space Policy.

This legislation is also important because it represents the final step required in implementation of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Space Station Cooperation between the United States and our international partners—Canada, Japan, and the European Space Agency. The Act provides the flexibility required to carry out commitments regarding the applicability of U.S. patent laws under the Agreement for the development, operation, and utilization of Space Station *Freedom*.

George Bush

The White House,  
November 15, 1990.

*Note: S. 459, approved November 15, was assigned Public Law No. 101-580. The statement was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 16. The original was not available for verification of the content of this statement.*

**Remarks on Signing Environmental Protection, Research, and Education Bills**

November 16, 1990

First, a warm welcome to the Members of Congress who are with us today. And I am delighted to see Secretary Lujan and our Administrator, Bill Reilly, with us; Mike Deland of the Council; John Knauss, the head of NOAA; and other distinguished guests. I want to just say, What a beautiful day, and a warm welcome to the White House.

We're here beside Lady Bird Johnson's tree, a willow oak planted in 1964. And Lady Bird once said she wants to be remembered as one who planted trees. And when I look out at the oak from the Oval Office window right here, at this magnificent oak on a beautiful fall day such as this, I understand Lady Bird and her advice to "know and enjoy the world around you."

Yesterday I signed into law the clean air act of 1990, the centerpiece of our commitment to preserve and protect our environment. It makes our air pollution laws, already the world's toughest, even tougher. This year's clean air act is the most significant air pollution legislation in American history, and it restores America's place as the global leader in environmental protection.

Our agenda for the environment is broad and ambitious, one that encompasses not just the air we breathe but also verdant forests and grassy meadows, majestic rivers and lakes, and pristine coastal shorelines. Clearly, all of us must work together to preserve America's natural beauty.

Several bills that I am signing this morning will protect some of the most precious expanses of America, from the sands of the Mojave Desert to the undersea landscapes of the Purple Isles of the Florida Keys to the broad waters of the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain. One of the bills creates the National Forest Foundation, establishes two new wildlife refuges, and strengthens marine research programs and environmental law enforcement.

And we've not neglected our global responsibilities. Today I will sign legislation enhancing the preservation of Antarctica's

vast and unique ecosystem. Legislation confirming our commitment to build a sound resiliency to global climate change.

And finally, the importance of environmental awareness, giving our children the tools to teach our kids about environmental preservation through environmental education through Environmental Education Act.

Early in this century, our environmental President said that children should be taught to enjoy what he gave them, and to enjoy what he gave them of nature because he said that the environment belongs not to us but to the next generation.

You're never too young to learn about the world. We've been here as long in the tooth of time as the splendor of one fell swoop. We love to see the world at the moment they fall, a waterfall or a bottom line. It's real, live, dangerous, and we had here yesterday.

These bills I'm signing today are what the future will be. That is why our children are forward-looking—to the next generation—and the generation that is with them in the future will inherit this stewardship. To sign these eight bills.

And I would like to thank the Members of Congress who would come up here today. Secretaries come on today, you guys come here today. And thank you to the White House staff for making this spectacularly beautiful day.

*Note: The President's remarks on the South Lawn of the White House, after signing the Environmental Protection, Research, and Education Bills, he referred to Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; Michael J. Smith, Director of the Council on Environmental Quality; and John A. Knauss, Administrator of the Office of Management and Enterprise Administration.*

**Statement on Signing the Bill  
Designating Florida Keys Coastal  
Waters as a National Marine Sanctuary  
November 16, 1990**

On Earth Day of this year, I stated that "the Florida coral reefs are one of the most diverse ecosystems in the world and a unique national treasure. Protecting the reefs from damage, both from vessel groundings and pollution, is imperative." Today I take great pleasure in signing H.R. 5909—a bill that designates 2,600 square nautical miles of coastal waters off the Florida Keys as our Nation's ninth national marine sanctuary. The new Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary covers the entire Florida reef tract, as well as part of one of America's favorite fishing areas, the Florida Bay "backcountry."

National marine sanctuaries should only be designated after adherence to the comprehensive evaluation and designation procedures set forth in the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (the "Act") of 1972. Department of Commerce studies supporting designation of a Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, however, justify bypassing part of the usual process in this instance.

My approval of the legislation demonstrates this Nation's resolve to preserve ecologically unique ocean areas. Next year, through the process set forth in the Act, we intend to designate several other national marine sanctuaries including the Flower Garden Banks in the Gulf of Mexico; Monterey Bay, California; and the Olympic Coast off the State of Washington.

I am pleased that the bill makes the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) responsible for developing and implementing the management plan for the Sanctuary. NOAA has managed our other national marine sanctuaries well and, in cooperation with the Florida Department of Natural Resources, has had great success in managing the existing Key Largo and Looe Key National Marine Sanctuaries off Florida. Those two Sanctuaries eventually will become part of the new Sanctuary.

Designation of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will complement and augment existing Federal Government,

1959 vast and unique ecosystem, and I will sign legislation confirming our commitment to build a sound research base regarding global climate change.

And finally, there is environmental awareness, giving teachers the tools to teach our kids about the importance of conservation through the National Environmental Education Act.

Early in this century, the original environmental President, Theodore Roosevelt, said that children should be taught to read and enjoy what he called the wonder book of nature because he believed that our environment belongs not only to today's generation but to the next generation as well.

You're never too young or too old to learn about the wonders of nature. Those of us long in the tooth never tire of that sense of splendor one feels in the outdoors, and we love to see the wide eyes of a child at the moment they first see a cascading waterfall or a bottomless canyon or even a real, live, dangerous animal, like the turkey we had here yesterday. [Laughter]

These bills I'm about to sign are about what the future will hold for our kids. And that is why our environmental agenda is forward-looking—to the next generation and the generations that will follow. And so, it is with them in mind, those who will inherit this stewardship, that I am delighted to sign these eight bills into law.

And I would like to ask the seven Members of Congress who are with us if you all would come up here, and I'd ask that the Secretaries come over here behind me. And you guys come here, and we'll just get this over with. And thank you all for coming to the White House on this very special and spectacularly beautiful day.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:18 a.m. on the South Lawn of the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr.; William K. Reilly, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; Michael R. Deland, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality; and John A. Knauss, Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and Administrator of the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration.*