

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: Millennium Council
Series/Staff Member: Ellen Lovell
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 24194
FolderID:

Folder Title:
1/17/01 POTUS Speech [Designation of National Monuments]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	50	3	7	2

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

map of exp. is behind
you

Point to Compass
don't touch it

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

- 1) Scrambled
egg
toast
Diet
Coke
- 2) same
ten
- 3) coke

Reserved

January 16, 2001

**PRESIDENTIAL EVENT CELEBRATING HISTORY, CULTURE, AND
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

DATE: January 17, 2001
LOCATION: East Room
The White House
TIME: 9:55 AM – 10:45 AM
FROM: George T. Frampton, Jr., and Ellen Lovell

*Sergeant or
Scout?*

I. PURPOSE

You will be creating six new National Monuments on federal lands and **possibly expand two** National Monuments in the US Virgin Islands [as of 7:45 PM the expansion was tentative].

You will also announce that you signed legislation posthumously upgrading the rank of William Clark to that of Captain and that the Army has named his slave, York, and fellow guide, Sacagawea, Honorary Scouts of the Corps of Discovery. You will present framed certificates to 1) two Clark descendants, 2) a Shoshone leader and a Hidatsa-Mandan-Arikara leader accepting on behalf of Sacagawea, and 3) an archivist/scholar and sculptor representing York.

II. BACKGROUND

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were commissioned by President Thomas Jefferson to organize and implement an expedition from 1803 to 1806 to find the fabled northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean. You are designating some of the sites associated with the expedition as national monuments (Upper Missouri River Breaks and Pompey's Pillar).

The Upper Missouri River Breaks area in central Montana was first encountered by the Corps of Discovery in May/June of 1805. This was the section where they first saw the Rocky Mountains and first recorded a sighting of a Big Horn Sheep. The passage was treacherous due to the strong head wind, the shallow water requiring the men to walk on the rocky riverbed to pull the boats, numerous bends, the bluffs reaching right down to the river and the frequently snapping tow ropes. It is one of the least changed stretches on the route of the expedition.

Pompey's Pillar was named by William Clark for Sacagawea's son Jean-Baptiste Charbonneau whom he called Pompey. The Corps of Discovery had separated into two groups for part of the return trip. Lewis did not reach this area. Clark carved his name

and date into the rock ("W. Clark July 25, 1806"). This is essentially the only physical evidence remaining of the expedition along the route. (See attached photos)

The White House Millennium Council has recognized the significance of the Lewis & Clark expedition through its *Save America's Treasures* and *Millennium Trails* programs.

In May of 1999, the First Lady announced a *Save America's Treasures* grant of \$148,779 dollars to the Lewis and Clark Herbarium at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, PA. The Herbarium is a priceless collection of plant specimens collected by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark during their 1803-1806 expedition across the western territories of the United States. Insects, handling, and the environment currently threaten the collection, which serves as a primary reference for botanists, historians, scientists and scholars. Funds will be used to conserve the collection and to provide proper temperature and humidity controls in its storage facility. Representatives from the Academy of Natural Sciences will be attending this event.

The Lewis & Clark Trail is one of the 16 National Millennium Trails designated by the First Lady and Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater as part of the White House Millennium Council's Millennium Trails Program. The 3700 miles of trail (running through 11 states) are maintained by volunteer activists in 30 chapters of the Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

Many members of the Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation were invited to attend this event as were members of the National Council of the Lewis & Clark Bicentennial and the National Interagency Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Working Group.

In addition you will sign proclamations prior to the event that:

- Create the **Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument** in central *Montana*, an area that spans 149 miles of the Upper Missouri River, the adjacent Breaks country, and portions of Arrow Creek, Antelope Creek, and the Judith River. It covers approximately 377,346 acres of federal land, including the Missouri Breaks country north of the Missouri River.
- Create the **Pompey's Pillar National Monument** on 51 acres of federal land along the Yellowstone River in central Montana, approximately 25 miles east of Billings. Its geologic distinction as the only major sandstone formation in the area, has made it a celebrated landmark and outstanding observation point for more than 11 thousand years of human occupation.
- Create the **Carrizo Plain National Monument** located in central California, just off the southwest edge of the San Joaquin Valley, between San Luis Obispo and Bakersfield. Elevations within the proposed monument range from 2,000 to 2,500 feet above sea level. It covers approximately 204,107 acres of federal land. Dramatically bisected by the San Andreas Fault zone, the area is the largest undeveloped remnant of this ecosystem,

providing crucial habitats for the long-term conservation of the many endemic plant and animal species that still inhabit the area.

- Expand federal park lands to create the **U.S. Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument** that includes 12,708 acres of federal submerged lands within the 3-mile belt off St. John, including Hurricane Hole and areas north and south of St. John. The area contains all the elements of a Caribbean tropical marine ecosystem. This designation furthers the protection of the scientific objects included in the Virgin Islands National Park. **[Tentative]**
- Create the **Sonoran Desert National Monument** located in south central Arizona, approximately 60 miles from Phoenix. The area is a magnificent example of untrammeled Sonoran Desert landscape. It encompasses a functioning desert ecosystem with an extraordinary array of biological, scientific, and historic resources. The most biologically diverse of the North American deserts, the proposed monument consists of distinct mountain ranges separated by wide valleys, and includes large saguaro cactus forest communities that provide excellent habitats for a wide range of wildlife species. The outer boundaries of the area encompass approximately 486,149 acres of federal land.
- Create the **Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument** located in north central New Mexico near Santa Fe. It is a remarkable outdoor laboratory, offering an opportunity to observe, study, and experience the geologic processes that shape natural landscapes, as well as other cultural and biological objects of interest. Rich in pumice, ash, and tuff deposits, the light-colored cone-shaped tent rock formations are the products of explosive volcanic eruptions that occurred between six and seven million years ago. The proposed monument includes approximately 4,148 acres of federal land. Elevations within the proposed monument range from about 5,560 feet to about 6,760 feet above sea level.
- Create **Minidoka Internment National Monument** located in south-central Idaho, the Minidoka Internment National Monument will protect approximately 72 acres of a World War II era Japanese American internment camp, the Minidoka Relocation Center. Currently managed by the Bureau of Reclamation, it will become a unit of the National Park System, which will protect its historic structures and provide public education on an important chapter in American history.
- Expand the **Buck Island Reef National Monument** to include 18,135 marine acres of federal submerged lands off of St. Croix, within the 3-mile belt around Buck Island. Buck Island Reef National Monument was established on December 28, 1961 (Presidential Proclamation 3443) just north of St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The 1961 Proclamation describes Buck Island and its "adjoining shoals, rocks, and undersea coral reef formations" as "one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea," which are of "great scientific interest and educational value to students of the sea and to the public." **[Tentative]**

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing in the Map Room

Ellen Lovell, John Pollack, George T. Frampton, Jr.

Blue Room Meet & Greet Participants

Dr. Stephen E. Ambrose	Speaker
Moirra Ambrose	Wife of Ambrose
Grace Ambrose	Daughter of Ambrose
Rose Anne Abrahamson	Representing Sacagawea, descendent of her brother
Amy Mossett	Representing Sacagawea
Peyton "Bud" Clark	Descendant of Clark
John Clark	Descendant of Clark
Edward Hamilton	Representing York
James Holmberg	Representing York
Jane Henley	Descendant of Lewis
Elizabeth Lobel	Descendant of Lewis (daughter of Henley)

Ken Burns, Florentine Films
Dayton Duncan, Florentine Films

Senator Conrad Burns, R-MT
Rep. Dennis Rehberg, R-MT

Secretary Bruce Babbitt
Secretary Norman Mineta
Secretary Rodney Slater
Administrator Carol Browner
Major General Geoffrey D. Miller

East Room Event Participants

YOU

Dr. Stephen Ambrose, Historian and Scholar

Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior

Proclamation Signing/ Certificate Presentation

Clark certificate presented to Bud and John Clark, great, great, great grandsons of William Clark.

Sacagewea certificate presented to Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara Nation representative, Amy Mossett, and Shoshone representative Rose Anne Abrahamson.

York certificate presented to archivist and scholar, Jim Holmberg, and sculptor Ed Hamilton.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Note: Approximately 200 guests in attendance

- THE PRESIDENT is greeted by guests in the Blue Room
- THE PRESIDENT, Stephen Ambrose, and Secretary Bruce Babbitt are announced into the East Room;
- THE PRESIDENT, Stephen Ambrose, and Secretary Bruce Babbitt proceed to the podium for remarks.
- THE PRESIDENT makes remarks, presents framed certificates and introduces Stephen Ambrose;
- Stephen Ambrose makes brief remarks and introduces Secretary Bruce Babbitt;
- Secretary Bruce Babbitt makes brief remarks;
- THE PRESIDENT thanks guests and departs.

VI. REMARKS

- To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Biographical of Stephen Ambrose
- Biographicals of descendents and representatives of those being honored
- Photographs of Pompey's Pillar

Marty J. Hoffmann

01/16/2001 08:32:58 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

CC:

Subject: MoCs attending Environment Event, 1/17/01

EVENT: A ceremony celebrating history, culture and the environment--protecting areas of the country that have special significance to the country because of Lewis & Clark's Expedition
DATE: Wednesday, January 17, 2001
TIME: 9:50 AM-10:30 AM
Location: East Room
PRESS: Open

MEMBERS ATTENDING (2):

Sen. Conrad Burns (R-MT)
Rep. Dennis Rehberg (R-MT)

MEMBERS PENDING (4):

Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-ND)
Sen. Jon Kyl (R-AZ)
Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-CA)
Sen. Pete Domenici (R-NM)

MEMBER REGRETS (17):

Sen. Max Baucus (D-MT)
Sen. Jeff Bingaman (D-NM)
Sen. Diane Feinstein (D-CA)
Sen. John McCain (R-AZ)
Sen. Mike Crapo (R-ID)
Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-VT)
Sen. Kent Conrad (D-ND)
Sen. Larry Craig (R-ID)
Sen. Frank Murkowski (R-AK)
Rep. Ed Pastor (D-AZ)
Rep. Tom Udall (D-NM)
Rep. Earl Pomeroy (D-ND)
Rep. Doug Bereuter (R-NE)
Rep. Brian Baird (D-WA)
Rep. George Miller (D-CA)
Rep. Ed Markey (D-MA)
Rep. Lois Capps (D-CA)
Rep. Donna Christian-Christianson (D-VI)
Rep. Mike Simpson (R-ID)

Draft 1/16/01 7:40 p.m.
John Pollack

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS ON DESIGNATION OF
NATIONAL MONUMENTS
THE WHITE HOUSE
January 17, 2001**

Good morning. Secretary Slater; Secretary Mineta; Senator Burns; Congressman Rehberg; descendants of Lewis and Clark; representatives of Sacagawea and York; Stephen Ambrose, Ken Burns, Dayton Duncan; members of the Millennium Council; honored guests – welcome to the White House.

I also want to thank our administration's environmental team, including Secretary Babbitt, George Frampton, Carol Browner and Bob Stanton – as well as the national environmental community. Thanks to your work, America's air and water are cleaner, our food is safer, and we've cleaned up twice as many toxic waste sites in the last 8 years than the last two administrations combined. We also overcame the false choice between environmental protection and economic growth, and I'm proud to say we have protected more land in the lower 48 states than any administration since that of Teddy Roosevelt, a century ago.

Like him, we recognize that our history and our land are one; that we must preserve not only America's historical treasures, but its natural treasures, too. But before I talk about the new National Monuments we are creating today, I want to say a few words about two more areas that will require our protection in years to come.

First, the Owyhee (o-WHY-hee) Canyonlands in Idaho. This fractured maze of ancient canyons is a rugged paradise, one boasting bighorn sheep and soaring birds of prey. If we all work together, we can protect both the land and its economic value to local people.

Second, we must continue to safeguard the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, which is one of the last truly wild places on earth, a Serengeti of the Americas. Some of you have urged that I declare it a National Monument. I have declined, because current law actually provides *more* protection for this refuge than monument status would.

But I want to be very clear: those who propose invading this wilderness in search of oil are wrong. In 1995, I used my veto to prevent oil drilling there, and we must continue to work together to protect this environmental Eden.

Today's ceremony is the last I will host as President here in the East Room, whose walls have witnessed a remarkable sweep of history. It was here in this room that First Lady Abigail Adams used to hang up the Presidential laundry to dry. It was here in this room that union soldiers slept during the Civil War, as battle raged in Virginia. It was also here that a young idealist named Meriwether Lewis – summoned by President Jefferson to serve as his personal

secretary – first unpacked his traveler’s trunk, and set up quarters in 1801.

The history books tell us this room looked quite different back then: no chandeliers, no parquet floors, no silk drapes – just the rough slatting of walls awaiting plaster, and two stone hearths to ward off the winter chill. But if this empty hall lacked grandeur, the ideas that filled it made up for all of that. For it was here that Jefferson and Lewis – down on their hands and knees – first unfurled an unfinished map of a great continent, and planned a bold expedition of discovery.

Given all that followed, it is entirely fitting that we meet once more in this room to celebrate that early vision, and to protect that historic legacy for generations to come.

Of course, most of the wild landscape Meriwether Lewis and William Clark traversed nearly two centuries ago has changed beyond recognition – forests have been cut; prairies plowed; rivers dammed; cities built. That is the march of time. But there are still a few wild places left, rugged reminders of our nation’s rich history, and nature’s enduring majesty. At the dawn of the 21st century, they are more important to America than ever, and so – after careful review and extensive public input – we protect them today by establishing them as National Monuments.

The first of these Monuments covers a remote stretch of the Missouri River in central Montana, known as the Upper Missouri River Breaks. If you canoe these magical waters or hike their weathered bluffs, you may still see elk, bear, wolves, mountain lions or even bighorn sheep – just as Lewis and Clark did in 1805.

The second monument we designate today is also in Montana. It is Pompey’s Pillar, the sandstone outcrop named after the newborn son of Sacagawea, the expedition’s Shoshone (Sho-SHO-nee) guide. A religious site and natural lookout for nearly 12,000 years, this monolith bears the markings of many ancient travelers. Clark carved his own name into that rock and it’s still there today.

Some years ago, the novelist Wallace Stegner observed that America has a fundamental interest in preserving wilderness, because it was the challenge of such wilderness that forged our character as a people. He wrote that such wild places give us a “geography of hope” that sustains us in our busy lives, even here in the city.

We need to protect this American “geography of hope” – not just along the Lewis and Clark trail, but all across the country. That’s why I’m proud to establish six other National Monuments today, which Secretary Babbitt will talk about shortly.

Apart from establishing these monuments, we have another purpose here today: righting some wrongs that have lingered about the Lewis and Clark legacy for nearly 200 years.

The first of these concerns William Clark. Although promised the rank of Captain when he agreed to help Lewis lead the Corps of Discovery, issues of budget and bureaucracy

intervened, and he never got that commission. A natural leader and remarkable frontiersman, Lt. Clark risked his life across a continent and back, all for the good of his country. Today I am proud to present his great, great, great grandsons – Bud and John Clark – with the late William Clark's certificate of appointment to the rank of Captain in the United States Army.

We also have descendants of Meriwether Lewis here today, too: Jane Henley and Elizabeth Henley Label (low-BELL), please stand up.

History tells us that the expedition's success also hinged on the courage and commitment of Sacagawea, an extraordinary fifteen-year-old Shoshone guide who made most of the trip with a baby on her back. Time and again her language skills, geographic knowledge and tribal connections saved Lewis and Clark from certain disaster, even death.

Despite her quiet heroics, Sacagawea received no formal recognition after the expedition ended. Last year, we put her likeness on the new dollar coin. Today, I am proud to announce her honorary promotion to the rank of Sergeant in the United States Army, so that all Americans might recognize her critical role in Lewis and Clark's journey to the sea. Accepting Sacagawea's citation is Amy Mossett (MAH-set), a leader of the Mandan Hidatsa Arikara (MAN-dan Hid-AHT– za AH-rihk-uh-RAH) nation; and Rose Anne Abrahamson, a leader of the Shoshone nation.

Finally, I want to recognize York, the slave who accompanied Lewis and Clark to the Pacific and back. Like Sacagawea, York shared all the risk but none of the reward. And while the rigors of the wilderness fostered a certain equality, camaraderie and respect among York and his fellow explorers, that did not translate into freedom upon his return. Only years later did York finally gain his liberty, before fading into history.

Today, in recognition of York's selfless contributions to the Corps of Discovery and his service to our country, I proudly announce his honorary promotion to the rank of Sergeant in the United States Army. Accepting the citation on York's behalf are York scholar Jim Holmberg and York sculptor Ed Hamilton.

Even as we finally right these wrongs, and even as we celebrate the legacy of Lewis and Clark, we recognize the irony inherent in their expedition. Theirs was an historic journey of discovery that opened up the American West, a mythic frontier that even today endures in the American mind as a symbol of freedom.

But York, a slave, was anything but free. And Sacagawea's people – like their neighbors – would eventually be swept away by a flood of American settlers, determined to claim the Great Plains and the land beyond. These are hard truths. They do not fit comfortably within the narrow moral boundaries of Manifest Destiny, or square with modern American notions of democracy and diversity.

But just as our nation has grown physically through the course of its history, so too have we grown as a people. It has been precisely our capacity for growth – an expanding awareness of

our common humanity and shared destiny – that makes our democracy resilient and strong.

Nearly two centuries ago, Lewis and Clark used the compass on this table to navigate a continent of possibility. Now, America is setting out to navigate a new *century* of possibility. If we can protect our nation's natural and historic heritage – if we recognize that our fate is inextricably linked to that of the land we love – we will surely leave this world a little better than we found it, and this nation a little closer to that more perfect union of our Founders' dreams.

-#-

REVISED

POLARIS

Draft 1/16/01 7:40 p.m.
John Pollack

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS ON DESIGNATION OF
NATIONAL MONUMENTS
THE WHITE HOUSE
January 17, 2001**

Good morning. Secretary Slater; Secretary Mineta; Senator Burns; Congressman Rehberg; descendants of Lewis and Clark; representatives of Sacagawea and York; Stephen Ambrose, Ken Burns, Dayton Duncan, members of the Millennium Council; honored guests – welcome to the White House.

I also want to thank our administration's environmental team, including Secretary Babbitt, George Frampton, Carol Browner and Bob Stanton – as well as the national environmental community. Thanks to your work, America's air and water are cleaner, our food is safer, and we've cleaned up twice as many toxic waste sites in the last 8 years than the last two administrations combined. We also overcame the false choice between environmental protection and economic growth, and I'm proud to say we have protected more land in the lower 48 states than any administration since that of Teddy Roosevelt, a century ago.

Like him, we recognize that our history and our land are one; that we must preserve not only America's historical treasures, but its natural treasures, too. But before I talk about the new National Monuments we are creating today, I want to say a few words about two more areas that will require our protection in years to come.

First, the Owyhee (o-WHY-hee) Canyonlands in Idaho. This fractured maze of ancient canyons is a rugged paradise, one boasting bighorn sheep and soaring birds of prey. If we all work together, we can protect both the land and its economic value to local people.

Second, we must continue to safeguard the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, which is one of the last truly wild places on earth, a Serengeti of the Americas. Some of you have urged that I declare it a National Monument. I have declined, because current law actually provides *more* protection for this refuge than monument status would.

But I want to be very clear: those who propose invading this wilderness in search of oil are wrong. In 1995, I used my veto to prevent oil drilling there, and we must continue to work together to protect this environmental Eden.

Today's ceremony is the last I will host as President here in the East Room, whose walls have witnessed a remarkable sweep of history. It was here in this room that First Lady Abigail Adams used to hang up the Presidential laundry to dry. It was here in this room that union soldiers slept during the Civil War, as battle raged in Virginia. It was also here that a young idealist named Meriwether Lewis – summoned by President Jefferson to serve as his personal secretary – first unpacked his traveler's trunk, and set up quarters in 1801.

The history books tell us this room looked quite different back then: no chandeliers, no parquet floors, no silk drapes – just the rough slatting of walls awaiting plaster, and two stone hearths to ward off the winter chill. But if this empty hall lacked grandeur, the ideas that filled it made up for all of that. For it was here that Jefferson and Lewis – down on their hands and knees – first unfurled an unfinished map of a great continent, and planned a bold expedition of discovery.

Given all that followed, it is entirely fitting that we meet once more in this room to celebrate that early vision, and to protect that historic legacy for generations to come.

Of course, most of the wild landscape Meriwether Lewis and William Clark traversed nearly two centuries ago has changed beyond recognition – forests have been cut; prairies plowed; rivers dammed; cities built. That is the march of time. But there are still a few wild places left, rugged reminders of our nation's rich history, and nature's enduring majesty. At the dawn of the 21st century, they are more important to America than ever, and so – after careful review and extensive public input – we protect them today by establishing them as National Monuments.

The first of these Monuments covers a remote stretch of the Missouri River in central Montana, known as the Upper Missouri River Breaks. If you canoe these magical waters or hike their weathered bluffs, you may still see elk, bear, wolves, mountain lions or even bighorn sheep – just as Lewis and Clark did in 1805.

The second monument we designate today is also in Montana. It is Pompey's Pillar, the sandstone outcrop named after the newborn son of Sacagawea, the expedition's Shoshone (Sho-SHO-nee) guide. A religious site and natural lookout for nearly 12,000 years, this monolith bears the markings of many ancient travelers. Clark carved his own name into that rock and it's still there today.

Some years ago, the novelist Wallace Stegner observed that America has a fundamental interest in preserving wilderness, because it was the challenge of such wilderness that forged our character as a people. He wrote that such wild places give us a "geography of hope" that sustains us in our busy lives, even here in the city.

We need to protect this American "geography of hope" – not just along the Lewis and Clark trail, but all across the country. That's why I'm proud to establish six other National Monuments today, which Secretary Babbitt will talk about shortly.

Apart from establishing these monuments, we have another purpose here today: righting some wrongs that have lingered about the Lewis and Clark legacy for nearly 200 years.

The first of these concerns William Clark. Although promised the rank of Captain when he agreed to help Lewis lead the Corps of Discovery, issues of budget and bureaucracy intervened, and he never got that commission. A natural leader and remarkable frontiersman, Lt. Clark risked his life across a continent and back, all for the good of his country. Today I am

proud to present his great, great, great grandsons – Bud and John Clark – with the late William Clark's certificate of appointment to the rank of Captain in the United States Army.

We also have descendants of Meriwether Lewis here today, too: Jane Henley and Elizabeth Henley Lobel (low-BELL), please stand up.

History tells us that the expedition's success also hinged on the courage and commitment of Sacagawea, an extraordinary fifteen-year-old Shoshone guide who made most of the trip with a baby on her back. Time and again her language skills, geographic knowledge and tribal connections saved Lewis and Clark from certain disaster, even death.

Despite her quiet heroics, Sacagawea received no formal recognition after the expedition ended. Last year, we put her likeness on the new dollar coin. Today, I am proud to announce her honorary promotion to the rank of Sergeant in the United States Army, so that all Americans might recognize her critical role in Lewis and Clark's journey to the sea. Accepting Sacagawea's citation is Amy Mossett (MAH-set), a leader of the Mandan Hidatsa Arikara (MAN-dan Hid-AHT- za AH-rihk-uh-RAH) nation; and Rose Anne Abrahamson, a leader of the Shoshone nation.

Finally, I want to recognize York, the slave who accompanied Lewis and Clark to the Pacific and back. Like Sacagawea, York shared all the risk but none of the reward. And while the rigors of the wilderness fostered a certain equality, camaraderie and respect among York and his fellow explorers, that did not translate into freedom upon his return. Only years later did York finally gain his liberty, before fading into history.

Today, in recognition of York's selfless contributions to the Corps of Discovery and his service to our country, I proudly announce his honorary promotion to the rank of Sergeant in the United States Army. Accepting the citation on York's behalf are York scholar Jim Holmberg and York sculptor Ed Hamilton.

Even as we finally right these wrongs, and even as we celebrate the legacy of Lewis and Clark, we recognize the irony inherent in their expedition. Theirs was an historic journey of discovery that opened up the American West, a mythic frontier that even today endures in the American mind as a symbol of freedom.

But York, a slave, was anything but free. And Sacagawea's people – like their neighbors – would eventually be swept away by a flood of American settlers, determined to claim the Great Plains and the land beyond. These are hard truths. They do not fit comfortably within the narrow moral boundaries of Manifest Destiny, or square with modern American notions of democracy and diversity.

But just as our nation has grown physically through the course of its history, so too have we grown as a people. It has been precisely our capacity for growth – an expanding awareness of our common humanity and shared destiny – that makes our democracy resilient and strong.

Nearly two centuries ago, Lewis and Clark used the compass on this table to navigate a continent of possibility. Now, America is setting out to navigate a new *century* of possibility. If we can protect our nation's natural and historic heritage – if we recognize that our fate is inextricably linked to that of the land we love – we will surely leave this world a little better than we found it, and this nation a little closer to that more perfect union of our Founders' dreams.

-#-

REVISED

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 1-16-01 ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: ASAP
 Subject: Designation of Nat'l Monuments Remarks

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	SIEWERT	☐	☒
PODESTA	☒	☐	MARSHALL	☐	☐
ECHAVESTE	☒	☐	MOORE	☐	☐
RICCHETTI	☒	☐	NASH	☐	☐
LEW	☒	☐	NOLAN	☐	☐
BAILY	☐	☐	REED	☒	☐
BERGER	☐	☐	SPERLING	☒	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
BRAIN	☒	☐	TRAMONTANO	☒	☐
BURSON	☐	☐	UCELLI	☒	☐
CAHILL	☐	☐	VERVEER	☐	☐
EDMONDS	☒	☐	<u>E. Lovell</u>	☒	☐
FRAMPTON	☒	☐		☐	☐
IBARRA	☐	☐		☐	☐
JOHNSON, B.	☐	☐		☐	☐
JOHNSON, J.	☒	☐		☐	☐
LANE	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: Comments to John Pollack

RESPONSE:

Office of the Staff Secretary

Staffing Memo 11/2/00

Ext. 62702

Clark Representatives

Peyton “Bud” Clark

- Great, great, great grandson of William Clark
- Active in Lewis and Clark bicentennial effort
- Raised money to buttress Clark burial memorial in St. Louis
- Active in recently completed research project to determine nature of military uniforms of the expedition members
- Collects period artifacts not necessarily Lewis and Clark specifically. He has a few documents left with Clark’s signature on them.
- From the Detroit area

John Clark

- Great, great, great grandson of William Clark
- Active in Lewis and Clark bicentennial effort
- Raised money to buttress Clark burial memorial in St. Louis
- From the Detroit area

York Representatives

James “Jim” Holmberg

- Curator of Special Collections at the Filson Historical Society, Louisville, KY and instructor in history at the University of Louisville and Bellarmine University. The Filson Historical Society has the largest collection of Clark family papers and York-related documents.
- Currently on the board of the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial
- Recently rotated off the board of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. Still serves as the chair of the publications committee.
- Currently serve as president of the Falls of the Ohio (geographic descriptor for Louisville area) Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Committee.
- Wrote epilogue for the revised edition of *In Search of York*, University Press of Colorado/Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, 2000.
- Has published a number of articles on Lewis and Clark related subjects primarily in “We Proceeded On,” the quarterly magazine of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

Ed Hamilton

- Sculptor committed to create heroic-sized bronze of York for Louisville’s bicentennial celebration of the Corps of Discovery expedition in Louisville, KY.
- He has preserved the memory of various significant African-American people and contributions through sculpture including the Amistad Memorial in New Haven, CT, “Spirit of Freedom: African-American Civil War Memorial” in Washington, DC, and a sculpture of educator Booker T. Washington for Hampton University.
- Both he and Holmberg are from York’s hometown of Louisville, KY.

Sacagewea representatives

Recognition to be shared by Sacagewea's "birth tribe" and "adopted tribe"

Both will be dressed in native wear

Amy Mossett

- Member of the Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara Nation. This was Sacagewea's "adopted tribe" from whom she received her name and to whom she returned after the expedition.
- Member of the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial and Chair of their Circle of Tribal Advisors.
- She is Director of Tourism for the Three Affiliated Tribes in New Town, ND.
- She represented Sacagewea along with Rose Anne Abrahamson at the rededication of Pompey's burial site.

Rose Anne Abrahamson

- Member of the Lemhi Shoshone tribe. The Shoshone tribe was Sacagewea's "birth tribe."
- She is a member of the Circle of Tribal Advisors of the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial.
- She represented Sacagewea, along with Amy Mossett, at the rededication of Pompey's burial site.
- She is descended from Sacagewea's brother Cameahwait whom the Corps of Discovery came across during the expedition.

Lewis Representatives

Jane Lewis Sale Henley

- Jane Henley is a descendant of Meriwether Lewis's sister Jane. Meriwether Lewis is her great, great, great, great uncle.
- President Elect, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation
- Founding member of the Home Front Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation
- Co-Chairman of the Trail Foundation's 1995 Annual Meeting in Charlottesville, VA
- Board member of the Lewis and Clark Exploratory Center of Virginia, Inc.
- She initiated restoration of the Meriwether Lewis family graveyard located near the explorer's birthplace "Locust Hill" in Ivy, VA. She established and serves as president of a family organization called the Locust Hill Graveyard Foundation. Buried in the graveyard are Meriwether Lewis's mother Lucy Meriwether Lewis Marks, brother Reuben Lewis, and sister Jane Meriwether Lewis Anderson, their families and connections. (Meriwether Lewis is buried on the Natchez Trace in Tennessee, where he fell.)
- Currently living in Keswick, Virginia, near Charlottesville

Elizabeth Lewis Henley Lobel (Lewis family)

- Daughter of Jane Henley. Elizabeth is a five great niece of Meriwether Lewis.

Draft 1/16/01 4:05 p.m.
John Pollack

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS ON DESIGNATION OF
NATIONAL MONUMENTS
WASHINGTON, DC
January 17, 2001**

Good morning. Secretary Babbitt; Senators Baucus and Leahy; **OTHER MoCs TK**; descendants of the Lewis and Clark families; ~~Ed Hamilton and Jim Holmberg~~; Stephen Ambrose, who has brought history to life for so many people; Ellen Lovell of the Millennium Council; honored guests – welcome to the White House. This is the last time, as President, that I will have the honor of extending such a welcome, and I thank you all for joining us here today.

This may also be the last time that I have the opportunity to thank the members of our administration's environmental team, including Secretary Babbitt, George Frampton and Carol Browner – as well as the national environmental community. While we still face big challenges, especially global warming, we have also made big progress on a lot of environmental issues over the past eight years.

Today, our air and water is cleaner, our food is safer, and we've cleaned up twice as many toxic waste sites than the past two administrations combined. We also did away with the false choice between economic growth and environmental protection, a shift in thinking that will pay big dividends in years to come. And I'm also very proud that our administration has now set aside more land for conservation in the lower 48 states than any administration since that of Teddy Roosevelt, nearly a century ago. Like him, we recognize that our history and our land are inextricably linked; that we must preserve not only America's historical treasures, but its natural treasures, too.

Before I talk about the new National Monuments we are creating this morning, I want to say a few words about two areas that will require special attention and protection in the years to come.

First, the Owyhee (o-WHY-hee) Canyonlands in southwest Idaho. These are some of the most spectacular unprotected federal lands in the country, a maze of ancient canyons that are home to bighorn sheep, antelope, and many other species. If we all work together, we can protect its wilderness value and its potential for traditional local uses – much as the people of Oregon did with Steens Mountain earlier this year.

Second, we must continue to safeguard the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, which is one of the last truly wild places on earth, a Serengeti of the Americas. Some people have urged that I declare the coastal plain of the Refuge a National Monument. I have declined, because current law actually provides *more* protection for this refuge than monument status would.

*representative for
York + Sac.
Ken Burren
Dayton
Clemson*

But I want to be very clear here: those who propose invading this wilderness in search of oil are wrong. No-one should be allowed squander this environmental Eden forever, just to save a few pennies at the gas pump today. In 1995, I used my veto to prevent oil drilling there, and I will continue – as a private citizen – to defend it from exploitation. But before I re-assume that simple but proud title of “citizen” this weekend, I have some important, unfinished business to complete as President.

Over the past 200 years, the White House has been witness to a remarkable sweep of history, from the mundane to the magnificent. It was right here, in the East Room, that First Lady Abigail Adams used to hang up the Presidential laundry to dry, and here in this room that union soldiers slept during the Civil War. It was also here that a young idealist named Meriwether Lewis – summoned by President Jefferson to serve as his personal secretary – first unpacked his traveler’s trunk, and set up quarters in 1801.

The history books tell us this room looked quite different back then: no chandeliers, no parquet floors, no silk drapes – just the rough slatting of walls awaiting plaster, and two stone hearths to ward off the winter chill. But if this empty hall lacked grandeur, the ideas that filled it made up for all of that. For it was here that Jefferson and Lewis – down on their hands and knees – first unfurled an unfinished map of a great continent, and planned a bold expedition of discovery.

Given all that followed – one of history’s great journeys of exploration, the opening of the American west, and ultimately the nation we know today – it is entirely fitting that we meet here in this room to celebrate that early vision, and to protect this historic legacy for generations to come.

Of course, most of the wild landscape Meriwether Lewis and William Clark traversed nearly two centuries ago has changed beyond recognition – forests have been cut; prairies plowed; rivers dammed; cities built. That is the march of time. But there are still a few wild places left, rugged reminders of our nation’s rich history, and nature’s enduring majesty. At the dawn of the 21st century, they are more important to America than ever, and so – after careful review and extensive public input – we protect them today by establishing them as National Monuments.

The first of these Monuments covers a remote stretch of the Missouri River in central Montana, known as the Upper Missouri River Breaks. If you canoe these magical waters or hike their weathered bluffs, you might well encounter deer, elk, bear, wolves, mountain lions or even bighorn sheep – just as Lewis and Clark did in 1805. In a journal entry dated May 31st of that year, Lewis wrote *“The hills and river cliffs which we passed today exhibit a most romantic appearance... As we passed on, it seemed as if those scenes of visionary enchantment would never have an end.”*

Today we protect the Breaks so these “scenes of visionary enchantment” *will* never end, as long as Americans cherish our heritage and pass it on to future generations.

The second monument we designate today is also in Montana. It is Pompey's Pillar, the sandstone outcrop named after Pompey, the newborn son of Sacagawea, the expedition's Shoshone guide. A religious site and natural lookout for nearly 12,000 years, this monolith bears the petroglyphs of many ancient travelers. Lewis carved his own name into the rock and it's still there today, a mute testimony to that epic journey of 8,000 miles.

Some years ago, the novelist Wallace Stegner observed that America has a fundamental interest in preserving wilderness of all kinds, because it was the challenge of this wilderness that formed our character as a people. He wrote that even if we rarely set foot in such wild places, they give us a "geography of hope," one that sustains us in our busy lives, even here in the city.

We need to protect this American "geography of hope" – not just along the Lewis and Clark trail, but all across the country. To help accomplish that, I am proud to establish or expand six other National Monuments today. In saving these sites, we save our heritage, and we leave the world a little better off for our children and grandchildren.

These monuments include: the U.S. Virgin Island Coral Reef National Monument and the Buck Island Reef National Monument, to further protect our endangered coral reefs; the Sonoran Desert National Monument in Arizona, which is the most biologically diverse desert in America; the Kasha-Katuwe (KAH-sha kuh-TOO-way) Tent Rocks National Monument in New Mexico, an ancient volcanic range of spectacular beauty; and the Minidoka Internment National Monument in Idaho, one of ten relocation camps where Japanese Americans spent hard, lonely years waiting for war – and injustice – to end.

In addition to creating these National Monuments, I also want to take this opportunity to address some of the expedition's unfinished business and right some injustices that have lingered for nearly 200 years now.

The first of these concerns William Clark. Although promised the rank of Captain when he agreed to help Lewis lead the Corps of Discovery, issues of budget and bureaucracy intervened, and he never got that commission. A natural leader and remarkable frontiersman, Lt. William Clark risked his life for his country across a continent and back, and today I am proud to present his great, great, great grandsons Bud and John Clark with the late William Clark's certificate of appointment to the rank of Captain in the United States Army. *Name Lewis descen.*

The expedition's success also hinged on the courage and commitment of Sacagawea, an extraordinary fifteen-year-old Shoshone guide who made most of the trip with a baby boy on her back. Time and again her language skills, local knowledge and tribal connections saved Lewis and Clark from certain disaster, even death.

Despite her quiet heroics, Sacagawea received no formal recognition after the expedition returned. Last year, we put her likeness on the new dollar coin. Today, I am proud to announce her honorary promotion to the rank of Sergeant in the United States Army, so that all might recognize her critical role in Lewis and Clark's journey to the sea. Accepting Sacagawea's citation is Amy Mossett (MAH-set), a leader of the Mandan Hidatsa Arikara (MAN-dan Hid-

AHT– za AH-rihk-uh-RAH) nation; and Rose Anne Abrahamson, a leader of the Shoshone nation.

Finally, I want to recognize York, the slave who accompanied Lewis and Clark to the Pacific and back. Like Sacagawea, York shared all the risk but none of the reward. And while the rigors of the wilderness fostered a certain equality, camaraderie and respect among York and his fellow explorers, that did not translate into freedom upon his return. Only years later did he finally gain his liberty, before fading into history.

Today, in recognition of York's selfless contributions to the Corps of Discovery and his service to our country, I proudly announce his honorary promotion to the rank of Sergeant in the United States Army. Accepting the citation on York's behalf are York scholar Jim Holmberg and York sculptor Ed Hamilton.

Even as we finally right these wrongs, and even as we celebrate the legacy of Lewis and Clark, we recognize the irony inherent in their expedition. Theirs was an historic journey of discovery that opened up the American West, a mythic frontier that even today endures in the American mind as a symbol of freedom.

But York, a slave, was anything but free. And Sacagawea's tribe – like its neighbors – would in decades to come be swept away by a flood of American settlers, determined to claim the Great Plains and the land beyond. These are hard truths. They do not fit comfortably within the narrow moral boundaries of manifest destiny, or square with modern American notions of democracy and diversity.

But just as our nation has grown physically through the course of its history, so too have we grown as a people. It has been precisely this capacity for growth – an expanding awareness of our common humanity and shared destiny – that makes our democracy resilient and strong.

Nearly two centuries ago, Lewis and Clark used the compass on this table to navigate a continent of possibility. Now, America is setting out to navigate a new *century* of possibility. If we can protect our nation's natural and historic heritage – if we recognize that our fate is inextricably linked to that of the land we love – we will surely leave this world a little better than we found it, and this nation a little closer to that more perfect union of our Founders' dreams.

Draft 1/16/01 12:25 p.m.
John Pollack

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS ON DESIGNATION OF
NATIONAL MONUMENTS
WASHINGTON, DC
January 17, 2001**

Good morning. Secretary Babbitt; Senators Baucus and Leahy; **OTHER MoCs TK**; descendants of the Lewis and Clark families; Jim Holmberg; Stephen Ambrose, who has brought history to life for so many people; honored guests – welcome to the White House. This is the last time, as President, that I will have the honor of extending such a welcome, and I thank you all for joining us here today.

This may also be the last time that I have the opportunity to thank the members of our administration's environmental team, including Secretary Babbitt, George Frampton and Carol Browner – as well as the national environmental community. While we still face big challenges, especially global warming, we have also made big progress on a lot of environmental issues over the past eight years.

Today, our air and water is cleaner, our food is safer, and we've cleaned up more toxic waste sites than the past two administrations combined. We also did away with the false choice between economic growth and environmental protection, a shift in thinking that will pay big dividends in years to come. And I'm also very proud that our administration has now set aside more land for conservation in the lower 48 states than any administration since that of Teddy Roosevelt, nearly a century ago.

But there is still more we must do. Before I talk about the National Monuments we are creating today, I want to say a few words about two areas that will require our protection in the years to come.

First, the Owyhee (o-WHY-hee) Canyonlands in southwest Idaho. These are some of the most spectacular unprotected federal lands in the country, a maze of ancient canyons that are home to bighorn sheep, antelope, and many other species. If we all work together, we can protect its wilderness value and its potential for traditional local uses – much as the people of Oregon did with Steens Mountain earlier this year.

Second, we must continue to safeguard the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, which is one of the last truly wild places on earth, a Serengeti of the Americas. Some people have urged that I declare the coastal plain of the Refuge a National Monument. I have declined, because current law actually provides *more* protection for this refuge than monument status would.

But I want to be very clear here: those who propose invading this wilderness in a search for oil are wrong. No-one should be allowed squander this environmental Eden forever, just to

save a few pennies at the gas pump. In 1995, I used my veto to prevent oil drilling here, and I will continue – as a private citizen – to defend it from exploitation. But before I re-assume that simple but proud title of “citizen” this weekend, I have some unfinished business to complete as President.

Over the past 200 years, the White House has been witness to a remarkable sweep of American history, from the mundane to the magnificent. It was right here, in the East Room, that First Lady Abigail Adams used to hang up the Presidential laundry to dry, and here in this room that union soldiers slept during the Civil War. It was also here that a young idealist named Meriwether Lewis – summoned by President Jefferson to serve as his personal secretary – first unpacked his traveler’s trunk, and set up quarters in 1801.

The history books tell us this room looked quite different back then: no chandeliers, no parquet floors, no silk drapes – just the rough slatting of walls awaiting plaster, and two stone hearths to ward off the winter chill. But if this empty hall lacked grandeur, the ideas that filled it made up for all of that. For it was here that Jefferson and Lewis – down on their hands and knees – first unfurled an unfinished map of a great continent, and planned a bold expedition of discovery.

Given all that followed – one of history’s great journeys of exploration, the opening of the American west, and ultimately the nation we know today – it is entirely fitting that we meet here in this room to celebrate that early vision, and to protect this historic legacy for generations to come.

Of course, most of the wild landscape Meriwether Lewis and William Clark traversed nearly two centuries ago has changed beyond recognition – forests have been cut; prairies plowed; rivers dammed; cities built. That is the march of time. But there are still a few wild places left, rugged reminders of our nation’s rich history, and nature’s enduring majesty. At the dawn of the 21st century, they are more important to America than ever, and so – after careful review and extensive public input – we protect them today by establishing them as National Monuments.

The first of these Monuments covers a remote stretch of the Missouri River in central Montana, known as the Upper Missouri River Breaks. If you canoe these magical waters or hike their weathered bluffs, you might well encounter deer, elk, bear, wolves, mountain lions or even bighorn sheep – just as Lewis and Clark did in 1805. In a journal entry dated May 31st of that year, Lewis wrote “The hills and river cliffs which we passed today exhibit a most romantic appearance... As we passed on, it seemed as if those scenes of visionary enchantment would never have an end.”

Today we protect the Breaks so these “scenes of visionary enchantment” *will* never end, as long as Americans cherish our heritage and pass it on to future generations.

The second monument we designate today is also in Montana. It is Pompey’s Pillar, the sandstone outcrop named after Pompey, the newborn son of Sacagawea, the expedition’s

Shoshone guide. A religious site and natural lookout for nearly 12,000 years, this monolith bears the petroglyphs of many ancient travelers. Lewis carved his own name into the rock and it's still there today, a mute testimony to that epic journey of 8,000 miles.

Some years ago, the novelist Wallace Stegner observed that America has a fundamental interest in preserving wilderness of all kinds, because it was the challenge of this wilderness that formed our character as a people. He wrote that even if we rarely set foot in such wild places, they give us a "geography of hope," one that sustains us in our busy lives, even here in the city.

We need to protect this American "geography of hope" – not just along the Lewis and Clark trail, but all across the country. To help accomplish that, I am proud to establish or expand six other National Monuments today. In saving these sites, we save our heritage, and we leave the world a little better off for our children and grandchildren.

These monuments include: the U.S. Virgin Island Coral Reef National Monument and the Buck Island Reef National Monument, to further protect our endangered coral reefs; the Sonoran Desert National Monument in Arizona, which is the most biologically diverse desert in America; the Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument in New Mexico, an ancient volcanic range of spectacular beauty; and the **NAME** internment camp in Idaho, where many Japanese Americans spent hard, lonely years waiting for war – and injustice – to end.

In addition to creating these National Monuments, I also want to take this opportunity to address some of the expedition's unfinished business and right some injustices that have lingered for nearly 200 years now.

The first of these concerns William Clark. Although promised the rank of Captain when he agreed to help Lewis lead the Corps of Discovery, issues of budget and bureaucracy intervened, and he never got that commission. A natural leader and remarkable frontiersman, Lt. William Clark risked his life for his country across a continent and back, and I was proud to sign legislation promoting him, posthumously, to the rank of Captain. His great, great, great grandson, Bud Clark, will accept the citation on his behalf.

The expedition's success also hinged on the courage and commitment of Sacagawea, an extraordinary fifteen-year-old Shoshone guide who made most of the trip with a baby boy on her back. Time and again her language skills, local knowledge and tribal connections saved Lewis and Clark from certain disaster, even death.

Despite her quiet heroics, Sacagawea received no formal recognition after the expedition returned. Last year, we put her likeness on the new dollar coin. Today, I am proud to announce that the Army has named her as an Honorary Scout in the Corps of Discovery, so that all might remember her critical role in Lewis and Clark's journey to the sea. Amy Mossett, a tribal leader, will accept the citation on her behalf.

Finally, I want to recognize York, the slave who accompanied Lewis and Clark to the Pacific and back. Like Sacagawea, York shared all the risk but none of the reward. And while the

rigors of the wilderness fostered a certain camaraderie and respect among York and his fellow explorers, that did not translate into freedom upon his return. Only years later did he finally gain his liberty, before fading into history.

Today, in recognition of York's selfless contributions to the Corps of Discovery and his service to our country, the Army has named him an Honorary Scout. Jim Holmberg, an archivist and scholar of the expedition, will accept the citation on York's behalf.

and Ed Hammit

Even as we finally right these wrongs, and even as we celebrate the legacy of Lewis and Clark, we recognize the irony inherent in their expedition. Theirs was an historic journey of discovery that opened up the American West, a mythic frontier that even today endures in the American mind as a symbol of freedom.

But York, a slave, was anything but free. And Sacagawea's tribe – like its neighbors – would in decades to come be swept away by a flood of American settlers, determined to claim the Great Plains and the land beyond. These are hard truths. They do not fit comfortably within the narrow moral boundaries of manifest destiny, or square with modern American notions of democracy and diversity.

But just as our nation has grown physically through the course of its history, so too have we grown as a people. It has been precisely this capacity for growth – an expanding awareness of our common humanity and shared destiny – that makes our democracy resilient and strong.

Nearly two centuries ago, Lewis and Clark used the compass on this table to navigate a continent of possibility. Now, America is setting out to navigate a new *century* of possibility. If we can protect our nation's natural and historic heritage – if we recognize that our fate is inextricably linked to that of the land we love – we will surely leave this world a little better than we found it, and this nation a little closer to that more perfect union of our Founders' dreams.



Sarah Howes
01/16/2001 01:11:03

Record Type: Record

To: John Pollack/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: Ellen M. Lovell/WHO/EOP@EOP
bcc:
Subject: Re: detail corrections 

it was explained to me by the head of the L+C bicent'l that they don't focus on how she may or may not have gotten into what is now the Hidatsa-Mandan-Arikara Nation. The Director emphasized that in Indian culture, especially for women who get married off, one has a birth tribe and an adopted tribe. It is the politic thing to have the rhetoric reflect those terms and give credit to both sets of peoples that claim her. She chose to return to the H-M-A after the expedition. Because of their notions of not possessing something, as I mentioned in last night's message, the rhetoric should reflect that the honor/certificate should be shared by the two peoples. Amy agreed that that is the way to handle it. FYI, we may be getting the Shoshone rep who just got back to us and wants to come if the logistics work. They jointly were recognized at the rededication and it's important in the healing of relations to do them together.

FYI, I'm about to send more on York requested by Sonya.
John Pollack



John Pollack
01/16/2001 01:01:11

Record Type: Record

To: Sarah Howes/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: Re: detail corrections 

How important is it to mention Mossett's tribe? I refer in the speech to Sacagawea as Shoshone (a critical factor in L&C's survival when they encountered Shoshones led by Sacagawea's brother). Since she was kidnapped and sold into virtual slavery by the Mossett's tribe, and I'm reluctant to explain that, I'd like to leave the identifier on Mossett's tribal affiliation vague. Thoughts?

JP