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003. schedule	Cover Sheet for Schedule (1 page)	11/23/95	P6/b(6)
004. schedule	Cover Sheet for Schedule (1 page)	11/24/95	P6/b(6)
005. schedule	Cover Sheet for Schedule (1 page)	11/25/95	P6/b(6)
006. schedule	Cover Sheet for Schedule (1 page)	11/26/95	P6/b(6)
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Thanksgiving message —

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**REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM
JEFFERSON CLINTON
ANNUAL PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL
THANKSGIVING TURKEY
THE WHITE HOUSE
NOVEMBER 22, 1995**

[Acknowledgments: Kenneth Rutledge, Chairman of the National Turkey Federation; his wife Brenda and son John. Stuart Proctor, President of the National Turkey Federation and his wife Cherie. I'd also like to warmly welcome the young people and volunteers from the Boys and Girls Club of America, the Big Brothers/Big Sisters Program and the members of AmeriCorps from Baltimore.]

- We've come together today to have a little fun and to give our thanks for God's many blessings, and for the personal gifts He has bestowed upon us and our loved ones.

- The Thanksgiving holiday is a special time for Americans. As millions of us gather around the dinner table tomorrow with family and friends, we will give thanks for all the things that hold us together as a people -- the duty we owe our parents, the nurturing and education of our children, the wonderful bounty of the earth and our environment, the spirit of generosity that has always led us to care for the sick, feed the hungry, and give a helping hand to those less fortunate.
- Let me take this opportunity to thank those of you here today who have dedicated your lives to building a better future for our children -- and for America.

You embody our shared fundamental values of personal responsibility and service to others. You remind us that we are all part of the same American community, and I thank you for that.

- Today, I have the honor of carrying on what has become an American tradition that began in 1947 with President Truman. This is the third time I've had the honor of accepting the annual Thanksgiving Turkey and granting it the Presidential Pardon. This year I guess we can say we're happy to grant it a permanent furlough.

- Approximately 45 million turkeys will be consumed at dinner tables all across America tomorrow. But, not this one. As in previous years, it will be donated to Kidwell Farms, a petting zoo in Fairfax, Virginia.
- With all the challenges facing us as a nation, Americans still have much to be thankful for -- and so does this turkey. Happy Thanksgiving!
- I'd now like to invite Kenneth Rutledge to come up and say a few words.

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**COALITION
FOR THE
HOMELESS**

Kathy Cisneros?

Judith L. Dobbins, Executive Director

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The Coalition for the Homeless is a private non-profit organization providing emergency shelter, transitional housing and support services annually to over 3,000 homeless individuals and families in Washington, D.C. Through a range of residential, rehabilitative and social services we strive to help our residents fulfill their potential for self sufficiency, and end their homelessness.

SERVICES ENRICHED SHELTERS

Blair The Coalition operates two emergency shelters for men, which for the majority of the 2,400 residents annually, is the first step back to self sufficiency and independent living. Fully embracing the concept and model of a "continuum of care", the Blair Shelter is designated the pilot to demonstrate the delivery of structured rehabilitative services to address the complex and multiple needs that residents bring. In doing so, the shelter now provides 24 hour residential care (including meals) to approximately 75 of the 150 residents. Case managers implements a needs assessment which includes a psycho-social assessment, a health screening, which includes an assessment of alcohol and drug abuse, and as well, a screening for various entitlements e.g. SSI, food stamps, veterans benefits, etc. Following the completion of an individual needs assessment, a service plan is developed and monitored by the assigned case manager, who with other members of the interdisciplinary staff work with the resident to provide the following on-site: individual and group counselling; substance abuse recovery activities including clinical and educational groups, as well as self help groups via the AA/NA network. In addition, periodic urine screenings to insure sobriety, are a requirement of the rehabilitative programs. Substance Abuse Specialists oversee this part of the services menu. The Health Care for the Homeless Project, located on-site, is an important partner to this effort.

Employment Development Specialists are housed in the shelter, as key members of the team responsible for working with residents participating in either the Veterans Reintegration Project, the Department of Public Works Pilot Project, the Food Services Training Project or the Job Search Assistance and Placement Project. Through these newly instituted employment projects out of the agency's Division of Employment Services, close to 100 homeless residents are assisted with finding employment paying over minimum wage.

Once employed, residents are encouraged to participate in an escrow savings program where 75% of income is deposited in an interest bearing account at a local bank.



United Way

1234 Massachusetts Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20005 • 202-347-8870 • FAX 202-347-7279



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In addition to the services outlined above, the shelter is equipped to provide all residents with laundry and mail service, showers, clean clothing and an evening meal.

Several local churches play a vital role in our work with residents by providing pastoral counselling and spiritually uplifting services in the shelter on a regular basis. The shelter locations are:

- * Blair Shelter 636 Eye St., NE....(150 beds)
- * LaCasa Shelter 1436 Irving St., NW....(176 beds)

The LaCasa Shelter is the only bi-lingual shelter in the city, serving a population which is approximately 30% Hispanic.

The Homeless Elderly Linkages Program (HELP) opened in February 1993 with the goal of improving services to seniors who use mass shelters around the City. This program has combined the resources of both the shelters and the transitional program to address needs of the increasing numbers of seniors who wind up in the shelters. Once seniors are identified in several shelter sites, they are transported daily to Mickey Leland House, where they receive meals, health screenings and case management services. All of the services are designed to assist them in accessing specialized programs available through the Department of Aging services, including the supported housing programs for seniors. One of the summer activities which engage them in a productive way is a large vegetable garden located in Ft. Dupont Park in southeast Washington.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING AND SERVICES FOR MEN

Our transitional houses are located in four sites around the city, with programs specifically tailored to the needs of men who are in transition from emergency status to gaining skills and resources required to render them ready to live in permanent housing and rejoin the mainstream community. Most of the transitional residents have demonstrated a commitment to continuously work on their recovery from alcohol and/or drugs. This is a condition for acceptance into the program which promises to provide a safe and stable and home like environment for residents, enhanced by case managers and other staff on-site charged with assisting them in strengthening their independent living skills, re-connecting with family members and supporting their efforts to become financially prepared to leave the transitional facility and move into permanent housing. Once employed, all residents are required to open an interest bearing savings account.

The average length of stay in the transitional program is four to six months, as long as the resident is demonstrating a commitment to his sobriety, finding and maintaining employment, and embarking on a housing search at the appropriate time. In a given year, each bed in the program is able to serve four residents. Residents are required to maintain the house with chores assigned for cleaning, laundry, as well as preparation and serving of meals. In 1993, the agency served 266 residents with a 61 bed capacity. Of

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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EASTERN EDITION

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1995

WHITE OAK, MARYLAND

A Supply-Side Capital

By HUGH PEARSON

WASHINGTON—Tourists who visit the nation's capital rarely cross the Anacostia River, which separates the Washington, D.C., of federal buildings and picture-postcard monuments from the desolation within the Anacostia neighborhood. While Washington is better known for its more prosperous communities, it is Anacostia—where boarded-up commercial buildings and gatherings of unemployed men stand idly along Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue—that better reflects the character of the city's broken-down financial structure. That's why the success of Lamont Mitchell's bustling Imani Anacostia Cafe stands out as one of the area's few islands of commercial prosperity.

Mr. Mitchell, who often wears a hat made of African kente cloth, would hardly call himself a conservative. He's just one of many Washingtonians eager to see free market ideas revitalize the city. Indeed, Washington presents the Republican-controlled Congress—which has the final say in city affairs—with the best opportunity it has to prove that limited government and low taxes can rejuvenate American cities.

Bureaucratic Ineptitude

The eagerness of Mr. Mitchell and his business colleagues stems from their watching Washington become the last word in bureaucratic ineptitude. Despite having the highest overall tax rates and receiving the most federal money per capita of any major municipality, the city had a reported budget deficit for fiscal 1995 of \$722 million. Last February the General Accounting Office declared the city insolvent, prompting President Clinton to appoint a financial control board last May, with power to overrule Mayor Marion Barry and the city council. The city's fiscal crisis has left it unable to pay its vendors, and prompted layoffs in bankrupt municipal departments. And two days ago Congress voted to further limit the power of the mayor and cut city spending by an additional \$148 million for fiscal 1996, on top of a spending cut already recommended by the financial control board.

These drastic measures are being taken in light of extreme municipal inefficiency and a declining economy. Though Washington spends more per capita on its police force than any other major American city, it has the highest violent crime rate of any

city in the nation. Despite spending the most per capita on education and having the lowest teacher-student ratio, the city's public school students rank at or near the bottom on every indicator of educational performance. In 1991 the share of residents receiving public aid was 76% higher than the national average. Between 1970 and 1993 total employment in the city decreased 18% while total employment in the U.S. increased 52%. Between 1960 and 1993 the city lost 25% of its population. The list goes on.

As a result, over the past nine months a number of proposals have circulated for providing tax breaks to rejuvenate the city while preserving home rule. Among

Over the past nine months a number of proposals have circulated for providing tax and regulatory breaks to rejuvenate Washington while preserving home rule.

them is one unveiled by Jack Kemp of the political advocacy group Empower America, with research aid from Raymond Keating, an economist with the Small Business Survival Committee, and political media consultant Tom Edmonds. Mr. Kemp has proposed that the city be turned into a federal tax-free zone. Washington residents and businesses would be exempt from federal income taxes, and instead pay a flat District tax of 16%. "We decided to flip around the idea of no taxation without representation," says Mr. Keating, referring to the fact that congressional Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton can't vote on the floor of the House, and the District has no voting representative in the Senate. "How about saying if there's no representation, then there should be no taxation?"

Besides abolishing federal income taxes for individuals and businesses, the proposal would eliminate capital gains taxes, freeze property taxes at their present rate for four years, and eliminate all requirements for business licenses that do not serve a compelling public interest. Mr. Kemp estimates that if implemented the plan would generate tax revenue of \$1.5 billion per year, not counting the businesses and individuals who would flood into Washington to take advantage of the benefits. Those revenues, in turn, would allow the federal government to phase out

its annual subsidy to the city within five years.

Mr. Mitchell likes the idea, as long as it doesn't drive out the current residents of the city. He envisions the plan bringing in a flood of middle and upper middle class residents both black and white—those who've left the city for suburbs like neighboring Prince Georges County, Md., which has the highest concentration of middle class suburban blacks in the nation. "You have to destroy the isolation of the poor," he says. "Because a poverty attitude is perpetuated when they're isolated."

To mitigate against the possibility that the poor would be driven from the city, Mr. Kemp's proposal recommends that they be

given shares from a trust for all publicly owned housing and commercial property, ensuring them a stake in rising property values. Jacqueline Massey, a resident of Anacostia's Valley Green Public Housing Project and president of its tenants association, believes that receiving such a stake would result in tremendous improvement in the quality of life where she lives. "People who own things don't destroy them."

But Ralph Benko, a resident of Bethesda, Md., and president of a materials processing company, believes that market demand created by turning the city into a federal tax-free zone would be so great that not only poor but middle class Washingtonians would sell their property. "Everyone making a million dollars a year or more would flood into the city," he feels. "It would be an incentive that would suck up the top tier of the nation's tax base, populating the district with nothing but fat cats."

To guard against that, Mr. Benko, in conjunction with Max Chaikin, a former budget director for Washington, D.C.; Stephen Moore, an economist at the Cato Institute; and Rick Swartz, an adviser to civil rights groups and Wall Street firms, has proposed cutting the District federal tax rate in half. They reason that this would match the representation available to Washingtonians at the federal level, since residents can vote for president and their delegate can vote in House committee, while the District has no representation at all in the Senate.

The 50% tax cut would be phased in over four years, starting with beleaguered neighborhoods like Anacostia. Then it would progress to more prosperous areas until by the end of the century the city's wealthiest neighborhoods would receive the benefit. The plan would require primary residency in the district neighborhood where it applies for at least five years. To protect the poor, those renting real estate with rising property value would receive 2% of the rise in value for every year they lived on the property.

This, too, is something that Mr. Mitchell and Ms. Massey would eagerly support. The question is, how likely is it that any of the proposals will be implemented?

As for the Kemp plan, a person familiar with where it stands answered that House Speaker Newt Gingrich's office is waiting to see some more numbers. And if those numbers look good then they'll move on it. Three weeks ago, a spokesman for Mr. Kemp said figures would be available within a week. But as of yet there's still nothing. Requests for the mayor to give his opinion on the proposal went unanswered. The same thing happened when Delegate Norton's office was called.

Not Going Anywhere

"There was a flurry of initial response to all these proposals," states Mr. Benko. "But now none of them are going anywhere. They don't fit into the district's paradigm. And they aren't a top priority of Congress."

Which doesn't bode well for the recovery of the commercial district surrounding Lamont Mitchell's Anacostia restaurant. Behind him is a wall decorated with framed magazine covers of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, as well as photographs of W.E.B. DuBois and other black historical figures. But the wall also features the city's most notable politicians. There's an autographed photo of Mayor Barry, a citation from former Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly praising the restaurant for locating in the community, and a picture of Delegate Norton. However, while local politicians are impressed with Mr. Mitchell, at this point he's no longer impressed with them. "Something radical has to be done to save this city, particularly this neighborhood, because politics as usual has led to the predicament we're in right now. Our elected officials just haven't served us."

Mr. Pearson is a Journal editorial page writer.



Lamont Mitchell

The Washington Times

WASHINGTON, D.C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1993 **

City leaders discover cafe in Anacostia

Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly, Marlon Barry and Susan Kidd of WRC-TV (Channel 4) already have discovered Anacostia's newest hot spot, the Imani Anacostia Cafe.

The restaurant was opened by partners Lamont Mitchell and Virginia Williams in early October, and business has been booming ever since, Lamont says.

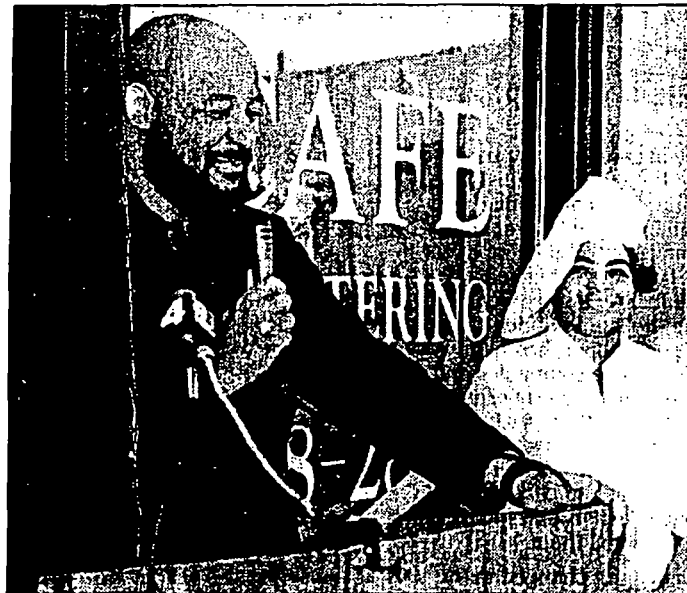
"We've exceeded all our expectations," he says, telling how the owner of a nearby carryout pizza stand came over before the cafe opened to offer advice and a free meal.

"His attitude is the same as mine: The competition never hurt Adams Morgan, and they have restaurants every two feet there," Lamont says. "Competition is good."

Lamont's only competitors for now, though, are fast-food and carryout restaurants. In Anacostia, an area with more than 100,000 residents, Lamont says his is the only sit-down restaurant to open in 20 years.

In the restaurant, at 1918 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE, modeled after a French cafe, there's only one concession to our hurried lives: There's a cafeteria line because the many office workers who drop by place a premium on speed.

Lamont and Virginia are building on what they did (and



Lamont Mitchell and Virginia Williams at their Imani Anacostia Cafe

still do) as caterers, with clients such as Fannie Mae, Nations-Bank and the District government. They serve a combination they call African-American nouvelle cuisine.

That means down-home cooking with some differences: less salt and more herbs and seasonings, no meat used to season the green beans and greens, and not much pork.

Instead they offer interesting combinations: Their seafood pasta is seasoned with Cajun spices, and their Caribbean-inspired curried chicken comes with black beans and rice.

And then there's dessert: their soon-to-be-famous sweet potato cheesecake.

Anacostia was the natural

place for Lamont and Virginia to open their establishment. She lives there; he owns property and is involved with Union Temple Baptist Church. And they're giving the place a unique Anacostia theme.

One wall will be dedicated to the Anacostia Wall of History, which they started with an autograph from and photo of Frederick Douglass. Another wall is being devoted to pictures of grandmothers who were great cooks.

Lamont says he's hoping to get 500 portraits on that wall, but the women have to be worthy.

"If she can't cook," he says, "let's save her picture for some place else."

Imani Cafe Has More Than Food on Its Plate

Owner Hopes Business Helps Boost Anacostia

By Jeff Archer
Special to The Washington Post

For years, co-workers Lucy Barnes, India Stroman and Nancy Valencia went their separate ways during lunchtime at the Anacostia headquarters of the D.C. Lottery Control Board on Martin Luther King Avenue SE.

Each jumped in her car and headed toward a restaurant on Capitol Hill or grabbed a bite at one of the neighborhood's carryout or fast-food places.

All that changed the day Lamont Mitchell opened the Imani Cafe, a cafeteria-style restaurant at 1918 Martin Luther King Ave. SE, two blocks from their office. They've been regulars at Imani ever since.

The women, all in their thirties, come in for the croaker, the baked chicken and the rolls, but more than that they come for the chance to talk about work, the church choirs they each sing in and the O.J. Simpson trial,

See IMANI, Page 2, Col. 1



BY ROBERT A. REEDER—THE WASHINGTON POST

Lamont Mitchell takes a call after the lunch time rush at his cafe at 1918 Martin Luther King Ave. SE.

Cafe Is Already a Neighborhood Institution

IMANI, From Page 1

which often is playing on the cafe's color television at lunchtime.

"It permits a camaraderie for people," said Barnes, sitting at a table with Stroman and Valencia one afternoon. "Imani provides that location where people can get together and sit down and talk."

Some restaurants struggle for years to build a clientele of regulars. The Imani Cafe has become a neighborhood institution in less than 18 months. Amid lunchtime handshaking and chatter, its denizens call the cook Miss Virginia and rush to the counter when she pulls a tray of rolls from the oven.

Owner Lamont Mitchell knows scores of customers by name; those he doesn't, he calls "Doctor."

The restaurant's rapid popularity isn't without reason. Take out all the fast-food places and carryouts with only a half-dozen tables, and Anacostia is left with two sit-down restaurants. The Imani Cafe is the only one to be opened in the last 20 years. The Happy Inn, around the corner from Imani on Good Hope Road SE, opened in the 1970s.

Mitchell doesn't fear competition. He'd relish more of it. "When we get a hundred restaurants, then I'll start to worry," he said.

Customers sometimes mistakenly call him Mr. Imani, but Mitchell gave his cafe a name that means faith in Swahili. He sees his enterprise as a key to revitalizing the

Anacostia business corridor along Martin Luther King Avenue and Good Hope Road SE, just south of the 11th Street Bridge.

"The life you see here would not exist several years ago," Mitchell said. "There'd be no reason to ever come down here."

Martin Luther King Avenue, in particular, has seen significant improvement in recent years, spurred by the renovation of the old Curtis Brothers Furniture warehouse and store, which now house the Lottery Board and several physicians' offices.

The buildings sit behind the neighborhood's most distinguishable landmark, a 35-foot wooden dining-room chair that for years held the title as the world's largest piece of furniture. By comparison, Abe's chair at the Lincoln Memorial is a modest 12 feet tall.

"This is more than a place to eat," Mitchell said. "What it represents is a beginning—a germination of a seed that could take off or die from lack of support."

For Mitchell, an accounting major from Howard University, the enterprise began in 1981, when he nearly burned up his kitchen trying to bake a chicken. Realizing he'd have to cook as a bachelor, he sought advice from the best cooks in his church.

That's when he got to know Virginia Williams. "I've never met a person who can cook absolutely everything," Mitchell said. "I said, 'You have the ability to cook; I have some acumen in business. Let's get together.'"

They ran a catering business from the kitchen at Union Temple Baptist Church, and in 1993, they opened the cafe with \$50,000 of Mitchell's money and another \$50,000 in loans from the Anacostia Growth Fund, a low-interest loan program run by ARCH Development Corp.

ARCH, a Pepco-sponsored program for housing rehabilitation, job training and social services, renovated the building, which Mitchell now rents for \$1,400 a month. He didn't expect to, Mitchell said, but he made a profit in his first year.

Before ARCH took over, the buildings more resembled the scene across the street from the cafe—a row of three vacant storefronts with shattered windows.

Inside Imani, the dining room is adorned with artifacts celebrating the area's African American heritage: a deed signed by Frederick Douglass, a wanted poster for civil rights activist Angela Davis and an original photograph of Carter G. Woodson, the founder of Black History Month.

On Sundays, the radio plays gospel music and churchgoers crowd the room in their Sunday best.

Mitchell reserves one wall for tributes to the grandmothers of staff and customers. Grandmothers with a reputation for good cooking may have their pictures hung on the wall. The first picture up, though, was of Virginia Williams's mother, Aline.

"She was an excellent cook. She went out of her way to do things for

others," said Williams, who sports a white chef's hat. "Most of the recipes I have are from her."

Imani's theme is, "All the taste of Grandma's cooking, but no salt and no pork."

Williams's signature dishes include shrimp gumbo, meatloaf and Imani-style chicken, made with vegetables and tomato sauce. Most dishes cost \$4.95. Williams's rolls have won her dozens of fans, including Mayor Marion Barry, who drops by the cafe on Sundays after attending Union Temple Baptist Church around the corner.

With his kufi hat of kente cloth, shaved head and bushy beard, Mitchell says he sometimes is mistaken for a Muslim by customers who are unaware that he helped raise \$1 million to rebuild his Baptist church.

Despite his success, Mitchell says he believes Anacostia's redevelopment is kept to a slow pace by a nagging image as a high-crime area.

"They said you're crazy if you're going to make your money in Anacostia and you're not going to have bullet-proof glass," he said.

The 7th District Police headquarters, however, reports only one run to Imani's address since it opened, and that was for a larceny from a vehicle.

"Our biggest battle is how do you change the perception of Anacostia," Mitchell said. "Any area with the historical significance of Anacostia's should have tour buses running in and out of it every day."

ON THE TOWN

Brunch for the Sundae Crowd

By Phyllis C. Richman

IN THE FRENCH tradition, chefs start their training when they are barely adolescents. But chef Jean-Louis Palladin is inducting his daughter into the restaurant business at an even younger age. Eight-year-old Verveine Palladin will serve as hostess to the Watergate Hotel's new children's brunch and will act as kids' food consultant to her dad. The Sunday brunch at the Watergate's new restaurant, **Palladin by Jean-Louis**, will be 11 to 3, starting Oct. 31, when a Halloween theme will include prizes for children wearing costumes and pancakes shaped like jack-o'-lanterns. On

the following Sundays, brunch will settle into more normal kid fare such as mini muffins, tiny pancakes and make-your-own-sundaes. The only thing not kid-size on the menu is the price: \$17.50 for children under 12, \$35 for adults. For reservations, call 202/298-4455.

TURNING TABLES

■ **WASHINGTON'S** restaurant renaissance is spreading from downtown. A new cafeteria has opened in Anacostia. A spinoff of Imani Catering, it's called **Imani Anacostia Cafe**, 1918 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE. Owner Lamont Mitchell describes the food as, "New African-American cuisine, down-home grandma-type cooking with a flair towards health." He's using fresh ingredients and cooking from scratch, reducing the sodium and forgoing the pork in traditional dishes.

Imani is open for breakfast—with house-made biscuits—and for lunch and dinner until 7—with house-made rolls. It offers such entrees as smothered chicken and gravy, four-cheese lasagna and baked or fried fish, with a choice of side dishes including macaroni and cheese, cucumber salad, green beans, slaw and fruit salad. On the dessert list are sweet potato cheesecake or pie, apple pie and punchbowl cake. And yes, they too are house-made.

■ **AVOID THE** highways crowded with fall-foliage seekers this weekend. Here's a festival right in the middle of the city. **Stoney's**, 13th and L streets NW, the homey little restaurant that thousands of fans consider their secret, is celebrating its 25th anniversary with a chilifest Saturday. That means chili, cornbread, beer, soda, desserts, silent auction, prizes, entertainment and dancing from 2 to 6 p.m., in the parking

lot adjacent to the restaurant. Admission is a \$25 donation to Community of Hope. Children under 12 accompanied by an adult are admitted free, and for them the entertainment will include magic shows, face painting and a moon bounce. Rain date is Sunday. For more information, call 202/232-9091.

■ **IT HAPPENED** with pizzas, and now with bagels. **What's a Bagel**, the chain of bagel shops whose newest location is 18th Street at Connecticut Avenue, serves poppy, sesame, onion, garlic or salt-topped bagels, and combines them all for an "everything" bagel. It hasn't yet begun to hybridize its cinnamon raisin, honey wheat, banana nut, blueberry, oat bran, granola chocolate chip, carrot or orange bagels.

Phyllis C. Richman's restaurant reviews appear Sundays in The Washington Post Magazine.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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OA/Box Number: 10986

FOLDER TITLE:

11-22-95 Turkey Presentation White House [1]

2006-0462-F
ry664

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1995
FINAL**

tba	MORNING RUN
9:00 am- 9:15 am	MEETING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Leon Panetta
9:15 am- 9:30 am	BRIEFING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Tony Lake
9:30 am- 10:30 am	FOREIGN POLICY MEETING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Tony Lake CLOSED PRESS
10:45 am- 11:00 am	MEETING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Laura Tyson
11:00 am- 11:20 am	WEEKLY ECONOMIC BRIEFING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Laura Tyson
11:25 am- 11:30 am	MEETING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett, Anne Walley
11:35 am- 12:10 pm	MEETING MAP ROOM Staff Contact: Harold Ickes
12:15 pm- 1:15 pm	LUNCH WITH VICE PRESIDENT GORE OVAL OFFICE
1:15 pm- 6:15 pm	PHONE/OFFICE TIME OVAL OFFICE

OPTION:

(Between

7:00 pm-

9:00 pm)

DROP-BY LOS ANGELES TIMES RECEPTION

1875 I STREET, NW

Staff Contact: Michael McCurry

HOLD EVENING

BC AND HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. schedule	Cover Sheet for Schedule (1 page)	11/22/95	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Terry Edmonds
OA/Box Number: 10986

FOLDER TITLE:

11-22-95 Turkey Presentation White House [1]

2006-0462-F
ry664

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1995**

tba

MORNING RUN

9:00 am-
9:15 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Leon Panetta

9:15 am-
9:30 am

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Tony Lake

9:30 am-
9:45 am

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Tony Lake

9:45 am-
10:45 am

BRIEFING/SPEECH PREP FOR FOREIGN TRIP
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Tony Lake, Don Baer

10:50 am

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart the White House via motorcade en route site tba
[drive time: 10 minutes]

11:00 am

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive site tba

Greeters:

11:00 am-
1:00 pm

HOLD FOR EVENT
SITE TBA
Remarks:
Event Coordinator: Paula Thomasson
Staff Contact:
PRESS???

1:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart site tba via motorcade en route the White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

1:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive the White House

1:20 pm-
1:35 pm

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Harold Ickes, Doug Sosnik

1:40 pm-
1:45 pm

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett, Anne Walley

1:45 pm-
2:15 pm

THANKSGIVING TURKEY PRESENTATION
ROSE GARDEN
Remarks:
Event Coordinator: Sarah Farnsworth
Staff Contact: Ann Stock, Alexis Herman
OPEN PRESS

- **The President** is announced from the Oval Office and proceeds to the toast lectern on the steps of the Oval Colonnade.
- **The President** makes brief remarks and invites Ken Rutledge, Chairman of the National Turkey Federation, to the lectern.
- Ken Rutledge makes brief remarks about the turkey.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** proceeds to the table at the south side of the Rose Garden to view the turkey .
- **The President** views the turkey with Stuart Proctor, President of the National Turkey Federation and children tba.
- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

2:15 pm-
6:15 pm

PHONE/OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

tba

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart the White House via Marine One en route Camp David, MD
[flight time: 45 minutes]

tba

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Camp David, MD

BC AND HRC RON

CAMP DAVID, MD

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. schedule	Cover Sheet for Schedule (1 page)	11/23/95	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Terry Edmonds
OA/Box Number: 10986

FOLDER TITLE:

11-22-95 Turkey Presentation White House [1]

2006-0462-F
ry664

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1995**

THANKSGIVING DAY

NO PUBLIC SCHEDULE

BC AND HRC RON

CAMP DAVID, MD

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. schedule	Cover Sheet for Schedule (1 page)	11/24/95	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Terry Edmonds
OA/Box Number: 10986

FOLDER TITLE:

11-22-95 Turkey Presentation White House [1]

2006-0462-F
ry664

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY NOVEMBER 24, 1995**

tba

MORNING RUN

NO PUBLIC SCHEDULE

BC AND HRC RON

CAMP DAVID, MD

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. schedule	Cover Sheet for Schedule (1 page)	11/25/95	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Terry Edmonds
OA/Box Number: 10986

FOLDER TITLE:

11-22-95 Turkey Presentation White House [1]

2006-0462-F
ry664

RESTRICTION CODES

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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY NOVEMBER 25, 1995**

tba

MORNING RUN

10:06 am-
tba

**LIVE RADIO ADDRESS
OVAL OFFICE**

Remarks:

Staff Contact: Richard Strauss

EVENING OFF

BC AND HRC RON

CAMP DAVID, MD

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. schedule	Cover Sheet for Schedule (1 page)	11/26/95	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Terry Edmonds
OA/Box Number: 10986

FOLDER TITLE:

11-22-95 Turkey Presentation White House [1]

2006-0462-F
ry664

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1995**

tba

MORNING RUN

tba

CHURCH

tba

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Camp David, MD via
Marine One en route the White House
[flight time: 45 minutes]

tba

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive the White House

EVENING OFF

BC AND HRC RON

CAMP DAVID, MD

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. schedule	Cover Sheet for Schedule (1 page)	11/27/95	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Terry Edmonds
OA/Box Number: 10986

FOLDER TITLE:

11-22-95 Turkey Presentation White House [1]

2006-0462-F
ry664

RESTRICTION CODES

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1995**

tba

MORNING RUN

9:00 am-
10:00 am

**MEETING
OVAL OFFICE**

Staff Contact: Leon Panetta, Harold Ickes, Erskine Bowles

10:00 am-
11:30 am

HOLD

Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

11:30 am-
11:45 am

**BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE**

Staff Contact: Tony Lake

11:45 am-
12:45 pm

**BRIEFING/SPEECH PREP FOR FOREIGN TRIP
OVAL OFFICE**

Staff Contact: Tony Lake, Don Baer

1:00 pm-
1:30 pm

**MEETING
OVAL OFFICE**

Staff Contact: Doug Sosnik

1:30 am-
5:30 pm

**PHONE/OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE**

5:30 pm-
7:00 pm

**DOWN TIME
RESIDENCE**

7:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady proceed to the South Lawn

Note: This departure is closed to staff and guests.

7:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart the White House via
Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

MARINE ONE:
THE PRESIDENT The First Lady

7:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Andrews Air Force Base

7:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route airport, London, England
[flight time: 6 hours, 30 minutes]
[time change: + 5 hours]

BC AND HRC RON

AIR FORCE ONE

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. schedule	Cover Sheet for Schedule (1 page)	11/28/95	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Terry Edmonds
OA/Box Number: 10986

FOLDER TITLE:

11-22-95 Turkey Presentation White House [1]

2006-0462-F
ry664

RESTRICTION CODES

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1995

7:00 am
(2:00 am EST)

THE PRESIDENT and First Lady arrive airport, London, England

7:15 am

THE PRESIDENT and First Lady depart airport, London, England via Marine One en route #10 Downing Street [flight time: 20 minutes]

MARINE ONE:	NIGHTHAWK TWO:	NIGHTHAWK THREE:	NIGHTHAWK FOUR:
THE PRESIDENT The First Lady			

7:35 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives the Landing Zone

7:45 am

THE PRESIDENT departs the Landing Zone via motorcade en route
#10 Downing Street
[drive time: 5 minutes]

NOTE:
tba

The First Lady will separate from the President's motorcade at this time.

7:50 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives #10 Downing Street

8:00 am-
9:00 am

(3:00 am - 4:00 am EST)

BREAKFAST WITH PRIME MINISTER JOHN MAJOR
ROOM TBA
 #10 Downing Street
 Staff Contact: Tony Lake
POOL SPRAY (At the top)

9:10 am

THE PRESIDENT departs #10 Downing Street via motorcade en route the American Embassy
[drive time: 15 minutes]

9:25 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives the American Embassy

NOTE:

The First Lady will rejoin the President at this time.

9:30 am-
10:15 am
(4:30 am - 5:15 am EST)

MEET AND GREET WITH EMBASSY STAFF
ROOM TBA
The American Embassy
London, England
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
PRESS??

- Off-stage announcement of the **President** and First Lady, accompanied by Secretary of State, Warren Christopher and Ambassador Crowe.
- Ambassador Crowe makes welcoming remarks and introduces Secretary of State, Warren Christopher.
- Secretary Christopher makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks and introduces the **President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, the **President** and First Lady work a ropeline and depart.

10:20 am

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady departs the American Embassy via motorcade en route the Ambassador's Residence
[drive time: 15 minutes]

10:35 am

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive the Ambassador's Residence

10:40 am-
12:50 pm
(5:40 am - 7:50 am EST)

DOWN TIME
ROOM TBA
The Ambassador's Residence
Staff Contact: Tony Lake

12:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart the Ambassador's Residence via motorcade en route Buckingham Palace
[drive time: 15 minutes]

1:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive Buckingham Palace

1:15 pm-
3:30 pm
(8:15 am - 10:30 am EST)

LUNCH WITH HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND
ROOM TBA
Buckingham Palace
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
POOL PRESS (Upon arrival)

3:35 pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart Buckingham Palace via motorcade en route the Ambassador's Residence [drive time: 15 minutes]
3:50 pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive the Ambassador's Residence
3:55 pm- 4:30 pm	SPEECH PREP FOR ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT THE AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE Staff Contact: Tony Lake, Tony Blinken
4:30 pm- 5:30 pm (11:30 am - 12:30 pm EST)	DOWN TIME THE AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE
5:30 pm- 7:00 pm (12:30 pm - 2:00 pm EST)	RECEPTION HOSTED BY AMBASSADOR AND MRS. CROWE ROOM TBA The Ambassador's Residence Staff Contact: Tony Lake CLOSED PRESS
7:20 pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart the Ambassador's Residence via motorcade en route restaurant tba [drive time: 10 minutes]
7:30 pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive restaurant tba
7:35 pm- 9:30 pm (2:30 pm - 4:30 pm EST)	DINNER WITH PRIME MINISTER AND MRS. MAJOR Restaurant tba Staff Contact: Tony Lake CLOSED PRESS??
9:40 pm	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady depart restaurant tba via motorcade en route the Ambassador's Residence [drive time: 10 minutes]
9:50 pm (4:50 pm EST)	THE PRESIDENT and the First Lady arrive the Ambassador's Residence
BC AND HRC RON	THE AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE LONDON, ENGLAND

Things You May Not Know About Wild Turkeys

- Wild Turkeys change clothes only once a year—adult birds molt all their feathers but one, the beard, annually. Feathers are normally shed and replaced in pairs, and the birds are never flightless. All told, the wild turkey has 5-7,000 feathers.

- The wild turkey is the only bird with a beard—and the beard is actually a modified feather.

- Turkeys are among the most promiscuous animals on earth—gobblers mate with every available hen they can attract with their strutting and loud gobbling. This behavior is the basis for Spring hunting of males only. Hens, once inseminated, remain fertile for long periods and incubate their broods without further involvement by the male.

- Benjamin Franklin didn't really propose the wild turkey as our national symbol—however, in a letter to his daughter in 1784, two years after adoption of the design of the Great Seal, he did write that the turkey would have made a superior symbol.

- Wild turkeys can run up to 25 miles per hour and reach flight speeds up to 55 miles per mile.

- Almost hunted to extinction, the wild turkey now occupies more square miles of habitat than any other game bird in North America—as a matter of fact, there are 4 million wild turkeys in the U. S. (one million more than five years ago).

- Unlike deer and other mammals, wild turkeys can see colors—their eyesight has 10 times the resolution power of humans! Their hearing is also several times greater than humans.

- Not all wild turkeys are the same—there are five subspecies of wild turkeys in the U. S.: Florida, Eastern, Merriam's, Rio Grande and Gould's.

May 17, 1994

The National Wild Turkey Federation-- what we're doing for wild turkeys

Wild turkeys and turkey hunters

- There are 4 million wild turkeys in North America--an increase of 2 million turkeys between 1980 and 1992.
- Ten states have wild turkeys that didn't have them when Europeans came to America.
- The wild turkey now occupies more square miles of habitat than any other North American game bird. It is found in the U.S., Canada and Mexico.
- Thirty years ago, only 20 states had turkey hunting seasons, but now 49 states have spring gobbler seasons. Thirty-six states have fall turkey seasons. Only Alaska has no wild turkeys.
- There are 1.9 million turkey hunters in the U.S., according to license sales information supplied by the state fish and wildlife agencies.
- More than half a million wild turkeys are harvested annually--one-third in the fall season and two-thirds in the spring gobbler season.
- Spring turkey hunting alone contributes almost \$600 million to the nation's economy, not counting the costs of hunting license and permit fees.

The 1993 NWTF leaders

- Pennsylvania had the most NWTF members--8,190.
- Wisconsin was the number one fund-raising state--\$317,334 net.
- Wisconsin had the most NWTF JAKES members (17 years old and under)--1,312.
- South Carolina had the most sponsor members (minimum \$200/year)--542.

HISTORY OF THE WILD TURKEY

IN NORTH AMERICA

By James Earl Kennamer, Mary C. Kennamer and Ron Brenneman

NWTF Wildlife Bulletin No. 15

The wild turkey, native to the North American continent, was the largest ground-nesting bird found by the first European immigrants. But the abundant numbers of wild turkey written about in early historical accounts declined with colonization until its continued existence was questionable. It wasn't until the 1960s that the restoration of the wild turkey was heralded as a wildlife management comeback marvel.

Early settlers found the wild turkey in a variety of habitats as they pushed westward and felled forests with the axe and saw. Wild turkey populations dipped to their lowest numbers between the end of the 19th century and the 1930s, surviving only in the most inaccessible habitats.

As forest stands regenerated following the Great Depression, the stage was set for the return of the wild turkey to former ranges. After World War II, active restoration programs and

research efforts by state agencies eventually led to wild turkey populations in every state except Alaska. In 1991, spring wild turkey hunting seasons were for the first time open in every one of the 49 states having turkey populations. Spring hunting seasons are also held in Ontario and other Canadian provinces as well as in Mexico.

Terminology:

The Europeans were familiar with guinea fowl, and peafowl, but then their explorers found a New World bird similar to, but not exactly like, what they were used to seeing. Those early explorers often wrote of finding guinea and peafowl-type birds. Their descriptions were later determined to be of a new bird soon known as the wild turkey. Even taxonomist Carl Linnaeus, who proposed the scientific name *Meleagris gallopavo* in 1758, used names reminiscent of the earlier confusion. The genus name *Meleagris* means "guinea fowl," from the ancient Greco-Romans. The species name *gallopavo* is Latin for "peafowl" of Asia (*gallus* for cock and *pavo* for chickenlike). Linnaeus' descriptions, however, seem to be based primarily on the domestic turkey imported to the U.S. by Europeans. He also described a Mexican subspecies from a specimen taken at Mirador, Veracruz, but which is probably extinct today.

Over the years, 5 distinct subspecies occurring in the wild have been named, all native to North America but in different habitat areas.

The eastern wild turkey (*M. g. silvestris*) inhabits roughly the eastern half of the United States. It was named by L.J.P. Vieillot in 1817 using the word *silvestris*, meaning "forest" turkey.

The Florida wild turkey (*M. g. osceola*) was described in 1890 by W.E.D. Scott and was named for the famous Seminole chief, Osceola, who led his tribe against the white man in a war beginning in 1835. This bird is a resident of the southern half of Florida.

The Merriam's wild turkey (*M. g. merriami*) of the mountain regions of the western United States was named in 1900 by Dr. E.W. Nelson in honor of C. Hart Merriam, first chief of the U.S. Biological Survey.

The Rio Grande wild turkey (*M. g. intermedia*) of the south-central plains states and northeastern Mexico was described by George B. Sennett in 1879. He said the Rio Grande turkey differed from the other races (eastern and Merriam's specifically) by being intermediate, therefore its name.

The fifth recognized subspecies is the Gould's (*M. g. mexicana*), which is found in northwestern Mexico and parts of southern Arizona and New Mexico. This subspecies, which currently numbers several hundred individuals in the United States and more numerous south of the border, was first described by J. Gould in 1856 during his travels in Mexico. A sixth subspecies (*M. g. gallopavo*) originally inhabiting southern Mexico is now probably extinct. It is the accepted forerunner to the domestic turkey taken home from Mexico by the Spanish conquerors in the 1500s.

The ocellated turkey (*M. ocellata*) is a different species, occurring on the Yucatan Peninsula of southeastern Mexico and possibly in adjacent countries. In color it is much closer to the peafowl than to its 5 cousins to the north. Males exhibit a bronze-green iridescence, long spurs, but no beard. The primary wing feathers are edged in white, while the gray tail feathers are tipped with a blue-bronze hue, and there are peacock-like spots on its tail coverts which its

name implies. Its blue head has distinct, randomly spaced, round, pinkish growths. Instead of making the familiar gobbling and clucking sounds of the other subspecies, the ocellated turkey makes a whistling noise.

Post-Colonial History:

When European settlers arrived on the eastern seaboard, wild turkeys apparently lived in an area that is now 39 continental states and the Canadian province of Ontario. The species was tied closely with the early Native American cultures and has been often-misunderstood association with the history of the United States of America.

Contrary to popular belief, Thanksgiving did not become a traditional celebration because of the Massachusetts Pilgrims; nor was the turkey for a fact the piece de resistance at the famous 1621 meal. It has been theorized that the turkey did not become a common adjunct to a Thanksgiving dinner until about 1800.

It is also often thought the wild turkey was championed by Benjamin Franklin to be the symbol representing the collective states on the nation's seal when proposals were being discussed in the 1770s and 1780s. Apparently that wasn't so. The first "seal committee," formed the same day the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, was composed of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and John Adams. The committee could not reach agreement on a symbol, but a wild turkey was not one of the options.

By 1782 a third "seal committee" rejected Philadelphia artist William Barton's design of the "Imperial Eagle" of Europe. Subsequently, the design was changed to the bald eagle, also

native to North America, which was adopted by Congress June 20, 1782, as the symbol to represent the new nation.

Franklin apparently had grown tired of the variety of bald eagle motifs which shortly after that came to be used by a number of groups. In a letter to his daughter, Sarah Bache, in 1784, he noted that the "Order of Cincinnatus" had produced a badge more like a turkey than an eagle. Franklin went on to talk about the bad points of the eagle and the good points of the turkey but never recommended the turkey for the American symbol. In fact, Franklin's comments that the turkey was more respectable than the eagle and a true original native came 2 years after the official seal design had been selected.

Disappearance of Populations:

As the fledgling nation began to grow, the wild turkey populations quickly began to disappear. Wild turkeys were an important source of food for the pioneers and were hunted year-round without the protection of game laws (regulated hunting). In 1626 Plymouth Colony passed the first conservation law, limiting the cutting and sale of colonial lumber. Vast virgin forests were being cleared for agriculture and to provide safety borders for the pioneer villages from potential attack by Native Americans. With the turkey's habitat fast dwindling and changing, and under the relentless pressure from market hunters to feed the growing number of colonists (4 million by 1790), the wild turkey started vanishing from much of its original range. Exceptions were some isolated and inaccessible areas, mostly in the southeastern United States. In 1706 the hunting season on deer was limited on New York's Long Island because continued hunting had

almost eliminated them. Could turkeys have been far behind?

As the settlers tamed the wilderness, cleared the woodlands and pushed westward, fewer wild turkeys were left behind. Connecticut had lost its wild turkeys by 1813. Vermont held out until 1842 and other states followed. By 1920, the wild turkey was lost from 18 of the original 39 states and Ontario, Canada, in its supposed ancestral range.

Restoration:

Early Recovery

Wild turkey population numbers remained extremely low into the early 1900s. The 5 subspecies of wild turkeys in the United States probably declined to their lowest numbers in the late 1930s according to data collected by Henry S. Mosby. "In 1937, the wild turkey was in trouble throughout most of its range. . . . In the late 1920s and 1930s there was a scarcity of factual information on existing game bird populations in most states because of a paucity of both funds and trained personnel." The World War I period, and the Great Depression, which came a decade later, showed little change in existing populations.

As the small tenant fields and farms of the 1930s and the previously harvested forest areas began to revert to successional types of shrubs and trees, correct habitat was returning which would support the comeback of the wild turkey. Conservation practices slowly improved the landscape for the future of the wild turkey and other wildlife species. Laws enacted early in this century--such as the Lacey Act in 1905 prohibiting the interstate sale of taken wildlife--along with other laws and their enforcement gave needed protection to the remaining wild turkey

flocks. Many of our national forests found their beginnings in lands bought by the federal government--much of it marked by eroded gullies and fields without topsoil, indicative of overworked and abandoned farmland. The nation was slowly recovering from the Depression until war came again in 1941.

Before the days of early wildlife management, little was known about the biology of wild turkeys or the factors that influenced populations. In 1943, Mosby and Charles Handley answered some of the basic questions and ushered in a new era of research and management when they co-authored The Wild Turkey in Virginia.

The wildlife management movement had gained credibility with the publication of Aldo Leopold's 1933 book of game management principles. The Pittman-Robertson Act of 1937 put an excise tax on sporting goods and ammunitions. That money, when matched with state hunting license dollars, provided funds to initiate wildlife recovery programs. When soldiers returned to the U.S. workforce after World War II, state fish and wildlife departments, universities, and federal agencies tackled the difficult task of restoring wildlife populations including the wild turkey.

One of the first major obstacles was how to capture and move birds from existing flocks for release in other suitable habitats. One early method, which had been used by the Native Americans, was the pole trap--poles stacked 5 to 8 high on 4 sides and covered with netting. A trench was dug under one side of the trap and the setup was baited with corn. Modifications included funnel-entrance traps and open-front traps, which improved the chances of capturing birds. Nonetheless, these traps were hard to construct and lacked the flexibility to catch large numbers of wild turkeys.

What eventually gave biologists the means to capture large numbers of wild turkeys was the cannon net, originally designed to capture waterfowl. This capture technique allowed more states to move wild-trapped birds into restored habitats.

The cannon-net technique involved concealing on the ground a net that would be remotely propelled over turkeys by a trapper from a nearby blind. It was a folded 10-by 20-meter cloth mesh net with square openings of 5 centimeters, propelled by 3 or 4 black-powder cannons electrically detonated.

The first wild turkeys known to be captured using this method were on the Francis Marion National Forest in South Carolina in 1951. The cannon-net delivery was later speeded up by use of rocket projectiles powered by howitzer powder from the U.S. military. The rockets propelled a nylon-mesh net.

In the 1960s, sleep-inducing drugs were also used to capture live birds. Another experiment was the "drop-net" trap used in the prairie states and felt to be more effective than other traps used in more densely wooded areas found in the east.

Pen-Raised Pitfall

It is highly important to note that recommendations in the 1940s to artificially propagate turkeys for restoration were not biologically sound. Game-farm or pen-raised turkeys are "any wild turkey eggs or wild turkeys which have been hatched and/or raised under human control," according to an NWTF Technical Committee resolution adopted in 1994. Game-farm turkeys are deprived of normal parental influence, so they never develop normal social behaviors or survival skills, regardless of their genetic wildness.

Although the technique was not new, many agencies and individuals embraced an idea

that seemed logical: to mass produce these birds for release. This approach was taken as a shortcut around the difficult problem of capturing wild birds, which are native genetic stock living under the control of the laws of nature.

Using the pen-raised method slowed the wild turkey comeback in North America for almost 2 decades. Furthermore, this technique used untold millions of dollars that might have been spent in more wild turkey trap-and-transplant programs, which have proved immensely successful.

A 1979 turkey restoration survey of 36 states compared the successes of released pen-raised (game-farm) turkeys and wild-trapped birds. About 30,000 wild-trapped birds released on 968 sites resulted in 808 established populations occupying more than 200,000 square miles of range. Over 330,000 pen-raised birds released on almost 800 sites resulted in 760 failures. Michigan was the only state that reported significant positive results with pen-raised stock. Of 882 game-farm birds released at 13 sites, however, only 3 releases were successful in Michigan. The survey also reported fall hunting was terminated because of over harvest of turkeys with game-farm origin.

The survey reported 6 states had problems with diseases in game-farm birds. Twenty-three of the 36 states had enacted laws banning or restricting the release of game-farm birds. By 1990 the number of states was 45. In spite of this evidence, today turkey eggs, poults, and adults are advertised and sold under the pretense that they are "truly wild" and therefore suitable for stocking in the wild.

These birds probably fail to survive because of a combination of factors. One cause could be poor genetic quality resulting from the breeding out of wild characteristics through

several generations in captivity. Most offspring from first-generation wild birds cannot survive confinement. They die of stress, trying to escape. The few which survive have become relatively docile and are able to tolerate the confined conditions. So they reproduce and sustain their population. But birds carrying the dominant characteristics needed for life in the wild are lost under penned conditions.

A second major factor in the poor success of game-farm birds is the absence of a wild turkey hen to teach skills to developing poults. Wild hens teach their poults the proper response to predators and other dangers, plus a great deal about food sources, the geography of their home ranges, and social behavior, such as vocalizations and flocking. The pen-raised turkey has no opportunity to learn these important survival mechanisms.

The third big problem involving pen-raised birds is the increase of deadly diseases and parasites under confined conditions. Survivors may become carriers of infectious diseases. An evaluation of the health of 119 pen-raised wild turkeys found at least 33 species of parasites and 3 potentially harmful diseases. Based on an evaluation of disease risks, investigators concluded that the release of pen-raised turkeys should be discouraged or even prohibited.

Success:

Wild turkey populations have dramatically increased across the United States since the end of World War II. Trap-and-transplant programs of state game agencies have accelerated this growth since the early 1950s. The substantial support of the private sector and state and federal agencies aided the restoration effort. Combined population estimates nationwide in 1990

showed wild turkey numbers at 3.5 million birds and by 1994 topped 4 million.

Wild turkey population estimates by subspecies increased from 500,000 in 1959 to 3.5 million in 1990. All states but Alaska have huntable populations.

The primary limitation on wild turkey population levels--besides having all suitable range occupied--was habitat loss. Also acting negatively in some areas were illegal harvest, too little brood and winter habitat, summer droughts, poor mast production, severe winters, predation, and suspected diseases.

Probably no other game bird has had more of an impact on the combined cultures of the inhabitants of North America than the wild turkey. The species has directly influenced the lifestyles of Native Americans as well as immigrants and their descendants. Although the wild turkey once was found only in isolated pockets and inaccessible areas, populations now occupy more square miles of habitat than any other game bird in North America. Wild turkey restoration is truly a modern conservation marvel that is a credit to the bird's adaptability to a variety of climatic and habitat conditions, as well as to the great bird's ability to respond well to modern management.

A more detailed history can be found in The Wild Turkey Biology and Management edited by J. G. Dickson in 1992 and published by the National Wild Turkey Federation, USDA Forest Service and Stackpole Books.

the world. And you have provided leadership, as well, for your country's remarkable economic performance which has made Korea a model for other nations. Terrain that once was bomb-scarred and war-ravaged today supports modern factories and new skyscrapers. In just 33 years, Korea's output has increased an astounding 100-fold.

The optimism and perseverance that have made South Korea great can also be found in abundance here in our Korean-American community. Over 1 million Korean-Americans today are contributing greatly to the dynamism of our American life. They are building bonds of cooperation across an ocean of opportunity, bonds that will serve our two nations well as we meet the many challenges that face us both in the years ahead.

For 43 years, Mr. President, America and Korea have stood shoulder to shoulder to preserve security on the peninsula. Today, new challenges such as North Korea's nuclear program continue to demand our vigilance and our determined effort. But they also demand that we demonstrate vision. You and I share a vision, Mr. President, a vision of a Korea at peace and one day reunited on terms acceptable to the Korean people.

During my visit to Korea in July, I was moved not only by the beauty of the "Land of the Morning Calm" but also by the spirit of the people. When I visited Seoul, I gained a better appreciation of the scope of Korea's economic success, the miracle on the Han. When I stood on the somber bridge at the Point of No Return, I gained a deeper appreciation for Korea's continuing security challenges. When I spoke to the National Assembly, I gained an inspiring appreciation of Korea's commitment to democracy. And when I went jogging with President Kim, I gained a fresh appreciation for the warmth, the vigor, and the endurance of Korea's leader.

President Kim, it is with great admiration for you and for the people of Korea that I invite everyone here to join me in a toast to you and to the Republic of Korea. May democracy continue to flourish there, and may the dream of peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula soon become a reality.

To President and Mrs. Kim and the people of the Republic of Korea. Hear, hear.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:38 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.

Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters at the Thanksgiving Turkey Presentation Ceremony

November 24, 1993

The President. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen and boys and girls. It's good to see you here. I want to especially thank Congresswoman Leslie Byrne for joining us, along with Stuart Proctor, the National Turkey Federation president, and the turkey, clapping for the president—[laughter]—Thomas Bross, the chairman of the federation and a turkey farmer from Pennsylvania who raised this year's Thanksgiving turkey, and the National Turkey Federation staff. Finally, I want to welcome the fourth-grade students who are here from Springfield Estates Elementary School in Springfield, Virginia. Welcome to all of you. I'm glad you're here for Thanksgiving.

As President, this is my first year to have the honor of accepting the annual Thanksgiving turkey and granting the turkey the annual Presidential pardon. [Laughter] After this ceremony, this turkey will retire to a 1930's working farm replica in Northern Virginia.

We've come together today to have a little fun but also to express our gratitude in this Thanksgiving season for God's many blessings, a time to impress upon younger people the heritage of our Nation and the commitment we all have to justice and freedom and peace.

It's also a time to reach out in service to others not as fortunate as we are. In a few hours, Hillary and I will visit the new Covenant Baptist Church here in Washington where church members and homeless families are coming together to prepare a Thanksgiving dinner. Thanksgiving, when we all bask in the generosity and hospitality of our own family and friends, reminds us that we also belong to a larger community full of people who often are not as fortunate as we are.

It's a time to value those things and to remember how strong we are when we come

together to overcome adversity. In the last few months I've had a chance to spend a lot of time in the Middle West, dealing with the floods and their aftermath, and then last Sunday I went to church in California with two dozen people who went through the horrible trauma of the wildfires in the West. And I saw again what people can do when they pull together and remember that we are all in this together.

Tomorrow, I'll have the great good fortune of celebrating Thanksgiving with my family, reflecting on the past year and looking to the future. I'll have the chance to say a prayer of thanks for the many blessings that I have enjoyed. I ask all of you to do that. I wish you well on this Thanksgiving and to remember also our continuing obligations for our fellow Americans who don't have many of the things we take for granted. Together we can make this country stronger and have even more to be thankful for next Thanksgiving.

Thank you very much. [Applause] And thank you for the applause.

Somebody pointed out this morning that this may not be the only turkey I've had in my administration, but this is one I will certainly set free. [Laughter]

[At this point, the President spoke with the children.]

Turkey Presentation

The President. I'm experienced in this. I come from the fourth largest turkey-growing State in the country.

Q. Is this your first Presidential pardon?

The President. It is my first Presidential pardon.

Q. You're going into great detail over this—[inaudible]

The President. Yes, we were talking to the kids about the turkey. This is a very well behaved turkey.

Q. We were hoping for something better, actually.

The President. I asked the gentleman who raised him, you know, if they went to any trouble, any extra effort to raise him, and he said that they had spent a lot of time handling him, so he's more comfortable around people.

Q. Were you concerned at all about this, because this has some ridiculous aspects for a President—

The President. So many of my predecessors have participated in this—[inaudible]. I actually didn't mind it. I think it's kind of funny, and it's an annual ritual. As I said, it's a little easier for me because I've been around turkeys all my life. I didn't mean it like that—[laughter]—and I come from a State that grows a lot of turkeys. We also have a huge wild turkey population at home, too, so it's not as alien an experience for me as it would be for some people.

Q. Do you think the Founding Fathers made the right choice not choosing a turkey as the national bird?

Q. You know Franklin proposed it. He really did.

The President. Yes, he did. Well, actually, let me tell you—but what Franklin meant—wild turkeys, and they're quite beautiful, if you've ever seen them. They're bottom heavy, like a regular turkey, but they're quite beautiful. And they can go from zero to 35 miles an hour in no time, something most people don't know, an amazing creature to see operate in the woods. And being out there in the woods on an early November or December morning, listening to the turkeys, actually, in our State, it's turkey season earlier.

Q. Does this remind you of any of the Members of Congress you've been dealing with in the last—[laughter]—

Q. Speaking of that, what's the latest—

Brady Bill

Q. What's the latest on the Brady bill?

The President. I don't know. Senator Mitchell has put a very, I think, good offer on the table. He has offered, with my strong support, to put in a separate bill as soon as they come back, several provisions of the Brady bill that we don't think would weaken the bill that Senator Dole wanted, one of which deals with the automation of records and when that could supplant the waiting period, when the records are automated, that 67 Senators voted for before, including Senator Dole. One deals with giving them what they wanted, which was a 4-year instead of 5-year time period, with an extra year it could

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
ANNUAL PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING TURKEY
THE WHITE HOUSE
NOVEMBER 22, 1995

[**Acknowledgments:** Ken Rutledge, Chairman of the National Turkey Federation; his wife Brenda and son John. Stuart Proctor, President of the National Turkey Federation and his wife Cherie. I'd also like to warmly welcome the young people and volunteers from the Boys and Girls Club of America, the Big Brothers/Big Sisters Program and the members of AmeriCorps from Baltimore. I'd also like to thank the staff members of the National Turkey Federation and the people of Zacky Farms in Fresno, California who did such a fine job raising this year's turkey.]

We've come together today to give our thanks for God's many blessings, and for the personal gifts he has bestowed upon us and our loved ones. We have just gone through a particularly difficult few weeks and I want to add a special word of thanks to all federal employees and their families for their patience and dedication during last week's temporary shutdown. I also want to thank the Congressional leaders and the White House negotiating team for reaching common ground in time to ensure a happy Thanksgiving for all of us who depend on the services of the federal government.

The Thanksgiving holiday is a special time for Americans. As millions of us gather around the dinner table tomorrow with family and friends, we will bow our heads in solemn thanks for all the things that hold us together as a people -- the duty we owe our parents, the nurturing and education of our children, the wonderful bounty of the earth and our environment, the spirit of generosity that has always led us to care for the sick, feed the hungry, and give a helping hand to those less fortunate. And let's not forget, Thanksgiving is a rare day off for millions of hard working Americans. No doubt they will be giving thanks for a much-needed day of rest and the assurance that when the holiday is over, they will have jobs to return to. That's really what the budget debate is all about -- working together, in a time of great change, to preserve and honor our shared values as a people.

Let me take this opportunity to thank those of you here today who have dedicated your lives to building a better future for our children -- and for America. You embody our shared fundamental values of personal responsibility and service to others. You remind us that we are all part of the same American community, and I thank you for that.

Today, I have the honor of carrying on what has become an American tradition that began in 1947 with President Truman. This is the third time I've had the honor of accepting the annual Thanksgiving Turkey and granting it the Presidential Pardon. This year I guess we can say we're happy to grant it a permanent furlough.

Approximately 45 million turkeys will be consumed at dinner tables all across America tomorrow. But, not this one. As in previous years, it will be donated to Kidwell Farms, a petting zoo in Fairfax, Virginia.

With all the challenges facing us as a nation, Americans still have much to be thankful for -- and so does this turkey.

Happy Thanksgiving!