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REVISED VERSION, 2/28/91

[STATEMENT/DECLARATION] ON U.S.-POLISH RELATIONS

For over 200 years the American and Polish people have been bound by shared values and a commitment to the principles of democracy, human liberty, economic freedom, and the rule of law. The American Constitution of 1789 and the Polish Constitution of 1791 are enduring symbols of this special bond, which survived even during the long periods in which Poland's independence and liberty were denied. Our relations have been further sustained and enriched by the millions of Americans of Polish descent who over the generations helped create a free and prosperous society in the United States.

Just as Poles supported America's quest for freedom and liberty more than two centuries ago, so has America stood by Poland during her long years of darkness. When the Polish people began to reassert control over their national destiny, the United States committed itself to supporting their pioneering efforts to secure their freedom and to build a market economy and stable democratic rule.

Poland and the United States share an interest in maintaining the stability and security of the new Europe and working for the further strengthening of peace on the continent. Our relations are based on the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, including the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers, non-intervention in internal affairs, and the rule of law. The United States attaches great importance to the consolidation and safeguarding of Poland's democracy and independence, which it considers integral to the new ~~Europe~~, whole and free.

Relations between the United States and Poland have entered a new era of cooperation and partnership. The United States and Poland are committed to developing their new partnership through an enhanced political dialogue and regular contacts in areas of common interest.

Poland and the United States share the conviction that the development of a market economy in Poland is essential to its stability and security. The United States reaffirms its continued strong support for Poland's courageous program of economic reform. The Polish Stabilization Fund, the Polish-American Enterprise Fund, and the landmark Business and Economic Agreement are among the tangible signs of that support.

Poland's firm commitment to an economic reform program that enjoys the endorsement and support of the International Monetary Fund has also made possible the mobilization of substantial new financial and other economic assistance from the international community. The United States and Poland have concluded a bilateral investment treaty, a landmark Business and Economic Agreement, and other key agreements that should facilitate trade and investment needed for economic growth and prosperity. [Sentence on Polish debt TBD.]

The United States and Poland are also committed to developing their new partnership through closer cultural, educational and scientific contacts.

The United States and Poland are convinced that these principles will further strengthen the bonds of lasting friendship and cooperation between both states, as an integral element of the broader partnership that binds the United States and Europe and of a new world order based on democratic values and the rule of law.

[Done in Washington, the 20th day of March, 1991; signatures]

POLAND

WARSAW

Belwedere Palace

- Bilaterals with General Jaruzelski
- Official residence of Chairman of Council of Ministers
- Meetings will be in Pompeii Room
- Palace not destroyed during WWII, one of few buildings not destroyed by Nazis
- Jaruzelski does not live here

- Palace built in 1820; architect Jozef Kubicki
- Classical style - "Polish classicism"
- In the 19th century, Poland was partitioned and under Russian occupation
- Grand Duke Constantine, brother of Tsar Nicholas I, lived in the Palace. He was Governor of Poland, and Commander-in-Chief of the local army. Poland was considered the "County of Poland" then. Tsar Nicholas I was "King" of Poland, and was represented by his brother.
- In 1830 there was an uprising against the Russians, the "November Uprising." Belwedere Palace was attacked, and the Grand Duke escaped disguised as a "lady kook." After that, there was much embarrassment, and no other Russian official wanted to live there. It became a military facility, housing generals and other military officials.
- Following World War I, Poland was independent. Belwedere was made the official residence of the President.
- In May 1926 there was a coup d'etat, and Belwedere became the residence of General Pilsudski, the leader of Poland until his death in 1935.
- In 1944, Belwedere, along with many other buildings, were all wired for destruction by the retreating Nazis. The Palace escaped destruction, as did what is now the Soviet embassy across the street.

Radziwill Palace

* see "Information for Visitors" in American Embassy Warsaw folder, last page.

- survived both WWI & WWII
- Warsaw Pact was signed here in 1955
- also called Governor's Palace -- in the 18th century, the Russian Governor lived there
- the Radziwills were a famous Polish aristocratic family

View from window that will be on President's left as he delivers the toast at the State Dinner:

- the statue in front of the Palace is of Jozef Pontiatowski, a Polish patriot and Marshal of France. He was commander of the Polish army that fought under Napoleon; he was also the nephew of the last King of Poland, Stanislaw August. The original monument was blown up by the Germans in 1944; the present one was a gift to the Polish nation from the people of Copenhagen.
- across the street is a palace built by the Pototcki family, another famous aristocratic family. It is now the Palace of Culture & Art (the Ministry of Culture).

The Sejm

- President of Poland sits on podium, on left (if facing), if he's speaking; in the upper left of gallery if observing
- Polish Coat of Arms behind podium. "Poland's national coat of arms is a white eagle on a red background which dates back to the Middle Ages. Through history it has undergone several modifications; most notably, with the removal and restoration of the eagle's crown. During the Period of Partitions (1772-1918), when the emblem was officially banned, it appeared for the first time with a crownless eagle on the banners of insurrectionists and emigres. With the coming of independence in 1918, the Poles adopted a white eagle with a golden crown. The crownless eagle was officially reinstated following WWII, however, and is now considered symbolic of communist Poland." (from Information for Visitors, American Embassy Warsaw)
- Bas-reliefs on the outside of the building represent symbolic moments in Polish history. General Pilsudski is on one -- this is not remarkable now, but was there throughout the whole Stalin period.
- Sejm built in the 1920s, completed in 1928. Completely destroyed in WWII -- rebuilt as it was and expanded in 1948.

Ambassador's Residence

- for info on art at the residence call State Dept., Art in Embassies
- pictures around residence of the Ambassador with the President, the Pope, and Mother Teresa.

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

- Monument built from the remains of a colonnade that was part of the Suski Palace, which was completely destroyed during the Warsaw Uprising in 1944. Following WWI the Suski Palace housed the general staff of the Polish Army.
- 1944 Warsaw Uprising -- lasted two months (August and September). USAF dropped food and arms during the uprising.
- The soldier buried in the monument is from a cemetery in what is now Lvov, in Soviet Ukraine. He was killed in skirmishes between Poles and Ukranians, 1919-1920, the first phase of war with the Russians.
- Poles like this because they kicked Russia's ---- in this war.
- Virtuti Militari Cross -- for military bravery. Incorporated into design of the monument. The Cross dates from 1792, one of the last years of Polish independence.
- Urns inside the monument contain soil from actual battlefields of WWI & WWII

Umschlagplatz

- "Along this path of suffering and death over 300,000 Jews were driven in 1942-1943 from the Warsaw Ghetto to the gas chambers of the Nazi extermination camps."
- Loading point for Jews being sent to death camps.
- Dedicated in April 1988, on anniversary of Ghetto Uprising
- Memoirs of the Governor of the Ghetto were published last year by the Institute of Jewish Studies, Warsaw
- Professor Korczak, the "Dr. Spock" of Poland, went of to the camps with the children of the Ghetto, even though he was aware of what would happen to them.

GDANSK

American Embassy contacts in Gdansk:

Ron Czarnetzky
John Boris
Jack Spilsbury

Westerplatte

- "Never Again War" [Nig-dee vien-say voyny]
- Silhouette of monument is that of a broken German bayonette
- South Face (names of battles where Poles fought):
  -- La Manche
  -- Dunkirk

- -- Mediterranean Sea
- -- Atlantic
- -- Narvik (Norway)
- -- Murmansk (in Soviet Union)
- -- Hel. Another peninsula west of Westerplatte, resistance took place the longest there -- for over a month.
- -- Oksyvie (small coastal town nearby)
- -- Westeplatte
- -- Gdansk Post Office. When the Germans attacked in September 1939, a group of armed Polish civilians barricaded themselves in the Gdansk Post Office and held off the Germans for five days (?). When they finally gave up, all were shot on the spot.
- -- Kosynierzy Gdyni [kosh-ee-ni-air-jee gdee-nee] (soldiers with scythes -- originally enlisted peasants)

- o SE overlooking "Never Again War"
- o East Face: "To those at sea." [tim so na morju]
- o North Face, overlooking Baltic/Bay of Gdansk: Kolobrzeg (coastal town near Gdansk); "Praise those who won independence" [chva-wa viz-vo-li-chellom]
- o West Face: Lenino (in Soviet Union); Studzianki (small town where the biggest tank battle took place, on German border)

Solidarity Monument

- o Three workers from the Lenin Shipyard were killed in December 1970, shot by government troops during a strike. In nearby Gdynia, around 300 people were killed.
- o Monument was one of Solidarity's demands in the 1980 Gdansk Accords. These accords also legalized Solidarity.
- o During martial law, the monument was a very emotional meeting place. Each day people would leave flowers and gifts at the monument, and each day the police would take it all away

- o The anchor is the Biblical symbol of hope. On top of the monument are crosses with anchors on them.
- o The symbol for Solidarity is also related to the anchor symbol:

- "He who wrongs the simple man and laughs while he is doing it, don't feel safe, the poet remembers. You can kill him, but there will emerge another. I will list all facts and conversations." Czeslaw Milosz, Nobel prize-winning poet, now lives in the U.S.

Wall behind monument:

- "The Lord gives strength to His people. The Lord gives to His people the blessing of peace." Czeslaw Milosz
- "May your spirit be replaced and circulate on this earth. Amen." Pope John Paul II, 1979 (his first visit to Poland)
- "They gave their lives so that you could live better . . . Honor their memory."

Plaques on wall:

- 1970/1980 - steel mills Katowice
- December 1970
- Job 16:18: "O Earth, don't cover my blood, don't be indifferent to my expressed desires." From the people of Czestochowa [chest-a-hova], home to the most holy Polish shrine
- Worker crew, furniture factory, Zamosc
- Warsaw Mill
- Funded by people's donations, Lichenie [lee-hen-ye], Poland, Konina Church
- "Ostrowca Swientokrzyski" [o-strove-sa svien-tow-kshi-ski] ". . . and there stirred up a wind from the sea."

The entrance to the Lenin Shipyard is just to the right (when facing) of the memorial. Big Solidarity sign. Also big sign that says "Wszyscy Odpowiadamy Za Polske" -- "We are all for/responsible for Poland."

<u>Oliwa Cathedral</u>

- 1178 -- Sambor I, Pomeranian Prince, introduces the Cistercian Order of Monks into Oliwa and endows them with estates. They build a wooden church and cloister.
- 1577 -- build in Gothic style, following plunder by fanatics from Gdansk, due to friendship between Abbey and Polish King Stephen.
- 1755 -- organ, built by John Wulf. Took 25 years to build. John Wulf finally became monk -- Brother Michael, following completion.
- 1925 -- Gdansk becomes a diocese and the church in Oliwa becomes a Cathedral Church.

- 1944 -- WWII causes heavy destruction of the Cathedral and adjoining house.

- Bishop Goclowski [got-swov-ski] -- one of the key mediators at the Magdalenka Group roundtable meetings, (Magdalenka = suburb of Warsaw). He was the Church representative.

# # #

POLAND QUOTES

"You cannot prevent them swallowing you, but at least make sure you give them indigestion." Jean Jacques Rousseau

"A land where the air is healthy, the soil fertile, the forests flowing with honey, the reviers stocked with fish . . . " Gallus Anonymus (1110-13)

"History bears witness to the independent development of Poland which has been both a bridge and a beacon between the Slavs, Germany, and the East." Cesare Lombroso, 1900

Poland is "an inspiration to the nations." President Roosevelt (which one?)

POLAND CONTACTS

- Polish American Museum 312-384-3352
  N. Milwaukee Ave, Chicago

501 268-3521 **Polar Stainless Products** 920 E Lincoln St ..... Searcy AR 72143-7494
612 746-2255 **Polar Tank Trailer Inc** 12810 County Rd 17 ..... Holdingford MN 56340-9773
414 458-3561 **Polar Ware Co Inc** 2806 N 15th St ..... Sheboygan WI 53083-3943
415 362-0333 **Polaris Aircraft Leasing Corp**
4 Embarcadero Ctr 39th Fl ..... San Francisco CA 94111-4101
Fax: 415 362-4278
619 757-7770 **Polaris Industrial Enterprises Inc ETI Systems Div**
215 Via del Norte ..... Oceanside CA 92054-1229
Fax: 619 757-2305
213 537-2300 **Polaris Plastics Inc** 2016 Vista Bella Way ..... Rancho Dominguez CA 90220-6109
Fax: 213 537-7770
619 471-0129 **Polaris Pool Systems Inc** PO Box 1149 ..... San Marcos CA 92069-0402
303 592-7077 **Polaris Resources Inc** 410 17th St Suite 2100 ..... Denver CO 80202-0000
Fax: 303 592-1846
• 617 577-2000 **Polaroid Corp** 549 Technology Sq ..... Cambridge MA 02139-3589
Fax: 617 577-5618 PR
617 684-2705 **Polaroid Corp** 868 Winter St ..... Waltham MA 02254-0000
Fax: 617 684-7300
617 577-3343 **Polaroid Corp Material Service Dept** 784 Memorial Dr ..... Cambridge MA 02139-4687
413 592-4141 **Polep J Distribution Services Inc** 705 Meadow St ..... Chicopee MA 01013-1893
212 943-0110 **Poles Tublin Patestides & Stratakis** 46 Trinity Pl ..... New York NY 10006-2288
802 655-3159 **Polhemus Div Kaiser Aerospace Electronics Corp**
1 Hercules Dr ..... Colchester VT 05446-1549
Fax: 802 655-1439
215 542-9210 **Poli & Co** 137 Woodview Ln ..... North Wales PA 19454-3643
Fax: 215 542-9578
215 931-0300 **Police & Fire Federal Credit Union** 901 Arch St 3rd Fl ..... Philadelphia PA 19107-2495
Fax: 215 931-2310
202 466-7820 **Police Executive Research Forum**
2300 M St NW Suite 910 ..... Washington DC 20037-1434
Fax: 202 466-7826
• 803 735-4000 **Policy Management Systems Corp** PO Box 10 ..... Columbia SC 29202-0010
Fax: 803 735-5542
708 893-9055 **Policy Management Systems Corp** PO Box 385 ..... Bloomingdale IL 60108-0000
Fax: 708 351-7605
203 721-0694 **Policyholder Service Corp** 100 Great Meadow Rd ..... Wethersfield CT 06109-2355
Fax: 203 563-5793
817 481-3547 **Polimex Inc** 204 N Dooley ..... Grapevine TX 76051-3315
Fax: 817 486-4816
301 657-3600 **Polinger Co** 5530 Wisconsin Ave Suite 1000 ..... Chevy Chase MD 20815-4385
Fax: 301 986-9533
312 384-3352 **Polish Museum of America** 984 N Milwaukee Ave ..... Chicago IL 60622-4101
301 358-3600 **Polk Audio Inc** 5601 Metro Dr ..... Baltimore MD 21215-3213
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813 294-7771 **Polk Community College** 999 Ave 'H' NE ..... Winter Haven FL 33881-4299
Fax: 813 297-1065
501 394-6010 **Polk County** 507 Church Ave ..... Mena AR 71953-3297
813 534-4000 **Polk County** 255 N Broadway Ave ..... Bartow FL 33830-3912
404 749-2100 **Polk County** PO Box 268 ..... Cedartown GA 30125-0268
515 286-3772 **Polk County** 500 Mulberry St ..... Des Moines IA 50309-4238
218 281-5408 **Polk County** 612 N Broadway ..... Crookston MN 56716-1452
417 326-4031 **Polk County** County Courthouse Rm 12 ..... Bolivar MO 65613-0000
704 894-3301 **Polk County** PO Box 308 ..... Columbus NC 28722-0308
402 747-5431 **Polk County** County Courthouse ..... Osceola NE 68651-0000
503 623-9217 **Polk County** 850 Main St Rm 201 ..... Dallas OR 97338-3116
615 338-4524 **Polk County** PO Box 128 ..... Benton TN 37307-0158
409 327-8398 **Polk County** 101 W Church St ..... Livingston TX 77351-3201
715 485-3161 **Polk County** 914 1st Ave N ..... Balsam Lake WI 54810-0000
503 623-2363 **Polk County Farmers Co-op DBA Ag West Supplies**
PO Box 47 ..... Rickreall OR 97371-0047
213 625-7615 **Polk Court Reporters Inc** 606 S Olive St Suite 307 ..... Los Angeles CA 90014-1595
313 393-0880 **Polk RL & Co** 1155 Brewery Park Blvd ..... Detroit MI 48207-2697
Fax: 313 964-4867
419 255-1660 **Poll H Electric Co Inc** 2-16 N Saint Clair St ..... Toledo OH 43604-1529
708 279-5000 **Pollak Cadillac Inc** 500 W Lake St ..... Elmhurst IL 60126-1431
Fax: 708 279-3741
617 282-9550 **Pollak Joseph Corp** 195 Freeport St ..... Boston MA 02122-2827
Fax: 617 282-8726
915 267-7421 **Pollard Chevrolet-Buick-Cadillac Inc** PO Box 1550 ..... Big Spring TX 79721-1550
516 746-0842 **Pollard Joseph G Co Inc** 200 Atlantic Ave ..... Garden City Park NY 11040-5057
708 865-1700 **Pollard Motor Co** 2090 N Mannheim Rd ..... Melrose Park IL 60160-1057
305 856-7500 **Poller & Jordan Advertising Agency Inc**
2701 S Bayshore Dr Suite 610 ..... Miami FL 33133-5388
Fax: Unlisted
516 741-8000 **Pollio Dairy Products Corp** 120 Mineola Blvd ..... Mineola NY 11501-4077
412 543-1142 **Pollock Harry M Co Inc** 120-198 S Grant Ave ..... Kittanning PA 16201-0000
214 263-2126 **Pollock Paper Distributors** PO Box 660005 ..... Dallas TX 75266-0005
209 224-2631 **Pollstar Newsletter** 4838 N Blackstone Ave 2nd Fl ..... Fresno CA 93726-0110
Fax: 209 224-2674
708 969-5300 **Pollution Liability Insurance Assn**
1333 Butterfield Rd Suite 100 ..... Downers Grove IL 60515-5612
Fax: 708 969-9404
513 721-7020 **Polly Flinders** 224 E 8th St ..... Cincinnati OH 45202-6125
212 603-2600 **Polo Ralph Lauren Corp** 40 W 55th St ..... New York NY 10019-5392
Fax: 212 977-5137
717 837-1515 **Poloron Homes of Pennsylvania Inc** 74 Ridge Rd ..... Middleburg PA 17842-1064
816 931-3353 **Polsinelli White Vardeman & Shalton** 4705 Central St ..... Kansas City MO 64112-1598
Fax: 816 753-1536
305 285-6789 **Polvani Tour Operators Inc** 2380 S Dixie Hwy ..... Miami FL 33133-2392
Fax: 305 858-4845
419 337-3015 **Poly Craft Inc** W Linfoot St ..... Wauseon OH 43567-0000
Fax: 419 337-1520
612 395-2551 **Poly Foam Inc** 116 Pine St S ..... Lester Prairie MN 55354-0000
Fax: 612 395-2702
201 835-7161 **Poly Molding Corp** 4th Ave ..... Haskell NJ 07420-1199
Fax: 201 835-2438
516 293-6767 **Poly Pak Industries** 125 Spagnoli Rd ..... Melville NY 11747-0000
Fax: 516 454-6366
717 467-2991 **Poly Plastic Products Inc** Majic Industrial Pk ..... Delano PA 18220-9999
708 428-5311 **Poly Shapes Converters Inc** 46 E End Dr ..... Gilberts IL 60136-9731
Fax: Unlisted
214 647-4374 **Poly-America Inc** 2000 W Marshall Dr ..... Grand Prairie TX 75051-2795
Fax: 214 647-8061
714 250-8557 **Poly-Optical Products Inc** 1815 E Carnegie Ave ..... Santa Ana CA 92705-5593
404 259-9471 **Poly-Pac Inc** PO Box 1007 ..... Dalton GA 30722-1007
Fax: 404 259-7850
703 552-3011 **Poly-Scientific Div Litton Industries Inc** 1213 N Main St ..... Blacksburg VA 24060-3100
Fax: 703 953-1841
301 682-3000 **Poly-Seal Corp** 8303 Pulaski Hwy ..... Baltimore MD 21237-2992
Fax: 301 391-9581
612 884-7281 **Poly-Tech Inc** 1401 W 94th St ..... Minneapolis MN 55431-2333
Fax: 612 884-6438
412 826-8077 **Poly-Tex Co** 565 Cedar Way ..... Oakmont PA 15139-2010
Fax: 412 826-0113
• 203 327-6010 **Polycast Technology Corp** 69 Southfield Ave ..... Stamford CT 06902-7688
Fax: 800 631-4005

201 489-4000 **Polycast Technology Corp** 211 S Newman St ..... Hackensack NJ 07601-3
908 725-4600 **Polycel Corp** 60 Readington Rd ..... Somerville NJ 08876-3
Fax: 908 707-8634
• 914 965-8800 **Polychrome Corp** 137 Alexander St ..... Yonkers NY 10701-2
Fax: 914 965-2422
708 595-2800 **Polychrome Corp** 222 James St ..... Bensenville IL 60106-3
908 574-0400 **Polychrome Corp** 160 Terminal Ave ..... Clark NJ 07066-1
Fax: 908 574-2055
• 603 934-5642 **Polyclad Laminates Inc**
Industrial Park Dr Franklin Industrial Pk ..... Franklin NH 03235-0
Fax: 603 934-2670
714 556-1460 **Polyclad Laminates Inc** 2720 S Main St ..... Santa Ana CA 92707-3
Fax: 714 556-6088
508 865-5211 **Polyclad Laminates Inc** 86 Providence St ..... Millbury MA 01527-3
Fax: 508 865-0134
717 782-4141 **Polyclinic Medical Center of Harrisburg** 2601 N 3rd St ..... Harrisburg PA 17110-2
Fax: Unlisted
518 747-0654 **Polycoat Systems Inc** 5 Depot St ..... Hudson Falls NY 12839-1
Fax: 518 747-5894
• 412 225-2220 **Polycom Huntsman Inc** 90 W Chestnut St ..... Washington PA 15301-4
Fax: 412 225-7170
412 379-5400 **Polycom Huntsman Inc** PO Box 492 ..... Donora PA 15033-0
Fax: 412 379-6274
714 637-6300 **Polyfabrics** 221 W Meats Ave ..... Orange CA 92665-2
Fax: 714 637-6302
216 897-6311 **Polyflex Div Flex Technology Inc** SR-93 ..... Baltic OH 43804-0
Fax: 216 897-7000
601 276-7512 **Polyflex-M Co** PO Box 727 ..... McComb MS 39648-0
Fax: 601 276-7882
914 636-7222 **Polyflon Co** 35 River St ..... New Rochelle NY 10801-4
• 708 398-0110 **Polyfoam Packers Corp** 2320 S Foster Ave ..... Wheeling IL 60090-6
Fax: 708 398-0653
708 336-2850 **Polyfoam Packers Corp** 3059 Washington St ..... Waukegan IL 60085-4
Fax: 708 336-8409
219 586-3122 **Polygon Co** PO Box 176 ..... Walkerton IN 46574-0
Fax: 219 586-7336
212 333-8000 **Polygram Records** 825 8th Ave ..... New York NY 10019-7
• 212 541-4510 **Polylok Finishing Corp** 31 W 54th St ..... New York NY 10019-5
Fax: 212 956-6563
919 823-6126 **Polylok Finishing Corp** 3006 Anaconda Rd ..... Tarboro NC 27886-1
Fax: 919 823-1940
615 775-0792 **Polyloom Corp of America** 1615 N Broadway St ..... Dayton TN 37321-1
714 687-7070 **Polymer Building Systems Inc** 6918-42 Ed Perkic St ..... Riverside CA 92504-0
215 320-6600 **Polymer Corp** 2120 Fairmont Ave ..... Reading PA 19605-3
Fax: 215 320-6845
714 921-2300 **Polymer Development Labs** 212 W Taft Ave ..... Orange CA 92665-4
Fax: 714 921-9643
813 286-8680 **Polymer International Corp** 5401 W Kennedy Blvd Suite 751 ..... Tampa FL 33609-2
Fax: 813 286-1535
203 828-0501 **Polymer Machinery Corp** PO Box 7177 ..... Kensington CT 06037-7
415 968-2212 **Polymer Plastics Corp** 645 National Ave ..... Mountain View CA 94043-2
Fax: 415 968-2218
516 231-1300 **Polymer Plastics Corp** 65 Davids Dr ..... Hauppauge NY 11788-2
Fax: 516 231-1329
718 444-4300 **Polymer Research Corp of America** 2186 Mill Ave ..... Brooklyn NY 11234-6
Fax: 718 241-3930
203 828-0541 **Polymer Systems Inc** 63 Fuller Way ..... Berlin CT 06037-
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201 694-4141 **Polymeric Resources Corp** 55 Haul Rd ..... Wayne NJ 07470-
215 935-1170 **Polymeric Systems Inc** Wheatland & Mason Sts ..... Phoenixville PA 19460-
617 891-5858 **Polymerics Inc Tulip Productions Div** 180 Elm St ..... Waltham MA 02254-
Fax: 617 647-5477
802 388-4956 **Polymers Inc** RR 3 ..... Middlebury VT 05753-
508 695-9312 **Polymetallurgical Corp** 262 Broad St ..... North Attleboro MA 02760-
Fax: 508 695-7512
408 734-9820 **Polymetrics Inc** 1210 Elko Dr ..... Sunnyvale CA 94089-
Fax: 408 734-3058
206 289-3361 **Polynesian Resort** PO Box 998 ..... Ocean Shores WA 98569-
407 824-2000 **Polynesian Village Resort** 1600 W Seven Seas Dr ..... Lake Buena Vista FL 32830-
Fax: 407 824-3174
• 813 525-2173 **Polyplastex International Inc** 6200 49th St N ..... Pinellas Park FL 34665-
916 343-8278 **Polyplastex International Inc** 1220 Fortress St ..... Chico CA 95926-
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518 843-3900 **Polyply Inc** RR 1 Box 1040 ..... Amsterdam NY 12010-
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602 889-3306 **Polypore Inc** 4601 S 3rd Ave ..... Tucson AZ 85714-
516 349-1560 **Polyprint Packaging Corp** 170 Express St ..... Plainview NY 11803-
• 216 836-0451 **Polysar Inc** 2603 W Market St ..... Akron OH 44313-
Fax: 216 836-0200 Sales
508 537-1111 **Polysar Inc** 29 Fuller St ..... Leominster MA 01453-
Fax: 508 537-5685
409 883-9990 **Polysar Inc Gulf Coast Div** PO Box 2000 ..... Orange TX 77631-
Fax: 409 883-0057
214 363-7245 **Polyspede Inc** 6770 Twin Hills Ave ..... Dallas TX 75231-
213 223-3232 **Polytech Industries** 2520 San Fernando Rd ..... Los Angeles CA 90065-
Fax: 213 223-1807
718 260-3600 **Polytechnic University** 333 Jay St ..... Brooklyn NY 11201-
Fax: 718 260-3136
401 767-2400 **Polytop Corp** 110 Graham Dr ..... Slatersville RI 02876-
Fax: 401 765-2694
219 522-0246 **Polytron Corp** 2445 DeCamp Ave ..... Elkhart IN 46517-
Fax: 219 522-0457
212 351-5425 **Polyurethane Div Society of the Plastics Industry**
355 Lexington Ave ..... New York NY 10017-
Fax: 212 697-0409
501 327-1301 **Polyvend Inc** 700 S German Ln ..... Conway AR 72032-
Fax: 501 327-4158
508 865-3558 **Polyvinyl Films Inc** Depot St ..... Wilkinsonville MA 01590-
Fax: 508 865-1562
808 524-3966 **Pomare Ltd** 700 N Nimitz Hwy ..... Honolulu HI 96817-
Fax: 808 533-6809
215 864-3000 **Pomerantz A & Co** 1525 Chestnut St ..... Philadelphia PA 19102-
Fax: 215 864-3109
212 532-4800 **Pomerantz Levy Haudek Block & Grossman**
295 Madison Ave 37th Fl ..... New York NY 10017-
207 626-3500 **Pomerleau Frank Inc** 43-47 Bridge St ..... Augusta ME 04330-
Fax: 207 626-0924
712 468-2221 **Pomeroy Co-op Grain Co** PO Box 190 ..... Pomeroy IA 50575-
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was ruled by the gentry—the *szlachta*—who had been granted privileges by successive monarchs in order to raise local detachments to fight invading armies of Swedes, Tartars, Russians, Hungarians, and Turks. There are some rooms in Wavel Castle in Krakow where one can see, with permission of the caretaker, one of the most extraordinary and valuable museum collections ever assembled anywhere. In magnificent, almost pristine condition, the richly decorated tents and pavilions of Turkish pashas now stand fully erected, carpeted with rugs of incalculable value, all seized when the Polish Army, under King Jan Sobieski in July 1683, marched to Vienna to raise the siege of the city by Vizier Kara Mustafa who commanded 138,000 Turks on a campaign designed to destroy the Holy Roman Empire and Christendom itself. The king arrived with 30,000 men to add to another 46,000 sent by the princes of Europe, and took command of the Christian Army. Europe and its civilization was saved on September 12, 1683, when King Sobieski led a charge from the heights of Wienerwald outside Vienna, broke the Ottoman Army and put it to flight. The king of Poland entered the gates of Vienna as the savior of Christianity, and one of the great passages of arms of the Middle Ages was over.

Yet Polish historians say that even as this decisive battle was being fought, internal conflicts in Poland had made the state virtually ungovernable—a situation which was to lead to the extinction of the Polish state.

While Poland's neighbors were ruled by powerful monarchs sustained by the doctrine of the absolute right of kings, government in Poland had been made all but impossible by the power and privileges of the gentry. They insisted that not only should Poland's kings be elected by them, but once the monarch ascended the throne, his power would be considerably circumscribed by a Parliament made up of members of the gentry who either attended directly or voted for delegates to represent their regions. Astonishingly, the gentry class consisted of about three quarters of a million people, or 10 percent of the population. Some were great barons—called "Magnates"—with estates and untold wealth. Others scratched a precarious living from the soil. It was difficult sometimes to tell the difference between them and the peasants alongside whom they worked, save for the fact that while one possessed power over king and country, the other had none at all.

And it is no exaggeration to say that the gentry, even the poorest, did have that power. Poland's Parliament had developed over the

years a unique system whereby any legislation could be voted down by a single member of Parliament, who had merely to sit in his seat and declare "I disapprove." Not only that, but each member was entitled by his one vote to dissolve the *Sejm* at any time, and in so doing nullify all acts passed during its sessions. The assumption behind this *liberum veto* was that all nobles were equal, and that each possessed in his person the well-being of his nation. In practice, of course, the concept that nobility conferred upon its holder an almost saintly disregard for his own interests was not, as one might expect, exactly justified by events. Between 1652, when the *liberum veto* was first used, and 1764, when King Stanislaw II August Poniatowski (reputedly Catherine the Great's most successful lover) attempted in vain to make constitutional reforms, forty-eight out of fifty-five sessions of the *Sejm* fell under the *liberum veto*. Usually members objected to the raising of taxes to fight off yet another foreign interloper, but often invading foreign armies themselves found a member to bribe, to ensure that he used his veto to frustrate Poland's ability to defend itself. Even before the Battle of Vienna, the Cossacks in the Ukraine who had previously paid tribute to the Polish king changed sides and put their armies at the disposal of the Czar of Russia, changing forever the balance of power between these two great neighbors. With Cossacks on the loose, with the Polish Army itself often in revolt because the *Sejm* had not voted the money to pay its salaries, the country was wide open to attack, and the Swedes and then the Russians made the most of the opportunity.

The periodic election of Polish kings provided new excuses for outside intervention as Poland's neighbors fought to promote their own candidates, while the nobility—always squabbling between themselves—consistently failed, because of *liberum veto*, to agree about anything. August Stanislas's belated attempt to force through constitutional changes led to virtual civil war as a section of the Polish nobility, desperate to protect its ancient rights, refused to give way, even though what amounted to the whole Russian Army was camped on the grounds of the Russian ambassador. In the end, using the fate of Russian Orthodox churches in Poland, supposedly persecuted by the Catholics, as a pretext, Catherine the Great marched into Poland. Austria and Prussia, determined that Russia should not become too powerful, also moved, and the Polish *Sejm*, most of its members bribed by one or another of the competing parties in 1772 voted in favor of the First Partition of what was once their mighty nation. About 30 percent of the country was carved up among the three

3 MAY, 1791 CONSTITUTION

countries, leaving Poland considerably reduced in size, within frontiers even more difficult to defend than hitherto, and with a population bitter and divided.

At last, and too late, a group of Magnates and members of the minor gentry realized how their squabbling and insistence on their privileges had led to the dismemberment of the nation. They were determined, within the area still left to Poland, to give Poland a real constitution and the necessary energy to withstand outside pressures and reestablish its former prosperity. So, on May 3, 1791, in a carefully organized plot, timed to coincide with the moment that reactionary members of the *Sejm* were out of town, the liberals voted through the Parliament a new constitution, the first written constitution in Europe, and the second in the world—after America's, upon which it was closely modelled.

Known and revered throughout Poland today as the 3rd May Constitution (in 1981 Solidarity demanded that May 3 be celebrated as a national holiday rather than the Communist holiday of May 1), this document was nothing short of revolutionary. It provided for the country advanced social and political forms unknown elsewhere, in the immediate area. But to Poland's neighbors—like the Gdansk Accord signed almost 290 years later—this Constitution was perceived as a direct threat to their interests. If it were allowed to go unchallenged, this Constitution could disaffect their people and give Poland a political stability enabling it to resist their insistent demands. An eminent Prussian politician declared, "The Poles have given the coup de grâce to the Prussian monarchy by voting a Constitution much better than the English. . . . How can we defend our state against a numerous and well-governed nation?" Catherine the Great swore her determination to stamp out "the French plague" in Warsaw, and as has so often happened in Polish history, she found influential supporters inside Poland whose wealth and power depended upon the old ways being preserved.

It is almost uncanny how Polish history is fated to repeat itself. The events of 1980–1981 so echo the events 1791–1792 that the scenario seems to have been written by the same script-writer. Grossly betraying Poland, the Conservatives (the Russian Party as they were known) went to St. Petersburg and signed an Act of Confederation with Russia, blaming the "monarchal and democratic revolution" which had taken their country by storm. They called for Russian troops to put down the democrats, and on May 18, 1792, two weeks after Warsaw had celebrated the first anniversary of the Constitution,

they crossed the frontier with Catherine's army behind them. Though the Polish Army fought courageously, it had no hope against numerically superior opponents. Poland was partitioned for the second time, as the Russians and the Prussians grabbed huge sections of Poland and promulgated for the first time the concept of Poland as a buffer state, "a barrier between the powers," as Catherine put it, but with the Russian ambassador in Warsaw as effective ruler.

Two years later in 1794, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, leading an army of peasants demanded national self-rule, abolition of the monarch, equal civil rights for all citizens, freedom for the peasantry, and a limited (though for those days, remarkable) franchise based on property qualification. With reckless courage that won the admiration of all Europe, he took on Russia and, when it intervened, Prussia too. Despite several victories won against great odds, the Poles were finally defeated before the gates of Warsaw and their leaders fled into exile, principally to France. For the third time Poland had to submit to the terrible indignity of partition, but this time the three occupying powers were determined that this troublesome nation should be wiped off the map, and they divided up what was left of the country among themselves. According to legend, Kosciuszko shouted, "Finis Poloniae!" when he fell from his horse in the final battle of the war, and in the partition treaty, the three powers vowed: "In view of the necessity to abolish everything that could revive the memory of the existence of the Kingdom of Poland, now that the annulment of the body politic has been effected . . . the high contracting parties are agreed and undertake never to include in their titles . . . the name or designation of the Kingdom of Poland, which shall remain suppressed from the present and forever. . . ."

But the Poles were far from finished. "Poland is not lost while Poles still live," still sung to this day, was during these dark hours the anthem that kept alive the dreams of a Poland reborn. The lyrics represented the aspirations of a people denied a homeland of their own. It was the 120 years of Polish history, between the third partition and eventual independence in 1918, that set the mold of the Polish character as we know it today. The options were limited—either fight or go under—and they decided to fight. This was the national will, and nothing that has happened since has weakened it. It was during this period that these courageous people became suffused with the kind of hopeless romanticism, nationalistic to a fault, even the victims, if you like, of a grand passion for Poland which has been both ennobling and destructive.

"Poland has not yet perished, as long as we live" — opening lines of nat'l anthem [redacted]. Official in 1926. Anthem is called Dabrowski's Mazurka

The world reacted to the Polish tragedy 200 years ago much as it did when General Jaruzelski imposed martial law on the Polish population in December 1981. In America, Thomas Jefferson spoke of the "crime" and the "atrocity" of the partition; "to post-Revolutionary Frenchmen, the spectacle of Poland writhing under Europe's most repressive monarchies seemed a horror almost beyond historical precedent"; while in England societies were established to keep alive the name of Poland and Polish civilization. Extraordinarily, this was a time of a flowering of Polish culture—romantic but magnificent. It was the time of Chopin, who evoked memory of an eternal Poland through his music; Adam Mickiewicz whose twelve cantos of *Pan Tadeusz*, Homeric in their scope, recounted the historical tradition of a great people. Zygmunt Krasinski and Juliuz Slowacki regarded Polish suffering as an almost mystical event, basis for a philosophy of self-sacrifice and ideals of liberty from which the Polish people have never departed. A nation, they said, could survive the destruction of the state provided that its people remained true. It is a lesson no Pole has ever forgotten, and it ensures that, whatever else may happen, in the end Poland will somehow survive.

The attempts by the partitioning powers to crush the Polish spirit were brutal beyond compare. Nonobservance of the laws of the partitioning powers, particularly the Russians, meant certain death or exile to Siberia, a route taken by thousands of Poles, yet the spirit of resistance never died. In 1815 the Congress of Vienna ratified the partitions but established the tiny kingdom of Warsaw as a sop to Polish pride and then undid that by placing it under the czars.

In 1830, in what Poles know as the November Insurrection, young men from the School of Cadets in Warsaw led by a sub-lieutenant rose against the Czar and held out for a year. In January 1863, this time with no army, not even officer cadets to call on, the people rose again with few expectations. As a Polish writer has put it, ". . . this act of despair has left a memory sacred to every Pole. No sacrifice for the national cause had, in fact, ever been so disinterested and of so moving a nature.

"Never had such large classes of the population rallied to a movement that, unlike that of 1830, did not possess even the skeleton of a regular army."

The Russians reacted with predictable fury. The kingdom was finally removed from all their maps and became Vistulaland. Polish was replaced by Russian in government and commerce; Russian became mandatory in every school; while the Polish nobility, the natural

Famous Poles to harken back to.

SEE MEMO

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release November 13, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND LECH WALESA
AT MEDAL OF FREEDOM CEREMONY

The East Room A "MUST READ"!

6:07 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Just before Christmas, 1981, a darkness descended across Poland for the third time this century. What had begun as a year of hope and freedom ended in violence and repression. In snow-filled crossroads and town squares across Poland, iron tanks rumbled to a stop.

Lech Walesa made the sign of the cross on the foreheads of his sleeping children and was taken away into the night. Solidarity, a movement embracing the Polish nation, was outlawed. Communications with the outside world were cut. And Poland awoke to snow and steel and silence, an entire nation imprisoned.

But you can't lock up a dream. One by one, candles lit the windows of Poland's farmhouses and tenements, silent beacons of liberty still burning in the hearts of a brave and ancient people. And that Christmas Eve, not far from where we stand, a candle burned all night in the White House, like others all across America, glowing with solidarity with the Polish people.

When spring came, a time of renewal and rebirth, Lech Walesa's fate was still unknown, And as colleges and universities approached graduation, one by one, again and again, the same two names were heard. Lech Walesa and Solidarity.

Of course, Lech Walesa could not come to accept those honorary degrees. And so in crowded assembly halls and packed arenas across America, where every precious space was filled with proud and loving families, stage after stage held a single, unfilled place -- an empty chair, bearing only the Solidarity banner -- awaiting the release of Lech Walesa, the liberation of the Polish people.

We saw empty chairs in Maine and Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Illinois. And at Notre Dame, the crowd stood for three minutes in cheering tribute to the empty chair and the man who wasn't there. At Holy Cross, Lane Kirkland accepted the award on Lech Walesa's behalf. And back in Poland, in a humble wooden church on the outskirts of Gdansk, an empty chair was placed near the altar for the baptism of tiny Maria-Victoria, Lech's seventh child, a little girl he'd never seen.

For eight years, these empty chairs and the American people have waited for you to come. We waited because we believe in freedom. We waited because we believe in Poland. And we waited because we believe in you. (Applause.)

And today, the waiting is over. Lech Walesa, man of freedom, is at the White House. We think of it as the house of freedom.

Lech Walesa, on behalf of the people of the United States, I am proud to say to you: "Take your place in this house of freedom. Take your place in the empty chair. Now you can have a seat." (Applause.)

In just a few days, you will be the second private citizen from abroad -- second in our history to ever address a joint meeting of Congress -- after the Marquis de Lafayette in 1824. And like him, you helped win an historic struggle. And like him, you represent not only a people but also an idea -- an idea whose time has come. And nothing can stop an idea whose time has come.

That idea is freedom. The time is now. (Applause.)

You were called a nobody. But Lenin and Stalin have been disproved, not by presidents or princes, but by the likes of an electrician from Gdansk and his fellow workers in a brave union called Solidarity. The Iron Curtain is fast becoming a rusted, abandoned relic, symbolizing a lost era, a failed ideology. And the change is everywhere. Poland. Hungary. Czechoslovakia.

And ladies and gentlemen, the week that brought Lech Walesa to America is the week that the headlines proclaimed, "And the Wall comes tumbling down." (Applause.)

So what is happening in Berlin and on our television screens is astounding. World War II, fought for freedom, ironically left the world divided between the free and the unfree. And most of us alive today were born into that sundered world. And now almost 50 years have passed and some have wondered all these years why we stayed in Berlin. And let me tell you. We stayed because we knew -- we just knew -- all Americans -- that this day would come. And now a century that was born in war and revolution may bequeath a legacy of peace unthinkable only a few years ago.

The story of our times is the story of brave men and women who seized a moment, who took a stand. Lech Walesa showed how one individual could inspire others in them a faith so powerful that it vindicated itself; changed the course of a nation. History may make men. But Lech Walesa has made history.

And I believe history continues to be made every day by small daily acts of courage, by people who strive to make a difference. Such people, says Lech, "are everywhere, in every factory, steel mill, mine and shipyard, everywhere." And we've certainly seen them in the American labor movement, where from the leadership of Lane Kirkland to the rank and file across the country, they have struggled in the vanguard of the free labor movement around the world.

Our own humble electrician, Ben Franklin, declared that "Our cause is the cause of all mankind, for we are fighting for their liberty in defending our own." And like Franklin, who seized lightning from the skies and brought it to Earth, Lech Walesa seized an idea, a powerful idea, and with it electrified the world. The idea is freedom. And the time is now.

Country by country, people by people, year by year, courageous new voices are raised in a hundred languages. Spanish, German, Chinese, Russian. And yet from these varied lips comes a word all can understand. Freedom. And with one voice, the people of the world have spoken. Freedom.

In America, it's our greatest natural resource, the secret of our success. And freedom will bring success to Poland, too. American aid has begun and more is coming. From Washington to Warsaw, Kansas City to Krakow, from Green Bay to Gdansk, Americans are linked in spirit with the Polish people in their brave struggle for opportunity, prosperity and freedom.

Lech Walesa, by your abiding faith and by the miracle of democracy's new birth in your homeland, you have come to personify the new breeze that is sweeping the world, East and West, the spiritual godfather of a new generation of democracy.

And even while Solidarity was banned, your example, and the example of the Polish people was mirrored across Asia when

"People Power" became a chant, first in the Philippines, and then in Pakistan and South Korea and, yes, even in Tiananmen Square. The whole world is watching. And the whole world is with you. (Applause.)

Thank you, Poland, for showing us that the dream is alive. And thank you, Poland, for showing us that a dream wrought by flesh and blood cannot be stilled by walls of steel. Thank you, Poland. And thank you, Lech Walesa. (Applause.)

And now, it is with great pride that I bestow the medal, previously awarded to the likes of Martin Luther King and President John F. Kennedy, Anwar Sadat, Mother Teresa. It is our nation's highest civilian honor. So, Mr. Walesa, if you'll come over here, let me read the citation.

To Lech Walesa, of Gdansk, Poland, the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Lech Walesa has shown through his life and work the power of one individual's ideals when combined with the irresistible force of freedom. Through moral authority, force of personality and demonstrated heroism, he has inspired a nation and the world in the cause of liberty. The United States honors a true man of his times and of timeless ideals. Lech Walesa, distinguished son of Poland, champion of universal human rights. (Applause.)

MR. WALESA: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I'm deeply moved and gratified that I'm here, in the Capital of the United States of America and the White House, greeted so warmly by President George Bush in the company of American Polish friends.

One of the greatest dreams of my life has thus been fulfilled. I'm full of admiration for your country, not because it's a big power and not because it's rich, even though one could envy that. I admire America as a country of freedom -- freedom of man and freedom of a nation. You took that freedom yourself. Nobody gave it to you as a present. You built it through your hard work, step by step. You created wonderful democratic institutions which are an example for many other countries. But most before others, you created human attachments to freedom.

America is a free country because American workers and farmers are and want to be free. Technicians and engineers, bankers and industrialists. America is rich with its freedom. It shares it with the emigrants -- some are looking for freedom from misery and others are looking for freedom from persecutions.

That is why I so highly cherish the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Poles know the price of freedom as very few nations of the world. They know how to fight for freedom. They know how to defend freedom. Now my country has entered the road of freedom. It's rebuilding its independence and democracy. It's restoring sense to labor and economy. I'm sure that we will not get away from that road.

Mr. President, for yours and our freedom, for the American nation, for the freedom of all nations of the world, thank you very much for this wonderful, wonderful distinction. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Please be seated. Before we conclude, there is one more person with us today whose dedication to Solidarity and to free trade unions I feel we must recognize. You all know how crucial has been the work of the AFL-CIO in helping Solidarnosc through difficult times and in promoting free trade unions and democracy around the world.

So, Lane Kirkland, would you please come up here, sir. (Applause.) For over a decade, under your leadership, you and the union have been path-breakers for freedom, continuing the support for free trade unions around the world. And in Eastern Europe, your support was crucial. And you were there -- you, personally, were there -- in the hour of greatest need, helping to keep alive the dream of democracy in Poland.

And so, Lane, on behalf of a grateful nation, I want to present you with the Presidential Citizens Medal. And the citation reads: As President of the AFL-CIO, Joseph Lane Kirkland has worked tirelessly and effectively in support of Solidarity, free trade unions and democratic principles. America honors him for this dedication, which has helped spread the lamp of liberty in Eastern Europe and across the globe.

Congratulations. (Applause.)

MR. KIRKLAND: Mr. President, you must like surprises because I was extraordinarily surprised by your very generous act in enabling me to share an honor with the man who towers in the world today for his achievements -- Lech Walesa.

I can only say that it's what I think I try my best to stand for today that merits any such recognition. And what I do stand for -- the instrument and the principle of free trade unionism -- is today a lever that can move the world. And to serve that is a privilege for any person.

Thank you again, Mr. President. (Applause.)

END 6:28 P.M. EST

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February 24, 1991, Sunday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 451 words

HEADLINE: POLAND REACHES LANDMARK DEBT DEAL WITH IMF

BYLINE: By Andrew Tarnowski

DATELINE: WARSAW

KEYWORD:
DEBT-POLAND

BODY:
The Polish government said Sunday it has reached a tentative agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a crucial $2 billion package that will open the way for a new flood of western aid and a quick reduction of its debt.

"Initial agreement has been reached on a draft accord under which Poland could receive financial backing for its economic restructuring programme totaling in excess of $2 billion over the next three years," Finance Ministry Director General Stefan Kawalec said in a statement.

The agreement will clear the way for a substantial cut in the $46.5 billion Poland owes western government creditors without which the government says there is no hope of economic recovery.

Poland has asked for an 80 percent reduction. Some government creditors, who hold about two-thirds of the debt, have said they are considering a generous reduction.

President Bush told Polish President Lech Walesa in a recent letter that IMF approval of Poland's economic program, contained in Sunday's agreement, was a precondition to a debt reduction deal.

Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki told a Solidarity congress in the northern port of Gdansk on Sunday a debt reduction accord was imminent.

"We expect reduction of the debt in April," Bielecki said. "New credits are possible from the World Bank and the European Development Bank. Billions of dollars are involved."

The IMF accord, which still requires formal approval from the IMF's management in Washington and the Polish government, will replace a one-year agreement under which Poland received $715 million in 1990 to help start up its reforms.

The new agreement was reached after lengthy negotiations that began in Warsaw in November and resumed in mid-January after a break for the Polish presidential elections.

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Kawalec told Reuters he expected the IMF management and the Warsaw government to give the green light in about two weeks after careful examination of the accord.

He said the aid package comprised restructuring credits and compensation for high oil prices Poland has paid over the past few months.

It also included contingency payments to be made if oil prices rise significantly above the level assumed in Poland's economic program.

Kawalec said $2 billion was the minimum sum Poland might receive from the IMF over the three-year period.

The World Bank, which makes its aid contingent upon IMF approval of a country's economic program, has said it hopes to lend Poland a billion dollars a year in 1991 and 1992, matching the sum it lent last year.

The bank has also proposed setting up a $1 billion fund to help Poland restructure its industry, clean up its environment and reorganize energy supplies.

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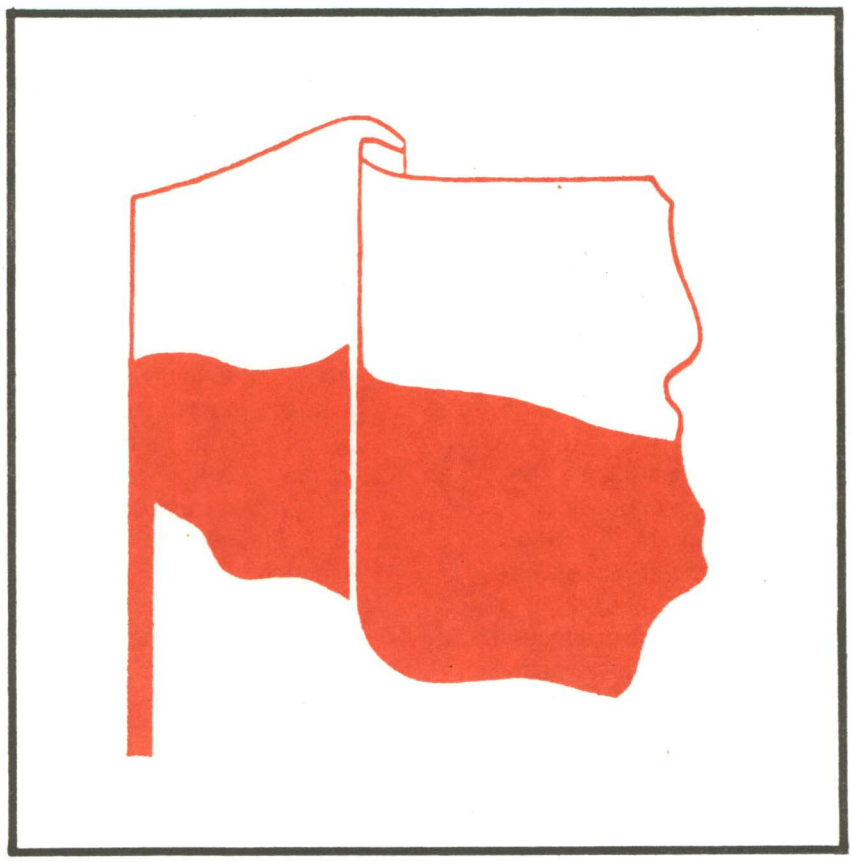


COLOURS

The national colours are **white and red** in two horizontal parallel strips of equal width and length, the upper strip being white and the lower red. Both strips linked together make up the national flag whose length-to-width ratio is 8 : 3.

The Polish flag dates back to the mediaeval pennants. At first it was all red with a white eagle. Such a flag, or rather a banner, was at the side of King Władysław Jagiełło during the Battle of Grunwald in 1410. The red and white colours appeared together as late as the 17th century. The banner of Zygmunt III Vasa (d. 1632) consisted of three strips: the upper and the bottom ones being red, and the one in the middle – white. The banners of Władysław IV (d. 1648) and Jan Casimir (d. 1668) were made up of four strips – the upper and the third from top being red and the second from top and the bottom one being white. The banners bore the official crest of the State.

During the reign of August II (d. 1706), white ribbons were introduced in the army (according to the Saxon pattern) as the signs of prime national colour. They were atached to the left side of the headgear with ornamental pins. During the Four-Year Sejm (1788-1792) first red-and-white ribbons appeared.

The Sejm formally introduced Polish national colours during the November Uprising, on February 7, 1831. The colours were white and red, and were used in the national uprisings of the 19th century is the form of white-and-red ribbons. They were officially recognized as state colours in 1919 after Poland had regained her independence.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

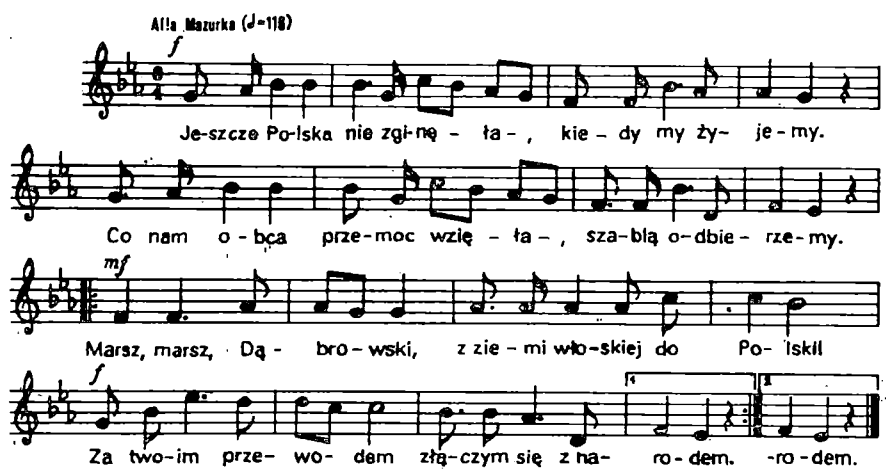
The Polish national anthem is popularly known as **Dąbrowski's Mazurka.** It was composed in 1797 by Józef Wybicki in Reggio (Italy) in 1797, for the Polish Legions established by gen. Henryk Dąbrowski with consent from gen. Bonaparte. But shortly it gained a popularity and was generally sung by people living in all three parts of partitioned Poland. It was sung both during national uprisings and various patriotic demonstrations. Soldiers of World War I also sang it and in 1918 it became an unofficial national anthem.

The lyrics of the hymn, called Mazurka after a folk dance, were repeatedly changed, their final version being officially approved in 1926 when it was officially proclaimed Poland's national anthem.

Dąbrowski's Mazurka had had no predecessors. During the reign of the Piast dynasty there was no song which would function as an anthem, while under the Jagiellonian dynasty such role was partly played by *Bogurodzica* (Mother of God) which was sung in the Battle of Grunwald in 1410, and the Battle of Varna in 1444. So it was part a religious hymn and part a combat song. In the 16th century it stopped being a combat song and was performed only during state ceremonies. Most probably it became the dynastic hymn of the Jagiellonians. After the death of the last of the dynasty it was sung only in churches.

In the years of the Partitions and after the regaining of independence in 1918, Dąbrowski's Mazurka, whose opening lines are *Poland has not yet perished, as long as we live* was sung as a national anthem. It was officially proclaimed in 1926.

In 1978 a Museum of National Anthem opened in Będomin near Kościerzyna, the birthplace of J. Wybicki.



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UPDATE ON POLAND

THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Poland – the Polish People's Republic (PRL) – is a socialist state situated in central Europe. The area of Poland is 312,683 square kilometres and the population is 37.7 million. Poland borders on the USSR in the North-East and East, Czechoslovakia to the South, and the GDR in the West. Most of the northern border of Poland runs along the Baltic coastline. The total length of Poland's state borders is 3,538 kms, of which the littoral marine border is 524 kms, border with the USRR – 1,244 kms, with Czechoslovakia – 1,310 kms and the GDR – 460 kms.

The supreme organ of state authority is the Sejm whose legislative term is four years. The Sejm is made up of 460 Deputies elected in secret ballot under the universal, equal and direct franchise.

The function of head of state is discharged by the Council of State, whose members are appointed by the Sejm out of the Sejm Deputies. The Council of State acts as a body and is subordinate to the Sejm. It is represented by its President or his deputy.

The PRL Government – the Council of Ministers, or its respective members, are appointed and recalled by the Sejm. The Council of Ministers is the main executive organ of the State authority.

The local organs of the State are people's councils. The elections to the people's councils are universal and held every four years.

Administratively, Poland is divided into 49 voivodships.

The National Holiday : July 22 – the Day of Poland's Rebirth – the anniversary of the PKWN Manifesto (proclaimed in 1944).

THE EMBLEM

The National Emblem of the Polish People's Republic is a **white eagle** with golden beak and talons, its head poised to the right and set against a rectangular red shield with a tipped elongation in the middle of its bottom edge.

The eagle first appeared on coins minted in the 12th century (under Vladislaus II and Boleslaus the Curly) and subsequently on the heraldic seals of the Piast dynasty first in 1222 on the seal of Casimir, the Duke of Opole. In the first half of the 13th century the eagle was the heraldic sign of the rulers in all Polish principalities. Towards the end of the 13th century, during the reign of Przemysław II (1295), the Polish eagle was depicted with a crown – a symbol of United Kingdom of Poland.

During the reign of elected kings, sometimes a shield with the heraldic sign of the king was featured on the eagle's brest. In mid 15th century the shield was divided into four fields. Fields 1 and 4 featured the white eagle, while fields 3 and 4 featured the Lithuanian emblem Pogoń.

Under the last Polish king, Stanisław August Poniatowski (d. 1795) an ornamental variety of the emblem was used, with the eagle holding the sceptre in its right talon and the orb in its left one. A similar eagle set against a red field was the emblem of the Polish Kingdom established after the year 1815 out of the part of the lands occupied by Russia.

After Poland regained independence in 1918, the eagle of the national emblem was depicted with a crown, its shape being similar to that of the Polish Kingdom, but without the sceptre and the orb. In 1927 the eagle was given a shape identical with the present one.

During World War II, the Polish People' Army, the units of the People's Guard and the People's Army (Armia Ludowa) used the crest of eagle without a crown, following the traditions of the progressive and revolutionary Polish movements in the 19th and 20th centuries.

It is that shape that the Government of National Unity approved of the emblem in June, 1945. Ever since the white eagle without a crown, set against a red shield, is the official crest of the Polish People's Republic.

Two signs: an emblem and a flag, and a certain set of sounds and words: the anthem — all these are symbols.[1] In the history of human thought and in social life, symbols stand for definite notions and serve as a condensed expression of certain facts and events. The symbols of the Polish State represent its independent political existence, bear witness to Poland's existence in the world. They contribute to the strengthening of national and social ties, they unite Poles living in their country with their compatriots abroad. They are a symbolic summons to all Poles.

The Polish national symbols have a long history going back many centuries. But among the symbols of other nations, there are some equally old or even older. The history of the Polish symbols, however, contains some special pages. It is rich in exalted as well as tragic moments, it has been marked by the heroism of many generations of Poles, by the bitterness of defeat and the joy of victory — like the history of the country they represent.

☐ THE NATIONAL EMBLEM

As is the case with all European nations, the oldest of our national symbols is Poland's emblem, her coat of arms. It is the effigy of a white eagle on a red field. The origins of this emblem date back to the Piast era, the formative period of Polish statehood. Scholars are unable to explain with absolute certainty the reasons for this choice of emblem. The prevailing opinion is that the heraldic effigy of the eagle, appearing regularly as early as the first quarter of the 13th century on the seals of provincial princes of the Piast dynasty, was their personal sign. It was a sign chosen independently, although within the broader framework of heraldic customs that had earlier taken shape in western Europe.

According to the political and legal doctrine of the Middle Ages, the monarch symbolized the state. Consequently, the personal sign of the ruler became the symbol of the lands and people under his authority. The attempts to reunify Poland's territories made by the Piast Przemysł II, Prince of Great Poland, raised his personal sign — the white eagle — to the rank of a symbol of state unity, the emblem of the Kingdom of Poland. It was in this sense that the kings who unified Poland — the above-mentioned Przemysł II and, after him, Ladislaus the Short and Casimir the Great — placed on their seals a crowned eagle as the symbol of royal dignity. The feeling of national consciousness which was then taking shape helped to strengthen the role of that symbol.

How great a moral force was already at that time associated with the emblem of the Kingdom, can be seen from the description by Poland's most eminent chronicler, Jan Długosz, of the fight to defend the grand banner bearing the eagle during the battle of Grunwald (1410).

The shape of the Polish official eagle was finally fixed around the middle of the 15th century. The eagle of those days, its silhouette dramatically outlined, is impressive, with the crowned head proudly raised, the beak sharply delineated and the spreading wings adorned by a bandeau, the whole breathing strength and majesty.

1 Based on: Stanisław Russocki, Stefan K. Kuczyński, Juliusz Willaume, *Godło, barwy i hymn Rzeczypospolitej. Zarys dziejów*. With a foreword by Bogusław Leśnodorski. 2nd ed., Warsaw 1970.

1) US- Poland share the majestic/free eagle as a national symbol.

2) The eagle is back. (See this Xerox for it's being banned + returned)

Later on, the Polish eagle changed its shape more than once as tastes varied in different periods. The Gothic form of the emblem of the Piasts and the first Jagiellons was replaced by the Renaissance design of the eagles of Sigismund I and Sigismund Augustus. In the 18th century, the eagle assumed the classicist form which proved to be the most durable. Yet, in spite of its changing forms, the sense of the symbol always remained the same.

Under the Jagiellons and in the later period as well, the Polish eagle used to appear on the same escutcheon together with Lithuania's emblem — the Pogoń (Pursuit) as a sign of the dynastic union binding the two countries. Apart from the officially adopted State emblem, the effigy of the eagle also appeared — together with the cipher or coat of arms of the current king — on coins, seals of office, military standards, etc. The white-feathered eagle with a crown became fixed in the national consciousness as the Poles' own sign, the symbol of the Polish State and of the continuity of its independent political existence.

No wonder, therefore, that when Poland lost her political independence as a result of the partitions, the foreign authorities banned the use of the eagle. It was replaced by artificially created signs — first, the emblem of the Duchy of Warsaw created by Napoleon (the coat of arms of the Saxon dynasty on a shield combined with the Polish eagle) and, later on, the emblem of the Kingdom of Poland (Russia's double-headed black eagle with the Polish eagle on its breast). After the defeat of the January Rising (1863—64), even that substitute for the country's ancient emblem was removed and the Polish eagle was placed on the wings of the Tsar's eagle, among the coats of arms of other provinces. Also in the Prussian- and Austrian-ruled parts of Poland, the eagle of the Republic was supplanted by the symbols of the foreign monarchies.

The partitions of Poland and the loss of independence — tragic events in the life of the nation — at the same time stimulated and accelerated the development of Polish national thought. The white eagle as a sign officially banned became the symbol of the highest patriotic feelings, a reminder of the former glory of the Polish State, the embodiment of dreams of freedom. The image of the eagle played an important role in each insurrectionary outburst and in the Polish liberation movements, in which the 19th century abounded. During the November Rising of 1830—31, the official emblem of the Kingdom of Poland was spontaneously rejected and the Eagle-and-Pursuit was restored. The Pursuit was meant to symbolize the rebirth of the Polish State in its former boundaries. Similar intentions motivated the insurrectionary government of 1863 when it placed on its seals the Eagle and the Pursuit as well as the effigy of the Archangel, symbolizing Poland's former Ruthenian territories.

Besides the idea of independence, the liberation movements of the 19th century also advanced a programme of social reforms and democratic freedoms. As a result, there emerged very acutely the question whether people fighting for ideals of freedom and democracy should have their emblem adorned with a crown.

The crown over the eagle's head was associated with Poland's monarchical system whereas the leaders of the struggle for independence — at least those of the revolutionary and democratic wing — advanced demands for a future State based on the principles of social equality. The outward expression of

this idea — apart from more radical attempts to change the emblem altogether — consisted in the elimination of the crown.

A crownless eagle appeared on the flag of the Polish Democratic Society formed in 1832 in exile. In the Year of Revolutions, 1848, it appeared on the standards of the Polish troops fighting in defence of the Hungarian revolution. It was also the emblem of the Legion formed in Italy by Adam Mickiewicz. In Poland, the crownless eagle was adopted in the days of the 1846 Cracow Insurrection. It also adorned the flags of some insurgent units in 1863 and 1864.

The symbol of the crownless eagle was used by Polish military units formed in various countries of Europe and in the United States during the First World War. Also, the military units formed in Poland used at first the eagle without a crown.

The Polish state, reborn in 1918, adopted as its emblem the crowned eagle although the short-lived socialist government headed by Jędrzej Moraczewski tried to adopt the crownless eagle.

In 1919, the official design of the state emblem was approved: it was a white eagle with a golden crown, golden beak and golden claws, on a red field. In 1927, a new model of the emblem was introduced. It was the same white eagle on a red field although differently designed, by Professor Zygmunt Kamiński.

The emblem and Poland's other national symbols were brutally trampled underfoot by the Nazi invaders. The Polish people lifted them as signs of struggle. The eagle, banned under the occupation, became the visible symbol of fighting Poland — of the underground front at home and of the Polish forces organized abroad. The traditions of the crownless eagle were revived in the leftist independence movement — in the units of the People's Guard and later of the People's Army, and in the Polish Army formed in the Soviet Union.

The Polish People's Republic adopted as its emblem the eagle without a crown. The poet Konstanty Ildefons Gałczyński very aptly rendered the sense of this decision when he wrote that the eagle "took off its crown to lay it at the feet of the people".

The Decree of 7 December 1955 on the emblem and colours of the Polish People's Republic[2] approved the official effigy of the eagle as it appeared in the design of 1927 but deleting the crown.

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6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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July 10, 1989, Monday, PM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 215 words

HEADLINE: Solidarity Leader Awaits 'Fantastic' President

DATELINE: GDANSK, Poland

KEYWORD: Walesa-Bush

BODY:

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, eagerly awaiting his visit with George Bush, lavished praise today on the "fantastic" American president.

"I am fond of him," Walesa said in an interview with The Associated Press at his office at Solidarity's national headquarters near the Lenin Shipyard.

"He is a high-class politician, a great intellect, quite straightforward, a fantastic president."

Walesa will play host to Bush on Tuesday at his home in this Baltic port city, where the president will also visit a monument to workers outside the Lenin yard and the Westerplatte Memorial, marking the spot where World War II began a half-century ago.

A home-style feast of turkey, veal, pork and beef was being prepared for the president, aides said.

Bush and Walesa met in 1987 when the then-vice president visited Poland. But this will be Walesa's first opportunity to show off his home territory to the U.S. leader.

Walesa plans to visit the United States for the first time later this year.

Of Bush, Walesa said, "He does more than he promises. He's fantastic."

Walesa said Solidarity was not making any special effort to turn out a huge crowd for Bush. "We're not spectacular," he said.

As for his own plans, the union leader said, "My secretary will tell me where and when to be."

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101ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1990

December 23, 1990, Sunday, BC cycle

SECTION: International

LENGTH: 696 words

HEADLINE: Walesa invites his former jailer to palace

BYLINE: BY PATRICIA KOZA

DATELINE: WARSAW, Poland

KEYWORD: POLAND-GOVERNMENT

BODY:

President Lech Walesa Sunday invited as his first guest to Belweder Palace the man who just vacated it and who also happened to be his former jailer: Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Jaruzelski was absent from Walesa's inauguration Saturday as Poland's first popularly elected president.

Walesa, the former Solidarity union leader and onetime shipyard electrician, had announced he would accept the symbols of presidential office not from his predecessor -- but from Ryszard Kaczorowski, president of the Polish government-in-exile.

The new president met shortly before noon with Jaruzelski, who several months ago agreed to step down one year into his six-year term amid considerable public pressure.

Jaruzelski ''shared his experience as president with Walesa and wished him success in his mission'' during their meeting at the presidential palace, the Polish news agency PAP said.

Walesa, 47, the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize recipient, won the presidency in an election Dec. 9, a decade after founding the labor movement that eventually took control of the government.

It was Jaruzelski, as Communist Party chief and prime minister, who imposed martial law on Dec. 13, 1981, interning Walesa and thousands of other activists to crush the Solidarity movement.

But Walesa later regained his freedom and went on to engineer a roundtable agreement in 1989 that led to partly free parliamentary elections won by Solidarity. That resulted in the removal of the communist government and helped spark the fall of communist rule in much of Eastern Europe.

The meeting between Walesa and Jaruzelski could help assuage fears by the former communist elite, who still control a good portion of the Polish bureaucracy, that the inauguration of a former ''enemy of the people'' may not spell total disaster.

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About 20 communist deputies in the parliamentary chamber where Walesa was inaugurated Saturday showed their displeasure by refusing to stand or applaud.

After meeting with Jaruzelski, Walesa returned with his family and aides to hometown Gdansk, from where he is expected to conduct much of the affairs of state.

Walesa's first task is to name a new premier. Two of his choices have already bowed out, one citing ''significant differences'' with the new president.

Among the possible candidates, the one considered most likely is Mieczyslaw Gil, chairman of the Solidarity parliamentary caucus.

Amid positive if cautious world reaction to Walesa's election, the French media noted France's close ties with the former Mazowiecki government, but suggested there would be no problem with changing alliances.

''Supporting Mazowiecki, we were not against Walesa,'' said a bank owner in Paris. ''We were for what we treat as our biggest ally -- for stability, which is also Poland's ally.''

In Washington, the State Department treated the election as part of the normal process of democratic change -- but relief was expressed that Walesa had pledged to continue most of the policies of the previous government which imposed strict measures to heal Poland's ailing economy.

In neighboring Czechoslovakia, which is struggling with similar problems in the conversion to democracy, observers noted Walesa will need all the help he can get.

''Walesa can help Poland and Poles stand up on their own legs,'' said Jan Sokol, chairman of the ruling Civic Forum parliamentary floor group. ''However, the whole difficultiy is that he cannot do it alone. Thus I hope that Mr. Walesa succeeds in implanting in his people a new dose of optimism and faith.''

Poles who witnessed his inauguration said they hoped that neither the former communists nor Mazowiecki's supporters would stand in Walesa's way.

''We are afraid of the people from the Mazowiecki government as well as the former PZPR (Communist Party),'' said Alina Chrusciel, a teacher. ''He has a big role to fulfill. We are praying (for) his presidency and we want him to be a success.''

Walesa had initially backed the installation of Mazowiecki as premier, but soon broke with his former adviser over the pace of reforms and announced he would run for president.

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29TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Reuter Library Report

February 13, 1991, Wednesday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 258 words

HEADLINE: WALESA CALLS FOR EARLY ELECTIONS IN POLAND

DATELINE: WARSAW, Feb 13

KEYWORD:
POLAND-ELECTIONS

BODY:

Polish President Lech Walesa called on Wednesday for fully free parliamentary elections to be held as soon as possible.

Presidential spokesman Andrzej Drzycimski said Walesa told leaders of his Citizens Committee that all political parties should start preparing for the election campaign.

The committee, which helped organise Walesa's presidential campaign last year, has called for elections on May 26. Many other parties also favour elections in May.

" Lech Walesa accepted the following moves: parliamentary elections should be held at the earliest possible time and the Sejm (lower house) should radically speed up work on the electoral law so that the issue does not delay the elections," Drzycimski said in a statement.

The present parliament was elected in June 1989 for a four-year term in partly free elections. Two-thirds of the 460 Sejm seats were reserved for Communists and their allies while the 100-seat Senate was freely elected.

On March 7 the Sejm will debate a new electoral law and the date for parliament's dissolution. A two-thirds majority vote is needed for early dissolution.

Speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz said last week that no agreement had been reached in discussions on the election law draft, which will introduce proportional representation, on the percentage of the vote a party would need to get into parliament.

Former Communists and members of small parties are pressing for a two per cent threshold but Kozakiewicz said a higher percentage was needed to avoid having too many small groups in parliament.

SUBJECT:
POLITICS

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1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The New York Times

November 22, 1990, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section C; Page 15; Column 3; Cultural Desk

LENGTH: 953 words

HEADLINE: Paderewski's Remains to Return to Poland

BYLINE: By WILLIAM H. HONAN

BODY:

The remains of Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist, composer and first Prime Minister of Poland, are to be returned from the United States to Poland for a state burial, highlighted by a gala "Paderewski Freedom Concert," a half-century after he died in New York City.

The move has been authorized by the Government of Poland and supported by leading members of Polish society in both countries.

An Administration official said President Bush would soon reply favorably to a letter from Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki proposing the transfer. The State Department issued a statement yesterday calling the return of the remains "entirely appropriate in view of the rebirth of a free and democratic Poland."

With his mop of long blond hair, magnetic presence and air of glamour and mystery, Paderewski (pronounced pad-uh-REV-skee) was the best-known and most lavishly rewarded pianist of his generation. After his sensational Paris debut in 1887, one adoring critic called him "an archangel come down to earth." By the time he died in 1941 at the age of 80, he had become a powerful symbol of Poland's aspiration for freedom and independence.

In his will, Paderewski declared that although he wished to have his heart remain permanently in the United States, his body should be returned to his native Poland, although not before the nation was again free and independent.

Heart to Remain in America

President Franklin D. Roosevelt authorized the placement of his remains in a crypt on the battleship Maine memorial at the Arlington National Cemetery "until such time as Poland is again free." Non-Americans may not be buried in a national cemetery. Paderewski's heart was placed in a crypt in the Cypress Hills Cemetery in Brooklyn.

Burying the heart separately from the other remains is not uncommon among Polish dignitaries. For example, the heart of Chopin is sealed in the pillar of a church outside Warsaw, while his other remains are buried in Paris.

The effort to return Paderewski's remains to his homeland has been organized by the International Arts Council, a nonprofit corporation based in Lansdale, Pa., and dedicated to cultural exchanges. The council has been appointed by the Polish Government to organize a concert to take place in Warsaw on June 29, 1991, the 50th anniversary of the musician and statesman's death.

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(c) 1990 The New York Times, November 22, 1990

The council has also been authorized by Jozef Cardinal Glemp, the Primate of Poland, to raise funds for the construction of a crypt for Paderewski in St. John's Cathedral in Warsaw. In addition, the council is planning the publication of a book about Paderewski and the construction of memorials in both Poland and the United States.

At the time of his death in 1941, Paderewski was the President of the new Polish Parliament in Exile. Poland was then occupied by Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, and Paderewski was for the second time in his life campaigning for the liberation of his country from foreign domination.

A generation earlier, Paderewski had briefly given up his career as a performer and composer to assist in the rebirth of Poland as a free and independent nation after a century and a half of its being overrun and dismembered by its neighbors.

The Musician as Patriot

After the outbreak of World War I, Paderewski turned over his estate on Lake Geneva to refugees, established the Polish Victims Relief Fund in London, and made an international concert tour during which he passionately urged the liberation of Poland. When the war ended, Paderewski was given a hero's welcome in Danzig and Warsaw.

In January 1919, he formed a coalition Government in which he held the posts of Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the latter capacity, Paderewski attended the Paris Peace Conference where Georges Clemenceau, the French Premier, greeted him with the words: "So now you are Prime Minister of your country. What a comedown!" Paderewski later signed the Treaty of Versailles as the representative of Poland.

He resumed his career as a concert artist and composer in 1922, and continued to mesmerize audiences as he toured the world.

As his reputation and wealth increased, the public became fascinated by newspaper accounts of Paderewski's private railroad car and his retinue of servants, which included his chef, butler, masseur, physician and piano tuner. Paderewski's wife and her servants also traveled with him.

Some Critical Demurrers

Some serious musicians complained about lapses in Paderewski's technique, wrong notes and a tendency to pound the piano. George Bernard Shaw once dismissed him as a "harmonious blacksmith." But "Paderooski," as he was sometimes lampooned in the West, was indisputably the greatest drawing card in American musical history up to the time of his death.

Paderewski made his American debut in New York in 1891, and proved so popular that he gave 117 recitals in 90 days. His return tour in 1892 grossed $180,000, a sum unsurpassed by any artist before that time.

His compositions, which include the opera "Manru" based on a Polish novel, and many piano pieces, are rarely performed today.

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Periodically during the Cold War, the Communist Government of Poland asked for the return of Paderewski's remains, but virtually every American President restated President Roosevelt's promise that the remains would not be returned until Poland was free.

In 1986, Paderewski's heart was moved by the Paderewski Memorial Committee to a bronze crypt in the National Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa, a church in Doylestown, Pa., and is to remain there.

"The move symbolizes the birth of a new society," said Charles H. Moyer, chairman of the International Arts Council.

GRAPHIC: Photo: Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist, composer and first Prime Minister of Poland, whose remains are to be returned to Poland for a state burial. (Camera Press)

SUBJECT: MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS; BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION; ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL (WARSAW)

ORGANIZATION: INTERNATIONAL ARTS COUNCIL

NAME: PADEREWSKI, IGNACE JAN (1860-1941); HONAN, WILLIAM H; PADEREWSKI, IGNACE JAN (1860-1941) (BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH); MAZOWIECKI, TADEUSZ (PRIME MIN); BUSH, GEORGE (PRES) ; ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN DELANO (1882-1945)

GEOGRAPHIC: POLAND; ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

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15TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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November 23, 1990, Friday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 3; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 150 words

Common custom in Poland to bury the heart & the body separately.

HEADLINE: U.S. to return remains of Polish statesman

BYLINE: Associated Press

DATELINE: NEW YORK

Paderewski's heart is in Pennsylvania.

BODY:

In another signal the Cold War is over, the remains of Polish pianist, composer and statesman Ignace Jan Paderewski are to be returned to his homeland nearly 50 years after his death.

The remains will be honored with a state burial in Poland, The New York Times reported.

Paderewski, who died in 1941 at age 80, declared in his will that although his heart was to remain permanently in the U.S., his body should be returned to his native Poland - but not until the nation was free and independent.

When Paderewski died, President Franklin D. Roosevelt authorized the placement of his remains in a crypt on the battleship Maine memorial at the Arlington National Cemetery "until such time as Poland is again free."

His heart was placed in a crypt in the Cypress Hills Cemetery in Brooklyn. In 1986, it was moved to the National Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa, in Doylestown, Pa.

POLAND; RELATION; UNITED STATES; OFFICIAL; DEATH; BIOGRAPHY

250TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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July 7, 1977, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: Metro; B1

LENGTH: 1010 words

HEADLINE: Arlington;
Slice of History Is Interred In Cemetery of 170,000 Graves;
Many Stories Are Buried at Arlington Cemetery

BYLINE: By Ted Gup, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

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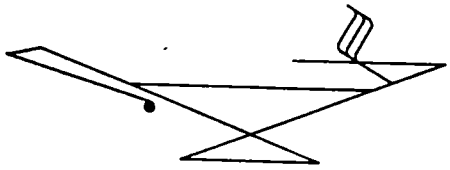

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HISTORICAL PICTURE SERVICE, CHICAGO

Ignacy Paderewski, the foremost pianist of his day, was also a leader of the Polish independence movement.

years to the upper Cretaceous and indicates a much wider distribution than presently exists.

The common name derives from the distinctive spatula-like paddle that extends from the snout. It is used to locate food, plankton and small crustaceans, which are filtered by the gill rakers as water is passed through the mouth. The paddle, a large pointed gill cover, and smooth, almost scaleless skin are unique features. Other features are primitive. The short intestine has a spiral valve like that of a shark. The upper lobe of the caudal fin is supported by the vertebral column, and the skeleton is mostly cartilage.

Both species are large river fishes. The American paddlefish averages 30 to 50 pounds (14–23 kg). The record is 168 pounds (76 kg) for a fish slightly more than 6 feet (2 meters) in length. Growth to maturity is slow, taking seven to eight years. Chinese paddlefish grow much larger. The confirmed record is 12 feet (3.6 meters), and there are unconfirmed reports of 20-foot (6-meter) individuals. American paddlefish populations have declined in recent years because of dam construction and river pollution.

The paddlefish family, Polydontidae, is in the subclass Chondrostei, class Actinopterygii.

E. O. WILEY
University of Kansas Museum of Natural History

PADEREWSKI, pä-de-ref'skē, **Ignacy Jan** (1860–1941), Polish musician, who was regarded as the leading pianist of his day and was an inspiration for Polish nationalism.

Early Years. Ignacy (Ignace) Paderewski was born in Kurylowka, Podolia, Poland (now in the Ukrainian SSR), on Nov. 18, 1860. Because of his obvious musical talent, he had early training at home, and he soon attracted the attention of rich patrons, who enabled him to attend the Warsaw Music Institute. He was expelled in 1877 for insubordination but readmitted and graduated, remaining at the institute as an instructor in piano. His first published composition, an Impromptu in F, was brought out in War... 1879.

Paderewski married in 1880. After his ... died in childbirth in 1881, he went to Berlin ... further study. His wish to become a comp... was encouraged by the Russian pianist and co... poser Anton Rubinstein. A chance meeting w... the famous Polish actress Helena Modjeska, ... thereafter assisted him financially, led to his ... ing lessons from Theodor Leschetizky in Vie... between 1884 and 1887. His public debut as ... pianist was made in Vienna in 1887, in a rec... shared with the soprano Pauline Lucca.

Continuing to coach with Leschetizky, Pa... rewski began his international career as a virt... so with a recital at the Salle Erard, Paris, ... March 1888 and was first heard in London ... May 1890. His New York debut in Novemb... 1891 led to a series of more than 100 appearanc... throughout the United States. Extending h... tours to South America, South Africa, and Aust... lia, Paderewski soon became the most famou... pianist in the world. For a time his undistin... guished compositions, including his Piano Co... certo in A Minor, won hearings because of h... pianistic fame. Toward the end of the centu... he settled at Morges, on Lake Geneva in Switze... land, and married for the second time.

Middle Years. In 1909, Paderewski was ap... pointed director of the Warsaw Music Institute, ... but in 1914 he settled temporarily at Paso Ro... bles, Calif., though continuing to maintain hi... home in Switzerland. During World War I he ... donated the income from all his public appear... ances to the aid of Polish war victims.

Paderewski soon became the center of the ... movement for the restoration of Poland as a na... tion. From 1918 to 1919, after his efforts for the ... establishment of a Polish state succeeded, he ... represented his country in Washington, D.C. In ... 1919 he became the first premier and foreign ... minister of the Republic of Poland and was a sig... natory of the Versailles Treaty, but he had diffi... culties with professional politicians and retired ... from political life in 1920.

Later Years. In 1922, Paderewski resumed his ... career as an international virtuoso. Although his ... physical powers had begun to fail he continued ... to play in public and was heard in the United ... States as late as 1939. When Poland was invad... ed at the opening of World War II, he joined the ... Polish government-in-exile in France and served ... as president of its parliament during 1940. He ... returned to the United States late that year in ... advanced ill health but continued his work for ... Poland and the Allied cause. He died in New ... York City on June 29, 1941, after a brief illness ... and, by order of President Franklin D. Roose... velt, was buried in Arlington National Ceme... tery.

Estimate. Paderewski was a man of striking ... appearance and remarkable personal magnetism. ... The legends that grew up about him were fre... quently out of all proportion to the facts and to ... his artistic achievements. He earned a great for... tune and spent it lavishly—for example, presen... ting $50,000 to the Chopin Memorial Hall in ... Warsaw and donating $100,000 for the building ... of a gigantic memorial statue of the medieval ... hero King Vladislav Jagiello at Krakow. He en... dowed several funds for fellowships to musi... cians, including (1900) a $10,000 fund whose in... terest was awarded triennially to ... American composers.

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1881, he went to Berlin fo
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Theodor Leschetizky in Vienna
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in Vienna in 1887, in a recita
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coach with Leschetizky, Pade
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at the Salle Érard, Paris, in
was first heard in London in
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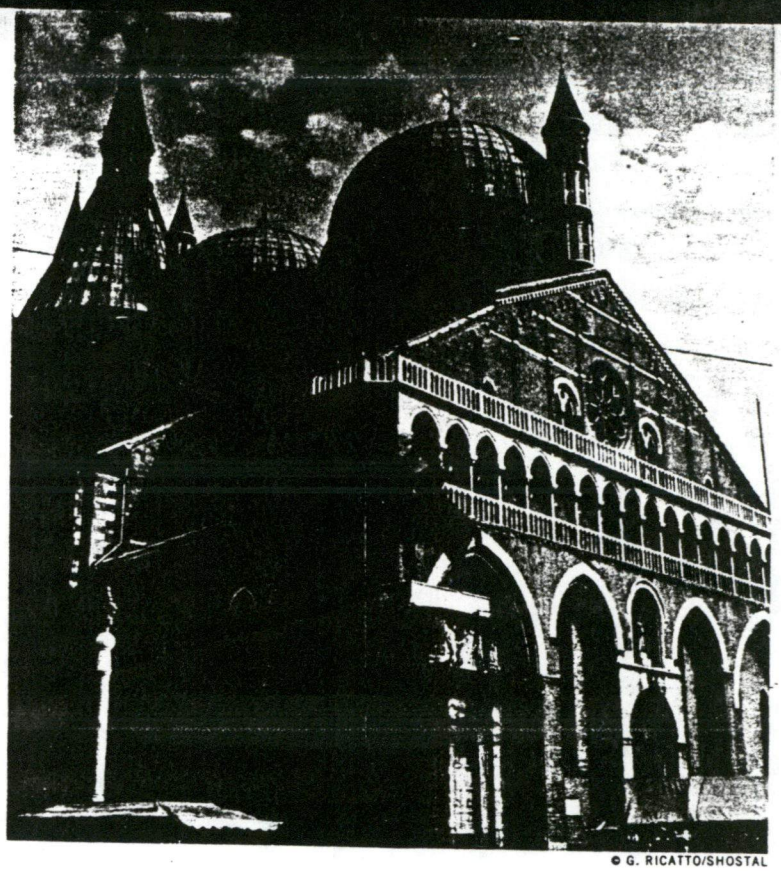

© G. RICATTO/SHOSTAL

Padua's Basilica of Sant'Antonio, with its golden domes and minarets suggesting Byzantine influences, shelters the tomb of the saint, who died near Padua in 1231. Rising from the square in the foreground is Donatello's equestrian statue of the Venetian military captain Erasmo da Narni.

Paderewski's playing was poetic and idiosyncratic and in his later years was more personally expressive than accurate. But there never was any doubt of the sorcery that his presence and performance exercised on vast audiences, many members of which had never attended recitals by other pianists. His compositions now are only rarely performed. However, his opera *Manru* was once highly regarded. After its premiere at Dresden in 1901, the opera was staged at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in 1902, and later in Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Baltimore. An exception regarding the permanence of his music must be made for one of his *Humoresques de concert*, the eternally familiar Minuet in G.

In 1936, Paderewski played in the motion picture *The Moonlight Sonata*. He also made many recordings for both mechanical pianos and the phonograph. He supervised a complete edition of Frédéric Chopin's works published in 1936–1938 by the Chopin Institute, Warsaw. He received numerous decorations and honorary degrees, and since his death Poland, the United States, and other countries have issued postage stamps honoring him.

HERBERT WEINSTOCK
Coauthor of "Men of Music"

Further Reading: Kellogg, Charlotte, *Paderewski* (Viking 1956); Landau, Rom, *Ignace Paderewski: Musician and Statesman* (1934; reprint, AMS Press 1976); Phillips, Charles, *Paderewski: The Story of a Modern Immortal* (1934; reprint, Da Capo 1978); Zamoyski, Adam, *Paderewski* (Atheneum Pubs., 1982)

PADRE ISLAND, pā'drē, an island in southeastern Texas, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, extending from Corpus Christi Bay to Brazos Island near the mouth of the Rio Grande. When separated by tides from Mustang Island to the north, it is about 110 miles (177 km) long. From 1,400 feet (425 meters) to 4 miles (6.4 km) wide, it is separated from the mainland by Laguna Madre, now channeled for the Intracoastal Waterway. The island forms part of five Texas counties. County parks have been developed at the north and south ends, each joined to the mainland by a causeway. South Padre Beach is a resort area.

The central part of the island was designated the Padre Island National Seashore in 1962. Administered by the National Park Service, its 133,919 acres (54,195 hectares) are notable for abundant bird and marine life.

The island was named Isla Blanca by Alonso de Piñeda, a Spanish explorer, who entered Brazos Santiago Pass in 1519. It was then inhabited by the Karankawa Indians, and was later a pirate refuge. The name was changed to Isla del Padre for a priest, Father Nicholas Balli, who received it as a land grant from Spain in the late 1700's.

PADUA, pad'ū-ə, a city and province in the region of Venetia in northeastern Italy. The city of Padua (Italian, Padova) is situated on the Bacchiglione River, 22 miles (35 km) west of Venice. Rich in history and art, Padua preserves much from its glorious past, including great works of art, medieval palaces, and the gilded domes of its churches. Giotto and Donatello worked in Padua, Saint Anthony preached and died there, and Galileo taught at the university—the second oldest in Italy after Bologna.

Economy. Padua vies with Verona as the most important commercial center of Venetia, as Venice now is economically a shadow of its former self. Manufactures include foods and beverages, agricultural machinery, bicycles and motorcycles, electrical goods, textiles, chemicals, and plastics. The city also is the most important communication [illegible] the northeastern Po Plain. Major rail and motor arteries radiate to Milan, Trieste, and Bologna. Secondary rail lines link Padua with Trento, Belluno, and other towns of the Venetian Alpine fringe to the north. The Naviglio di Brenta is a canal connecting Padua with the Venice Lagoon.

IGNACY PADEREWSKI

Paderewski was a Polish musician who was regarded as the leading pianist of his day and was an inspiration for Polish nationalism.

He was born in 1860 in Kurylowka, Podolia, Poland and showed early musical talent. He went on to study with international coaches in Western Europe, with his first public debut in Vienna in 1887.

His New York debut in November 1891 led to a series of more than 100 appearances throughout the US. Later he toured South America, South Africa, and Australia. Paderewski soon became one of the world's most renowned pianists.

He settled in California shortly before World War I. During the War he donated the income from al his public appearances to the aid of Polish war victims.

Paderewski soon became the center of the movement for the restoration of Poland as a nation. Notably, he sent a memo to President Wilson concerning his thoughts on world order -- and Wilson incorporated them into his famous "14 Points". From 1918 to 1919, after his efforts for the establishment of a Polish state succeeded, he represented his country in Washington, D.C. In 1919 he became the first premier and foreign minister of the Republic of Poland and was a signatory of the Treaty of Versailles. He retired from political life in 1920.

In 1922 he resumed his career as an international virtuoso. When Poland was invaded at the opening of World War II, he joined the Polish government in exile in France and served as president of its parliament during 1940. He returned to the US late that year in advanced ill health but continued his work for Poland and the Allied cause.

He died in New York City on June 29, 1941. The BBC broadcast his funeral to Poland and while he laid in state in St. Patricks Cathedral, over 25,000 visitor paid their respects.

On June 30, from his home in Hyde Park, President Roosevelt ordered that he be iterred at Arlington "until such a time that Poland was free."

During the July 5 Mass in Washington, Paderewski was posthumously awarded "The Virtuti Militari" Poland's highest decoration, from the Polish government in exile. (the equivalent of the US Medal of Freedom). He was interred at Arlington later that day, July 5 1941, and has laid in "temporary holding" at the base of the USS Maine Memorial for the past 50 years.

It is Incorporated into the design of The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Poland. The Cross dates from 1792, one of the last years of Polish independence.

SEE EXCERPTS FROM WASHINGTON POST ARTICLE OF MARCH 15, 1991:

o "For 37.8 million Poles and their 8.2 million Polish American cousins, 1991 has all the makings of "The Year That Is."

o Two great events stand out:
...the visit to the US by Walesa, the first popularly elected president in the 1000 year history of Poland.

...the return home -- at last of Poland's first prime minister.

o During Walesa's state visit, he will stop at Arlington Cemetary to pay homage to Ignacy Jan Paderewski, whose remains have been interred in a cedar coffin at the base of the USS Maine Memorial since 1941 on the orders of President Roosevelt **"until such time as Poland was free."**

o Arrangements to transfer the body to its final resting place in Poland are nearing completion. June 27-29, ceremonies on both sides of the Atlantic will mark their departure and arrival of the revered Polish composer, pianist, humanitarian, and statesman who became the symbolic reminder to millions of wartime Poles fighting and yearning for freedom.

o VA Secretary Derwinski, who is of Polish ancestry, is scheduled to accompany the body to Warsaw.

o Note that the tomb attracts thousands of visiting Poles and Polish Americans each year. This man is holds a very

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REMARKS

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1860 - 1941

"musician - statesman - humanitarian"

1860 - IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI born in Kurylowka, Podolia, Russian Poland, November 18th.

1887 - Triumphant debut in Vienna.

1888 - Hailed in Paris.

1890 - Debut in London. Command Performance for Queen Victoria in Windsor Castle.

1891 - Arrives in New York City, and begins tour, November 2nd.

1913 - Buys ranches at Paso Robles, in Central California.

1915 - Becomes the representative of the wartime Polish National Committee in the United States.

Sets up relief committee with former U.S. President William Howard Taft as Chairman. Members included: Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Cardinal Farley of New York, Joseph Choate, Cyrus Curtis of The Saturday Evening Post, and Melville E. Stone of The Associated Press. Over nine million dollars raised.

1917 - Writes a memorandum for Col. Edward M. House, an advisor to President Wilson. The memorandum becomes part of Wilson's famous "Fourteen Points".

Honorary Doctorate from Yale.

Permission given in October to recruit in America a Polish Army to fight in France. Poles who were not U.S. Citizens could enlist. Over 22,700 volunteers helped to swell the ranks of the Allied Forces.

1918 - Returns to Poland.

1919 - Elected President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the newly created Republic of Poland. Represents Poland at the Paris Peace Conference.

1922 - Honorary Doctorate from Columbia University.

1923 - Honorary Doctorate from The University of Southern California.

1924 - On a concert tour he raised over $28,000.00 for the American Legion Fund and became their largest single contributor. Made an "Honorary Member" of the Legion, the only civilian foreigner to receive this distinction.

Plays concert for Belgian Charities upon the request of Queen Elizabeth of Belgium. The King and Queen rose to their feet when he appeared on stage in an unprecedented act of tribute.

1925 - Raised over £ 4,000 for Earl Haig's British Legion, played for the Pari di Guerra in Italy.

Receives the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire from King George V.

1927 - Played concert tour for the Veterans of Australia.

1928 - Toured all the Allied countries for war charities.

1931 - Personally paid for the monument of Woodrow Wilson that was erected in Poznan, Poland.

1932 - Personally paid for the monument of Col. Edward M. House that was erected in Warsaw, Poland.

1933 - Honorary Doctorate from New York University.

Gives a Recital at the Theatre des Champs Elysees for Jewish refugees from Germany who left that country because of persecution. Paderewski announces he will no longer play in Germany until the official government policy of anti-semitism is ended.

1940 - Becomes one of the "triumvirate" of the new Polish Government-In-Exile. Leaves Switzerland via Vichy France and Spain. Upon arrest in pro-Axis Spain, President Roosevelt telegraphs General Francisco Franco and requests his release. Arrives in the U.S. on November 4th.

1941 - Active as President of the Polish Legislative Assembly and in raising funds for war relief.

On June 29th he dies in New York City and leaves no will.

By order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paderewski's body is placed in the Holding Tomb of the U.S.S. Maine Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery. His coffin is placed in a cedarwood box that was mounted on wheels. Roosevelt announces that his body will be returned to Poland for burial, "when Poland is free".

1963 - President John F. Kennedy dedicates a special plaque at the Maine Memorial indicating that the remains of Paderewski are in the Holding Tomb. For 21 years there was never any memorial to Paderewski in Arlington National Cemetery.

REPOSE OF IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

JUNE 29 - JULY 5, 1941:

JUNE 29: - Ignace Jan Paderewski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government in Exile, dies from pneumonia at the age of 80 at 10:59 p.m.. No funeral plans are announced at this time.

Paderewski's remains are taken to the Universal Funeral Chapel, 597 Lexington Avenue, New York, for preparation for burial.

JUNE 30: - President Franklin Roosevelt, from his home in Hyde Park, directs his personal secretary William D. Hassett, to instruct the Acting Secretary of State Sumner Wells to ascertain the wishes of Paderewski's family concerning temporary repose at Arlington.

> " At the request of the President, I have asked Acting Secretary of State Sumner Wells what may be the wish of the Paderewski family regarding the burial of Mr. Paderewski in Arlington Cemetery," 1.

A precedent had earlier been established when, as a courtesy to Great Britain, The Marquess of Lothian, the late British Ambassador, was temporarily buried in Arlington.

Mme. Antonia Wilskonska, Paderewski's sister and only close surviving relative, accepts this offer.

Paderewski's remains lay in state in the living room of his suite in the Hotel Buckingham, 101 West Fifty-seventh Street, where he had died.

The New York Times reports:

> " Under a resolution of the Polish Government in Exile in London, the body must be returned as soon as the war is over." 1.

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1. New York Times "President Offers Arlington Grave" July 1, 1941 Pg 26

JULY 1: - Paderewski's remains lay in state at Buckingham Hotel. Seven thousand people pay their last respects at the Hotel.

JULY 2: - At 11:00 a.m. the remains of Ignace Jan Paderewski were borne, by an Army Caisson, and accompanied by a Honor Guard comprised of 500 members of the 518th Military Police Battalion, stationed at Governors Island, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City. The remains lay in state at the Cathedral from 3:00 p.m. July 2 until 10:00 a.m. July 3. An estimated 20,000 people walked by the casket to pay respects to Mr. Paderewski.

The military honors were requested by the State Department and granted by the War Department.

JULY 3: - Four thousand-five hundred people attend a solemn pontifical mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Archbishop Francis J. Spellman celebrated the funeral mass, assisted by over 100 other priests. The funeral mass was broadcast all over Europe by shortwave and the BBC broadcast the mass directly to Poland.

Following the mass the casket was borne from the cathedral and placed on a caisson from the Field Artillery Detachment from West Point. As the casket emerged from the Cathedral, 400 soldiers from the 518th Military Police Battalion came to Present Arms as a military band from Fort Jay played four flourishes of drums and trumpets and the Polish National Anthem. The casket was then transported to Pennsylvania Station, accompanied by a funeral procession of approximately 2,000 people. Another 35,000 people lined the funeral route from the Cathedral to Penn Station.

The casket was placed aboard the Colonial Express, which departed for Washington at 2:30 p.m.. The funeral train arrived in Washington at 5:50 p.m.. The Polish Embassy had planned no ceremonies at the station. Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski and members of his staff met the body at the station. The casket was placed in a hearse by 8 non-commissioned officers from the Army Cantonment at Arlington, and taken to the Polish Embassy.

JULY 4: - The Polish Embassy is open to receive mourners until 10:00 p.m.. Over 5,000 persons pass by the bier at the Embassy. Under Secretary of State Sumner Wells represents President Franklin Roosevelt. Among the others in attention were British Ambassador and Lady Halifax and the Ambassadors from China, Australia, and Czechoslovakia.

JULY 5: - The caisson carrying the remains of Ignace Jan Paderewski, accompanied by detachments of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the United States Army Band, arrives at the Memorial Gate of Arlington from the Polish Embassy at approximately 10:45 a.m.. As the funeral cortege entered the Gate, a 19-gun salute was fired in honor of Paderewski. At the West Entrance to the Memorial Amphitheater the casket was removed from the caisson and carried to the apse for the funeral service. The solemn requiem mass was offered by the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, the Most Reverend Amleto Giovanni Cicognani. During the mass Paderewski was posthumously awarded the Virtuti Militari, Poland's highest decoration, by the Polish Government in Exile. Following the mass the casket was placed back on the caisson and transported to the Mast of the USS MAINE where it was placed in the vault below the mast and secured.

JULY 10 - Mr. A. W. Tabler, Undertaker, brought a cypress wood case, lined in zinc, to the Mast of the USS MAINE. The casket was placed in the zinc case, sealed, and the zinc case was placed in the cypress box and sealed.

1941-1960

During the years since July 5, 1941, the entombment of the remains of Paderewski within the vault at the Mast of the USS MAINE was quite generally a matter of public knowledge, but there was no marking whatsoever within the grounds of the cemetery to indicate the existence of such an entombment. However, an attempt to mark the place of entombment was made by Mr. Francis Dobrowski requesting that the National Medical and Dental Association be permitted to place a marker or plaque in honor of the late Ignace Jan Paderewski in an area near the Mast of the USS MAINE and the Tomb of the Unknowns. This request was denied on the basis that the Army only had temporary custody of the remains, and that the current law extending memorial plots in Army Cemeteries are for members of the United States Armed Forces, dying in the service, whose remains can not be identified.

JULY 1962

In July, 1962, the matter of public identification of Paderewski's place of entombment was given further and ultimately successful impetus by an Article which appeared in the Sunday July 15 edition of the Washington Post, written by Mr. Paul Hume, Music Editor of the Post. In the article Mr. Hume stated: " It is an anomaly probably unique in history that the body of a man who was worthy to be called 'perhaps the greatest living man' lies today in a tomb

wholly without any marking of any kind to indicate his presence there." Mr. Hume stated that the quotation "perhaps the greatest man in history" was from Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone.

Favorable public response from Mr Hume's article brought about a series of meetings participated in by the State Department, Department of Interior, Department of the Army, members of Congress, and Polish American groups. Senator Harrison A. Williams, New Jersey, in a Senate speech, asked that a suitable marker be provided. Senator Williams, in conjunction with the Military District of Washington, the State Department, and Polish American groups arranged a dedication ceremony for 10:30 a.m. on May 9, 1963. Congressman who assisted Senator Williams were John Brademas (Indiana) Robert N. Giaimo (Connecticut) Harris B. McDowel and Clement J. Zablocki (Wisconsin).

May 9, 1963 - President John F. Kennedy dedicated a plaque marking the resting place of Ignace Jan Paderewski. Also in attendance at the ceremony were Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Senator Williams, Senator Edmund S. Muskie, Major General Gavin, CG, USAMDW, and Mr. Charles Rozmarek, President, Polish American Congress. An United States Army Color Guard, Honor Cordon, and Chaplain were provided to support the service.

The plaque reads:

IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI
POLISH STATESMAN AND MUSICIAN
HIS REMAINS REST TEMPORARILY
WITHIN THE
USS MAINE MEMORIAL

1963 - 1990

Annual visits to the Mast of the USS MAINE to honor and remember Ignace Jan Paderewski have been conducted since 1963 by the Polish Legion of American Veterans. The Legion makes a pilgrimage to Arlington in April of each year and conducts a wreath ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknowns, views the outside case containing the remains of Paderewski, and places a wreath at the grave of Major General Wladimir Krzyzanowski, a famous Civil War General from Poland. In addition, the Polish American Congress, on occasion, has visited the Mast of the USS MAINE to honor Paderewski.

September 25, 1969 - Archbishop Karol Cardinal Wojtyla, currently Pope John Paul II, visited Arlington National Cemetery. Included in his visit to the Cemetery was a visit to the Mast of the USS MAINE where he viewed the outer case containing the remains and read the plaque marking his resting place.

August 1979 - Pope John Paul II, as part of a pilgrimage to the United States, had scheduled a Mass on the Mall in Washington D.C. Papal representatives tentatively planned a visit to Arlington for the Pope to once again pay his respects at the resting place of Paderewski. To prepare for the Papal visit, the outer case was examined and found to be in need of replacement. A new cypress outer case was ordered on August 7, 1979. A church truck to hold the case was also ordered at this time.

September 25, 1979 - The outer case containing the remains of Ignace Jan Paderewski was removed from the Mast of the USS MAINE and taken to the receiving vault at Arlington National Cemetery. The zinc inner case was removed from the case and replaced in the new cypress outer case. The remains were then returned to the holding area in the Mast of the USS MAINE. A new brass name plate for the outer case was affixed to the case on October 2, 1979.

NOTE - Due to unexpected events during the Pope's visit, he was unable to visit Arlington during his visit to Washington.

JUNE 29, 1981 - The American Legion dedicated a memorial plaque marking the resting place of Ignace Jan Paderewski at 2:00 p.m.. National Commander Michael J. Kogutek, American Legions, made the presentation. The plaque is located near the original plaque dedicated by President Kennedy. Among those in attendance were MG Robert Arter, CG, USAMDW; Lieutenant General Edward Rowney, USA, Salt Talks Negotiations; Mr Peter Bridges, Director of the State Department's Office of Eastern Europe Affairs; and Mr. Aloysius A. Mazewski, President Polish American Congress, Inc.

The plaque reads:

THE AMERICAN LEGION
(SEAL)
IN MEMORY OF
IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI
ARTIST, COMPOSER, MUSICIAN, STATESMAN
PATRIOT, HUMANITARIAN, AND FRIEND OF
AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

MAY HIS SOUL REST IN THE PEACEFUL
FREEDOM HE SO WANTED FOR HIS HOMELAND
OF POLAND

ATTEST:

FRANK C. MOMSEN
NATIONAL ADJUTANT

MICHAEL J. KOGUTEK
NATIONAL COMMANDER

JUNE 2, 1987: - The President of the Polish Parliament, Mr. Roman Malinowski, placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns during an Army Honor Wreath ceremony. Following the ceremony Mr. Malinowski placed a wreath at the Mast of the USS MAINE in honor of Ignace Jan Paderewski.

NOVEMBER 12, 1987: - The Honorable Jan Kinast, Polish Ambassador to the United States, placed a wreath at the Mast of the USS MAINE in honor of Paderewski.

NOVEMBER 11, 1988: - The Honorable Jan Kinast, Polish Ambassador to the United States, placed a wreath at the Mast of the USS MAINE in honor of Paderewski. The Ambassador also presented a medallion in honor of Paderewski for display in the Memorial Display Room.

NOVEMBER 10, 1989: - The Honorable Jan Kinast, Polish Ambassador to the United States, placed a wreath at the Mast of the USS MAINE in honor of Paderewski.

MARCH 22, 1990: - Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Republic of Poland, placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns during an Armed Forces Full Honor Wreath Ceremony. Following the ceremony the Prime Minister placed a wreath at the Mast of the USS MAINE in honor of Paderewski. Prime Minister Mazowiecki spoke openly and freely to members of the media about the repatriation of Paderewski during this ceremony.

JUNE 29, 1990: - Ambassador Edward L. Rowney, United States Department of State Envoy to the President concerning the repatriation of Paderewski, and the Committee to return Paderewski's Remains to Poland, meet at Arlington, discuss plans for the repatriation, and visit the Mast of the USS MAINE to view the outer case containing the remains of Paderewski. On this date Ambassador Rowney delivers a letter to President George Bush recommending a committee be established to plan for and execute the return of Paderewski's remains to Poland.

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 28, 1990

TO: The President

FROM: E. Rowny

SUBJECT: Return of Paderewski to Poland for Burial on the 50th Anniversary of his Death

When Prime Minister Ignace Jan Paderewski died on 29 June 1941, President Roosevelt directed the Secretary of War to have Paderewski's remains placed in the memorial to the battleship Maine in Arlington Cemetery. He stated that Paderewski's remains should be returned to Poland "when Poland was again free." This statement was reiterated by President Kennedy in 1963 (attached) when he dedicated a plaque at the Maine Memorial marking Paderewski's temporary resting place.

The new Polish constitution has been completed and free elections have been scheduled. The democratization of Poland is well under way. Accordingly, the proper time for the return of Paderewski's remains would appear to be the 50th anniversary of his death, 29 June 1991.

Over the last year I have had numerous discussions with Polish-Americans. I have also had informal discussions with Polish leaders. They are now in agreement, and I have confirmation in writing that arrangements should begin now to fulfill the final act of returning Paderewski's remains to Poland on the 50th anniversary of his death. This would allow about a year to make and execute the plan.

I anticipate that within several weeks the Polish Government will make a formal request to you asking that Paderewski's remains be returned. I recommend that you approve the request and direct the Department of Defense to be the primary government agency coordinating the project. The DoD has been the caretaker of Paderewski's remains since 1941; they have the means and expertise to complete the mission.

As a follow-up and fulfillment of President Roosevelt's actions in 1941, and in view of the great patriotic fervor and emotional content of this event for Poles and Polish-Americans, I recommend that you appoint a Presidential committee to direct and coordinate events in the United States and Poland connected with Paderewski's burial. Members of this committee could form the backbone of a delegation to accompany Paderewski's remains to Poland. Attached is a list of those I recommend you consider for membership on the committee.

I would like very much to continue the work I have begun on the return of the remains of this great statesman, composer, and pianist to Poland. I would be honored to chair the working committee.

COMMITTEE TO RETURN PADEREWSKI'S REMAINS TO POLAND

Honorary Members

Honorable Zbigniew Brzezinski
Secretary Edward Derwinski
Joseph Gore, Kosciuszko Foundation
Lane Kirkland, President, AFL/CIO
Edward Moskal, President, Polish American Congress
Senator Edward Muskie
Jan Nowak, Representative of Polonia

Working Members

Amb. Edward L. Rowny, Chairman
Henry Archacki, President, Paderewski Memorial Committee
Frances C. Barsh, President, Paderewski Foundation
Walter Brolewicz, Paderewski Memorial Committee
Ray Costanzo, Arlington National Cemetery
Michael Hornblow, State Department Representative
Paul Hume, Retired, Music critic, Washington Post
Myra Lenard, Polish American Congress
Charles Moyer, Coordinator of ceremony in Poland
Clarence J. Paderewski, (cousin) Paderewski Memorial Committee
Witold Sulimirski, Kosciuszko Foundation
DoD Representative (to be appointed by Secy Cheney)

Congressional Members

Robert Borski, D-PA
John Dingell, D-MI
Robert Dole, D-KS
Dave Durenberger, R-MN
Henry Hyde, R-IL
Nancy Johnson, R-CT
Paul Kanjorski, D-PA
Gerald Kleczka, D-WI
William Lipinski, D-IL
Lynn Martin, R-IL
Barbara Mikulski, D-MA
Frank Murkowski, R-AK
Henry Nowak, D-NY
Bill Paxon, R-NY
Dan Rostenkowski, D-IL
Chris Smith, R-NJ

Polish Americans worth mentioning?. Because they're all Democrats, we could say that many proud, hardworking Polish-Americans have risen to esteemed public office, etc.

If you want to pursue this, I can find out how many P-A's have been in Congress.

July 5, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: EDWARD McNALLY

SUBJECT: ADDING SOME EMOTIONAL PUNCH IN GDANSK SPEECH

I. SUMMARY

As you know, one of the results of the weekend comments was the loss of some choice sound bites and a personal anecdote (planting pecans for posterity). Some new alternatives are suggested below.

II. DISCUSSION

1. **"WOLNOSC, WLASNOSC, NIEPODLEGLOSC" (a/k/a "Ich bin ein Berliner")**

The Gdansk speech needs a memorable, ringing phrase -- a tag line with the kick of JFK's "Ich bin ein Berliner."

Peggy Dooley found "Wolnosc, Wlasnosc, Niepodleglosc" -- "Freedom, Property, Sovereignty" -- the battle cry of Kosciusko, the beloved Polish patriot who fought in the American Revolution (and whose statue is in Lafayette Square). Spoken in Polish, the phrase has a powerful, rhyming cadence.

They didn't use in the Gdansk speech — might be good to use in arrival remarks!

Perhaps something like this:

"In 1776 -- when America was at a turning point in its history -- a great Polish patriot crossed the Atlantic. He brought with him a simple, three-word message. And today -- 200 years later -- America is proud to return Kosciusko's message to the country of its birth: 'Wolnosc. Wlasnosc. Niepodleglosc.'"

"Freedom. Property. Sovereignty. Words that speak to aspirations common to all peoples and all times..."

(The phrase should then be repeated at the end of the speech.)

Perhaps an excellent segue to the Joint Declaration of Principles proposed by the Poles!!!

perhaps a personal memory of when Walesa invited him to his own home.

2. **A PERSONAL STORY OR ANECDOTE**

The personal nature of the address (and the deletion of the Texas pecan story) calls for a personal story or anecdote. Some candidates include:

Meeting with Lech Walesa -- When he speaks in Gdansk, the President will have just come from lunch at the home of Lech Walesa. When Vice President Bush was there in 1987, he invited Walesa to join him on a visit to the grave of the recently martyred priest. (The President has often spoken of the visit, noting how security guards tore the Polish flag off their limo -- but left the American flag intact).

The Father Kolbe Story -- Father Kolbe is the legendary World War II Polish priest who was martyred at Auschwitz in 1941, when 10 men were chosen for slow death in retaliation for an escape. When one of the 10 Poles despaired about his wife and children, Father Kolbe stepped forward and took his place among the condemned. Kolbe's courage and tenacity -- he outlived the other nine by some weeks -- was such that the SS themselves were astounded: "So was haben wir nie gesehen." ("We never saw anything like him before.")

Father Kolbe was made a saint -- and apparently ranks second in modern Polish hearts only to the Holy Father.

to include in a litany of famous, prominent, courageous Poles + Polish Americans.

Just six weeks ago, the President met in the Oval Office with former Sgt. Gajowniczek, 88 -- the man whose life was spared by Father Kolbe's sacrifice. His musings about that meeting -- and Father Kolbe -- could provide a vivid personal anecdote.

3. **A MOMENT OF SILENCE**

Given both the audience -- the deeply religious Polish people (e.g., the workers removing their caps) -- and the setting -- the windswept harbour gates -- a moment of silence during the President's address could make for a powerful and emotional moment.

The President will be speaking in front of the Solidarity Monument -- a memorial to those killed in the original (1970?) struggle. The previous day, he will have laid wreaths for the Jewish victims of the uprisings and the Polish Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (our WWII ally) -- and after Gdansk, he will lay a wreath high above the shipyards, at the fortress where WWII began 50 years ago.

INSTANT ALMANAC of Events, Anniversaries, Observances, Quotations, and Birthdays for Every Day of the Year

Leonard and Thelma Spinrad

PARKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC. West Nyack, N.Y.

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March

IN THE ANCIENT CALENDAR, March was the first month of the year, until 46 B.C. In England it was the first month until the calendar reform of 1752. It draws its name from the Roman god of war, Mars. As the month when spring arrives, it has been traditionally a time of beginning—noticeably longer days, primal urges among man and beast.

The Lenten season is usually at its height in March, and Holy Week, late in the month if not in early April, serves as a reminder of the eternal mysteries; but in March we need not look beyond our own American history to recall human martyrdom. It was in this month that the shadow of the American Revolution was first cast by the Boston Massacre, and that some generations later an outnumbered group of defenders gave us cause to remember the Alamo.

March is when New York City hired a rainmaker, the White House had its first wedding and a pioneer of new frontiers in science was born, a man named Albert Einstein. Also among the March birthday entries is that towering genius of the arts, Michelangelo. And it was in this month that Robert Koch discovered the tubercle bacillus, Alexander Graham Bell perfected the telephone and the first man walked in space. Economists remember the 1933 March bank holidays and hapless letter writers may recall the month for the 1970 postal strike.

March's birthstone: Bloodstone or aquamarine.
March's flower: Daffodil or jonquil.

Quotations about March:

"March comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb."—English Proverb, 17th Century

"Beware the ides of March."—William Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, 1599

"March with grief doth howl and rave."—Percy Bysshe Shelley, "Dirge for the Year," 1821

"Mad as a March hare."—John Heywood, *Proverbes*, 1546

"The winds of March"—William Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale*, 1611

Month-long observances in March:

Lent—usually mostly in March.

Red Cross Month (American National Red Cross, 17th & D Streets NW, Washington, D.C. 20006)

Youth Art Month (Crayon, Water Color & Craft Institute, Eden Hill Road, Newtown, Conn. 16470)

International Hamburger & Pickle Month (Pickle Packers International, 108½ East Main Street, St. Charles, Ill. 60174, via Theodore R. Sills, Inc., One East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601)

Buttermilk Bread Month (National Bread Sales Months, 111 North Marion Street, Oak Park, Ill. 60301)

National Easter Seal Campaign—usually includes most or all of this month (National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children & Adults, 2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60612)

March's special weeks, with usual starting dates:

National Weights & Measures Week, March 1 (Weights & Measures Associates, 1 Thomas Circle NW, Washington, D.C. 20005)

Return the Borrowed Book Week, March 1 (Inter Global Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Cartoonists, 3119 Chadwick Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. 90032)

National Procrastination Week, first week of month (Procrastinators' Club of America, 1111 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penna. 19102)

National Housing for the Handicapped Week, first Monday (National Congress of Organizations of the Physically Handicapped, 7611 Oakland Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. 55423)

National Peanut Week, first Wednesday (National Peanut Council, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036)

Girl Scout Week, week including March 12 (Girl Scouts of U.S.A., 830 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022)

Save Your Vision Week, first Sunday (American Optometric Assn., 7000 Chippewa Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63119)

Future Funny Girl Week, first Sunday (George Q. Lewis, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017)

Circle K Week, first full week (Kiwanis International, 101 East Erie Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611)

Camp Fire Girls Birthday Week, Sunday of last full week of month (Camp Fire Girls, 65 Worth Street, New York, N.Y. 10013)

National Wildlife Week, third Sunday (National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036)

National Smile Week, March 21 (George Q. Lewis, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017)

National Poison Prevention Week, third Sunday (American Pharmaceutical Assn., 2215 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036)

National Salesmen's Week, Sunday of last full week of month (Earle M. Burnett, Sr., P.O. Box 80035, Lincoln, Nebraska 68501)

National Boys' Club Week, latter half of month (Boys' Clubs of America, 771 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017)

Holy Week, variable, either March or April.

Passover, variable, either March or April.

Variable dates within March:

World Day of Prayer, first Friday (United Church Women, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027)

Spring, vernal equinox arrives on or about March 21.

(In March *or* April)

Palm Sunday

Holy Thursday

Good Friday

Easter Sunday

Buzzard Sunday, first Sunday after March 15, in Hinckley, Ohio.

Columbia Scholastic Press Assn. meets in New York beginning second Thursday (Box 11, Center Mail Room, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027)

North American Wildlife & Natural Resources Conference, meets in mid-month (Wildlife Management Institute, 709 Wire Building, Washington, D.C. 20005)

Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers, meets in New York beginning third or fourth Monday (345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017)

National Assn. of Broadcasters usually meets beginning last or next to last Sunday (1771 N Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036) (see also April)

Antoinette Perry (Tony) Awards of New York theatre, Sunday night in March or April.

——MARCH 1——

St. David's Day—Welsh honor their patron saint.

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1781—Articles of Confederation of United States adopted.
1790—First United States census began.
1803—Ohio entered United States as 17th state.
1815—Napoleon re-entered France.
1867—Nebraska entered United States as 37th state.
1932—Baby Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. was kidnapped from the Lindbergh home near Flemington, N.J.
1954—Puerto Rican nationalists wounded five members of House of Representatives in Capitol, Washington, D.C.
1961—Peace Corps established by President John F. Kennedy.
1967—U.S. House of Representatives barred Harlem's Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. for his use of federal funds.
1967—Caribbean islands of Dominica & St. Lucia became independent in British Commonwealth.

The day's birthdays:

Sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens 1848, Dublin; actor David Niven 1910, Kirriemuir, Scotland; singer Harry Belafonte 1927, New York City; painter Oscar Kokoschka 1886, Pöchlarn, Austria; singer Dinah Shore, Winchester, Tenn.; writer Lytton Strachey 1880, London; writer William Dean Howells 1837, Martins Ferry, Ohio.

Quotation of the day:

"I awoke one morning and found myself famous."—Lord Byron, March 1, 1812

——MARCH 2——

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1836—Texas Independence Day commemorates declaration of independence from Mexico on this date.

1877—Rutherford B. Hayes declared elected as President by special Electoral Commission in disputed contest with Samuel Tilden.
1919—Communist Third International formed in Russia.
1923—*Time* magazine first published.
1949—U.S. Air Force superfortress bomber completed first non-stop flight around the world (refueling in flight) at Fort Worth, Texas.

The day's birthdays:

Statesman-general Sam Houston 1793, Lexington, Va.; composer Bedrich Smetana 1824, Litomysl, Bohemia; statesman De Witt Clinton 1769, Little Britain, N.Y.; statesman Carl Schurz 1829, Leblar, Germany; entertainer Desi Arnaz 1917, Santiago, Cuba.

Quotation of the day:

"Turn where we may, within, around, the voice of great events is proclaiming to us, Reform, that you may preserve."—Thomas B. Macaulay, March 2, 1831

——MARCH 3——

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1845—Florida entered U.S. as 27th state.
1918—Russia signed Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany, World War I peace treaty.
1931—"Star Spangled Banner" officially became U.S. national anthem.
1943—Battle of Bismarck Sea in World War II gave United States decisive naval victory over Japan.
1945—United States and Philippine forces recaptured Corregidor in World War II.
1961—Morocco National Day marks succession of King Hassan II to throne on this date.
1967—Caribbean island of Grenada became self-governing in British Commonwealth.

The day's birthdays:

Inventor Alexander Graham Bell 1847, Edinburgh; golfer Julius Boros 1920, Fairfield, Conn.; U.S. General Matthew Ridgway 1895, Fort Monroe, Va.; inventor-financier George M. Pullman 1831, Brocton, N.Y.

Quotation of the day:

"Three thousand years and the world so little changed!"–Henry D. Thoreau, March 3, 1838

——MARCH 4——

Inauguration Day–Presidents of United States took office on this date until 1937; thereafter on January 20th.

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1681–William Penn received charter to Pennsylvania from England's King Charles II.
1789–United States Constitution went into effect.
1791–Vermont admitted to United States as 14th state.
1837–City charter for Chicago approved by Illinois legislature.
1861–Confederate States of America adopted "Stars and Bars" flag.
1942–Stage Door Canteen in New York opened in World War II.

The day's birthdays:

Soldier-patriot Casimir Pulaski 1748, Podolia, Poland; artist Sir Henry Raeburn 1756, Edinburgh; football coach Knute Rockne 1888, Voss, Norway.

Quotation of the day:

"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."–Franklin D. Roosevelt, March 4, 1933

"What the people really want, they generally get."–Charles Evans Hughes, March 4, 1939

——MARCH 5——

Zodiac sign of the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1770–British troops fired into crowd of unruly Bostonians, killing five men (including Crispus Attucks) in what became known as the Boston Massacre, early prelude to American Revolutionary War.
1868–Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson went before Senate, which set up organization of proceedings for hearings beginning March 13.

1933–President Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed national bank holiday to start following day to prevent runs on banks.
1953–U.S.S.R. Premier Josef Stalin died.
1970–Nuclear non-proliferation treaty went into effect.

The day's birthdays:

Mathematician-geographer George Mercator 1512, Rupelmonde, Holland; composer Heitor Villa-Lobos 1887, Rio de Janeiro; actor Rex Harrison 1908, Huyton, England.

Quotation of the day:

"From Stettin in the Baltic to Triests in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent."–Winston Churchill, March 5, 1946

——MARCH 6——

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1836–Alamo Day commemorates end of Battle of the Alamo at San Antonio, Texas, when entire garrison was wiped out by victorious Mexicans.
1857–Supreme Court decided Dred Scott case, upholding slavery.
1933–National Bank (closing) Holiday began in United States.
1957–Ghana Independence Day marks African nation's becoming free in British Commonwealth.
1970–Townhouse in Greenwich Village, New York, demolished by explosion of bomb "factory," killing several people inside. Two girl fugitives fled.

The day's birthdays:

Artist Michelangelo 1475, Caprese, Italy; poetess Elizabeth Barrett Browning 1806, Hope End, England; U.S. General Philip H. Sheridan 1831, Albany, N.Y.; writer Ring Lardner 1885, Niles, Mich.; astronaut Gordon Cooper, Jr. 1927, Shawnee, Okla.; baseball player Lefty Grove 1900, Lonaconing, Md.; writer Cyrano de Bergerac 1619, Paris.

Quotation of the day:

"I like the system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail everywhere."–Abraham Lincoln, March 6, 1860

——MARCH 7——

Burbank Day–Honors birthday of horticulturist Luther Burbank.

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1876–Telephone patent granted to Alexander Graham Bell.
1926–Transatlantic radio-telephone service began between New York and London.
1936–Adolf Hitler ordered German troops into Rhineland in defiance of treaties.
1945–United States Ninth Armored Division captured bridge across Rhine at Remagen, Germany, speeding World War II victory.

The day's birthdays:

Horticulturist Luther Burbank 1849, Lancaster, Mass.; composer Maurice Ravel 1875, Ciboure, France; statesman Thomas Masaryk 1850, Hodonin, Czechoslovakia; actress Anna Magnani, Rome.

Quotation of the day:

"We have a great, popular, constitutional government, guarded by law and by judicature, and defended by the affections of the whole people."–Daniel Webster, March 7, 1850

——MARCH 8——

St. John of God, Spanish patron saint of nurses for the sick, d. at Granada 1550 A.D.

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1894–New York State passed first dog licensing law.
1917–Riots in St. Petersburg, Russia began country's revolution against the monarchy.
1952–Arnold Schuster, who spotted Willie Sutton for the police, was shot and killed in Brooklyn. Never solved.
1971–Joe Frazier defeated Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay) in world's highest-priced heavyweight championship bout, New York.

The day's birthdays:

Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes 1841, Boston; composer Ruggiero Leoncavallo 1848, Naples; economist Stuart Chase 1888, Somersworth, N.H.

Quotation of the day:

"Expedience and justice frequently are not even on speaking terms."
–Arthur H. Vandenberg, March 8, 1945
"The First Amendment has erected a wall between Church and State which must be kept high and impregnable."–Hugo L. Black, March 8, 1948

——MARCH 9——

Amerigo Vespucci Day–Birthday of explorer after whom America was named.

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1861–Confederate currency authorized.
1862–In first battle between ironclads, *Monitor* and *Merrimac* (original name of Confederate ship *Virginia*) met in Civil War off Hampton Roads, Va.
1916–Pancho Villa's Mexican irregulars raided Columbus, N.M., killing 15.
1945–United States B-29 bombers staged massive fire raids on Tokyo in World War II.

The day's birthdays:

Explorer Amerigo Vespucci 1451, Florence; entertainer Eddie Foy 1854, New York City; statesman V.A. Molotov 1890, Kukarka, Russia; philanthropist-politician Leland Stanford 1824, Watervliet, N.Y.; composer Samuel Barber 1910, West Chester, Penna.; writer Mickey Spillane 1918, Brooklyn, N.Y.; conductor Thomas Schippers 1930, Kalamazoo, Mich.; astronaut Yuri Gagarin 1934, Smolensk, Russia; architect Edward D. Stone 1902, Fayetteville, Ark.

Quotation of the day:

"Music and woman I cannot but give way to, whatever my business is."–Samuel Pepys, March 9, 1666

"In my mind, there is nothing so illiberal and so ill-bred, as audible laughter."–Earl of Chesterfield, March 9, 1748

"I believe in one God, Creator of the Universe. That he governs it by his Providence. That he ought to be worshipped. That the most acceptable Service we render to him is doing good to his other Children."–Benjamin Franklin, March 9, 1790

——MARCH 10——

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1876–First words heard over a telephone were spoken by Alexander Graham Bell to his assistant, Thomas A. Watson, in Boston.
1880–First Salvation Army group in United States arrived in New York from England.
1948–Anti-Communist Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk fell or was pushed out a window in Prague, as Reds were consolidating their power.

The day's birthdays:

Prince Edward of England 1964, London; social worker Lillian D. Wald, 1867, Cincinnati; composer Arthur Honegger 1892, Le Havre, France.

Quotation of the day:

"Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."–Earl of Chesterfield, March 10, 1746

"Russia has two generals whom she can trust–Generals January and February."–Tsar Nicholas I, March 10, 1853

——MARCH 11——

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1810–Napoleon married, by proxy, Princess Marie Louise of Austria.
1888–Blizzard of '88, record snowstorm in northeastern United States and particularly New York City, March 11-14.
1941–Lend-Lease Law, providing United States aid to England and other foes of Nazis in World War II, signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

1942–General Douglas MacArthur left Bataan for Australia to assume top Pacific war command in World War II.

The day's birthdays:

Sportsman Sir Malcolm Campbell 1885, Chislehurst, England; civil rights leader Ralph Abernathy 1926, Linden, Ala.; scientist Vannevar Bush 1890, Everett, Mass.; band leader Lawrence Welk 1903, Strasburg, N.D.

Quotation of the day:

"There is a higher law than the Constitution."–William H. Seward, March 11, 1850

"A University should be a place of light, of liberty and of learning."
–Benjamin Disraeli, March 11, 1873

——MARCH 12——

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1904–Carnegie Hero Fund Commission established with $5,000,000 gift from Andrew Carnegie.
1912–First Girl Scout group met in Savannah, Ga.
1932–Swedish match-king Ivar Kreuger committed suicide in Paris; his financial empire collapsed.
1933–President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first radio fireside chat was broadcast to the nation.
1938–Nazis occupied Austria.
1947–President Truman proposed Truman Doctrine of anti-Communist aid to Turkey and Greece.
1956–Anti-Trujillo scholar Dr. Jesus de Galindez, who had opposed dictator's rule of Dominican Republic, disappeared from New York; never solved.
1966–President Sukarno of Indonesia overthrown by General Suharto.
1968–Indian Ocean island of Mauritius became free state in British Commonwealth.
1970–Three New York City office buildings bombed by terrorist group.

The day's birthdays:

Publisher Adolph S. Ochs 1858, Cincinnati; poet Gabriele

d'Annunzio 1863, Pescara, Italy; writer Jack Kerouac 1922, Lowell, Mass.; playwright Edward Albee 1928, Washington, D.C.; singer Liza Minelli, Los Angeles; astronaut Walter Schirra, Jr. 1923, Hackensack, N.J.

Quotation of the day:

"Curiosity is one of the permanent and certain characteristics of a vigorous mind."–Samuel Johnson, March 12, 1751

——MARCH 13——

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1848–Hungary gained autonomy in Austro-Hungarian Empire.
1868–U.S. Senate began consideration of impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. (See March 5.)
1884–International conference in Washington, D.C. established world system of standard time, based on Greenwich Mean Time.
1904–"Christ of the Andes," statue on border of Argentina and Chile, was dedicated.
1933–Emergency bank holiday in U.S. ended; banks began reopening.
1961–President Kennedy proposed Western Hemisphere Alliance for Progress.
1969–U.S. Senate approved nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

The day's birthdays:

Scientist Joseph Priestley 1733, Fieldhead, England; painter Juan Gris 1887, Madrid.

Quotation of the day:

"Scenery is fine–but human nature is finer."–John Keats, March 13, 1818

——MARCH 14——

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1794–Eli Whitney received patent for cotton gin.
1938–Adolf Hitler returned in triumph to his native Austria.
1939–Republic of Czechoslovakia dissolved as Nazis moved in.

1950–New York City hired a rainmaker, Dr. Wallace E. Howell.

The day's birthdays:

Writer Maxim Gorky 1868, Nizhni-Novgorod, Russia; composer Johann Strauss, the elder 1804, Vienna; astronaut Frank Borman 1928, Gary, Ind.; astronaut Eugene A. Cernan 1934, Chicago; scientist Albert Einstein 1879, Ulm, Germany; actor Michael Caine 1933, London.

Quotation of the day:

"A great obstacle to good education is the inordinate passion prevalent for novels, and the time lost in that reading which should be instructively employed."–Thomas Jefferson, March 14, 1818

——MARCH 15——

Buzzard Day in Hinckley, Ohio (when the buzzards return annually)

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

44 B.C.–Julius Caesar assassinated in Rome.
1820–Maine entered U.S. as 23rd state.
1913–Woodrow Wilson held the first presidential press conference.
1917–Russia's Tsar Nicholas II abdicated.
1919–American Legion founded in Paris.
1966–Black teen-agers rioted in Watts district of Los Angeles.

The day's birthdays:

President Andrew Jackson 1767, Waxhaw, S.C.; trumpeter Harry James 1916, Albany, Ga.

Quotation of the day:

"Let us then stand by the constitution, as it is, and by our country as it is, one, united, and entire; let it be a truth engraven on our hearts; let it be borne on the flag under which we rally in every exigency, that we have one country, one constitution, one destiny."–Daniel Webster, March 15, 1837

——MARCH 16——

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1521–Ferdinand Magellan sighted Philippines.
1802–Law establishing U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. was signed by President Jefferson.
1915–Federal Trade Commission organized.
1935–Nazi Germany rearmed and renounced Versailles Treaty.
1945–U.S. defeated Japanese in epic World War II battle of Iwo Jima.
1966–U.S. astronauts Neal Armstrong and David Scott were first to dock one space craft with another.

The day's birthdays:

President James Madison 1751, Port Conway, Va.; scientist Georg Simon Ohm 1787, Erlangen, Germany; entertainer Jerry Lewis 1926, Newark, N.J.; astronaut R. Walter Cunningham 1932, Creston, Iowa; First Lady Pat (Mrs. Richard M.) Nixon, Ely, Nevada.

Quotation of the day:

"Every woman is infallibly to be gained by every sort of flattery, and every man by one sort or other."–Earl of Chesterfield, March 16, 1752

——MARCH 17——

St. Patrick's Day honors Irish patron saint, d. about 461 A.D. in Ireland.

Evacuation Day–Suffolk County (Boston), Mass. commemorates 1776 British evacuation of city in American Revolutionary War.

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1910–Camp Fire Girls Founders Day commemorates birth of group in Casco, Me.
1936–Pittsburgh flooded.
1940–Brooklyn murder-for-hire gang was exposed–and dubbed Murder, Inc.
1941–National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. opened.
1966–U.S. midget sub found missing H-bomb off coast of Spain.
1970–U.S. for first time used its veto in Security Council to block censure of Great Britain over Rhodesian issue.

The day's birthdays:

Frontiersman Jim Bridger 1804, Richmond, Va.; artist Kate Greenaway 1846, London; Rabbi Stephen Wise 1874, Budapest; golfer Robert (Bobby) Jones, Jr. 1902, Atlanta, Ga.; actor Edmund Kean 1787, London; dancer Rudolf Nureyev 1938, Ufa, Bashkir Republic, U.S.S.R.; civil rights leader Bayard Rustin 1910, West Chester, Penna.

Quotation of the day:

"Let us now forgive and forget. Let each Country seek its Advancement in its own internal Advantages of Arts and Agriculture, not in retarding or preventing the Prosperity of the other."–Benjamin Franklin, March 17, 1783

——MARCH 18——

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1931–First electric razor marketed by Schick, Inc.
1937–School explosion in New London, Texas, killed 426.
1938–Foreign oil holdings in Mexico expropriated.
1949–North Atlantic Treaty Organization formed.
1965–U.S.S.R. cosmonaut Aleksei Lenov was first man to walk in space.
1970–Postal strike began in New York, mushroomed across U.S. Troops began moving mail in New York March 23 and strike disintegrated.

The day's birthdays:

President Grover Cleveland 1837, Caldwell, N.J.; composer Nicholas Rimsky-Korsakov 1844, Novgorod, Russia; inventor Rudolph Diesel 1858, Paris; statesman John C. Calhoun 1782, Abbeville, S.C.

Quotation of the day:

"... how the world makes nothing of the memory of a man an hour after he is dead!"–Samuel Pepys, March 18, 1664

——MARCH 19——

Swallows return to Mission San Juan Capistrano, Calif.
St. Joseph, husband of the Virgin Mary.

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1920–U.S. Senate rejected Treaty of Versailles which included provision for League of Nations.
1945–U.S. Navy aircraft carrier *Franklin*, heavily damaged by Japanese planes in World War II, with loss of 832 lives, was saved by sea epic of heroism.
1969–British forces landed on independence-seeking island of Anguilla, which wanted to break loose from St. Kitts-Nevis.

The day's birthdays:

Former Chief Justice Earl Warren 1891, Los Angeles; orator-statesman William Jennings Bryan 1860, Salem, Ill.; dancer Sergei Diaghilev 1872, Novgorod, Russia.

Quotation of the day:

"My fears are as good prophets as my hopes."–Henry D. Thoreau, March 19, 1842

——MARCH 20——

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1751–King George III succeeded to throne of England.
1833–U.S. and Siam signed their first treaty, a commerce pact, in Bangkok.
1852–Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was published as a book after being serialized.
1890–General Federation of Women's Clubs organized in New York.

The day's birthdays:

Playwright Henrik Ibsen 1828, Skien, Norway; poet Ovid 43 B.C., Sulmo, Abruzzi, Roman Empire; actor Sir Michael Redgrave 1908, Bristol, England; singer Beniamino Gigli 1890, Recanati, Italy; comedian Carl Reiner 1922, New York City; singer Lauritz Melchior 1890, Copenhagen; pianist Sviatoslav Richter 1914, Zhitomir, Ukraine, U.S.S.R.

Quotation of the day:

"A nation is molded by the tests that its peoples meet and master."–Lyndon B. Johnson, March 20, 1965

——MARCH 21——

First Day of Spring.
National Smile Week–March 21-27 (George Q. Lewis, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017).

Zodiac sign for the day: Aries, the ram.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Jasper, bloodstone, aquamarine.

The day in history:

1851–Yosemite Valley discovered in California.
1965–Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. led civil rights march out of Selma, Ala., headed for Montgomery.

The day's birthdays:

Composer Johann Sebastian Bach 1685, Eisenach, Germany; President Benito Juarez 1806, Guelatao, Mexico; composer Modest Mussorgsky 1839, Karevo, Russia.

Quotation of the day:

"There is nothing which has yet been contrived by man, by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern or inn."–Samuel Johnson, March 21, 1776
"There is no finer investment for any community than putting milk into babies. Healthy citizens are the greatest asset any country can have."–Winston Churchill, March 21, 1943

——MARCH 22——

Zodiac sign for the day: Aries, the ram.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Jasper, bloodstone, aquamarine.

The day in history:

1621–Governor John Carver and Chief Massasoit signed nonaggression treaty at Plymouth, Mass.
1820–Naval hero Stephen Decatur killed in Maryland duel with James Barron.
1882–Edmunds Law banned all polygamy in U.S.
1941–Grand Coulee Dam went into operation on Columbia River.
1945–Arab League formed by Moslem countries of the Middle East.

The day's birthdays:

Painter Sir Anthony Van Dyck 1599, Antwerp, Belgium; painter Rosa Bonheur 1822, Bordeaux, France; scientist Robert Andrews

Millikan 1868, Morrison, Ill.; pantomimist Marcel Marceau 1923, Strasbourg, France; actor Karl Malden 1913, Chicago; government official Maurice Stans 1908, Shakope, Minn.

Quotation of the day:

"All progress has resulted from people who took unpopular positions."—Adlai E. Stevenson, March 22, 1954

——MARCH 23——

World Meteorological Day—observed annually on this date by members of United Nations.

Zodiac sign for the day: Aries, the ram.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Jasper, bloodstone, aquamarine.

The day in history:

1925—Tennessee adopted law banning teaching of evolution.
1933—German Reichstag voted dictatorial powers to Nazi regime.
1956—Pakistan Republic Day marks date when Asian nation became republic in British Commonwealth.
1957—Public sale of U.S. Army's last homing pigeons, at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

The day's birthdays:

Actress Joan Crawford, San Antonio, Texas; psychologist-writer Erich Fromm 1900, Frankfurt, Germany; scientist Wernher von Braun 1912, Wirsitz, Germany.

Quotation of the day:

"Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"—Patrick Henry, March 23, 1775

". . . non-cooperation with evil is as much a duty as is cooperation with good."—Mohandas K. Gandhi, March 23, 1922

"We must learn to live together as brothers or perish together as fools."—Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., March 23, 1964

——MARCH 24——

Zodiac sign for the day: Aries, the ram.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Jasper, bloodstone, aquamarine.

The day in history:

1882—Robert Koch announced discovery of tubercle bacillus.
1900—Ground was broken for the first successful New York City subway.
1949—Walter and John Huston became first father and son to receive Oscar awards of Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, for *Treasure of Sierra Madre.*

The day's birthdays:

Governor Thomas E. Dewey 1902, Owosso, Mich.; financier Andrew W. Mellon 1855, Pittsburgh; actor Steve McQueen 1930, Indianapolis, Ind.

Quotation of the day:

"All religions united with government are more or less inimical to liberty. All separated from government, are compatible with liberty."—Henry Clay, March 24, 1818

——MARCH 25——

Zodiac sign for the day: Aries, the ram.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Jasper, bloodstone, aquamarine.

The day in history:

1634—Maryland Day commemorates landing of British colonists in Maryland.
1821—Greek National Day marks start of Greece's independence war against Turkey.
1894—Jacob S. Coxey's Army seeking help for unemployed left Massillon, Ohio, for march on Washington.
1911—Fire in loft of Triangle Shirt Waist Company in New York killed 147 and led to revision of labor laws and factory building codes.
1913—Palace Theatre opened in New York City as prime vaudeville showplace.
1958—Sugar Ray Robinson, winning middleweight boxing championship for fifth time (from Carmen Basilio in Chicago), became first five-time world champion.

The day's birthdays:

Conductor Arturo Toscanini 1867, Parma, Italy; pathologist Simon Flexner 1863, Louisville, Ky.; sculptor Gutzon Borglum 1871, Bear

Lake, Idaho; composer Béla Bartók 1881, Transylvania, Hungary; actress Simone Signoret, Wiesbaden, Germany; astronaut James A. Lovell 1928, Cleveland.

Quotation of the day:

"How insufficient is all wisdom without love!"—Henry D. Thoreau, March 25, 1842

——MARCH 26——

Prince Kuhio Day—Hawaii honors memory of Prince Kuhio Kalanianaole, its first delegate to Congress.

Zodiac sign for the day: Aries, the ram.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Jasper, bloodstone, aquamarine.

The day in history:

1885—Commercial motion-picture film first manufactured by George Eastman in Rochester, N.Y.
1937—Spinach growers of Crystal City, Texas, put up a statue of Popeye the Sailor in their town.
1953—Dr. Jonas Salk of University of Pittsburgh announced a polio vaccine.
1971—Bangla Desh declared itself independent of Pakistan.

The day's birthdays:

Playwright Tennessee Williams 1911, Columbus, Miss.; poet Robert Frost 1875, San Francisco; poet A.E. Housman 1859, Fockbury, England; educator James B. Conant 1893, Dorchester, Mass.

Quotation of the day:

"He who does not borrow trouble does not lend it."—Henry D. Thoreau, March 26, 1842

——MARCH 27——

Zodiac sign for the day: Aries, the ram.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Jasper, bloodstone, aquamarine.

The day in history:

1794—President Washington signed act to build a U.S. Navy.
1899—Guglielmo Marconi sent his first long-distance radio signals across the English Channel.
1912—First Japanese cherry trees planted in Washington, D.C.

1964—Earthquake in Alaska killed more than 100, wreaked havoc in Anchorage.

The day's birthdays:

Physicist Wilhelm Roentgen 1845, Lennep, Germany; photographer Edward Steichen 1879, Luxembourg; artist Nathaniel Currier 1813, Roxbury, Mass.; actress Gloria Swanson, Chicago; composer Ferde Grofé 1892, New York City.

Quotation of the day:

"There are few ways in which a man can be more innocently employed than in getting money."—Samuel Johnson, March 27, 1775

"I've never known a country to be starved into democracy."—George D. Aiken, March 27, 1964

——MARCH 28——

Zodiac sign for the day: Aries, the ram.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Jasper, bloodstone, aquamarine.

The day in history:

1797—First washing-machine patent issued to Nathaniel Briggs of New Hampshire.
1834—U.S. Senate voted to censure President Jackson for abuse of his authority.
1939—General Franco captured Madrid in Spanish Civil War.
1942—British commandos raided Nazi-held naval installation at St. Nazaire, France, in World War II.

The day's birthdays:

Statesman Aristide Briand 1862, Nantes, France; pianist Rudolf Serkin 1903, Eger, Bohemia.

Quotation of the day:

"We are always equal to what we undertake with resolution."—Thomas Jefferson, March 28, 1787

"What a man does, compared with what he is, is but a small part."—Henry D. Thoreau, March 28, 1842

——MARCH 29——

Zodiac sign for the day: Aries, the ram.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Jasper, bloodstone, aquamarine.

The day in history:

1638–First Swedish settlement in America was established at what is now Wilmington, Del.
1812–In first wedding in White House, Dolley Madison's sister, Mrs. Lucy Payne Washington, married Supreme Court Justice Thomas Todd.
1932–Jack Benny made his broadcasting debut on Ed Sullivan's radio program from New York.
1951–Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobel convicted of World War II espionage conspiracy; Rosenbergs were executed June 19, 1953.
1961–Washington, D.C. residents won right to vote in Presidential elections when 23rd Amendment went into effect.

The day's birthdays:

President John Tyler 1790, Greenway, Va.; Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty 1892, Csehimindszent, Hungary.

Quotation of the day:

". . . opinion, and the just maintenance of it, shall never be a crime in my view: nor bring injury on the individual."–Thomas Jefferson, March 29, 1801

——MARCH 30——

Seward's Day–Commemorates 1867 U.S. purchase of Alaska from Russia, negotiated by Secretary of State William H. Seward.
National Shut-In Day–Originated by Earl Rutter Shut-In Club of Turtle Creek, Penna.

Zodiac sign for the day: Aries, the ram.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Jasper, bloodstone, aquamarine.

The day in history:

1840–Beau Brummell, the English leader of men's fashion, died in poverty in France.
1858–Lead pencil with attached eraser patented by H.L. Lipman of Philadelphia.
1870–Fifteenth Amendment to Constitution, protecting right to vote, went into effect.

The day's birthdays:

Artist Vincent Van Gogh 1853, Brabant, Holland; artist Francisco José de Goya 1746, Fuendetodos, Spain; sculptor Jo Davidson 1883, New York City; actor Warren Beatty 1937, Richmond, Va.; playwright Sean O'Casey 1880, Dublin; professor-adviser McGeorge Bundy 1919, Boston.

Quotation of the day:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."–Fifteenth Amendment to U.S. Constitution, March 30, 1870

——MARCH 31——

Virgin Islands Transfer Day–Marks U.S. acquisition of Danish West Indies in 1917 from Denmark.

Zodiac sign for the day: Aries, the ram.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Jasper, bloodstone, aquamarine.

The day in history:

1820–First group of New England missionaries arrived in Hawaii.
1840–Ten-hour day for government employees set by President Van Buren.
1854–U.S. and Japan signed Treaty of Kanagawa, opening Japanese ports to U.S. ships.
1889–Eiffel Tower completed in Paris.
1931–Knute Rockne, Notre Dame football coach, died in airplane crash in Kansas.
1943–*Oklahoma* opened in New York.
1968–President Lyndon B. Johnson announced he would not run for re-election.
1969–Anguilla, occupied by British, reached provisional government agreement. (See March 19.)
1970–*Explorer I,* first U.S. space satellite, burned up on reentering Earth's atmosphere after more than 12 years.

The day's birthdays:

Composer Franz Josef Haydn 1732, Rohrau, Austria; philosopher René Descartes 1596, La Haye, France; writer Nicolai Gogol 1809, Sorochintsky, Russia; writer John La Farge 1835, New York City; hockey player Gordie Howe 1928, Floral, Saskatchewan, Canada; mining engineer John Hays Hammond 1855, San Francisco.

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THE ALMANAC OF DATES

EVENTS OF THE PAST FOR EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR

LINDA MILLGATE

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich New York and London

End of Festival of the Pines at New Plymouth, New Zealand
1973 Kuril, Japan, rocked by an earthquake
Earth tremor shook midAtlantic U.S. coast
1906, 1968, 1979, 1990, 2001, 2063, 2074, 2085 Ash Wednesday
2096 Shrove Tuesday (Leap Year)
1911, 1922, 1933, 1995, 2006, 2017, 2090 Shrove Tuesday

February 29th

Leap Year Day
468 AD Pope St. Hilarus died
992 Oswald, Archbishop of York, England, died
1288 It was made legal in Scotland for women to propose to men
1634 Wallenstein, Austrian general, murdered
1704 40 killed, 100 carried off by Indians from Deerfield, Massachusetts
1712 General Montcalm, hero of the French and Indian War, born
1756 Christian F. Hansen, Danish architect, born
1804 Orders given for construction of the first lighthouse on the Great Lakes
1808 Charles Pritchard, British astronomer, born
1864 Jan Svatopluk Macher, Czech poet, born
1922 Teachers' Registration Council established (England)
1944 British and Indian troops drove the Japanese from Burma
1960 Agadir, Morocco, hit by an earthquake, tidal wave, and fire
1972 Tokyo rocked by an earthquake
2096 Ash Wednesday
2028 Shrove Tuesday

Full Moon - Lenten Moon; Worm Moon
Roman festival of Anna Perrena, goddess of the year
First Sunday after Easter - Quasimodo or Low Sunday

March 1st

Golden Shears International Sheep Shearing Championships at Masterton, New Zealand
Feast of St. David (or Dewi), patron of Wales
Town Meeting Day in Vermont
Tree Festival in Iraq
154 BC Until now, this was New Year's Day to the Romans
49 Caesar's command in Gaul expired
293 AD Constantinus the Pale, father of Constantine, named Caesar
1389 St. Antoninus born
1562 French Protestants (Huguenots) massacred at Vessy
1638 First Swedish settlers, inventors of the log cabin, arrived in America
1642 York, Maine, incorporated, first settlement to do so
1780 First U.S. bank, that of Philadelphia, chartered
First act to abolish slavery passed by Pennsylvania
1790 First U.S. census (recorded 17 states, 3,929,214 people) authorized
1792 Leopold II, Holy Roman Emperor and ruler of Austria, died
1803 Ohio became a state

1927, 1938, 1949, 1960, 2022, 2033, 2044 Shrove Tuesday

March 2nd

672 AD St. Chad died (Feast Day)
986 Lothair, King of France, died
1127 St. Charles the Good (or the Dane) murdered
1160 Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor, excommunicated
1316 King Robert II of Scotland born
1476 Swiss defeated Burgundians (French) at Granston
1769 DeWitt Clinton, New York governor, born
1793 Sam Houston, soldier-statesman, born
1806 Benito Juarez, President of Mexico, born (National Holiday)
1810 Pope Leo XIII born
1818 Second pyramid of Gizeh, the tomb of Chephren, opened
1819 Arkansas became a U.S. territory
1834 Horace Greeley founded the New Yorker, a weekly literary newspaper
1835 Francis I, Emperor of Austria and the last Holy Roman Emperor, died
1836 Texas declared its independence from Mexico
1853 Washington became a U.S. territory
1855 Nicholas I, the "Iron Czar" of Russia, died
1861 Nevada and the Dakotas became U.S. territories
1865 Custer and his Union forces defeated the Confederates at Waynesboro, Virginia
1867 First U.S. Board of Education established
1889 National Zoological Park established by Congress
1893 Montana's great seal and state flag adopted
1899 Mt. Rainier National Park established
1904 Theodor Seuss Geisel, author as Dr. Seuss, born
1916 Elizabeth, Queen of Rumania, died
1917 Inhabitants of Puerto Rico became U.S. citizens
1939 Eugene Mary Joseph John Pacelli elected Pope (Pius XII)
1944 521 killed by coal fumes in an Italian railroad tunnel
1949 A U.S. bomber completed a nonstop, around-the-world flight (94 hours, 1 minute)
1955 Norodom Suramarit became King of Cambodia
1956 Morocco became independent of France
1958 Sir Vivian Fuchs and party completed their Antartic crossing
1968 Zond 4, Russian satellite, launched
1927, 1938, 1949, 1960, 2022, 2033, 2044 Ash Wednesday
1954, 1965, 1976, 2049, 2055, 2060 Shrove Tuesday

March 3rd

Japanese Doll Festival
Feast of St. Aelred
Feast of St. Marinus of Caesarea
Feast of St. Winwaloe (or Guenole)
1033 AD St. Cunegund, Queen of Bavaria, died (Feast Day)
1431 Gabriel Condulmaro elected Pope (Eugenius IV)
1605 Pope Clement VIII died
1703 Robert Hooke, scientist, died
1778 Royal Pennsylvania Gazette, Philadelphia newspaper, founded
1817 Alabama became a U.S. territory
1820 Missouri Compromise slavery bill passed Congress
1845 Florida became a state
1847 Alexander Graham Bell, telephone inventor, born
1849 "Double Eagle" $20 and $1 gold pieces authorized
Minnesota became a U.S. territory
U.S. Department of the Interior established
1857 Congress approved mail service for the far West by coach
1861 Serfdom abolished in Russia
1863 National Academy of Sciences incorporated by an act of Congress
1865 Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Land created by Congress
1878 Bulgaria liberated from the Turks (Bulgarian National Holiday) by the Treaty of San Stefano
Pope Leo XIII crowned in the Sistine chapel
1883 U.S. got a postal money order system
1890 "Buffalo Bill" Cody met Pope Leo XIII in St. Peter's Square
1901 National Bureau of Standards established
1911 North Dakota's state flag adopted
1918 Russian Bolshevik government surrendered to German (Brest-Litovsk)
1920 Julius Boros, golfer, born
1924 Caliph Abdul Mejid expelled from Constantinople
1925 Chicago permitted to use Lake Michigan water for the disposal of sewage
1934 Herbert Youngblood and John Dillinger, bank robbers, escaped from jail
1959 Pioneer IV, lunar probe, launched
1969 Feast of Esther
Apollo 9 and lunar landing craft launched
1954, 1965, 1976, 2049, 2055, 2060 Ash Wednesday
1908, 1981, 1987, 1992, 2071, 2076, 2082 Shrove Tuesday

WILL REPLENISH RENTED

March 4th

Firemen's Anniversary (Louisiana)
303 AD St. Adrian, patron of soldiers, martyred
561 Pelagius I, Pope, died
1394 Portugal's Prince Henry the Navigator born
1461 Edward IV took possession of the English crown
1484 St. Casimir, patron of Poland, died (Feast Day)
1493 Columbus reached Lisbon, Portugal
1519 Cortez landed in Mexico
1675 John Flamsteed, "Father of modern astronomy," appointed Royal Astronomer of England
1681 William Penn granted a charter to found his colony
1789 U.S. Constitution went into effect with the first meeting of Congress (Federal Hall, New York City)
1791 Vermont became a state
1824 Royal National Lifeboat Institution founded (England)
1825 Quincy, Illinois, with 10 residents, became the Adams County seat
1826 First railway charter in the U.S. granted to the Granite Railway Company
1829 Crowds in the White House at Jackson's inauguration broke furniture and china
1837 Chicago incorporated as a city
1849 Battle of Novara (Austria-Italy)
1861 Confederate States adopted "the Stars and Bars" as their flag
1863 Idaho became a U.S. territory
1872 Boston Globe newspaper founded
1880 New York Daily Graphic contained the first newspaper photograph
1888 Knute Rockne, football great, born
1901 Charles H. Goren, bridge player, born
1908 Collingswood, Ohio, school fire and panic killed 176
1913 U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor established
First hunting law governing bird shooting passed
1917 First woman in Congress (Jeanette Rankin of Montana) began her term
U.S. Senate killed a bill to arm merchant ships
1918 U.S.S. Cyclops left Barbados and disappeared
1933 Franklin D. Roosevelt became the last President to be inaugurated on this date
1937 National Arboretum founded by an act of Congress
1942 U.S. Army Air Force sank 3 Japanese troopships at Subic Bay, Philippines
1956 Lt. Colonel Jose Marie Lemus became President of El Salvador
1960 Belgian munitions ship exploded in Havana, Cuba harbor
1965 A gas pipeline exploded near Natchitoches, Alaska
1968 O.G.O. V satellite launched
1969 Holi Festival in Northern India
Purim (Hebrew Festival of Lots)
1908, 1981, 1987, 1992, 2071, 2076, 2082 Ash Wednesday
1919, 1924, 1930, 2003, 2014, 2025, 2087, 2098 Shrove Tuesday

March 5th

Annual Fair at Bury, Lancashire, England
Boys' Day in Japan
Feast of St. Ciaran of Saighir
Feast of St. Phocas of Antioch
Feast of St. Piran
475 AD St. Gerasimus, who drew a thorn from the paw of a lion, died (Feast Day)
1152 Frederick I (Barbarosa) elected King of Germany
1324 David II, King of Scotland, born
1380 Construction began of St. Mary's College, Oxford, England
1432 Treaty of Rennes signed between France and Brittany
1534 Correggio, Italian artist, died
1658 Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, explorer, born
1770 Boston Massacre
1824 Britain declared war on Burma
James Merrit Ives, of Currier and Ives lithographers, born
1836 Patent Arms Manufacturing Company formed to produce Colt revolvers
1850 Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company incorporated
1853 Howard Pyle, American artist-writer, born
1900 Madame Butterfly produced as a play in New York City
1908 Rex Harrison, actor, born
1912 Spanish ship Principe de Austrias sank
1913 German destroyer S-178 and cruiser Yorck collided near Helgoland
1927 U.S. Marines landed in China to protect American property during a civil uprising

1950 Edgar Lee Masters, poet (Spoon River Anthology) died
1953 Joseph Stalin, Russian premier, died
1959 Explorer II launched
1968 Solar Explorer II, sun-study satellite, launched
1969 Purim (Hebrew Festival of Lots)
1919, 1924, 1930, 2003, 2014, 2025, 2087, 2098 Ash Wednesday
1935, 1946, 1957, 2019, 2030, 2041, 2052 Shrove Tuesday

March 6th

Feast of St. Cyneburga
203 AD Sts. Perpetua and Felicity martyred (Feast Day)
766 St. Chrodegang died (Feast Day)
1405 King John II of Castile born
1447 St. Colette died (Feast Day)
Tommaso Parentucelli elected Pope (Nicholas V)
1454 Casimir IV added Prussian areas to Poland
1475 Michelangelo, Italian artist, born
1480 Treaty of Alcacovas gave the Canary Islands to Spain
1521 Magellan discovered the Mariana Islands (Magellan Day, Guam)
1604 Charles IX became King of Sweden
1612 A tournament was held in Paris to celebrate the wedding of King Louis XIII
1620 Cyrano de Bergerac born
1622 John Mason chartered to found New Hampshire
1629 Edict of Restitution restored their property to the Catholic churches
1775 First black Masons initiated into an Army Lodge that was stationed near Boston
1806 Elizabeth Barrett Browning, poet, born
1809 Thomas Heyward, signer of the Declaration of Independence, died
1836 Davy Crockett, frontiersman, killed at the fall of the Alamo to Mexican forces
1837 The Seminole Indians agreed to end their war
1857 Dred Scott slavery decision made by the U.S. Supreme Court
1862 Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, began
1885 Ring Lardner, humorist, born
1888 Louisa May Alcott, author of Little Women, died
1889 Emile Zola's novels seized by Canadian customs as obscene
1896 Charles King completed the first Detroit-built car
1906 Lawrence Schoonover, novelist, born
1912 Air mail service proposed, to be rejected by Congress
1915 Massachusetts state flag revised
1924 Egyptian government opened Tutankhamen's mummy, officially
1926 Shakespeare Memorial Theater burned (Stratford-on-Avon, England)
1932 John Philip Sousa, composer, died
1933 Presidential order closed all banks in the U.S.
1935 Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., jurist-author, died
1938 Spanish insurgent cruiser Baleares sunk by Loyalists off Cartagena
1945 Lippizaner horses removed from Vienna to escape approaching Russian troops
1957 Republic of Ghana established
1964 King Paul I of Greece died
1968 Ellen Price, model for Copenhagen's "Little Mermaid" statue, died
1970 Nassau Cup Race, Bahamas (30 miles for sail-boats)
1973 Pearl Buck, writer, died
1935, 1946, 1957, 2019, 2030, 2041, 2052 Ash Wednesday
1962, 1973, 1984, 2057, 2068 Shrove Tuesday

March 7th

St. Joseph's Day (Patron of Rio Chico, Venezuela)
161 AD Antoninus Pius, Roman emperor, died
1080 King Henry IV of Germany excommunicated
1138 Conrad III again chosen King of Germany
1274 St. Thomas Aquinas died (patron of all Catholic schools; Feast Day)
1307 King Edward I of England died
1530 The Pope refused King Henry VIII's request for a divorce
1573 Venice recognized the Turkish rule of Cyprus
1693 Pope Clement XIII born
1707 Stephen Hopkins, signer of the Declaration of Independence, born
1714 Peace of Rastatt signed
1724 Pope Innocent XIII died
1782 Start of a two-day massacre of Christian Indians at New Philadelphia, Ohio
1802 Sir Edwin Landseer, English artist, born
1804 First Bible Society founded
1808 Portuguese Royal Family arrived in Brazil
1815 Napoleon acclaimed by soldiers sent to arrest him
1831 England's Royal Astronomical Society incorporated
1849 Luther Burbank, botanist, born

1850 Tomas Masaryk, first president of Czechoslovakia, born
Daniel Webster made his antisecession speech in the Senate
1870 First male and female Grand Jury impaneled (Wyoming)
1872 Piet Mondrian, Dutch artist, born
1875 Maurice Ravel, French composer, born
1876 Telephone patent granted to Alexander Graham Bell
1889 Ben Ames Williams, novelist, born
1907 Wild prairie rose became the North Dakota state flower
1908 Semblance of peace restored in Nevada gold-miners' strike
1912 Discovery of the South Pole announced by Amundsen
1913 Dynamite explosion killed 55 in Baltimore
1926 First successful radio-telephone call made between New York and London
1927 Tange, Japan, rocked by an earthquake
1936 German troops began to occupy the Rhineland
1938 Spanish insurgents killed 1,000 in Barcelona air raids
1945 U.S. forces crossed the Rhine at Remagen Bridge
1949 First homes at Levittown, Long Island housing development, went on sale
1950 Coplon and Gubicher were found guilty of espionage
1957 Suez Canal opened after four months of closure by Egypt
1962 OSO I satellite launched
1965 Queen Louise of Sweden died
1970 Total eclipse of the sun
1962, 1973, 1984, 2057, 2068 Ash Wednesday
1905, 1916, 2000, 2079 Shrove Tuesday

March 6th

Feast of St. Senan of Scattery
648 AD St. Felix of Dunwich died (Feast Day)
690 St. Julian of Toledo died (Feast Day)
1144 Pope Celestine II died
1198 Philip elected King of Germany
1550 St. John of God, patron of the mortally sick, died (Feast Day)
1556 Charter granted for founding Holy Trinity College at Oxford, England
1618 Johann Kepler discovered the third law of planetary motion
1702 King William III of England died and Anne, his sister-in-law, was proclaimed Queen
1766 Hirosaki, Japan, shaken by an earthquake
1787 Karl von Grafe, "Father of plastic surgery," born
1801 British forces landed in Egypt
1841 Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., Supreme Court Justice, born
1844 King Charles XIV of Sweden, born Jean-Baptist Bernadotte of France, died
1845 Commodore Perry's treaty with Japan ratified by the U.S.
1849 Thomas Swing was appointed first U.S. Secretary of Interior
1853 Isaac Winslow filed for a patent on canning corn
1858 Ruggiero Leoncavallo, opera composer, born
1862 Confederates defeated at Pea Ridge, Arkansas
Confederate ironclad Merrimac sank the Union's Cumberland and Congress
1865 A canal began to connect Amsterdam with the North Sea
1869 Hector Berlioz, composer, died
University of Deseret organized (Salt Lake City, Utah)
1894 New York state passed a dog-licensing law
1895 The constitutional convention of Utah finished its job
1896 Volunteers of America held its first public meeting
1901 Dust storms began in Algeria that were to deposit almost 2 million tons on Europe
1909 South Dakota adopted its state flag
1916 Germany declared war on Portugal
1917 Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, inventor, died
1920 Switzerland and Cuba joined the League of Nations
1921 Dato, Premier of Spain, assassinated in Madrid
1930 William Howard Taft, 27th U.S. President, died
1931 Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes spoke to the nation via radio
1942 Japanese landed on New Guinea
1950 First shipment of planes under the NATO agreement landed in France
1954 Japan signed a mutual trade pact with the U.S.
1957 Ghana entered the United Nations
1958 U.S. Navy was without a battleship, the last having been added to a "mothball" fleet
1965 First U.S. ground combat unit landed in Viet Nam
1970 Last day of the World Championship Gold-Panning Contest at Rosamond, California
Start of the two-day Chingay Procession, the gathering of the Chinese clans, in Malaysia

Festival of Teahouses (Okinawa)
1971 Harold Lloyd, comedian of early films, died
1972 Airship (Zeppelin) Europe had its maiden voyage
1905, 1916, 2000, 2079 Ash Wednesday
2011, 2095 Shrove Tuesday

March 9th

Feast of St. Gregory of Nyssa
1152 AD Frederick I ("Barbarosa") crowned King of Germany
1440 St. Frances of Rome died (Feast Day)
1451 Amerigo Vespucci, explorer, born
1463 St. Katherine of Bologua died
1629 Czar Alexis Mikhailovich of Russia born
1661 Jules Mazarin, French cardinal-statesman, died
1793 Imprisonment for debt abolished in France
1796 Napoleon married Josephine
1857 St. Dominic Savio died (Feast Day)
1862 Battle of the "ironclads," the Monitor and the Merrimac
1882 First U.S. patent issued for false teeth
1885 North Carolina state flag adopted
Bread treated with carbon dioxide patented
1888 William I, Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, died
1899 Congress voted $50 million for defense in the Spanish-American war
1902 Edward Durrell Stone, architect, born
1904 Maryland state flag adopted
1911 Utah state flag adopted
1913 Alan Ladd, actor, born
1916 Pancho Villa raided Columbus, New Mexico (Mexican Revolution)
1918 Mickey Spillane, mystery writer, born
1922 New Jersey became the last state to ratify the Prohibition Amendment
1923 A meteorite fell near Ashdon, England
1932 Henry Pu Yi became the ruler of Manchuria as a Japanese puppet state
1933 President granted money control powers by Congress
1944 U.S.S. Leopold torpedoed in the Atlantic
1955 Matthew Henson, black member of Peary's Arctic expedition, died
1961 Russia sent the first dog into space in Sputnik 9
1963 Dynamite plant explosion at Madderfontain, South Africa
1970 Islamic New Year 1390
2011, 2095 Ash Wednesday
1943, 2038 Shrove Tuesday

March 10th

New Hampshire Primary Election Day
241 BC Carthaginian fleet defeated off the Aegates Islands by the Romans in the First Punic War
320 AD The Forty Martyrs were killed (Feast Day)
1040 Harold I, King of England, died
1302 Dante, author, threatened with burning should he return to Florence, Italy
1410 Wire invented
1452 Ferdinand, King of Spain, born
1496 Columbus left Hispaniola to return to Spain
1503 Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor, born
1527 Baber, by victory at Kanwaha, became ruler of Northern India
1617 Peace of Stolbova signed by Russia, Poland, and Sweden
1628 Marcello Malpighi, discoverer of capillary circulation, born
1629 King Charles I of England dissolved Parliament, not to recall it for 11 years
1640 Gardiner's Island, first English settlement in New York, founded
1643 End of the first fair at Irbit, Russia
1776 Louise, Queen of Prussia, born
1779 The Potato War over Bavarian succession ended
1785 Thomas Jefferson appointed to replace aging Benjamin Franklin as U.S. Minister to England
1812 Lord Byron's Childe Harold's Pilgrimage first published
1813 The Order of the Iron Cross founded in Prussia
1817 Blanketeers marched on London
1826 King John II of Portugal died
1844 King Edward VII of England married Alexandra of Denmark
1845 Alexander III, Czar of Russia, born
1858 Dr. Livingstone left England for Africa, again
1864 Maximilian II, King of Bavaria, died
1867 Lillian D. Wald, founder of the Henry Street Settlement House, born
1871 Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks incorporated
1876 "Mr. Watson, come here please; I want you." (first telephone use)
Anna Hyatt Huntington, sculptor, born
1880 First Salvation Army Mission to the U.S. landed in New York
1889 King John of Abyssinia killed battling the dervishes
1896 A hat-tipping device patented in the U.S.

1905 Mukden, Manchuria, fell to the Japanese
1906 Carnegie Foundation founded
1915 A German cruiser reported its feat, being the first to deliberately sink a U.S. vessel
1916 Russia invaded Persia
1923 Greek ship Alexander sunk off Peraius
1933 Long Beach, California, rocked by an earthquake
1935 Hitler rejected the Versailles treaty and ordered conscription (draft) in Germany
1947 Western Meadowlark and American Elm chosen as symbols of North Dakota
1948 Jan Masaryk, Czech foreign minister, supposedly committed suicide
1949 "Axis Sally" convicted of treason for Nazi propaganda broadcasts
1964 Prince Edward of England born
1970 Mock Peasant Wedding, Thebes, Greece
1971 U.S. Senate approved voting for 18-year-olds
1943, 2038 Ash Wednesday

March 11th

250 AD St. Pionius died (Feast Day)
638 St. Sophronius died (Feast Day)
859 St. Eulogius of Cordoba died (Feast Day; patron of carpenters)
1302 Romeo married Juliet
1314 Jacques De Molay; last leader of the Knights Templar, burned at the stake in France
1513 Giovanni de Medici elected Pope (Leo X)
1702 Daily Courant, first British daily newspaper, appeared
1794 Congress authorized the building of 6 warships
1810 Marie Louise of Austria married Napoleon by proxy
1811 First wedding held in the White House (Madison's sister-in-law to a Supreme Court Justice)
1820 Benjamin West, artist, died
1846 Treaty of Labore signed in the Sikh War
1847 "Johnny Appleseed" died
1861 Confederate States of America adopted their constitution
1858 Ground broken for the capitol of Illinois
1875 Guadalajara, Mexico, rocked by an earthquake
1888 "Blizzard of '88" began, lasting 3 days
1893 New York was authorized to purchase Pine Island as a quarantine center
1895 Wanda Gag, children's author-illustrator, born
Spanish ship Reina Regenta foundered in the Atlantic
1898 U.S. military mobilized for the Spanish-American War
1899 King Frederick XI of Denmark born (King's Birthday holiday)
1913 Utah state flag revised
1917 Beginning of a four-day revolt of the Russian armed forces
1929 Seagrave, in an Irving-Napier car, set a land-speed record of 231.446 mph
1930 William Howard Taft became the first U.S. President to be buried at Arlington
1931 Chinese steamer exploded in the Yangtze River
1932 Spain legalized divorce
1938 Hitler invaded Austria
1941 Bill signed beginning "Lend-lease" aid to our Allies
1952 U Win Maung became President of Burma
1957 Richard E. Byrd, flying explorer, died
1960 Pioneer 5 launched
Roy Chapman Andrews, author, explorer, zoologist, died
1970 Mock Peasant Wedding in Thebes, Greece, continued
Erle Stanley Gardner, author of "Perry Mason" series, died
1971 Purim (Hebrew Feast of Lots)
Decoration Day in Liberia

March 12th

Feast of St. Paul Aurelian (or of Leon)
295 AD St. Maximilian died (Feast Day)
604 St. Gregory the Great, Pope and patron of singers and scholars, died (Feast Day)
1022 St. Simeon the New Theologian died (Feast Day)
1144 Lucius II elected Pope
1208 St. Peter of Castelnau canonized
1664 New Jersey established as a British Colony by James, Duke of York (later King)
1789 First U.S. Post Office opened
1796 Napoleon set out from France for his Italian campaign
1799 Philadelphia broke ground for a reservoir
1802 First non-Indian child, a black, born in North Dakota
1806 Venezuelan flag first flown

1824 Ross and companions camped in the "Valley of Troubles," Montana
1841 U.S.S. President lost
1851 University of Manchester, England founded
1864 Ulysses S. Grant became Union General-in-Chief
1868 Britain annexed Basutoland
1907 French battleship Jena exploded
Idaho state flag authorized
1912 Girl Scouts of America founded
1913 Foundation stone of a "commencement column" laid at chosen capitol site (Canberra, Australia)
1914 George Westinghouse, inventor, died
1917 Executive order to arm American merchant ships
Czarist government ended in Russia
1921 Gordon MacRae, actor-singer, born
1925 Japanese ship Uwajima Maru sank off Takashima
1928 Edward Albee, playwright, born
1933 First "fireside chat" broadcast by President Roosevelt
1934 Japanese ship Tomozurv capsized west of Nagasaki
1940 Finnish-Russian peace treaty signed
1943 Bobby Fischer, chess champion, born
1945 Vienna State Opera house hit and burned by American bombs
1947 President requested $400 million to combat Communism in Turkey and Greece
1956 Dr. Jesus de Galindez, Columbia University instructor, vanished
1961 A German team made the first winter climb of the north face of Mt. Eiger
1968 Mauritus Island became an independent nation within the British Commonwealth

March 13th

Feast of St. Euphrasia
4 BC Lunar eclipse
732 AD St. Gerald died (Feast Day)
1138 Conrad III crowned King of Germany
1462 Gutenberg Bible printed
1493 Columbus left Lisbon, Portugal
1613 Michael I became Czar of Russia
1644 Rhode Island became a separate colony
1741 Joseph II, Holy Roman Emperor, born
1781 Herschel discovered the planet Uranus
1784 Two-thirds of Pera, Turkey, was destroyed by fire
1808 Christian VII, ruler of Norway and Denmark, died
1809 King Gustavus II of Sweden was kidnapped and Charles XIII named Regent
George, Lord Byron, poet, took his seat in the House of Lords (English Parliament)
1852 New York Lantern published the first Uncle Sam picture
1881 Czar Alexander II of Russia assassinated
1884 Standard Time established in the U.S.
Basutoland became a British African colony
1903 Hawaii adopted its territorial flag
1921 Mongolian Peoples' Republic (Communist) proclaimed
1928 St. Francis Dam collapsed, killing 450 near Los Angeles
1937 Elihu Thomson, inventor, died
British, French, Italian, and German warships began patrolling the Spanish coast (Spanish Civil War)
1938 Political and geographical union of Germany and Austria proclaimed
1943 Stephen Vincent Benet, poet-novelist, died
1955 Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah became King of Nepal
1969 Apollo 9 splashed down in the Atlantic
1970 Start of annual 3-day Rattlesnake Roundup at Sweetwater, Texas
1971 Explorer 43 satellite launched

March 14th

Ancient Roman ceremony benefitting war horses
Annual fair at Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, England
378 AD Palm Sunday in France
968 St. Matilda, Queen of Germany, died (Feast Day)
1009 St. Boniface or Bruno of Querfurt died
1794 Eli Whitney granted a patent on his cotton gin
1800 Barnabo Chiaramonti was elected Pope Pius VII
1804 Johann Strauss, composer, born
1812 First U.S. war bonds were sold
1820 Victor Emmanuel II, King of Italy, was born
1844 Umberto, King of Italy, was born
1862 General Pope and his Union army captured New Madrid, Missouri
1864 The Bakers discovered Lake Albert, part of the Nile
1869 Dr. Livingstone reached Ujiji to pick up supplies (Africa)
Neville Chamberlain, English statesman, born
1879 Albert Einstein, scientist, born
1883 Karl Marx, founder of Communism, died
1888 The 3-day "Blizzard of '88" ended
1891 Idaho's great seal adopted
1903 First U.S. game preserve founded

1913 Spring wildfowl shooting and the sale of wild game birds outlawed in the U.S.
1915 German cruiser Dresden blown up by its crew
1919 Max Shulman, author, born
1920 Hank Ketcham, creator of "Dennis the Menace," born
1927 Jan Tschakste, first President of Latvia, died
1932 George Eastman, founder of Kodak Camera Company, died
1939 Republic of Czechoslovakia dissolved
Hungarian troops seized Carpatho-Ukraine, USSR
1950 FBI's "10 most wanted" list begun
1958 Prince Albert Alexander Louis Pierre, heir to Monaco, born
1960 Bakersfield, California, train wreck
1968 Cosmos 206, Russian satellite, launched
1971 End of the Water Drawing Festival at Todaiji, Japan

March 15th

Ides of March
Turkey buzzards return to Hinkley, Ohio
Ancient Romans sacrificed a 6-year-old bull to Cybele
45 BC Pompey camped at Munda, Spain
44 Julius Caesar was assassinated
493 AD Odoacer the Barbarian, King of Italy, slain by Theodoric the Osgoth
933 King Henry V of Germany defeated the Magyars
1147 Alphonso I, King of Portugal, stormed the Moorish fortress of Santarem
1493 Columbus returned to Spain from Hispaniola
1521 Magellan sighted the Philippine Islands
1607 Charles IX crowned King of Sweden
1660 England's "Long Parliament" ended
St. Louise de Marillac, founder of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, died (Feast Day)
1767 Andrew Jackson, U.S. President, born
1781 British victory at Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina
1798 Oneida County, New York, founded
1820 Maine became a state
St. Clement Hofbauer died (Feast Day)
1832 New York Institute for the Blind, first in the U.S., opened with three pupils
1848 Gold discovery first announced in a California newspaper, San Francisco's Californian
1858 Liberty Hyde Bailey, horticulturalist-author, born
1871 Philadelphia got a paid fire department
1875 Archbishop John McClosky made first American Cardinal
1898 Sir Henry Bessemer, steel-making inventor, died
1909 Edward P. Weston, aged 71, left New York to walk to San Francisco
1915 David Schoenbrun, news correspondent, born
1916 Harry James, bandleader, born
General Pershing entered Mexico
1917 End of a four-day revolt by Russia's armed forces when Czar Nicholas II abdicated
1919 American Legion organized in Paris
1942 Rachel Field, author, died
1943 Empress of Canada torpedoed off Freetown, West Africa
1970 Expo '70 opened at Osaka, Japan

March 16th

Start of a 3-day fair at Preston, Lancashire, England
Feast of St. Julian of Antioch
Feast of St. Paul the Simple
Feast of the Martyrs of North America (Jesuit missionaries killed by the Indians)
45 BC Caesar arrived at Munda, Spain
1021 AD St. Heribert of Cologne died (Feast Day)
1285 King Alexander III of Scotland died after a fall from his horse
1452 Frederick IV, King of Germany, married Leonora of Portugal
1494 Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor, married Bianca Sforza
1561 Portuguese Jesuit missionaries in East Africa killed
1713 Asiento Treaty signed, a slave trade agreement among Britain, France, and Spain
1739 George Clymer, signer of the Declaration of Independence, born
1751 James Madison, 4th U.S. President, born
1778 New York State coat of arms adopted
1792 King Gustavus III of Sweden shot at a masquerade
1802 U.S. Military Academy founded at West Point
1833 Parley's Magazine, a children's illustrated, founded
1889 Two U.S. and two German warships wrecked by a typhoon in the Samoan Islands
1898 Aubrey Beardsley, illustrator, died
1903 Senator Mike Mansfield born
1906 Florence, Colorado, train wreck

1910 Barney Oldfield, in a Benz car, set a land-speed record of 131.724 mph
1922 Fuad I was proclaimed King of Egypt
1923 Hawthorne became the Missouri state flower
1926 Goldenrod proclaimed the state flower of Kentucky
First liquid-fuel rocket flown
1928 Presbyterian Medican Center Hospital opened in New York City
1939 Bohemia and Moravia became German protectorates
1945 U.S. captire of Iwo Jima completed
1971 Thomas E. Dewey, New York governor and presidential candidate, died
1976 Purim (Hebrew Feast of Lots)
1913, 2008 Palm Sunday

March 17th

Ancient Roman festival honoring all the gods
Feast of St. Joseph of Arimathaea
180 AD Marcus Aurelius, Roman Emperor, died
461? St. Patrick, patron of Ireland, died
659 St. Gertrude of Nivelles died (Feast Day)
1190 Passover
1336 Edward, son of King Edward III of England, became the first to bear the title of Duke
1473 James IV, King of Scotland, born
1649 The English Parliament abolished the office of king
1763 First St. Patrick's Day parade held in New York City
1776 British troops evacuated Boston, Massachusetts (Evacuation Day, a state holiday)
1805 Napoleon created the Kingdom of Italy
1808 Ferdinand VII became King of Spain
1849 King William II of Holland died
1861 Victor Emmanuel declared King of Italy
1870 Wellesley College chartered (Massachusetts)
1876 U.S. Cavalry captured and burned a Sioux camp at the Little Powder River, but the Indians drove them out
1882 Frank Buck, animal collector, born
1891 Utopia involved in a collision off Gibraltar
1894 Paul Green, writer-educator, born
1897 Bob Fitzsimmons won the heavyweight boxing title from James C. Corbett
1898 The first practical submarine submerged for 2 hours
1902 Bobby Jones, golfer, born
1905 Franklin D. Roosevelt married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, a cousin
1912 First Japanese cherry tree in Washington, D.C., planted by Mrs. William Howard Taft (officially)
1919 Nat King Cole, singer, born
First meeting of the American Legion ended (Paris)
1929 First air passenger from the U.S. arrived in Alaska
1941 National Gallery of Art opened (Washington, D.C.)
1942 General MacArthur reached Australia from the Philippines
1945 Remagen Bridge over the Rhine collapsed, but a temporary span had been built
1958 Vanguard I launched
1973, 1976 Purim (Hebrew Feast of Lots)

March 18th

Feast of St. Frigidian, patron of Lucca, Italy
386 AD St. Cyril of Jerusalem died (Feast Day)
731 Gregory III consecrated Pope
971 St. Edward the Martyr, King of England, assassinated to make Etheired, "the Unready," king
1227 Pope Honorius III died
1229 Frederick II crowned himself King of Jerusalem
1314 39 Knights Templar ordered burned at the stake (France)
1567 St. Salvator of Horta died (Feast Day)
1584 Ivan IV, "the Terrible," Czar of Russia, died
1609 Frederick III, King of Norway and Denmark, born
1612 Bartholomew Legate became last person burned in England for his religious opinions
1662 Public bus service began in Paris
1673 Lord Berkley sold his half of New Jersey to the Quakers
1745 Sir Robert Walpole, English statesman, died
1766 Britain repealed the Stamp Act
1777 New Jersey's Committee of Safety organized
1782 John C. Calhoun, statesman-orator, born
1796 John Fitch was granted a 14-year monopoly to build and operate steamboats in New Jersey's waters
1801 Aboukir, Egypt, surrendered to British forces
1837 Grover Cleveland, 22nd U.S. President, born
1844 Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, composer, born
1845 New England Historical Genealogical Society formed

1858 Rudolf Diesel, engine inventor, born
1861 Neville Chamberlain, English statesman, born
1870 Lake Meritt (Oakland, California) became the first U.S. National Wildlife Refuge
1896 The Founders and Patriots of America incorporated
1911 All persons over 21 empowered to vote in Portugal
1913 Roosevelt Dam in Arizona opened
1915 King George I of Greece assassinated
British battleships Irresistible and Ocean were torpedoed in the Dardanelles
1920 Danzig adopted its national flag
1921 1,000 lost when Hong Kong hit a rock near Swatow, China
1925 Married Danish women granted legal equality with their husbands
1926 Women allowed to practice law in Turkey
1932 Chauncey Olcott, author of "My Wild Irish Rose," died
1937 New London, Texas school explosion killed 294
1938 Mexico nationalized its oil industry
1949 North Atlantic Defense Pact (NATO) adopted
1953 Northwest Turkey was rocked by an earthquake
1956 Louis Bromfield, novelist, died
1959 Hawaii admitted into the United States
1962 Truce ended Moslem revolt against the French in Algeria
1965 Boatload of Indian pilgrims sank in a storm in Gobindseger Lake, India
Russia launched Voskhod II and had the first space walk
1973 Farouk, deposed King of Egypt, died
1951, 2035 Purim
Palm Sunday

March 19th

St. Joseph's Day (patron of carpenters, wheelwrights, and combatants against Communism)
Swallows return to Capistrano (California)
235 AD Ancient Romans rededicated Minerva's temple
387 Maximinus proclaimed Emperor by the Roman army
624 Good Friday in France
1148 Mohammed proclaimed the "Day of Deliverance"
1227 The 2nd Crusade reached Antioch
1307 Ugolini Conti elected Pope Gregory IX
Douglas Castle, Scotland, while held by the English, was destroyed by Black Douglas, the owner

1452 Frederick III became the last Holy Roman emperor crowned in Rome
1603 John IV, "the Fortunate," King of Portugal, born
1649 House of Lords abolished in England (Reformation)
1687 Robert Cavalier, Sieur de LaSalle, explorer of the Ohio and Missippi valleys, shot to death
1721 Pope Clement XI died
1734 Thomas McKean, signer of the Declaration of Independence, born
1793 Royalists outlawed in France by the French Convention
1813 David Livingstone, African missionary-explorer, born
1821 Sir Richard Burton, explorer, born
1823 Augustin de Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, abdicated
1835 James E. Scripps, newspaper publisher, born
1859 Faust opera first produced (Paris
1860 William Jennings Bryan, author-statesman, born
1864 Charles M. Russell, artist, born
1882 Gaston Lachaise, French sculptor, born
1883 "Vinegar Joe" Stillwell, Army officer, born
1891 Georges Seurat, French artist, died
Earl Warren, California governor and Supreme Court Justice, born
1902 Foaud Chehab, President of Lebanon, born
1915 Austrian stronghold of Przemysl temporarily fell to Russia
1918 Daylight Savings Time first used in New York City
1920 U.S. Senate again rejected Versailles peace treaty
1924 Japanese submarine number 43 involved in a collision off Sasebo
1925 New Mexico state flag adopted
U.S. Patent Office transferred to the Department of Commerce from the Department of the Interior
1928 Charles Lindbergh received the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Peace Award
1932 Mt. McKinley National Park enlarged to include almost 2 million acres of Alaska
1944 Lynda Bird Johnson (Robb), daughter of the President, born
1945 U.S. aircraft carrier Franklin damaged, but made it into port
1950 Edgar Rice Burroughs, creator of "Tarzan," died
1951 Willow Goldfinch became Washington's state bird
1967 Rio de Janeiro struck by floods

1969 Islamic New Year (1389)
1967, 1978, 1989, 2046, 2062, 2073, 2084 Palm Sunday

March 20th

43 BC Ovid, Roman poet, born
71 AD Solar eclipse
526 Antioch, Syria, rocked by an earthquake
580 St. Martin of Braga died (Feast Day)
687 St. Cuthbert died (Feast Day)
St. Herbert died (Feast Day)
1239 Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor, excommunicated again
1393 St. John of Nepomuk died
1413 King Henry IV of England died
1565 Contract made by King Philip of Spain for settlement of Florida
1602 Dutch East India Company chartered
1619 Mathias, Holy Roman Emperor, died
1697 Peter "the Great," Czar of Russia, began his European tour
1727 Sir Isaac Newton, observer of gravity, died
1810 John McClosky, first U.S. Cardinal, born
Napoleon's only son, King of Rome, born
1815 Napoleon's "100 Days" return began
1820 Edward Judson, dime novelist as Ned Buntline, born
1828 Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian writer, born
1848 Louis I, King of Bavaria, abdicated
1852 Uncle Tom's Cabin first published (in two volumes)
1861 Mendoza, Argentina, destroyed by an earthquake and fire
1882 Dr. Urho Kekkonen, President of Finland, born
1883 International patent-protection convention signed
1890 General Federation of Women's Clubs organized
Lauritz Melchior, opera singer, born
1898 "Open Door Policy" of trade with China began
1901 "Open Door Policy" announced in the U.S.
1908 Sir Michael Redgrave, English actor, born
1919 Sankey Commission on British coalmining presented an interim report
1927 Mrs. Snyder and her corset-salesman lover murdered Mr. Snyder
1954 Samuel Shellabarger, author, died
1961 Republic of Togo adopted a U.S.-style constitution
1970 Natosat communications satellite launched
Tunisian Independence Day
1910, 1921, 1932, 2005, 2016 Palm Sunday

March 21st

Farmers' Day in Afghanistan ushers in the New Year
Bird Day in Iowa
Feast of St. Benedict (invoked against the Devil, fever, and inflammatory and kidney diseases
Feast of St. Edna
Feast of St. Serapion of Thmius
5507 BC The World was created, according to Chronicum
47 Caesar defeated Ptolemy, Cleopatra's rival, at Alexandria
387 AD Easter in France
1146 Bernard of Clairvaux preached the Second Crusade and King Louis VII of France took the Cross
1152 Marriage of King Louis VII of France and Eleanor of Aquitaine was annulled
1241 Valdemar II, King of Denmark, died
1282 Start of the final struggle between England and Wales
1487 St. Nicholas von Flue died (Feast Day)
1556 Archbishop Cranmer burned during Queen Mary's efforts to restore England to Catholicism
1685 Johann Sebastian Bach, composer, born
1800 Barnabo Chiaramonti crowned as Pope Pius VII
1814 Austrian, Russian, and Prussian troops entered Paris
1857 William Scoresby, Arctic explorer, died
1866 First National Soldiers' Home authorized (Dayton, Ohio)
1871 Henry Morton Stanley began exploring Africa
1880 Hans Hoffmann, artist, born
1895 Ismail, Khedive of Egypt, died
1898 U.S. blamed the explosion of the Maine on sabotage
1903 Mark Hellinger, journalist-author, born
1905 Phyllis McGinley, children's author, born
1906 John D. Rockefeller III born
1910 Green Mountain, Iowa train wreck
1918 Battle of the Somme began
1919 Communist government seized power in Czechoslovakia
Frick purchased Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington
1921 Poland became an independent republic
1929 Olav V, King of Norway, married Martha of Sweden
1959 Only 4 of 34 starters finished the Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree, England

1965 Ranger 9 launched
Beginning of the Selma-Montgomery civil rights march in Alabama
1970 Skin Divers' Holiday and Treasure Hunt at Port Townsend, Washington
1971 Carnivals at Fosses and Stavelot, Belgium
1913, 2008 Good Friday
1937, 1948, 2027, 2032, 2100 Palm Sunday

March 22nd

Ancient Roman Procession of the Sacred Pine
752 AD St. Zacharius, last of the Greek Popes, died
1221 Robert of Courtenay crowned King of Rumania
1459 Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor, born
1471 King George Podiebrad died
1594 Paris surrendered to King Henry IV of France
1599 Sir Anthony VanDyck, artist, born
1621 Plymouth Colony made a treaty with the neighboring Indians that was kept on both sides for 50 years
1622 First massacre of whites by Indians (350 died in Virginia)
1719 Serfs on Prussian royal lands freed
1757 Battle of Plassey, India
1765 Stamp Act became law in England and its colonies
1794 U.S. passed an act prohibiting U.S. vessels from supplying slaves to other countries
1797 King William I of Germany and Prussia born
1820 Stephen Decatur, Jr., naval hero, killed in a duel
1822 Rosa Bonheur, French artist, born
1837 Slaves in Puerto Rico freed
1848 Uprising in Milan, Italy, crushed by Austrian troops
1861 First American nursing school chartered (Philadelphia)
1887 Interstate Commerce Commission appointed
1891 Chico Marx, comedian, born
1895 Lumieres exhibited their motion-picture projector (Paris)
1899 Excavation begun at the ancient city of Babylon
1903 Soufriere volcano on St. Vincent Island erupted
1913 Missouri state flag adopted
1917 U.S. recognized Russia's provisional government
1929 Western Meadowlark became the state bird of Nebraska
1939 Hitler annexed Memel to Germany
1945 League of Arab States formed
1970 Start of Easter Weddings, a Norwegian Lapp ceremony
Purim (Hebrew Feast of Lots)
1940 Good Friday
1959, 1964, 1970, 2043, 2054, 2065 Palm Sunday

March 23rd

Roman military ceremony honoring Mars, god of war
Feast of St. Gwinear
1169 AD Shirguh, Caliph of Egypt, died of indigestion
1281 Simon de Brie crowned Pope (Martin IV)
1324 Louis IV, Holy Roman Emperor, excommunicated
1369 Pedro (Peter) "the Cruel," King of Castile, assassinated
1430 Margaret of Anjou, Queen of England, born
1534 Henry VIII, King of England, was declared truly married to Catherine of Aragon by the Pope
1555 Pope Julius II died
1606 St. Toribio of Lima died
1685 Johann Sebastian Bach, composer, baptized
1729 William Hogarth, British artist, eloped with Jane Thornhill
1775 "...give me Liberty or give me death!" (Patrick Henry)
1777 Peekskill, New York, burned by the British
1786 George Washington planted 4,000 chestnut trees at his Mount Vernon home
1815 U.S.S. Hornet captured H.M.S. Penguin
1823 Schuyler Colfax, U.S. Vice President, born
1840 First photograph of the moon, a daguerreotype, taken
1857 Fannie Farmer, famed cook and candy-maker, born
1862 Battle of the Shenandoah Valley began (Virginia)
1868 University of California founded at Oakland
1887 Juan Gris, Spanish artist, born
1901 War for Philippine Independence ended
1903 The Wright brothers applied for a patent on their airplane
1907 Colton, California, train wreck
1908 Japanese ship Matsu Maru sank after a collision near Hakodate
Joan Crawford, actress, born
1912 Wernher von Braun, rocket expert, born
1921 Donald Campbell, speed-record setter, born
1927 Kansas state flag adopted
1939 Roger Bannister, first man to run a mile in less than 4 minutes, born
1949 Burton Hendrick, editor-author, died

1956 Pakistan ("Land of the Pure") became a republic (Pakistan Day, a national holiday)
1965 Gemini 3 launched
1970 Holi Festival in Northern India
1902, 1975, 1986, 1997, 2059, 2070, 2081, 2092 Palm Sunday
1951, 2035, 2046 Good Friday
1913, 2008 Easter

March 24th

St. Gabriel the Archangel Day
Start of Clitheroe, Lancashire, England fair
Ancient Roman day of mourning and abstinence
1267 St. Louis IX, King of France, decided to undertake the 7th Crusade
1381 St. Catherine of Sweden died (Feast Day; invoked against miscarriages)
1455 One of Prince Henry the Navigator's expeditions set sail for southern waters
Pope Nicholas V died
1490 George Agricola, "Father of minerology," born
1558 Ferdinand I crowned Holy Roman Emperor
1580 First bombs thrown (Holland)
1603 Queen Elizabeth I of England died
1613 Michael Romanov, Czar of Russia, found
1680 William Penn asked for permission to found the colony of Pennsylvania
1783 Spain recognized U.S. independence
1784 Massachusetts Centinel, a Boston newspaper, founded
1794 Uprising in Cracow, Poland, against its occupying nations
1801 As of this date, duties had to be paid on paper products in England
Paul I, Czar of Russia, strangled to death
1812 Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte, Swedish king by Napoleon's appointment, broke off relations with France
1814 Shelley, English poet, remarried his wife, Harriet Westbrook
1828 Pennsylvania agreed to expenditure for railroad construction
1834 John Wesley Powell, explorer of Grand Canyon, born
1855 Andrew Mellon, financier, born
1866 Marie Amelie Therese, Queen to Louis Philippe, the last King of France, died
1878 Euridice foundered at sea off the Isle of Wight
1880 Society of American Taxidermists formed
1882 Tuberculosis germ discovery announced by Dr. Robert Koch
1898 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, poet, died
1900 First American-made gas carriage (automobile) sold
1902 Work begun on New York City's subway system
New York governor and Presidential candidate, Thomas E. Dewey, born
1903 Bankers' Trust Company of New York City incorporated
1905 Jules Verne, author, died
1916 Steamer Sussex torpedoed in the English Channel
1919 King Charles I of Austro-Hungary exiled
1927 U.S. and British consulates in China were looted
1934 Philippine Islands granted independence, effective 1945
1937 National Gallery of Art established by an Act of Congress
1938 Paul L. Haworth, historian-educator, died
1939 Madrid, Spain, surrendered to the insurgents
1953 Queen Mary, wife of King George V of England, died
1955 San Francisco Mint turned out its last coin, a penny
1956 Woolly bear caterpillars gave up weather predicting
1959 Ferry service ended between New York City and Weehawken, New Jersey
1964 First U.S. John F. Kennedy 50¢-pieces issued
1918, 1929, 1991, 2002, 2013, 2024, 2086, 2097 Palm Sunday
1967, 1978, 1989, 2046, 2062, 2073, 2084 Good Friday
1940 Easter

March 25th

Annunciation or Lady Day (Protestant and Eastern Orthodox)
Feast of the Virgin (Greece)
English Quarter Day - rents due; move in or out
New Year's Day for Medieval Christians
708 AD Constantine elected Pope
1133 King Henry II of England born
1252 Conrad the Younger, King of Jerusalem and Sicily, born
1255 Manfred, self-appointed King of Sicily, excommunicated
1347 St. Catherine of Siena born
1555 Valencia, Venezuela, founded

1584 First American colonists set sail from England
1634 Lord Calvert's colonists landed in Maryland (Maryland Day)
1668 First recorded horse race in America (Hempstead, N.Y.)
1687 Episcopal Church established in Boston's Old South Meeting House
1700 Second Partition Treaty of the Spanish Empire signed
1751 Last time this date started the legal year in England
1861 Savage's party, chasing Indians, were first to enter the Yosemite Valley, California
1863 Philadelphia Public Leger, newspaper, founded
1867 Arturo Toscanini, orchestra conductor, born
1898 Hillsdale, New Jersey, incorporated
1899 Baron de Reuter, founder of the news agency, died
1911 Triangle Shirtwaist factory fire, New York City
1914 Aline Saarinen, television newswoman, born
1915 U.S. submarine F-4 sank off Honolulu harbor
1921 Queen Alexandra of Yugoslavia born
1924 Greek Assembly exiled its royalty (Greek Independence Day)
1950 Frank Buck, animal collector, died
1951 MacArthur threatened China with naval and air attacks (Korean War)
1954 From Here to Eternity won the Oscar for Best Picture
1957 "Euromarket" began
1961 U.S. launched Explorer 10
Russia launched Sputnik 10 with a dog aboard
1965 Four-day civil rights march reached Montgomery from Selma, Alabama
1969 Waffle Day in Sweden
1970 Start of Holiday for Everybody exhibit at Herning, Denmark
1971 Civil war erupted in East Pakistan
1923, 1934, 1945, 1956, 2018, 2029, 2040 Palm Sunday
1910, 1921, 1932, 1005, 2016 Good Friday
1951, 2035, 2046 Easter

March 26th

Kuhio Day, holiday in Hawaii
Last day of Clitheroe, Lancashire, England, fair
651 AD St. Braulio died (Feast Day)
809 St. Ludger died (Feast Day)
1027 Conrad II crowned Holy Roman Emperor
1144 St. William of Norwich died (Feast Day)
1388 Construction of St. Mary's College, Oxford, England, begun
1649 OS John Winthrop, first governor of Massachusetts colony, died
1804 Louisiana became a U.S. territory
1812 La Guaira, Venezuela, destroyed by an earthquake
1821 Northwest Company merged with the Hudson's Bay Company
1826 John VI, King of Portugal, died
1827 Ludwig von Beethoven, composer, died
1845 Daniel W. Harmon, author-explorer, died
1856 First trolley line, Boston to Cambridge, opened in New England
Yakima Indian attackers held at bay by 9 men in a blockhouse (Washington)
1863 Daniel W. Harmon, author-explorer, died
The Bakers set out from Gondokoro to explore the Nile
1868 Fuad I, King of Egypt, born
1874 Conde Nast, publisher, born
1875 Robert Frost, poet, born
1881 Carol proclaimed King of Rumania
1892 Walt Whitman, poet, died
1896 New Jersey state flag adopted
1902 Cecil Rhodes, African administrator, died
1908 Betty MacDonald, author The Egg and I, born
1914 General William Westmoreland born
1917 Joseph Stalin returned to Petrograd after 3 years of exile in Siberia
1918 Foch became Supreme Allied Commander
Kentucky state flag adopted
Claude Debussy, French composer, died
1923 Vermont state flag adopted
Sarah Bernhardt, actress, died
1928 Pennsylvania Art Museum opened
1929 Nevada state flag adopted
1930 "Wild Mary Sudik" oil well came in (Oklahoma)
1953 Height of the Mau Mau violence in Kenya, Africa
Salk polio vaccine announced
1954 Russia declared East Germany a sovereign state
Spanish ship Guadalete sank in a Mediterranean storm
1961 Sputnik 10 and its dog passenger recovered
1961, 1972, 2051, 2056 Palm Sunday
1932, 1937, 1948, 2027, 2032, 2100 Good Friday
1967, 1978, 1989, 2046, 2062, 2073, 2084 Easter

March 27th

Frankmason Day (Venezuela)
Ancient Roman procession honoring Cybele, mother of all the gods

Feast of St. John of Damascus
Feast of St. Rupert of Salzburg
394 AD St. John the Egyptian died (Feast Day)
1077 Rudolph crowned King of Germany
1306 Robert I, "the Bruce," crowned King of Scotland at Scone
1378 Pope Gregory XI died
1482 Mary of Burgundy, heiress to northern France and the wife of Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I, died
1513 Ponce de Leon discovered Florida
1559 Earl of Essex sent to put down a rebellion in Ireland
1615 Marguerite of Valois, Queen of Navarre, died
1625 King James I of England and Ireland and IV of Scotland died
1712 Zuytdorp, a Dutch East Indiaman, vanished after passing the Cape of Good Hope
1785 Louis XVII, nonreigning King of France, born
1794 U.S. Navy created
1802 Treaty of Amiens signed by England and France
1804 U.S. Navy Yard established at Washington, D.C.
1813 Nathaniel Currier, of Currier and Ives lithographers, born
1821 Austrian troops reoccupied Naples, Italy
1845 Wilhelm Roentgen, X-ray inventor, born
1846 General Winfield Scott took Vera Cruz, Mexico
1852 Code Napoleon again became the name of the French laws
1855 Kerosene gas patented
1879 Edward Steichen, photographer, born
1886 Geronimo, Apache Indian leader, agreed to surrender but didn't
1899 Gloria Swanson, actress, born
1922 Barnaby Conrad, bull-fighting author, born
1927 Bluebird became the official state bird of Missouri
1955 First coast-to-coast color television broadcast (Cal.-N.Y.
1964 Ariel 2 launched
Severe earthquake in Alaska
1968 Yuri Gagarin, a Russian and the first man to orbit the Earth in space, died in a plane crash
1969 Mariner VII launched toward Mars
1970 Monkey God Festival in Singapore
Procession of the Weeping Virgins in Romont, Switzerland
1975 Passover begins
1904, 1983, 1988, 1994, 2067, 2078, 2089 Palm Sunday
1959, 1964, 1970, 2043, 2054, 2065 Good Friday
1910, 1921, 1932, 2005, 2016 Easter

March 28th

Feast of St. John of Capestrano
193 AD Pertinax, Roman Emperor, assassinated
1255 Pope Martin IV died
1394 St. Mary's College, Winchester, England, opene opened
1483 Raphael, Italian artist, born
1515 St. Theresa born
1797 First washing machine granted a U.S. patent
1802 Pallas asteroid discovered
1814 U.S.S. Essex defeated off Valpariso, Chile
1886 Geronimo, Apache Indian leader, escaped after a day of surrender
1889 "King Alfred" daffodil introduced to the Royal Horticultural Society (England)
1891 Paul Whitman, bandleader, born
1898 Spanish blamed explosion of the Maine on an internal problem, not sabotage
1912 British ship Yongala sank in a storm off Australia
1915 Fabala was sunk by the Germans
1925 Nebraska state flag adopted
1930 Constantinople became Istanbul
1938 Charles M. Flandrau, essayist, died
1942 Devastating British air raid on Lubeck, Germany
1943 Sergei Rachmaninoff, composer, died
1957 Christopher Morley, poet-novelist, died
1958 W. C. Handy, blues composer, died
1967 King Saud of Arabia dethroned
1969 Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President, died
1970 Governor's 4th Annual Frog-Jumping Contest at Springfield, South Carolina
Oxford-Cambridge Crew Race on the Thames (England)
Gediz, Turkey, shattered by an earthquake
Start of 3-day rattlesnake hunt at Waurika, Oklahoma
1915, 1920, 1926, 1999, 2010, 2021, 2083, 2094 Palm Sunday
1902, 1975, 1986, 1997, 2059, 2070, 2081, 2092 Good Friday
1932, 1937, 1948, 2027, 2032, 2100 Easter

March 29th

Feast of St. Mark of Arethusa
49 BC Caesar entered Rome to attack Pompey
327 AD Sts. Jonah and Berikjesu died (Feast Day)
403 Battle of Pollentia began the Goths' invasion of Italy
1058 Pope Steven X died

1134 St. Stephen Harding died
1198 St. Berthold died (Feast Day)
1461 Reign of Henry VI, King of England, ended with the Yorkists victory at Towton (War of the Roses)
1464 Mathias I crowned King of Hungary
1565 Turks sailed to attack Malta
1638 First Swedish expedition to the New World landed in Delaware
1790 John Tyler, U.S. President, born
1792 Gustavus III, King of Sweden, assassinated
1809 King Gustavus IV of Sweden abdicated
1813 John Tyler married Letitia Christian
1814 Andrew Jackson defeated the Creek Indians
1848 John Jacob Astor, fur millionaire, died
1853 Elihu Thomson, inventor, born
1857 Start of the Sepoy mutiny in India
1867 Lincoln Memorial approved by Congress
1875 Lou Henry (Mrs. Herbert) Hoover born
1882 Knights of Columbus chartered
1889 Howard Lindsay, playwright-producer, born
1891 Georges Seurat, French artist, died
1913 Tennessee River floods killed 467
1916 Amherst, Ohio, train wreck
Eugene McCarthy, senator and presidential candidate, born
1918 Pearl Bailey, singer, born
1921 Iowa state flag adopted
1927 Seagrave, in a Sunbeam car, set the first land-speed record over 200 mph, 203.790 mph
1939 Spanish civil war ended
1951 Rosenbergs and Sobell found guilty of wartime sabotage
1970 Youth Day in Taiwan
Explosion of the Cart Festival in Florence, Italy
1971 Gangaur Festival, India
1931, 1942, 1953, 2015, 2026, 2037, 2048 Palm Sunday
1907, 1918, 1929, 1991, 2002, 2013, 2024, 2086, 2097 Good Friday
1282, 1959, 1964, 1970, 2043, 2054, 2065 Easter

March 30th

Feast of St. John Climacus
Feast of St. Osburga
1135 AD Maimonides, Jewish philosopher, born
1191 Hyacinth Bobo became Pope (Celestine III)
1282 Sicilian revolt against French rule began
1533 King Henry VIII of England divorced Catherine of Aragon
1536 Ibrahim, Grand Vizier of Turkey, strangled on Sultan's order
1595 Fisherman landed on Monhegan Island, Maine, to stay for the summer season
1791 Maryland ceded the District of Columbia to the federal government
1806 Code Napoleon became law in Italy
1822 Florida became a U.S. territory
1840 "Beau" Brimmel, English man of fashion, died
1842 Drs. Crawford and Long performed the first surgery under ether but didn't publish the results
1848 Don Carlos VII, claimant to the Spanish throne, born
1854 A mail coach and its cavalry escort were attacked by Jicarilla Apaches (New Mexico)
1856 Crimean War ended by the Treaty of Paris
1867 U.S. purchase of Alaska from Russia (Seward Day state holiday)
1899 United Fruit Company incorporated
1909 Queensboro Bridge opened to traffic (New York City)
1913 Franklin Lane, singer, born
1920 Julliard Music Foundation incorporated
1956 Czechoslovakian national flag adopted
Mt. Nameless, extinct Siberian volcano, erupted
1970 L'Emaischen (Young Lover's Day) in Luxembourg
1972 Beginning of Passover
1947, 1958, 1969, 1980, 2042, 2053, 2064 Palm Sunday
1923, 1924, 1945, 1956, 2018, 2029, 2040 Good Friday
1902, 1975, 1986, 1997, 2059, 2070, 2081, 2092 Easter
1420, 1913, 2008 Quasimodo or Low Sunday

March 31st

1492 AD Jews expelled from Spain by royal edict
1547 King Francis I of France died
1561 San Cristobal, Venezuela, founded
1571 British seized fortress of Dumbarton, Scotland
1594 Tintoretto, Italian artist, died
1621 King Philip III of Spain died
1671 Ann Hyde, wife of King James II of England, died
1732 Joseph Haydn, composer, born
1764 British evacuated Manila, Philippines
1809 Edward Fitzgerald, translator of Omar Khayyam, born
1811 Robert W. Bunsen, burner inventor, born
1814 Allies against Napoleon marched into Paris
1820 First U.S. missionaries arrived in Hawaii

1821 Bethany, Pennsylvania, incorporated
1823 Charter granted for a railroad between Philadelphia and Columbia, Pennsylvania
1829 Francis Xavier Castigtrone elected Pope (Pius VIII)
1837 John Constable, English artist, died
1848 William Waldorf Astor, viscount and author, born
1850 John C. Calhoun, statesman-orator, died
1854 First treaty signed between Japan and the U.S.
1865 Union forces won the battle at Dinwiddie Courthouse, Virginia
1868 Refrigerated railroad car patented
1870 First black voted in a municipal election (Perth Amboy, N.J.)
1876 First title-guarantee insurance company in the U.S. was organized
1885 Woman's College (now Goucher College) founded (Baltimore)
1895 Vardis Fisher, novelist, born
1896 Whitcomb L. Judson received a patent on his hookless fastener (forerunner of the zipper)
1909 Last U.S. troops left Cuba
1913 John Pierpont Morgan, financier, died
1914 Southern Cross wrecked in Belle Isle Strait
1915 Henry Morgan, television personality, born
1917 U.S. purchased Virgin Islands from Denmark (Transfer Day)
Emil von Behring, discoverer of diphtheria antitoxin, died
1918 Daylight Savings Time first used in the U.S.
1921 Great coal workers' strike in Britain began
1931 Knute Rockne, football great, killed in a plane crash
1932 Ford introduced its V-8 engine
1936 National Recovery Act activities ended
1938 Clarence Darrow, famed lawyer, died
1948 The Cold War began
1970 Goat and Crab Races held at Buccoo Village, Tobago
1971 ISIS-2, U.S.-Canadian satellite, launched
1972 Feast of Holi in India
1901, 1912, 1985, 1996, 2075, 2080 Palm Sunday
1961, 1972, 2051, 2056 Good Friday
1918, 1929, 1991, 2002, 2013, 2024, 2086, 2097 Easter
1940 Quasimodo or Low Sunday

Full Moon - Pink Moon or Egg Moon
First Monday - Tater Day in Benton, Kentucky, honoring sweet potato
Second Sunday - Mother-in-law's Day
Third Tuesday - Arbor Day in Montana
Last Friday - Arbor Day in Utah
Sunday nearest the 26th - Order of Cape Henry observances at Colonial National Historic Park, Virginia

April 1st

April Fool's Day
Intolerance Day in Houston, Texas
Feast of St. Lazarus
568 AD Lombards assembled to cross the Alps to Italy
1132 St. Hugh of Grenoble died (Feast Day)
1204 Eleanor of Aquitaine, Queen of France and of England, died
1548 Sigismund I, King of Poland, died
Parliament ordered the Book of Common Prayer printed in English
1578 William Harvey, first observer of blood circulation, born
1672 Archibald Armstrong, jester to 2 English kings, buried
1748 New excavations begun at Pompeii
1799 Pope Pius IV set out to escape from Napoleon, unsuccessfully
1815 Otto von Bismarck, German statesman, born
1834 James Fisk, financier, born
1841 Brook Farm, a transcendental colony, founded at West Roxbury, Mass.