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MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS
INCORPORATED 1896
101 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON 02116

(617) 266-1624

June 28, 1989

Peggy Dooley
Speech Writing
Old Executive Office Building
Room 111
Washington DC 20500

Dear Ms. Dooley;

Hope this material helps. Along with the passenger lists I have enclosed a copy of the Compact..

Sincerely,

Audrey Drummond

Audrey Drummond
Executive Secretary



The Mayflower Compact

In the Name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.,

Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. *In witness whereof* we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod the 11 of November, in the year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Ano Dom. 1620.

John Carver
William Bradford
Edward Winslow
William Brewster
Isaac Allerton
Myles Standish
John Alden
Samuel Fuller
Christopher Martin
William Mullins
William White
Richard Warren
John Howland
Stephen Hopkins
Edward Tilly
John Tilly
Francis Cooke
Thomas Rogers
Thomas Tinker
John Rigdale
Edward Fuller
John Turner
Francis Eaton
James Chilton
John Crackston
John Billington
Moses Fletcher
John Goodman
Degory Priest
Thomas Williams
Gilbert Winslow
Edmond Margeson
Peter Brown
Richard Britteridge
George Soule
Richard Clarke
Richard Gardiner
John Allerton
Thomas English
Edward Doty
Edward Leister

November 21, 1620, the *Mayflower* anchored at Cape Cod, north of the limits of the Virginia Colony, and beyond any organized law. Some form of government was necessary. Those who intended to settle in America comprised two separate groups: the religious dissenters from England and Holland, and those who hoped to better themselves in a new land.

The settlers lived up to the Compact, which they signed. It brought the divergent groups into one unified group, and the Compact remained as the Constitution of the Colony until Plymouth was merged into the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1692 by order of King William and Queen Mary.

Much has been written to the memory of these Pilgrims; their suffering, privations, and undying courage, but little on the statesmanship and generosity of spirit expressed in the Compact.

Presented by The Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants.

MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

An applicant must be descended from one of the following Mayflower passangers:

John Alden	Francis Eaton	Thomas Rogers
Isaac Allerton	Moses Fletcher	Henry Samson
John Billington	Edward Fuller	George Soule
William Bradford	Dr. Samuel Fuller	Myles Standish
William Brewster	Stephen Hopkins	John Tilly
Peter Brown	John Howland	Richard Warren
James Chilton	Richard More	William White
Francis Cooke	William Mullins	Edward Winslow
Edward Doty	Degory Priest	

THE MAY-FLOWER AND Her Log

July 15, 1620–*May* 6, 1621

Chiefly from Original Sources

By

AZEL AMES, M.D.

Member of Pilgrim Society, etc.

"Next to the fugitives whom Moses led out of Egypt, the little shipload of outcasts who landed at Plymouth are destined to influence the future of the world."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

BOSTON *and* NEW YORK

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY

The Riverside Press

1907

THE MAY-FLOWER AT

The Passenger List from England

Of these, all except William Butten, who died upon the voyage, reached Cape Cod in safety, though some of them had become seriously ill from the hardships encountered, and Howland had narrowly escaped drowning. Two were added to the number *en voyage*, — Oceanus Hopkins, born upon the sea, and Peregrine White, born soon after the arrival in Cape Cod harbor. This made the total of the passenger list 103,[1] before further depletion by death occurred, though several deaths again reduced it before the MAY-FLOWER cast anchor in Plymouth harbor, her final haven on the outward voyage.

Deacon John Carver's place of birth or early life is not known, but he was an Essex County man, and was probably not, until in middle life, a member of Robinson's congregation of "Independents." His age is determined by collateral evidence.

Mrs. Katherine Carver, it has been supposed by some, was a sister of Pastor Robinson. This supposition rests, apparently, upon the expression of Robinson in his parting letter to Carver, where he says: "What shall I say or write unto you and your good wife, my loving sister?" Neither the place of Mrs. Carver's nativity nor her age is known.

Desire Minter was evidently a young girl of the Leyden congregation, between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, who in some way (perhaps through kinship) had been taken into Carver's family. She returned to England early. See p. 23, *ante*, for account of her (probable) parentage.

John Howland was possibly of kin to Carver and had been apparently some years in his family. Bradford calls him a "man-servant," but it is evident that "employee" would be the more correct term, and that he

1. Bradford says (*Historie*, p. 111): "Of *100 & odd* persons scarce fifty remained." (Italics the author's.)

THE MAYFLOWER QUARTERLY

A Journal of Family History in Colonial New England



November 1980
Volume 46 Number 4

Published by the
General Society of Mayflower Descendants
Plymouth, Massachusetts

(ISSN 0148-5032)

PASSENGERS ON THE MAYFLOWER

The newly published membership roster of the Connecticut Society of Mayflower Descendants contains a list of Mayflower passengers with more than the usual amount of information about them and their families. With some slight changes, it is presented here. According to Ruth W. Galwey, corresponding secretary, the original list was compiled by the late Bertha Hempstead Lee Benn of Manchester, Connecticut from *The Mayflower And Her Log* by Dr. Azel Ames which was based on *Bradford's History of Plimoth Plantation,* and on the works of Col. Charles E. Banks. The final format was arranged by Doris A. Hellyar, present Governor and Assistant General. Additional material was added from *The American Genealogist* (Oct. 1976) 52:198-208 and from *Mayflower Families One, Two* and *Three.* This list is arranged by family groups, together with friends and servants living with them.

John Carver, Deacon of Church in Leyden, Holland; elected on board the *Mayflower* as first governor; re-elected 1621; died at Plymouth Spring 1621.

Katherine, his wife, died soon after her husband.

Desire Minter, a maid about 20 years of age; probably returned to England about 1625.

John Howland, servant, 28 years of age; married Elizabeth Tilley; died at Plymouth in 1672.

Roger Wilder, servant, died a few days after landing; unmarried.

William Latham, a boy servant; returned to England about 1640 and thence to the Bahamas where he died between 1645 and 1651.

An unidentified maid-servant; died a year or two after her marriage.

Jasper More, a boy, 7 years of age; died December 1620.

William Brewster, about 53 years of age; ruling Elder at Leyden and Plymouth until his death in 1644.

Mary, his wife, died at Plymouth, 1627.

Love Brewster, their son, married Sarah Collier, daughter of William Collier; died 1650 or 1651 at Duxbury.

Wrestling Brewster, youngest son; died unmarried before 1644.

Richard More, a boy about 6 years of age; married Christian Hunt; died about 1696 at Salem.

Mary More, sister of Jasper, Richard and Ellen, although Bradford called her a "brother"; died the first winter.

Edward Winslow, about 25 years of age; married (1) at Leyden Elizabeth Barker; married (2) at Plymouth Susanna ( ) White, widow of William White; elected Governor 1633, 1636 and 1644; died at sea 1655 near island of Hispaniola (now Santo Domingo) while Cromwell's commissioner to the West Indies.

Elizabeth, his first wife, died at Plymouth, 1621.
George Soule, servant, about 20 years of age; married before 1627 Mary Bucket (?Becket); died at Duxbury before 1680.
Elias Story, servant; died first winter, unmarried.
Ellen More, a little girl; died first winter.

William Bradford, about 32 years of age; married (1) at Amsterdam Dorothy May; married (2) at Plymouth, Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, widow of Edward Southworth; member of John Robinson's church in Holland; elected Governor 1621 and, with the exception of three years, served annually until his death in 1657.
Dorothy May, his wife, about 23 years of age; died by accidental drowning December 7, 1620, off Cape Cod; first recorded death in New England.

Isaac Allerton, about 34 years of age; married (1) at Leyden, Mary Norris; married (2) at Plymouth, Fear Brewster, daughter of Elder William Brewster; married (3) Joanna Swinnerton; Deputy Governor 1621; died at New Haven, Connecticut before Feb. 12, 1659.
Mary, his wife; died the first winter.
Bartholomew, his son, about 8 years of age; returned to England where he married; living in 1650.
Remember, his daughter, about 6 years of age; married Moses Maverick; died at Salem between 1652 and 1656.
Mary, his daughter, about 4 years of age; married Thomas Cushman; died at Plymouth, 1699.
John Hooke, boy servant, died soon after arrival.

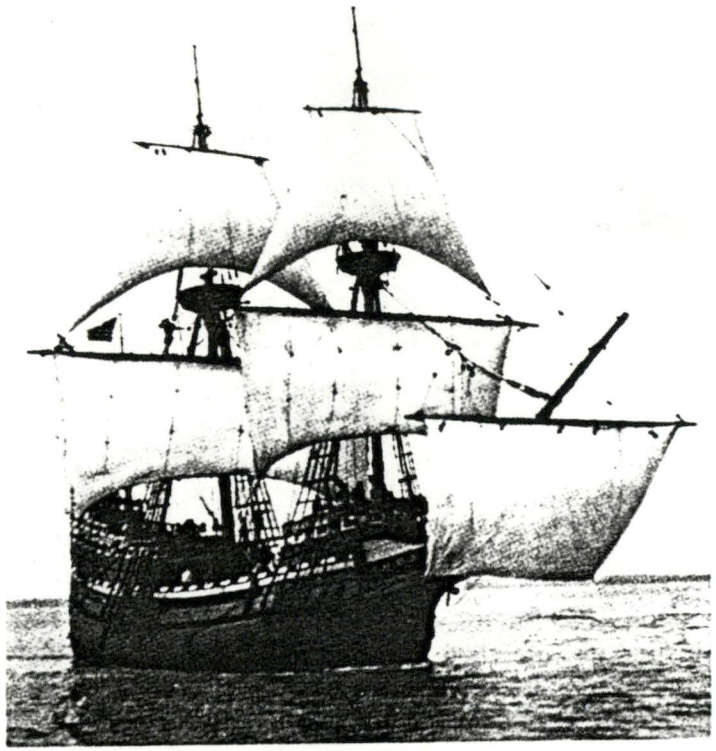
Samuel Fuller, deacon at Leyden; first physician at Plymouth; married (1) Alice Glasscock; married (2) Agnes Carpenter; married (3) Bridget Lee who came to Plymouth later with their young child.
William Butten, servant, died November 6, 1620, the only passenger who died on the voyage.

John Crackston died in 1621; **John Crackston,** his son, died in 1628.

Myles Standish, about 36 years of age; married (1) Rose ( ); married (2) Barbara ( ); he was of Leyden but not a member of the Leyden church; was chosen captain in 1621; died at Duxbury, 1656.
Rose, his wife, died the first winter at Plymouth.

Christopher Martin; agent to England and treasurer of the company; died the first winter; his wife also died the first winter.
Solomon Prower, his servant; died the first winter.
John Langemore, his servant, died the first winter.

William Mullins, joined the Pilgrims at Southampton; died the first winter.
Alice, his wife; died the first winter.
Joseph, their son; died the first winter.
Priscilla, their daughter, married John Alden; died after 1650.
Robert Cartier, servant; died the first winter.



COURTESY OF PLIMOTH PLANTATION, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

This full scale replica of the original Mayflower *was built in England and sailed to Plymouth, Mass., by Capt. Alan Villiers in 1957.*

William White, about 28 years of age; died the first winter.
Susanna, his wife; married (2) Edward Winslow.
Resolved, their son, about 5 years of age; married (1) at Scituate Judith Vassall, daughter of William Vassall; married (2) at Salem Abigail Lord, widow of William Lord; died between 1690 and 1694, the last male survivor but one.
Peregrine, his son, born in Cape Cod Harbor, the first recorded birth in New England of English parents; married Sarah Bassett, daughter of William Bassett; died at Marshfield in 1704, the last survivor of the Mayflower passengers.
William Holbeck, servant; died the first winter.
Edward Thompson, servant; died before reaching Plymouth Harbor.

Stephen Hopkins, not of Leyden church, name of first wife unknown; married (2) Elizabeth Fisher; died 1644.
Elizabeth, his wife, died at Plymouth between 1640 and 1644.
Giles, his son by his first wife, about 15 years of age; married Katherine Wheldon; died before April 16, 1690.
Constance, his daughter by first wife, about 11 years of age; married Nicholas Snow at Plymouth; died at Eastham 1676.
Damaris, his daughter by second wife, ~~married Jacob Cooke; died before 1669~~. died young
Oceanus, his son, born at sea; died 1621.
Edward Doty, servant; not of Leyden church; name of first wife unknown; married (2) at Plymouth Faith Clark, daughter of Tristram Clark; d. 1655.
Edward Leister, servant; not of Leyden church; removed to Virginia where he died before 1651.

Richard Warren, not of Leyden church; his wife, Elizabeth, with five daughters, came in the *Ann;* died at Plymouth 1628.

John Billington, executed for the murder of Jno. Newcomen in 1630.
Eleanor, his wife; died at Plymouth 1660.
John, his son, at least 15 years of age; died before 1630.
Francis, his son, about 14 years of age; married, at Plymouth, Christian (Penn) Eaton, widow of Francis Eaton; died at Middleborough 1684.

Edward Tilley, died the first winter.
Agnes Cooper, his wife, died first winter.
Henry Sampson, "cousin"; married at Plymouth Anne Plummer; died at Duxbury 1684.
Humility Cooper, "cousin"; returned to England after 1627 where she died between 1627 and 1651.

John Tilley, about 47 years of age; died "a little while after they came ashore."
Joan (Hurst) Rogers, his wife, died the first winter.
Elizabeth, his daughter, about 13 years of age; married John Howland; died Swansea 1687.

Francis Cooke, not more than 37 years of age; his wife, Hester Mahieu, with their three children, came in the *Ann;* died at Plymouth 1663.
John, his son, about 10 years of age; married at Plymouth Sarah Warren; died 1695, the last male survivor of the Mayflower passengers.

Thomas Rogers, brought his son, Joseph; the rest of his children came later; died the first winter.
Joseph Rogers, his son, about 12 years of age; married Hannah ( ) before 1633; died at Eastham 1678.

Thomas Tinker, his wife and son died the first winter.

John Rigdale, died the first winter.
Alice, his wife, died the first winter.

James Chilton, never landed; died in Provincetown Harbor, December 8, 1620.
His wife, possibly named **Susanna Furner,** died the first winter.
Mary, his daughter, about 13 years of age; married at Plymouth John Winslow, brother of Edward; died at Boston, 1679.

Edward Fuller, brother of Samuel Fuller, died the first winter.
Ann, his wife, died the first winter.
Samuel, a son, lived with his uncle, Dr. Samuel Fuller; married at Scituate Jane Lathrop, daughter of John Lathrop; died at Barnstable, 1683.

John Turner, died the first winter, two sons died the first winter, a daughter is said to have come later.

Francis Eaton, married (1) Sarah ( ); married (2) probably Mrs. Carver's maid, name not known, married (3) Christian Penn; died 1633.
Sarah, his wife, died the first winter.
Samuel, his son, "a suckling child"; married (1) Elizabeth ( ); married (2) at Plymouth Martha Billington, daughter of Francis Billington.

Moses Fletcher, married at Leyden Sarah, widow of William Dingy; died 1621.

John Goodman, died the first winter.

Thomas Williams, died soon after landing; unmarried.

Degory Priest, married at Leyden Sarah, widow of John Vincent and sister of Isaac Allerton; she came later with her third husband and two daughters by Degory Priest; he died the first winter.

Edmund Margeson, died the first winter, unmarried.

Peter Brown, a single man but afterwards married twice; died 1633.

Richard Britteridge, died in December 1620, the first death after landing.

Richard Clarke, died soon after landing; unmarried.

Richard Gardiner, after a few years became a mariner and left the colony; died at sea.

Gilbert Winslow, about 20 years of age, brother of Edward Winslow; returned to England about 1626; died in 1650.

John Alden, about 21 years of age; not of Leyden church; hired at Southampton, a cooper; married Priscilla, daughter of William Mullins, died at Duxbury 1687, the last survivor of the signers of the Compact.

John Allerton, a sailor on the *Mayflower* who decided to join the colony; died the first winter.

Thomas English, hired to be master of the shallop; died 1621.

William Trevore; Ely, a hired man; **Dr. Giles Heale;** and **"Master" Leaver** about whom no more is known.

THE HISTORIAN GENERAL'S COLUMN

by Anne Borden Harding

"The James Chilton Family," *Mayflower Families Two,* page 21 n, carries the caveat, "No confirmation was found for daughters Mary and Abigail suggested in LEONARD FAM. The Mayflower Society has accepted lineages based on a daughter Mary, for whom no substantiating proof was found."

On the contrary, proof that the Mary Leonard who married, first, Edward Newton and, secondly, David Brigham, was the daughter of Samuel Leonard and his wife, Abigail Wood, is found in Plymouth County Deeds 12:74, as follows: On 26 March 1706 Samuel Leonard, *Mary Newton,* Elizabeth Clark with her husband, Thomas Clark, and Mercy Adams with her husband, Richard Clark, sold to their uncle Nathaniel Wood all their right in the property of their grandfather, John Wood of Plymouth, deceased.

Proof that Mary (Leonard) Newton, widow of Edward Newton, was the same Mary Newton who married at Marlborough 21 October 1709, as his second wife, David Brigham is found in the will of the said David Brigham, dated 14 June 1748, six months before the death of his wife, Mary (Leonard) (Newton) Brigham. David Brigham gave to his wife the lifetime use of his "moveables" which, at her death, were to be distributed among his children and his "son-in-law" (i.e., step-son). The will is no longer to be found in Docket 7264 Series A at the Worcester County Courthouse but there remains a receipt to Jonas Brigham, executor of that will, from his siblings, for full satisfaction of benefits given "in the will of our Honored Father David Brigham of Westboro." This receipt was signed by John Brigham, Silas Brigham, Levi Brigham, Asa Brigham, Deborah Brigham and *Edward Newton.* A copy of this documentation is in the files of the Historian General.

WILLIAM STURTEVANT, DESCENDANT OF SAMUEL FULLER

by Barbara Lambert Merrick

In *Mayflower Families One,* "The Samuel Fuller Family," page 57, Family #8, Sarah[5] Fuller (Nathaniel[4], Samuel[3-2-1]) and her husband, Isaac Sturtevant, are credited with eight children. They actually had nine. The existence of their eldest son, named William, who has been omitted from this compilation, is proven by the division of the estates of Isaac Sturtevant and of his widow, Sarah Sturtevant's dower third [Plymouth County Probate 13:391-394; 19:530]. On the second day of December 1754, Robert Waterman, Noah Cushing, Samuel Waterman, John Waterman, Jr., and Benjamin Gilbert, all of Halifax, were empowered and directed by John Cushing, Judge of Probate, to "divide the real estate of Isaac Sturtevant, late of Halifax, Yeoman, deceased, in the following manner: Viz, you are in the first place to assign and sett off to Sarah Sturtevant, the said deceased's Widdow, her third or right of dower in the said Estate and the remainder of said estate you are to divide into nine equal parts or shares, viz: two nineths parts to William Sturtevant, the eldest son of the said deceased; one nineth part to Deborah Bearce, wife of Hezekiah Bearce; one nineth part to Martha Sturtevant; daughters of the said deceased; one nineth part to Isaac Sturtevant; one nineth part to Simeon Sturtevant; one nineth part to Samuel Sturtevant; one nineth part to Jesse Fuller Sturtevant; and also one nineth part to Nathaniel Sturtevant; ye sons of the said deceased . . . ."

The return on the division was made 24 December 1754 whereby the part "sett off to the widow, Sarah Sturtevant, for her dower thirds" included one half of the dwelling house at the South West end, one third of the barn plus a piece of land. William, the eldest son of the deceased, received for his two ninths portion "the other part of the house, a Hog House and 20 acres of land more or less." Each of the other named children was granted their ninth part.

Further proof of William's parentage is shown by the division of his mother, widow Sarah Sturtevant's dower third, as follows: "On the eighth of September 1766, Messieurs Zebulon Chandler & Ignatius Loring of Plimton and Lemuel Sturtevant of Halifax were impowered and directed to view the estate which Isaac Sturtevant, late of Halifax, deceased, died seized of, which was set off to his widow, Sarah Sturtevant, since deceased, as her dower thirds wherein and divide the same into nine equal parts and assign by metes and bounds, two nineths part thereof to William, the deceased's eldest son, one ninth part thereof to each of the said deceased's other children, viz: Deborah, Martha, Isaac, Simeon, Jesse Fuller, Samuel and Nathaniel . . . .".

The return of the division of the estate shows the following: ". . . two nineths part thereof, together with one nineth part which said William

Plimoth Plantation
P.O. Box 1620
Plymouth, MA 02360
508 / 746-1622

FAX #: 508/746-4978

FAX TRANSMISSION

Cover Page

Date: _____

TO: Peggy Dudley
fax 202-456-6218
location

department

FROM: Jeremy Bangs
Plimoth Plantation
location
Curatorial Services
department

Comments: The English Ambassador wanted William Brewster arrested; instead, the city & university officials arrested Thomas Brewer, who had financed Brewster. Brewer was a member of the University of Leiden, and therefore enjoyed legal protection under the University's court, so that he could not be extradited and only had to appear in court in England under safeguard and at his own consult. This is one way Leiden officials protected the Pilgrims, considering Brewster did not enjoy the protection of the University's court.

# of pages: 9 (including cover page)

NOTE: Please notify sender immediately if total number of pages are NOT received, or if not received properly...

# of pages: 9

Plimoth Plantation TEL No.5087464978 Jun.29,89 14:53 P.02



The Story of The Pilgrim Fathers,

1606-1623. A.D.

as told by

Themselves, their Friends, and

their Enemies.

EDITED FROM THE ORIGINAL TEXTS,

BY

EDWARD ARBER, F.S.A.

Fellow of King's College, London; Hon. Member of the Virginia and Wisconsin Historical Societies; Late English Examiner at the London University, and also at the Victoria University, Manchester; Emeritus Professor of English Language and Literature, Mason College, Birmingham.

Above all things, Liberty.—J. SELDEN.

Religion stands on tip-toe in our land,
Ready to pass to the American strand.—G. HERBERT.

Our names,
Familiar in their mouths as household words.—W. SHAKESPEARE.

LONDON:
WARD AND DOWNEY LIMITED.
BOSTON AND NEW YORK:
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.
1897.
KRAUS REPRINT CO.
New York
1969

Plimoth Plantation TEL No.5087464978 Jun.29,89 14:53 P.03

ON TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.
Y, 10/20 SEPTEMBER 1619.

ınd out BREWSTER at Leyden,
of that town, at my instance,
t [*last night*, that is 9/19
was sick in bed; as likewise
fession, a Brownist, who was
printing.
EKROVEN,] the Deputy of that
y resident here at the Hague
thither [*to Leyden*], I have
ooks and their printing letters
to have them strictly examined
well Latin as English, they
ace of eighteen months or two
ting however actually began
which, I shall have answer thi

is 10th of September 1619.

S. P. *Holland.* Bundle 13

VERSITY OF LEYDEN TO SEIZE
ER'S TYPES.
Y, 11/21 SEPTEMBER 1619.

of LOTH HUYGHENSZOON C
ty, to have an Assessor
ustice, or Alderman] to
of THOMAS BREWER, a m
ow in prison; and in sear
orks printed, or caused

printed, by him, within a year and a half or thereabouts; and in seizing the same; and in examining him as to what books he has printed, or caused to be printed, within a year and a half either in English or in other languages: the Rektor and Judges of the said University have appointed, and by these presents do, Doctor JOHANNES POLYANDER, Assessor; and Doctor GUILIELMUS BONTIUS, Schepenmaster, provisionally only, for the seizure of the type; and searching of the Library aforesaid; and seizing the books.

In pursuance whereof, the types found in the garret were seized; the garret door nailed in two places, and the seal of the said Officer, impressed in green wax over paper, is placed upon the lock and nails; a Catalogue is made of the books, and the chamber where the same were found is sealed with the aforesaid seal upon the lock and nails.

Done, the 21st of September 1619, in my presence.
(signed) J. VERVEY.

Criminal and Civil Record, Letter A.; quoted by H. C. M. in *Historical Magazine*, Vol. IV., pp. 5, 6, Boston and New York, 1860, 4.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.
THE HAGUE; SUNDAY, 12/22 SEPTEMBER 1619.

In my last, I advertised your Honour, that BREWSTER was taken at Leyden: which proved an error, in that the Scout [*in modern Dutch*, Schout—*Bailiff*], who was employed by the Magistrates for his apprehension being a dull, drunken fellow, took one man for another.

But [THOMAS] BREWER (who set him on work

Plimoth Plantation TEL No.5087464978 Jun.29,89 14:54 P.04

and, being a man of means, bare the charge of his printing) is fast in the University [of Leyden]'s Prison: and his printing letters [*type*] (which were found in his house, in a garret where he had hid them), and his books and papers, are all seized and sealed up.

I expect, to-morrow, to receive his voluntary Confession of such books as he hath caused to be printed by BREWSTER, for this year and a half or two years past [*or rather, since about October* 1616]: and then I intend to send one expressly to visit his books and papers; and to examine him particularly touching *Perth Assembly*, the discourse *De regimine Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, and other Puritan pamphlets which I have newly recovered. . . .

From the Hague, this 12th/22nd of September 1619.

S. P. *Holland.* Bundle 133.

THE SCHEPENS AND COUNCIL OF LEYDEN TO JACOB VON BROUCKHOVEN.

LEYDEN; MONDAY 13/23 SEPTEMBER 1619.

We have, this day, in consequence of your letter, summoned the Officer; and strongly enjoined upon him, to do his best to arrest WILLIAM BREWSTER; in whose person he was mistaken: which he has promised to do. But, at the same time, said, That the said WILLIAM BREWSTER had already left.

A meeting was held to-day, at the Rektor's, in regard to the case of WILLIAM BREWER.

Quoted by H. C. M. in *Historical Magazine*, Vol IV., p. 5, Boston and New York, 1860, 4.

ARRANT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF L
THOMAS BREWER; AND TO REM
TO THE UNIVERSITY R
LEYDEN; MONDAY, 13/23 SEPT

On this 23rd September 1619, the
and Judges of the University in t
have, upon the application of LO
GAEL, Bailiff of the University, app
presents do appoint, Doctor CORN
Assessor; and Doctor GUILIELMUS
master; to examine THOMAS BREWE
said Bailiff, as to what books he has
half past [*i.e. since* 13/23 *March* 161
to be printed in Latin, English, or o

And the said Assessor and JA
Schepenmaster, shall cause the type
which have been seized, to be
keeping, from his house, to the Uni

Which is accordingly done,
aforesaid, in my presence.

(signed)

Quoted by H. C. M. in *Histor*
IV., p. 6, Boston and New York, 18

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON TO SIR
WHITEHALL; SATURDAY, 18/28

I am sorry that BREWSTER's p
you: but I hope BREWER will hel

Whitehall, 18° Septem

S. P. *Hol*

Plimoth Plantation TEL No.5087464978 Jun.29,89 14:55 P.05

means, bare the charge of his
University [of Leyden]'s Prison:
s [*type*] (which were found in
where he had hid them), and
re all seized and sealed up.
, to receive his voluntary Con-
as he hath caused to be printed
year and a half or two years
about October 1616]: and then
expressly to visit his books and
ine him particularly touching
liscourse *De regimine Ecclesiæ*
uritan pamphlets which I have

12th/22nd of September 1619.

S. P. *Holland.* Bundle 133.

COUNCIL OF LEYDEN TO JACOB
BROUCKHOVEN.
AY 13/23 SEPTEMBER 1619.

, in consequence of your letter,
and strongly enjoined upon him,
WILLIAM BREWSTER; in whose
n: which he has promised to do.
e, said, That the said WILLIAM
left.
to-day, at the Rektor's, in regard
BREWER.

in *Historical Magazine*, Vol IV.,
York, 1860, 4.

WARRANT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEYDEN TO EXAMINE THOMAS BREWER; AND TO REMOVE HIS TYPE TO THE UNIVERSITY ROOMS.

LEYDEN; MONDAY, 13/23 SEPTEMBER 1619.

On this 23rd September 1619, the Honourable Rektor and Judges of the University in the City of Leyden, have, upon the application of LOTH HUYGHENSZOON GAEL, Bailiff of the University, appointed, and by these presents do appoint, Doctor CORNELIUS SWANENBURG, Assessor; and Doctor GUILIELMUS BONTIUS, Schepenmaster; to examine THOMAS BREWER, in custody of the said Bailiff, as to what books he has, within a year and a half past [*i.e. since* 13/23 *March* 1618], printed, or caused to be printed in Latin, English, or other languages.

And the said Assessor and JAN BOUT JACOBSZOON, Schepenmaster, shall cause the type of the said BREWER, which have been seized, to be brought, for better keeping, from his house, to the University Rooms.

Which is accordingly done, the day and year aforesaid, in my presence.

(signed) JACOB V. VERVEY.

Quoted by H. C. M. in *Historical Magazine*, Vol. IV., p. 6, Boston and New York, 1860, 4.

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

WHITEHALL; SATURDAY, 18/28 SEPTEMBER 1619.

I am sorry that BREWSTER's person hath so escaped you: but I hope BREWER will help you to find him out.

Whitehall, 18° Septembris 1619.

S. P. *Holland.* Bundle 133.

Plimoth Plantation TEL No.5087464978 Jun.29,89 14:56 P.06

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.
THE HAGUE; SATURDAY, 18/28 SEPTEMBER 1619.

Since my last of the 12th of this present [month], whereby I advertised your Honour of BREWER's being laid fast in the University's Prison at Leyden; I have sent an Advocate of this town [*The Hague*], who understands our language, with a servant of mine, expressly to visit his books and papers: and to present certain Interrogatories * to those who examine him whereof I send your Honour the translation; with his Answers,* which are so indirect that they give no man satisfaction that sees them.

And therefore I have now used [MAURICE] the Prince of ORANGE's authority; who hath spoken himself to [*REINERUS BONTIUS*] the Rector of the University, not to give the prisoner any liberty until His Majesty's pleasure be known concerning him: which the Rector doth promise shall be fullfilled; notwithstanding that the whole Company of Brownists [*the Leyden Church*] doth offer caution [*security*] for BREWER. And he being a University man, the scholars [*students*] are likewise stirred up by the Brownists to plead Privilege in that kind, when caution [*security*] is offered.

Wherefore I am requested by the Rector, and by the Deputy of the town of Leyden, Monsieur BROUCKHOVEN, residing here [*at the Hague*] in the Council of [the Province of] Holland, whose serious care in this business I cannot but commend to His Majesty, to know His Majesty's pleasure with the soonest: whereby to prevent some disorder, which may happen upon this occasion.

* These Interrogatories and Answers are not now with the State Papers; and are apparently lost.—E. A.

Meantime I intend to have hi
which Monsieur BROUCKHOVEN w
Monday next [20/30 September]
Leyden for two or three days; and
more particular in his Confession,
speedily to your Honour; as v
herewith, I thought it my du
bearer expressly.

Amongst the books touching
him to be examined, I have i
AMESII in GREVINCHOVIUM [*see*
cannot deny [*because WILLIAM B*
the imprint] so he may, and d
difficulty: but by that char
condemned of the rest. And certa
which have viewed the letters
and every one of the books with
particularly those *De regimine*
Perth Assembly, were printed b

And it appears that this B
whom this man set on work,
shop, nor printed [any *alter*
fit for public sale in these P
was to print prohibited books, t
[*sold secretly*] in His Majesty's

And if, hereupon, His Majes
I move the States General to
therein, through all their Provi
explanation of their late *Pla*
[the] Printing of Books and L
way: as I believe they will
will it serve for [the] preventing
hereafter.

What this BREWER is, and

Plimoth Plantation TEL No.5087464978 Jun.29,89 14:56 P.07

TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.
r, 18/28 SEPTEMBER 1619.

12th of this present [month],
r Honour of BREWER's being
y's Prison at Leyden; I have
is town [*The Hague*], who
e, with a servant of mine,
ts and papers: and to present
to those who examine him
our the translation; with his
direct that they give no ins
n.

now used [MAURICE] a
hority; who hath spok
NTIUS] the Rector of
e prisoner any liberty
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promise shall be fulfil
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offer caution [*security*]
University man, the schol
red up by the Brownis
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ed by the Rector, and by
len, Monsieur BROUCKHO
ue] in the Council of
serious care in this bus
His Majesty, to know
soonest: whereby to p
appen upon this occasio

swers are not now with
E. A.

Meantime I intend to have him further examined, which Monsieur BROUCKHOVEN will give order for on Monday next [20/30 September], when he goeth to Leyden for two or three days; and if there be any things more particular in his Confession, I will send the same speedily to your Honour; as with these which go herewith, I thought it my duty to despatch this bearer expressly.

Amongst the books touching which I have caused him to be examined, I have inserted some, as that *AMESII in GREVINCHOVIUM* [*see page* 237], which as he cannot deny [*because WILLIAM BREWSTER's name is in the imprint*] so he may, and doth, confess it without difficulty: but by that character [*type*], he is condemned of the rest. And certain experienced printers, which have viewed the letters [*type*], affirm that all and every one of the books with which he is charged, particularly those *De regimine Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ* and *Perth Assembly*, were printed by [*with*] them.

And it appears that this BREWER, and BREWSTER whom this man set on work, having kept no open shop, nor printed [any *altered into*] many books fit for public sale in these Provinces, their practice was to print prohibited books, to be vented underhand [*sold secretly*] in His Majesty's kingdoms.

And if, hereupon, His Majesty will be pleased that I move the States General to take some strict order therein, through all their Provinces; either by further explanation of their late *Placaat* [*Edict*] concerning [the] Printing of Books and Libels, or [in] some other way: as I believe they will do it very willingly, so will it serve for [the] preventing of the like inconvenience hereafter.

What this BREWER is, and what fantastical courses

Plimoth Plantation TEL No.5087464978 Jun.29,89 14:57 P.08

he hath run heretofore, your Honour will see by an Information * which hath been given me concerning him.

Thus I humbly take leave. From the Hague, the 18th of September 1619.

Postscript. Upon some just ground of suspicion that Master AMES hath his hand in many of these books, which your Honour will find specified in these Interrogatories; I have desired the Curators of the University of Leyden not to admit him to a place of public Professor, to which he doth pretend [*aspire*] and hath many strong recommendations, until he hath given His Majesty full satisfaction: which they do very willingly yield unto; and I am very well assured, his preferment will here stay unless His Majesty give way unto it.

Thus I rest, your Honour's &c.,

DUDLEY CARLETON.

S. P. *Holland.* Bundle 133.

MATTHEW SLADE TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.
AMSTERDAM; SATURDAY, 18/28 SEPTEMBER 1619.

Right Honourable. My duty remembered unto your good Lordship.

May it please the same to understand that I have made the best enquiry that I could, concerning WILLIAM BREWSTER, among them that know him well. But cannot hear otherwise than that he is yet dwelling and resident at Leyden.

* This Information is not now with the State Papers, and is probably lost.—E. A.

Neither is it likely that he
hither: there being another
WILLIAM THORP [*or rather*
Brownist, settled here; and
variance about religion, betwe
Rev. HENRY AINSWORTH's Chu
them of Leyden.

If he lurk here, for fear o
be hard to find him. But
Burgomaster about that busine
is not yet, in two or three days,

S. P. *H*

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO SI
THE HAGU
WEDNESDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER

Concerning BREWER, now pr
was the chief subject of my la
yet, no more to advertise: but I
devotion, His Majesty's pleasure

From the Hague, this 22nd

S. P. *H*

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON TO SIR
HAMPTON CO
TUESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER /

Sir. For answer to your
September, it is His Majesty's pl
his princely thanks to that
Monsieur BROUCKHOVEN, and [

Plimoth Plantation TEL No.5087464978 Jun.29,89 14:58 P.09

Villiam Brewster.

our Honour will see by an
ien given me concerning him.
ave. From the Hague, the

e just ground of suspicion
is hand in many of these
will find specified in these
esired the Curators of the
to admit him to a place of
he doth pretend [*aspire*]
mmendations, until he hath
ttisfaction: which they do
and I am very well assured,
ay unless His Majesty give

t, your Honour's &c.,
DUDLEY CARLETON.

Holland. Bundle 133.

IR DUDLEY CARLETON.
18/28 SEPTEMBER 1619.

duty remembered unto you

to understand that I have
I could, concerning WILLIAM
hat know him well. But
n that he is yet dwelling

---

ith the State Papers, and is probabl

Neither is it likely that he will remove his dwelling hither: there being another English printer named WILLIAM THORP [*or rather* GILES THORPE], also a Brownist, settled here; and for that there is also variance about religion, between the Separatists [*the Rev. HENRY AINSWORTH's Church*] at Amsterdam and them of Leyden.

If he lurk here, for fear of apprehension; it will be hard to find him. But I will speak with our Burgomaster about that business, at his return; who is not yet, in two or three days, expected.

S. P. *Holland.* Bundle 133.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.
THE HAGUE;
WEDNESDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER /2 OCTOBER 1619.

Concerning BREWER, now prisoner at Leyden, who was the chief subject of my last despatch; I have, as yet, no more to advertise: but I shall expect, with much devotion, His Majesty's pleasure about him. . . .

From the Hague, this 22nd of September 1619.

S. P. *Holland.* Bundle 133.

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.
HAMPTON COURT;
TUESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER /8 OCTOBER 1619.

Sir. For answer to your last of the 18th of September, it is His Majesty's pleasure that you present his princely thanks to that noble Prince; also to Monsieur BROUCKHOVEN, and [REINERUS BONTIUS] the

Resistance -

Let Freedom Reign

City

Nec Libertatis Ergo - Liberty

breakpoint for start of freedom -

Oct 3, 1574

May 5, 1945

Thomas Hodges

Nordlinde

NATO + non (UN)

Ross in

Dutch/US rel

John Adams

Dutch finances rev

Pilgrims

title of human rights / refuge

today's trade rel.

Dutch = 2nd largest investor

Giant

pro hosting / hosted

Common Values -

indiv freedom, liberty, dem govt, human rights, asylum

1982 = birth of bilateral rel.

and-aft sails, and sails, such as jibs, are manipulated for trimming to the wind and for making or shortening sail, are known as the running rigging. The running rigging is subdivided into the lifts, jeers, and halyards (haulyards), by which the sails are raised and lowered, and the tacks and sheets, which hold down the lower corners of the sails. The history of the development of rigging over the centuries is obscure, but the combination of square and fore-and-aft sails in the full-rigged ship created a highly complex, interdependent set of components.



Standing and running rigging showing mainmast, yards, and junctions with shrouds and ratlines
F.B. Grunzweig—Photo Researchers

Steam and motor ships commonly carry rigging in the form of masts for supporting derricks, carrying radio antennae, providing lookout mounts, and for lights and visual signals.

·Chinese, European, and Arab rigging **16**:678b
·sailing ship design evolution **16**:157b; illus. 160

right, fundamental notion in all of the moral sciences, especially in an ethics or a politics that regards duty as of prime importance. The concept "rightness" or "right action," however, will also find an appropriate place in an ethics of virtue or of utility.

·Hegel's view of freedom and duty **8**:731b
·natural law in various conceptions **12**:863e

right, human (law): *see* human rights.

right ascension, in astronomy, the east–west coordinate by which the position of a celestial body is ordinarily measured; more precisely, the angular distance of a body's hour circle east of the vernal equinox, measured along the celestial equator. It is often expressed in units of time rather than degrees of arc. Right ascension and declination define the position of a celestial object. The symbol for right ascension is the Greek letter α (alpha). *Cf.* hour angle.

·equatorial coordinate system **2**:225c; illus.
·star mapping within constellations **2**:229b
·transit circle and star positions **18**:101b

Righteous Sufferer, Poem of the: *see* Ludlul bēl nēmeqi.

right-hand path, Sanskrit DAKṢINĀCĀRĀ, southern of two branches of Tantrism, worshipping the female principle Śakti like the left-hand path (*vāmācārā*) but more "orthodox" in ritual.

·Tantric emphasis on yoga **8**:896e

right-heart catheterization, the passage of a catheter, tubular medical device inserted to inject or withdraw a fluid, into the right heart.

·insertion techniques and diagnosis **3**:885f

rightly-guided caliphs: *see* khulafā' ar-rāshidūn, al-.

Right Opposition, opponents of Stalin within the Central Committee of the Communist Party, 1928–29.

·Stalin ideological dispute **16**:74b *passim* to 76f

Rights of Man (1791–92), defense of the French Revolution and of republicanism by the English-American radical Thomas Paine.

·British reaction to French Revolution **3**:259b
·censorship in 18th-century England **3**:1088g
·inspiration and reception **13**:868g

Rights of Man and of the Citizen, Declaration of the, one of the basic charters of human liberties, containing the principles that inspired the French Revolution. Its 17 articles, adopted from Aug. 20 to Aug. 26, 1789, by France's National Assembly, served as a preface to the Constitution of 1791.

The basic principle of the Declaration was that "all men are born free and equal in rights" (Article 1), which were specified as the rights of liberty, private property, the inviolability of the person, and resistance to oppression (Article 2). All citizens were equal before the law and were to have the right to participate in legislation directly or indirectly (Article 6); no one was to be arrested without a judicial order (Article 7). Freedom of religion (Article 10) and freedom of speech (Article 11) were safeguarded within the bounds of "public order" and "law."

While containing many of the political ideas of the 18th century (natural rights, sovereignty of the nation, separation of the executive, legislative, and judicial powers), the Declaration is explicable basically as an attack on the pre-Revolutionary monarchical regime. Equality before the law was to replace the system of privileges that characterized the old regime. Judicial procedures were insisted upon to prevent abuses by the king or his administration, such as the *lettre de cachet*, a private communication from the king, often used to give summary notice of imprisonment.

Although it was believed that the Declaration expressed universal principles, the document reflected the interests of the bourgeois who wrote it: property was given the status of an inviolable right, which could be taken by the state only if an indemnity were given (Article 17); offices and position were opened to the middle class (Article 6).

Despite the limited aims of the framers of the Declaration, its principles (especially Article 1) could be extended logically to mean political and even social democracy. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen came to be, as was recognized by the 19th-century historian Jules Michelet, "the credo of the new age."

·censorship in 18th-century France **3**:1087e
·freedom and equality discussion **7**:650g
·Louis XVI's refusal to sanction **11**:124f
·Robespierre's philosophical roots **15**:908d
·separation of powers interpretation **1**:93g
·state as expression of general will **17**:611f
·tax law history **17**:1084d

right-to-work laws, in the United States, state laws forbidding various union security measures, particularly the union shop (*q.v.*), under which workers are required to join a union within a specified time after they begin employment. The Taft–Hartley Act of 1947 outlawed not the union shop but the closed shop (which can hire union members only) everywhere in the U.S. But section 14(b) of the act did encourage the passage of state right-to-work laws by allowing state laws against union security measures to supersede the federal law.

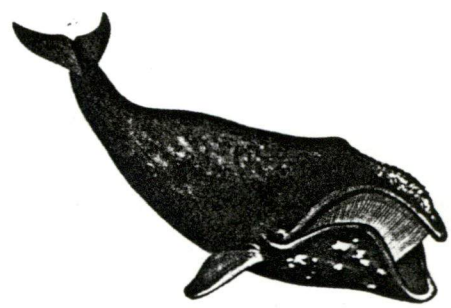
The strongest support of right-to-work laws generally has come from small business; the 19 states with right-to-work laws in 1966 were concentrated in the South and West and did not include any major industrial state. Indiana was the only industrial state to pass a right-to-work law, but it repealed it in 1965.

Right-to-work laws have periodically become important political issues; in 1966 the Johnson administration attempted to eliminate such laws by repealing section 14(b); the effort was thwarted in the Senate with a filibuster led by the Illinois senator Everett Dirksen.

Supporters of right-to-work laws maintain that they guarantee a person's right to work without being forced to join a union. In addition, they argue that such laws do not weaken the bargaining power of unions but merely permit a worker to bargain on an individual basis if he so chooses. Opponents contend that the name right-to-work law is misleading because such laws do not guarantee employment to anyone. On the contrary, they maintain, such laws tend to reduce workers' job security by weakening the bargaining power of unions.

·Virginia's low unionization **19**:156d

right whale, any of three species of baleen whales of the genera *Balaena* and *Caperea*, family Balaenidae. Right whales are stout-bodied animals with enormous heads. Their upper jaws are strongly arched, and their lower lips curve upward along the sides, giving the lower jaw a scooplike form. There is no dorsal fin except in the pygmy right whale (*Caperea marginata*), a small, seldom-seen whale of the Southern Hemisphere.



Black right whale (*Balaena mysticetus*)
Painting by Richard Ellis

The name right whale originally referred to the Greenland, or bowhead, and black right whales (*Balaena mysticetus* and *B. glacialis*); both were once considered the "right" whales to hunt because of their value, slowness, and buoyancy after death.

The Greenland right whale, an inhabitant of Arctic and north temperate waters, is black with a white chin, throat, and, sometimes, underparts. It grows to a length of about 18 metres (60 feet), about one-third of which is head. The black right whale, found in the northern and southern latitudes, is estimated to reach a maximum length of about 18 to 21 metres (60 to 70 feet). It is black, with or without white on the undersides, and is similar to the Greenland form but has a smaller, less strongly arched head. It may also have a "bonnet," a horny growth infested with parasites, on its snout. It is placed by some authorities in the genus *Eubalaena*. It is often considered as three species: *B. glacialis* of the North Atlantic, *B. sieboldii* of the North Pacific, and *B. australis* of the Southern Hemisphere.

The Greenland and black right whales were once of considerable value because of their oil and long, strong, elastic baleen. They were virtually exterminated by uncontrolled hunting and are now rare. They have been completely protected by international agreement since 1946.

·classification and general features **19**:810d

Right You Are (1954), translation of COSÍ È (SE VI PARE) (first performed 1917), play by Luigi Pirandello, a symbolic fable illustrating the problem of illusion and truth, its action precipitated by village gossips determined to learn the truth about a "mystery."

·theme of relativity of truth **14**:469g

Van Buren

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Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.
William Benton, Publisher, 1943–1973
Helen Hemingway Benton, Publisher, 1973–1974
Chicago/Geneva/London/Manila/Paris/Rome
Seoul/Sydney/Tokyo/Toronto

tallest in The Netherlands (about 370 ft [113 m]), remain of the Cathedral (1254–1517), the nave of which collapsed in a hurricane of 1674 and was never rebuilt; the chapter room (1409), joined to the church by a Gothic cloister, is now the main assembly hall of the university. Other churches are Janskerk (founded 1040), Sint Pieterskerk (1048), Nicolaikerk (1131), Jacobikerk (1173), Buurkerk (10th century), Geertekerk (1260), and Sint Catharijnekerk (1468, now the Roman Catholic cathedral), all in a variety of styles reflecting numerous additions and restorations. The Paushuize (Pope's House) was completed in 1523 for the only Dutch pope, Adrian VI, a native of Utrecht. The city's Maliebaan (1636) is one of the finest promenades in The Netherlands. In the 19th century the old city ramparts were replaced by parks, and modern residential districts arose.

The city is now the headquarters of The Netherlands' railroads. It has a vegetable, fruit, and cattle market and is a financial and insurance centre and a site of the national mint. The Royal Dutch Industries Fair, founded in 1916, is the most important of the famous spring and autumn trade fairs held in the city. Diversified industries include construction and ironworking and steelworking, printing, and the manufacture of aluminum, clothing, furniture, and chemicals. Pop. (1972 est.) 274,974.

52°05′ N, 5°08′ E

·Low Countries historical development **11**:133f
·map, The Netherlands **12**:1060

Utrecht, Rijksuniversiteit te, English STATE UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT, state-supported, coeducational institution of higher learning located at Utrecht, Neth., founded in 1636. The largest of The Netherlands' state universities, Utrecht has faculties of law, theology, medicine, mathematics, natural sciences, physics, humanities, and social sciences. In the early 1970s there were 17,000 students.

Utrecht, Treaties of, also called the PEACE OF UTRECHT (April 1713–September 1714), a series of treaties between France and other European powers (April 11, 1713 to Sept. 7, 1714) and another series between Spain and other powers (July 13, 1713 to June 26, 1714), concluding the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14).

France concluded treaties of peace at Utrecht with Britain, the Dutch republic, Prussia, Portugal, and Savoy. By the treaty with Britain (April 11), France recognized Queen Anne as the British sovereign and undertook to cease supporting the son of the deposed king James II. France ceded Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the Hudson Bay territory, and the island of St. Kitts to Britain and promised to demolish the fortifications at Dunkirk, which had been used as a base for attacks on English and Dutch shipping. In the treaty with the Dutch, France agreed that the United Provinces should annex part of Gelderland and should retain certain barrier fortresses in the Spanish Netherlands (*see* Barrier Treaties). In the treaty with Prussia, France acknowledged Frederick I's royal title (claimed in 1701) and recognized his claim to Neuchâtel (in present Switzerland) and southeast Gelderland. In return France received the principality of Orange from Prussia. In the treaty with Savoy, France recognized Victor Amadeus II, duke of Savoy, as king of Sicily and that he should rule Sicily and Nice. The treaty with Portugal recognized its sovereignty on both banks of the Amazon River. France's Guiana colony in South America was restricted in size.

The peace treaties involving Spain took longer to arrange. Spain's treaty with Britain (July 13) gave Gibraltar and Minorca to England. The treaty was preceded by the *asiento* agreement, by which Spain gave to England the exclusive right to supply the Spanish colonies with Negro slaves for the next 30 years. On Aug. 13, 1713, the Spanish treaty with Savoy was concluded, ceding the former Spanish possession of Sicily to Victor Amadeus as his share of the spoils of war. In return he renounced his claims upon the Spanish throne. The peace between Spain and the Dutch was delayed until June 26, 1714, and that between Spain and Portugal until the Treaty of Madrid (February 1715).

The Holy Roman emperor Charles VI, in what is considered the end of the War of the Spanish Succession, concluded peace with France in the Treaties of Rastatt and Baden (March 6, 1714 and Sept. 7, 1714; *see* Rastatt and Baden, Treaties of). Peace between the Emperor and Spain was not concluded until the Treaty of The Hague (February 1720).

The question of the Spanish Succession was finally settled in favour of the Bourbon Philip V, grandson of France's Louis XIV. Britain received the largest portion of colonial and commercial spoils and took the leading position in world trade. In international politics the settlement at Utrecht established a pattern for the next 20 years.

·background and significance **6**:1094g; map 1097
·Bourbon accession to Spanish throne **3**:80h
·Charles VI's diplomacy **2**:456g
·English gains in America **4**:889f
·European balance of power **8**:95h
·French border stabilization **11**:123d
·French Guiana frontier changes **7**:714g
·Habsburg loss of Spanish crown **8**:533e
·Joseph II's foreign policy defeats **2**:460a
·Louis XIV's confirmation of gains **7**:638a
·Spain's European losses **17**:433f
·Spanish Netherlands border settlements **11**:154h
·William III's plans for European peace **19**:832d

Utrecht, Union of (Jan. 23, 1579), alliance formed by the northern Protestant states in the Netherlands, later served as a de facto constitution for the Dutch Republic (United Provinces of the Netherlands).

·creation, purpose, and use **13**:555g
·Farnese's military campaigns **7**:182b
·international repercussions **6**:1089d
·terms, participants, and repercussions **11**:143e

Utrecht Psalter, Carolingian manuscript (MS. 32; University Library, Utrecht) of the school of Reims, illuminated *c.* 830, probably at the monastery of Hautvillers near Reims.

·linear illustration of Middle Ages **5**:999h
·Psalms of David illus. **2**:923

Utrecht school, a term principally referring to three Dutch painters—Dirck van Baburen (*c.* 1590–1624), Gerrit van Honthorst (1590–1656), and Hendrick Terbrugghen (1588–1629)—who went to Rome and fell fully under the pervasive influence of Caravaggio's art before returning to Utrecht. Although none of them ever actually met Caravaggio (died 1610), each had access to his paintings, knew his former patrons, and was influenced by his follower Bartholomeo Manfredi's (1580–1620/1) half-length figural groups, which were boldly derived from Caravaggio and occasionally passed off as the deceased master's works.

Back in the Netherlands each of the "Caravaggisti" was eager to demonstrate what he had learned. The subjects that they painted are frequently religious ones, but brothel scenes and pictures in sets, such as five works devoted to the senses, were popular with them also. The numerous candles, lanterns, and other sources of artificial light are characteristic and further underscore the indebtedness to Caravaggio.

Although Honthorst enjoyed the widest reputation, painting at both the Dutch and English courts, Terbrugghen is generally regarded as the most talented and versatile of the group.

Utrecht Te Deum and Jubilate (1713), a Te Deum by Handel in commemoration of the Peace of Utrecht.

·inspiration and resultant royal favour **8**:603e

Utrera, city, Sevilla province, Andalusia, southwestern Spain, southeast of the city of Seville on the Arroyo de la Antigua, a tributary of the Río Guadalquivir. The site has been occupied since prehistoric times and was known as Utricula during the Roman period. The city, an episcopal see before domination by the Moors (who called it Gatrera), was retaken by Alfonso the Wise of Castile in the 13th century; it reverted to a Moorish stronghold until finally reconquered (1340) by Juan Manuel for use as a Christian base. It was a notorious refuge for brigands and outlaws in the Middle Ages and was twice ruined (by Muḥammad V in 1368, and in the Peninsular War, 1808–14) and rebuilt. Landmarks such as a 14th-century Moorish castle, the Gothic churches of Santa María and Santiago, and the Sanctuary of Consolation (Consolación) remain.

Economic activities are agriculturally based and include the production of olive oil, poultry, textiles, wines, margarine, cereals, and flour. Horses and fighting bulls are raised in the vicinity. Pop. (1970) 35,775.

37°11′ N, 5°47′ W

·map, Spain **17**:382

utricle, prostatic, minute pouch in the prostate gland of the male, which pouch is the remnant of the embronic structures that develop into the vagina and uterus in the female.

·cyst occurrence **15**:697a

utricle and saccule, in the human ear, two minute sacs in the vestibule (*q.v.*). They are part of the apparatus that serves as an organ of equilibrium. The utricle is a long sac in the upper, rear part of the vestibule; the three semicircular ducts open into it. The saccule is somewhat smaller than the utricle and is in the lower and forward part of the vestibule. It is connected with the cochlear duct (*see* cochlea of the ear) by way of a channel called the ductus reuniens and with the utricle by way of two interconnecting channels, the endolymphatic duct and the utriculosaccular duct. Each of the two sacs contains a sensory patch called a macula. In the utricle, the macula is a projection from the anterior wall and looks like an oval spot on a small round shelf. In the saccule, the macula rests against the inner wall of the vestibule, overlying the bone. It is longer than the utricular macula and somewhat resembles the letter "J." The maculae contain sensory cells—called hair cells because of their cilia, or hairlike projections—and supporting cells. The hair cells are the essential sensory receptor elements of the macula.

·cranial nerve distribution **12**:1019h
·ear origins and otocyst development **6**:751e
·equilibrium sense mechanism in ear **16**:551f
·mechanoreception of spatial position **11**:806g; illus. 807
·perception of self-motion **14**:46c

saccule

·fish sensitivity to water depth **11**:804h
·hearing of vertebrates **17**:43c; illus.
·structure and function in man **5**:1122a; illus.
·utricle's influence on eye movements **7**:99d

Utricularia (plant genus): *see* bladderwort.

Utrillo, Maurice (b. Dec. 25, 1883, Paris—d. Nov. 5, 1955, Le Vésinet, Fr.), painter, noted especially for his pictures of the houses and streets of the Montmartre district of Paris, was the natural son of Suzanne Valadon, an artist's model who herself became a successful painter. His father was not known, and he was given a name by a Spanish art critic, Miguel Utrillo. When, as an adolescent, Maurice became an alcoholic, his mother encouraged him to take up painting as therapy. Despite frequent relapses into alcoholism, painting became Utrillo's obsession, and he produced thousands of oils. Initially influenced by the Impressionists, he gradually developed a

Message on the Observance of Dutch-American Friendship Year

February 17, 1982

April 19, 1982 marks the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between The Netherlands and the United States of America. This is the United States' longest unbroken, peaceful relationship with any foreign power.

From the very beginning, Americans and Dutch were drawn together by mutual ideals. As early as 1776, the rebellious American colonies saw the republican Netherlands as a potential ally, while the Dutch viewed the North American colonies' struggle for independence as a parallel to their own historical struggle for freedom. The widespread sympathy and goodwill in The Netherlands for the success of the American quest for freedom was illustrated by several Dutch gestures that boosted colonial morale:

On the Dutch island of St. Eustatius in the Caribbean, the First foreign salute to the American flag took place on November 16, 1776; John Paul Jones was received as a hero in Amsterdam in 1779 when he landed with two captured British ships; and the Dutch Government entered into secret negotiations with the Continental Congress, starting in 1778, on the draft of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce.

But, most important, on April 19, 1782, John Adams was admitted by the States General of the Dutch Republic as Minister of the United States of America, thus obtaining the second diplomatic recognition of the United States as an independent nation. Adams also succeeded, on October 8, 1782, in signing the first Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries. This shortly led to a series of vital loans totaling the equivalent of 12 million dollars. This recognition of the United States as an independent nation can be regarded as a culmination of our country's efforts to take its rightful place in the world community of nations as a sovereign state.

In the nineteenth century Dutch immigrants and capital continued to play an important role in the development of our young nation. A considerable part of upstate New York was developed by investments from The Netherlands, and the vast Louisiana Purchase was financed through loans placed in Amsterdam. Washington Irving wrote of the Dutch settlers of the Hudson Valley, and immigrants from Holland founded many new towns on the frontier of the 1840s in Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin. The Netherlands helped finance much of the building of the great American railway systems which opened up the West and contributed three U.S. Presidents of Dutch descent—Martin Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

During the dark days of World War II, America was able to return this early support for our nationhood. Thousands of our young men are buried on Dutch soil, having given their lives in the liberation of The Netherlands.

Today, the United States and The Netherlands share a joint commitment to mutual security and the defense of freedom through our NATO partnership. Our close economic ties reinforce our common philosophic and political goals, and The Netherlands is now the top foreign investor in the United States—a clear sign of Dutch confidence in our country and its future.

While the particular expression of our policies and actions has not always been identical, the theme of common interests and shared ideals has been a hallmark of the continuously peaceful and productive relationship between the United States and The Netherlands for two hundred years.

In recognition of this long and fruitful relationship between our two countries, I call on all Americans to join with citizens of The Netherlands in observing 1982 with appropriate ceremonies and activities to recall the long-standing friendship and shared values of our two peoples.

RONALD REAGAN



MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, CONGER-GOODYEAR FUND

GROSZ' *Fit for Active Service* (*K. V.*) heightens a distaste for bureaucracy with a touch of the macabre.

Grosz' most futuristic work is the *Dedication to Oscar Panizza* (1917–1918), in which fiery red buildings lean over a hellish mob surging around a coffin that serves as a seat for Death. The chaotic feeling of this painting, as well as of *The Little Murder* (1918), a depiction of sex and brutality, is controlled by his use of geometric planes and lines. The drawing *Fit for Active Service* (*K. V.*) (1918) shows an army doctor completing his examination of a skeleton and pronouncing him "O. K." for battle. Grosz' view of the mindless and heartless character of modern man is seen in *Republican Automatons* (1920), in which blank-faced robots are marching to vote as ordered, and in *The Engineer Heartfield* (1920), which shows a strange, furtive-looking man with a mechanical heart in an empty room.

H. H. ARNASON
Author of "History of Modern Art"

GROTE, George (1794–1871), British historian, who was a leader of the movement for electoral reform. Grote was born at Clayhill, Kent, on Nov. 17, 1794. He studied at Charterhouse and, at the age of 16, went to work in his father's London bank. Under the influence of James Mill and Jeremy Bentham he became one of the group known as philosophical radicals. In the 1820's he began work on the history of Greece that established his reputation. Simultaneously, he became one of the most energetic promoters of democratic reforms in Britain.

Grote was a member of Parliament for London from 1832 to 1841, but his radicalism, especially in pressing for a broader franchise and adoption of the secret ballot, so isolated him that he retired to devote himself entirely to writing. The result was his 12-volume *History of Greece* (1845–1856) to the time of Alexander the Great; despite an overvaluation of Greek democracy and freedom, it remained a standard survey for 50 years. Grote declined a peerage in 1869. He was vice chancellor of University College, London, from 1860 until his death there on June 18, 1871.

GROTIUS, grō'shəs, Hugo (1583–1645), Dutch jurist, who has been called the father of modern international law. The name Hugo Grotius is the Latinized form of Huig de Groot.

Life. Grotius was born into a distinguished family in Delft on April 10, 1583. At the age of 8 he had already composed some Latin verses, and at 11 he entered the University of Leiden, graduating at 14. In 1598, when he was not yet 15, he accompanied the Dutch statesman Jan van Oldenbarneveldt on a diplomatic mission to the court of King Henry IV of France. The King was so impressed by the youth that he called him "the miracle of Holland." Before leaving France a year later, Grotius obtained a doctorate in law at the University of Orléans.

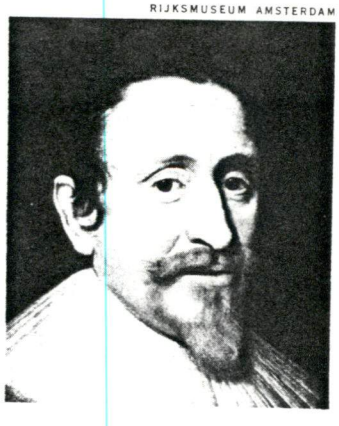
On his return to the Netherlands in 1599, he began practicing law in The Hague. Two years later he was chosen official historian of the province of Holland by its assembly, the States of Holland. He became attorney general of Holland in 1607.

From 1613, as a representative of Rotterdam in the States of Holland and of Holland in the Netherlands States-General, Grotius was involved in a bitter religious and political struggle. A majority of the States of Holland supported Calvinist reformers against the orthodox Calvinist party, which was backed by a majority in the States-General and by the stadtholder and army commander, Maurice of Nassau. In 1618, Maurice suppressed the dissenters by force. Grotius was arrested and the following year was condemned for high treason to life imprisonment in the fortress of Loevestein. However, he escaped in 1621 with the help of his wife, who hid him in a chest that was being carried out of the prison.

Grotius fled to France, where he was warmly received, and in 1634 he entered the service of Sweden as minister to the French court. He was finally permitted to return to Holland in 1645, but died on Aug. 28, 1645, at Rostock, Germany, on his way home from Sweden.

Works. The most influential work that Grotius wrote was *De jure belli ac pacis* (*On the Law of War and Peace*), published in Paris in 1625 during his exile in France. Applying the doctrine of natural law (q.v.) to the conduct of nations, Grotius held that states, like individuals, are bound by a code of duties and prohibitions that are universal, reasonable, and unchangeable. One nation, for example, may not attack another. However, Grotius regarded certain wars or hostile actions as just if there is no tribunal authorized to settle a dispute. In that

RIJKSMUSEUM AMSTERDAM



Hugo Grotius (from a painting by M. van Mierevelt)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES. For the history of international conferences, see DIPLOMACY; INTERNATIONAL LAW. See also BERLIN CONGRESS; EUROPE, COUNCIL OF; GENEVA CONVENTION; CONGRESS OF VIENNA; WESTPHALIA, PEACE OF; and WORLD WAR II–*14. Diplomatic History.*

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It succeeded the Permanent Court of International Justice in 1945. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is commonly known as the *World Court.*

All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the ICJ. Nonmembers may also become parties to the Statute, and a few, including Switzerland, have done so. Only states may be parties to the Statute and litigate before the ICJ, but advisory opinions are given on any legal question at other UN organs' request.

Organization. The ICJ has its headquarters at The Hague. It is composed of 15 judges, no two of whom may be of the same nationality. In addition, when a state is party to a case before the court and no judge of its nationality is on the bench, that state may appoint an ad hoc judge, who sits and votes on that particular case. Judges are elected by the UN Security Council and General Assembly, voting separately. They serve for 9-year terms and can be removed only by the unanimous vote of the other judges.

Jurisdiction. No state can be required to defend itself before the court unless it consents to do so, but obligatory jurisdiction is conferred on the court in hundreds of treaties that expressly provide for referral of disputes under these treaties to the ICJ. In addition, under the provisions of Article 36 of the Statute, states may accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the court in advance on condition that other parties to a given dispute are equally bound. The United States has accepted compulsory jurisdiction in matters not involving the domestic jurisdiction of the United States, "as determined by the United States" in the language of the Connally Reservation approved by the U. S. Senate.

The international legal system, which, by definition, deals almost exclusively with relations between sovereign states, offers special difficulties for the judicial settlement of disputes. In general, states do not seek an "impartial" resolution of important disputes with other states; they prefer techniques, such as negotiation, that allow them more direct influence over the outcome.

Procedure. In deciding disputes, the court applies international law as found in international conventions, international custom, the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations, judicial decisions, and the writings of publicists (experts on international law) of the various nations. The court may also, by express agreement of the parties, decide a case *ex aequo et bono* (according to equity and conscience).

Opinions are rendered in writing, after the court has received written and oral presentations by interested states and international organizations. French and English are official languages. Decisions require the vote of a majority of the judges present, and the reasons for the decision are stated. Concurring and dissenting opinions are permissible. Decisions have no binding force except between the parties in the case and only for that case. No appeal elsewhere is possible.

The ICJ has no enforcement powers. If a state fails to comply with a decision, the other party may request the UN Security Council to "make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment."

Major Decisions. Some of the more important judgments of the ICJ have dealt with rights in international waters (Corfu Channel); asylum for political leaders (Colombia-Peru asylum cases); the court's jurisdiction (Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. case); and the status of a former League of Nations mandate, South West Africa. This last case was brought before the court by Ethiopia and Liberia, which challenged South Africa's right to rule in the territory of South West Africa. After four years of argument on the merits, the court decided in 1966 that Ethiopia and Liberia had no standing to receive a judgment against South Africa. The decision caused shock and dismay among the representatives of many countries of the world and led to demands that the court be reorganized to give more weight to newer states. elections of judges in 1966 reflected that view.

Advisory opinions have dealt with admission to UN membership, the legal status of the United Nations in the international community, and the right of the General Assembly to make assessments for peace-keeping expenses on the UN members.

HOWARD J. TAUBENFELD
Southern Methodist University

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, an agreement among nations, drafted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, to implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was adopted unanimously by the UN General Assembly on Dec. 16, 1966, and will come into force when 35 states become parties to it. In conjunction with the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, adopted on the same day, it would provide international protection for the basic rights of man.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights would require states that are parties to the covenant to respect and ensure specified rights such as freedom of religion and expression, the right to a fair trial, and the right to equality before the law. The covenant provides for the establishment of a Human Rights Committee with the power to require states adhering to the agreement to submit reports on the measures taken to secure the specified rights. States could utilize a conciliation procedure to settle disputes over violations of the covenant by declaring that they recognize the power of the committee to consider interstate disputes. Complaints made by individuals claiming to be victims of a violation of the covenant by a state would be considered by the committee only if that state adheres to the Optional Protocol, a separate agreement appended to the covenant.

JONATHAN MALLAMUD
Rutgers–The State University (N.J.)

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, an agreement among nations, adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on Dec. 16, 1966, which will come into force after 35 states become parties to it. The covenant would require states to take appropriate steps to realize specified rights relating to working conditions,



THE FRICK COLLECTION

Rembrandt did many self-portraits, including this one of 1658, reflecting the artist's wisdom in old age.

REMBRANDT, rem'brant (1606–1669), versatile and prolific Dutch painter and etcher, whose monumental achievement marks the pinnacle of baroque art.

Early Life. Rembrandt Harmensz van Rijn, the son of a miller, was born in Leiden on July 15, 1606. He had six brothers and sisters, some of whom died young. He attended the Latin school in Leiden and enrolled at Leiden University in 1620, although he seems not to have completed even his first year there. His generous family permitted him to leave the university and become apprenticed to Leiden's best-known painter, Jakob van Swanenburgh, with whom he worked for three years. In 1624 he moved to Amsterdam—the cultural, political, and economic center of the young Dutch republic—and apprenticed himself to Pieter Lastman, a fashionable painter who, like most other Dutch artists of the time, had lived in Italy and been deeply influenced by the Italian approach to art. Rembrandt stayed with Lastman only six months, and there is no recorded reason for his leaving, but by 1625 he was back in Leiden, working with Jan Lievens, Gerard Dou, and Joris van Vliet. That year he began to sign his own works.

Years in Amsterdam. The year 1632 was important for Rembrandt, in both loss and gain. His father died, and he moved to Amsterdam. Here he received an assignment that a more solidly established painter would have envied—to do a regents' piece, one of those great group portraits sponsored by a rising middle class that loved painting and wished to commemorate itself. Nikolaes Pieterszoon (known as Dr. Tulp because there was a tulip carved above his door) was the center of this painting. *The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp* (Mauritshuis, The Hague). Its success must have been marked, for Rembrandt's commissions increased, and he set up a thriving studio for painting and teaching.

Through an art dealer, Hendrick van Uijlenburgh, Rembrandt met Saskia, Hendrick's cousin and the daughter of a rich and distinguished Friesland family. They were betrothed in 1633 and married in 1634. In 1639 he bought a mansion on the Jodenbreestraat large enough to house his growing art collection and to give him more space for teaching. He taught assiduously during most of his life and had as apprentices such well-known painters as Ferdinand Bol, Govaert Flinck, Gerbrand van den Eeckhout, and Aert de Gelder.

Although he had taken a large mortgage on his house, he continued to collect art avidly, acquiring valuable works by such painters as Jan van Eyck, Peter Paul Rubens, Hercules Seghers, and Adriaen Brouwer. In 1640 he was commissioned to do another regents' piece, *The Sortie of the Company of Captain Banning Cocq* (Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam). While he was working on this great group portrait of the civic guardsmen (erroneously known as *The Night Watch* because smoke and grime had darkened its originally brilliant noontime surface), Saskia was dying. In 1641 his son Titus was born. (Rembrandt's first three children died in infancy.) In 1642, Saskia died at the age of 30.

When Hendrickje Stoffels, the daughter of an army sergeant, came into his household is not known. She was hired as a maid to help the already ensconced Geertje Dircx, an aging widow who accused Rembrandt of breach of promise and was later confined in an asylum. Sometime after 1645, Hendrickje became Rembrandt's mistress. In 1655 she bore him a daughter, Cornelia.

Rembrandt's commissions had decreased, the payments on his mortgage had not been made, and in July 1656 he went into bankruptcy. His history from that time is a tragic one. In 1661 he received a large commission to paint *The Conspiracy of Julius Civilis* (National Museum, Stockholm) for the Town Hall of Amsterdam, but the picture hung in its allotted place only a few months before it was removed and replaced by an inferior work by Juriaen Ovens. His last large commission came from the Syndics of the Cloth Hall of Amsterdam, and his painting of them, known as *De Staalmeesters* or *The Syndics of the Cloth Hall* (Rijksmuseum), was finished in 1662. The contrast between this sun-drenched, warm-hearted, carefully perfected work and the eerie, violent, slashing *Julius Civilis* that preceded it is vast, but there is no indication that the *Syndics* canvas made a stir in Amsterdam. Rembrandt continued to paint in relative obscurity. Hendrickje died in 1663, and Titus, who had been married in 1667, died in 1668. Rembrandt himself died in Amsterdam the next year on October 4.

Conjectures. Although knowledge of Rembrandt's life is meager, certain conjectures can be made on the basis of his works. His paintings, etchings, and drawings are so direct and profound in their expressiveness that to mistake their mood or intention is impossible, and they often offer ready implications.

Rembrandt apparently was dissatisfied with Swanenburgh's teaching, since he left him for Lastman. It is also possible to conclude that Rembrandt was more devoted to Lastman than Lastman was to him, since, when Lastman's art collection was sold after his death, it contained not one Rembrandt painting, though Rembrandt's own collection contained several of Lastman's.

Lastman's influence on Rem
until the bitter year of Saskia
dor, movement, and Oriental
repeatedly in Rembrandt's p

It is possible that Saskia's
Rembrandt inward upon him
portrait work is deeper and
treatment of biblical them
his youth, becomes solemn
crest of his success came just
of the *Banning Cocq* regents
there were fewer commissions
contemporaries show that his
patrons in his halcyon years
and possibly some disconten
of the civic guard became a
already annoyed with him. Th
integrity made him difficult to
his own good time in executin
he would accept no suggestion

Possibly, too, Rembrandt's
because he was not a memb
"Muiden Circle," a group of
—poets, historians, and pain
Muiden Castle near Amsterda
accepted as the cultural arbi
Republic. Joost van den V
group and the leading poet o
to Rembrandt without enthus
ingly, in one of his epigrams.
writers were unsparing in thei
van Sandrart, a German paint
gotten, and of Govaert Flinck,
of Rembrandt's apprentices. V

Three Trees, one of Rembra



A New DICTIONARY OF QUOTATIONS

ON *HISTORICAL* PRINCIPLES

FROM

ANCIENT AND MODERN SOURCES

Selected and Edited by

H. L. MENCKEN



NEW YORK : ALFRED A. KNOPF : 1978

When the fox preaches look to your geese.
GERMAN PROVERB

A hypocrite has the face of an archbishop and the heart of a miller.
MODERN GREEK PROVERB

[*See also* Affectation, Calumny, Cant, Cause and Effect, Criticism, Dissimulation, Pleasure, Prayer, Sinner, Wilson (Woodrow).

Hypothesis

It is the first duty of a hypothesis to be intelligible.
T. H. HUXLEY: *Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature*, II, 1863

A hypothesis is an inference based on knowledge which is insufficient to prove its high probability.
FREDERICK BARRY: *The Scientific Habit of Thought*, II, 1927

Hysteria

For hysterical maidens I prescribe marriage, for they are cured by pregnancy.
HIPPOCRATES: *Aphorisms*, *c.* 400 B.C.

I

Ibsen, Henrik (1828–1906)

[*See* Nationality.

Ice

And ice, mast-high, came floating by,
As green as emerald.
S. T. COLERIDGE: *The Ancient Mariner*, 1798

[*See also* Fox, Rich and Poor.

Iceland

There are no snakes to be met with throughout the whole island.
Said by SAMUEL JOHNSON: *Boswell's Life*, 1778, to be the whole sixty-second chapter of *The Natural History of Iceland*, by one Horrebow

Iceman

How'd you like to be the iceman?
AMERICAN CATCH-PHRASE, *c.* 1900

Ice-water

Full many a man, both young and old,
Is brought to his sarcophagus
By pouring water, icy cold,
Adown his warm esophagus.
Author unidentified

Idea

As there are misanthropists or haters of men, so also are there misologists or haters of ideas.
PLATO: *Phaedo*, *c.* 360 B.C.

It is not in the power of the most exalted wit or enlarged understanding, by any quickness or variety of thought, to invent or frame one new simple idea.
JOHN LOCKE: *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, II, 1690

There seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas; even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive, so that if they be not sometimes renewed by repeated exercises of the senses, or reflection on those kinds of objects which at first occasioned them, the print wears out, and at last there remains nothing to be seen.
IBID.

To ask at what time a man has first any ideas is to ask when he begins to perceive; having ideas and perception being the same thing.
IBID.

That fellow seems to me to possess but one idea, and that a wrong one.
SAMUEL JOHNSON: *Boswell's Life*, 1770

Nothing affects me but an abstract idea.
WILLIAM HAZLITT: Quoted in B. R. HAYDON: *Journal*, Oct. 13, 1828

The wise only possess ideas; the greater part of mankind are possessed by them.
S. T. COLERIDGE: *Defoe*, 1830

Men's ideas are the direct emanations of their material state. This is true in politics, law, morality, religion, metaphysics, etc.
KARL MARX: *The German Ideology*, 1846

One of the greatest pains to human nature is the pain of a new idea.
WALTER BAGEHOT: *Physics and Politics*, 1869

No army can withstand the strength of an idea whose time has come.
VICTOR HUGO (1802–85)

Every new idea has something of the pain and peril of childbirth about it; ideas are just as mortal and just as immortal as organized beings are.
SAMUEL BUTLER: *Note-Books*, *c.* 1890

An idea, to be suggestive, must come to the individual with the force of a revelation.
WILLIAM JAMES: *The Varieties of Religious Experience*, 1902

An idea that is not dangerous is unworthy of being called an idea at all.
ELBERT HUBBARD: *Roycroft Dictionary and Book of Epigrams*, 1923

Every idea is an incitement. It offers itself for belief and if believed it is acted on unless some other belief outweighs it or some failure of energy stifles the movement at its birth.
MR. JUSTICE O. W. HOLMES: *Dissenting opinion in Gitlow* vs. *People of New York*, 1924

There is no adequate defense, except stupidity, against the impact of a new idea.
P. W. BRIDGMAN: *The Intelligent Individual and Society*, III, 1938

[*See also* Age (Old), Brain, Press (Free), Sincerity.

Ideal

All human things do requi
in them; to have some s
only to keep the body un
derful it is to see how th
it in what ugliest body
radiate said body with its
gradually, incessantly, r
form or reform said uglie
at last beautiful, and t
divine.
THOMAS CARLYLE:

The greatness of human ac
to the inspiration tha
Happy is he who bears v
an ideal of beauty, and v
art, ideal of science, id
of the evangelical virtue
ing wells of great thougl
All of them reflect light
LOUIS PASTEUR: Add

I looked for great men, but
apes of their ideals.
F. W. NIETZSCHE:

An ideal cannot wait for it
its validity.
GEORGE SANTAYANA:

There is no force so demo
an ideal.
CALVIN COOLIDGE:

[*See also* Excellence.

Idealism

[*See* Carnegie (Andrew).

Idealist

The idealist is incorrigible
of his Heaven he make
F. W. NIETZSCHE: *H*

Sometimes people call n
that is the way I know
America is the only id
world.
WOODROW WILSON:

Pare an idealist to the q
Nero.
BENJAMIN DeC.

Ideology

[*See* Doctrine.

Idiom

Correct idiom is the foun
ARISTOTLE: *R*

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VOLUME 3

B to Birling

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES

FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829

GROLIER INCORPORATED

International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816

BERLIN, bûr'lin, is an industrial city in northern New Hampshire, at the northern edge of the White Mountains. It is situated on the Androscoggin River, 115 miles (185 km) north of Concord. The city is surrounded by forests and has a plentiful supply of water power. Its leading industry is paper and wood pulp. Other products are cotton, rubber goods, and artificial leather. Berlin is a center for skiing, and a winter carnival is held each year.

The city's site was settled in 1821, largely by French Canadians and Norwegians, as a logging camp called *Maynesborough*. The name *Berlin* was adopted when the town was chartered in 1829; the city was incorporated in 1897. Government is by city manager. Population: 13,084.

BERLIN, ber'lin, is a city in east central Wisconsin, in Green Lake and Waushara counties, 96 miles (155 km) northwest of Milwaukee. It is situated in an agricultural and dairying region. Among Berlin's industrial products are leather goods and furs, metal products, and machinery. The first settlement was made in 1846, and the city was incorporated in 1857. Berlin is governed by a mayor and council. Population: 5,478.

BERLIN, Free University of, a coeducational institution in West Berlin, Germany. It was founded in 1948 to accommodate those faculty members and students of Frederick William University who had been cut off from their studies when the Russians closed the eastern sector of Berlin, in which the parent university was located. (See BERLIN, HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY OF.) The Free University is supported financially by the city and federal governments.

Medicine has the largest faculty; next is that of philosophy, which includes theology, liberal arts, music, drama, and education. Others are mathematics and natural science, economics and social science, veterinary medicine, and law. There are also several institutes. The university and institute libraries house 835,000 volumes. The university has a student enrollment of more than 31,000.

BERLIN, Humboldt University of, coeducational institution in East Berlin, Germany, supported by the East German government. Before the division of Berlin into eastern and western sectors following World War II, the university was known as *Frederick William University of Berlin*. When the city was divided, the main university buildings fell within the Russian zone of occupation, and it now serves East Germany. It was renamed Humboldt University in 1948 in honor of Wilhelm von Humboldt, Prussian minister of education when the university was established. Members of the faculty and student body in West Berlin joined the Free University of Berlin, opened in 1948 in the American sector (see BERLIN, FREE UNIVERSITY OF).

Frederick William University was founded in 1809 and opened in 1810. It soon began to build a worldwide reputation for the quality of its teaching and the excellence of its faculty. Before it was 10 years old, it had such teachers as Barthold Georg Niebuhr, August Böckh, August Immanuel Bekker, and Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel. Later, Leopold von Ranke, Johann Gustav Droysen, Hermann von Helmholtz, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, Karl Richard Lepsius, Karl Ritter, Rudolf von Gneist, Friedrich Karl von Savigny, Rudolf Virchow, and other scholars added to its reputation.

A second generation of scholars included such men as Robert Koch, Emil Du Bois-Reymond, Heinrich von Sybel, Ernst Curtius, Theodor Mommsen, Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, Wilhelm Dilthey, Adolf von Harnack, Ernst Troeltsch, Hans Lietzmann, Gustav Adolf Deissmann, Walther Hermann Nernst, and many others. There were departments of theology, philosophy, law, mathematics, medicine, natural science and other sciences, with 895 professors and teachers and approximately 12,000 students in 1939. The university also included postgraduate schools, institutes of physics, medical clinics, museums, and the observatory in Babelsberg. Unique and famous was the scientific organization of the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft, whose celebrated Institute of Physics was directed by Albert Einstein from 1914 to 1933.

The university was supported by the state, under control of the minister of education. Men and women of all nationalities were admitted. The university library consisted of over 679,000 volumes together with a very large number of theses and other papers. The chief library facilities for students, however, were in the Prussian State Library, immediately in front of the university library. The state library contained 2,400,000 volumes, 64,000 manuscripts, and 250,000 musical works.

The university was closed during World War II and was reopened in 1946. As presently constituted, Humboldt's faculties reflect the ideology of East Germany. They comprise philosophy (which encompasses the liberal arts), mathematics and natural science, law, economics, education, theology, medicine, veterinary medicine, agriculture and horticulture, forestry, preuniversity studies for workers and peasants, social science, modern languages, and Marxism-Leninism. There are also 200 institutes, clinics, and divisions. Library facilities include over 1,700,000 volumes, and there are museums of mineralogy and petrography, geology and palentology, and zoology. Student enrollment totals approximately 11,500.

BERLIN AIRLIFT, an air supply operation mounted by the United States, Britain, and France in 1948–1949 to counter a Soviet blockade of the western sector of Berlin.

After World War II, Berlin was an island city in the Russian zone of occupied Germany. A four-power agreement guaranteed access to it from the three western Allied zones of Germany, including use of three, 20-mile-wide air corridors. Early in 1948, however, the Soviet Union began hampering surface traffic to the western sectors of Berlin. A complete shutdown of roads, rails, and waterways occurred on June 24, 1948.

The United States reacted swiftly. On June 26, the U.S. Air Force was directed to use all available C-47 transports to airlift 80 tons of food and medicine to West Berlin from Wiesbaden. The airlift soon was designated the Combined Airlift Task Force, known as "Operation Vittles" to Americans and "Operation Plainfare" to the British. French forces provided some ground support and other aid.

Additional aircraft were sent from the United States. By mid-July some 150 aircraft were flying a daily total of 1,500 tons of supplies. In September, C-47's were replaced almost entirely by C-54's having three time
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CHARLES E. LUCAS, "*Air F*

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by C-54's having three times the load capacity. Ultimately the U.S. force exceeded 300 aircraft. Britain used both military and civilian aircraft, many smaller than the C-54.

Americans flew from Frankfurt's Rhein-Main Air Base and neighboring Wiesbaden Air Base. Later they operated from Fassberg and Celle in the British zone. Tempelhof was the main U.S. field in West Berlin, while the British used Gatow. Later a field was built at Tegel in the French sector to relieve congestion at Tempelhof.

Coal constituted approximately two thirds of all tonnage airlifted. Food came next. An unofficial operation, called "Little Vittles," began in July 1948. It consisted of aircrew members dropping candy to children at Tempelhof. Operating on a 24-hour schedule with many landings at three-minute intervals, the airlift reached its climax in mid-April 1949 with 1,398 deliveries totaling 12,940 tons in a single day.

The Soviets raised the blockade on May 12, 1949. The airlift continued, however, until reserve stocks in West Berlin were satisfactory. The last airlift C-54 flew from Rhein-Main to Tempelhof on Sept. 30, 1949. Altogether, 2,325,000 tons of supplies had been airlifted to West Berlin in 277,569 flights.

The cost of the operation was high; operations and support costs amounted to $181,300,000. Although the accident rate was less than half the average of the entire Air Force, 31 Americans were killed in 12 crashes during the airlift.

CHARLES E. LUCAS, *"Air Force News Service"*

BERLIN CONGRESS, bûr-lin′ kong′grəs, in 1878, the third great diplomatic congress of the 19th century (after Vienna, 1814–1815, and Paris, 1856). Berlin was unique because it obliged a great power, Russia, to renounce important parts of a treaty it had made after winning a war—in this case with Turkey.

The congress dealt with the Eastern Question, which became acute in 1875–1876 as the Slavic Balkan peoples revolted against Turkish rule. The rebels had the sympathy of the European powers, especially of Russia, where Pan-Slavic sentiment was vigorous. When the Turks refused to accept reform schemes prepared by the six powers, Russia went to war against Turkey in 1877, and was victorious. The war ended in the Russo-Turkish peace treaty of San Stefano on March 3, 1878, which took Bessarabia, Kars, Ardahan, and Batum from Turkey. It also enlarged the territories of Serbia and Montenegro, gave the Dobruja to Rumania, and declared all three of these countries independent of Turkey. Most important, it established a large autonomous Bulgaria touching the Aegean Sea.

San Stefano made Austria fearful of Russian influence on the Balkan Slavs. Austria also objected to the establishment of a large Bulgarian state athwart its path of economic penetration to the Aegean. Britain opposed increased Russian influence near its Mediterranean route. Under Austrian and British pressure, Russia consented to a congress, which German chancellor Bismarck agreed to chair in order to ward off an Austro-Russian conflict that might involve Germany. Britain meanwhile gained Russia's secret agreement on May 30, 1878, to abandon plans for creating a large Bulgarian state and Austria's secret agreement on June 6 to place limits on a smaller Bulgaria. Britain also forced on Turkey on June 4 a secret treaty allowing Britain to administer Cyprus.

The congress, which opened on June 13, concluded with the signing of the treaty on July 13, 1878. The treaty split Bulgaria into three layers. The northern one was to be autonomous; the middle, called "Eastern Rumelia," was to have a special regime; and the Aegean littoral was to be a regular Turkish province. Austria was permitted to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, with further right to garrison the sanjak of Novibazar (Novi Pazar) separating Serbia and Montenegro. Most other provisions of San Stefano were confirmed. Greece was promised territorial extension, achieved in 1881.

Austria and Britain were the chief gainers from Berlin. The Turks salvaged something, and Germany maintained the peace that Bismarck sought. Russia, however, was irritated, and none of the Balkan peoples were really satisfied.

RODERIC H. DAVISON
George Washington University

BERLINER, bûr′li-nər, **Emile** (1851–1929), American inventor, who developed a telephone transmitter and a gramophone. Berliner was born in Hanover, Germany, on May 20, 1851. He emigrated to the United States in 1870, studied electricity and acoustics at Cooper Union, and experimented with the telephone. In 1877 he obtained a patent on an improved telephone transmitter. The patent was bought by the Bell Telephone Company, and he became an inspector for the company. In 1887 he received a patent for a gramophone that played a flat-disc record. This patent was purchased by the Victor Talking Machine Company, which was bought by the Radio Corporation of America (RCA) in 1929.

Berliner's other work includes the design of an airplane engine (1908) and the development of acoustic tiles for soundproofing (1925). He died in Washington, D.C., on Aug. 3, 1929. See also PHONOGRAPH; TELEPHONE.

BERLINER ENSEMBLE, ber-lē′nər an-säm′bəl, a theater company in East Berlin, cofounded in 1949 by Bertolt Brecht (q.v.) and his wife, Helene Weigel, and supported by the government of East Germany. It was universally recognized as the most influential theater company in Germany after World War II.

The Berliner Ensemble was conceived shortly after Brecht returned to Germany from the United States in 1947, as a laboratory for Brechtian experiments in theater production. Devoted largely to performances of Brecht's own plays, which were frequently directed by Brecht and his wife, the company soon became famous as the home of "epic theater"—the all-encompassing but ill-defined term for Brecht's antiromantic, often pageantlike productions.

By 1954, when the company moved into permanent headquarters at the Theater am Schiffbauerdamm, the ensemble was lavishly staffed with more than 150 full-time performers and equipped with stage machinery unrivaled elsewhere in Germany. Thereafter the company toured widely in Europe and was acclaimed by important critics in the West as one of the most accomplished ensembles in the world. However, some audiences complained of a slackening of dramatic tension to the point of boredom—a result partly of the company's rejection of theatrical make-believe. Miss Weigel continued as director after Brecht's death in 1956.

VOLUME 20

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defense" in keeping with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, and called for the "association of the United States, by constitutional process, with such regional and other collective arrangements as are based on continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, and as affect its national security." These presidential and legislative expressions of approval cleared the way for immediate negotiation.

North Atlantic Treaty. Preliminary negotiations in advance of the North Atlantic Treaty were conducted among the five Brussels powers, the United States, and Canada, who agreed unanimously on certain principles: (1) that the treaty should be within the framework of the United Nations; (2) that, while promoting peace and security, it should positively resist aggression; (3) that it should be based on mutual aid and self-help; (4) that it should include nonmilitary features; and (5) that it should be implemented by a formal organization. Those negotiating the treaty also wished to bring other countries of western Europe into the defense group. At length, on April 4, 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington by the Brussels powers (the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg), the United States, Canada, Portugal, Denmark, Norway, Italy, and Iceland.

On Oct. 22, 1951, the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) agreed to a protocol that would admit Greece and Turkey, and on Feb. 18, 1952, the two countries acceded to the treaty. Subsequent protocols provided for the admission of West Germany, effective May 9, 1955, as the 15th member of NATO, and of Spain, effective May 30, 1982, as the organization's 16th member.

Organization of NATO. The organization of NATO is both complicated and elaborate. On the civilian and policymaking side is the North Atlantic Council. Its meetings, held twice a year, are generally attended by the foreign, defense, and finance ministers of the member states. Each member state also has a permanent representative. Acting together, these representatives form a continuing body. The council determines major NATO policies, assumes financial and administrative responsibility for NATO in behalf of the member states, and supplies necessary linkages between NATO's civilian and military bodies.

The International Secretariat is headed by the secretary-general, who is the administrative and planning head of NATO. An international staff that serves under him is recruited on the basis of merit and represents NATO as an international body.

The military structure of NATO is determined by the North Atlantic Council. The Military Committee advises the council on military affairs and directs the subordinate military bodies. The committee's work is supported by the International Military Staff.

There are three commands in the area covered by NATO: the European, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Channel. The European Command is under the Allied Command Europe (ACE), which is subdivided into subordinate commands and is headed by the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR), with headquarters (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, or SHAPE) near Mons in Belgium. The Atlantic Command is under the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT), and the Channel Command is under the Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel (CINCHAN). There is also a Canada-U. S. Regional Planning Group.

The NATO Crisis of the 1960's. Early in the 1960's the problems threatening the integrity and even the existence of NATO came to a head.

The major problem was the position of France on many NATO questions, coupled with the intransigence of French President Charles de Gaulle. The German problem, the key to the new balance of power in Europe, remained acute. The character and extent of the continuing Soviet threat was always at the bottom of the controversy. The debate on NATO strategy, especially regarding nuclear weapons, widened and deepened the breach between the powers. There was also the question of what the future organization of the alliance should be.

On March 7, 1966, President de Gaulle informed U. S. President Lyndon B. Johnson that France, while adhering to the basic terms of the North Atlantic Alliance, would take measures "to regain on her whole territory the full exercise of her sovereignty" now reduced by Allied troop presence therein and by their use of her air space; withdraw from the integrated commands; and end the use of her forces by NATO. On March 10, 1966, a French aide-mémoire was addressed to the other 14 NATO members. The French government argued that NATO no longer related to the world situation as it did in 1949, for the following reasons: (1) threats to European security were no longer seriously imminent or menacing; (2) Europe, having been reconstructed economically, recovered its own "means of action"; (3) the United States monopoly of nuclear power had yielded to a balance of nuclear power between the United States and the Soviet Union; and (4) Europe was no longer the center of international crises.

Accordingly, France proposed to withdraw land and air forces stationed in Germany and assigned to the Allied command in Europe. This step would require its withdrawal from the integrated commands then covering the French troops so assigned—Supreme Allied Command Europe and Allied Forces Central Europe Command, or AFCENT—and the transfer from French territory of the headquarters of these commands. (At that time both SHAPE and AFCENT headquarters were located near Paris.) French implementation of certain bilateral agreements, especially those with the United States, would cease. The French government insisted on its continued participation in the alliance and on its willingness to share in the military defense of the area covered by the treaty. A second aide-mémoire was sent by France to the other NATO members on March 29, 1966, reaffirming and implementing the first memorandum.

The 14 NATO partners of France, surprised and stung by the bold and unusual course France had taken, issued a "common declaration" on March 18, 1966. In it they reaffirmed the effectiveness of the Atlantic Alliance as an "instrument of defense and deterrence" and their belief in the necessity and permanence of the organization. "No system of bilateral arrangements," it declared, "can be a substitute." And the treaty and organization were far more than mere "instruments of common defense."

President Johnson, on March 23, 1966, replied to President de Gaulle's letter of March 7, challenging the validity of most of the positions

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WERNER WARMBRUNN

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The Dutch under German Occupation 1940-1945

STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA
LONDON: OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
1963

the potential will and capacity to resist and go into hiding. Finally, the high concentration of Jews in Amsterdam, deliberately intensified by the Germans, increased the physical isolation from the rest of the population, especially from Gentile families in small towns and in the country who were in a better position to offer hiding places than families in urban centers.

Giving due consideration to all these contributing factors, it nevertheless appears that the lack of a deeply felt common ethos was the most fundamental reason for the failure of the Jewish community to display a higher degree of "militant resistance."

The nature of the basic motivation of individuals in the Resistance was discussed frequently in the underground press. It is now apparent that many different motivations went into the Resistance, since it was composed of people from all walks of life. Patriotic sentiments may be regarded as the most common binding factor, as expressed by the renewed devotion to the Queen and the dynasty as the living symbols of national identity, and by the hatred of the Germans and the contempt for their Dutch supporters in the N.S.B. Religious motivation, especially on the part of Catholics and orthodox Protestants, played a larger part in Holland than in resistance movements elsewhere. But many underground workers joined for primarily humanitarian, political, or patriotic reasons, or simply, as the Resistance poet Jan Campert put it, because "the heart . . . could not do otherwise" ("*[om] het hart, dat het niet laten kon*").[14]

Less noble considerations undoubtedly played a part. Psychological motivations, such as hatred of authority and rebellion against the prevailing patriarchal family structure in Holland, have been mentioned in this category.[15] There is no doubt that the desire for adventure also had its influence. By 1943 it had become socially unacceptable among many groups of young people to comply with the labor draft and similar regulations. For some, therefore, opposition to the Germans became a subjective necessity to preserve standing with the peer group. But in many reports the impression is given that despite differences in motivations, a sense of exaltation was common for most underground workers, and that, to many, clandestine activities brought a sense of elation and usefulness which made them speak later of their years in the Resistance as "the most glorious period of our lives."[16]

U.S. Information Agency
Office of European Affairs

FAX MESSAGE

Fax No. (202) 485-8821

TO: Ms. P. Doley

FROM: Daniel Spikes
Office of European Affairs
U.S. Information Agency

DATE: 26 May 1989

SUBJECT: the Netherlands Country Data Sheet

COUNTRY DATA

THE NETHERLANDS

Head of the Government

Ruud F.M. Lubbers

U.S. Ambassador

John Shad
(until Feb. 23, 1989)

CAPITAL

Amsterdam (691,750). Other important cities include: Rotterdam, the world's largest port (574,300), The Hague, the seat of government (444,300).

AREA

14,140 square miles. About the size of Vermont and Massachusetts combined.

POPULATION

14,714,750 (current estimate)

Roman Catholic	36 percent
Nederlands Hervormd	18 percent
Reformed	8 percent
Others	4 percent
No Church Affiliation	34 percent

LANGUAGE: Dutch; English is widely spoken and understood.

LITERACY

Estimated at 96 percent, though no actual figures are published by the government.

GOVERNMENT

The Netherlands, together with the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, form the Kingdom of The Netherlands. The Netherlands is a constitutional monarchy with a bicameral parliament. The sovereign is Queen Beatrix, who succeeded to the throne in 1980 and is married to Prince Claus. Heir presumptive is Prince Willem Alexander, the oldest of the Queen's three sons.

Executive power rests with the Crown, and is administered by the Council of Ministers. Legislative powers are exercised jointly by the Crown and Parliament.

The present government, a center/right coalition of the Christian Democrat Alliance and the Liberal Party (VVD) was formed after the election of May 21, 1986.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Education is free, or subject to a nominal fee, in both public and denominational schools, and is compulsory from the age of 5 to 16 years. Teachers are paid by the State.

Universities: Amsterdam has two. There is one in each of the following cities: Rotterdam, Utrecht, Leiden, Delft, Enschede, Groningen, Wageningen, Nijmegen, Eindhoven, Tilburg, Maastricht and the Open University in Heerlen.

Student enrollment in scholastic year 1985-1986 (interim figures)

Elementary	1,466,500
Secondary	803,739
Technical/Vocational	356,987
Advanced Technical/Vocational Education	275,345
University Education	156,534
Higher Vocational Education	147,252

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Radio and Television

The Netherlands has a unique broadcasting system. The transmission time of the five Dutch radio frequencies and that of the three television channels is shared by more than 30 organizations and institutions which have been granted authority to broadcast. The major share of the broadcast time is allotted to eight broadcast organizations according to the number of subscribers (i.e. members) for each organization's TV guide.

BROADCAST

Organization	Description	Subscribers
VOO	newest and biggest broadcaster, youth audience orientation	1,016,000
AVRO	general, mass audience orientation	795,023
TROS	general, mass audience orientation	710,782
KRO	Catholic	639,125
NCRV	Protestant	549,151
VARA	Socialist, supports Dutch Labor Party	481,815
VPRO	free-thinking Protestant, avant-garde	329,670
EO	Evangelical Protestant	326,397

In addition, the "umbrella" organization, NOS, which coordinates programs and technical facilities, also produces programs, including all TV news programs. On Jan. 1, 1988 NOS was split up into NOS and NOB. NOS will be responsible for programs of national interest, while NOB will provide technical facilities on a commercial basis. There are an estimated 11.3 million television viewers watching more than 4.6 million sets. There are more than 10 million radio receivers, spread over 4.3 million households. During the past three years Dutch TV has faced increasing competition from cable community television, which now provides almost 80 percent of the population with Belgian, FRG, French and British TV programming in addition to the three Dutch channels. However, Dutch still overwhelmingly prefer to view programs in their own language. Britain's Sky Channel, for instance, did not have the success in the Netherlands for which it had hoped.

Press

De Telegraaf (Indep. Cons.)	720,000
Algemeen Dagblad (Indep. Cons.)	417,000
De Volkskrant (Leftist/Socialist)	310,300
Het Vrije Volk (Labor Left)	153,610
Haagsche Courant (Indep. Liberal)	180,000
Het Binnenhof (Centrist)	40,000
NRC-Handelsblad (Indep. Liberal)	215,100
Het Parool (Indep. Social-Democratic)	113,800
Trouw (Calvinist, left-of-center)	119,800
Reformatorisch Dagblad (Calvinist, fund.)	49,502
Het Financieele Dagblad (Financial Indep.)	35,540
Nederlands Dagblad (Calvinist, fund.)	25,226
De Waarheid (Communist)	9,000

There are two large press cooperatives in the Netherlands, under whose umbrella a number of smaller regional papers fall.

Pers Unie Chain	350,000
GPD	1,200,000

There are about ninety dailies, ten of which are nationals. Total daily circulation is about 4.5 million, and there is an estimated readership of 10 million. Ten percent of the Dutch read more than one paper per day.

Periodicals

There are seven major opinion weeklies:

Intermediair (Centrist, Academic/Professional Oriented)	185,000
Elseviers Magazine (Right of Center)	110,929
Vrij Nederland (Indep. Socialist)	85,428
De Tijd (Catholic Centrist)	36,860
HP Magazine (left-of-center)	23,710
Hervormd Nederland (Calvinist, Left)	17,575
De Groene Amsterdammer (Left)	14,625

Motion Pictures

There are 471 movie theaters; their attendance during 1984 was an estimated 15,319,000. Approximately 65 percent of the films shown are from the U.S.A.

U.S. NON-GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENTS AND MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES

Dutch and American correspondents represent U.S. newspapers, magazines and radio and television networks. Media represented include: Associated Press, Time, ABC Radio, ABC TV, CBS Radio, NBC Radio and VOA.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND TRADE

There is no U.S. economic assistance to The Netherlands. Direct U.S. investment in The Netherlands at the end of 1986 had a book value of more than $11.8 billion, mainly in the fields of petroleum, petrochemicals, manufacturing and trade sectors. U.S. exports to The Netherlands in 1986 amounted to $7.8 billion, making this country the sixth largest market for American products in the world. Dutch investment in the U.S. is $42.8 billion. Holland is the second-largest foreign investor in the U.S.

OTHER COUNTRY CULTURAL AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Other countries which have active cultural and information programs in The Netherlands include:

FRANCE: supports Institut Francais des Pays-Bas (Maison Descartes) in Amsterdam and chapters of the Alliance Francaise throughout The Netherlands.

UNITED KINGDOM: supports British Council in Amsterdam.

ITALY: supports Italian Cultural Institute for The Netherlands "Dante Alighieri," in Amsterdam.

GERMANY: supports the Goethe Institutes in Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

SOVIET UNION: Scholarships, distribution of biweekly Dutch newsletter.

BELGIUM: Vlaams Cultureel Centrum, Amsterdam.

CULTURAL CENTERS / BRANCH POSTS

The American Documentation Center, a research and reference facility, is located in the Embassy, The Hague. The collection includes general reference works, significant monographs in the fields of international economics, foreign affairs and social issues, 213 periodicals, U.S. Government Documents, U.S. legislation and federal regulation and selected videotapes and microform. On line access to Dialog is available. The documentation staff is supervised by the Information Officer.

EDUCATION AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE

The Netherlands-America Commission for Educational Exchange (NACEE) with a binational board has, since 1949, made available travel and/or maintenance allowances to selected Dutch and American scholars, teachers and lecturers. Since 1967, the governments of The Netherlands and the United States have shared the costs of the program which now amount to about $840,000 annually. The Commission also provides a student counseling service which handles 10,000 inquiries per year from Dutch students who wish to pursue undergraduate and graduate studies in the U.S. In 1986-87, the Commission also began a new teacher exchange program with a direct classroom to classroom exchange of Dutch and American high school teachers.

Each year the Embassy invites 25 to 30 Dutch leaders and specialists to visit the United States on individually planned International Visitor (IV) grants of 3-4 weeks duration. In addition, the U.S. Information Service offers facilitative assistance to groups and individuals in planning study trips to the U.S. Since 1986, the governments of The Netherlands and the U.S. have also shared the costs of a new Youth Exchange program. 207 Dutch and American youth have participated in this exchange so far. Many significant Dutch persons travel privately to the U.S. each year, and more than 100 were programmed by USIA's Voluntary Visitors Program in FY 87.

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

PRESS

The Information Officer and his staff maintain close contact with editors and journalists throughout The Netherlands. The Post distributes the WIRELESS BULLETIN and other material to these individuals and includes them in speaker programs and exchanges. The Information Section monitors ten daily newspapers and six opinion weeklies, as well as various specialized publications, radio and TV public affairs and news programs, and prepares a written daily news summary for the Ambassador and Country Team. The Post arranges press conferences for visiting U.S. officials and speakers, sees that official texts are prepared and released, and transmits media reaction reports to Washington and other posts on a regular basis.

RADIO

Radio is vital for providing up-to-date news to the Dutch public, since TV begins broadcast in the late afternoon. The post maintains regular contact with the heads of radio news departments and with political commentators and, as with the press, provides them with selected Wireless File material.

TELEVISION

The post stays in close contact with Dutch television broadcasters including the "umbrella" organizations, NOS and NOB. Dutch TV news begins broadcast at 5:30 PM. Because Dutch television is financially well-endowed and has easy access to the commercial market, there are few opportunities for USIS placements on Dutch TV other than WORLDNET segments. The post arranges interviews with leading Americans in the United States, assists television journalists and producers with programs on American subjects, and also works closely with TV broadcasters to arrange WORLDNET interviews for use on news and public affairs programming.

PUBLICATIONS

The post distributes 750 copies of Dialogue, 250 copies of Problems of Communism, 250 copies of Economic Impact, and 600 copies of English Teaching Forum. The post's Wireless Bulletin is distributed daily to 150 DRS contacts. Special distributions are arranged as necessary; during the pre-Summit period, an "Arms Control--Background Information" compilation was distributed bi-monthly to 200 Dutch contacts.

BOOK PROGRAM

The post does not maintain a book translation or publication program; however, presentation titles are distributed to post's Participant audience.

PROGRAM THEMES

1. The new U.S. Administration headed by President George Bush is experienced, pragmatic, and eminently prepared for its world leadership role.

2. The larger Atlantic community of nations is an important framework within which to pursue our bilateral relations.

3. The Western Alliance needs to maintain an effective military defense in a post-INF-Treaty world.

4. Though the U.S. and U.S.S.R. are very different societies with strikingly different international goals, the U.S. is committed to working with the Soviet Union in implementation of the 1987 INF Treaty and in pursuit of other verifiable arms control measures.

5. America, like The Netherlands, is a caring society; different approaches in areas such as social welfare, narcotics control, and development aid should not obscure the common values which we share.

6. American political and social processes reflect our creative, dynamic, and distinctive society, which is worthy of study by other lands.

USIS PERSONNEL

THE NETHERLANDS

Budgeted Positions: 5 American and 11 Dutch employees

American Positions:

Public Affairs Officer.....William La Salle

Cultural Affairs Officer.....Andrew Schlessinger

Information Officer.....Leonardo Williams

Administrative Assistant.....Bon Slade
(departs Post Feb. 3, 1989)

Junior Officer Trainee.....Thomas Hodges

Local Positions:

Office of the PAO	1
Cultural Affairs Office	4
Information Office (including library)	6
	11

PRINCIPAL POST

Embassy The Hague

Promotion of Joanna E. Bistany to Special Assistant to the President for Communications

April 19, 1982

The President today announced the promotion of Joanna E. Bistany to be Special Assistant to the President for Communications.

Ms. Bistany will continue to serve as Deputy to the Assistant to the President for Communications. In her position, she has organizational responsibility within the department and is involved in the public affairs management of special projects.

During the Presidential transition, Ms. Bistany was deputy to the administrator of the transition team. Prior to that she served in a variety of capacities in the Reagan/Bush campaign and the Reagan for President campaign, dating back to October 1979.

Before joining the campaign, Ms. Bistany served on the faculty at the University of Cincinnati in the communications department, with a dual appointment to the Children's Hospital Medical Center.

Ms. Bistany received her M.A. from the University of Kentucky and completed extensive postgraduate study at the University of Cincinnati and the Neuropsychiatric Institute, UCLA, in the area of clinical behavior management. She was born and raised in New York City.

Appointment of C. Anson Franklin as Assistant Press Secretary to the President

April 19, 1982

The President today announced his intention to appoint C. Anson Franklin to be Assistant Press Secretary to the President. He will succeed David Prosperi.

Mr. Franklin has worked in Republican politics for 13 years. He was press aide to Richard Obenshain during his race for Virginia attorney general in 1969 and assistant press secretary in George Bush's U.S. Senate campaign in Texas in 1970. He served as press secretary to Representative Bill Archer (R-Texas) in 1971–72, and also worked for the Texas Committee to Reelect the President in 1972. Mr. Franklin worked for Representative Alan Steelman (R-Texas) in 1974–76. In subsequent political campaigns, he was campaign manager for Marshall Coleman's race for attorney general of Virginia in 1977 and for his race for Governor in 1981. He was director of administration for the office of attorney general of Virginia in 1978–81.

Mr. Franklin graduated from the University of Virginia (B.A., 1969). He was born April 17, 1947, in Richmond, Va.

Toasts of the President and Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands at the State Dinner

April 19, 1982

The President. Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, distinguished guests:

This evening we welcome you to the White House realizing that this is a special occasion even for this house, steeped in tradition as it is.

The history of our two countries will undoubtedly record that on this date, the 200th anniversary of our diplomatic relations, the Queen of the Netherlands was our guest at a state dinner in the White House. We thank the Dutch people for sharing you with us. You're the third successive Queen of the Netherlands to grace our Nation's Capital. We look forward to many such visits from you and from your heirs, because if any friendship is lasting and true, it is the one between our two peoples.

The Dutch played a significant role in developing America and shaping our national character. When thinking of this, images come to mind of Henry Hudson, in 1609, sailing up the river that now bears his name, of pilgrims embarking at Delfshaven bound for America after living 12 years in Holland, of the Dutch West India Company buying Manhattan Island and laying the foundation for a magnificent city of commerce, and of sturdy Dutch pioneers breaking ground for new farms in our Midwest.

I thought that I would surprise Her Majesty by telling her that each year there's a tulip festival in Holland, Michigan. She's already booked to go there. [*Laughter*]

Your Majesty, three American Presidents were of Dutch ancestry. And I'll bet that doesn't surprise you, either. Martin Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin Roosevelt. Their contributions are well known. But countless lesser-known men and women of Dutch ancestry composed the building stones of America. If we were successful in creating a free and prosperous society of which we're rightfully proud, we must be thankful for the part played by our kindred spirits from the Netherlands, people who believed in hard work and who valued freedom. That's the spirit that built America, a spirit that citizens of Dutch ancestry helped instill in the American character.

Rembrandt, one of your great artists, showed the world new uses of light to add depth and meaning to painting. Similarly the Dutch, with uncompromising devotion to liberty, have been a light and inspiration to Americans, even in the depth of their darkest hours.

In the early 1780's, your nation fought a war which was at least partially caused by the affinity between the Netherlands and the American colonists then fighting for independence.

Our friendship, cemented in time and blood, is not taken lightly here. On this 200th anniversary of our fraternity, let us again pledge that we will meet the future together—two nations dedicated to peace, faithful to the cause of human liberty, and confident that right will prevail.

And now, may I ask all of you to join me in a toast to our good friends, the people of the Netherlands, to Her Majesty the Queen, and to His Royal Highness.

The Queen. Mr. President, my husband and I would like to thank you most sincerely for your warm words of welcome. We greatly appreciated the cordial reception given to us by your country, which has highlighted the special nature of the ties of friendship uniting our two nations.

There are few countries whose relations down the centuries have been so genuinely cordial and mutually beneficial as those between your great country, Mr. President, and my own.

It is surprising how many similarities one encounters in the stories of the birth of our two nations. The theory that a people could liberate themselves from their sovereign if he abused his powers was clearly formulated when the Dutch rose in revolt against their king, the King of Spain, in the 16th century. This was the conviction which was echoed in your historic Declaration of Independence two centuries later.

In 1780 we allied ourselves with you in your fight for freedom, alongside France and Spain. We were the second country to officially recognize the United States of America—not entirely without self-interest, I'm afraid—Dutch bankers provided you with the financial aid so desperately needed—[*laughter*]—in the period of rehabilitation following the War of Independence.

During the 19th century, millions of people from a great many countries, including the Netherlands, felt oppressed in the Old World and set their hopes on the New. It was their hard work and resourcefulness, coupled with the efforts of the descendants of the early colonists, that soon made the

United States one of the strongest powers of the world.

Your intervention in the First World War brought peace to Europe. When that terrible struggle was over, it was your President, Woodrow Wilson, who inspired countless Dutchmen with his ideals.

Even more vital was your intervention in the Second World War for both Europe and Asia. Although I was only a child growing up in Canada, I have vivid memories of the warm affection felt by my mother, Princess Juliana, and my grandmother, Queen Wilhelmina, for President Franklin D. Roosevelt. One of the last letters that President Roosevelt wrote early in 1945, 2 days before his death, was to my grandmother, assuring her that measures to help the Netherlands, then suffering from famine and oppression, were very much in his mind. "You can be very certain," he wrote, "that I shall never forget the country of my origin."

The memory of that great statesman with his sense of social justice is cherished and honored by innumerable Dutch people. Nor do they forget what they owe to his courageous successor, President Truman, and to President Eisenhower.

It was Eisenhower who, after leading the Allied Forces to victory, became the first Supreme Commander of that great alliance founded a generation ago, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This Alliance, relying principally on the strength of your country, Mr. President, has ensured the security of Europe and thus of the Netherlands.

It was also your country that helped us restore our shattered economy. I have in mind, of course, the Marshall plan, that brilliant example of American statesmanship—statesmanship, above all, because the plan did not seek to impose a pattern of its own but respected the values cherished in Europe, and because it was based on the understanding that helping others to help themselves is in the long run the most effective form of aid, thereby serving best the purposes of both donor and recipient.

We in the Netherlands undoubtedly owe a great deal to the United States. The spirit of enterprise, of daring, of constant innovation is a feature of American life that has always been an inspiration to others.

The winds of change, for example, that swept across Europe in the late sixties also originated in your country. Dutch society has been profoundly affected by artistic influences from America. Constantly improving means of communication have contributed to the advancement of science, trade, and culture on both sides of the Atlantic. All this has brought us closer together than ever before.

In sketching the associations between the United States and the Netherlands over more than 200 years, I intended not only to look back, Mr. President, but also to look forward.

It is the events of the past that have brought us to this point. We face an uncertain future together. Let us set our sights on the ideal of a just and humane society for all mankind. We cannot achieve this without standing up for freedom and respect for human rights. These ideals should constitute the theme underlying our mutual cooperation.

I need hardly add, however, that it is only natural, in view of our long and eventful histories, that our two nations should play the theme in different variations. While recognizing that the stress should be on unity, especially in times of adversity, I regard pluraformity, also within our North Atlantic partnership, as natural and meaningful.

The partnership would not benefit from uncritical, mutual admiration. Assuming that the dialog between the countries is inspired by honest motives and based on mutual trust, we must continue to listen to one another.

The Netherlands will endeavor to make a contribution by being open-minded and undogmatic. Tolerance has always been a feature of our national character. May I, therefore, express the hope that tolerance, openness, and patience will continue to mark our international partnership.

Whatever our differences, there is infinitely more that binds our peoples together. We have become partners of our own free will. Above all, let us not underestimate the strength that can emanate from a union that succeeds in safeguarding both external and internal freedom.

In view of this, I'm confident that relations between your country, Mr. President, and my own will be even closer in the future than they have been in the last 200 years.

May I ask you all to raise your glasses and drink to the health and happiness of the President of the United States of America and Mrs. Reagan, to the good fortune and prosperity of the American people, and to our good relations and centuries-long friendship.

Note: The President spoke at 9:35 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.

Remarks at a White House Ceremony Commemorating the Day of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust
April 20, 1982

Good afternoon, and welcome to the White House. And I just said outside—before I make the remarks that I have intended to make, it might be appropriate to mention I received yesterday an Easter greeting—small, obviously handmade, and artistically done—and particularly when you consider that it probably had to be done in secret, and then smuggled out of where it was done. It was from internees in one of the prison camps in Poland today. And it contained a message of thanks to us for what we're trying to do in their behalf. And I thought it was a pretty good reminder at this particular season that the things that bring us together here are still possible in the world.

I understand many of you just arrived in here from the [Capitol] Rotunda. Our gatherings today—at the Rotunda, here in the White House, and in meetings across the land—reflect the magnitude of what has brought us together. Thirty-seven years ago, as the conflagration in Europe drew to a close, our eyes were opened to a new tragedy of such proportion that even now we can't grasp the horror of it. There were millions of victims of the Holocaust. Such vast figures have a way of blinding us to the humanity behind the numbers.

Today, perhaps for a moment, we should think of those who are not with us. We miss these people, though we were never permitted to know them. God understands how different, I'm sure—and only God—our lives would be had they been permitted to live.

There was Isaac Rudashevski, a young Lithuanian trapped in a ghetto at 15 years of age. Instead of giving up hope, he concentrated on reading and learning. His diary described his appetite for books. "The book unites us with the future," he wrote. "The book unites us with the world." Isaac did not survive. And one can only speculate what he might have become—an author, possibly—and the world might have been drawn a little closer because of his contributions.

Charlotte Salomon, a talented painter. She left a selection of artwork, but her life was cut short. We can only wonder what she might have created for us.

Marrisha Eisenstadt was the daughter of a director of the Warsaw Synagogue. We're told her voice was so beautiful that she was called the "Nightingale of the Ghetto." And she was killed during the liquidations, and we'll never know the comfort of her song.

And Hana Senesh, originally from Hungary, made it safely to Israel. And she courageously parachuted back into Hungary in hopes of saving others, and instead she, herself, was a victim. She left behind some of her poetry. But not enough—not nearly enough.

And then there was Moses Flinker, a 16-year-old Dutch boy. His diary tells us that while he was in hiding he decided he would become a statesman in Israel when the war was over. He wrote that after making the decision to go into politics he decided to study Arabic. Why? Well, he knew that Israel would have to live in peace with its

we were equal in strategic capability. We're not. We cannot accept an agreement which perpetuates current disparities.

The current level of nuclear forces is too high on both sides. It must be the objective of any negotiations on arms control to reduce the numbers of nuclear weapons.

Since World War II, the United States has attempted to get Soviet agreement to such reductions countless times. We began back when we alone had such weapons. We were never able to persuade the Soviet Union to join in such an understanding, even when we proposed turning all nuclear material and information over to an international body and when we were the only nation that had nuclear weapons.

We're preparing a new arms reduction effort with regard to strategic nuclear forces and are already in negotiations in Geneva on intermediate-range missiles threatening Europe. Our objective in these talks is for the elimination of such missiles on the strategic nuclear forces. We will aim on those at substantial reductions on both sides leading to equal and verifiable limits. We'll make every effort to reach an agreement that will reduce the possibility of nuclear war.

If we can do this, perhaps one day we can achieve a relationship with the Soviet Union which doesn't depend upon nuclear deterrents to secure Soviet restraint.

I invite the Soviet Union to take such a step with us. And I ask you, the American people, to support our efforts at negotiating an end to this threat of doomsday which hangs over the world.

Thank you, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, Md.

White House Statement About a Meeting With President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union

April 17, 1982

Two weeks ago, President Reagan expressed his sincere hope that President Brezhnev would join him this June in addressing the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament. President Reagan also said that he would look forward to a meeting with President Brezhnev in that context.

We have seen today's TASS report of President Brezhnev's statement to Pravda suggesting a summit meeting this fall. We will, of course, study President Brezhnev's remarks carefully.

In the meantime, President Reagan remains hopeful that President Brezhnev will come to the United Nations this June and meet with him then.

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands

April 19, 1982

The President. Nancy and I take great pleasure in welcoming Her Majesty Queen Beatrix and His Royal Highness Prince Claus of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

This visit couldn't take place at a more appropriate moment. Today marks the 200th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries. We're delighted that you honor us with your visit, Your Majesty, a visit that coincides with this historic occasion.

The bonds between our two peoples represent the longest unbroken, peaceful rela-

tionship that we have had with any other nation. When we were seeking our independence 200 years ago, your country was one of the first to which our forefathers turned. At that time the Netherlands was a bastion of freedom and tolerance on the European continent, having fought its own long and costly war for independence.

John Adams, who later was to become our second President, was dispatched to your country and reported, "The origins of the two republics are so much alike that the history of one seems but a transcript from that of the other." This parallel course did not end with the birth of our Republic. Throughout the years, the Dutch and the Americans were the world's quintessential free traders, men and women of enterprise and commerce traversing the world in pursuit of peaceful trade.

Today we recognize not only the 200th anniversary of our relations but also the lasting imprint your country has made on America. Your Majesty, who can forget that New York was first New Amsterdam? Later, Dutch families helped settle the frontier, and investors from the Netherlands played an indispensable role in producing the American economic miracle. Even today, our citizens build upon this heritage, remaining a major source of foreign investment capital for each other, interacting peacefully and constructively in mutually beneficial commerce.

Few nations have had the good will that is the hallmark of the relations between the United States and the Netherlands. Our shared values extend beyond the commercial vigor that built our standard of living that developed in both our countries—a respect for the rights of the individual, a recognition of human dignity more valuable than wealth generated by commerce industry, and a desire for peace more powerful than a tyrant's threat.

In only a few places on this planet do people enjoy the treasures of liberty and tranquility. Those who do must be ever mindful of the cost of such well-being. If totalitarian nations are permitted to achieve military superiority, liberty and peace will depend only on the good will of tyrants.

The American people and the people of the Netherlands, Your Majesty, traditionally have been advocates of peace. Today our challenge lies not only in a desire for peace or in its advocacy but in accepting the responsibility to do that which is necessary to maintain peace. It is an arduous task, often a thankless one. In 1942 Queen Wilhelmina came to Washington and spoke to a joint meeting of our Congress. She said, "Democracy is our most precious heritage. We cannot breathe in the sullen atmosphere of despotic rule."

Your Majesty, as we stood and heard the cannons welcome you a moment ago, I couldn't help but think back to the early years of our fledgling Republic. In 1776, shortly after we'd declared our independence, a tiny American fighting ship sailed into the Dutch port of St. Eustatius in the Windward Islands of the Caribbean, our new nation's flag flying proudly on the mast. No powerful government had yet recognized us. But the cannons of the Dutch fort bellowed out the first foreign salute to the American flag flown by a naval vessel. Today we return the honor.

We've been side by side for 200 years. Such friendship is appreciated here. Your Majesty, welcome to the United States.

The Queen. Mr. President and Mrs. Reagan, my husband and I thank you for your warm welcome. Your words of cordiality are addressed to us and through us to my fellow countrymen.

In a certain sense, we can regard our visit as a milestone on a journey that started some 200 years ago, the end of which is not yet in sight. Many Dutch people have also taken part in this journey to the New World. Hundreds of thousands have come to this great country to settle and build up a new future. Others have come to seal the bonds of friendship. My grandmother did so in 1942, when our countries were joining hands to preserve freedom for the world and human dignity for mankind. In 1952 my mother came here to pay tribute to what the United States had done for us during the Second World War and in the subsequent period of reconstruction.

Now, as we jointly celebrate 200 years of uninterrupted diplomatic relations, we pause to reflect on the support our peoples have given each other since the very begin-

nings of this great and proud nation, both in times of danger and in times of joy. We have looked forward to this official visit, which we realize will be altogether too short to cover such a vast area as the United States of America. We welcome the opportunity to become better acquainted with the American people later this year when my husband and I will be touring, in an official visit, to mark the bicentennial and celebrate, again, our very good relations.

You, Mr. President, have officially proclaimed the 19th of April as Dutch-American Friendship Day. It marks the beginnings of our state visit today, a promising beginning and an appropriate moment to dwell on the value of our lasting friendship, of the very good ties between the United States and the Netherlands in the past, in the present, and in the future.

Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m. on the South Lawn of the White House, where the Queen was given a formal welcome with full military honors.

Following the ceremony, the President met with the Queen and her husband, Prince Claus, in the Yellow Oval Room at the White House.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report on Federal Advisory Committees

April 19, 1982

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 6(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, I am pleased to transmit the tenth Annual Report on Federal Advisory Committees. This Report, prepared by the General Services Administration, summarizes the activities, status, and changes in the composition of Federal Advisory Committees for calendar year 1981.

On January 22, 1981, I directed Executive departments and agencies to reduce obligations for advisory committees by five percent for 1981. I am pleased to report that this effort achieved a reduction of ten percent during the past year. Believing that there are further opportunities for more cost-effective management of advisory committees, I plan shortly to direct actions throughout the Executive Branch which will result in additional savings of approximately ten percent for 1982.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
April 19, 1982.

Note: The report is entitled "Federal Advisory Committees, Tenth Annual Report of the President, Covering the Calendar Year 1981—March 1982" (Government Printing Office, 141 pages).

Appointment of Melvin L. Bradley as a Special Assistant to the President

April 19, 1982

The President today announced that he has appointed Melvin L. Bradley to be Special Assistant to the President. Mr. Bradley has been serving as Senior Consultant to the Office of Policy Development. His primary responsibility will be to work with the Office of Policy Development staff to assure that policy analyses for the President are

Message on the Observance of Dutch-American Friendship Year

February 17, 1982

April 19, 1982 marks the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between The Netherlands and the United States of America. This is the United States' longest unbroken, peaceful relationship with any foreign power.

From the very beginning, Americans and Dutch were drawn together by mutual ideals. As early as 1776, the rebellious American colonies saw the republican Netherlands as a potential ally, while the Dutch viewed the North American colonies' struggle for independence as a parallel to their own historical struggle for freedom. The widespread sympathy and goodwill in The Netherlands for the success of the American quest for freedom was illustrated by several Dutch gestures that boosted colonial morale:

On the Dutch island of St. Eustatius in the Caribbean, the First foreign salute to the American flag took place on November 16, 1776; John Paul Jones was received as a hero in Amsterdam in 1779 when he landed with two captured British ships; and the Dutch Government entered into secret negotiations with the Continental Congress, starting in 1778, on the draft of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce.

But, most important, on April 19, 1782, John Adams was admitted by the States General of the Dutch Republic as Minister of the United States of America, thus obtaining the second diplomatic recognition of the United States as an independent nation. Adams also succeeded, on October 8, 1782, in signing the first Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries. This shortly led to a series of vital loans totaling the equivalent of 12 million dollars. This recognition of the United States as an independent nation can be regarded as a culmination of our country's efforts to take its rightful place in the world community of nations as a sovereign state.

In the nineteenth century Dutch immigrants and capital continued to play an important role in the development of our young nation. A considerable part of upstate New York was developed by investments from The Netherlands, and the vast Louisiana Purchase was financed through loans placed in Amsterdam. Washington Irving wrote of the Dutch settlers of the Hudson Valley, and immigrants from Holland founded many new towns on the frontier of the 1840s in Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin. The Netherlands helped finance much of the building of the great American railway systems which opened up the West and contributed three U.S. Presidents of Dutch descent—Martin Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

During the dark days of World War II, America was able to return this early support for our nationhood. Thousands of our young men are buried on Dutch soil, having given their lives in the liberation of The Netherlands.

Today, the United States and The Netherlands share a joint commitment to mutual security and the defense of freedom through our NATO partnership. Our close economic ties reinforce our common philosophic and political goals, and The Netherlands is now the top foreign investor in the United States—a clear sign of Dutch confidence in our country and its future.

While the particular expression of our policies and actions has not always been identical, the theme of common interests and shared ideals has been a hallmark of the continuously peaceful and productive relationship between the United States and The Netherlands for two hundred years.

In recognition of this long and fruitful relationship between our two countries, I call on all Americans to join with citizens of The Netherlands in observing 1982 with appropriate ceremonies and activities to recall the long-standing friendship and shared values of our two peoples.

RONALD REAGAN

TRANSFER SHEET
BUSH PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT

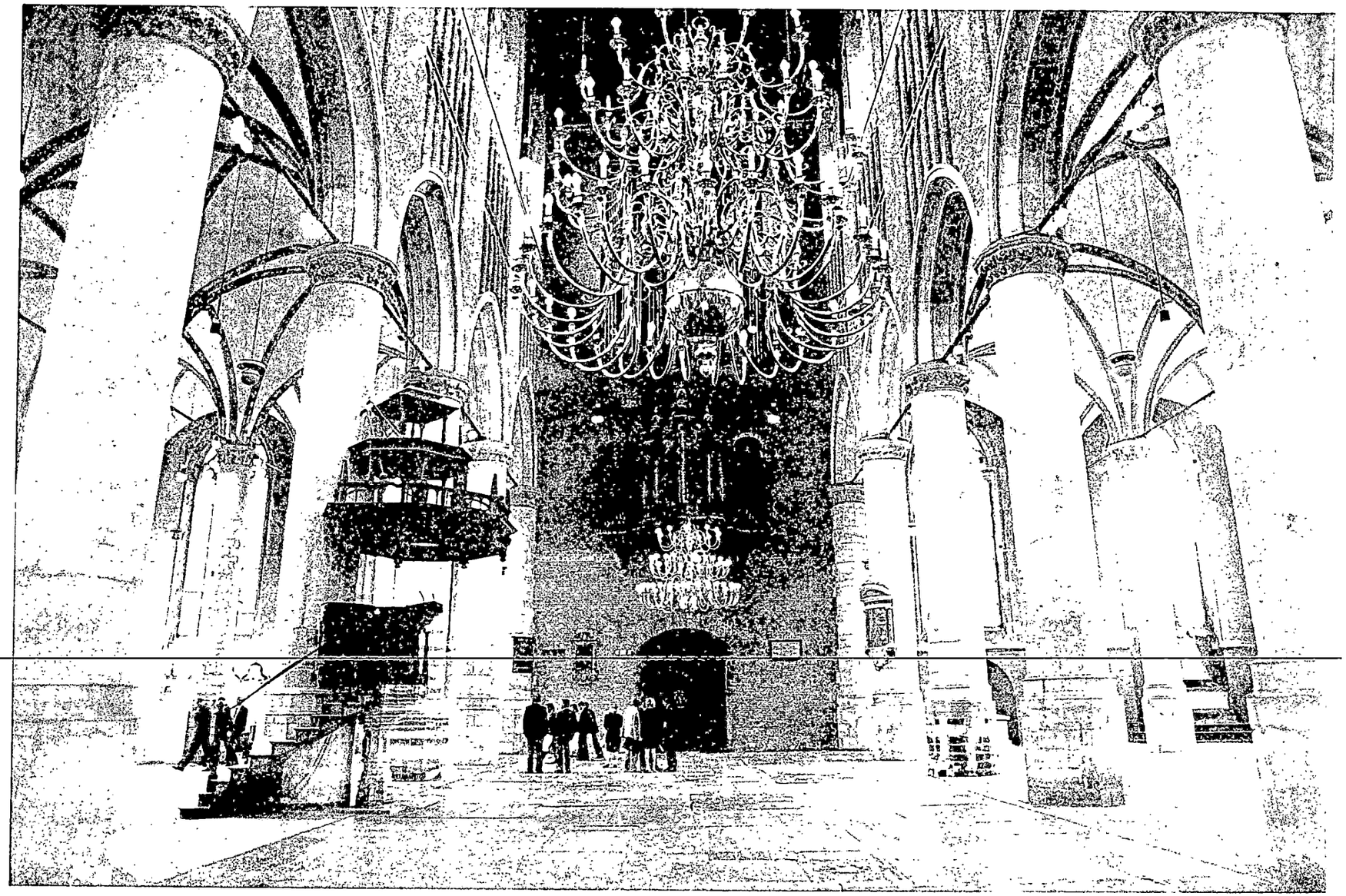
COLLECTION Bush Presidential Records--
Office of Speechwriting--
Speech File - Backup

ACC.NO: 93-01

The following material was withdrawn from this segment of the collection and trasferred to the ___X___ AUDIOVISUAL COLLECTION
_____BOOK COLLECTION _____MUSEUM COLLECTION
OTHER (SPECIFY: _____)

DESCRIPTION: one color photo--official White House photograph--
photo of trip to Netherlands

SERIES Office of Speechwriting Speech File - Backup	BOX NO. 24
FILE FOLDER TITLE: The Pieterskerk/Leiden, Netherlands [2] 7/18/89 [OA 62666]	
TRANSFERRED BY: JGP	DATE OF TRANSFER: 6/21/96
RECEIVED BY: Mary Finch	DATE RECEIVED 6/21/96



OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH 10 JUN 89 D19-24 SB

Peggy—

More pesky facts—

1) is Neth. a member of Western European Union – (I think it is.)? yes

2) NATO Founding Conference was held in Wash. late 1948. Did Netherlands have a "NATO Statesman" in these meetings? founding member 4/4/49

Thanks!

Jan.

"Father of NATO" figure

Spaak?

Jeremy Bangs -

Pietershein - during occ
clergy?
open?
who came to services?

(Vs.) Dominus Jim Eekhof
Zoeterwoudsesingel
Leiden
(A)

Yale School Song

Resistance — dressed as soldiers (Res)
4 grps of 11 people

D-Day - Res (grps of) armed, hidden for couple of days in the church

before D-Day - groups of students (linked to Res) stayed longer in church, enter roof + ceiling - quite a lot

Rev Nazi - preached while students were hiding

septor

17 yrs old - member of Order of Orange-Nassau

several students + Jews, 1942 on provided them w/ cards to buy food -
hidden above the organ

money + tickets - big organization

Students - didn't want to sign letter of content, artists too, document into hiding

Sir Dudley Carlton to Sir

Dr my last -

Larimers
332-3366

Peggy: re N. toast.

1) who will attend (besides Queen Bea) – ~~M~~ what is Neth's Parliament called... Princess Margriet – m. Van Vollenhoven

2) is there a traditional toast – some string of consonants that is impossible to pronounce? Gezondheid ghe-zoont-hate

3) OPTIONAL: just For My Information, Why William the Silent? didn't talk much

Thanks

Dan M. S.

Suggestions from the American embassy re: Talking Points to American Community:

1. Dutch/U.S. relations

2. John Adams (first American ambassador to Netherlands, first American foreign representative ever), John Quincy Adams (also American ambassador to Netherlands, studied at Leiden).

3. Dutch helped finance American Revolution

4. Pilgrims/Leiden

5. Dutch tradition of human rights/refuge

6. Our trade relations today: Dutch are 2nd (?) largest foreign investor in U.S. (Giant food store chain is Dutch-owned)

7. Common Values: individual freedom, liberty, democratic government, human rights, assylum

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The New Encyclopædia Britannica

in 30 Volumes

MICROPÆDIA
Volume VI

Ready Reference
and
Index

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15 TH EDITION

Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.
William Benton, Publisher, 1943–1973
Helen Hemingway Benton, Publisher, 1973–1974
Chicago/Geneva/London/Manila/Paris/Rome
Seoul/Sydney/Tokyo/Toronto

The area is well served by rail, road (including motorway [super highway]), and canal facilities. Pop. (1971 est.) 799,000.

Leich (music): *see* lai.

Leichardt, (Friedrich Wilhelm) Ludwig (1813–48), German explorer who crossed the Australian continent (1844–45) from Moreton Bay (Queensland) to Port Essington (Northern Territory), a feat described in his journal (1847). He attempted to cross Australia from east to west but disappeared on the Cogoon River.

·North Australian exploration **2**:416d

Lei-chou Pan-tao (China): *see* Luichow Peninsula.

Leiden, English LEYDEN, municipality (*gemeente*), Zuid-Holland Province, western Netherlands, at the junction of the Oude Rijn (Old Rhine) and Nieuwe Rijn (New Rhine) rivers, northeast of The Hague. The name of Lugdunum Batavorum sometimes applied to it is not of Roman origin but was given to it by Janus Dousa (Johan van der Does), statesman and defender of Leiden against the Spaniards, in his *Nova Poemata* (1575; "New Poems"). First recorded in 922 as a holding of Utrecht diocese, it was originally called Leithen and grew around the 12th- century castle (Burcht); its charter was confirmed and extended in 1266. Until 1420 it was governed by a representative of the court of Holland. In the 14th century, an influx of weavers from Ypres laid the basis for textile prosperity. Leiden became a noted printing centre after the Elzevir family (from Louvain) established their press there *c.* 1581. During the Dutch revolt against Spain, the city endured a Spanish siege (May–October 1574) that was relieved only when the dikes were cut, flooding the countryside and enabling Dutch ships to carry provisions to the townspeople.

The University of Leiden was founded in 1575 by William I the Silent, prince of Orange, and became the centre of Protestant theology and of science and medicine in the 17th and 18th centuries, with such scholars as Joseph Justus Scaliger, Hugo Grotius, Jacobus Arminius, Daniël Heinsius, Franciscus (Frans) Hemsterhuis, and Hermann Boerhaave. Institutions affiliated with the university include the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, the National Museum of Antiquities, the National Museum of Ethnology of Asia, the Museum of the History of Science, the botanical gardens (1587), and the observatory. The city was the birthplace of many famous painters including Rembrandt, Jan van Goyen, Jan Steen, Gabriel Metsu, and Gerard Dou; in the 17th century it became a centre of the Dutch artistic Renaissance.

Historic buildings include the Gemeenlandshuis van Rijn (1596; partly restored 1878), the weighhouse (1658; restored 1957–58), and the Municipal Museum (1869) in the old Lakenhal, or cloth hall (1640). The 17th-century town hall was burned in 1929 and has been rebuilt. The Pilgrim Fathers house (dedicated 1957) contains documents concerning the stay of the Pilgrims in Leiden, 1609–20; the medieval St. Pieterskerk (St. Peter's Church) contains a memorial to their pastor, John Robinson. Gothic Hooglandse Kerk (St. Pancras Church) dates from the 15th century.

The decline of the textile industry in the 18th century caused a period of economic stagnation until the industrialization of the late 19th century. Economic activities now include metallurgy, the graphic arts, the manufacture of building materials, and food processing. Leiden's cheese and cattle markets are among the nation's largest and there are bulb-growing farms to the west. Nearby are the seaside resorts of Noordwijk and Katwijk. There has been considerable development of the outlying residential areas since World War II, but the old town remains the centre of the city's activities. Pop. (1971 est.) 100,135.

52°09′ N, 4°30′ E

·Dutch flowering bulb industry origin **3**:64b
·Low Countries medieval urbanization **11**:138a
·map, The Netherlands **12**:1060

Leiden, Rijksuniversiteit te, English STATE UNIVERSITY OF LEIDEN, coeducational, state-supported institution of higher learning located in Leiden, Neth., founded in 1575 by William of Orange. By the early 17th century, Leiden had an international reputation as a centre of theology, science, and medicine. Hermann Boerhaave (*q.v.*), who was largely responsible for Leiden's reputation in the study of medicine, spent his professional life there.

The University of Leiden has faculties of theology, law, medicine, mathematics, natural sciences, physics, and philosophy. Institutes connected with it include the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, the Rijksmuseum van Oudheden (prehistory of The Netherlands and antiquities), the botanical gardens, Leiden Observatory, and the National Museum of Ethnology of Asia. In the early 1970s there were about 11,000 students.

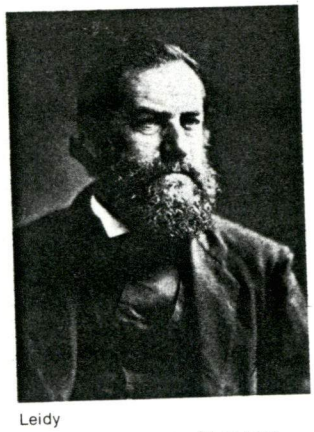
Leiden des Jungen Werthers, Die (novel by Goethe): *see* Sorrows of Young Werther, The.

Leiden Plate, Mayan jade plaque dating from AD 320.

·Mayan calendar inscription **11**:943a

Lei do Ventre Livre (Brazilian law): *see* Rio Branco Law.

Leidy, Joseph (b. Sept. 9, 1823, Philadelphia —d. April 30, 1891, Philadelphia), zoologist, one of the most distinguished and versatile scientists in the U.S., made important and original contributions to the fields of comparative anatomy, parasitology, and paleontology. Soon after his appointment as librarian and curator at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences (1846), he became chairman of the Board of Curators (1847–91). The founder of paleontology in the U.S., he made extensive studies of fossil deposits in the western states. The first of his many pioneer works on the subject, "On the Fossil Horse of America" (1847), showed that the horse had lived and become extinct on the North American continent long before the arrival of Columbus. He subsequently proved the prehistoric presence in the western U.S., of the lion, tiger, camel, and rhinoceros.



Leidy
By courtesy of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

In 1848 he published *Researches Into the Comparative Anatomy of the Liver*, the first thorough study made of that organ. Upon his appointment as professor of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania (1853–91), where he was to serve as director of the biology department (1884–91), he established himself as a leader in parasitology with the publication of *A Flora and Fauna Within Living Animals*, the first important study of the parasites of the alimentary canal. He also identified a spiral worm discovered in pork as *Trichina spiralis*, an organism known to be a dangerous parasite in man. The discovery led to knowledge of the cause and prevention of trichinosis.

The chief U.S. authority of his time on protozoa, Leidy published several original works on the lower animal orders. One, *Fresh Water Rhizopods of North America* (1879), became a standard work in the field and contained drawings by him noted for their accuracy. In another, "Synopsis of Entozoa, and some of their Ecto-congeneurs," he described and named more than 100 new species. In all, he published more than 600 works, among which are the *Elementary Treatise on Human Anatomy* (1861), recognized as a classic American text on the subject; "On the Extinct Mammalia of Dakota and Nebraska" (1869), described by the prominent U.S. paleontologist Henry Osborn as possibly the most important paleontological work produced in the U.S.; and a treatise on intestinal worms in William Pepper's *System of Practical Medicine* (vol. II, 1885), the first comprehensive work on these parasites published in the U.S.

Leif Eriksson, surname also spelled ERICSON or ERIKSON (fl. 11th century), Norse explorer widely held to have been the first European to reach the shores of North America. The 13th- and 14th-century Icelandic accounts of his life and additional later evidence show that he was certainly a member of an early Norse Viking voyage to North America; but it remains doubtful whether he led the initial expedition.

The second of three sons of the Norwegian Eric the Red, the first European colonizer of Greenland, Leif (also known as Leifr the Lucky) sailed from Greenland to Norway in 1000, according to the Icelandic *Eiríks saga* ("Saga of Erik"), and was there converted to Christianity by the Norwegian king Olaf I Tryggvason. The following year Leif was commissioned by Olaf to urge Christianity upon the Greenland settlers. He sailed off course on the return voyage and landed on the North American continent at a region he called Vinland (possibly Nova Scotia), perhaps because of the wild grapes and fertile land he found there. On returning to Greenland he proselytized for Christianity and converted his mother, who built the first Christian church in Greenland, at Brattahild.

According to the *Groenlendinga saga* of *Flateyjarbók* ("Tale of the Greenlanders" in the "Songbook"), considered more reliable than the Saga of Erik by many modern scholars, Leif learned of Vinland from the Icelander Bjarni Herjulfsson, who had been there 14 years earlier. The *Saga* pictures Leif as reaching North America several years after 1000 and visiting Helluland (possibly Labrador) and Markland (possibly Newfoundland) as well as Vinland. Further expeditions to Vinland were then made by Thorvald, Leif's brother, and by the Icelander Thorfinn Karlsefni.

·North American exploration probabilities **7**:1038a

Leigh, market town, metropolitan county of Greater Manchester (until 1974 in Lancashire), England, on the western periphery of the urban complex centred on Manchester and on the southern part of the Lancashire coalfield. The former staple products of coal and cotton, production of which was stimulated by the building of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and by the invention of the machine known as the spinning jenny (1763–64), are now in decline and being replaced by engineering industries. The grammar school is a pre-Elizabethan foundation. Pop. (1971 prelim.) 46,117.

53°30′ N, 2°33′ W

Leigh Creek, village and coalfield, east central South Australia, 350 mi (563 km) north of Adelaide. Lignite coal, discovered there in

Promotion of Joanna E. Bistany to Special Assistant to the President for Communications

April 19, 1982

The President today announced the promotion of Joanna E. Bistany to be Special Assistant to the President for Communications.

Ms. Bistany will continue to serve as Deputy to the Assistant to the President for Communications. In her position, she has organizational responsibility within the department and is involved in the public affairs management of special projects.

During the Presidential transition, Ms. Bistany was deputy to the administrator of the transition team. Prior to that she served in a variety of capacities in the Reagan/Bush campaign and the Reagan for President campaign, dating back to October 1979.

Before joining the campaign, Ms. Bistany served on the faculty at the University of Cincinnati in the communications department, with a dual appointment to the Children's Hospital Medical Center.

Ms. Bistany received her M.A. from the University of Kentucky and completed extensive postgraduate study at the University of Cincinnati and the Neuropsychiatric Institute, UCLA, in the area of clinical behavior management. She was born and raised in New York City.

Appointment of C. Anson Franklin as Assistant Press Secretary to the President

April 19, 1982

The President today announced his intention to appoint C. Anson Franklin to be Assistant Press Secretary to the President. He will succeed David Prosperi.

Mr. Franklin has worked in Republican politics for 13 years. He was press aide to Richard Obenshain during his race for Virginia attorney general in 1969 and assistant press secretary in George Bush's U.S. Senate campaign in Texas in 1970. He served as press secretary to Representative Bill Archer (R-Texas) in 1971–72, and also worked for the Texas Committee to Reelect the President in 1972. Mr. Franklin worked for Representative Alan Steelman (R-Texas) in 1974–76. In subsequent political campaigns, he was campaign manager for Marshall Coleman's race for attorney general of Virginia in 1977 and for his race for Governor in 1981. He was director of administration for the office of attorney general of Virginia in 1978–81.

Mr. Franklin graduated from the University of Virginia (B.A., 1969). He was born April 17, 1947, in Richmond, Va.

Toasts of the President and Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands at the State Dinner

April 19, 1982

The President. Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, distinguished guests:

This evening we welcome you to the White House realizing that this is a special occasion even for this house, steeped in tradition as it is.

The history of our two countries will undoubtedly record that on this date, the 200th anniversary of our diplomatic relations, the Queen of the Netherlands was our guest at a state dinner in the White House. We thank the Dutch people for sharing you with us. You're the third successive Queen of the Netherlands to grace our Nation's Capital. We look forward to many such visits from you and from your heirs, because if any friendship is lasting and true, it is the one between our two peoples.

The Dutch played a significant role in developing America and shaping our national character. When thinking of this, images come to mind of Henry Hudson, in 1609, sailing up the river that now bears his name, of pilgrims embarking at Delfshaven bound for America after living 12 years in Holland, of the Dutch West India Company buying Manhattan Island and laying the foundation for a magnificent city of commerce, and of sturdy Dutch pioneers breaking ground for new farms in our Midwest.

I thought that I would surprise Her Majesty by telling her that each year there's a tulip festival in Holland, Michigan. She's already booked to go there. [*Laughter*]

Your Majesty, three American Presidents were of Dutch ancestry. And I'll bet that doesn't surprise you, either. Martin Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin Roosevelt. Their contributions are well known. But countless lesser-known men and women of Dutch ancestry composed the building stones of America. If we were successful in creating a free and prosperous society of which we're rightfully proud, we must be thankful for the part played by our kindred spirits from the Netherlands, people who believed in hard work and who valued freedom. That's the spirit that built America, a spirit that citizens of Dutch ancestry helped instill in the American character.

Rembrandt, one of your great artists, showed the world new uses of light to add depth and meaning to painting. Similarly the Dutch, with uncompromising devotion to liberty, have been a light and inspiration to Americans, even in the depth of their darkest hours.

In the early 1780's, your nation fought a war which was at least partially caused by the affinity between the Netherlands and the American colonists then fighting for independence.

Our friendship, cemented in time and blood, is not taken lightly here. On this 200th anniversary of our fraternity, let us again pledge that we will meet the future together—two nations dedicated to peace, faithful to the cause of human liberty, and confident that right will prevail.

And now, may I ask all of you to join me in a toast to our good friends, the people of the Netherlands, to Her Majesty the Queen, and to His Royal Highness.

The Queen. Mr. President, my husband and I would like to thank you most sincerely for your warm words of welcome. We greatly appreciated the cordial reception given to us by your country, which has highlighted the special nature of the ties of friendship uniting our two nations.

There are few countries whose relations down the centuries have been so genuinely cordial and mutually beneficial as those between your great country, Mr. President, and my own.

It is surprising how many similarities one encounters in the stories of the birth of our two nations. The theory that a people could liberate themselves from their sovereign if he abused his powers was clearly formulated when the Dutch rose in revolt against their king, the King of Spain, in the 16th century. This was the conviction which was echoed in your historic Declaration of Independence two centuries later.

In 1780 we allied ourselves with you in your fight for freedom, alongside France and Spain. We were the second country to officially recognize the United States of America—not entirely without self-interest, I'm afraid—Dutch bankers provided you with the financial aid so desperately needed—[*laughter*]—in the period of rehabilitation following the War of Independence.

During the 19th century, millions of people from a great many countries, including the Netherlands, felt oppressed in the Old World and set their hopes on the New. It was their hard work and resourcefulness, coupled with the efforts of the descendants of the early colonists, that soon made the

United States one of the strongest powers of the world.

Your intervention in the First World War brought peace to Europe. When that terrible struggle was over, it was your President, Woodrow Wilson, who inspired countless Dutchmen with his ideals.

Even more vital was your intervention in the Second World War for both Europe and Asia. Although I was only a child growing up in Canada, I have vivid memories of the warm affection felt by my mother, Princess Juliana, and my grandmother, Queen Wilhelmina, for President Franklin D. Roosevelt. One of the last letters that President Roosevelt wrote early in 1945, 2 days before his death, was to my grandmother, assuring her that measures to help the Netherlands, then suffering from famine and oppression, were very much in his mind. "You can be very certain," he wrote, "that I shall never forget the country of my origin."

The memory of that great statesman with his sense of social justice is cherished and honored by innumerable Dutch people. Nor do they forget what they owe to his courageous successor, President Truman, and to President Eisenhower.

It was Eisenhower who, after leading the Allied Forces to victory, became the first Supreme Commander of that great alliance founded a generation ago, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This Alliance, relying principally on the strength of your country, Mr. President, has ensured the security of Europe and thus of the Netherlands.

It was also your country that helped us restore our shattered economy. I have in mind, of course, the Marshall plan, that brilliant example of American statesmanship—statesmanship, above all, because the plan did not seek to impose a pattern of its own but respected the values cherished in Europe, and because it was based on the understanding that helping others to help themselves is in the long run the most effective form of aid, thereby serving best the purposes of both donor and recipient.

We in the Netherlands undoubtedly owe a great deal to the United States. The spirit of enterprise, of daring, of constant innovation is a feature of American life that has always been an inspiration to others.

The winds of change, for example, that swept across Europe in the late sixties also originated in your country. Dutch society has been profoundly affected by artistic influences from America. Constantly improving means of communication have contributed to the advancement of science, trade, and culture on both sides of the Atlantic. All this has brought us closer together than ever before.

In sketching the associations between the United States and the Netherlands over more than 200 years, I intended not only to look back, Mr. President, but also to look forward.

It is the events of the past that have brought us to this point. We face an uncertain future together. Let us set our sights on the ideal of a just and humane society for all mankind. We cannot achieve this without standing up for freedom and respect for human rights. These ideals should constitute the theme underlying our mutual cooperation.

I need hardly add, however, that it is only natural, in view of our long and eventful histories, that our two nations should play the theme in different variations. While recognizing that the stress should be on unity, especially in times of adversity, I regard pluraformity, also within our North Atlantic partnership, as natural and meaningful.

The partnership would not benefit from uncritical, mutual admiration. Assuming that the dialog between the countries is inspired by honest motives and based on mutual trust, we must continue to listen to one another.

The Netherlands will endeavor to make a contribution by being open-minded and undogmatic. Tolerance has always been a feature of our national character. May I, therefore, express the hope that tolerance, openness, and patience will continue to mark our international partnership.

Whatever our differences, there is infinitely more that binds our peoples together. We have become partners of our own free will. Above all, let us not underestimate the strength that can emanate from a union that succeeds in safeguarding both external and internal freedom.

In view of this, I'm confident that relations between your country, Mr. President, and my own will be even closer in the future than they have been in the last 200 years.

May I ask you all to raise your glasses and drink to the health and happiness of the President of the United States of America and Mrs. Reagan, to the good fortune and prosperity of the American people, and to our good relations and centuries-long friendship.

Note: The President spoke at 9:35 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.

Remarks at a White House Ceremony Commemorating the Day of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust
April 20, 1982

Good afternoon, and welcome to the White House. And I just said outside—before I make the remarks that I have intended to make, it might be appropriate to mention I received yesterday an Easter greeting—small, obviously handmade, and artistically done—and particularly when you consider that it probably had to be done in secret, and then smuggled out of where it was done. It was from internees in one of the prison camps in Poland today. And it contained a message of thanks to us for what we're trying to do in their behalf. And I thought it was a pretty good reminder at this particular season that the things that bring us together here are still possible in the world.

I understand many of you just arrived in here from the [Capitol] Rotunda. Our gatherings today—at the Rotunda, here in the White House, and in meetings across the land—reflect the magnitude of what has brought us together. Thirty-seven years ago, as the conflagration in Europe drew to a close, our eyes were opened to a new tragedy of such proportion that even now we can't grasp the horror of it. There were millions of victims of the Holocaust. Such vast figures have a way of blinding us to the humanity behind the numbers.

Today, perhaps for a moment, we should think of those who are not with us. We miss these people, though we were never permitted to know them. God understands how different, I'm sure—and only God—our lives would be had they been permitted to live.

There was Isaac Rudashevski, a young Lithuanian trapped in a ghetto at 15 years of age. Instead of giving up hope, he concentrated on reading and learning. His diary described his appetite for books. "The book unites us with the future," he wrote. "The book unites us with the world." Isaac did not survive. And one can only speculate what he might have become—an author, possibly—and the world might have been drawn a little closer because of his contributions.

Charlotte Salomon, a talented painter. She left a selection of artwork, but her life was cut short. We can only wonder what she might have created for us.

Marrisha Eisenstadt was the daughter of a director of the Warsaw Synagogue. We're told her voice was so beautiful that she was called the "Nightingale of the Ghetto." And she was killed during the liquidations, and we'll never know the comfort of her song.

And Hana Senesh, originally from Hungary, made it safely to Israel. And she courageously parachuted back into Hungary in hopes of saving others, and instead she, herself, was a victim. She left behind some of her poetry. But not enough—not nearly enough.

And then there was Moses Flinker, a 16-year-old Dutch boy. His diary tells us that while he was in hiding he decided he would become a statesman in Israel when the war was over. He wrote that after making the decision to go into politics he decided to study Arabic. Why? Well, he knew that Israel would have to live in peace with its

we were equal in strategic capability. We're not. We cannot accept an agreement which perpetuates current disparities.

The current level of nuclear forces is too high on both sides. It must be the objective of any negotiations on arms control to reduce the numbers of nuclear weapons.

Since World War II, the United States has attempted to get Soviet agreement to such reductions countless times. We began back when we alone had such weapons. We were never able to persuade the Soviet Union to join in such an understanding, even when we proposed turning all nuclear material and information over to an international body and when we were the only nation that had nuclear weapons.

We're preparing a new arms reduction effort with regard to strategic nuclear forces and are already in negotiations in Geneva on intermediate-range missiles threatening Europe. Our objective in these talks is for the elimination of such missiles on the strategic nuclear forces. We will aim on those at substantial reductions on both sides leading to equal and verifiable limits. We'll make every effort to reach an agreement that will reduce the possibility of nuclear war.

If we can do this, perhaps one day we can achieve a relationship with the Soviet Union which doesn't depend upon nuclear deterrents to secure Soviet restraint.

I invite the Soviet Union to take such a step with us. And I ask you, the American people, to support our efforts at negotiating an end to this threat of doomsday which hangs over the world.

Thank you, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, Md.

White House Statement About a Meeting With President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union

April 17, 1982

Two weeks ago, President Reagan expressed his sincere hope that President Brezhnev would join him this June in addressing the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament. President Reagan also said that he would look forward to a meeting with President Brezhnev in that context.

We have seen today's TASS report of President Brezhnev's statement to Pravda suggesting a summit meeting this fall. We will, of course, study President Brezhnev's remarks carefully.

In the meantime, President Reagan remains hopeful that President Brezhnev will come to the United Nations this June and meet with him then.

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands

April 19, 1982

The President. Nancy and I take great pleasure in welcoming Her Majesty Queen Beatrix and His Royal Highness Prince Claus of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

This visit couldn't take place at a more appropriate moment. Today marks the 200th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries. We're delighted that you honor us with your visit, Your Majesty, a visit that coincides with this historic occasion.

The bonds between our two peoples represent the longest unbroken, peaceful rela-

tionship that we have had with any other nation. When we were seeking our independence 200 years ago, your country was one of the first to which our forefathers turned. At that time the Netherlands was a bastion of freedom and tolerance on the European continent, having fought its own long and costly war for independence.

John Adams, who later was to become our second President, was dispatched to your country and reported, "The origins of the two republics are so much alike that the history of one seems but a transcript from that of the other." This parallel course did not end with the birth of our Republic. Throughout the years, the Dutch and the Americans were the world's quintessential free traders, men and women of enterprise and commerce traversing the world in pursuit of peaceful trade.

Today we recognize not only the 200th anniversary of our relations but also the lasting imprint your country has made on America. Your Majesty, who can forget that New York was first New Amsterdam? Later, Dutch families helped settle the frontier, and investors from the Netherlands played an indispensable role in producing the American economic miracle. Even today, our citizens build upon this heritage, remaining a major source of foreign investment capital for each other, interacting peacefully and constructively in mutually beneficial commerce.

Few nations have had the good will that is the hallmark of the relations between the United States and the Netherlands. Our shared values extend beyond the commercial vigor that built our standard of living that developed in both our countries—a respect for the rights of the individual, a recognition of human dignity more valuable than wealth generated by commerce industry, and a desire for peace more powerful than a tyrant's threat.

In only a few places on this planet do people enjoy the treasures of liberty and tranquility. Those who do must be ever mindful of the cost of such well-being. If totalitarian nations are permitted to achieve military superiority, liberty and peace will depend only on the good will of tyrants.

The American people and the people of the Netherlands, Your Majesty, traditionally have been advocates of peace. Today our challenge lies not only in a desire for peace or in its advocacy but in accepting the responsibility to do that which is necessary to maintain peace. It is an arduous task, often a thankless one. In 1942 Queen Wilhelmina came to Washington and spoke to a joint meeting of our Congress. She said, "Democracy is our most precious heritage. We cannot breathe in the sullen atmosphere of despotic rule."

Your Majesty, as we stood and heard the cannons welcome you a moment ago, I couldn't help but think back to the early years of our fledgling Republic. In 1776, shortly after we'd declared our independence, a tiny American fighting ship sailed into the Dutch port of St. Eustatius in the Windward Islands of the Caribbean, our new nation's flag flying proudly on the mast. No powerful government had yet recognized us. But the cannons of the Dutch fort bellowed out the first foreign salute to the American flag flown by a naval vessel. Today we return the honor.

We've been side by side for 200 years. Such friendship is appreciated here. Your Majesty, welcome to the United States.

The Queen. Mr. President and Mrs. Reagan, my husband and I thank you for your warm welcome. Your words of cordiality are addressed to us and through us to my fellow countrymen.

In a certain sense, we can regard our visit as a milestone on a journey that started some 200 years ago, the end of which is not yet in sight. Many Dutch people have also taken part in this journey to the New World. Hundreds of thousands have come to this great country to settle and build up a new future. Others have come to seal the bonds of friendship. My grandmother did so in 1942, when our countries were joining hands to preserve freedom for the world and human dignity for mankind. In 1952 my mother came here to pay tribute to what the United States had done for us during the Second World War and in the subsequent period of reconstruction.

Now, as we jointly celebrate 200 years of uninterrupted diplomatic relations, we pause to reflect on the support our peoples have given each other since the very begin-

nings of this great and proud nation, both in times of danger and in times of joy. We have looked forward to this official visit, which we realize will be altogether too short to cover such a vast area as the United States of America. We welcome the opportunity to become better acquainted with the American people later this year when my husband and I will be touring, in an official visit, to mark the bicentennial and celebrate, again, our very good relations.

You, Mr. President, have officially proclaimed the 19th of April as Dutch-American Friendship Day. It marks the beginnings of our state visit today, a promising beginning and an appropriate moment to dwell on the value of our lasting friendship, of the very good ties between the United States and the Netherlands in the past, in the present, and in the future.

Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m. on the South Lawn of the White House, where the Queen was given a formal welcome with full military honors.

Following the ceremony, the President met with the Queen and her husband, Prince Claus, in the Yellow Oval Room at the White House.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report on Federal Advisory Committees

April 19, 1982

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 6(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, I am pleased to transmit the tenth Annual Report on Federal Advisory Committees. This Report, prepared by the General Services Administration, summarizes the activities, status, and changes in the composition of Federal Advisory Committees for calendar year 1981.

On January 22, 1981, I directed Executive departments and agencies to reduce obligations for advisory committees by five percent for 1981. I am pleased to report that this effort achieved a reduction of ten percent during the past year. Believing that there are further opportunities for more cost-effective management of advisory committees, I plan shortly to direct actions throughout the Executive Branch which will result in additional savings of approximately ten percent for 1982.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
April 19, 1982.

Note: The report is entitled "Federal Advisory Committees, Tenth Annual Report of the President, Covering the Calendar Year 1981—March 1982" (Government Printing Office, 141 pages).

Appointment of Melvin L. Bradley as a Special Assistant to the President

April 19, 1982

The President today announced that he has appointed Melvin L. Bradley to be Special Assistant to the President. Mr. Bradley has been serving as Senior Consultant to the Office of Policy Development. His primary responsibility will be to work with the Office of Policy Development staff to assure that policy analyses for the President are

CHURCHILL

It is right to pose these questions. It is even impossible not to pose them. But what are the answers going to be? You will, I am sure, feel that these are problems which should dominate the minds of all the men in all the lands. They should dominate their minds because failure to find the answers may lead the whole human race into a new period of misery, slaughter and abasement more agonising and more fatal than those which we have twice endured in the lifetime of most of us here.

I should not like to raise these tremendous issues which lie about us and beset us on every side, and which rightly preoccupy the thoughts not only of statesmen and leaders but of vast masses in many countries, without offering some guidance, such as I have sometimes done in bygone years.

The supreme hope and the prime endeavour is to reach a good and faithful understanding with Soviet Russia through the agency and organism of the United Nations. In this patient, persevering, resolute endeavour the English-speaking world and the western democracies of Europe must play their part and move together. Only in this way can catastrophe be averted; only in this way can the salvation of all nations and races be gained. I hope that in this world organisation there will be a strong France and a revived Italy, and that many smaller but ancient and famous states will make their weight tell in the noble task of building and maintaining an all-powerful world-governing instrument to preserve freedom and to prevent war. Of France particularly I would say that without a full revival of the true greatness and culture of France there can be little prospect of restoring Europe to its former fame. In the darkest days I have never lost faith in France, and I feel confident that she has now a splendid part to play in the peaceful establishment of progressive western civilisation and democracy, and that France, after all her troubles, may yet lead Europe into the peace and plenty of a free and happy age.

But let me conclude upon our own task. No state or nation is worthy to take part in this sacred, august duty of rebuilding the world under the protection of a world instrument whose men and women are not prepared to give their lives if need be, and to make whatever preparations are required to ensure that they and their country are not found impotent and unready in the world cause. The future, Mr. Mayor, is to be saved only by the generous and the strong. We here in Britain and in the Commonwealth and Empire must never fear or fail to take our place among them.

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

May 9, 1946

To the States-General
of the Netherlands, The Hague

You do me great honour in inviting me to speak to the States-General to-day. I see in all this the regard which you have for my dear country and the relief which you had especially in gaining liberty against the invader. I thank you. Personally I have always worked for the cause of liberty against tyranny and for the steady advancement

of the causes of the weak and poor. This is not, as you know, the first time I have had the opportunity of addressing august or famous Assemblies. I have already addressed the Congress of the United States, the Parliaments of Canada and Belgium, the General Assembly of Virginia and besides these there is always the House of Commons at home, where, from time to time, I venture still to speak a word or two. Let me in my turn present you my compliments upon the progress made in this country since the expulsion of the German invaders. Holland has regained stability and strength in Europe with great rapidity. I offer my respectful congratulations to all public men who, without regard to Party or interests, have contributed to this achievement. The stability of the Constitution of the Netherlands, centering upon the union of Crown and people, is an example to many countries. I trust that your affairs abroad will prosper equally with those at home.

In Britain we know and value the services which Holland has rendered to European freedom in ancient and in recent times. The Four Freedoms which the great President Roosevelt proclaimed have always been cherished in Holland and were carried by his forbears in their blood to the New World. Even in the days of the Roman Empire the Batavian Republic had established a unique position. In the long, fierce convulsions in Europe which followed the Reformation, Holland and England were united as the foremost champions of Freedom. In those struggles after that change in the human mind which followed the Reformation long after the collapse of the Roman Empire, Holland and England were left as the foremost upholders of freedom. Our ancestors stood together on the bloody dykes, and there are few cities in the Netherlands which do not enshrine the memories of brave resolves and famous feats of arms. Bitter were the struggles of those old days and desperate were the odds you had to face. Looking across the generations I like to feel how Britain's stand in 1940 and 1941 resembled the glorious hour when William the Silent declared that rather than surrender, the Dutch would die on the last dyke. Holland gave us King William the Third, who led both our countries against the overweening tyranny of Louis XIV. And after him John Churchill was Commander-in-Chief not only of the British but of the far larger armies maintained by the Dutch Republic, when she had risen through freedom and independence to power and greatness 250 years ago.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Government of the Netherlands have made me a gift which will be for me for ever an honour and a treasure. They have presented me with the 613 letters which John Churchill wrote to the Grand Pensionary during the long 10 years of the Grand Alliance, which alliance he directed, largely formed and finally crowned with victory. I express again to this meeting of both your Houses my gratitude and that of my family for this extraordinary mark of your kindness to me.

Since the bygone struggles between Protestants and Catholics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, there is at least one profound and beneficent new fact of which all should take account. The Church of Rome has ranged itself with those who defend the rights and dignity of the individual, and the cause of personal freedom throughout the world. I speak of course as one born of a Protestant and Episcopalian family, and I rejoice to see the new and ever-growing unity in lay matters, and not perhaps in lay matters only, between all the Christian churches with those liberalising forces which must ever light the onward march of man.

Let me pay my tribute to the part borne by Holland in the overthrow of Hitler's hideous tyranny. After your troops and water defences had been overwhelmed by the sudden, treacherous onslaught, which happened six years ago tomorrow, the Dutch people had no longer the means to maintain organised armies in the field, but the will power and firmness of character shown during the grim years of foreign oppression and occupation were definite factors in the ultimate downfall of Naziism, and the Resistance Movement, for which so many thousands of patriots gave their lives, played an even more important part. In Britain we understand how you must have suffered in these years of torment of soul and mind to which starvation and bombardment were lesser afflictions. All honour to those who perished for the cause. May their memory cement the unity of all true Dutchmen. I thank you on behalf of Great Britain for your work. I am glad to meet here my friend, Professor Gerbrandy, the former Prime Minister, who was in Britain with us in all the dark days and who was so vigilant and faithful a champion of the rights and interests of the Netherlands.

Speaking here to-day, where my words may carry far and wide, it is my first duty to affirm the sanctity of the rights of smaller States. In affirming these rights, I base myself upon that grand figure of Victorian Liberalism, Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone, in his third Midlothian speech, said on 27 November 1879:

> The sound and the sacred principle that Christendom is formed of a band of nations who are united to one another in the bonds of right; that they are without distinction of great and small; there is an absolute equality between them—the same sacredness defends the narrow limits of Belgium [and of course Holland] as attaches to the extended frontiers of Russia, or Germany, or France. I hold that he who by act or word brings that principle into peril or disparagement is endangering the peace and all the most fundamental interests of a Christian society.

The duty, Mr. Speaker, of the large powers of the modern world is to see that those rights of every nation are jealously and strictly protected. The purpose of the United Nations Organisation is to give them the sanction of international law, for which Holland and Grotius are so justly famous, and also to make sure that the force of right will, in the ultimate issue, be protected by the right of force.

I will now, Mr. Speaker, if you will permit me, if I do not trespass too long upon your courtesy and goodwill, speak of nationalism. Is it an evil or is it a virtue? Where nationalism means the lust for pride and power, the craze for supreme domination by weight or force; where it is the senseless urge to be the biggest in the world, it is a danger and a vice. Where it means love of country and readiness to die for country; where it means love of tradition and culture and the gradual building up across the centuries of a social entity dignified by nationhood, then it is the first of virtues. It is indeed the foundation of a progressive and happy family of nations. Some of our shallow thinkers and false guides—and there are many to-day—do not distinguish between these two separate and opposing conceptions. They mix them together and use all arguments according as their fancy or their interest prompts them. They condemn nationalism as an old-world obsession and seek to reduce us all, both

countries and individuals to one uniform pattern with nothing but material satisfactions as our goal. Or again, or sometimes with almost the same breath, they pervert the noble sentiments of patriotism to the hideous, aggressive expansion of old-world imperialism, and to the obliteration by force or by wrongful teaching of all the varieties and special cultures, all those dear thoughts of home and country without which existence, however logically planned, would be dreary and barren beyond thought or imagination.

After the end of the great conflict from 1914 to 1918 it was hoped that the wars were over. Yet we have witnessed an even more destructive world-wide struggle. Need we have done so? I have no doubt whatever that firm guidance and united action on the part of the Victorious Powers could have prevented this last catastrophe. If the United States had taken an active part in the League of Nations, and if the League of Nations had been prepared to use concerted force, even had it only been European force, in order to prevent the rearmament of Germany, there was no need for further serious bloodshed. Let us, Sir, profit at least by this terrible lesson. In vain did I try to teach it before the War.

Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of Europe shocks mankind. Well, as you said in your Address, "Europe is totally ravaged." The tragedy darkens the pages of human history. It will excite the amazement and horror of future generations. Here in these beautiful, fertile and temperate lands, where so many of the noblest parent races of mankind have developed their character, their arts and their literature, we have twice in our own lifetime seen all rent asunder and torn to pieces in frightful convulsions which have left their mark in blackened devastation through the entire continent. And had not Europe's children of earlier times come back across the Atlantic Ocean with strong and rescuing arms, all the peoples of Europe might have fallen into the long night of Nazi totalitarian despotism. Upon Britain fell the proud but awful responsibility of keeping the Flag of Freedom flying in the old world till the forces of the new world could arrive. But now the tornado has passed away. The thunder of the cannons has ceased, the terror from the skies is over, the oppressors are cast out and broken. We may be wounded and impoverished. But we are still alive and free. The future stands before us, to make or mar.

Two supreme tasks confront us. We have to revive the prosperity of Europe; and European civilisation must rise again from the chaos and carnage into which it has been plunged; and at the same time we have to devise those measures of world security which will prevent disaster descending upon us again. In both these tasks Holland has an important part to play. The restoration and rebuilding of Europe, both physical and moral, as you have pointed out in your Address, Mr. Speaker, is animated and guided by the kindred themes of Liberty and Democracy. These words are on every lip. They have cheered us and helped to unify us in the struggle. They inspire our rejoicing in the hour of victory. But now that the fighting is over, it is necessary to define these glorious war cries with a little more fullness and precision.

You will pardon me, I trust, if I come a little closer to the conception of free democracy based upon the people's will and expressing itself throught representative assemblies under generally accepted constitutional forms. There are certain simple, practical tests by which the virtue and reality of any political democracy may be

measured. Does the Government in any country rest upon a free, constitutional basis, assuring the people the right to vote according to their will, for whatever candidates they choose? Is there the right of free expression of opinion, free support, free opposition, free advocacy and free criticism of the Government of the day?

Are there Courts of Justice free from interference by the Executive or from threats of mob violence, and free from all association with particular political parties? Will these Courts administer public and well-established laws associated in the human mind with the broad principles of fair play and justice? Will there be fair play for the poor as well as for the rich? Will there be fair play for private persons as well as for Government officials? Will the rights of the individual, subject to his duties to the state, be maintained, asserted and exalted? In short, do the Government own the people, or do the people own the Government? There is the test. Here are some of the more obvious tests by which the political health and soundness of any community may be ascertained.

Now let us think of our other supreme task, the building of a world instrument of security, in which all peoples have a vital interest, and assuredly none more than those in these sorely-tried Low Countries, which have sometimes been called the cockpit of Europe.

The more closely the largest Powers of to-day are bound together in bonds of faith and friendship the more effective will be the safeguards against war and the higher the security of all other states and nations. It is evident of course that the affairs of Great Britain and the British Commonwealth and Empire, are becoming ever more closely interwoven with those of the United States, and that an underlying unity of thought and conviction increasingly pervades the English-speaking world. There can be nothing but advantage to the whole world from such a vast and benevolent synthesis. But we also in Britain have our Twenty Years' Treaty with Soviet Russia, which in no way conflicts with other associations, but which we hope may prove one of the sure anchors of world peace. We trust that in due course the natural unity and alliance between Great Britain and France will find reaffirmation in a new instrument. We welcome every step towards strength and freedom taken by the French people. We rejoice to see France moving forward to her old place in which if there were a void, Europe would be vitally wounded. We hope that the Western democracies of Europe may draw together in ever closer amity and ever closer association. This is a matter which should be very carefully considered and if found wise should be pressed from many angles with the utmost perseverance.

Special associations within the circle of the United Nations, such as those of which I have been speaking, or like the great unity of the British Empire and Commonwealth, or like the association which prevails throughout the Americas, North and South, far from weakening the structure of the supreme body of U.N.O., should all be capable of being fused together in such a way as to make U.N.O indivisible and invincible; above all there must be tolerance, the recognition of the charm of variety, and the respect for the rights of minorities. There was a time when the Age of Faith endeavoured to prevent the Age of Reason, and another time when the Age of Reason endeavoured to destroy the Age of Faith. Tolerance was one of the chief features of the great liberalising movements which were the glory of the latter part of the

nineteenth century, by which states of society were reached where the most fervent devotion to religion subsisted side by side with the fullest exercise of free thought. We may well recur to those bygone days, from whose standards of enlightenment, compassion and hopeful progress, the terrible twentieth century has fallen so far.

I say here as I said at Brussels last year that I see no reason why, under the guardianship of the world organisation, there should not ultimately arise the United States of Europe, both those of the East and those of the West which will unify this Continent in a manner never known since the fall of the Roman Empire, and within which all its peoples may dwell together in prosperity, in justice and in peace.

"LET FREEDOM REIGN"

May 10, 1946

University of Leyden, The Netherlands

[Extract] The decision to make me a Doctor of Laws is deeply valued by me. The Rector has explained how rarely this distinction is given, and especially in cases like mine. It has to be proved that the recipient, by his moral qualities, his attitude, and character has influenced the course of history in a favourable sense.

I felt this might be a rather difficult task for the promoter to prove, but the promoter's reasoning with his logic and deduction seems to be very good. As he proceeded my natural modesty was undermined, and I will confess to this august assembly that I allowed myself to be convinced by him. . . .

Six years ago on this very day of the week the treacherous onslaught was made on Holland. In the morning this onslaught was made. In our country I became Prime Minister that evening.

I think of all we have gone through in our different ways since then—our trial in Britain and yours over here. Yours was to be restrained and dominated for those long five years by vile and brutal tyranny, to have all the evils of oppression, and to find solace only in the glories of revolt and secret association and preparation. The nightmare has ended. The land is clear, the tyrant is overthrown.

The victors have overthrown the arbiters. The great wheel has swung full circle. One can see the awful finger of destiny or providence working here in this sphere of transient life, where generations so swiftly succeed one another, carrying forward their message and bearing their tribulation as they can.

Rector Magnificus, a great responsibility is felt by you and those associated with you in guiding this torch to young men and women at universities. You have indeed at this time a special measure of responsibility. We must make sure that one form of tyranny is not succeeded by another.

I am opposed, and always have been, to tyranny in every guise. It makes no difference to me what dress it wears, what slogans it mouths. I consider it a supreme duty of the individual subject or citizen to do his utmost to guard not only the liberty of his country, but the liberty of the individuals dwelling under the constitution of his

native land. The motto of your university, which is among the most ancient and most democratic of the universities, is: 'Let freedom reign.' That is the motto I will accept for myself with the diploma you have so kindly just given me.

INDIA

May 16, 1946

House of Commons

I think the right hon. Gentleman [The Prime Minister] was right to read to the House the able but melancholy document to which we have listened, and it was appropriate that he should read it, instead of merely circulating it with the Votes. Certainly I have heard nothing for a long time which so deeply deserves the attention of Parliament and of the British nation, and the respectful attention which the House gave to every word uttered by the Prime Minister is a proof that this opinion is well founded. It would, of course, be most unwise this afternoon for any of us to attempt detailed comment upon the long and complicated proposals which have now been laid before us. I am bound to make clear without delay what is the position of the official Opposition. I, as the head of the Coalition Government and my colleagues of those days, are committed to the offer made to the people of India at the time of the Cripps mission in 1942, by which we offered Dominion Status as expressed by the Statute of Westminster, including, as it does, the latent right of secession. We offered this to the many peoples of India, subject to certain provisions.

The first of those provisions was that there should be broad, real, sincere agreement between the main Indian parties. The second was that in the Constitution we should have provision for the honourable discharge of the obligations we have contracted in India towards the minorities who, added together, are themselves a majority, and, also, for the discharge of those obligations embodied in our treaties with the Indian States. These proposals were made by us at a moment when the danger of Japanese invasion threatened India in a terrible manner, and I, personally, was induced to agree to them by the all-compelling war interest, as it seemed, of trying to rally all the forces in India to the defence of their soil against Japanese aggression and all the horrors that would follow therefrom.

The Cripps mission failed. The answer which Mr. Gandhi gave to the British Government at that moment of mortal peril was "Quit India," and he and the Congress proceeded to raise or encourage a revolt, or widespread disturbances, affecting, principally, the communications on which the British and Indian Forces relied for holding the threatened fronts. These disorders, although seriously fomented, were suppressed with surprising ease and very little loss of life, and the incitement to revolt found practically no response, outside the political classes, from the great masses of the Indian people. We persevered with the war; we toiled on; and presently the tide turned. India was successfully defended, and it emerged from this second world

3/10/40 = Annual Meeting of National Churches Illinois Div

In ~~Their~~ Natural faces -- The determined faces

of pilgrims on ~~their~~
a journey - fixed
on ~~the borders of their~~
new world.
now ~~coming to~~
soon.

THE HAGUE

Catshuis

working lunch

no remarks

Am used to own it — visit after WW II

Binnenhof

mtg in Cabinet Room

Trêves 2 agl (Armistice)
12-yr truce in war w/ Spain
Fr. architect —
Fr. Protestants left

1560 – 1648 (80 years war)
(1609 – 1621)

~~Wabba~~ Willem III - above fireplace

Ridderzaal – Knight's Hall
Queen gives Parliamentary – Opens
Parl each yr.

flags from provinces

Churchill

Leiden - Pieterskerk

parents of Rembrandt buried here

people of Resistance - hiding in floor + ceiling, while Nazi preacher was on pulpit

THEO N. SCHELHAAS - Architect for Leiden
BOISOTKADE 2A
2311 PZ. LEIDEN.
NETH.
#71-120191

Moses Fletcher - Pilgrim
directly above choir - directly in front of Pulpit on
Ten Commandments / Lord's Prayer & Creed
painted over orig Catholic painting

1829 - forbidden to buy in church
"he's a rich stinker"
→ services cancelled in summer

Coccius - prof in theology, 17th century
one of the leaders of Remonstrance

Beagle stick - seal of university hidden in Coccius' grave during Nazi occ.

? Nazis closed univ due to speech by Prof. Cleveringa
prof of law, speech 11/26/40
protesting ouster of Jewish professors, esp. Prof Meijers also prof of law

students met 11/26 each year all over Europe

Clock Street - in front of church
Bell Tower in front; Tower fell 1512

1925 - Doctorate Honor to Wilhelmina

Univ. dedicated in Church - 1575
after relief of siege of Leiden
Center of theology in native language -

Pulpit in front of him to the right

English Gate - as Robinson bought house
& built one-~~room~~ family homes around
courtyard -

Pilgrims - learned manners of ruling a
town in Leiden, method & English.
Justice of the Peace marriage i.e.
So many diff religions in Holland
had to figure out way to marry people
outside of Church.
Calvinists more democratic way
of running a church gave Anglicans.
Declaration of Ind based on
how Republic of 7 Provinces of
Netherlands was run.

Rev.

Laurillard, Elijah — ~~last~~ 1840 came to church

build wooden floor + seats, wood = acoustics
~~he talked~~ + trend of the time = longer sermons, so built seats

mem to left, on wall ~~of~~ behind President

large plaques ↓ kind of sponsorship (Tailors, blacksmith, shoemakers, dyers, builders/carpenters who clothe the naked...

the word of God is a unchangeable pin building upon sand is ~~to~~ bldg polish

---

Peggy —

871.18
500.03
1371.30

I have taken pamphlet entitled "Pilgrims in Leiden" 1609-20.

Thanks
Don

Nordeinde Palace

Arrival Hall, Dinner, Departure

State Dinner -

pics, receiving line -
Louise, Princess Van Prussen, 1808-872

Toast - 3 min.

Monaco
6 pm

ERH - Jack 7/10 Ruth duck
Yvette Wong

Dutch

very active in human rights
Rights of Man & the Citizen
influences on the US

Mayflower Compact & the City on the Hill
idealism

ideals that they strived for, Dutch
fought hard also for independence
Union of Utrecht - inspiration for
Franklin's Albany plan of union

James Tannes, Bryn Mawr
1754-

Oct 3 - marks end of Spanish siege

~~Eng declared war on Neth~~ Dec 1780 ~~Aug 5, 1780~~

1983 Visit - Cathcart w/ PM

up to p. 8: thematic
after p. 8: proposed Public Affs. activities

JULY PRESIDENTIAL VISIT MEMO NO. 3 June 9, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR: See Distribution

FROM: USIA: EU - John ~~Thomson~~ Silverman Interagency Coordinator
P/G - Sigmund Cohen Policy Coordinator

SUBJECT: DRAFT PUBLIC DIPLOMACY PROPOSAL FOR JULY 11-17 PRESIDENTIAL ~~VISIT~~ TO EUROPE: PARIS ECON SUMMIT

This document is intended to guide public affairs activities in support of the President and Mrs. Bush's visit to Europe in July. We have informally submitted the Public Affairs Activities section to the White House Press Office for its their consideration. Requests for changes in the USIA section of this proposal should be addressed either to John Thomson (Tel. 485-8570/FAX 485-8821) or P/G - Sig Cohen (Tel. 485-8644/FAX 485-8557)

Attachment: draft PUBLIC DIPLOMACY PROPOSAL

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DRAFT PUBLIC DIPLOMACY PROPOSAL

JULY 11-17 PRESIDENTIAL TRIP TO EUROPE

This proposal describes the context for the Presidential trip to Europe, as well as public diplomacy concerns, objectives, and themes that should be reflected in State/USIA media products and activities. It lists possible State/USIA public affairs activities for domestic and overseas audiences to be carried out in advance of, during, and after the trip, including continual feedback on public opinion.

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CONTEXT OF THE TRIP:

The President and Mrs. Bush will visit Budapest, Warsaw, Gdansk, Paris and The Hague July 11-17. The Hungarian and Polish visits will provide important opportunities to demonstrate the Administration's support for more open political and economic systems in Eastern Europe. The President will also participate in the G-7 Summit in Paris, which coincides with the Bicentennial of the French Revolution on July 14. The G-7 Summit traditionally deals with economic matters, but the environment, narcotics, terrorism and other subjects will also be discussed. The visit to The Netherlands will show appreciation for a smaller NATO ally that has strongly supported the USG on SNF and INF, has taken a leading role in environmental efforts in Europe, and is the second largest investor in the U.S.

ITINERARY FOR THE TRIP:

July 9 - 10 (Sunday - Monday) Warsaw; July 11 (Tuesday) Gdansk

July 11 - 13 (Tuesday - Thursday) Budapest

July 13-16 (Thursday-Sunday) Paris (Economic Summit)

July 17 (Monday) The Hague, The Netherlands

SUGGESTED PUBLIC DIPLOMACY THEMES:

Eastern Europe:

-- Freedom and democracy reflect the deeply-held aspirations of people around the world.

- We seek an integrated Europe where people, their products, their ideas, and their cultures move freely between countries.

-- Progress and prosperity depend on expanded popular participation in government, intellectual and cultural pluralism, freeing the economy from the crushing costs of subsidized state-owned industry, and a free marketplace.

-- The United States and other democratic nations can help to overcome the legacy of decades of economic stagnation, but the initiative for change rests with the peoples of Central Europe.

-- No nation's security should be jeopardized by greater political openness and economic reform.

-- In Hungary, we welcome the changes which increase popular participation in the political process, and open up the economy and society to expanded contact with the West.

-- In Poland, we welcome the moves that permit all segments of Polish society to participate more fully in the political process, and which have brought greater respect for human rights and religious freedom.

THE PARIS ECONOMIC SUMMIT:

Background

The leaders of the seven major non-communist industrialized countries have met annually since 1975 to discuss and act on international economic and political issues. These include the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Canada. Among other accomplishments, summit meetings in the 1980s increased international economic coordination, provided the impetus for greater reliance on market forces and structural reform, played a key role in initiating the current Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations under the GATT, and placed agricultural reform squarely on the international economic agenda. Host countries for the summits traditionally emphasize a theme which is thought to have substantial impact on the world economy. For example, the Summit countries have developed a tough, coordinated policy against international terrorism. This year's key theme will be the international environment.

The fifteenth economic summit (called by the French "the Summit of the Arch") will take place in connection with the Bicentennial of the French Revolution. The major topics of discussion are expected to include: PRIORITY ORDER

1. International environmental issues (The French have chosen this as the major theme of the 1989 Summit.)

2. International debt strategy

3. East-West Economic Relations

4. Narcotics Abuse

5. Human Rights

6. Terrorism

Other topics are expected to include:

o Structural Economic Adjustment and Reform

o Economic Policy Coordination among the G-7

o Bilateral Trade Adjustment

o The Uruguay Round

U.S. Policy Objectives:

o Develop support for the current U.S. international debt strategy (the Brady plan).

o Highlight the importance of structural reforms to future economic growth in both developed and developing countries.

o Maintain current economic coordination among the Summit countries.

o Continue the process of reducing trade imbalances particularly the US trade deficit.

o Build on progress of the mid-term review of the Uruguay Round in order to successfully complete negotiations by end-1990.

o Maintain the U.S. leadership role on international environmental issues by demonstrating their importance to the United States.

Suggested Public Diplomacy Themes:

International environment: Secretary of State Baker has identified "environmental diplomacy" as a top priority of U.S. foreign policy. The depletion of the ozone layer, acid rain tropical deforestation, and the "greenhouse effect" are global issues that require increased attention by both developed and developing countries. The U.S. will continue to promote better scientific understanding of these problems.

International debt strategy: Debtor countries that participate in programs involving voluntary debt and debt service reductions should carry out reforms to improve their economic performance. Commercial banks and foreign countries (particularly Japan) should provide new lending. (These basic principles are consistent with our previous debt strategy.)

Structural reform: Free markets and strong private secgtors are desirable and achievable world-wide. Specific structural (microeconomic) issues include deregulation, privatization, tax reform, and reduction of market-distorting industrial and agricultural subsidies.

Economic coordination: Cooperation among the G-7 on exchange rates and other issues is more effective when fundamental economic policies are addressed within a free market framework.

Trade imbalances: Foreign countries (particularly those with trade surpluses) should open their markets further to imported goods and services. This will help reduce the large U.S. trade deficit.

Uruguay Round: It is important to achieve success in the multilateral trade negotiations and thereby strength the internatinal trade system. Participating GATT members should tackle such problems as excessive protection of agricultural sectors, barriers to trade in services and investment, and insufficient protection of intellectual property (e.g. trademarks, copyrights, and patents).

Political issues: The leaders of the United States, and other G-7 nations will emphasize their common values (e.g., democracy, human rights). They will continue their cooperation in the fight against international terrorism, drug trafficking, and chemical weapons proliferation.

Summit Themes - Narcotics:

-- (To be supplied)

Summit Themes - Terrorism:

-- (To be supplied)

French Revolution Bicentennial:

-- All peoples share a desire for full representation by their government.

-- We share a common aspiration for a better life, made possible today by free, open, productive economic systems.

-- We share a commitment to human rights, so nobly enshrined in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and in the American Bill of Rights, and demonstrated today in the efforts of countries and peoples everywhere to protect and extend the full range of human rights at the heart of democratic civilization.

The Netherlands:

-- Express appreciation for Dutch support of NATO policies on INF, SNF and accelerated reductions of conventional forces.

-- Express support for Dutch leadership in efforts to improve the quality of the environment in Europe.

-- Note the long and cordial ties between the governments and peoples of The Netherlands and the United States.

-- Note that there remains a Dutch heritage in the U.S. dating from the earliest days of the Americas.

PUBLIC OPINION FEEDBACK:

For State: Will PA prepare material on domestic public attitudes toward changes in East Europe and on Economic Summit issues?

For USIA: In charting overseas media reaction and public opinion EU and P/G will prepare two-page Foreign Media Research and Evaluation Digests (FRED), summarizing foreign opinion polling results, media reaction reporting, and Embassy/USIS reporting. As part of USIA's public affairs advisory function, it is intended for dissemination to selected Administration officials at the White House, NSC, Department of State, and the Presidential party while the trip is in progress.

FRED 1st time attempted

USIA's Office of Research will conduct a survey of foreign opinion on Summit economic issues. A summary of the findings will be prepared for inclusion in Summit briefing books for the President and senior USG officials.

USIA's Office of Media Reaction will provide daily reports on foreign media reaction through established channels during the duration of the visit.

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY CALENDAR:

Between May and mid-July a number of events are generating media coverage of the above themes. They are likely to affect the shape and thrust of State and USIA programs in support of the trip.

-- May 30: Release of USTR Report on "Priority Countries and Priority Practices" subject to the Super 301 provisions of the Omnibus Trade and Copmpetitiveness Act of 1988.

-- May 31-June 1: OECD Meeting in Paris

-- May 31-June 2: Private U.S. visit by FRG President

-- June 8-9: Spring Ministerial of the NATP Defense Planning Committee in Brussels

-- June 12-15: USSR President Gorbachev visits FRG

-- June 14: U.S. Visit by EC Commission President Delors

-- June 15-18: European Parliamentary Elections

-- June 26-27: EC Summit Meeting in Madrid

-- July 4-5: USSR President Gorbachev Visit to France

-- July 5-7: ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference

-- July 13-14: Bicentennial of the French Revolution

-- July 17-19: U.S.-EC environmental meeting in Washington

Wang 1473M 6/09/89 D R A F T

JULY EUROPEAN PRESIDENTIAL TRIP
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY PROPOSAL - Page 8

PROPOSED PUBLIC AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES
PRESIDENT'S JULY TRIP TO EUROPE AND THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT

FOR USIA:

Coordination of all USIA media requests to senior USG officials for appearances, interviews and briefings will be done by the Program Initiatives Staff (P/DI). P/DI staff members Wendy Beaver, Marshall Louis and Jon Silverman can be reached at 485-2764.

P/DI has compiled a series of proposed public affairs activities for overseas audiences. A separate memo from the Director of USIA to National Security Advisor Scowcroft, Presidential Assistant Stephen Studdert, and White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater proposes several public affairs activities for President Bush.

Public affairs activities proposed for other senior officials are listed in two formats:

A. by senior administration officials/members of Congress, in priority order

B. by USIA media service

SECTION A: LISTING BY SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS/ MEMBERS OF CONGRESS:		ACTION
Secretary of State James Baker	3 events	
Secretary Baker op-ed piece on the Paris Summit, to be placed in The New York Times, Wall Street Journal, or a comparable newspaper		STATE
Secretary Baker interview with The Economist or Financial Times Still scheduling.		STATE
WORLDNET with Secretary Baker for G-7 countries. (early to mid-July)		STATE/USIA
Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger	1 event	
WORLDNET with Deputy Secretary Eagleburger on overall results of the Economic Summits and President's East European trip. (post-trip)		STATE/USIA
Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs Richard McCormack	2 events	
Interview/Byliner by McCormack on Economic Summit for the Wireless File (mid to late June)		STATE/USIA

maybe, but not currently underway (6/12)

Foreign Press Center Briefing with Undersecretary McCormack on Economic Summit issues and expectations (mid to late June) — STATE/USIA

Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs 1 event

Foreign Press Center Briefing on the President's forthcoming visit to Poland and Hungary and on East-West issues by Asst. Secretary of State (mid to late June) — STATE/USIA

Secretary of Treasury Nicolas Brady 3 events

WORLDNET with Secretary Brady for G-7 countries on world debt, economic coordination process, and exchange rates (early to mid July) — USIA

Wireless File Interview/Byliner by Secretary Brady stressing debt and U.S. domestic economy issues (mid to late June) — USIA

Interview by leading G-7 correspondents with Secretary Brady Foreign Press Center to arrange. (late June) — USIA

Under Secretary of Treasury David Mulford 2 events

Foreign Press Center briefing on monetary and debt policy with both G-7 and debtor country reporters (back-up: Asst. Sec. Charles Dallara) (early to mid July) — USIA

VOA "Press Conference USA" with possible Wireless File participation (early to mid July broadcast date) — USIA

Assistant Secretary of Treasury Charles Dallara 1 event

Wireless file interview on monetary and debt policy (early July) — USIA

Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher 1 event

WORLDNET with Secretary Mosbacher on U.S. industrial competitiveness (mid to late June) — USIA

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Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter (1 event) USIA

WORLDNET on internationaL agricultural trade relations (early July)

United States Trade Representative Ambassador Carla Hills 3 events

VOA "Press Conference USA" with USTR Hills on U.S. support for multilateral trading system (WF to piggyback) (mid June) USIA

Wireless File interview VOA to piggyback - option to VOA "PC USA" (mid to late June) USIA

Foreign Press Center Briefing by USTR Hills (Warren Lavoral as backup) (mid to late June) USIA

U.S. Trade Representative Counsel Geza Feketekuty 1 event

Hungarian-language VOA Interview of Geza Feketekuty on bilateral trade matters. (mid to late June) USIA

Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William Reilly 4 events

WORLDNET with EPA Administrator Reilly (mid to late June) USIA

Wireless File interview/byliner on worldwide environmental issues (late June) USIA

Foreign Press Center Briefing with EPA Administrator Reilly on U.S. support for international environmental cooperation and U.S. pioneering efforts to protect and improve the environment early to mid July) USIA

WORLDNET with EPA Administrator Reilly on environmental issues discussed at the Summit and U.S. plans for future action (post-Summit) USIA

NSC Eastern European Affairs Director Condolezza Rice 1 event

WORLDNET with NSC Eastern European Affairs Director Condaleesa Rice offered to West and Eastern European TVRO posts. USIA

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Council of Economic Advisors Chairman Michael Boskin 3 events

Foreign Press Center briefing with CEA Chairman Boskin on U.S. economy, inflation/interest rate prospects, U.S. industrial competitiveness (early to mid July)	USIA
Wireless File Interview/Byliner by CEA Chairman on U.S. economy, inflation/interest rate prospects, U.S. industrial competitiveness (mid to late June)	USIA
VOA "Press Conference USA" with CEA Chairman Boskin on U.S. economy as backdrop to the Summit deliberations (mid to late June)	USIA

Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)
President Fred Zeder 1 event

WORLDNET for Poland with OPIC President (post-trip, mid-July)	USIA

Office of Management and Budget Director Richard Darman 1 event

Foreign Press Center briefing on the Administration's approach to and prospects for budget reductions; (Diefenderfer as backup) (early to mid June)	USIA

Congressional participation in media activities

CSCE representatives such as Hoyer, Fascell, De Concini, Lantos, et al, to discuss Congressional views of the political situation in East Europe.

Participation by other appropriate Congressional experts on economic and environmental issues to be arranged as necessary.

OTHER PRE-DEPARTURE RELATED PUBLIC AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES	ACTION
State Department GISTs on U.S. policy on various international economic issues (in preparation)	STATE
Appearances of U.S. Government officials on domestic TV programs - talk shows, MacNeill-Lehrer, Nightline, etc.	STATE
Special briefings by high-level State Department officials for key non-governmental leaders from business, labor, agriculture, and the economic-oriented press	STATE
Development of a speakers list of senior officials from State, Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, and USTR to discuss Summit issues	STATE
Arrange "Direct Line" series with appropriate economic reporters and editorial staffs of domestic press just prior the Summit	STATE
Economic Journalists Tour to the U.S.: 8 journalists from EC countries to meet senior USG officials and private sector economic and business leaders. Sponsored by Foreign Press Center (June 5-13)	USIA/P/FW
Economic Impact: Pre-Summit issue to focus primarily on trade issues but also carries articles on economic coordination, privatization, and the environment. Publication date: June 23.	USIA/P/PM
Economic Impact: Reprints of key Economic Impact articles dealing with Economic Summit issues. To be distributed to overseas posts by late June for July 1 dissemination.	USIA/P/PM
Amparts: The American Participant Program has fielded a number of officials and private sector speakers in support of USG economic objectives. Among them are: William E. GRIFFITH, Professor MIT. To FRG and France (May 31-June 30). Bush Administration foreign policy, EC integration and its effect on US policy. Karol HOLBIK, Visiting Professor, Harvard University. To Switzerland (May 24 - 25). American domestic and international monetary policies; international monetary and trade systems.	USIA/P/DE
Satellite Speakers (Teleconferences) Lead-in and follow-up teleconferences as appropriate and feasible in support of both Economic Summit and President's travel to Eastern Europe and the Netherlands.	USIA/P/DS

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Satellite Speaker will offer to do pre- and post-trip electronic programs to visit and non-visit posts, pending receipt in P/DI of listing of suitable speakers.

Offer to do Super 301 follow-ups.

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTIVITIES - DURING TRIP

Major Presidential speeches during the trip should be covered live by the Voice of America and Worldnet TV. The text of all speeches and statements by the President and senior Administration officials will be carried by the USIA Wireless File and other USIA media. USIS posts will provide the usual support for the White House Press Office.

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTIVITIES - POST-TRIP:	ACTION
In Washington - 3 events	
Deputy Secretary Eagleburger on WORLDNET to discuss results of both NATO and Economic Summits	STATE/USIA
OPIC President Fred M. Zeder on WORLDNET for Poland	USIA
EPA Administrator Reilly on WORLDNET to discuss environmental issues discussed at the Summit	USIA

Overseas:

We expect that senior USG officials who participated in the Presidential trip will visit key European and Asian capitals to give a readout on the trip and insights on the policy directions of the Bush Administration for both government officials and local media. USIS posts will make arrangements for these officials to meet with the local media.

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SECTION B: PUBLIC AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES LISTED BY ELEMENT:

USIA Television Service (TV) 10 events

Worldnet Interactives (TV/WP)

Secretary of Commerce Mosbacher on U.S. industrial competitiveness

Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter (mid to late June)

EPA Administrator William Reilly with Netherlands and 3 other posts (mid to late June)

Secretary of Treasury Nicolas Brady with G-7 countries (early July)

Secretary of State James Baker with G-7 countries (early to mid July)

Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger on overall results of both NATO and Economic Summits (post-trip)

OPIC President Fred M. Zeder (post-trip)

EPA Administrator Reilly on environmental issues discussed at Summit (post-trip)

NSC Eastern European Affairs Director Condaleesa Rice to Eastern and Western European TVRO posts (mid June to early July).

Drug Awareness Worldnet, Guest TBA, June 26 for Europe

NOTE: VOA brief (5 minute) follow-up interviews to all major WORLDNETS for Polish and Hungarian services.

Foreign Press Center (P/FW) (8 events)

Special Interviews: 1 event

Secretary Brady interviewed by G-7 correspondents at Treasury (mid to late June)

Briefings at the Foreign Press Center: 7 events

USTR Hills on Summit Trade Issues. (Uruguay Round Coordinator Warren Lavoral as backup) (mid to late June)

Under Secretary McCormack on Economic Summit issues and expectations (mid to late June)

Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs on the President's forthcoming visit to Poland and Hungary and on East-West issues (mid to late June)

EPA Administrator Reilly on environmental issues (early to mid July)

Treasury Under Secretary Mulford on monetary and debt policy (Asst. Sec. Charles Dallara - back-up) (early to mid July)

OMB Director Richard Darman on U.S. budget deficit reduction efforts (early to mid July)

CEA Chairman Boskin on the U.S. economy , inflation/interest rate prospects, U.S. industrial competitiveness (mid to late June)

State Department Bureau of Public Affairs (PA)

Secretary of State Baker op-ed piece on Paris Summit

Secretary Baker interview with The Economist or Financial Times

Preparation of GISTS on U.S. policy on various international economic issues

Appearances of U.S. government officials on domestic TV programs/talk shows

Special Briefings by senior State Department officials

Development of a Speakers list

Arrange "Direct-Line" series of interviews with economic reporters and editorial staffs

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VOA (VOA/BX) 5 events

Geza Feketekuty (Counsel to USTR Hills) interview in Hungarian (?) on bilateral trade matters for VOA Hungarian service (late June)

CEA Chairman Michael Boskin on "Press Conference USA" for worldwide English (mid to late June broadcast)

USTR Hills on "Press Conference USA" for worldwide English on US support for multilateral trading system (with Wireless File participation). (Joint VOA/WF interview if Amb. Hills cannot do "PC USA".) (mid to late June broadcast)

Under Secretary of Treasury Mulford on VOA's "Press Conference USA" for worldwide English (early July broadcast)

NOTE: Brief (5 min.) follow-up interviews for Polish/Hungarian Services after all major Worldnets at program location.

Wireless File (P/PF) 7 items

USTR Hills Wireless File/VOA joint interview on current status of trade talks (Fallback event if Hills does not do VOA's "PC USA" with WF participation) (mid to late June)

Secretary of Treasury Brady Wireless File interview/byliner on debt and the U.S. economy (mid to late June)

Under Secretary McCormack Wireless File interview/byliner on Economic Summit (mid to late June)

CEA Chairman Boskin Wireless File interview/byliner on state of U.S. economy (mid to late June)

EPA Administrator Reilly interview/byliner on worldwide environmental issues (late June)

Assistant Secretary of Treasury Charles Dallara interview on monetary and debt policy (early July)

Ambassador-designate Morris Busby interview/byliner on terrorism following confirmation (early July?)

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Public Affairs Working Group

	Telephone	Fax
USIA Trip Coordinators		
EU-John Thomson	485-8570	485-8821
P/G-Sig Cohen	485-8644	485-8557
USIA Summit Policy Advisors		
(Economics) P/G-Rob McLellan	485-8644	485-8775
(Environment) P/G-Lee Johnson	485-8644	"
(Narcotics) P/G-Lee Johnson	485-8644	"
(Terrorism) P/G-James McGregor	485-8644	"
White House Press Office		
Bob Hall	456-2947	456-7705
NSC - Elizabeth Pryor	395-5830	485-8821
USIA EU Media Coordinator		
Roz Swenson	485-8571	485-8821
USIA EU Desk Officers		
Hungary/Poland - Gerry Joria	485-8592	"
France - Mark Asquino	485-8582	"
The Netherlands - Dan Spikes	485-8582	"
USIA Office of Research	485-2965	485-2977
Nils Wessell/Steve Wagner		
USIA East Asia (Japan) Omi Kerr	485-7838	485-6684
USIA Media Coordination Team - P/DI 485-6520		
Jon Silverman	485-2764	
Wendy Beaver	485-2740	
Marshall Louis	485-2757	
USIA Foreign Press Center		
Carol Ludwig/Lois Knoll	724-0044	724-0122

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VOA News		
Richard Deutsch (VOA/BX)	485-6935	472-5548
Barry Wood (VOA/BXN)	485-6710	"
Bill Hill (VOA/BRE)	475-2200	
USIA Television Service		
Mike Messinger TV/W	376-7206	376-6689
Ken Sale TV/WP	376-7218	"
Mark Krischik TV/PA	376-1069	"
USIA Wireless File		
Paul Saxton - Europe	485-2109	485-7478
Gene Brake - Economics	485-2156	485-8267
USIA Sumit Fund		
Steve Ritchie - P/X	485-7815	
State Dept.		
Bureau of Public Affairs - PA/DPL		
Tony Das	647-0387	647-1579
Robert Coe	647-0390	"
State Dept.		
Bureau of European Affairs - EUR/PA		
Nyoka White	647-6925	647-4088
USIA Congressional Liaison		
Jon Beard	485-8828	
USIA Public Liaison		
Bill Reinckens	485-2355	

McGroarty/Dooley
July 5, 1989
12:30 p.m.
[LEIDEN]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PIETERSKERK
LEIDEN, THE NETHERLANDS
JULY 18, 1989
3:00 PM

[Introductory acknowledgements....] Barbara and I thank Her Majesty Queen Beatrix and the people of the Netherlands for the warm welcome you have given us.

The Netherlands is an old friend and honored ally of the United States. The friendship between our nations is older than the American Constitution -- and Holland's United Provinces was one of the models our founders looked to in creating a nation from thirteen sovereign states.

It is a pleasure to visit Leiden, ~~the city that can rightly claim to be the birthplace of the Netherlands~~ -- a city whose very name signifies Dutch resolve and determination. And for Americans, Leiden is a special city, a place where we too trace our origins.

So many of the individuals who shaped the modern world walked the cobbled streets of Leiden. It was here in Leiden that Grotius -- the father of modern international law -- studied, in the ~~nation~~ city that is today home to the World Court. It was here

that Rembrandt lived and worked -- and created a world of beauty that moves us today.

It was here to Leiden that the Pilgrims came to escape persecution -- to live, work and worship in peace. In the shadow of the Pieterskerk, they found the freedom to witness God -- openly and without fear. Here -- under the ancient stones of Peiterskerk -- ~~lies~~ the body of John Robinson, the Pilgrims' spiritual leader. was laid to rest

And it was from this place the Pilgrims set their course for a new world. In search of liberty, they took with them lessons learned here of freedom and tolerance. The Pilgrims faced a dangerous passage. But, carried on the winds of hope, they arrived. On the rocky coast of New England -- at the edge of a wild and unsettled continent -- they planted the seeds of a new world -- a world that became America.

Today, as when the Pilgrims left this city, a new world lies within <u>our</u> reach.

Our time is a time of great hope -- and a time of dangerous passage. **The <u>new world we seek</u> is shaped by an idea -- an idea of universal appeal and undeniable force. That idea is democracy.**

The power of the democratic idea is evident everywhere -- in the halls of government, in the hearts of people from Beijing to Budapest who have yearned for generations to be free. In the words of Victor Hugo: ~~An invasion of armies can be resisted, but not an idea whose time has come.~~ **And freedom's time has come.**

No army can withstand the strength of an idea whose time has come.

A New Dictionary of Quotations, ed. by H.L. Mencken p. 501

We -- the people of the United States, the people of the Netherlands -- are fortunate. The freedoms others are struggling for are freedoms we enjoy. But freedom never comes without struggle -- and it can never be sustained by people who forget that freedom is our most precious gift.

Both of our nations are partners in an alliance of free nations that spans the ocean the Pilgrims crossed. Our alliance, the NATO alliance, connects two continents -- unites a hemisphere. But what connects us isn't merely a fact of geography. Ours is an alliance forged on **common values -- rooted in a shared history and heritage, a common kinship and culture.**

Encycl. Americana p. 421C

We speak the common language of the Declaration of Independence. The Rights of Man -- whose truths ring true today as they did two hundred years ago. The ~~Treaty~~ Union of Utrecht and the traditions ~~of~~ of ~~union and~~ liberty built over centuries here in the Netherlands.

Encycl Britannica p. 585

~~Encycl. Americana~~ Encycl. Britannica p. 317

Seven weeks ago, I came to Europe to celebrate the fruits of our alliance: four decades of peace, prosperity and freedom. At the time of NATO's founding -- amid the airlifts to beseiged Berlin -- few would have predicted a peace so strong and lasting. Here in the Netherlands -- and not only here -- people expected war to come again within their lifetimes. Instead, the NATO era has brought the longest period of peace Europe has known in the modern age.

And today, the Atlantic Alliance -- formed to contain the threat of Soviet expansionism -- is creating new opportunities to ease tensions -- to build a new world, to build a more enduring peace.

Thanks to NATO's strength and unity, we now have the opportunity to move **beyond containment** -- to integrate the Soviet Union into the community of nations. Thanks to NATO's steadiness of purpose, the way is now open to real reductions in the level of arms -- conventional and nuclear -- that have cast a shadow over this continent, the most heavily militarized on earth.

Seizing these opportunities -- reaching that new world -- depends on NATO's unity and strength -- not on the actions of one nation alone. Close cooperation is the key. The revival of the Western European Union -- of which the Netherlands is a charter member; the growing cooperation on security issues between West

NSC

Germany and France; British and French resolve to modernize their deterrent forces: each is a sign that Europe is determined to sustain the collective strength that has kept the peace.

Zelikow cont.

And let me say clearly: A stronger Europe -- a more united Europe -- is not something America must fear. It is a development we welcome -- a natural evolution within our Alliance -- the product of true partnership forty years in the making.

This trend towards closer cooperation isn't limited to collective security alone. Around the world, countries are now recognizing that no nation can prosper in economic isolation. That's the meaning of Europe 1992 -- and it's the principle reason the world's major industrial democracies must work together to maintain conditions for sustained economic growth.

[We made progress at the Economic Summit in Paris. Progress in developing a common approach to issues of common concern -- of global concern.

Issues like the environment. Global warming, the destruction of our forests, and pollution of the world's oceans -- these are problems that know no borders, that no line on a map has the power to stop. Pollution crosses continents and oceans. **It's time for nations to join forces in common defense of our enviroment.** {Summit}

And it's time we tackle the debt problem. Debt is the kind of ticking time bomb that threatens growth everywhere -- not just in the developing world.

This is more than a matter of economic development. **Democracy is at stake. Freedom is no match for a hungry stomach -- and poverty is barren soil for the democratic idea.**

Economic development opens the door to a new world of democratic development -- and we must open that door for millions of people around the world. The steps we've taken towards a common strategy on debt will sustain a favorable climate for growth -- and for the flourishing of democracy in the developing world. {Summit}

And finally, we made progress in a collective effort to encourage the movement towards greater freedom now underway in Eastern Europe. {Summit}]

The new world we seek is a world of free nations working in concert -- a world where more nations live within the circle of freedom.

Here in the pulpit at Pieterskerk, one year after armistice ~~brought peace to Europe~~ was restored to the, Winston Churchill spoke to the people of

Leiden. The allies had triumphed over tyranny. The occupation was over. After six years of war and devastation, Churchill saw a Europe on the threshold of a new era. "The great wheel," he said, "has swung full circle." Churchill chose the motto of the great University of Leiden to give voice to his hope: "Let freedom reign."

We all know what followed. Half of Europe entered that new era -- and half of Europe found its path blocked, walled off by barriers of brick and barbed wire.

The half of Europe that was free dug out from the rubble, recovered from the war -- and laid the foundations of free government and free enterprise that brought unparalleled prosperity, and a life in peace and freedom.

The "other Europe" -- the Europe behind the wall -- lived through four decades of privation and hardship, persecution and fear.

Today, all that is changing. The great wheel has swung full circle once more. Our time is a time of new hope -- the hope that **all of Europe** can now know the freedom the Netherlands has known, that America has known, that our allies have known.

Our hope is ~~the hope~~ that the unnatural division of Europe will now come to an end -- that the Europe behind the wall will join its neighbors to the West, prosperous and free.

Last week

One week ago, I visited Poland and Hungary -- two countries that have travelled far these past twelve months, farther than any of us would have thought possible. In Warsaw, I spoke to the new Polish Parliament that includes 100 freely-elected Senators -- elected to office in Eastern Europe's ~~first truly free~~ freest election ~~since the days of Stalin.~~ in the post-war period. In Hungary, I addressed the students and faculty of Karl Marx University -- a university where the lessons of the free market have replaced the teachings of Das Kapital.

Ambassador Palmer

At the shipyards of Gdansk and at the statue of the great Hungarian hero Kossuth, hundreds of thousands of people filled the streets -- new voices, full of new hope for democracy. **A sea of faces: the faces of Pilgrims on a journey -- fixed on the horizon, on the new world coming into view.**

In Poland, in Hungary -- and of course in the Soviet Union -- we're witnessing truly remarkable events. Never in the history of the communist world has a nation moved from dictatorship to democracy.

Yugo ? Hung.

But we're realistic. We know that the fact that these regimes have begun to reform has more to do with the realization that communism is a dead-end doctrine than with any new-found love of freedom. But what matters is movement, not motive. Democracy takes on a momentum of its own.

And whatever the odds, ultimately, freedom will succeed.

That's a lesson the world has learned several times this century -- a lesson the Dutch know well. The Netherlands will never forget the nightmare of occupation. Many of you here today suffered through those five long years.

And even then -- freedom endured. Here in Pieterskerk, behind the wall of this great church organ, a small group of university students -- sympathetic to the cause of resistance -- lived out the occupation in hiding.

Daily acts of heroism -- the church sexton who brought them food, the neighborhood grocer who collected extra ration stamps -- kept them alive -- kept the spirit of dignity and human decency alive through the Netherland's dark night.

Why? Why would people endanger themselves to save others? They did it for the simplest, most human of reasons. In the

words of Jan Campert, poet of the Dutch resistance, they acted because "the heart could not do otherwise."

Freedom can never be extinguished -- not then, not now. **Even in the Europe behind the wall, the dream of freedom for all Europe has never died.** It's alive today -- in Warsaw and Gdansk, in Budapest and across the Soviet Union, and in every corner of the closed societies of Eastern Europe.

The challenge we face is clear: we must work together toward the day when all of Europe -- East and West -- is free of discord, free of division. **A day when freedom and the democratic ideals we share find a common home in every city and town across this continent.**

Here in Leiden, where the Pilgrims dreamed their new world, let us pledge our effort to secure our own new world -- the new Europe, whole and free, that is now within our reach.

Once again, thank you. God bless the Netherlands, God bless the United States of America, and the friends of freedom everywhere.

# # #

Here turn left through the monumental gate and you will find yourself in the grounds of the old castle (Burchtcomplex). *The castle (25)* consists of a man-made hillock crowned by a circular wall dating from ± 1150. From the battlements there is an interesting view of the old city. After you have looked around, take the 'Van der Sterrepad' to the right of the ''t Koetshuis' restaurant until you come to the Oude Rijn. Turn left, walk to the end of the street, turn right over the St. John's Bridge (St. Jansbrug) and into the Donkersteeg until you reach the Haarlemmerstraat. Turning left you will see before you the *Hartebrugkerk (26)* which dates from 1836.

Continue along the Haarlemmerstraat and turn right into the Vrouwenkerkkoorstraat. Before you you will see the dome of the *Marekerk (27)* dating from the middle of the 17th Century and built by Arent van 's-Gravensande. On your left are the remains of the old *Vrouwenkerk (28)* which originally dates from 1330. In the floor can be seen the outline of the church which stood there originally.
Turn left into Vrouwenkerkhof and continue straight into the Lange St. Agnietenstraat. To your right you will see the *'Boerhaave Zalen' (29)* which are in need of renovation.

Built at the end of the 16th Century as a cloister, it was later used as a hospital for mental patients and sufferers from the plague. It was here that the world-famous professor of Medicine, Herman Boerhaave, and his successors taught at the bedside: consequently this can be regarded as the first academic hospital.
Before you stands the *Groot Sionshof (30),* founded in 1480 and moved to this site in 1668. Continue straight over Klooster and then turn right into Lange Lijsbethsteeg. On your left you will see the *Sint Elisabethgasthuis (31)* which dates from 1428 and has been beautifully renovated.

Cross the bridge and turn left into the Oude Singel. At number 32 you will find the *Municipal Museum 'De Lakenhal' (32),* by Arent van 's-Gravensande (1638-1640). This museum houses a historically important painting of Rembrandt (1626) and works by his tutors Jacob Swanenburg and Pieter Lastman, his friend Jan Lievens, his pupils Carel van der Pluym and Govert Flinck as well as paintings by other contemporaries. Continue the Oude Singel and turn right into Nieuwe Beestenmarkt where you will notice the mill 'De Valk' in front of you. At the end, cross over and turn left into 2e Binnenvestgracht. Turn right into Steenstraat and Stationsweg, the end of this walk.

Edition: VVV Leiden
Stationsplein 210
2312 AR Leiden
tel. 071 - 146846

Rembrandt

walk

following in rembrandts footsteps











FOLLOWING IN REMBRANDTS FOOTSTEPS

The greatest of all Dutch painters, Rembrandt Harmensz van Rijn, was born on July 15th 1606 in a house in the Weddesteeg in Leiden. His father, Harmen Gerritsz van Rijn, was a miller - an important occupation in those days. His mother was Neeltje van Zuytbrouck.

The route for this walk is indicated by yellow arrows.

Turn right out of the VVV Office and right again at the traffic lights, taking you into the Stationsweg (station-road). From the bridge over the Morssingel you will see on your left Cornmill *'De Valk' (1),* built in 1743 and now serving as a museum about milling. To your right are the *Boerhaave museum (2)* and the *Museum of Ethnology (3).*
Proceed straight ahead to Steenstraat, turning right into the 1e Binnenvestgracht. Following the bend you will see on your right the *Morspoort (4),* built in 1669 by Willem van der Helm.

Continue by entering the grounds of the Old Morspoort Barracks and you will see on your right a bastion with beautiful views onto the Galgewater and the River Rhine. Cross the Rembrandt bridge, from which you will see behind you the *City Carpenter's Yard (5)* built in 1612. Rembrandt, who lived nearby, must surely have admired its beautiful architecture. Now you go into the Weddesteeg where Rembrandt was born, and where he lived for the most part of his life in Leiden. His birthplace is commemorated with a tablet whereas the *little square opposite (6)* gives extra emphasis to this historic place.

Continuing along the Weddesteeg turn left into Noordeinde and then right into the Oude Varkenmarkt (Old Pig Market). Here at number 1 is the *Loridanshofje (7)* an almshouse founded in 1657 according to instructions left in the will of one Peter Loridan, a wealthy wool dyer. Since its renovation it has become a student's residence.
At the end of the market you will notice a *monumental gate (8)* marking the entrance to the former Stadsdoelen (the Butts) -you should recognise St. George and the Dragon. To your right are the remains of the old armoury.

You now cross the bridge and continue along the Groenhazengracht until you reach Rapenburg. On the corner you will see the *Thysiana Library (9),* built in 1654/5 by Arent van 's-Gravensande. Turn right into Rapenburg and at no. 31 you will see the town house of the famous *Professor of Medicine Herman Boerhaave (10).* At number 73 is the *Academy building (11),* formerly the chapel for the Convent of the White Nuns. It is here that Rembrandt registered as a student on 20th May 1620. The entry reads: 'Rembrandus Hermanni Leydensis an 14 Stud.Litt. appud parentus'.
Behind the 2nd gate is the oldest botanical garden in Europe,

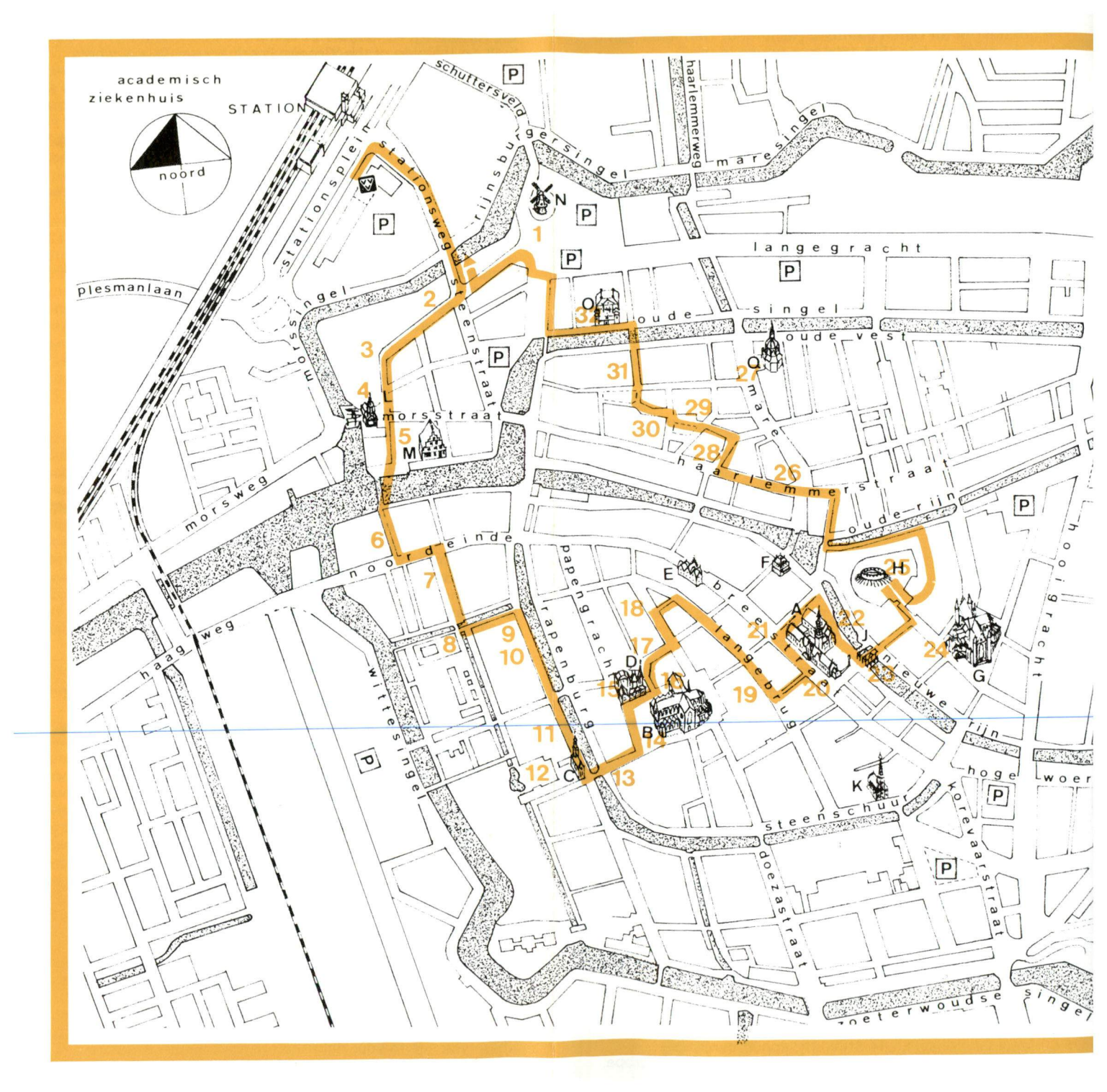
Turn left, cross the Nonnenbrug and go straight ahead into the Kloksteeg. At number 21 is the *Jean Pesijnshofje (13)* built on the side of the 'Groene Poort' house. This is where John Robinson, the spiritual leader of the Pilgrim Fathers lived (1611-1625) with a number of his followers. A little further on, on the wall of the baptistry of the Pieterskerk, there is a *bronze plaque (14)* commemorating the voyage of the Pilgrim Fathers to America aboard the 'Mayflower' (1620).

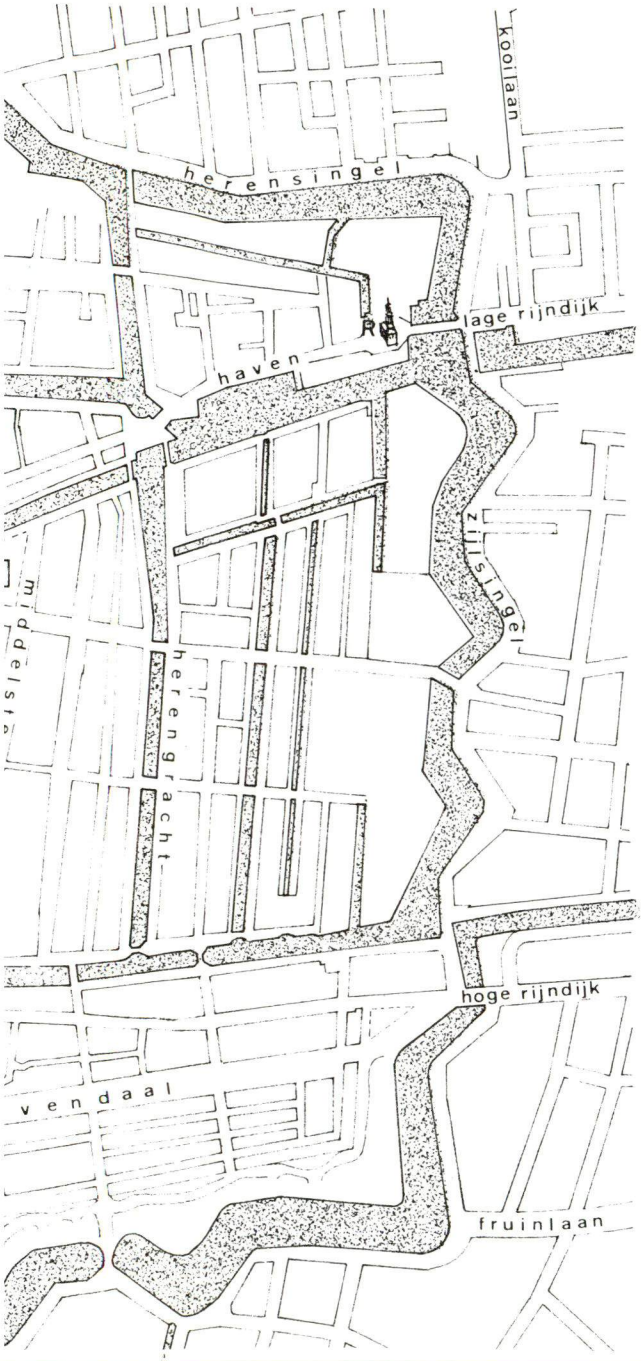
Turn left now and in front of you you will see *'Het Gravensteen' (15)* originally the County prison, later to become the municipal prison and now used by the faculty of law. In front of this building turn right and then left into Muskadelsteeg. Here, at what used to be house no. 1, was where Rembrandt's sister lived with her husband, the tailor Jan van Lingen. From 1625-1631 Rembrandt worked here, probably using as his *studio (16)* the room in the front of the building on the first floor. It is possible that he shared this studio with his friend Jan Lievens (1607-1676).
Directly before you the gable of the *Latin School (17)* which Rembrandt attended from 1614-1620.

In front of this building turn right into Lokhorststraat and then left into Pieterskerkgracht where at number 9 is the beautifully renovated house of the *Leiden Art Society (Ars Aemula Naturae, 18).* Cross the street, turn right and then left into Berkendaalstraatje until you come to the Langebrug. Turn right here and at *no. 89 (19)* you will find the house in which Rembrandt's tutor, Jacob Swanenburgh (1571-1638) lived following his return from Italy in 1617. It was here that Rembrandt worked and studied 1620/24 before moving temporarily to Amsterdam to study with Pieter Lastman (1583-1633).

Now turn left into the Wolsteeg and again left when at the Breestraat. To your right the splendid renaissance facade of the *Town Hall (20),* 16th century, which escaped destruction in the fire of 1929. At the traffic lights turn right crossing the Breestraat and you will notice *"the blue stone" (21),* once a place for executions and where poor quality cloth was burned.

Straight into the Maarsmansteeg where the house of the chemist Christiaen Porret was situated. It is recorded that Rembrandt was fascinated by Porret's collection of oriental objects when auctioned on 28th March 1628. At the end of the alleyway turn right into the Vismarkt and on your left you will notice a *fountain (22)* and stone slabs on which fish was cleaned prior to sale. Turn left and cross the *Koornbrug (23)* the old corn exchange: it was built before 1440 but the roofs date from 1825. Continue into the Brugsteeg at the end of which you see to your right the *tower of the St. Pancratius Church (24).*


academisch ziekenhuis
STATION
noord
schuttersveld
haarlemmerweg
mare singel
stationsplein
stationsweg
rijnsburger singel
langegracht
plesmanlaan
morssingel
oude singel
oude vest
morsstraat
morsweg
haarlemmerstraat
oude rijn
noordeinde
papengracht
papenburg
breestraat
langebrug
nieuwe rijn
hooigracht
haagweg
witte singel
steenschuur
korevaarstraat
doezastraat
zoeterwoudse singel
hoge woer
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MONUMENTEN VAN LEIDEN
MONUMENTS DE LEYDE
MONUMENTE IN LEIDEN
MONUMENTS OF LEIDEN

A Stadhuis
Hôtel de Ville
Rathaus
Town Hall

B Pieterskerk
Eglise St. Pierre
St. Peterskirche
St. Peter's Church

C Academie
L'Académie
Universität
University

D Gravensteen
Ancienne prison „Gravensteen"
Ehemaliges Gefängnis „Gravensteen"
Former prison „Gravensteen"

E Gemeenlandshuis van het Hoogheemraadschap van Rijnland
Administration des Eaux du département rhénan
Sitz des Deichgrafenamtes
Waters-administration of the Rhineland district

F Waaggebouw
Poids Public
Stadtwaage
Weighing-house

G Hooglandse- of St. Pancraskerk
L'Eglise St. Pancrace
St. Pancratius Kirche
St. Pancras' Church

H De Burcht
Chateau-à-motte
Die Burg
Motte Castle

J Koornbeursbrug
Pont Bourse-aux-blés
Kornbörsbrücke
Corn Exchange Bridge

K St. Lodewijkskerk
Eglise St. Louis
St. Ludwigskirche
St. Louis' Church

L Morspoort
Porte de ville „Mors"
Stadttor „Mors"
„Mors" City Gate

M Stadstimmerwerf
Chantier de ville
Städtische Werkstatt
Municipal Carpenters' Yard

N Korenmolen „De Valk"
Moulin à blé „Le Faucon"
Kornmühle „Die Falke"
Corn-mill „The Hawk"

O Stedelijk Museum „De Lakenhal"
Musée municipal „De Lakenhal"
Städtisches Museum „De Lakenhal"
Municipal Museum „De Lakenhal"

Q Mare Kerk
L'Eglise „Mare"
„Mare" Kirche
„Mare" Church

R Zijlpoort
Porte de ville „Zijl"
Stadttor „Zijl"
„Zijl" City Gate

Auteursrecht VVV-Leiden
Druk: Rutgers B.V., Leiderdorp
Ontwerp: Loridan Studio, Leiden

History

In 1574 Prince William of Orange granted Leiden the right to found a university as a reward for the town's brave resistance to the Spanish besiegers. The University of Leiden, the first university in the northern Netherlands, was founded on 8 February 1575. It received as its motto 'Praesidium Libertatis', the bulwark of liberty. Through the centuries many great scholars have given the University an international reputation. Famous Leiden names from the past include Lipsius, Boerhaave, Kamerlingh Onnes and Huizinga.

Organisation

The University's duties are the provision of education, research and social services. A wide range of courses are offered in 42 disciplines within eight faculties.

The new University Education Act, which largely became effective on 1 September 1986, governs the responsibilities and authority of the University's administrative bodies. The University is run by its departmental boards, the Faculty councils and boards, the University Council and the Board of Administration.

Orientation

The University of Leiden has an international outlook. It holds contacts with many academic establishments outside the Netherlands and several hundred foreign lecturers are attached to the University for various periods of time.

The University of Leiden is proud of its reputation in many areas, including the courses it offers in non-Western studies and in the very diverse faculty of law.

Many types of research are performed at the University, from immunology and photosynthesis, to the history of European expansion, contributions towards research into data theory and health psychology. The University also works in close contact with the University of Technology in Delft (in the field of biotechnology) and with the Erasmus University in Rotterdam (in the field of public administration).

The Academic Industrial Centre (Academisch Bedrijven Centrum ABC) rents laboratory space to companies whose work has a clear relation to the academic research performed by the University.

In cooperation with the Leids Universiteits-Fonds, the University pursues an active alumni policy.

Getting to know the University of Leiden

- The Public Relations and Information Office (Dienst Interne en Externe Betrekkingen), Stationsweg 46, Postbus 9500, 2300 RA Leiden, tel. 071-278026 can inform you a.o. about activities and publications, answer administrative questions and help you find your feet in the University.
- The Transfer Office (Transferpunt), Niels Bohrweg 11-13, 2333 AC Leiden, tel. 071-275996/7/8 acts as an intermediary between the University and industry.
- The Information Centre (Informatiecentrum), Stationsplein 20, 2312 AK Leiden, tel. 071-278011 provides information on studying in Leiden.
- The Research Information Centre (De Wetenschapswinkel), Kloksteeg 25, 2311 SK Leiden, tel. 071-277250 mediates between University researchers and groups which do not have the opportunity to carry out or allow others to carry out their research projects.

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY

Postbox 9500
2300 RA Leiden
The Netherlands

Production: Public Relations and Information Office

Leiden University - facts and figures

Total number of students 1987-1988:
18.312, of whom 9.735 (53%) are female

Distribution of students according to faculty:

	total:	female:
Theology	158	82
Law	5.371	2.436
Medicine	1.382	709
Mathematics and the Natural Sciences	1.943	540
Arts	5.365	3.410
Social Sciences	3.929	2.499
Philosophy	108	37
Prehistory and Protohistory	56	22
Total	18.312	9.735

Average age of the total number of students 25 year
Modal age of the total number of students 21 year
Number of students above 30 years of age 2.907

Number of foreign students:
530, 51 nationalities

from:	
Europe	320
Africa	32
Asia	54
Central/South-America	69
USA/Canada	46
Oceania	6
Stateless	3

Growth in number of students

1600	105
1700	324
1800	99
1900	789
1920	1.424
1940	2.410
1960	5.370
1980	15.978
1985	17.933
1986	17.527
1987	18.312

Total academic examinations 1986-1987

First year examinations	2.069
'Doctoraal' examinations	2.750
Final examinations in medicine/pharmacy	307
Number of doctorates	202

Number of staff in 1987

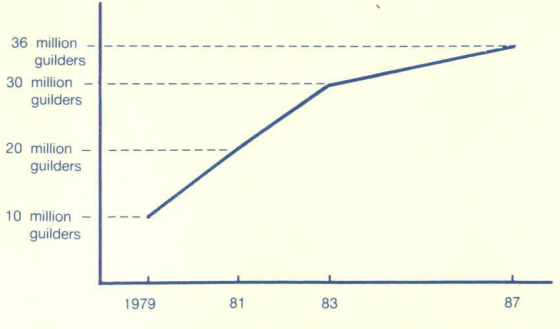
	University funding direct from government	University funding by carrying out research projects under contract
Scientific staff	1.923	378
Administrative staff	960	153
Technical staff	198	13
Analytical staff	293	141
Others	569	175
Total	3.943	860

Growth in jobs funded direct from government

1900	129
1910	269
1940	436
1960	1.751
1980	3.720
1985	3.551
1986	3.582
1987	3.488

The University's total annual budget is approximately Dfl. 430 million, 25 million of which is for the purpose of investments in buildings and land. The volume of research, expressed in Dutch guilders for personnel costs alone, is approximately Dfl. 140 million. Added to this, and representing about 230 researchers, is a figure of Dfl. 15 million, which is paid for by ZWO (Dutch Organization for Academic Research).

Growth in the size of contract research



HAC LIBERTATIS ERGO

PRAESIDIUM LIBERTATIS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Die Leidener Flagge

Wie die Flagge der Stadt Leiden im Laufe der Jahre vor 1949 ausgesehen hat, ist bekannt, da sie oft vorkommt auf vielen Zeichnungen und Gemälden, die seit dem 16. Jahrhundert entstanden sind.
Auf diesen Bildern sieht man meistens zwei rote, gekreuzte Schlüssel auf einem Hintergrund von roten und weissen Flaggenbahnen.
Im Jahre 1948 beauftragte der Magistrat der Stadt einen Sachverständigen, anhand von gegebenen Einzelheiten, einen Entwurf für eine neue, offizielle Flagge einzureichen.

In April 1949 wurde dieser Entwurf vom Stadtparlament offiziell gutgeheissen und als neue Flagge anerkannt. Die offiziellen Abmessungen der Flagge sind 3 zu 2 Meter. Sie besteht aus drei gleichlaufende Bahnen Rot-Weiss-Rot. An der Seite der Flaggleine befinden sich zwei gekreuzte, rote Schlüssel auf einem weissen Feld, das durch einen roten Kreis umrandet ist.

Les Armoiries de Leyde

Les armoiries de Leyde ont une longue histoire commençant en 1125. En cette année-là, la plus ancienne église paroissiale fut consacrée à saint Pierre. A partir de 1293 apparaît régulièrement sur les sceaux des documents officiels de la ville l'effigie de saint Pierre, élevant dans sa main une clef.
Cette représentation trouve son origine dans la Bible, chapitre 16, verset 19 de l'Evangile selon saint Matthieu où sont cités les mots suivant s'adressant à saint Pierre: "je te donnerai les clefs du Royaume des Cieux".
Au XVème siècle un écu avec deux clefs entrecroisées apparaît pour la première fois en dessous de l'effigie de saint Pierre. Après 1587 l'effigie de saint Pierre disparaît des armoiries et apparaîssent différentes variétés d'écus à clefs croisées, accompagnés d'un lion assis ou de deux lions debout de chaque côté et surmontés d'une couronne à cinq pointes. En 1948 enfin, la Municipalité sollicita de la Reine l'acceptation définitive d'officialiser une nouvelle version des armoiries. Celles-ci furent par Décret Royal attribuées à la ville de Leyde en 1950. Elles sont représentées de la façon suivante: un écu en argent sur lequel figurent deux clefs gueules (rouges) croisées. Derrière celui-ci se trouve un lion gueules belliqueux tenant de la main gauche l'écu et brandissant la main droite une épée nue en argent avec une poignée en or, la pointe étant dirigée vers le haut et à gauche. L'ensemble est placé sur un piédestale en pierre de couleur naturelle sur lequel a été gravé en latin en lettres sables (noires) HAEC LIBERTATIS ERGO.
Cette devise, pouvant se traduire par: pour la liberté, date des premières années de la guerre de 80 ans contre l'Espagne, lorsqu'elle fut gravée sur la tranche des pièces de monnaie provisoires.

Le Drapeau De Leyde

Le drapeau de Leyde, connu dès le XVIème siècle d'après les tableaux et gravures, était généralement représenté jusqu'en 1949 par deux clefs rouges croisées sur un fond de bandes rouges et blanches.
En 1948 la Municipalité engagea un expert afin de créer un nouveau drapeau pour la ville de Leyde, qui fut officialisé en avril de cette même année par le conseil municipal. Le drapeau mesure 2 mètres de haut sur 3 mètres de large et comporte trois bandes horizontales de dimensions égales de couleur rouge, blanche et rouge. Excentrées vers le coté de la hampe se trouvent sur la bande blanche les deux clefs rouges croisées, entourées d'un cercle rouge, empiétant sur les bandes rouges.

leiden

Uitgave buro voorlichting

druk: De Bink Leiden



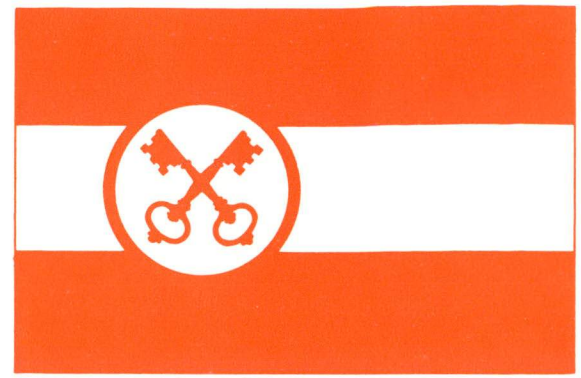
Het wapen van Leiden

Het wapen van Leiden heeft een lange voorgeschiedenis, die terug gaat naar 1125. In dat jaar werd de oudste parochiekerk van Leiden aan de heilige Petrus gewijd.
Vanaf 1293 is op de stadszegels van officiële documenten regelmatig een afbeelding te zien van de Heilige Petrus met één opgeheven sleutel in de hand.
Deze afbeelding is te herleiden tot de bijbel waar in Mattheus 16, vers 19 de tot Petrus gerichte woorden „Ik zal u geven de sleutels van het koninkrijk der hemelen" voorkomen.
In de vijftiende eeuw verschijnt voor het eerst onder de afbeelding van Petrus een wapenschild, met twee gekruiste sleutels. In de periode na 1587 ontbreekt in het stadswapen de afbeelding van Petrus en komt het schild met gekruiste sleutels in verschillende vormen voor: met een zittende leeuw, met een staande leeuw of met twee staande leeuwen ter weerszijden en een vijfpuntige kroon erboven.
Om aan alle onzekerheid een eind te maken verzocht het gemeentebestuur de Koningin in 1948 om het wapen opnieuw te laten vaststellen volgens een bijgevoegd ontwerp.
In 1950 werd dit ontwerp bij Koninklijk Besluit tot het officiële stadswapen van Leiden verklaard.
Het wapen draagt de volgende voorstelling:
in zilver twee schuingekruiste sleutels van keel (rood); het schild van achteren gehouden met de linker voorklauw door een strijdbare leeuw van keel, in de rechter voorklauw opgeheven houdende in schuinlinkse stand een ontbloot zwaard van zilver met gouden gevest; het geheel geplaatst op een vestingwal van steen in natuurlijke kleur, waarin met letter van sabel (zwart) gebeiteld de Latijnse wapenspreuk: HAEC LIBERTATIS ERGO.

Deze spreuk betekent: Dit omwille van de vrijheid, en is afkomstig uit de eerste jaren van de 80-jarige oorlog toen zij als randschrift diende voor het noodgeld.

De vlag van Leiden

Hoe de Leidse vlag er vóór 1949 uitgezien heeft, blijkt uit verschillende prenten en schilderijen die sinds de 16e eeuw zijn gemaakt.
Daarop ziet men meestal de twee rode gekruiste sleutels, op een achtergrond van rode en witte banen.
In 1948 gaf het gemeentebestuur een deskundige opdracht om een officiële Leidse vlag te maken.
In april 1948 werd dit ontwerp officieel vastgesteld door de gemeenteraad.
De vlag meet 3 x 2 meter en bestaat uit drie gelijkliggende banen rood, wit en rood.
Aan de broekzijde (dat is de kant, waar het touw is bevestigd) bevinden zich twee gekruiste rode sleutels in een wit veld, omgeven door een rode cirkel.



The arms of the City of Leiden

Leiden's city arms have a long history, believed to date back to the dedication to St. Peter of our oldest parish church in 1125. From 1293 onwards St. Peter appears on the City seals, with a raised key in his hand.

St. Peter's keys derive from the text in the Gospel according to St. Matthew, (authorised version) chapter 16, verse 19, in which our Lord addresses the Saint with the words "And I will give unto thee the keys of the Kingdom of heaven, and whatever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven".

A shield with two crossed keys appears in the Arms for the first time under the figure of St. Peter in the fourteenth century. After 1587 St. Peter is no longer shown. From then on the Arms consist of a shield with crossed keys with a variety of designs, among others a couchant lion, a rampant lion, and two rampant lions, one on either side of the shield, surmounted by a five-pointed crown. To remove all uncertainties, the City Council petitioned the crown in 1948 to re-define the coat of arms in accordance with a design then submitted.
By royal decree of 1950 this design was declared to be the official coat of arms of the city of Leiden.
The coat of arms is now as follows:
A red rampant lion stands on a stone wall, carrying an unsheathed sword in its right claw, the sword slanting upwards to the right. In front of the lion is a silver-coloured shield bearing the crossed keys of St. Peter in red. The motto HAEC LIBERTATIS ERGO in black is superimposed on the wall.

The translation of the motto is „This because of freedom". The words were used on emergency coinage during the eighty-years war.

Leiden's flag

We know of many versions of the Leiden flag prior to 1949 from numerous paintings and prints some dating back to the sixteenth century.
Red keys crossed are usually shown on a background of red and white stripes.
In 1948 the city council appointed an expert committee to prepare a desgin for a new flag, making use of the historical data available. This design was officially adopted by the city council in april 1949.

The flag measures three by two metres, and consists of three equal horizontal bands, of red, white, and red, with crossed keys in red on a white ground within a red circle off-centre in the white band towards the leading edge, and intruding into both upper and lower red bands.

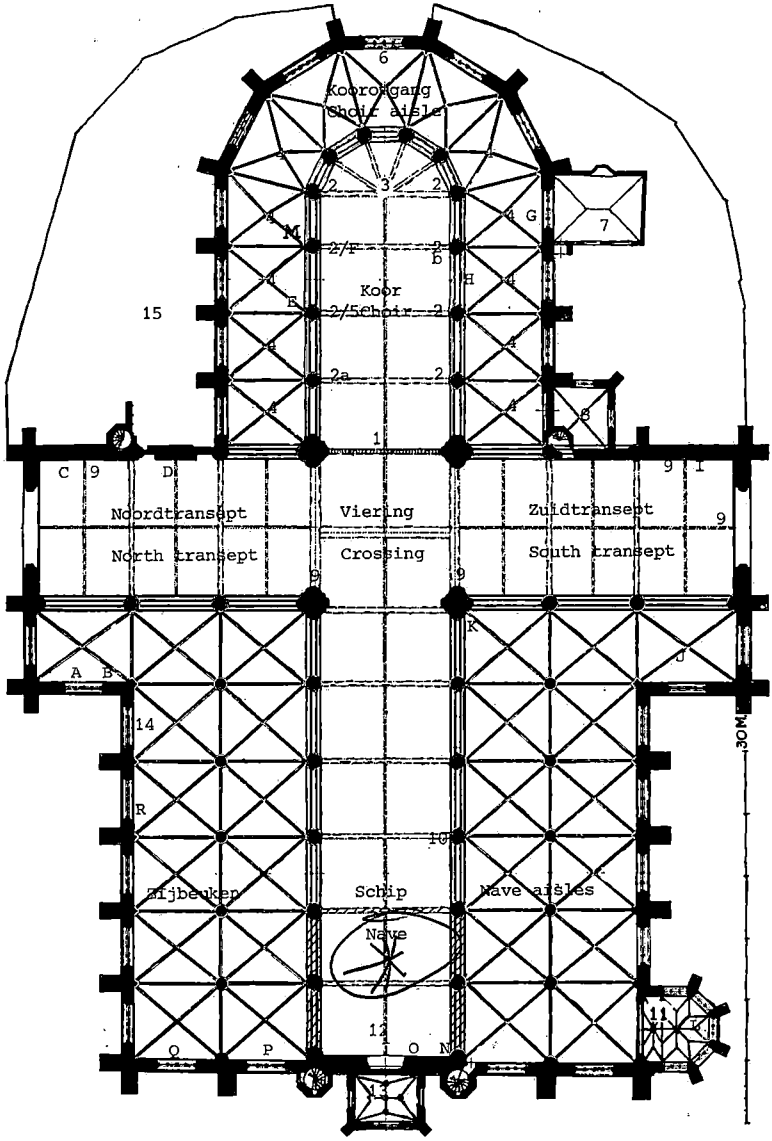
Das Wappen der Stadt Leiden

Das Leidener Stadtwappen kann auf eine lange Vorgeschichte, die 1125 beginnt, zurückblicken. In jenem Jahre wurde Leidens älteste Pfarrkirche Sankt Petrus geweiht. Von 1293 an erscheint auf dem Stadtsiegel auf den offiziellen Dokumenten der Stadt Leiden stets das Bildnis von St. Petrus mit dem Schlüssel in seiner erhobenen Rechten. Diese Darstellung bezieht sich auf den Bibeltext im Matthäusevangelium Kap. 16, Vers 19: „Ich will dir des Himmels Schlüssel geben".
Im 15. Jahrhundert kommt zum ersten Male unter dem Bildnis von St. Petrus ein Wappenschild mit zwei gekreuzten Schlüsseln vor. Nach 1587 fehlt das Bildnis von St. Petrus im Stadtwappen. Von nun an erscheint ein Wappenschild mit zwei gekreuzten Schlüsseln, und zwar in unterschiedlichen Formen; bald mit einem sitzenden, bald mit einem stehenden Löwen, auch wohl mit je einem Löwen zu beiden Seiten der Schlüssel, darüber eine fünfzackige Krone.
Um alle diese verschiedenen Wappen durch ein neues, von nun an gültiges Wappen zu ersetzen, bat der Magistrat der Stadt Leiden im Jahre 1948 die Königin, das Wappen nach einem beigefügten Entwurf anerkennen und bestätigen zu wollen.
Durch königlichen Erlass wurde 1950 dieser Entwurf als Wappen der Stadt Leiden bestimmt.

Das Wappen zeigt folgende Darstellung:
Auf silbernem Grund zwei rote, schräggekreuzte Schlüssel. Dieses Wappenschild lehnt gegen hochaufgerichteten Löwen, der mit seiner rechten Pranke ein blankes Schwert mit goldenem Knauf schwingt. Gewissermassen als Sockel darunter ein Stück Festungsmauer aus Felsgestein, das die Inschrift trägt: HAEC LIBERTATIS ERGO. Dieser Spruch bedeutet: Um der Freiheit willen. Er stammt aus den ersten Jahren des Freiheitskampfes gegen die Spanier. Auf den damals als Notgeld geprägten Münzen stand dieser Spruch als Randinschrift.



De Pieterskerk
The church of St. Peter
Leiden



1. Koorhek/Choirscreen 2. Middeleeuwse muurschilderingen/Medieval wall paintings; Bij 2a en 2b bevinden zich altaar-retabel schilderingen/ At 2a and 2b altarpiece paintings are preserved 3. Plaats van het hoogaltaar vóór de Hervorming/Site of high altar 4. Stenen gewelfsleutels/ Stone bosses (Houten gewelfsleutels bevinden zich langs de centerlijn boven, in het tongewelf van het middenschip/Wooden bosses can be seen along the center rib of the main barrel vault) 5. Koor preekstoel/Choir pulpit 6. Marnix gedenkraam/Marnix memorial window 7. 17de eeuwse gemeente-commissie kamer/17th cent. churchmasters' room 8. Sacristie en middeleeuwse doorkijkje/Sacristy with medieval squint 9. Gildeborden/Guildboards 10. Preekstoel/Pulpit 11. Doopkapel/Baptistry 12. Orgel/Organ 13. Westportaal/West porch 14. Middeleeuwse nissen van onbekende bestemming/Medieval niches of unknown purpose 15. W.C.'s/Toilets

ENIGE GEDENKSTENEN EN GRAFSTENEN / SOME MONUMENTS AND GRAVES

A. Johannes Polyander à Kerkhoven B. Anna van Berchem C. Adriaen van Poelgeest (†.1507) D. J. H. van der Palm (†. 1840) E. Jan Steen gedenksteen (zijn graf ligt bij letter M)/Jan Steen memorial (his grave is by letter M) F. Johannis van der Bergh G. Jacobus Arminius H. Joanna van der Does I. Johan Luzac J. Hermannus Boerhaave K. Johannes Coccejus L. John Robinson M. Jan Steen (met de naam van zijn kleinzoon/with the name of his grandson) N. Carolus Clusius O. Josephus Justus Scaliger P. Johan Meerman Q. Gerard Meerman R. Claes Aelwijnsz. en Anna van der Hooge

book © J. D. Bangs 1982

Pieterskerk Leiden

Dr. Jeremy D. Bangs

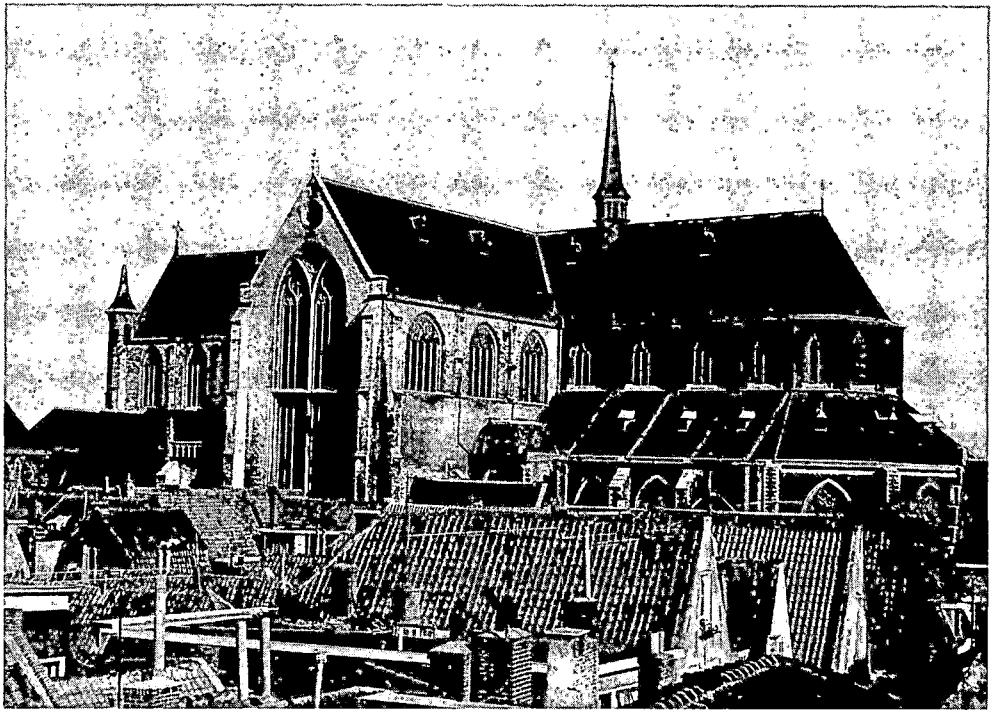
DE PIETERSKERK is het voornaamste kerkgebouw in de universitaire stad Leiden, een grandioos voorbeeld van de indrukwekkende stadskerken die door de laat-middeleeuwse Nederlanders gebouwd werden. Toen de kerk rond 1500 bijna voltooid was, lag het aantal van de Leidse bevolking niet hoger dan ca. 10.000. In 1121 door Godebaldus, 24e Bisschop van Utrecht, gewijd aan de H.H. Petrus en Paulus, diende de kerk langer dan 450 jaren als oudste en grootste van de drie katholieke parochiekerken van Leiden. Haar pastoors werden tot 1268 door de Graven van Holland voorgedragen ter benoeming; toen schonk Graaf Floris V dit 'patronaatsrecht' aan de plaatselijke vertegenwoordigers van de Duitse Orde. Hun 'commandeur' (leidende priester) werd tevens pastoor van de Pieterskerk. In 1572 koos de stad voor de Prins. De Pieterskerk werd een kerk van de Hervormden. Na het Ontzet van Leiden in 1574 hield men een dankdienst in de Pieterskerk, wat op tot de huidige dag een traditie gebleven is. Vanaf het stichten van de Leidse Universiteit (1575) heeft de Pieterskerk hiermee nauwe banden gehad. In de kerk bevinden zich vele mooie grafmonumenten en epitafen van professoren alsmede van andere Leidenaars. In de Pieterskerk werden de Pedelstaven en het grootzegel der universiteit in het graf van Professor Johannes Coccejus verborgen tijdens de tweede wereldoorlog, waardoor geen universitaire graden onder het Nazi bewind verleend konden worden. De Pieterskerk rijst boven het oudste stadskwartier van Leiden uit. Haar voorgevel bevindt zich één straat vanaf het oude Academiegebouw van de universiteit, en haar apsis twee straten vanaf het Leidse Stadhuis. Ten noorden van de kerk bevindt zich het Gravensteen, van oudtijds kasteel en gevangenis van de Graven van Holland, nu Juridisch Studie Centrum. Op de zuidkant tegenover de kerk ligt het oude Commandeurshuis van de Duitse Orde (veranderd in de 18e eeuw), waarnaast het Jean Pesijnshof (1683), op de plek waar dominee John Robinson woonde, de geestelijke leider van de groep Engelse Separatisten die Leiden in 1620 verlieten om naar Amerika te gaan, waar zij als 'Pelgrim Vaders' bekend zijn geworden. Robinson (†. 1625) is in de Pieterskerk begraven. Na 8½ eeuw werd de Pieterskerk in 1975 geseculariseerd. Eigenaar en beheerder van de kerk is de Stichting Pieterskerk Leiden, die de verhuur van de kerk voor culturele en andere activiteiten verzorgt.

THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER (Pieterskerk) is the principal church building in the university city of Leiden, a grand example of the impressive city churches built by the Dutch in the later middle ages. When the church was nearly complete ca. 1500, Leiden's population was no more than ca. 10,000. Consecrated to SS. Peter and Paul in 1121 by Godebald, 24th Bishop of Utrecht, the church served more than 450 years as the oldest and largest of Leiden's three Catholic parish churches. Its pastors were nominated by the Counts of Holland until 1268, when Count



Floris V granted the church to the local Teutonic Knights, whose 'commandeur' from then on was the Pieterskerk pastor. In 1572 the city chose the cause of Prince William of Orange ('The Silent') in the Dutch war for independence; and the Pieterskerk became Reformed. Leiden was besieged in 1573. The siege was lifted on Oct. 3, 1574, and a thanksgiving service was held in the church. This Oct. 3 service has continued up to the present day. Since Leiden University was founded in 1575, the church has been closely linked with it. It contains numerous fine memorials to university professors and other people. The Pieterskerk was the hiding-place of the University Beadle's Staff and Great Seal during the Second World War, which prevented granting degrees under the Nazi occupation. The items were hidden in the grave of Professor Johannes Coccejus. The Pieterskerk rises over the oldest quarter of Leiden, its west front one street away from the University's old 'Academiegebouw' and its apse two streets away from Leiden's City Hall. To the north is the Gravensteen, former castle and prison of the Counts of Holland (now the University Law School). To the south, next to the former Teutonic Knights' House (altered 18th cent.), is the Jean Pesijn Almshouse (1683), on the site of the residence of the Rev. John Robinson, spiritual leader of the English Separatists who left Leiden in 1620 to become America's Pilgrim Fathers. Robinson is buried in the Pieterskerk. After 8½ centuries the Pieterskerk was secularized in 1975. It is owned and operated by the Pieterskerk Foundation, which arranges for rental of the church for cultural and other activities of great variety.

AFMETINGEN PIETERSKERK	PIETERSKERK DIMENSIONS
lengte length	81,00 M.
breedte van het schip incl. zijbeuken width of the nave and nave aisles	40,40 M.
breedte van het schip nave width	11,45 M.
lengte van het transept length of the transepts	56,50 M.
hoogte van het gewelf van het middenschip height of main vault	ca.29,00 M.
hoogte van het gewelf van de zijbeuken height to aisle vault	ca.13,00 M.

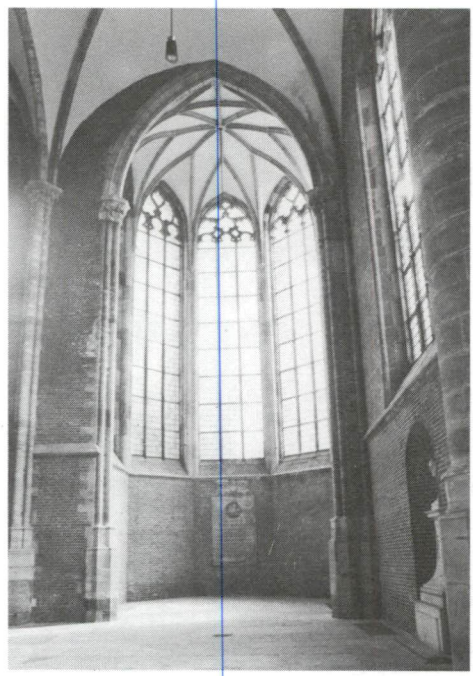


DE KERK VANUIT HET ZUIDEN. Koor ca. 1395 - 1425 gebouwd. Architecten: Rutger Michielsz. van Kampen (van de familie Parler) die aan de Dom van Keulen en aan de Bovenkerk en Buitenkerk te Kampen gewerkt had; en Aernt Bruun, bouwmeester van de Dom te Utrecht. Willem van Kessel, meester van de bouwloods van de Sint Jan te 's Hertogenbosch, gaf in 1407 advies. Toen de koorlantaarn in de jaren ca. 1420 voltooid werd, was Herman van Aken 'meester van den werc'. Het schip dateert uit de periode tussen ca. 1428 en 1470. Het westfront en de twee westelijke traveën zijn van 1512 - 1518, ter vervanging van de hoge toren die in 1512 instortte. Transepten voltooid ca. 1565 (datum geschilderd op de gaanderij binnen onder het gewelf van het zuider transept).

THE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH. Choir built ca. 1395 - 1425. Architects: Rutger Michielsz. van Kampen (of the Parler family) who had worked on Cologne Cathedral and on the Bovenkerk and Buitenkerk in Kampen; and Aernt Bruun, Master of the Works, Utrecht Cathedral. Willem van Kessel, Master of the Works of the St. Janskerk, 's Hertogenbosch, gave advice in 1407. Herman van Aken was Master of the Works when the choir clerestory was finished (1420's). Nave, ca. 1428 - 1470. West facade and two western bays, 1512 - 1518, replacing the tall tower that collapsed in 1512. Transepts completed ca. 1565 (date to be seen inside painted on the wooden walkway under the south transept vaulting).

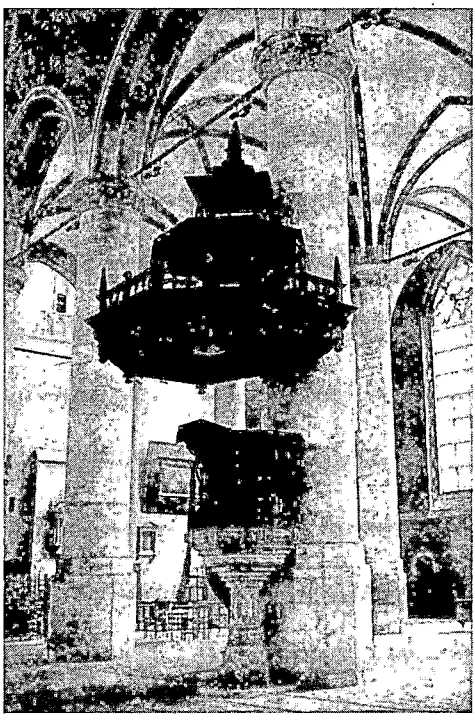


WESTFRONT
WEST FRONT



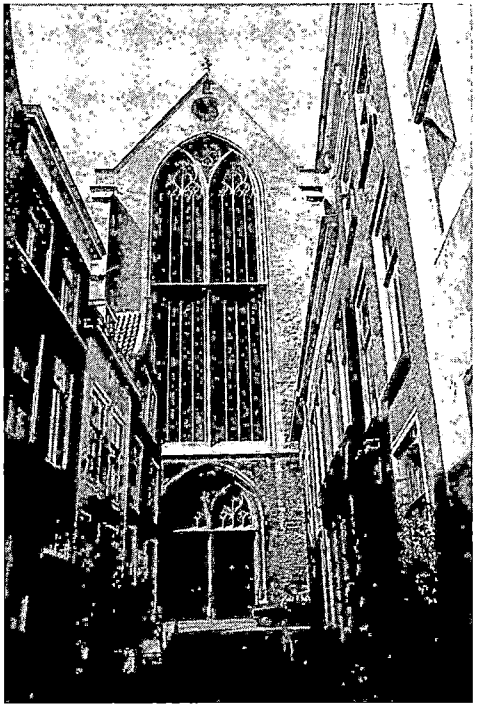
VOORMALIGE DOOPKAPEL, met herdenkingsstuk voor ds. John Robinson (†. 1625), leider van de Amerikaanse Pelgrims, die in de Pieterskerk begraven ligt. Naast de doopkapel hing Lucas van Leyden's beroemde drieluik HET LAATSTE OORDEEL, nu tentoongesteld in het Leidse Stedelijk Museum 'De Lakenhal'. De schilder Lucas van Leyden (†. 1533) ligt in de Pieterskerk begraven.

FORMER BAPTISTRY, with memorial to Rev. John Robinson (†. 1625), leader of America's Pilgrims, who is buried in the Pieterskerk. Near the baptistry was Lucas van Leyden's famous painting THE LAST JUDGEMENT, now in the Leiden Municipal Museum 'De Lakenhal'. The painter Lucas van Leyden (†. 1533) is buried in the Pieterskerk.



DE PREEKSTOEL (1532) in het schip. Schrijnwerker Daniel Willemsz. volgde ontwerpen van de schilder Pieter Cornelisz. Kunst. Het brede klankbord onderaan het baldakijn is in 1604 toegevoegd.

THE NAVE PULPIT (1532) carved by Daniel Willemsz. to designs by the painter Pieter Cornelisz. Kunst. The broad sounding-board inserted at the base of the canopy dates from 1604.



ZUIDTRANSEPT, BUITEN

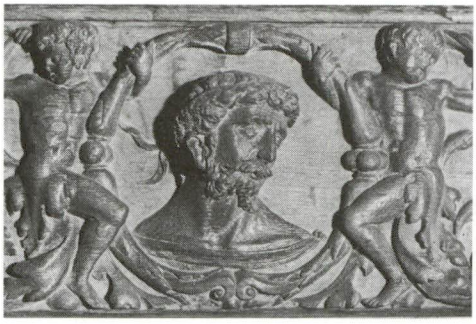
EXTERIOR, SOUTH TRANSEPT



HET KOOR. Koorhek ca. 1410 met 16de eeuws Renaissance fries. Gebrandschilderd glasraam (1940) ter nagedachtenis aan Philips Marnix van St. Aldegonde, de beroemde staatsman en vertaler en berijmer van de Psalmen, die in de Pieterskerk begraven ligt (geboren 1540). De belangrijke jurist Philips van Leyden (†. 1382) is vóór het koor begraven.

THE CHOIR. Choirscreen ca. 1410 with 16th cent. Renaissance frieze. East window (1940) in memory of Philips Marnix van St. Aldegonde, patriot, metrical translator of the Psalms, buried in the Pieterskerk (born 1540). The famous jurist Philips van Leyden (†. 1382) is buried before the choir.





Detail van het fries van het koorhek.

Detail of the choirscreen frieze.

(photo C. van Wanrooy, uit: J.D.Bangs, Cornelis Engebrechtsz.'s Leiden (Assen, Van Gorcum, 1979))

GRAFTOMBE (1663) van Johannes Polyander à Kerkhoven (†. 1660) door Rombout Verhulst. Links boven bevindt zich het epitaaf van Anna van Berchem (†. 1620), laatste Abdis van Rijnsburg. Rechts van de tombe van Polyander liggen enkele 17de en 18de eeuwse grafzerken overgebracht uit de voormalige Engelse Kerk van Leiden, waaronder een van 1680 voor Edward Paige van Boston in Nieuwe Engeland.

TOMB (1663) of Johannes Polyander à Kerkhoven (†. 1660) by sculptor Rombout Verhulst. Above to the left is found the epitaph of Anna van Berchem (†. 1620), last Abbess of Rijnsburg Abbey near Leiden. Nearby in the floor are 17th and 18th cent. graveslabs from the former English Church of Leiden, including one from 1680 for Edward Paige of Boston in New England.





BINNEN HET KOOR. De preekstoel van 1585 werd door de Hervormden tijdens de communie-diensten gebruikt. Vóór de Hervorming in 1572 stonden in het koor het hoogaltaar, een lessenaar met een Nederlands-talige Bijbel daarop (geschonken in 1462 door Willem Heerman, die de gehele Bijbel zelf gecopieërd had), en het koorgestoelte. Beelden stonden tegen de nog aanwezige schilderijen van brocaat zichtbaar op de pilaren, waarvan de twee op het oosteinde hoger geplaatst zijn, i.v.m. het daar eens aanwezige hoogaltaar. De nu aanwezige kerkbanken, gemaakt door Pieter van der Kemp, dateren uit 1860. Oorspronkelijk vormden zij een groter geheel en waren rondom de preekstoel in het schip geplaatst. Het epitaaf voor Joannis van der Bergh († 1755) en Johanna van Teylingen († 1733) werd in 1757 door I. F. Maes gebeeldhouwd.

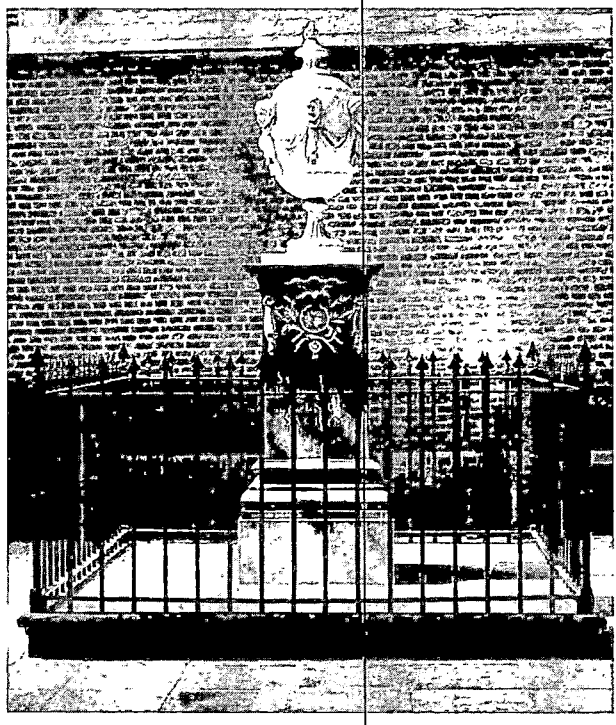
INSIDE THE CHOIR. The pulpit of 1585 was used during the communion services of the Reformed. Before the Reformation in 1572 the choir contained a high altar, a lectern (with a Bible in Dutch copied out in full by the donor in 1462, Willem Heerman), and choir stalls. The painted brocade backdrops visible on the pillars show where statues stood, with the site of the high altar indicated by the two farthest east. The pews now in the choir date from 1860 and were made by Pieter van der Kemp. They originally formed a larger ensemble around the nave pulpit. The epitaph for Joannis van der Bergh († 1755) and Johanna van Teylingen († 1733) was carved by I. F. Maes (1757).



DE TRANSEPTEN vanuit het noorden naar het zuiden gezien. De gildeborden op de westelijke pilaren van de viering zijn die van de schoenmakers en de wevers (1581); andere gildeborden zijn door de snijders (1610), de smeden (1602), en de timmermannen (1648) geschonken. Zulke gildeborden met hun Bijbelteksten verfraaiden de kerk na het wegnemen van de gildealtaren van vóór de Hervorming.

VIEW ACROSS THE TRANSEPTS from north to south. The guildboards on the west pillars of the crossing are from the shoemakers and the weavers (1581); others are from the tailors (1610), the smiths (1602), and the carpenters (1648). Such guildboards with Bible texts replaced pre-Reformation guild altars as church decoration.

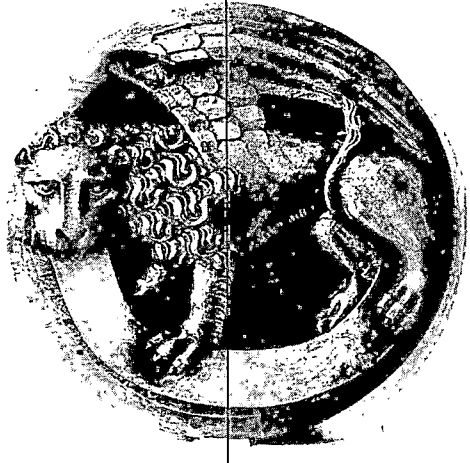
MONUMENT (1762)
gebeeldhouwd door
Anthony Wapperon,
voor de Hoogleraar
in de Geneeskunde
Hermannus Boer-
haave (†. 1738),
in de zijbeuk van
het zuidtransept.
Boerhaave was in
zijn tijd Euro-
paas bekendste arts.



MONUMENT (1762)
by Anthony Wapperon,
to Professor of
Medicine Hermannus
Boerhaave (†. 1738),
in the aisle of the
south transept.
Boerhaave was
Europe's most
famous physician in
his day.

Twee van de gebeeldhouwd gewelfsleutels in het koor (ca. 1420).
Two of the carved vaulting bosses in the choir (ca. 1420).







HET ORGEL, een van de pronkstukken van de Pieterskerk, kreeg zijn tegenwoordige gedaante door een grondige herbouwing en vergroting in 1637 - 1642 door de gebroeders Van Hagerbeer uitgevoerd. Het orgel is door de beroemste organisten bespeeld. Het rugpositif (1581 en 1626) bevat onderdelen van een nog ouder orgel gebouwd ca. 1540 - 1550.

THE ORGAN, one of the chief glories of the church, owes its present form to enlargement and reconstruction by the Van Hagerbeer brothers in 1637 - 1642. It has been played by some of the world's most renowned organists. The positif of the organ (1581 and 1626) incorporates material from an organ built ca. 1540 - 1550.





DE WEST MUUR, onder het orgel. De epitafen links zijn voor de botanist Carolus Clusius (†. 1609) en de humanistische geleerde Josephus Justus Scaliger (†. 1609). Hun gedenktekens werden in 1819 na de afbraak van de Vrouwekerk van Leiden naar de Pieterskerk overgebracht. De monumenten die verder noordwaarts liggen zijn voor Johan Meerman (†. 1815, door beeldhouwer P. J. Gabriel) en Gerard Meerman (†. 1771), Pensionaris van Rotterdam en gezant in Engeland.

THE WEST WALL, under the organ. The epitaphs to the left are for the botanist Carolus Clusius (†. 1609) and the humanistic scholar Josephus Justus Scaliger (†. 1609). They were placed in the Pieterskerk in 1819 after the Leiden St. Mary's Church was demolished. The monuments beyond are to Johan Meerman (†. 1815, by sculptor P. J. Gabriel) and Gerard Meerman (†. 1771), Pensionary of Rotterdam and Dutch emissary to England.

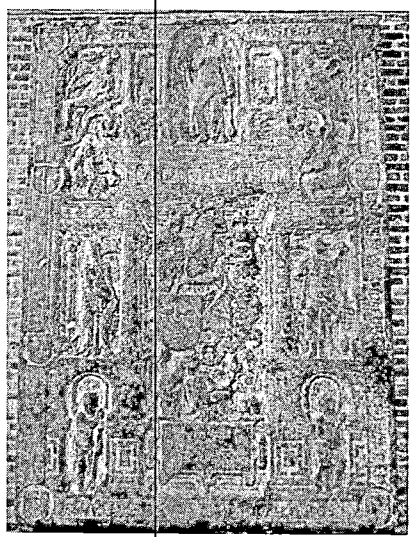


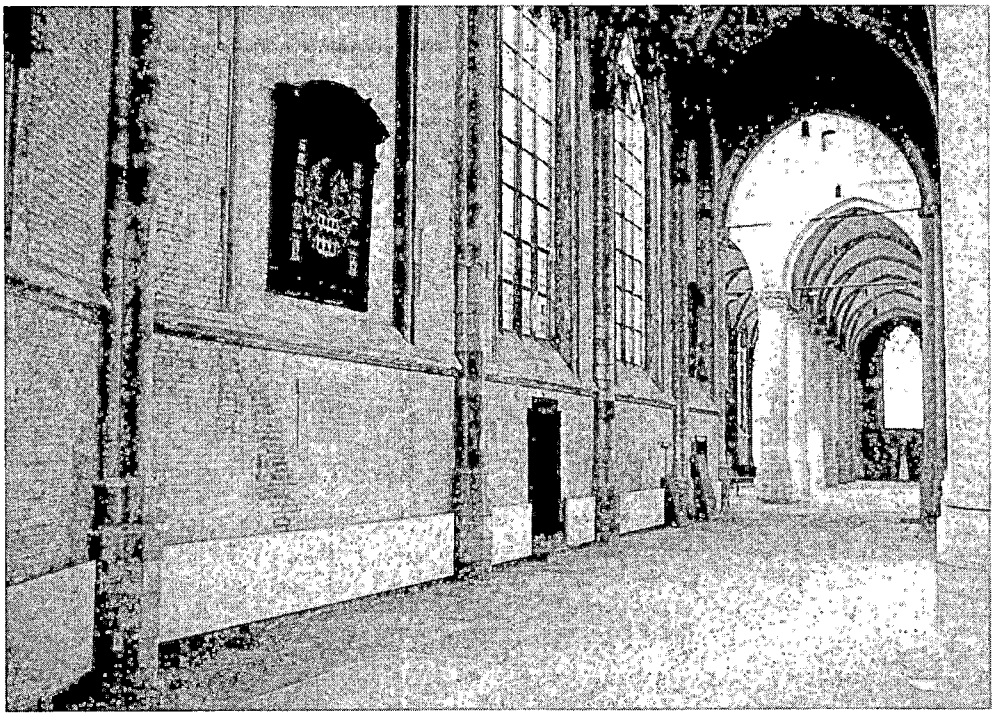
ZUIDTRANSEPT. Monument voor Johan Luzac, die in de Ramp van Leiden van 1807, toen vele huizen op het Steenschuur en het Rapenburg door een buskruit explosie vernield werden, omgekomen is. Luzac was belangrijk als publicist van Verlichtings- en Republikeinse idealen. De Amerikaanse ambassadeur en latere president John Adams was met Luzac bevriend. Het gildebord geschonken door de timmermannen in 1648 hangt erboven.

SOUTH TRANSEPT. Monument to Johan Luzac, who died in the 1807 gunpowder explosion that destroyed many houses on the Rapenburg and Steenschuur Canal. Luzac was a leading Dutch publicist of Enlightenment and Republican ideals. America's ambassador and later president, John Adams, was one of Luzac's friends. Above is seen the guildboard donated by the carpenters in 1648.

GRAFZERK van de Leidse koopman Claes Aelwijnsz. (†. 1561) en zijn vrouw Anna van der Hooge, toegeschreven aan de Renaissance beeldhouwer Vincent Lucas.

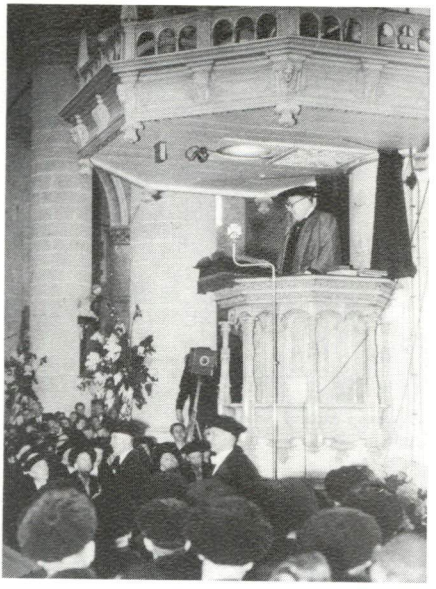
GRAVESLAB of the Leiden merchant Claes Aelwijnsz. (†. 1561) and his wife Anna van der Hooge, attributed to the Renaissance sculptor Vincent Lucas.





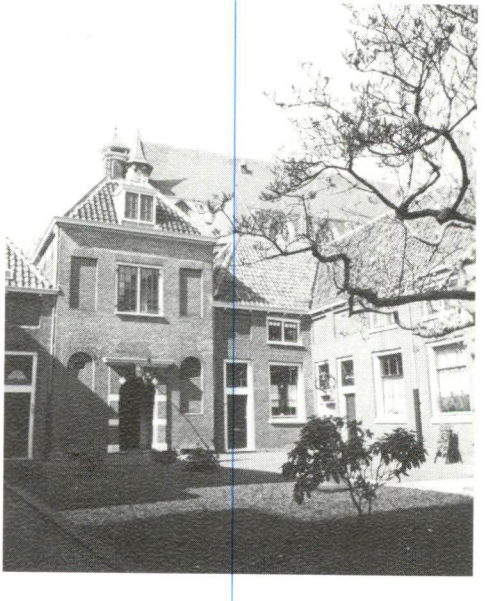
ZUIDER KOOROMGANG, vanuit het oosten gezien. Links hangen wapenborden van de familie De Bye. Jacobus Arminius (†. 1609), wiens gedenksteen wat lager in de muur geplaatst is, was een Hervormd Professor in de Theologie die veel invloed heeft uitgeoefend op de Remonstranten, de Anglikanen, en de Methodisten. In de zuidmuur van de omgang bevindt zich een kleine nis, voorzien van tralie-werk, waardoor men vanuit de middeleeuwse sacristie in het koor kon kijken. De grafzerk van Joanna van der Does (†. 1574), laatste abdis van Leeuwenhorst Abdij bij Noordwijk, ligt, rechts op deze foto, geplaatst tussen twee van de pilaren in de zuiderlijke kooromgang.

SOUTH CHOIR AISLE, looking towards the nave aisles. At the left are heraldic memorials to the De Bye family. Jacobus Arminius (†. 1609), whose memorial is lower on the wall, was a Dutch Reformed Professor of Theology whose ideas influenced the Remonstrants, the Anglicans, and the Methodists. In the south side of the choir aisle a small niche with a wrought-iron grill gave a view from the sacristy to the choir in the middle ages. The graveslab of Joanna van der Does (†. 1574), the last Abbess of Leeuwenhorst Abbey at Noordwijk near Leiden, lies between two of the pillars of the choir, to the right in this picture.



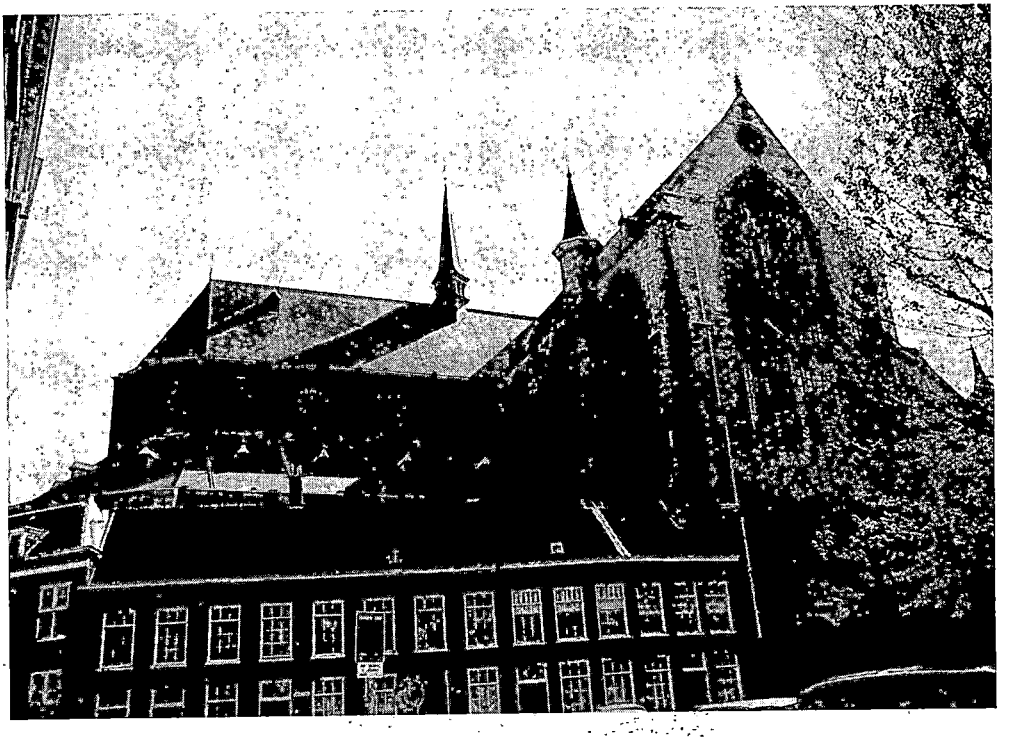
EREPROMOTIE van Sir Winston Churchill wegens zijn verdiensten voor de bevrijding van ons land tot doctor in de rechtswetenschappen, 10 mei 1946.

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL received an honorary Doctorate of Law from the University of Leiden on May 10, 1946. The ceremony took place in the Pieterskerk.



DE PIETERSKERK vanuit de tuin van het Waalse Jean Pesijnshof (1683) gezien. Op deze plaats stonden vroeger de huizen van de Amerikaanse Pelgrims.

THE PIETERSKERK seen from the Jean Pesijns Almshouse (1683) of the Walloon (French-speaking Calvinist) church. The almshouse stands on the spot once occupied by the houses of America's Pilgrims.



DE PIETERSKERK vanuit het noordoosten gezien. Sporen van onvoltooide omgangen van het koor zijn beneden op het noordtransept zichtbaar.

THE PIETERSKERK from the northeast. Notice the unfinished choir aisles at the base of the north transept.

UW BIJDRAGE TOT DE RESTORATIE EN HET ONDERHOUD VAN DE LEIDSE PIETERSKERK IS DRINGEND NODIG. DE PIETERSKERK HEEFT EEN RIJK VERLEDEN; GRAAG ZOUDEN WIJ WILLEN ZIEN DAT DE KERK OOK EEN SOLIDE TOEKOMST ZAL HEBBEN. HET ZAL BIJZONDER OP PRIJS WORDEN GESTELD ALS U ZOUDT WILLEN OVERWEGEN AAN ONZE STICHTING EEN GIFT TE DOEN TOEKOMEN. STICHTING PIETERSKERK LEIDEN, POSTGIROREKENING 5241819; BANKREKENING ABN LEIDEN 566634414.

YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE UPKEEP OF THE LEIDEN PIETERSKERK IS GREATLY NEEDED. THE PIETERSKERK HAS A RICH PAST; PLEASE HELP GIVE IT A SOLID FUTURE. DONATIONS CAN BE MADE IN THE CHURCH OR BY BANK DRAFT TO THE ACCOUNT OF THE PIETERSKERK FOUNDATION (ACCOUNT NUMBER 566634414, ABN BANK LEIDEN), WITH THE NOTE 'TAX-FREE DONATION'.