

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

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

OA/ID Number: 13676
Folder ID Number: 13676-004

Folder Title:
Andrews Air Force Base--Departure Statement 7/9/89 [OA 6266]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	19	2	3

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 29, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *cw*
FROM: DANIEL MCGROARTY *DMG*
SUBJECT: ANDREWS A.F.B. DEPARTURE STATEMENT

I. SUMMARY

On Sunday, July 9, at 7:00 a.m., you will deliver a departure statement at Andrews Air Force Base.

II. DISCUSSION

These remarks provide a framework for your trip, evoking the ideals of freedom and democracy both as foundations of western government, and as a spreading force throughout the world.

They also focus on the reforms taking place in Poland and Hungary -- their movement towards greater economic and political freedom -- and on the issues we plan to tackle at the Economic Summit, in particular our approach to debt and the worldwide environmental crisis.

McGroarty/Dooley
June 29, 1989
1:30 pm
Draft 3

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT
ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE
JULY 9, 1989
7:00 A.M.

This morning, I depart for Europe -- my second visit in two months to a continent in the midst of change -- a time of unprecedented opportunity for peace, prosperity and freedom.

I'm especially pleased to make my trip at this time. Just five days ago, we celebrated the birth of our Nation. Just five days from now, France will celebrate its rebirth as a modern nation, the 14th of July. This year, it's a special celebration: the bicentennial of Bastille Day.

Two hundred years ago, the democratic revolution that began here in America crossed the Atlantic. The gates of the Bastille opened onto a new era -- the era of the Rights of Man. In Europe, as in America, an idea was unleashed that would change the face of history -- an idea that is still shaping our world today. That idea is **democracy**.

Then and now, freedom finds its allies everywhere. Lafayette and Rochambeau, Kosciuszko and Pulaski: these names are engraved in American history -- patriots not only in their

own countries, but in America as well. And the Revolution of 1789 had its roots in the Spirit of 1776. Remember what James Monroe said about the French who fought at our side for America's independence: "They caught the spirit of liberty here, and carried it home with them."

Today, that spirit of liberty remains strong, and the United States remains the friend of any nation -- any people -- who love freedom and cherish the Rights of Man.

This morning, I begin a journey that will take me to Europe -- East and West -- a journey that underscores the tremendous changes, challenges and opportunities ahead of us.

I travel first to Poland and Hungary -- nations on the threshold of a new era, nations where the spirit of freedom is strong. In both countries, we're witnessing remarkable changes -- welcome developments no one would have thought possible even a year ago. New voices are shaping the course of national affairs -- and both countries are on the path towards economic rebirth and political pluralism. My visit underscores the growing importance our nation sees in the changing face of Central Europe.

I will travel from Poland and Hungary to France, to join leaders from the six major industrial democracies in my first

Economic Summit as President. Together, we are working to spread the benefits of political freedom and economic prosperity around the world. The Summit is a unique opportunity to assess our progress. It's also an opportunity to show that we can forge a common response to new challenges, such as the need to protect the global environment.

Our agenda at the Economic Summit will include both political and economic issues of global impact. We will review the international economic scene, and we'll identify where we can improve coordination. We'll focus on the problem of debt in the developing world. I expect Summit leaders to make a firm commitment to complete the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations by December 1990.

And we will discuss ways of dealing with a number of critical environmental issues that effect us all -- problems including global warming, deforestation, and the pollution of the world's oceans. We know there are no easy solutions. But -- provided we work together -- I'm confident we can find common solutions to problems none of us can solve alone.

And finally, before returning home, I will visit an old and honored ally: the Netherlands. Our friendship with the Dutch is older than our own Constitution -- with a nation whose long tradition of union and liberty shaped and inspired our own.

Today, our two nations are partners in commerce and common defense, and the common values that bind us have never been stronger.

Europe is at a turning point. A continent cruelly divided for more than four decades now dreams of being whole and free. Our task is clear: to see that we mend old divisions, that we fulfill the decades-old dream -- and that the new Europe emerges, secure, prosperous, peaceful and free.

Thank you. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

#

1989 JUN 27 PM 6:21

McGroarty/Dooley
June 27, 1989
5:30 pm
Draft 2

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT
ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE
JULY 9, 1989
7:00 A.M.

scheduled
This morning, I depart for Europe -- my second visit in two months to a continent in the midst of change -- a time of unprecedented opportunity for peace, prosperity and freedom.

X
five
~~four~~ days ago, our nation celebrated the 4th of July. Just five days from now, France will celebrate its own day of independence, the 14th of July. This year, it's a special celebration: the bicentennial of Bastille Day.

Two hundred years ago, the democratic revolution that began here in America crossed the Atlantic. The gates of the Bastille opened onto a new era -- the era of the Rights of Man. In Europe, as in America, an idea was unleashed that would change the face of history -- an idea that is still shaping our world today.

copies - Dan
Then and now, freedom finds its allies everywhere. Lafayette and Rochambeau, Kosciuszko and Pulaski: these names are engraved in American history -- patriots not only in their

own countries, but in America as well. And the Revolution of 1789 had its roots in the Spirit of 1776. Remember what James Monroe said about the French who fought at our side for America's independence: "They caught the spirit of liberty here, and carried it home with them."

Today, that spirit of liberty remains strong, and the United States remains the friend of any nation -- any people -- who love freedom and cherish the Rights of Man.

Today, I begin a journey that will take me to Europe -- East and West -- a journey that underscores the tremendous changes, challenges and opportunities ahead of us.

I travel first to Poland and Hungary -- nations on the threshold of a new era, nations where the spirit of freedom is strong. In both countries, we're witnessing remarkable changes -- encouraging developments no one would have thought possible even a year ago. New voices are shaping the course of national affairs -- and both countries are on the path towards economic rebirth and political pluralism. My visit underscores the growing importance our nation sees in the changing face of Central Europe.

I will travel from Poland and Hungary to France, to join leaders from the six major industrial democracies in my first

Economic Summit as President. The global economy is a fact of life. The trend towards more open markets is favorable for all of us -- whether it's our own free trade agreement with Canada, or Europe's steady progress towards a truly common market in 1992. Contact between the governments of the world's major economies -- contact of the kind that will take place this week in Paris -- is more crucial than ever before.

NSC?
Our agenda at the Economic Summit will include issues of global impact. We'll focus on the problem of debt in the developing world -- and ways we can ease the burden and create conditions for growth. We'll also address the increasing need for a cooperative approach to threats to our environment -- threats like global warming, and other conditions that pose dangers to us all. In each case, we'll be seeking at the Summit common solutions to problems none of us can solve alone.

copies
And finally, before returning home, I will visit an old and honored ally: the Netherlands. Our friendship with the Dutch is older than our own Constitution -- with a nation whose long tradition of union and liberty shaped and inspired our own. Today, our two nations are partners in commerce and common defense, and the common values that bind us have never been stronger.

Europe is at a turning point. A continent cruelly divided for more than four decades now dreams of being whole and free. Our task is clear: to see that old divisions are erased, that the decades-old dream is fulfilled -- and that the new Europe emerges, secure, prosperous, peaceful and free.

Thank you. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

#

Ref.
E176
.F86
WH

THE BULLY PULPIT

*Quotations from
America's Presidents*

Edited by
Elizabeth Frost

A New England Publishing Associates Book



Facts On File Publications
New York, New York • Oxford, England

Of all nations of any consideration, France is the one which, hitherto, has offered the fewest points on which we could have any conflict of right, and the most points of a communion of interests. From these causes, we have ever looked to her as our *natural friend*. . . . Her growth, therefore, we viewed as our own, her misfortunes ours. There is on the globe one single spot, the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New Orleans, through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market. . . . France, placing herself in that door, assumes to us an attitude of defiance. . . . [These] circumstances render it impossible that France and the United States can continue long friends, when they meet in so irritable a position.

Thomas Jefferson
Letter, Robert R. Livingston, U.S. minister to France
April 18, 1802

As for France and England, with all their preeminence in science, the one is a den of robbers, and the other of pirates. And if science produces no better fruits than tyranny, murder, rapine and destitution of national morality, I would rather wish our country to be ignorant, honest and estimable, as our neighboring savages are.

Thomas Jefferson
Letter, John Adams
January 21, 1812

The revolution of France undoubtedly took its origin from that of the United States. Her citizens fought and bled within our service. They caught the spirit of liberty here, and carried it home with them.

James Monroe
Letter, J. M. Cowperthwaite
1830

The wit who describes the government of France as despotism tempered by epigram was really formulating one of the approaches to constitutional government.

Woodrow Wilson
1908

Freedom

The love of power, which has been so often the cause of slavery—has, whenever freedom has existed, been the cause of freedom.

John Adams
"Dissertation on the Canon and the Feudal Law"
August 1765

If it be the pleasure of Heaven that my country shall require the poor offering of my life, the victim shall be ready, at the appointed hour of sacrifice, come when that hour may. But while I do live, let me have a country, and that a free country.

John Adams
Speech
1776

Posterity! You will never know how much it cost the present generation to preserve your freedom! I hope you will make good use of it! If you do not, I shall repent it in Heaven that I ever took half the pains to preserve it!

John Adams
Letter to Abigail Adams
April 26, 1777

We, the General Assembly of Virginia, do enact that no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened in his body or goods, or shall otherwise suffer, on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capabilities.

Thomas Jefferson
Virginia Act for Religious Freedom
1786

The nation which reposes on the pillow of political confidence, will sooner or later end its political existence in a deadly lethargy.

James Madison
Virginia Assembly
January 23, 1799

- bhakti replacement of Upaniṣad sacrifice 8:912b
- Buddhist worship and stūpas 3:396f
- Hindu idolatry and caste distinctions 3:985a
- Hindu methods and beliefs 8:901h; illus.
- Hindu temple as royal court analogy 8:915d
- Jain ritual and rationale 10:11h
- jātrā troupe performances 17:158h
- Tantric forms and methods 8:896c; illus. 894

pūjāri, Hindu priestly ministrants.
 ·Hindu non-Brahmin folk sacrifices 8:899d

Pukaki, Lake, in central South Island, New Zealand, occupying 31 sq mi (80 sq km) of a valley dammed by a terminal moraine (glacial debris). The lake receives the Tasman and Hooker rivers, which draw some of their waters from melting glaciers east of the Southern Alps. Pukaki drains southward by the Pukaki River; a dam at the outlet, near the town of Lake Pukaki, regulates the lake's surface elevation as it releases water to power hydroelectric stations on the Waitaki River. Pukaki is a Maori term meaning "bunched-up water." 44°06' S, 170°10' E

pukao, huge cylindrical topknots of red tuff placed on top of the heads of the statues found on Easter Island.
 ·Easter Island monumental statues 6:131g

Pukapuka (Cook Islands): *see* Danger Atoll.

Pukë, province of Albania.
 ·area and population 1:419f; table

pukio, plot of ground lowered to water table excavated in Virú Valley, Peru, constructed by the Chimú.
 ·Chimú agricultural practices 1:846g

Pu-k'o Ho, river of Tsinghai province, China.
 36°56' N, 99°56' E

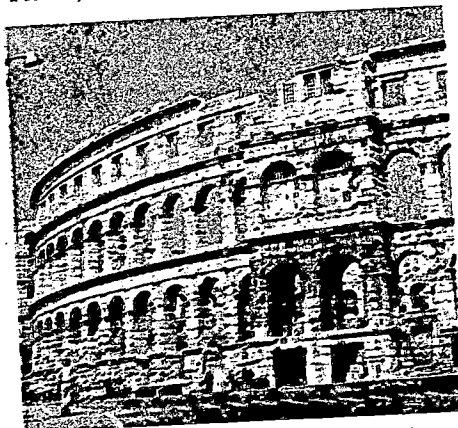
·Koko Nor drainage 10:499b

P'u-k'ou, city, Kiangsu province, China, on the Yangtze River opposite Nanking. It is a major river-rail transshipment point.
 32°07' N, 118°43' E

·Yangtze dredging benefit 4:287d

puku (antelope): *see* Kobus.

Pula, Italian *POLA*, major port and industrial centre and seat of the *kotar* regional administration in Croatia, Yugoslavia, at the southern tip of the Istria at the head of the Bay of Pula. It is linked to Trieste and Ljubljana by road and rail; Pula has a large, almost landlocked harbour in which there is a naval base and the Uljanik shipyards. Manufactures include machinery, textiles, cement, and glass. Conquered by Rome in the 2nd century BC, Pula by the 2nd century AD was the seat of a Christian bishop, and in later centuries it was part of the territories of Byzantium, of the Franks, and of Venice. In 1380 the Genoese



Roman amphitheatre, Pula, Yugos.

exacted revenge raids on Pula. For some 400 years Pula declined in importance, until the 19th century. Plagues reduced the population to only hundreds in the 1630s. Austria took the town in 1797; after 1866 it became the main harbour and arsenal of the Austro-Hungarian Navy. It passed to Italy in 1920 and after 1947 became part of Yugoslavia.

The town's outstanding monument is the elliptical Roman amphitheatre completed about AD 80 and seating 23,000. A temple of Augustus and a Byzantine basilica were extensively restored after the destructive Genoa-Venice conflict. The Kaštel, on the hill at the centre of the old town, is a museum, previously a fortress of Rome, Venice, France, and Austria in turn. Pop. (1971) 47,400. 44°52' N, 13°50' E

·map, Yugoslavia 19:1100

Pulahan, religious movement in the Philippines c. 1894.

·new tribal religious cults 18:704d

Pulakesin II (reigned 610-42), Indian king of the Čalukya dynasty.

·military campaigns and diplomacy 9:359d

Pulangi River (Philippines): *see* Mindanao River.

Pulaski, town, seat (1895) of Pulaski County, southwest Virginia, U.S., in the Allegheny Mountains. It developed after 1877 with the discovery of local coal deposits around a railroad flag stop. The town later adopted the county's name which honours the Polish count Kazimierz Pułaski, a hero of the American Revolution. Pulaski is a trade and shipping centre for agricultural and mining products. Inc. 1886. Pop. (1980) 10,106. 37°03' N, 80°47' W

Pułaski, Kazimierz, anglicized as *COUNT CASIMIR PULASKI* (b. March 4, 1747, Winiary, Pol.—d. Oct. 11, 1779, at sea, near Charleston, S.C.), Polish patriot and U.S. Colonial army officer, hero of the Polish anti-Russian insurrection of 1768 (the Confederation of Bar) and of the American Revolution. Having distinguished himself in the defense of Berdichev (1768) and Czestochowa (1770-71) against the Russians, he unsuccessfully attempted to kidnap King Stanisław II to the confederates' camp (October 1771) and was falsely accused of trying to murder the King.

After the Prussian and Austrian invasion of Poland in the spring of 1772, Pułaski left Czestochowa for Saxony; he later moved to France and lived in financial straits. In December 1776, in Paris, Pułaski met the American statesman Benjamin Franklin, with whose recommendation to Gen. George Washington he landed in America in June 1777. In Washington's army he served at Brandywine, was made general and chief of cavalry by Congress, and fought at Germantown and in the winter campaign of 1777-78. The Pułaski Legion, a mixed corps he formed in 1778, exploited his experience in guerrilla warfare. In May 1779 he defended Charleston. Wounded at Savannah, he died aboard the "Wasp" on its way to Charleston. Biographies include W. Konopczynski's *Kazimierz Pułaski* (1931; Eng. trans., 1947) and C.A. Manning's *Soldier of Liberty: Casimir Pulaski* (1945).

Pulcher, Appius Claudius: *see* Claudius Pulcher, Appius.

Pulcher, Publius Claudius: *see* Claudius Pulcher, Publius.

Pulcher, Publius Clodius: *see* Clodius, Publius.

Pulcheria (b. Jan. 19, 399, Constantinople—d. 453), Roman empress, regent for her younger brother Theodosius II (Eastern Roman emperor 408-450) from 414 to c. 416, and an influential figure in his reign for many years thereafter. Her parents were the Eastern Roman emperor Flavius Arcadius (ruled 383-408) and his wife, Eudoxia. She assumed the

regency upon her appointment as augusta on July 4, 414, and the court she ruled was characterized by extreme piety and chastity. In 421 she arranged the marriage of Theodosius with Athenais, who assumed the name Eudocia. But the two women quarrelled. In 440, and Eudocia in 443 withdrew permanently to Jerusalem. The grand chamberlain



Pulcheria, gold coin by an unknown artist; in the Ethnographic Museum.

The Mansell Collection

Chrysaphius then acquired the dominant influence over Theodosius. When this adviser fell from power shortly before Theodosius' death (in July 450), Pulcheria again came into prominence. She selected Marcian as Theodosius' successor and agreed to become his nominal wife in order to preserve the Theodosian dynasty.

Throughout her life Pulcheria remained a devout Christian. On Oct. 25, 451, she attended the Council of Chalcedon and was loudly acclaimed by the bishops assembled there. She built several churches in Constantinople and left all her possessions to the poor.

Pulci, Luigi (b. Aug. 15, 1432, Florence—d. November? 1484), poet whose name is chiefly associated with one of the outstanding epics of the Renaissance, *Morgante*, in which French chivalric material is infused with a comic spirit born of the streets of Florence. The use of the ottava rima stanza for the poem helped establish this form as a vehicle for works of a mock-heroic, burlesque character. For many years Pulci lived under the protection of the Medici family, especially Lorenzo il Magnifico, who first introduced him into the circle of poets and artists that was gathering round him and later, after assuming power, entrusted him with various embassies and diplomatic missions. Nevertheless, poverty and other hardships caused him, when about 38 or 40, to enter the service of a northern *condottiere*, Roberto Sanseverino, with whom he remained until his death.



Pulci, detail from a fresco by Filippino Lippi, 1482-90; in the Brancacci Chapel, Sta. Maria del Carmine, Florence

Mansell—Atinari

Pulci's literary output, all in Italian, was very large. Among minor works, his *Lettere* and *Sonetti* are revelations of his extravagant character, wide but not always deep cultural interests, and biting criticism of contemporary Florentine writers and philosophers. But his masterpiece is the *Morgante*, or *Morgante Maggiore*, an epic in 23 cantos, later expand-

straight, bold contour of a Sung bowl becomes a graceful, modest curve in a Koryō bowl, for example. Compared with the arts of the Korean Three Kingdoms period (c. 57 BC–AD 668), Koryō art is more modernistic in approach, reflecting the modernization of the society itself. Koryō art is elegant, refined, and, in a sense, aristocratic in taste, though it still maintains the traditional humble naturalism of Korean art.

·Korean art, illus., 19: Visual Arts, East Asian, Plate X
·Korean visual arts features 19:211e; illus. 212

Koryū, Japanese school of floral art.
·Japanese schools of floral art 7:418f

Korzeniowski, Józef Teodor Konrad: see Conrad, Joseph.

Korzhinsky, Dmitry Sergeevich (b. Sept. 13, 1899, Russia), petrographer and geochemist known for his investigations of the physicochemical aspects of mineralization processes. He was a faculty member at the Leningrad Mining Institute from 1929 until 1940 and also served as a member of the Central Geological Survey Research Institute from 1926 until 1937, when he became a faculty member of the Institute of Geology of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; in 1956 he became the head of the Section of Metasomatism and Metamorphism (chemical and structural changes in rocks). He wrote *Factors of Mineral Equilibria and Mineralogical Facies of Plutonic Intrusion* (1940), *Formation of Skarn Deposits* (1945), *Outline of Metasomatic Processes* (1955), and *Physicochemical Principles of the Analysis of the Parageneses of Minerals* (1957).

Korzybski, Alfred (Habdank Skarbek) (b. July 3, 1879, Warsaw—d. March 1, 1950, Sharon, Conn.), Polish-born scientist and philosopher known as the originator of general semantics, a system of linguistic philosophy that attempts to increase man's capacity to transmit ideas from generation to generation (what Korzybski called man's "time-binding capacity") through the study and refinement of ways of using and reacting to language.



Korzybski, 1947
Kenneth S. Keyes, Jr.

During World War I, Korzybski served in the intelligence department of the Russian army general staff and in 1915 was sent on a military mission to the United States and Canada. With the collapse of the tsarist regime in 1917, he remained in the United States to serve as secretary of the French–Polish military mission. He later became a U.S. citizen. His best known work is *Science and Sanity: An Introduction to Non-Aristotelian Systems and General Semantics* (1933).
·language and prejudice 16:507c

Kos (Greece): see Cos.

Kosala, a large kingdom of ancient India, roughly corresponding to the historic region of Oudh, extending across both banks of the Sarayu River (modern Ghāghara) and north into what is now Nepal. According to the

Rāmāyana, Kosala was ruled by kings descended from the sun; one of these kings was Rāma, whose capital was Ayodhyā, near modern Faizābād.

Kosala rose in political importance early in the 6th century BC to become one of the 16 states dominant in northern India. It annexed the powerful kingdom of Kāśī; and, during the reign of King Prasenajit (Pasenadi), c. 500 BC, it was regarded as one of the four powers of the north (perhaps the dominant power). At that time Kosala could command the trade routes of the Ganges Basin. The Buddha, who was born in the Sākya (Sākiya) tribe of northern Kosala (c. 563 BC), often preached at the capital Śrāvastī (Śāvattihī), where he passed the rainy season during the last 25 years of his life.

There had been a matrimonial alliance between Kosala and Magadha, but, about 490 BC, war broke out between them; as a result, Kosala seems to have been weakened and never regained its position of control. Kosala was absorbed into Magadha at some time during the reign of the latter's king, Ajātaśatru (c. 491–c. 459 BC).

In later times Kosala was known as northern Kosala, a large kingdom known variously as Kosala, southern Kosala, or "Great Kosala," on the upper Mahānadi River, founded, according to the *Rāmāyana*, by Rāma's son Kuśa and known by this name until the 12th century AD.

·location and military expansion 9:348h; map 350

Kosciusko [Kozzie es̄ kol], city, seat of Attala County, central Mississippi, U.S. Settled in the early 1830s on the old Natchez Trace, it was successively known as Peking, Paris, Parrish, and Perish before being renamed to honour Tadeusz Kościuszko, Polish volunteer general in the American Revolution. He was commemorated in 1934 when 3,000 school children contributed cupfuls of earth from their yards to build Kosciusko Mound, duplicating one near Kraków, Poland. Dairying and timber activities are the economic mainstays, supplemented by light manufacturing. Inc. 1836. Pop. (1980) 7,415.
32°58' N, 89°35' W

Kosciusko, Mount, Australia's highest peak (7,310 ft [2,228 m]), in the Snowy Mountains of the Australian Alps, southeastern New South Wales, 210 mi (340 km) southwest of Sydney. Located in Kosciusko State Park (2,074 sq mi [5,372 sq km]), it is near Mts. Townsend, Twynam, North Ramshead, and Carruthers (all exceeding 7,000 ft), whose melting snows feed the rivers and reservoirs that comprise the Snowy Mountains Hydroelectric Scheme. The region has been developed for winter sports. The mountain was named by Paul Strzelecki in 1840 in honour of Tadeusz Kościuszko, the Polish patriot.
36°27' S, 148°16' E

·map, Australian External Territories 2:433

Kościuszko, Tadeusz (Andrzej Bonawentura) 10:534 (b. Feb. 4, 1746, Mereczowiczyna, Pol., now in Belorussian S.S.R.—d. Oct. 15, 1817, Solothurn, Switz.), Polish army officer and statesman, gained fame both for his role in the U.S. War of Independence and for his leadership of the national insurrection of his homeland.

Abstract of text biography. After a military education he fought (from 1776) on the side of the colonists in the American Revolution. He returned to Poland (1784) and to military service (1789), fighting against Russian invaders at the Battle of Dubienka (1792). He led an unsuccessful uprising (1794) against the foreign powers (Russia, Prussia, and Austria) occupying Poland. Following his imprisonment in St. Petersburg, he returned to the U.S. (1797). In 1798 he went back to France, where he tried, unsuccessfully, to promote Poland's cause.

REFERENCE in other text article:
·Battle of Maciejowice 14:647d

Kose Kanaoka (b. 802?—d. 897?, Japan), first major secular artist in Japan. Information concerning his life and works is sketchy; his last documented painting was destroyed by fire in the 17th century. Active during the formative days of the aristocratic culture of the Heian period (794–1185), he was reputed to have moved beyond Chinese-inspired subject matter and techniques and to have forged a new style of painting that was uniquely Japanese. As the scion of an aristocratic family, he held court rank and the office of director of the Imperial garden. As a painter, he excelled in landscapes, portraits of officials, and animals. It is said that his lines, although thin and delicate, possessed much strength and vitality and that his horses and dragons were so realistic that they seemed to come to life and escape from the paintings. While there are no extant paintings that can be positively identified as his work, his name is so esteemed that many paintings of merit have been attributed to him, including the famed portrait of Sugawara Michizane, a contemporary scholar-statesman.

Kösem Sultan (b. c. 1585—d. Sept. 2, 1651), Ottoman sultana who exercised a strong influence on Ottoman politics for half a century, first as the wife of Sultan Ahmed I and then as mother of Murad IV and Ibrahim I and grandmother of Mehmed IV. She allowed the Janissaries to commit abuses and even to de-throne her son Ibrahim. In 1651 she attempted to kill Mehmed IV but was herself strangled by men in the entourage of her daughter-in-law, Turhan Sultan. Said to have been of Greek origin, Kösem was beautiful when young but ambitious and unscrupulous.

Kosen (political leader): see Sakai Toshihiko.

kosher, also KASHER (Hebrew: "fit," "proper"), in Judaism, the fitness of an object for ritual purposes. Though generally applied to foods that meet the requirements of the dietary laws (*kashrut*), kosher is also used to describe, for instance, such things as a Torah scroll, ritual water (*miqwe*), and the ritual ram's horn (*shofar*). When applied to food, kosher is the opposite of *terefa* ("forbidden"); when applied to other things, it is the opposite of *pasul* ("unfit").

·dietary laws and religious identity 5:732f
·slaughtering by schachter 11:752f

Koshigaya, city, Saitama Prefecture (*ken*), Honshu, Japan, on the alluvial plain of the Naka-gawa (Naka River) and the Edo-gawa. The city was a post town and marketplace until it was connected to Tokyo by railway in 1899. After World War II it grew rapidly in conjunction with Sōka (*q.v.*), to the south. Industrial products include chemicals, leather, and machinery. Pop. (1970) 139,368.
35°54' N, 139°48' E

K'o-shih (China): see Kashgar.

Kōshō, 13th-century Japanese sculptor.
·Buddhist realistic trend 19:230c; illus.

Kōshoku gonin onna (1686), translated as FIVE WOMEN WHO LOVED LOVE (1956), novel by Ihara Saikaku.
·plot summary 10:1070d

Kōshoku ichidai otoko (1682), translated as THE LIFE OF AN AMOROUS MAN (1964), novel by Ihara Saikaku.
·plot summary 10:1070d

Ko Shu-han, 8th-century Chinese general under the emperor An Lu-shan.
·Ch'ang-an defense and defeat 1:927e

Košice, German KASCHAU, Hungarian KASSA, capital of Východoslovenský kraj (Eastern Slovakia Region), Czechoslovakia, on the Hornád River.

Košice originated in the 9th century and was chartered in 1241; in the late Middle Ages it was one of the 24 Spiš (Zips) towns of the Polish–Slovak frontier, of which Levoča (German, Leutschau; Magyar, Lőcse) was the

shellwork of artificial grottoes found in late Renaissance gardens.

·Rococo furniture decorative material 7:801d

Rocamadour, village, Lot *département*, southwestern France. Its buildings, overlooked by a 14th-century chateau, rise in stages above the gorge of the Alzou River. Rocamadour owes its origin, according to tradition, to St. Amador (or Amateur), who chose the spot as a hermitage; it became a place of pilgrimage in the early Middle Ages. More than 200 steps lead up the rock to the sanctuary. The churches in the sanctuary include the Romanesque basilica of Saint-Sauveur and the 12th-century crypt of St. Amador. The lower town consists of a long street with fortified gateways and a restored 15th-century hall. The chief occupations in the area are sheep raising and the sale of truffles, nuts, and lavender. Pop. (latest census) 144. 45°00' N, 1°30' E

Roca-Runciman Agreement (May 1933), a trade pact between Argentina and Great Britain, signed in London by the Argentinian vice president Julio Roca and by Lord Runciman for the British government, by which the British agreed to maintain their purchases of Argentine refrigerated beef at the level of 1932 and the Argentinians agreed to buy only British manufactured goods from the proceeds of such sales.

The British had been the chief foreign investors in Argentina, with more than 60 percent of their investments in railroads. At the time the trade pact was concluded, Roca gave the British his own government's promise that it would not construct highways to compete with the railways, but when British companies failed to replace obsolete equipment and improve service, Pres. Agustín Pedro Justo (served 1932-38) launched a building program that increased the highway mileage in Argentina by 100 percent. In the late 1940s and early '50s, Juan Perón's program to free Argentina from foreign debts and foreign ownership and to promote industrialization achieved some initial success but eventually led to economic retrogression.

·provisions and Argentine opinion 1:1148h

Roccella, genus of tropical fruticose lichen, an important source of the dye orchil and litmus (*qq.v.*).

·characteristics and classification 10:888c

Rocco, Alfredo (1875-1935), Italian jurist and statesman.

·Fascist governmental organization 7:185e

Rocha, department, southeastern Uruguay, bounded on the east by Laguna Merin and Brazil, on the east and south by the Atlantic Ocean. The low-lying coastal portion of the territory of 4,244 sq mi (10,991 sq km) contains lagoons (*lagunas*), the largest of which are Rocha, Negra, and Castillos. Its sandy beaches attract increasing numbers of vacationers. The colonial fortresses of San Miguel and Santa Teresa have been preserved as historical sites. Inland, Rocha is noted for its cattle and sheep ranches; swine and poultry also are raised, and corn (maize), wheat, and sunflower seeds are cultivated. Major highways and a railroad traverse the department. Pop. (1972 est.) 57,900.

·area and population table 18:1096

Rocha, capital, Rocha department, southeastern Uruguay, situated in palm-dotted coastal lowlands. It is the department's main commercial and manufacturing centre, with wool and hides the main trade commodities. The railroad and highway from Montevideo to Rocha continue southeastward to the harbour at La Paloma, which serves as Rocha's port. Pop. (latest census) 19,063. 34°29' S, 54°20' W

·map, Uruguay 18:1095

Rochambeau, Jean-Baptiste-Donatien de Vimeur, comte de (b. July 1, 1725, Vendôme, Fr.—d. May 10, 1807, Thoré), general who supported the American Revolution by commanding French forces that helped defeat the British at Yorktown, Va. (1781).

After participating in several European wars, Rochambeau reached the rank of brigadier general and inspector of cavalry by 1761 and in 1776 was appointed governor of Villefranche-en-Roussillon. Four years later he was put in command of a French army of about 6,000 troops destined for North America to join the Continentals in their struggle for independence from France's traditional enemy. He disembarked at Newport, R.I., in July 1780 and placed himself under Gen. George Washington; he remained inactive for almost a year, however, while he waited in vain for the rest of his force. Furthermore, he refused to abandon the French fleet that was blockaded by the British in Narragansett Bay.



Rochambeau, portrait by Charles Willson Peale, 1782; in the collection of the Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia

By courtesy of the Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia

At last, in June 1781, Rochambeau persuaded Washington to alter plans to attack New York in favour of joining forces with the Marquis de Lafayette in Virginia. Accordingly, Rochambeau's army joined Washington's on the Hudson and made a swift descent to Yorktown in August. Joining the Franco-American forces already on the scene, the allies laid siege to Lord Cornwallis, bottled up on the peninsula, forcing him to surrender on October 19 and virtually ending the war.

Rochambeau's tact and ability made an excellent impression on the North Americans. He remained in Virginia for another year and then embarked for Europe in January 1783. Acknowledging Rochambeau's distinctive contribution to the peace, King Louis XVI appointed him commander of Calais and later of the Alsace district. During the French Revolution he commanded the Army of the North (1791) and was created a marshal of France (1803). Arrested during the Reign of Terror, he narrowly escaped the guillotine; but Napoleon then pensioned him.

·War of Independence French military aid 19:604g; map 605

Rochas, Alphonse-Eugène Beau de (engineer): *see* Beau de Rochas, Alphonse-Eugène.

Rochat, Ami-Napoléon, early 19th-century French designer and maker of automata.

·automata craft and mechanical songbirds 2:494g

Rochdale, borough (1856) in the metropolitan county of Greater Manchester (until 1974 in Lancashire), England, on the north-northeastern perimeter of the Manchester region, at the confluence of the rivers Spodden and Roch. The town, at the foot of a western spur of the Pennines, the relief "spine" of northern England, grew as a market centre in the medieval period. Although it has a long industrial tradition, Rochdale became particularly important in the 18th and 19th centuries as a centre of cotton textile manufacture, with special emphasis on heavy textiles for in-

dustrial uses. The Rochdale Canal (no longer used) was constructed to improve communications. Recent attempts to diversify the industrial structure have attracted engineering and electrical works. Rochdale is well served by major road and rail links.

Rochdale has an art gallery, museum, five parks. Hollingworth Lake (117 ac) is 1 mi northeast. The town was the birthplace of the cooperative movement, an international wholesale and retail trade organization whose profits are distributed to member-customers. The Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers (Rochdale Pioneers) being founded in 1829. Their first shop, in Toad Lane, has been preserved. Pop. (1973 est.) 93,780. 53°38' N, 2°09' W

·map, United Kingdom 18:867

Rochefort, town and commercial harbour, Charente-Maritime *département*, France, situated on the right bank of the Charente River 10 mi (16 km) from the sea. It has straight, regular streets and promenades running along the sites of its old fortifications. Rue Pierre Loti, a street named after the 19th-century French novelist who was born there, is located near the central Place Colbert, which is ornamented by an 18th-century fountain.

Rochefort derives its name from a castle built on the banks of the Charente to resist Norman invaders. A small township grew around the castle in the 11th century, and the modern town was built in the 17th century when Jean-Baptiste Colbert, minister to Louis XIV, established a military port and an arsenal there. The town was fortified and between 1696 and 1806 successfully resisted five attempts to destroy it. It was from Rochefort that the Marquis de Lafayette sailed to North America in 1780 to participate in the American Revolution—in which the fleet based at Rochefort also took part. Napoleon stayed at Rochefort before surrendering to the English in 1815. The town was bombed during World War II.

Rochefort is an important air force base with two specialized mechanical and technical schools. Local industries are based on chemicals, products, coal, and timber. The town has been developed as a spa since 1961. Pop. (latest census) 28,223.

45°57' N, 0°58' W

·arsenal rebuilding under Colbert 7:634h

·map, France 7:584

Rochefort, Victor-Henri, marquis de Rochefort-Lucay (b. Jan. 31, 1830, Paris—d. June 30, 1913, Aix-les-Bains, Fr.), political and polemical journalist under the Second Empire and the Third Republic who distinguished himself, at first, as a supporter of the extreme left and later as a champion of the extreme right. His career began in 1868 with the founding of the weekly newspaper *La Lanterne*, which was speedily suppressed for its outspoken opposition to Napoleon III.



Rochefort, portrait by an unknown artist, c. 1868

H. Roger-Viollet

Rochefort was elected to the Corps Législatif by a Paris constituency in 1869. When the empire fell the following year, he became a member of the emergency government of

to Messina and took up literary work, founding four liberal journals that were all quickly suppressed. In 1839 he worked to organize Italian patriots in Naples, and a year later he served as a delegate to a revolutionary assembly at Palermo.

In Florence after 1841, La Farina lived by his pen; in 1847 he founded the political journal *L'Alba*. At the outbreak of revolution in 1848, he returned to Messina, served successively as deputy and secretary to the chamber of communes at Palermo, and was made minister of public instruction and public works that August. Between September 1848 and February 1849 he acted as minister of war and the navy. But he was exiled again in April, when the revolution failed, and he remained in Paris until 1853, when he returned to Turin and in 1856 founded a journal, *Il Piccolo Corriere d'Italia*, which became the official organ of the Italian National Society, a nationalist organization that he helped found in 1857. La Farina ultimately became president of the Society, which acted as both a pressure group and a political organization supporting nationalist aims. In 1858 he wrote the *Credo Politico*, which demanded Italian independence and unity. After 1857 he was in frequent secret contact with the unification leader Count Cavour, planning annexation demands and policy and organizing military moves. Although he helped to furnish Sicilian funds for Giuseppe Garibaldi's conquest of Sicily and Naples in the name of unification in 1860, La Farina lost favour with Garibaldi when he began circulating an annexationist paper in Palermo called *L'Annessione*, and he was arrested and deported to Genoa in July 1860. Despite his unpopularity in southern Italy, La Farina was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the spring of 1860, and in January 1863, several months before his death, he took over direction of the *Rivista Contemporanea* ("Contemporary Review").

La Farina's greatest literary work was the *Storia d'Italia dal 1815 al 1850* (1851-52), which included a discussion of Italy's future as a nation, either under a republic or a monarchical form of government. In 1856 he published a pamphlet entitled "Murat and National Unity," and he wrote several political pamphlets in 1857-58. His writings indicate a disillusionment among revolutionaries, after their semireligious tone of 1848, and a turn toward a more realistic emphasis on military and political force. His letters have been collected and edited by Ausonio Franchi in the two-volume *Epistolario di Giuseppe La Farina* (1869). La Farina's other works include the two-volume *Studi sul secolo XIII* (1841; "Study of the 13th Century"), the 10-volume *Storia d'Italia* (1846), and *Rivoluzione siciliana nel 1848 e 49* (1851). Further information on La Farina may be found in Raymond Grew's *A Sterner Plan for Italian Unity* (1963) and George Martin's *The Red Shirt and the Cross of Savoy* (1969).

Lafayette, city, seat of Tippecanoe County, west central Indiana, U.S., on the Wabash River. Laid out by William Digby on May 24, 1825, it was named for the French general the marquis de Lafayette, who was making his last visit to America. It is 4 mi (6 km) northeast of the first white settlement in Indiana (Ft. Ouiatenon), built by the French in 1717 to exploit their fur trade with the Indians. Lost to the English in 1763 and then to the Americans in 1779, it was a centre of Indian agitation. The fort was destroyed by the Scott and Wilkinson expeditions in 1791. Tippecanoe County was named in memory of the battle fought Nov. 7, 1811, when Gov. William Henry Harrison and his small army defeated an Indian confederacy under the leadership of the Prophet, brother of Tecumseh. The site of the battleground, now a state park, is 7 mi north of the city. It is an industrial city and an agricultural market. West Lafayette, across the river, is the seat of Purdue University (1869), a state institution and land-

grant college named for a Lafayette businessman, John Purdue, whose gift secured its establishment there. Inc. 1853. Pop. (1980) city, 43,011; metropolitan area (SMSA), 121,702. 40°25' N, 86°53' W

·map, United States 18:908

Lafayette, city, seat (1824) of Lafayette Parish, south central Louisiana, U.S., on Vermilion River. The area was first settled by exiled Acadians from Nova Scotia in the late 18th century. The earliest village, Vermilionville,



Bald cypresses on the campus of the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette
Charles May—Shostal

was established in 1824 but was renamed Lafayette in 1884. Until World War II the economy was dependent upon the intensive cane, cotton, and corn production of the area. After the war it became the office and supply centre for much of the booming oil and gas industry of south Louisiana. Heymann Oil Center, headquarters for many companies, has its own post office and shopping facilities. Before the oil boom Lafayette was primarily a French Creole town and the older culture is evident in the prevalence of the French Creole language. A growing population attracted by the oil industry has created a more cosmopolitan community. Although many of the older customs have disappeared, the Live Oak Society still functions for the preservation of these noble trees, and the Camellia Show and Mardi Gras are still celebrated. The University of Southwestern Louisiana (1898) is located there, as is the seat of a Roman Catholic diocese. Inc. 1836. Pop. (1960) city, 40,400, (1980) city 81,961; metropolitan area (SMSA) 150,017.

30°14' N, 92°01' W
·map, United States 18:908

Lafayette, class of U.S. ballistic missile submarines.

·nuclear submarine development in U.S. 17:751a

Lafayette, (Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert du Motier), marquis de (b. Sept. 6, 1757, Chavaniac, Fr.—d. May 20, 1834, Paris), French noble who fought with the American colonists against the British in the American Revolution; by allying with the revolutionary bourgeoisie, he became one of the most powerful men in France during the first two years of the French Revolution.

Born into an ancient noble family, Lafayette had already inherited an immense fortune by the time he married the daughter of the influential Duc d'Ayen in 1774. He joined the circle of young courtiers at the court of King Louis XVI but soon aspired to win glory as a soldier. Hence, in July 1777, 27 months after the outbreak of the American Revolution, he arrived in Philadelphia. Appointed a major general by the colonists, he quickly struck up a lasting friendship with the American commander in chief, George Washington. Lafayette fought with distinction at the Battle of Brandywine, Pennsylvania, on Sept. 11, 1777, and, as a division commander, he conducted a masterly retreat from Barren Hill on May 28, 1778. Returning to France early in 1779, he

helped persuade the government of Louis XVI to send a 6,000-man expeditionary army to aid the colonists. Lafayette arrived back in America in April 1780 and was immediately given command of an army in Virginia. After forcing the British commander Lord Charles Cornwallis to retreat across Virginia, Lafayette bottled him up at Yorktown in late July. A French fleet and several additional American armies joined the siege, and on October 19 Cornwallis surrendered. The British cause was lost. Lafayette was hailed as "the Hero of Two Worlds," and on returning to France in 1782 he was promoted *maréchal de camp* (brigadier general). He became a citizen of several states on a visit to the United States in 1784.

During the next five years, Lafayette became a leader of the liberal aristocrats who sought to resolve France's deepening political and economic crisis by restricting the hitherto absolute power of the king. At the same time, he became an outspoken advocate of religious toleration and the abolition of the slave trade. Elected as a representative for the nobility to the States General that convened in May 1789, Lafayette supported the manoeuvres by which the bourgeois deputies of the Third Estate (the unprivileged classes) gained control of the States General and converted it into a revolutionary National Assembly. On July 11 he presented to the Assembly his draft of a Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. After extensive revisions, the document was adopted on August 27. Meanwhile on July 15, the day after a crowd stormed the Bastille, Lafayette was elected commander of the newly formed national guard of Paris. By admitting only persons of bourgeois background into the guard, he created a force capable of controlling the rebellious lower classes and the scheming royalists. His troops saved Louis XVI and Queen Marie-Antoinette from the fury of a crowd that invaded Versailles on October 6, and he then carried the royal family to Paris, where they became hostages of the Revolution.

For the next year, Lafayette's popularity and influence were at their height. He supported measures that transferred power from the aristocracy to the bourgeoisie, but he feared that further democratization would encourage the lower classes to attack property rights. Hence he became alarmed as republicans began to assail the new system of constitutional monarchy. When a crowd of petitioners gathered on the Champ de Mars in Paris (July 17, 1791) to demand the abdication of the King, Lafayette's guards opened fire, killing or wounding about 50 demonstrators. The incident destroyed his popularity, and in October he resigned from the guard.



Marquis de Lafayette, lithograph by François-Séraphin Delpech (1778-1825) after a portrait by Maurin

By courtesy of the trustees of the British Museum; photograph, J.R. Freeman & Co. Ltd.

Appointed commander of the army at Metz in December 1791, Lafayette hoped to suppress the radical democrats (and perhaps rule in the King's name) after France went to war with Austria in April 1792. His plans failed, and on Aug. 10, 1792, the monarchy was overthrown in a popular insurrection. Lafayette would have been tried for treason had he not defected (August 19) to the Austrians, who held him captive until 1797. When Napoleon Bonaparte came to power in 1799, Lafayette returned to France and settled down as a gentleman farmer. He sat in the chamber of deputies during most of the reign of King Louis XVIII (1814-24), and in 1824-25 he visited the United States, where he was received with wild adulation. In July 1830, he commanded the national guard that helped overthrow King Charles X and install Louis-Philippe on the throne. Lafayette retired six months later.

- BIBLIOGRAPHY. W. Woodward, *Lafayette* (1939); A. Maurois, *Adrienne: The Life of the Marquise de La Fayette* (Eng. trans., 1961); see also the series (1935-57) of biographical works on Lafayette by Louis Gotschalk.
- antislavery society membership 7:643c
 - French Revolution compromise attempt 7:651h
 - Louis-Philippe's support for kingship 7:664a
 - Mirabeau's political rivalries 12:269b
 - Robespierre's monarchist opposition 15:908e
 - Samuel Morse's friendship 12:458d

La Fayette, Marie-Madeleine (Pioche de la Vergne), comtesse de, known as MADAME DE LA FAYETTE (baptized March 18, 1634, Paris—d. May 25, 1693, Paris), French writer whose masterpieces began a new era in the history of the novel.

In Paris during the civil wars of the Fronde, young Mlle de la Vergne was brought into



Marie-Madeleine La Fayette; detail of an engraving by E.-J. Desroches (1661-1741)

By courtesy of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

contact with her stepfather's niece Madame de Sévigné, now famous for her letters. She also met a leading political agitator, the future Cardinal de Retz. Married in 1655 to François Motier, comte de La Fayette (1616-83), she lived for some time with him on his estates in the province of Auvergne. In 1659, however, it was decided that he would settle permanently in Auvergne while she returned to Paris, where she could devote herself to her two sons, to fashionable pursuits, and to literature.

Throughout the 1660s Madame de La Fayette was a favourite of Henrietta Anne of England, duchesse d'Orléans. During this time she also began what was to be a lasting and intimate friendship with the Duc de La Rochefoucauld, author of the famous *Maximes*. With him she formed a distinguished literary circle, in which such works as Racine's *Alexandre*, Corneille's *Pulchérie*, and Boileau's *Art poétique* were read and discussed. In her later years she acted as a diplomatic correspondent between France and Savoy.

Madame de La Fayette's first novel, *La Princesse de Montpensier*, was published anonymously in 1662; her second, *Zayde*, appeared

under the name of J. Regnault de Segrais in 1670. *La Princesse de Clèves*, published anonymously in 1678, is her masterpiece. Set in the middle of the 16th century, though its manners are those of the author's own time, it is notable as France's first serious "historical" novel, as distinct from "heroic" romances about pseudo-classical people in an ill-defined antiquity. Its outstanding literary merits are the dignified pathos of the dialogue and the author's psychological insight into the theme of tragically but deliberately unconsummated love. Madame de La Fayette's last novel, *La Comtesse de Tende*, appeared posthumously in 1724.

- French literature development 10:1157b
- influence on La Rochefoucauld 10:682g

La Fayette, Gilbert Motier de (b. c. 1380, Auvergne, Fr.—d. Feb. 23, 1462, Auvergne), marshal of France during the Hundred Years' War and noted adviser to King Charles VII.

After serving in Italy under Marshal Jean le Meingre Boucicaut in 1409, he became steward of the Bourbonnais. In the wars with England, Jean I, duc de Bourbon, made him lieutenant general in Languedoc and Guyenne. After victories over the English and the Burgundians on the Loire, he was made governor of Dauphiné in 1420 and a marshal of France. Taken prisoner by the English in 1424, he was soon released and served with Joan of Arc at Orléans and Patay in 1429. A member of Charles VII's great council, he took part in the conferences of Nevers and Arras (1435), which prepared the King's reconciliation with Burgundy. La Fayette worked to reform the army from 1445 to 1448 and was recalled to military service in 1449 for a campaign against the English in Normandy; he remained a friend and adviser to the King all his life.

Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C., flanks the White House (north) and is the site of a number of important buildings and monuments including Blair House and statues of Lafayette, Pres. Andrew Jackson, and Kosciusko, the Polish patriot. George Washington proposed the site as a public park in 1791.

- reconstruction plans and problems 19:627c; map 624

Laffite, also spelled LAFITTE, Jean (b. 1780?, France—d. 1825?), privateer and smuggler who interrupted his illicit adventures to fight heroically for the United States in defense of New Orleans in the War of 1812.

Little is known of Laffite's early life, but by 1809 he and his brother Pierre apparently had established in New Orleans a blacksmith shop that reportedly served as a depot for smuggled goods and slaves brought ashore by a band of privateers. From 1810 to 1814 this group probably formed the nucleus for Laffite's illicit colony on the secluded islands of Barataria Bay south of the city. Holding privateer commissions from the republic of Cartagena (in modern Colombia), Laffite's group preyed on Spanish commerce, illegally disposing of its plunder through merchant connections on the mainland.

Because the Baratarian Bay was an important approach to New Orleans, the British in their desire to capture it during the War of 1812 offered Laffite \$30,000 and a captaincy in the Royal Navy for his allegiance. Laffite pretended to cooperate, then sent the British papers to Louisiana officials to warn them of New Orleans' peril. Instead of believing him, Gov. W.C.C. Claiborne aided the U.S. Army and Navy in dispatching an expedition to wipe out the colony. Some of Laffite's ships were captured, but neither his business nor his manpower was destroyed. Still protesting his loyalty to the U.S., Laffite next offered aid to the hard-pressed forces of Gen. Andrew Jackson in defense of New Orleans if he and his men could be granted a full pardon. Jackson accepted, and in the Battle of New Orleans (December 1814-January 1815) the Baratarians, in charge of artillery, signally distinguished themselves. Jackson personally com-

mended Laffite as "one of the ablest men" of the battle, and Pres. James Madison issued a public proclamation of pardon for the group. Nevertheless, after the war the pirate chief returned to his old ways, and in 1817 with nearly 1,000 followers he organized a com-



Jean Laffitte
The Bettmann Archive

mune called Campeche on the island site of the future city of Galveston, Texas, where he served briefly as governor in 1819. From this depot he continued his privateering against the Spanish, however, and his men were commonly acknowledged as pirates. When several of his lieutenants attacked U.S. ships in 1820, official pressure was brought to bear on the operation. As a consequence, the following year Laffite suddenly picked a crew to man his favourite vessel, "The Pride," burned the town, and sailed away—apparently continuing his depredations on trade in the area of the Spanish Main (the name applied to the mainland of Spanish America, especially to the coastal region of South America between Panama and the Orinoco River) for several more years.

Laffitte, Jacques (b. Oct. 24, 1767, Bayonne, Fr.—d. May 26, 1844, Maisons-sur-Seine), banker influential in politics during



Jacques Laffitte, drawing by A. Devéria (1800-57); in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

By courtesy of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

Napoleonic and post-Napoleonic times. He made himself useful to Louis XVIII during the Hundred Days and subsequently to Napoleon after Waterloo. Deputy for the Seine *département* from 1816, he was elected president of the Chamber of Deputies during the July revolution in 1830. Louis-Philippe made him a minister of state and then prime minister in November 1830, but his caution concerning revolutionary movements abroad led to his resignation on March 13, 1831.

- Le National financing 7:663f

Laffitte, Pierre (b. Feb. 21, 1823, Béguey, Fr.—d. Jan. 4, 1903, Paris), philosopher, the closest disciple of the philosopher Auguste Comte, who taught in his doctrine of positivism.

The Spirit Of '89

301/173/33
Chicago.

THIS YEAR'S celebration of the bicentennial of the French Revolution reminds us that our own celebration of independence is already 13 years behind us. It is hard to believe that 13 years now

By Garry Wills

separate us from the Tall Ships, that surprising (and somewhat irrelevant) hit of the American show.

If our celebrations of 1976 are any indication, French fascination with a bicentennial will build to the July anniversary date — July 4 for us, July 14 for the French (Bastille Day) — and then it will slacken off, rapidly decreasing the rest of the year.

It is fitting that Americans lead the way in this celebration of history, since our revolution inspired many of the French Revolution's original supporters — military men such as Lafayette and Rochambeau; naval officers such as de Grasse and d'Estaing. In his brilliant new history of the French Revolution, "Citizens," Simon Schama pays special attention to the role of American veterans in the early years of the French Revolution.

The French deliberately patterned their revolution on the American precedent. The Declaration of Independence offered a model for the French "Declaration of the Rights of Man." Even after the revolution was over, Napoleon claimed that he was preserving the achievements of '89.

When George Washington died, Napoleon had his military forces wear black crepe trimming on their own

For us, the spirit of '76 is a uniting force. For the French, the spirit of '89 has always been divisive.

colors, in order to mourn the first revolutionary of the modern world.

But America, imitated by the French Revolution, also imitated the French Revolution. America tried, as it were, to catch up with its own offspring. The majority of Americans voted for Jeffersonian politicians, when more conservative Americans considered them too radical.

Yet in the end, despite these mutual imitations, the two revolutions took very different courses. For us, the spirit of '76 is a uniting force. For the French, the spirit of '89 has always been divisive. French fought French in their revolution. We did not fight loyalist sympathizers — we certainly did not guillotine them or even seize their property in an irrevocable way.

King George III, from whom we separated the colonies, was far away, and the bulk of his empire easily survived the revolt of one batch of his colonies. From the first, the king the French overthrew was near at hand, in the country's very capital; and when he was overthrown, he was executed.

Thus, despite all the points of similarity, the two revolutions were entirely different in character and in outcome. America's revolution was successful in terms of stability. Our government was by the revolutionaries themselves. The French revolution killed a king, and went on to kill the very citizens formed by the revolution itself.

But the French Revolution, if less successful than ours, had far the greater impact on world history. America could stay safely distant from the struggle of the great powers in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. France was at the center of the struggle, and on several sides of it. King Louis XVI joined the Americans in their war of independence; then, when the French had set in motion their own revolution, America gave no more support beyond repayment of its own war debts. We had a little war of colonial secession. They remade the map of Europe.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT
ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE
JULY 9, 1989
7:00 A.M.

FINAL
Reggy

THIS MORNING, I DEPART FOR EUROPE -- MY SECOND VISIT IN TWO MONTHS TO A CONTINENT IN THE MIDST OF CHANGE -- A TIME OF UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY FOR PEACE, PROSPERITY AND FREEDOM.

- 2 -

I'M ESPECIALLY PLEASED TO MAKE MY TRIP AT THIS TIME. JUST FIVE DAYS AGO, WE CELEBRATED THE BIRTH OF OUR NATION. JUST FIVE DAYS FROM NOW, FRANCE WILL CELEBRATE ITS REBIRTH AS A MODERN NATION, THE 14TH OF JULY. THIS YEAR, IT'S A SPECIAL CELEBRATION: THE BICENTENNIAL OF BASTILLE DAY.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO, THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION THAT BEGAN HERE IN AMERICA CROSSED THE ATLANTIC.

THE SUMMIT IS A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO ASSESS OUR PROGRESS. IT'S ALSO AN OPPORTUNITY TO SHOW THAT WE CAN FORGE A COMMON RESPONSE TO NEW CHALLENGES, SUCH AS THE NEED TO PROTECT THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT.

OUR AGENDA AT THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT WILL INCLUDE BOTH POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES OF GLOBAL IMPACT.

MY VISIT UNDERSCORES THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OUR NATION SEES IN THE CHANGING FACE OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

I WILL TRAVEL FROM POLAND AND HUNGARY TO FRANCE, TO JOIN LEADERS FROM THE SIX MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACIES IN MY FIRST ECONOMIC SUMMIT AS PRESIDENT. TOGETHER, WE ARE WORKING TO SPREAD THE BENEFITS OF POLITICAL FREEDOM AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY AROUND THE WORLD.

AND WE WILL DISCUSS WAYS OF DEALING WITH A NUMBER OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES THAT EFFECT US ALL -- PROBLEMS INCLUDING GLOBAL WARMING, DEFORESTATION, AND THE POLLUTION OF THE WORLD'S OCEANS. WE KNOW THERE ARE NO EASY SOLUTIONS. BUT --PROVIDED WE WORK TOGETHER -- I'M CONFIDENT WE CAN FIND COMMON SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS NONE OF US CAN SOLVE ALONE.

AND FINALLY, BEFORE RETURNING HOME, I WILL VISIT AN OLD AND HONORED ALLY: THE NETHERLANDS.

WE WILL REVIEW THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SCENE, AND WE'LL IDENTIFY WHERE WE CAN IMPROVE COORDINATION. WE'LL FOCUS ON THE PROBLEM OF DEBT IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD. I EXPECT SUMMIT LEADERS TO MAKE A FIRM COMMITMENT TO COMPLETE THE URUGUAY ROUND OF TRADE NEGOTIATIONS BY DECEMBER 1990.

Eiffel Tower, at 100, Has Defeated Its Critics

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—After the close of the 1889 world's fair, of which it had been the uncontested star, there was talk of junking the Eiffel Tower or transforming it. Why not cover it in tiles for the 1900 world's fair, suggested one improver, or festoon it in metal frills? An architect named Gautier recommended that it be

MARY BLUME

turned into a multi-level pagoda, another named Samson submitted a project in which the tower was thickened and covered entirely in soil and grass, with a winding road spiraling its waist and a waterfall cascading from its top.

The Eiffel Tower remained unscathed to celebrate its centennial this year: unlovely perhaps but much loved, celebrated in paint by Seurat, Rousseau, Delaunay and Chagall and in words by Apollinaire, Aragon and Roland Barthes.

In retrospect, the tower was original but inevitable. As early as 1833 an English engineer named Trevithick suggested that a 1,000-foot (304.80-meter) metal tower be erected to celebrate the passage of the 1832 Reform Bill, and in 1876, again unsuccessfully, a metal tower was proposed for the Philadelphia world's fair.

In June, 1884, five months before the formal announcement of the 1889 Paris world's fair, a Swiss engineer named Maurice Koechlin drew a plan for a 300-meter metal pylon standing on four metal feet. Koechlin was an employee of the world-famous engineer Gustave Eiffel.

The 1889 exhibition and its most famous monument are the subject of a show at the Musée d'Orsay, "1889: La Tour Eiffel et l'exposition universelle" (until Aug. 15), which includes Koechlin's sketch as well as such spin-offs as an Eiffel tower-shaped birdcage. A plan outlined on the exhibition's floor shows that the tower's base was surrounded by pavilions from minor powers such as Bolivia, Panama and Norway, a sign of prudence, perhaps, for it seemed abundantly clear (and



Gustave Eiffel, about 1889.

still does to anyone standing beneath it) that the tower would fall down.

World's fairs represent the lofty and the daffy in ephemeral collusion, and 1889 was no exception. It also had themes specific to its date: celebration of the centennial of the French Revolution without scaring off participating monarchies; the need to show a profit, which it did (the previous fair, in 1878, ended in deficit); using a fair as means to rejoice in the new prosperity and to provide at least temporary work for the many unemployed. There was also technology to flaunt: The fair marks the apogee of 19th-century metal architecture and France's first widespread use of electric light.

Even before the decree announcing the exposition, there had been talk of a 300-meter tower, and architects were working on designs. Eiffel had seen the plan of Koechlin and another of his employees, Emile Nouguier, and was not interested. According to one historian, when asked by the authorities to submit a design for the world's fair competition,

Eiffel was caught short and bought his employees' plan.

With Stephen Sauvestre, Eiffel modified the plan and his project was accepted. Sauvestre has been forgotten to the point where even the date of his death is unknown, but such was Eiffel's prestige that the project, known as the Tour de 300 Mètres, was promptly re-named the Tour Eiffel.

The tower was considered scary and denounced as hideous even before construction began in a famous letter of protest signed by Gounod, Maupassant and the architect of the Paris Opéra, Charles Garnier.

Garnier's signature was possibly a case of professional jealousy and was certainly out of order. He was the consulting architect of the 1889 exhibition and the creator of one of its major attractions: the unintentionally hilarious *Histoire de l'habitation*, which featured Garnier's "historically accurate" renderings of human dwellings from the stone and iron ages to modern times and from the Etruscans and Aztecs to the Chinese, Scandinavians and Hindus. The houses were similar in form and bore a striking resemblance to 19th-century seaside homes. It was in fact pointed out that Garnier's fine "Phoenician" dwelling was not unlike his own villa in Bordighera.

The Eiffel Tower was constructed, mostly from prefabricated pieces, at breakneck speed but with only one casualty: a youth who was showing off to his fiancée on a girder after working hours. As good a businessman as he was an engineer, Eiffel paid off his investors within a year and made a deal with the tower's owner, the city of Paris, whereby his company would manage the tower for 20 years. One way or another (there must have been a lot of fine print), the contract did not expire and the city finally took it over nearly a century later, in 1980.

If the 1889 exhibition marked the triumph of iron, it was also a remarkable for its lively colors which inspired Debussy, Tiffany and Gallé. Blue was particularly



The Eiffel Tower as seen by Robert Delaunay.

pervasive, to the point where *Le Figaro's* guide to the fair was called *Le Guide Bleu*.

Blue was especially evident in the Palais des beaux arts et des arts libéraux, the most important structure in the fair along with the tower and the *galerie des machines*, a vast, domed shed filled with pistons, conveyor belts, flat-bed presses, flywheels and complex plaster statues writhing in allegory.

The foreign pavilions were built in approximate native style by French architects, with Albert Ballu's grandiose Argentinian pavilion such a success that it was dismantled and shipped to Buenos Aires, where it stood until 1933. Foreign countries were urged to fill their ersatz pavilions with real natives, and a reproduction of a Cairo street was made, including a mosque, a bazaar and

a local lowlife who turned out to be a bit too real.

But above all there was Eiffel's tower, that "solitary suppository riddled with holes," the writer Huysmans called it, with which everyone, despite themselves, sooner or later fell, or falls, in love. "We are all citizens of the Eiffel Tower," a former critic said.

Sonnets, letters, polkas, waltzes and even a symphony were written in praise of the tower. The symphony, whose first movement exists in a piano transcription, begins *lento* with the arrival of the workers and ends *lento e grandioso* with a hymn to the French flag.

Eiffel kept the souvenirs of praise and discarded criticism. He died in 1923, seven years before the Chrysler building eclipsed his tower as the tallest building in the world.

Photo Copy Preservation

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date 6/23/89

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1. <u>Courtney</u>		
2. <u>White House Research</u>		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

REMARKS

*Copied from:
The Outdoor Sculpture of Washington, D.C. A Comprehensive Historical Guide by James M. Goode. 1974*

Hope this helps. If not, give me a call.

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)

Audrey Calhoun

Room No.—Bldg.

Phone No.

J-11

Title MAJOR GENERAL MARQUIS

GILBERT DE LAFAYETTE, 1891

Location Lafayette Park, southeast
corner, Pennsylvania Avenue
between Jackson and Madison
Places, NW

Sculptors Jean Alexandre Joseph
Falguière and Marius Jean

Antonin Mercié

Architect Paul Pujol

Medium Bronze



This memorial, inscribed in a cartouche on the south face of the pedestal, "To General Lafayette and his Compatriots, 1777-1783," was described on its completion in 1891 as "not a portrait but a gallery." A heroic bronze portrays Lafayette petitioning the French National Assembly for assistance to the Americans in their fight for independence. He stands on a marble pedestal, facing south, wearing civilian dress but carrying a sword. The general's right arm is outstretched, while a cloak is thrown over his left arm as the left hand rests on the hilt of the sword. On the south pedestal face a bronze female figure, symbolizing America, turns toward him and imploringly lifts up a sword. On the east face are portrait bronzes of the Comte d'Estaing and the Comte de Grasse, discoursing. An anchor indicates their command of the French naval forces sent to America as a result of Lafayette's plea. On the west are similar portrait bronzes of the Comte de Rochambeau and the Chevalier du Portail. A cannon indicates their command of the French army in America. On the north face of the pedestal are two cherubs, proclaimed "the delight of the populace" in the 1890s, holding hands and pointing to a cartouche bearing the inscription: "By the Congress, in commemoration of the services rendered by General Lafayette and his compatriots during the struggle for the independence of the United States of America." The names of the sculptors, architect, and founder are also inscribed on this piece. The memorial was commissioned by Congress, the sculptors chosen through a competition. There were no dedicatory ceremonies.

Lafayette (1787-1834) overcame many obstacles to join the fight for American independence. Only nineteen years old and recently married, he fitted out his own vessel, *La Victoire*, in defiance of Louis XVI and



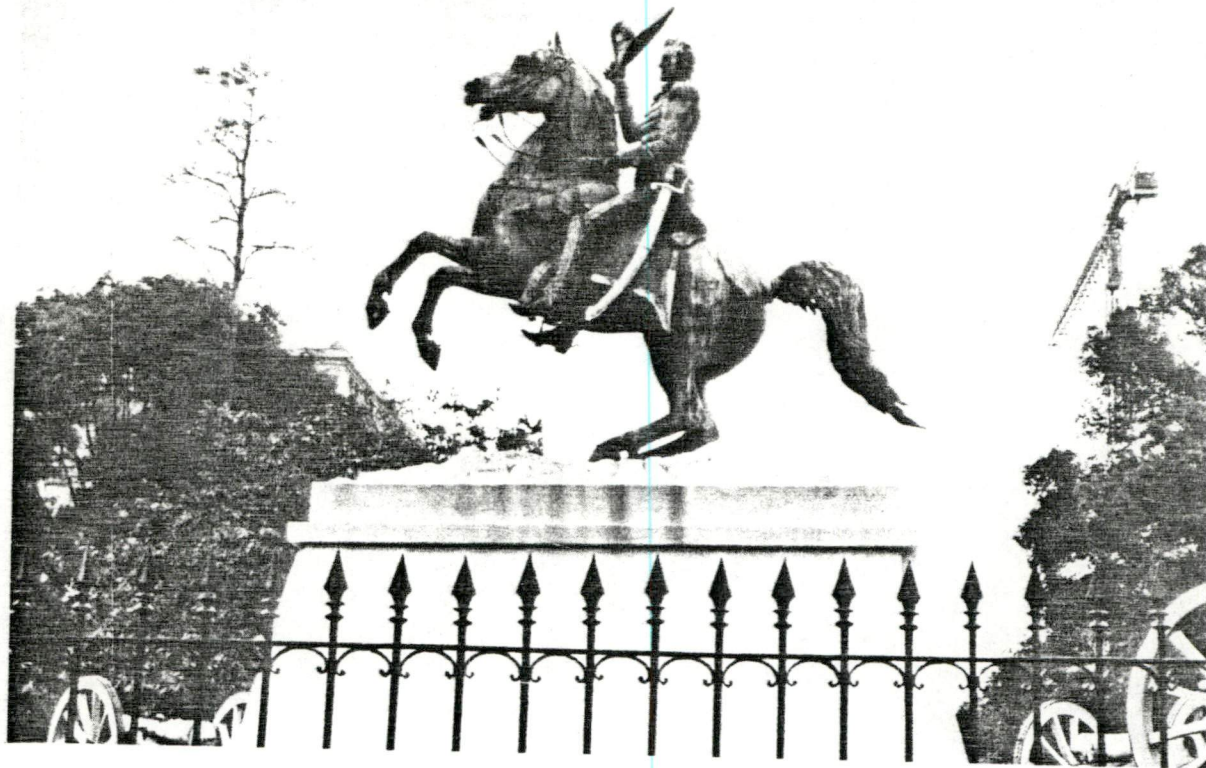
Detail: the east side with the portrait statues of the Comte d'Estaing and the Comte de Grasse

face of the pedes-
 7-1783," was de-
 but a gallery." A
 nch National As-
 for independence.
 civilian dress but
 hed, while a cloak
 hilt of the sword.
 bolizing America,
 n the east face are
 te de Grasse, dis-
 rench naval forces
 e west are similar
 the Chevalier du
 French army in
 erubs, proclaimed
 ands and pointing
 ess, in commemo-
 d his compatriots
 United States of
 founder are also
 ned by Congress,
 ere no dedicatory

join the fight for
 recently married,
 of Louis XVI and

sailed for America in the spring of 1777. He was appointed a major general in the Continental Army and served General Washington as aide-de-camp at Valley Forge. In October 1778, he returned to France to plead the Americans' cause. Though he had hoped to command the French forces himself, he gracefully accepted the appointment of the more experienced de Rochambeau. At Yorktown, Virginia, as Washington and de Rochambeau advanced from the north and Comtes de Barras and de Grasse took command of the coast, Lafayette skillfully maneuvered the British forces, under Cornwallis, into a position from which they could not escape. When Cornwallis surrendered he wished to do so to the French, and, although this was not allowed, it was a tribute to the role Lafayette had played in the war. After the surrender, Lafayette returned to France. He revisited America on two later occasions, in 1784 and in 1824, when he was enthusiastically acclaimed. Lafayette had invested more than \$200,000 of his own money in the American Revolution. In appreciation, Congress later granted him \$200,000 and a township of land. Although several individual states conferred upon him the title of honorary citizen, he was never made an honorary citizen of the United States, that title having been granted by Congress only to Sir Winston Churchill. When Lafayette died in France on May 20, 1834, his grave was covered with earth from Bunker Hill.

The bronze portrait statue of Lafayette is approximately 8 feet high and 4 feet wide, while the entire monument is 36 feet high and 20 feet wide. Lafayette's full name was Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier de Lafayette. During the American Revolution he was known personally by fellow officers as "Gilbert" while official dispatches were usually addressed to "Major General, the Marquis de Lafayette."



J-14

Title MAJOR GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, 1853

Location Lafayette Park, center axis, Pennsylvania Avenue between Jackson Place and Madison Place, NW

Sculptor Clark Mills

Architect Clark Mills

Medium Bronze

This statue portrays Major General Andrew Jackson (1767–1845) as he appeared while reviewing his troops at the Battle of New Orleans, in Louisiana, on January 8, 1815. His spirited mount rears, ready to charge, but is restrained with a steady hand, as Jackson raises his hat in acknowledgment of the salute of his troops. This last battle of the War of 1812, actually fought after peace had been signed in Washington, was a major victory of the American army over the British forces. At first an attempt was made to cast the statue from bronze cannon captured by Jackson at Pensacola, Florida. When this attempt failed, the Navy Department provided the sculptor with surplus brass and copper for casting in 1850. Jackson stands on a simple granite pedestal on which is inscribed: "Jackson" and "The Federal Union, It Must Be Preserved." It is interesting to note that, although Mills devised the latter inscription for the pedestal in 1853, it was not inscribed on the stone until 1909. The statue faces west, and the heads of Jackson and his charger turn slightly south toward the White House. Grouped around the base are four of the cannon captured by Jackson at Pensacola, Florida. These four are rare pieces cast by Josephus Barnola at the royal foundry in Barcelona, Spain, and are named El Aristo (1773), El Apolo (1773), Witiza (1748) and El Egica (1748) after Visigothic kings and Greek gods. They have 3½-inch bores and weigh about 870 pounds each. A cast-iron fence surrounds the elliptical grass plot on which the monument stands.

This bronze statue, measuring about 9 feet high and 12 feet wide, was the first equestrian statue cast in the United States. The sculptor, Clark Mills, was self-taught, and, when commissioned by the Jackson Monument Committee, sponsored by the Democratic Party, to execute the monument, had never even seen an equestrian statue. With a characteristically American inventiveness and dauntless self-confidence, which Andrew Jackson himself would have relished, Mills attacked and solved a problem which had baffled Leonardo da Vinci. He erected a furnace and studio near the square in 1849 at Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, just south of the Treasury Department Building where the statue of General William T. Sherman now stands. Mills had to make six castings of the horse before the final casting was completed in December 1852. The entire work was cast in ten pieces, four of the horse and six of Jackson—a total of 15 tons of bronze. Mills used con-



Detail: Jackson saluting his troops

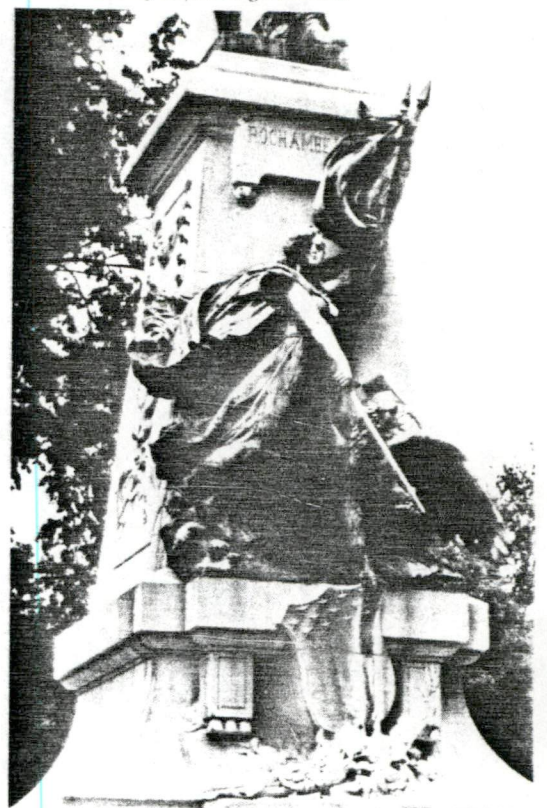
temporary portraits as a guide in modeling Jackson; he doubtlessly also used a number of prints of equestrian statues which had been executed in Europe. Working against almost insurmountable difficulties, Mills cast the statue himself in his nearby foundry. The statue was dedicated on January 8, 1853, the 38th anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, amid extravagant fanfare. The crowd of 15,000 people cheered Mills as he walked in the procession down Pennsylvania Avenue, and they jammed the square and the roofs of the adjoining houses to see the unveiling. President Franklin Pierce, the entire Cabinet, Lieutenant General Winfield B. Scott, Major General John Ellis Wool, Major General Sam Houston, and journalist Francis P. Blair were present. Stephen A. Douglas, senator from Illinois, gave the dedicatory address. Clark Mills, when asked to speak, mutely but eloquently pointed to his epochal creation as it was unveiled, being too overcome with emotion to utter a word.

This work, with its fine attention to naturalistic detail and fiery tension of pose, has about it an air of naive, almost primitive, exuberance. It is a fitting monument to the colorful military figure and president (1829-1837), who saw himself as the political heir of Jefferson, and as the protector of the individual liberties of the people of the United States against the oppression of organized monopolies. Mills cast two replicas of this statue, one for New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1856 and one for Nashville, Tennessee, near Jackson's home, The Hermitage, in 1880. In later years, the statue has been often criticized, and there have been several attempts to move it from Lafayette Park. It has been suggested it be removed to a site elsewhere in the city since all of the other statues in the park relate to the Revolutionary War. In 1917, for instance, government officials attempted to move it out of Lafayette Square but World War I intervened. In 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt suggested the Jackson equestrian statue be exchanged for Mills's equestrian portrait of George Washington at Washington Circle on Pennsylvania Avenue, nw. It is this writer's opinion, however, that the statue of Jackson should remain here, for it is far more pleasing aesthetically and it has remained at this location since it was first erected in 1853.

The known works of Clark Mills (1810-1883) include 4 equestrian statues and 124 portrait busts. One of Mills's last major projects was undertaken between 1875 and 1880 when he was commissioned to make plaster life masks of American Indians for the federal government. He completed masks of 64 Indians at St. Augustine, Florida, and 47 Indians near Hampton Roads, Virginia. These masks are now in the collections of the National Museum of Natural History of the Smithsonian Institution.

The success of the Jackson equestrian statue proved that bronze casting could be successfully conducted in America, that American sculptors were capable of creating realistic sculptures un-inspired by the Italian masters, and that a sculptor could be successful in the United States without European training. Nothing in Mills' career ever equaled in importance his Jackson equestrian statue.

Just before Mills died in 1883 he was contemplating an enormous sculptured memorial to Abraham Lincoln, which would have included thirty-six figures and a huge pedestal four stories high. This Lincoln memorial was to have six equestrian statues of the most prominent Union generals of the Civil War around the base, portrait statues of Lincoln's cabinet members at the second level, allegorical statues of *Liberty*, *Justice*, and *Time* at the third level, and a seated figure of Lincoln at the summit. Mills fortunately was never able to secure funds from Congress for this project. The Lincoln memorial was to have been executed by Mills and his two sculptor sons at his nearby farm, "Meadow Bank Spa Springs," three and a half miles from downtown Washington. Today descendants of Clark Mills still reside in the city.



J-15

Title MAJOR GENERAL COMTE JEAN DE ROCHAMBEAU, 1902

Location Lafayette Park, southwest corner, Pennsylvania Avenue between Jackson and Madison Places, NW

Sculptor J. J. Fernand Hamar

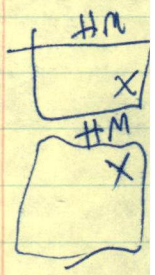
Architect Unknown

Medium Bronze

This sculptural group memorializes the arrival of the Comte Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur de Rochambeau (1725–1807) in America in 1780, as the commander of the 5,500-man Royal French Expeditionary Force. A heroic bronze of the Comte de Rochambeau, atop a granite pedestal, shows him in the uniform of a major general of the Continental Army, directing his forces. He faces south, pointing decisively with his right hand, a plan of battle unfurled in his left. At his feet, on the south pedestal face, a bronze group symbolizes France coming to the aid of America. A female figure, Liberty, grasps two flags in her left hand, symbolizing the unity of France and America, while, with a drawn sword in her right hand, she prepares to defend an embattled eagle symbolizing America. She has just disembarked from a boat whose prow is visible behind her, and waves break at her feet. The group is placed on a ledge-like extension of the pedestal, enhancing its defensive posture. The eagle grasps with his right claw a shield with thirteen stars symbolizing the thirteen colonies, while with his left he fends off aggressors; a sheaf of laurels lies upon the pedestal at his feet. On the west face of the pedestal is the coat of arms of the de Rochambeau family, and on the east face, that of France. The north face bears the following dedicatory inscription, "We have been contemporaries and fellow laborers in the cause of liberty and we have lived together as brothers should do in harmonious friendship—Washington to Rochambeau, February 1, 1784." A granite plaque bearing the inscription "Rochambeau" is attached near the top of the pedestal on the south side.

The sweeping lines of the pedestal, the billowing of Liberty's garments, the breaking of the waves, the blowing of de Rochambeau's map, and the decisive gestures of the figures all produce a work of great exuberance. The feeling of action as captured by the instantaneous click of a camera shutter is imparted to these allegorical figures. The monument, surmounted by the 8-foot-high portrait statue, is a copy of one at de Rochambeau's birthplace in Vendôme, France. It was erected by Congress, dedicated by President Theodore Roosevelt, and unveiled by the Comtesse de Rochambeau on May 24, 1902, in the presence of the de Rochambeau and Lafayette families, who attended as the guests of the American people.

343-7394



Richardson
murray

Burton von Steuben

in grateful reply of his
services to the Am people

in their struggle for liberty
Bain in France 9/17, 1730

Died in NY 11/28, 1794

after arriving at camp
to find the ~~rest~~ of France

he offered his sword to the

Am colonies & was accepted.

May. Gen. Inspector - Armon

the Continental Army &

No gave me ~~him~~ &

changing to the ~~other~~ address
which addressed the ~~map~~ of

the US

Let Win. West, May
Benjamin Willard

also + friends of
them on ~~the~~

X

to then do forgo the bio competitors
dates?
messing?

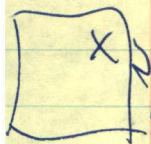
X

[Lark Mills]

Johnson
messing?

open house

185-9836
755-2798
Audrey Calhoun



Kosciuszko Saratoga

↳ Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko
1745 - 1817, son of Poland

Ractawice
" + freedom shirked as
Kosciuszko fell "

↳ erected by the Polish Natl
Alliance of America +
presented to the US on
behalf of the Polish Am
Citizens May 11, 1910

↳ Mil engineer in the Am Rev
fortified Saratoga + West Pt

Paris

Emmanuel de Margerie, French Ambassador to US:

paraphrase
★ The French have been bound to the US since its inception. Not only politically, through the celebrated friendship of Lafayette & Washington, but also through a commonality of ideas or, as de Margerie puts it, by a mutual "taste for freedom."

★ It was not by accident, he points out, that the French Declaration of Human Rights & the American Bill of Rights were signed w/in a week of each other.

"There was a constant exchange of ideas during that time." The principles of Liberty, Equality, & Fraternity have been shared by the Americans & the French.

Fr. emphasizes equality while Amos emphasizes liberty - esp. liberty of enterprise.
TWA Ambassador, June 1989, p. 56 by Margo Hammond

Citizens, Simon Schama - pays special attention to the role of American veterans in the early years of the French Revolution

"Folly & power are human constants."
Kenneth Menager, WSJ 5/8/89

Europe file

"The more the communitarian regulates,
the more it will use up its investment
fund of realistic good will, & the more
it will come into conflict w/ traditional
positions. These traditions are a
bit asleep at the moment, & it quite
many of Europe's leaders to leave them
that way. It won't last."
Kenneth Thompson, USA, 5/8/89

✓ Pataki quit in exile during WWII (first
retaliated against in Paris (later moved to London))

Natl. Assembly

drinks in garden before
lunch - probably no remarks
Hôtel de Turenne - res. of Pres of Natl Assembly
Salles des Fêtes - lunch

Musée d'Orsay

dinner (no remarks)
drinks - main floor avant
dinner - Salle des Fêtes

Hôtel de la Marine on 14th

dinner (no remarks)
drinks avant / coffee after Dip. Reception Rm.
Room of the Admirale - 5 heads of delegation
balcony after dinner

Pyramide du Louvre

drinks + tourmtgs

dinner - heads of dele. only
fortress Louvre → palace

American Cathedral

American Churches in Europe -

Paris The Am Cathedral

Waterloo all Saints' Church

Geneva Emmanuel Church

Munich Church of the Ascension

Frankfurt Christ the King Parish

Florence St. James' Church

Rome St Paul's W/in-the-Walls

Wiesbaden Church of St Augustine
of Canterbury

more to the west in order to
way out

Opera de la Bastille

French presento Le roi de Bastille a
Mittmann - after presentation of
plague, organizing opening of opera

show = excerpts from French opera

Panzerotti, Shmily Baratt
Kase Hamann, Barbara Kromer
"Opera" by George Wilson (Wormer)

After performance, lecture will greet the
~~notable~~ performers - teachers in opera

Orchestra de la Belgique

photo ops - 3rd time - 8 hours of work
before on after lunch Saturday

1st day - concert & adopt political statements

July 15th - trade of ideas - lunch, 3rd floor
July 16th - trade & foreign ministers, "

Finant - artist of reduce sculptures, 4
courtyards, 35th floor

US delegation opens - 3rd floor