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Jeff Evers
Radio City Music Hall
212-632-3575

C/O Jennifer Grossman
Curt Smith

MOUNT RUSHMORE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

SHOW ORDER: AS OF 6/21/91

Home
212-724-2843
632-3575

1. FANFARE FOR MOUNT RUSHMORE

- United States Army Herald Trumpets
- 15th Air Force Band of the Golden West

(Chris)

2. WELCOMING REMARKS

- Mary Hart

3. "THE SHRINE OF DEMOCRACY"

- Tom Brokaw

4. ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

- Ruffles and Flourishes (4)
- Hail To the Chief
(Herald Trumpets)

5. THE PRESENTATION OF COLORS

- Military Color Guard (Ellsworth AFB)
- "National Emblem March"
(Herald Trumpets & Band)

6. THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

- Johanna Meier (Soloist)
- (Herald Trumpets, Band, Black Hills Symphony Chorus)

continued

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7. INVOCATION

- Most Reverend Charles J. Chaput, O.F.M., Cap.

8. GOVERNOR'S REMARKS

- The Honorable George Mickelson

9. TRIBUTE TO THE SCULPTOR AND CARVERS

- Gutzon Borglum (Mary Hart)
- Carvers (Tom Brokaw)

10. "SO MANY VOICES" (Vocal Selection)

- White Eagle, (Soloist)
- (Band, Black Hills Symphony Chorus)

11. FOUR FACES OF FREEDOM

- Washington: Barry Bostwick
- Jefferson: Billy Dee Williams
- Roosevelt: Barbara Eden
- Lincoln: Jimmy Stewart
- Band (Underscore)

12. "AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL"

- Rosemary Clooney (Soloist)
- Band & Black Hills Symphony Chorus

continued

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13. PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AND FORMAL DEDICATION

- President George Bush

14. FINALE (Fly-Overs)

- Antique Bi-Planes
- "Stars And Stripes Forever" (Band)
- "This Land Is Your Land" (Band, Chorus, Rapid City Children's Chorus)
- Fighter Squadron Fly-Over
- "The Air Force Song" (Band and Choruses)
- 50 State Flags enter (Airmen, Ellsworth AFB)
- B-1 Bomber Fly-Over
- "Strategic Air Command March" (Band)

15. GRAND FINALE (Giant Flag Raising Behind The Monument)

- Giant Flag Raising
- "This Is My Country" (Band & Choruses)
- "Salute To A New Beginning" (Herald Trumpets)
- "God Bless America" (Band, Herald Trumpets & Choruses)
- Hot Air Balloons Ascend

SENT OFF

(ITEM #2)

REVISED 6/21/91

MARY HART: WELCOMING REMARKS, MOUNT RUSHMORE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

Cue: "Ladies and Gentlemen, please welcome one of South Dakota's Favorite Daughters, Mary Hart." (Play-on)

Mary Hart

THANK YOU EVERYONE.

IT'S ALWAYS A PLEASURE TO COME HOME TO SOUTH DAKOTA, AND TO SEE OLD FRIENDS. AND TODAY THAT PLEASURE IS MADE TURLY SPECIAL, BY A CELEBRATION THAT'S BEEN FIFTY YEARS IN THE MAKING...

OF COURSE, WE'RE GATHERED TO OBSERVE A MAJOR MILESTONE - THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF ONE OF THE MOST BREATHTAKING, INSPIRATIONAL AND UNIQUE MONUMENTS IN ALL THE WORLD. FOR FIVE DECADES IT HAS ENDURED WITH AN APPEAL THAT IS TWO FOLD: AS A TRIBUTE TO THE SPIRIT OF FOUR GREAT AMERICANS, AND A TESTAMENT TO THE KIND OF CREATIVITY AND PERSEVERANCE THAT MAKE GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS LIKE THIS MEMORIAL POSSIBLE.

AND SO THIS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY WILL CELEBRATE THE VISION AND THE VISIONARIES - THE MONUMENT AND THE MONUMENTAL EFFORT. AND FOR THAT CELEBRATION, WE'RE JOINED BOTH BY LOCAL PARTICIPANTS AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS, MANY OF WHOM HAVE LITERALLY COME FROM "SEA TO SHINING SEA."

A GREAT SENSE OF HISTORY IS IN THE AIR, AND MORE HISTORY IS ABOUT TO BE MADE...

continued

(Item #2)

Hart, 2

YOU SEE , FIFTY YEARS AGO, THE STORY OF MOUNT RUSHMORE'S CREATION HAD REACHED ITS FINAL CHAPTER, AND ONLY AN EPILOGUE REMAINED TO MAKE IT COMPLETE - THE FORMAL DEDICATION OF THE MEMORIAL BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

BUT IN 1941, THE BURDENS OF IMPENDING WAR FORCED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ATTENTION AWAY FROM THE "SHRINE" OF DEMOCRACY" TOWARDS, AS HE PUT IT, THE "ARSENAL" OF DEMOCRACY." THE PRESIDENTIAL DEDICATION OF THE MOUNTAIN WOULD HAVE TO WAIT. AND SO IT DID. FOR FIFTY YEARS...

UNTIL TODAY.

ON THIS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY, PRESIDENT BUSH WILL AT LAST MAKE THAT DEDICATION, AND WHAT COULD BE A BETTER FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY PRESENT THAN THAT?

AND SO, ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE MOUNT RUSHMORE SOCIETY, OUR HOSTS FOR THIS GREAT OCCASION, WELCOME TO AMERICA'S SHRINE OF DEMOCRACY...

AND NOW, I AM PLEASED TO INTRODUCE ONE OF SOUTH DAKOTA'S FAVORITE SONS, TOM BROKAW.

(Items #3)

TOM BROKAW: "THE SHRINE OF DEMOCRACY"

MOUNT RUSHMORE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

Cue: Mary Hart: "...I am pleased to introduce one of South Dakota's Favorite Sons, Tom Brokaw. (Musical Play-on)

Tom Brokaw

THANK YOU MARY, AND THANK YOU EVERYONE.

YOU KNOW, IN TERMS OF HISTORIC EVENTS, I MOST OFTEN FIND MYSELF IN THE ROLE OF A TELE-JOURNALIST. BUT TODAY, AS ANOTHER PROUD SOUTH DAKOTAN, I'M PARTICULARLY PLEASED TO BE A PARTICIPANT.

"THE SHRINE OF DEMOCRACY."

THERE SIMPLY COULDN'T BE MORE APPROPRIATE TERMS TO DESCRIBE MOUNT RUSHMORE. FOR AS WEBSTER DEFINES IT, A SHRINE IS "A PLACE HALLOWED BY ITS MEANING AND ASSOCIATIONS," AND MOUNT RUSHMORE IS CERTAINLY THAT.

IT IS A PLACE HALLOWED BY THE MEANING OF WHAT IT IS TO BE AN AMERICAN - BY ASSOCIATIONS WITH FOUR PATRIOTS WHO HELPED GIVE THAT MEANING ITS GREATNESS...

AND WHAT COULD BE A MORE APPROPRIATE SETTING FOR THOSE ASSOCIATIONS - A MORE PERFECT METAPHOR - THAN THE BLACK HILLS THEMSELVES? HERE, DEEP IN AMERICA'S INTERIOR - HER HEARTLAND - THE ROCK THAT FORMED THIS MOUNTAIN AGES AGO THRUST ITSELF THROUGH THE CRUST OF THE EARTH WITH UNDENIABLE FORCE TOWARDS THE OPEN SKY...

continued



(Item #3)

Brokaw, 2

SO TOO, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WAS BORN WITH AN UNDENIABLE FORCE - THE FORCE OF FREEDOM - OF MEN AND WOMEN THRUST INTO THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE, LIFTING THEMSELVES INTO THE OPEN LIGHT OF DEMOCRACY ...

YES, THE SETTING OF THIS SHRINE IS APPROPRIATE INDEED...

BUT A SHRINE IS ALSO A PLACE TO WHICH PEOPLE ARE DRAWN, OFTEN FROM GREAT DISTANCES, TOWARDS A PURPOSE OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE. IN RUSHMORE'S CASE, IT IS PRECISELY THOSE DISTANCES THAT ENHANCE ITS CHARACTER AS A SHRINE, AND GIVE THE JOURNEY HEIGHTENED PURPOSE AND ANTICIPATION.

BUT WHAT IS THAT PURPOSE? WHAT IS IT THAT REALLY DRAWS US TO THIS PLACE?

OF COURSE, IT IS A MARVEL OF MANKIND'S ARTISTIC AND TECHNICAL PROWESS ...

AND YES, IT IS A TRIBUTE WHOSE ENORMOUS SCALE IS COMMENSURATE WITH THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, LINCOLN AND ROOSEVELT ...

BUT IT IS SOMETHING GREATER THAN THAT...

WE ARE DRAWN TO MOUNT RUSHMORE BECAUSE THE LIVING QUALITY OF THE SCULPTURE ENABLES US TO FEEL THAT SOMEHOW THESE GREAT LEADERS ARE STILL WITH US... THAT FROM ON HIGH, THEY CAN SEE THE DIFFICULTIES WE HAVE OVERCOME, OUR WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT THE CHALLENGES THAT LAY AHEAD, AND OUR CONTINUED COMMITMENT - AS JEFFERSON PUT IT - TO "SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY TO OURSELVES AND OUR POSTERITY."

continued



Brokaw, 3

(Item #3)

AND SO, WHEN WE LOOK INTO THOSE LIFE-LIKE EYES UPON THE MOUNTAIN, WE ARE REALLY LOOKING INTO THE LIVING SPIRIT OF THIS NATION - THE SPIRIT THAT THESE GREAT AMERICANS PASSED TO EACH OF US - AND THE SPIRIT OF OUR FUTURE.

THAT IS WHAT DRAWS US HERE, THAT IS WHAT MAKES MOUNT RUSHMORE THE SHRINE IT HAS BECOME FOR MILLIONS ...AND THAT IS WHY IT MUST ALWAYS BE PRESERVED.

TODAY, MOUNT RUSHMORE HAS DRAWN ALL OF US, INCLUDING THE NATION'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE... AND NOW, IT IS MY GREAT HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GEORGE BUSH...

(+ item # 8)

GOVERNOR MICKELSON REMARKS, MOUNT RUSHMORE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

(Cue: Ladies and Gentlemen, The Governor of the State of South Dakota, the Honorable George Mickelson)

Governor Mickelson

THANK YOU.

IT IS AN HONOR TO BE WITH YOU TODAY, REPRESENTING THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH DAKOTA. ON THEIR BEHALF, WELCOME TO OUR STATE...

OF COURSE, MOUNT RUSHMORE'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY IS A NATIONAL CELEBRATION. BUT HERE IN SOUTH DAKOTA, WHERE THE MONUMENT SITS IN "OUR OWN BACK YARD," WE REFLECT A LITTLE MORE DEEPLY, AND CELEBRATE A LITTLE MORE PROUDLY...

AND THAT'S ONLY NATURAL...BECAUSE ALTHOUGH GUTZON BORGLUM ULTIMATELY SCULPTED MOUNT RUSHMORE, HIS EFFORTS FOLLOWED FROM THOSE OF PROMINENT SOUTH DAKOTANS - THE PLAYERS BEHIND THE SCENES - WHO PLANTED THE SEED'S OF THE MEMORIAL'S CREATION, AND SPEARHEADED THE VITAL CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT THAT MADE IT POSSIBLE...

THEY WERE PEOPLE LIKE DOANE ROBINSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF SOUTH DAKOTA'S STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN 1923. IT WAS ROBINSON WHO FIRST IMAGINED A GREAT OUTDOOR SCULPTURE THAT WOULD ATTRACT PEOPLE TO OUR STATE FROM FROM FAR AND WIDE...

THEY WERE PEOPLE LIKE U.S. SENATOR PETER NORBECK, WHO CAUGHT ROBINSON'S ENTHUSIASM, AND THEN LOBBIED TIRELESSLY AND SKILLFULLY IN WASHINGTON FOR THE IDEA...

Item # 8

continued

Mickelson, page 2

AND THEY WERE PEOPLE LIKE CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, RAPID CITY BUSINESSMAN JOHN BOLAND AND OTHERS, WHO SAW THE RUSHMORE PROJECT THROUGH EVEN THE GREAT DEPRESSION.

AND JUST AS WE ACKNOWLEDGE THOSE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PAST, WE MUST ACKNOWLEDGE THE OUTSTANDING EFFORTS OF THE PRESENT - AND THE MOUNT RUSHMORE SOCIETY...

THROUGH THEIR PRESERVATION CAMPAIGN, THE PRESSING NEEDS OF THE MEMORIAL WILL BE MET - EXPANSION OF THE AMPITHEATRE, COMPLETION OF THE HALL OF RECORDS, IMPROVED EXHIBITS, A NEW THEATRE AND INCREASED ACCESSIBILITY TO ALL AREAS OF THE PARK - ALL TO BETTER ACCOMMODATE MORE THAN TWO MILLION VISITORS EACH YEAR.

BUT MOST OF ALL, I WANT TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH DAKOTA THEMSELVES, WHOSE BOUNDLESS HOSPITALITY, FRIENDLY SPIRIT AND GLOWING PRIDE MAKE COMING TO MOUNT RUSHMORE A BETTER EXPERIENCE FOR EVERYONE...

IN CLOSING, LET ME SAY THOSE OF YOU FROM BEYOND OUR STATE, THAT I HOPE YOU HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ENJOY THE BEAUTY OF OUR LANDSCAPE, AND THE WARMTH OF OUR PEOPLE. THANK YOU ALL FOR COMING, AND FOR MAKING THIS A GREAT DAY FOR SOUTH DAKOTA.

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CARVER'S TRIBUTE

TOM BROKOW

IN LATE WINTER, 1941, BEFORE THE COMPLETION OF MOUNT RUSHMORE, GUTZON BORGLUM PASSED AWAY. MANY FELT THE MONUMENT SHOULD REMAIN UNFINISHED. THERE WAS NEED FOR MORE FUNDING, AND AMERICA'S ATTENTION HAD TURNED ELSE-WHERE...TOWARD THE POSSIBILITY OF WORLD WAR. BUT OTHER VOICES THOUGHT DIFFERENTLY. IMMEDIATELY AFTER BORGLUM'S MEMORIAL, THE WORKERS OF MOUNT RUSHMORE SIGNED A PETITION, PASSING THE TORCH TO HIS SON, LINCOLN. THE 29 YEAR OLD SCULPTOR RALLIED BEHIND THE MEN OF THE MOUNTAIN, AND TOGETHER COMPLETED THE FINISHING TOUCHES OF BORGLUM'S DREAM.

MARY HART

THE MEN OF MOUNT RUSHMORE--THE WORKERS WHO SUPPORTED THE GENIUS OF GUTZON BORGLUM, WERE A BREED APART,--AND NO DEDICATION OR ANNIVERSARY OF THIS MOUNTAIN CAN EVER PASS WITHOUT EVOKING THEIR CONTRIBUTION.

OVER THE LIFE OF THE PROJECT THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DRILL-DUSTY MINERS CLIMBED THE FACE OF MOUNT RUSHMORE IN CREWS OF TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE. THEY WORKED IN EVERY IMAGINABLE CONDITION. IN RAIN, IN SOUTH DAKOTA'S SUMMER HEAT--IN OVERWHELMING WINTER STORMS. ONE WORKER REMEMBERED--"MANY TIMES I WAS SO COLD, I COULDN'T EAT SUPPER. I'D JUST GO TO BED WITH A BUNCH OF HOT WATER BOTTLES AND TRY TO GET WARM."

WHEN THEY CAME TO THE MOUNTAIN THEY WERE YOUNG MEN, LOOKING FOR A JOB--AND HAPPY TO GET SALARIES FROM FORTY CENTS TO A DOLLAR AND A QUARTER AN HOUR--TOP PAY BACK THEN.

Item # 9

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Curt Smith

Item #9

CARVERS, CONT.

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BUT INSTEAD OF WORKING THE BOWELS OF A MINE, OR A QUARRY, --
THEY FOUND THEMSELVES SUSPENDED IN SPACE--HANGING A MILE HIGH
ON THE BACK SIDE OF CREATION. ONE EXPERT WOULD BE PLANTING A
CHARGE OF DYNAMITE, THE OTHER WRESTLING AN 85 POUND JACK HAMMER--
BOTH LEANING OVER THIS VALLEY, TRUSTING THEIR LIVES TO A 3/8 INCH
CABLE, AND A HEAVY DUTY WINCH.

THEY CAME HERE TO WORK FROM EVERYWHERE IMAGINABLE--FROM THE EAST
COAST--AND FROM ENGLAND. MOST HAD BEEN MINERS. TWO WERE
PROFESSIONAL BARBERS WITH A KNACK FOR SCULPTING. JACK "PALOOKY"
PAINE HAD BEEN A PRIZE FIGHTER. BORGLUM FIRED ALL OF THEM AT
LEAST ONCE, AND HIRED MOST OF THEM BACK AGAIN. THEY KNEW PERFECTLY
WAS HIS WAY. THEIR WORK WAS DANGEROUS, DEMANDING AND EXHAUSTING,
BUT THEY ALSO KNEW THAT THE BOSS PUT SAFETY BEFORE HIS ART.

THE ONLY WORKER WHO EVER FELL OFF MOUNT RUSHMORE WAS HOWDY
PETERSON--AND THE CABLE STOPPED HIM. HE HAD FAINTED UP THERE--
FROM THE CHICKEN POX. YEARS LATER, FAST THINKING ON HOWDY'S PART
SAVED "HAPPY" ANDERSON AND OTHERS WHEN THE TRAMWAY CAGE FELL.
BUT AFTER NINE DAYS--WHEN HAPPY CAME TO, HE SAID, "IT'S STILL
THE BEST JOB AROUND."

THE CALL BOYS, THE POWDER MEN, THE WINCH OPERATORS, THE DRILLERS,
THE POINTERS, THE MUD MIXERS--THE STEEL WIPPERS AND ROUSTABOUTS--
ALL CAME FOR JUST A JOB...BUT THEY WALKED AWAY FROM THIS MOUNTAIN
A CLOSE KNIT, FRATERNITY OF MEN--LOYAL TO THEIR LEADER, AND

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Item #9

CARVERS CONT.

SCULPTURE.

PERHAPS "HAPPY" ANDERSON SAID IT BEST: "I PUT THE CURL IN LINCOLN'S BEARD. THE PART IN TEDDY' HAIR, AND THE TWINKLE IN WASHINGTON'S EYE. IT STILL GIVES ME A THRILL TO LOOK AT IT."

TOM BROKOW

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WE ARE THRILLED--AND BLESSED TO HAVE 30 OF MOUNT RUSHMORE'S CRAFTSMEN HERE WITH US=FOR THIS 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION. ELEVEN MEN ARE FROM THIS AREA. I HOPE YOU GET TO MEET THEM, AND LISTEN TO THEIR STORIES. YOU CAN BELIEVE THEY'VE GOT SOME "HUM-DINGERS." THEY'VE COME FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY TO SHARE THIS HISTORICAL MOMENT. GENTLEMEN, MAY I ASK YOU TO STAND. WE ARE SO VERY HONORED TO GREET YOU.

* * * * *

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GEORGE WASHINGTON*Item # 11*

ANNOUNCER

IN THE WORDS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON....

JAMES STEWART

THE TIME IS NEAR AT HAD WHICH MUST PROBABLY DEFINE WHETHER
AMERICANS ARE TO BE FREEMEN, OR SLAVES...THE FATE OF UNBORN
MILLIONS WILL NOW DEPEND, UNDER GOD, ON THE COURAGE AND CONDUCT
OF THIS ARMY.

MARY TYLER MOORE

I HAVE RESOLVED NOT TO BE FORCED FROM THIS BATTLEGROUND
WHILE I STILL HAVE LIFE...

BILLY DEE WILLIAMS

PRESERVATION OF THE SACRED FLAME OF LIBERTY, AND THE DESTINY
OF THE REPUBLICAN MODEL OF GOVERNMENT, ARE STAKED ON THE
EXPERIMENT ENTRUSTED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

INTO BARRY BOSTWICK

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GEORGE WASHINGTON CONT.

BARRY BOSTWICK

ON JULY FOURTH, 1930,-- SIXTY ONE YEARS AGO TODAY, THE BEGINNING OF AMERICA'S SHRINE OF DEMOCRACY WAS UNVEILED HERE, AT MOUNT RUSHMORE. A BUTTON WAS PUSHED, AND AN IMMENSE AMERICAN FLAG SLOWLY REVEALED THE MAJESTIC COUNTENANCE OF OUR NATION'S FIRST PRESIDENT.

LIKE A GREEK OR ROMAN HERO, GEORGE WASHINGTON'S NAME AND LIKENESS HAVE BEEN COMMEMORATED FOR DECADES ON PLAQUES--IN PAINTINGS, ON CURRENCY AND COINS. BUT THIS PORTRAIT, SCULPTED OUT OF ROCK AND TOUCHING THE SKY, RE-AWAKENED OUR PATRIOTISM, AND ^{appreciation} RESPECT FOR WASHINGTON'S LEGACY, AS NO OTHER TRIBUTE EVER HAD BEFORE.

A MOUNTAIN SCULPTED BY WIND, INTO A SHRINE SCULPTED FOR DEMOCRACY. IT WAS A MIRACULOUS TRANSFORMATION--A METAMORPHOSIS THAT MIRRORS THE UNLIKELY EVOLUTION OF WASHINGTON HIMSELF--FROM A QUIET, VIRGINIA PLANTER AND SURVEYOR, TO A HEROIC COMMANDER, AND OUR NATION'S FIRST LEADER.

AS A GENTLEMAN FARMER, WASHINGTON APPRECIATED THE PROMISE OF THE WILDERNESS, AND STUDIED THE RECLAMATION OF PRECIOUS LAND. BUT NOTHING IN THIS PASTORAL LIFE POINTED TO HIS GIFT OF LEADERSHIP INSPIRED BY THE CALL TO INDEPENDENCE.

--THE MOMENT WASHINGTON TOOK COMMAND OF THOSE FIRST 17,000 MEN

WASHINGTON CONT.

IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY, HE WAS SEEN AS MORE THAN A MILITARY LEADER. THROUGH HIM OUR PEOPLE BEGAN TO SENSE THEIR ONENESS--THEIR NEW NATIONALITY. WASHINGTON BECAME THEIR EAGLE, THEIR FLAG,--THEIR LIVING SYMBOL OF LIBERTY. AND TO HIS SUCCESS, CONGRESS ENTRUSTED THEIR LIVES, THEIR FORTUNES--THEIR HOPE FOR DEMOCRACY.

WE HAVE ALL HEARD THE STORIES OF WASHINGTON'S HEROIC COMMAND.... THE CANNON OF TICONDEROGA, THE ^{crossing} STORY OF THE DELAWARE, THE VIGIL AT VALLEY FORGE. THE MIRACLE WAS NOT THAT HE WON THE REVOLUTION, BUT THAT HE ENDURED THE MOMENTOUS ODDS AGAINST HIM.

AFTER THE WAR, TO HIS RESERVED DISMAY, THIS COUNTRY WORSHIPPED HIM WITH A GOD-LIKE VENERATION. HE PRESIDED OVER THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, AND AT 57 WAS ELECTED TO LEAD THE NEW NATION. IT WAS UNANIMOUS. THERE WERE NO DISSENTING VOTES.

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON KNEW THAT LIBERTY COULD NOT SURVIVE WITHOUT UNION. WISELY, HIS FIRST MISSION WAS TO VISIT EACH OF THE 13 STATES LETTING THE PEOPLE KNOW HIM AS A LEADER, NOT A KING. HE DID NOT WANT TO RUN THE COUNTRY ALONE--BUT WOULD CHOOSE THE BEST PEOPLE TO HELP HIM. DURING THAT THREE MONTH JOURNEY HE BECAME KNOWN AS "THE MAN WHO UNITES ALL HEARTS." AS ONE CITIZEN OF THE DAY DESCRIBED IT, "AT LAST WE HAD ONE COMMON MIND, ONE COMMON LEADER, ONE COMMON HEART. WE WERE UNITED. ~~AT LAST WE FELT SAFE.~~"

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WASHINGTON CONT.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S IDEALS HAVE ENDURED THROUGH THE AGES.
STEADFASTNESS, PATIENCE, ENORMOUS RESOLVE. THE QUALITIES
HE POSSESSED HAVE HELPED DEFINE OUR NATIONAL CHARACTER.

TODAY, AT THE FOOT OF THIS RUGGED MOUNTAIN SHRINE, HIS NOBLE
VISAGE ONCE AGAIN SPEAKS OF GREATNESS. FROM EVERY STATE,
IN EVERY DIRECTION, HIS EXAMPLE BRINGS US TOGETHER--AMERICANS STILL
UNITED IN LIBERTY, IN THIS LAND WE CALL HOME.

* * * * *

THOMAS JEFFERSON TRIBUTE

ANNOUNCER

IN THE WORDS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON...

MARY TYLER MOORE

I HAVE SWORN UPON THE ALTER OF GOD, ETERNAL HOSTILITY
AGAINST EVERY FORM OF TYRANNY OVER THE MIND OF MAN.

JAMES STEWART

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE, AND EVERY MAN ABLE TO READ,
ALL IS SAFE...

BARRY BOSTWICK

AFTER HALF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE AND PROSPERITY,
OUR CITIZENS CONTINUE TO APPROVE THE CHOICES WE MADE.
MAY IT BE TO THE WORLD A SIGNAL--TO BURST THE CHAINS
OF IGNORANCE, AND TO ASSUME THE BLESSINGS AND SECURITY
OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

INTO BILLY DEE WILLIAMS

PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON CONT.

BILLY DEE WILLIAMS

HOW CAN YOU POSSIBLY SUM UP THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF OUR NATION'S THIRD PRESIDENT, THOMAS JEFFERSON. HIS CREATIVITY WAS SO BOUNDLESS, AND LIFE SO CLASSIC, THAT HISTORIANS HAVE CALLED HIM AMERICA'S "LEONARDO." AND RIGHTLY SO. HE EXCELLED IN AGRICULTURE, ARCHITECTURE, AND LAW. HE INVENTED A REVOLUTIONARY PLOW FOR AMERICA'S FARMERS, AND A MACHINE THAT COPIED TWO HAND-WRITTEN LETTERS AT ONCE. HE SPOKE THREE LANGUAGES, DESIGNED FURNITURE AND WROTE MUSIC. HE DEVELOPED AMERICA'S FIRST SCHOOL SYSTEM, FOUNDED A UNIVERSITY,--AND WROTE THE FIRST BILL TO GUARANTEE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

WHEN JEFFERSON ARRIVED IN PHILADELPHIA THAT MEMORABLE SUMMER OF 1776, HE WAS A YOUNG MAN OF 33--CLOSE TO THE IMPRESSIVE LIKENESS YOU SEE HERE ON MOUNT RUSHMORE. HE HAD COME TO ATTEND THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS--AND WOULD HELP DECIDE NOTHING LESS THAN THE DIRECTION AND DESTINY OF AN UNBORN NATION.

AS JEFFERSON JOURNEYED ON HORSEBACK--300 MILES FROM MONTICELLO TO PHILADELPHIA, HE STOPPED TO REST ALONG THE WAY--AT FARMS, IN VILLAGES--AND HERE HE TOOK GOOD MEASURE OF THE COUNTRY'S UNEASY VOICE. HE VISITED WITH NEWLY MARRIED COLONISTS WHO KEPT A COUNTRY INN. HE MET MERCHANTS AND TEACHERS. HE SPOKE WITH PLANTATION SLAVES--AND LISTENED TO A CHEROKEE CHIEF WHO SAW HIS TRIBAL TRADITIONS BEGINNING TO DISAPPEAR.

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JEFFERSON CONT.

NO MATTER WHAT THEIR RACE, RELIGION OR STYLE OF LIFE, ALL SPOKE OF SIMILAR DREAMS: A BETTER LIFE, A LIFE OF MORE OPPORTUNITY-- A LIFE FREE FROM THE OPPRESSIONS OF GOVERNMENT. REMEMBERING THE COLLECTED HARMONY OF THOSE DIVERSE AMERICAN VOICES, JEFFERSON PENNED DEMOCRACY'S MOST FAMOUS WORDS:

WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF EVIDENT.
THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL, THAT THEY
ARE ENDOWED WITH CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS.
THAT AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, LIBERTY, AND
THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

THE STUNNING DECLARATION NOT ONLY CHALLENGED OPPRESSIVE GOVERNMENT, IT CRYSTALIZED THE PROMISE OF A NEW CONTINENT. FOREVERMORE, THOMAS JEFFERSON HAD DEFINED THE ULTIMATE EXPRESSION OF OUR AMERICAN MIND.

BUT THERE'S MORE TO CELEBRATE. YOU SEE, WE ALSO GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE HIM FOR PROVIDING US WITH THE GREAT HEARTLAND OF AMERICA AS WE KNOW IT TODAY.

IT WAS JEFFERSON'S REFUSAL TO GO TO WAR--AND THE BRILLIANCE OF HIS PRESIDENTIAL DIPLOMACY, THAT RESULTED IN THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.-- THE LARGEST PEACETIME ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY IN THE HISTORY OF ANY NATION. WITH A SINGLE CODUMENT, AMERICA DOUBLED ITS SIZE. ONE DAY WE WRE AN ASSEMBLAGE OF THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES, AND THE NEXT MORNING WE WERE AN IMMENSITY OF LAND. OVER A MILLION SQUARE MILES LARGER!-- AN UNEXPLORED TERRITORY OF RICHES THAT STRETCHED FROM THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS TO THE CANADIAN BOARDER-- FROM THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS TO THE CANADIAN BOARDER--FROM THE

JEFFERSON CONT.

MIGHTY MISSISSIPPI, THROUGH THE DAKOTAS--TO THE EDGE OF THE
ROCKIES.

TO THIS DAY IT STAGGERS THE IMAGINATION. AT LESS THAN FOUR CENTS
AN ACRE, MR. JEFFERSON HAD NEGOTIATED THE BEST DEAL OF THE
CENTURY. MORE IMPORTANTLY, HE HAD INSURED, THAT THE PRINCIPLES
OF FREEDOM HE SET FORTH IN OUR DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
HAD A VAST NEW FRONTIER TO REPLENISH, TO PROSPER--AND GROW.

* * * * *

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT

ANNOUNCER

IN THE WORDS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT.....

BARRY BOSTWICK

NOW, A LITTLE PLAIN TALK. "FOR A HIKE IN THE WOODS, MY RULES ARE THESE: "OVER AND THROUGH--NEVER AROUND. IF A CREEK GETS IN THE WAY, FORD IT. IF THERE'S A RIVER, SWIM IT. IF A ROCK BLOCKS YOU, SCALE IT. AND IF YOU COME TO A PRECIPICE--LET YOURSELF DOWN, OVER IT.

JAMES STEWART

MY EXPERIENCE IS THAT IT NEVER PAYS TO LET UP. BELIEVE IN WHAT YOU DO. DON'T FLINCH! DON'T FOUL! HIT THE LINE HARD!

BILLY DEE WILLIAMS

I FEEL AS TOUGH AS A PINE KNOT. I FEEL JUST BULLY!

INTO MARY TYLER MOORE

THEODORE ROOSEVELT CONT.

MARY TYLER MOORE

FOR A BRIEF MOMENT, LET ME TAKE YOU BACK TO A DEDICATION AT MOUNT RUSHMORE. IT IS THE EVENING OF JULY 2ND, 1939. DARK CLOUDS OF A SUMMER STORM SUDDENLY LIFT--AND THERE, UNDER A NIGHT OF BLUE INDIGO, A FULL MOON ILLUMINATES THE GRANITE TRIBUTE HONORING THEODORE ROOSEVELT, THE 26TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TWELVE THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE GATHERED FOR THE CELEBRATION,--AND AMONG THEM, THE QUESTIONS LINGERS, AS IT OFTEN DOES TODAY. "WHY ROOSEVELT?" HAS HE EARNED THIS TRIBUTE? THIS GESTURE OF IMMORTALITY?

THE ANSWER IS, EMPHATICALLY YES. FOR IT IS ROOSEVELT'S EARLY, AND PASSIONATE COMMITMENT TO THE PRESERVATION OF OUR LAND THAT CONTINUES TO ENDURE.

ROOSEVELT'S LEGISLATION BROUGHT WATER TO OUR MOST ARRID LANDS. HE PROTECTED THE GRASSLANDS, GUARDED THE PUBLIC'S OIL AND MINERAL RIGHTS--AND, OVER THE STRONG OBJECTIONS OF CONGRESS, HE ESTABLISHED 21 NEW FOREST PRESERVES, SAVING OVER 16 MILLION ACRES OF WILDERNESS FOR THIS NATION'S FUTURE. THROUGH HIS EFFORTS, TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY AMERICA BEGAN TO ADDRESS THE ENVIRONMENT. AND WE MUST REMEMBER THAT IT WAS THEODORE ROOSEVELT WHO LED THE WAY.

ROOSEVELT CONT.

IN MANY WAYS, ROOSEVELT REMAINS ONE OF OUR MOST COLORFUL PRESIDENTS. KNOWN BY HIS FRIENDS AS "TEDDY", OR SIMPLY "T.R.", HE THOROUGHLY ENJOYED 25 MILE HIKES, ICY SWIMS, TREE CLIMBING--AND EXOTIC SAFARIS. NOTHING STOPPED HIM--EVEN THOSE EYE GLASSES HE CALLED "MY STORM WINDOWS." AS ONE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT OBSERVED, "TEDDY ROOSEVELT IS NOT AMERICAN. HE IS AMERICA!"

IT'S LITTLE WONDER THAT DAKOTA TERRITORY CLAIMS ROOSEVELT AS A SPIRITUAL SON. FOR TWO MEMORABLE YEARS OF HIS YOUTH, HE LIVED IN THE BADLANDS, RAISING CATTLE 200 MILES NORTH OF HERE. "MY YEARS IN THE BADLANDS," HE SAID, "GAVE ME THE UNDERSTANDING OF MEN AND LIFE--AND THE GREAT OUT-OF-DOORS, WITHOUT WHICH I COULD NOT HAVE BEEN PRESIDENT."

WHEN HISTORY SPEAKS OF ROOSEVELT, IT SPEAKS OF MANY FIRSTS. THE FIRST PRESIDENT TO WAKE AMERICAN TO ITS NEW ROLE AS A WORLD POWER. THE FIRST PRESIDENT TO WIN THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR PEACE. AND OF COURSE, THE BUILDER OF THE PANAMA CANAL--A VISION THAT COMPLETED THE DREAM OF COLUMBUS.

BUT ROOSEVELT'S GREATEST WORK--THE PROMISE THAT STILL UNFOLDS BEFORE US, IS THE URGENT PLEDGE TO PROTECT AMERICA'S TREASURED GIFTS--OUR PRECIOUS NATURAL RESOURCES.

TODAY, AS WE CELEBRATE THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THIS SHRINE, WE LOOK

ROOSEVELT CONT.

TO THE MONUMENT, BUT WE ALSO EMBRACE THE SIGHTS AND SOUNDS
OF THIS WILDERNESS--THE IMMENSITY AND MYSTERY THEODORE ROOSEVELT
SO JOYOUSLY CELEBRATED. THE LAND HE ENTRUSTED TO OUR WISE,
AND LOVING CARE.

* * * * *

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

ANNOUNCER

IN THE WORDS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN....

BILLY DEE WILLIAMS

OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH UPON THIS CONTINENT
A NEW NATION, CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY, AND DEDICATED
TO THE PROPOSITION THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL...

BARRY BOSTWICK

AS I WOULD NOT BE A SLAVE, SO I WOULD NOT BE A MASTER.
THIS EXPRESSES MY IDEA OF DEMOCRACY.

MARY TYLER MOORE

THIS NATION, UNDER GOD, SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH
OF FREEDOM--AND THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY
THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH
FROM THIS EARTH...

INTO JAMES STEWART

ABRAHAM LINCOLN TRIBUTE CONT.

JAMES STEWART

IN 1861, BRIEF MONTHS AFTER ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS ELECTED TO OUR DIVIDED COUNTRY, A YOUNG SOLDIER HEARD HIM SPEAK. IMPRESSED AT THE UNEXPECTED ENCOUNTER, THE BOY WROTE TO HIS PARENTS: "MR. LINCOLN SPEAKS VERY SLOWLY. HOURS LATER, YOU CAN ALMOST REPEAT HIS THOUGHTS--WORD BY WORD. I LOVE TO HEAR HIM SPEAK."

LIKE THE YOUNG SOLDIER OF 130 YEARS AGO, OUR COUNTRY, ALONG WITH THE EMERGING DEMOCRACIES OF THE WORLD, CONTINUE TO EMBRACE THE WORDS AND EXAMPLE OF MR. LINCOLN--THE 16TH PRESIDENT OF THESE UNITED STATES.

WITH ENDURING FAITH IN A HEAVENLY POWER, AND UNSHAKABLE BELIEF IN THE COMMON GOODNESS OF MAN, LINCOLN BELIEVED THAT TRUTH WOULD PREVAIL. THIS BELIEF--IN THE WISDOM OF THE MAJORITY, HELPED HIM GUIDE OUR YOUNG COUNTRY THROUGH THE TERRIBLE ANGUISH OF CIVIL WAR.

DEMOCRACY, LINCOLN TAUGHT US, WAS NOT, NOR EVER WILL BE A SIMPLE TASK. IT IS A PROCESS--FULL OF DEFEATS AND INTOLERABLE TRIALS. IT IS CONSTANTLY IN PROGRESS--AN UNENDING STRUGGLE.

AT THE HEIGHT OF THE WAR, WHEN YOUNG MEN OF BOTH SIDES WERE DYING BY THE THOUSANDS, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TOOK LINCOLN ASIDE. "WHY," THEY ASKED HIM, "DO YOU INSIST ON TELLING JOKES, AND

LINCOLN CONT.

READING US HUMOR BEFORE WE SET TO BUSINESS?" AND LINCOLN REPLIED,
"GENTLEMEN, IF I STOP, MY HEART WILL BREAK."

DESTINY HAD SENT OUR NATION THE MOST UNLIKELY SAVIOR. A SIX FOOT-
FOUR ECCENTRIC STORY TELLER, WITH NO MORE THAN TEN MONTHS OF FORMAL
EDUCATION BEHIND HIM. BUT THIS SELF-TAUGHT, BACK-WOODS LAWYER STOOD
INFLEXIBLE ON TWO PRINCIPLES: THE PRESERVATION OF THESE UNITED
STATES, AND THE EQUALITY OF MAN. BOTH IDEALS WERE REFLECTED IN
HIS BELIEF THAT "A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF CAN NEVER STAND
ALONE." HOW TRUE THAT SENTIMENT RINGS TODAY, WHEN WE THINK OF OUR
OWN HOMES, OUR COMMUNITIES--AND THE HOUSE OF WORLD POLITICS.

WE STUDY HIS FACE ON THE MOUNTAIN. WHY, AFTER ALL THIS TIME DOES
LINCOLN DRAW US SO NEAR? WHY DO WE FEEL AT PEACE GAZING AT HIS
COMPASSIONATE COUNTENANCE? PERHAPS IT'S BECAUSE HE BELIEVED IN US--
IN THOUGHT WORDS AND DEED. THROUGH OUR DARKEST DAYS HE TRUSTED
THAT 'WE THE PEOPLE' WOULD FIND THE WAY.

THE POET, WALT WHITMAN, SAID THIS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN: "WE WERE
BLESSED TO HAVE HIM. A MAN OF THE PEOPLE, A MAN WHO SAVED THE
UNION OF THESE STATES. THE SWEETEST SOUL OF ALL MY DAYS AND
LANDS."

* * * * *

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AS SULLY
Philosophical Society

The Presidency of **THOMAS JEFFERSON**



by
Forrest McDonald

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS OF KANSAS
Lawrence/Manhattan/Wichita

finance, as neither of them could pretend to do, save to know intuitively that it was a pernicious evil as Hamilton practiced it. As a congressman a few years earlier, while his Republican colleagues had been able to combat the Hamiltonian system only with seventy-year-old Bolingbrokean epithets, Gallatin had bedazzled them all by taking the system apart piece by piece. He had charged, and documented the charge, that Hamilton through carelessness or corruption had unnecessarily padded the national debt by \$10 million out of a total of \$77 million. Gallatin had also, virtually as a personal invention, brought into being the House Ways and Means Committee as a watchdog over public expenditures. Jefferson and other Republican leaders knew in their bones that dismantling the Hamiltonian system was the foremost of their missions. Only Gallatin could tell them why, in fiscally respectable language, and only Gallatin could tell them how.⁵

Jefferson handled his subordinates masterfully, as he handled most men. As he described cabinet meetings—varnishing the truth only slightly—"there never arose . . . an instance of an unpleasant thought or word between the members" during his entire presidency. To be sure, they "sometimes met under differences of opinion, but scarcely ever failed, by conversing and reasoning, so to modify each other's ideas, as to produce an unanimous result."⁶ That was the way of things, too, when department heads met separately with the president (his door was always open to them, and they were frequent dinner guests as well). The atmosphere was relaxed, informal, almost casual, and opinions were voiced freely without fear of incurring the wrath of the chief; yet, such was Jefferson's presence that no one ever forgot who was in charge.

A similar arrangement marked the relations between the executive and legislative branches of government. Jefferson established a rapport with Congress that neither of his predecessors and few if any of his successors could match. He used none of the techniques that are usually associated with "strong" presidents—popular pressure, naked power, bribery, flattery, cajolery, blackmail, or shrewd trading—yet he had but to suggest legislation and it was almost invariably forthcoming.

In no small measure the achievement was based upon the way Jefferson dealt with the congressmen personally. Officially he stood aloof from them, maintaining a wall of absolute separation between the branches. Beginning with his first annual message in December of 1801, he abandoned the traditional practice of appearing in per-

son before Congress, send brief, by a messenger instead a radical break from a ritual Crown and Parliament and a national government in the change reflected Jefferson at dealing with men in the instance, was a rhetorical in a voice so unprepossessing be inspired by it. Rather, sonal. To that end he feted groups, at a rotation of dining seemingly casual elegance comfortable, informal atmosphere

Always unwigged, in worn run-down slippers, the president the folksy, open hospitality compared by a French chef and of French wines) was like tasted, and the conversation ever heard. Jefferson always guests by talking with equal theology, music, mathematics, which subject was for accounts of these occasions was more brilliant than that of a lecture by Polonius. In most part a mediocre lot, social experience than that of Congresses. In any event overwhelmed: few congressmen ality, and most returned to in his wisdom and virtue.

There was more, of a national legislature than his dinal element. Another element the administration's unofficial knew and was on friendly having served for some time informally with them on particular sensibilities in regard to essential for the president to

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son before Congress, sending written communications, usually quite brief, by a messenger instead. In point of political form, that was a radical break from a ritual that had originated with the English Crown and Parliament and had been followed in both state and national government in the United States. In point of practice, the change reflected Jefferson's realization that he was simply no good at dealing with men in the aggregate: his inaugural address, for instance, was a rhetorical and political gem, but it was delivered in a voice so unprepossessing that few could even hear it, much less be inspired by it. Rather, his touch, to be effective, had to be personal. To that end he feted all the congressmen, in carefully chosen groups, at a rotation of dinner parties, where—in an environment of seemingly casual elegance—he maintained the same kind of comfortable, informal atmosphere that prevailed in cabinet meetings.

Always unwigged, sometimes dressed in frayed homespun and run-down slippers, the president put his guests at their ease with the folksy, open hospitality of a country squire; but the dinner (prepared by a French chef and accompanied by a magnificent selection of French wines) was likely to be the finest the legislators had ever tasted, and the conversation was regularly the most fascinating they ever heard. Jefferson always led the conversation, dazzling his guests by talking with equal ease of architecture, history, science, theology, music, mathematics, or art—everything but current politics, which subject was forbidden. Reading between the lines of the accounts of these occasions, one sometimes suspects that the talk was more brilliant than deep and that it frequently had the flavor of a lecture by Polonius. Moreover, the congressmen were for the most part a mediocre lot, having less talent, wealth, education, and social experience than their predecessors in the early Federalist Congresses. In any event, Jefferson's guests were usually overwhelmed: few congressmen were immune to the president's personality, and most returned to the congressional pit with renewed faith in his wisdom and virtue.

There was more, of course, to Jefferson's power over the national legislature than his magnetism at dinner, but that was a cardinal element. Another element was his deployment of Gallatin as the administration's unofficial liaison man with Congress. Gallatin knew and was on friendly terms with most Republican congressmen, having served for some time as their floor leader, and he could work informally with them on proposed legislation without violating their sensibilities in regard to executive encroachment. That made it possible for the president to have an effective voice in making legis-

lative policy, and yet avoid Hamiltonian trappings of a monarchical-ministerial system.

Still another element was the Republicans' system of organization in Congress. Republican members of both houses met in caucuses to determine policy, and that was normally enough to establish all the discipline necessary for carrying out the party's program. There was, however, always a danger of factionalism within the party, and in order to check factional disputes, something extra was needed. In part, this was provided by investing the Speaker of the House with great power, and by choosing as Speaker Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina—a plodding, sincere, impeccably honest man whose lack of imagination and guile would have made him trustworthy even if his purity of Republican principles had not.

The next necessity was for a floor leader, which by recent custom devolved upon the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. There some friction developed. The chief pretender to both roles was William Branch Giles of Virginia, who had earlier served as Madison's ablest lieutenant when Madison headed the "republican interest" in Congress; but instead, Macon appointed another Virginian as head of Ways and Means—his brilliant, caustic, erratic twenty-eight-year-old friend, John Randolph of Roanoke. Giles, as it happened, soon became ill and returned home, and when he came back to Washington, it was as a member of the Senate, in which he promptly became the president's leading spokesman. Meanwhile, Randolph took over as the Republicans' floor leader in the House, which caused the president some discomfort. Randolph was a man of pure political principles, but he was also a bit crazy, and was devoid, as well, of ability to compromise. His close friends in the House—Macon, Joseph Nicholson of Maryland, and Joseph Bryan of Georgia—exercised some moderating influence upon him; but Jefferson, sensing that he might one day prove a menace, sought vainly to find a leader to replace him.

Down in the ranks, Republican congressmen were of two broad descriptions. Perhaps something under half were men of relatively modest origins who, on the one hand, were social democrats if not egalitarians, or at least personally comported themselves as if they had not a superior on earth; and were, on the other, tough, opportunistic, alert to every chance for increasing their influence or wealth and not especially scrupulous about how they did it. Though such men were to be found in all parts of the country, more of them came from the West and from the Middle States and urban wing of the

party than from the South. In degree, fit the descriptive them: "He was a man of character, full of Virginian wisdom and Quixotism. He hated a measure of any kind that would curtail of the liberties of the people. Jealousy of State rights was one of the pillars" of his political philosophy. Being in his own eyes a statesman, he seems with this brood of men they are far from being able to render service to the country are quite as apt to prevent it.

Both types wanted a reliable floor leader of a reliable floor leader—able assistance—was quite a problem, for it was in the administration, in fact, a cause for concern. Jefferson thirty-seven Federalists cure that no amount of the Republicans had arisen, and enough Republicans make the balance very uneven, Vice-President Burr political hand and to appear.

A great deal of the active, which is to say Federalism as possible. He peeled those of the Alien and Sedition Act, and Congress voted to be levied under the most of the internal tax property taxes—that Federal the quasi war with France set about the business slashing army and navy.

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party than from the South. Most of the others, to a lesser or greater degree, fit the description that John Quincy Adams wrote of one of them: "He was a man of moderate talents and respectable private character, full of Virginian principles and prejudices, a mixture of wisdom and Quixotism. . . . He scarcely ever spoke; never originated a measure of any public utility, but fancied himself a guardian of the liberties of the people against Executive encroachments. . . . Jealousy of State rights and jealousy of the Executive were the two pillars" of his political fabric. He "always had the satisfaction of being in his own eyes a pure and incorruptible patriot. Virginia teems with this brood more than any other State in the Union, and they are far from being the worst men among us. Such men occasionally render service to the nation by preventing harm; but they are quite as apt to prevent good, and they never do any."

Both types wanted artful management, but despite the absence of a reliable floor leader in the House, Jefferson—with Gallatin's able assistance—was quite up to the task. In the early days of the administration, in fact, managing the House was a relatively minor problem, for it was in the Senate that the Republicans had greatest cause for concern. Jefferson counted sixty-six Republicans and thirty-seven Federalists in the House, a majority that seemed so secure that no amount of factionalism could shake it. In the Senate the Republicans had an edge of only four votes, eighteen to fourteen, and enough Republicans were absent from time to time to make the balance very nearly even. Fortunately for the Republicans, Vice-President Burr was there, to control events with his adroit political hand and to break ties with his vote. Or rather, so it appeared.

A great deal of the Republicans' program for reform was negative, which is to say that it was aimed at undoing as much of Federalism as possible. In short order, for example, Congress repealed those of the Alien and Sedition Acts that had not already expired, Jefferson pardoned all ten persons (mostly Republican newspaper publishers) who had been convicted under the Sedition Act, and Congress voted to restore with interest all fines that had been levied under the act. Almost as quickly, Congress abolished most of the internal taxes—the hated excise, carriage, and direct property taxes—that Federalists had enacted in 1798 to help pay for the quasi war with France. As part of the same package, Congress set about the business of reducing the military establishment and slashing army and naval appropriations.

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A COMPILATION OF
BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL
INFORMATION

Fifth Edition

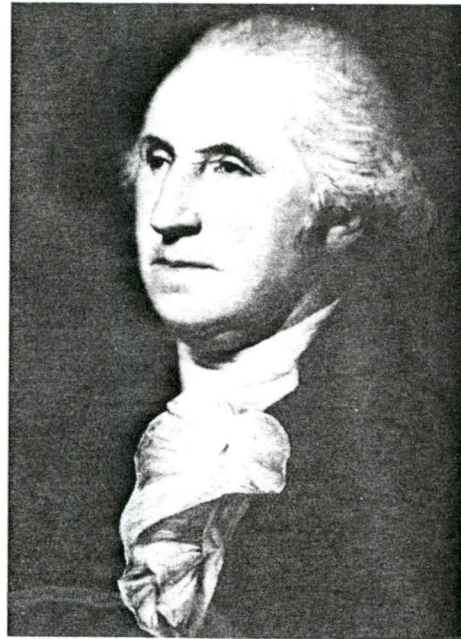
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NEW YORK

1989



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1st PRESIDENT



By Charles Wilson Peale. Courtesy of the New-York Historical Society, New York City

George Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON

BORN	Feb. 22, 1732	TERM OF OFFICE	Apr. 30, 1789–Mar. 3, 1797
BIRTHPLACE	Pope's Creek, Westmoreland County, Va.	TERM SERVED	7 years, 308 days
COLLEGE ATTENDED	None	ADMINISTRATION	1st, 2nd
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION	Episcopalian	CONGRESSES	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th
ANCESTRY	English	AGE AT INAUGURATION	57 years, 67 days
OCCUPATION	Surveyor, planter	LIVED AFTER TERM	2 years, 285 days
DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE	Jan. 6, 1759, New Kent County, Va.	OCCUPATION AFTER TERM	Planter and General of the Army
AGE AT MARRIAGE	26 years, 318 days	DATE OF DEATH	Dec. 14, 1799
YEARS MARRIED	40 years, 342 days	AGE AT DEATH	67 years, 295 days
POLITICAL PARTY	Federalist	PLACE OF DEATH	Mount Vernon, Va.
STATE REPRESENTED	Virginia	BURIAL PLACE	Family vault, Mount Vernon, Va.

PARENTS

FATHER	Augustine Washington	FIRST WIFE OF FATHER	Jane Butler Washington
BORN	1694, Westmoreland, Va.	BORN	c. 1700
MARRIED	(1) Jane Butler, Apr. 20, 1715	MARRIED	Apr. 20, 1715
MARRIED	(2) Mary Ball, Mar. 6, 1730	DIED	Nov. 24, 1728, Stafford County, Va.
OCCUPATION	Farmer, planter	MOTHER	Mary Ball Washington
DIED	Apr. 12, 1743, King George County, Va.	BORN	1708, Lancaster County, Va.
AGE AT DEATH	About 49 years	MARRIED	Mar. 6, 1730

For additional data see the end of this section and also specific subject headings in the index

On April 14, 1789, Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress, notified George Washington of his election, and on April 16, 1789, Washington left his home at Mount Vernon, Va., for the capital.

FULL ELECTORAL VOTE NOT CAST IN 1789

On February 4, 1789, the first presidential electors—a total of 69 electors—met in their respective states to cast their ballots. The electors of five states—Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, and South Carolina—had been chosen by the state legislatures. Three states—Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—held popular elections. Massachusetts had a system combining popular election and appointment by the legislature. New Hampshire held a popular election, but none of the electors received a majority, and the electors finally chosen were those named by the state Senate.

Had all of the electors qualified, a total of 91 votes, instead of 69, would have been cast. New York had not yet chosen its 8 electors even though the seat of the new government was in New York. Consequently, New York's vote was not cast. The weather delayed the votes of 4 electors, 2 from Maryland and 2 from Virginia. Since North Carolina and Rhode Island had not yet ratified the Constitution, they did not cast their 7 and 3 votes respectively. Thus, 22 of the 91 possible votes were not cast.

ADAMS ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT

Each elector cast 1 of his 2 votes for Washington, who thus received 69 of the 138 votes. The other 69 went to 11 others; John Adams of Massachusetts, the candidate with the greatest number, became Vice President. The other candidates included John Jay of New York, Robert Hanson Harrison of Maryland, John Rutledge of South Carolina, John Hancock of Massachusetts, George Clinton of New York, Samuel Huntington of Connecticut, John Milton of Georgia, James Armstrong of Pennsylvania, Edward Telfair of Georgia, and Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts.

Adams received 34 votes as follows: Conn. 5 (of the 7 votes); Mass. 10; N.H. 5; N.J. 1 (of the 6 votes); Pa. 8 (of the 10 votes); Va. 5 (of the 10 votes).

The other candidates received the following votes: Jay—Del. 3; N.J. 5 (of the 6 votes); Va. 1 (of the 10 votes)

Harrison—Md. 6
Rutledge—S.C. 6 (of the 7 votes)
Hancock—Pa. 2 (of the 10 votes); S.C. 1 of the 7 votes; Va. 1 (of the 10 votes)
Clinton—Va. 3 (of the 10 votes)
Huntington—Conn. 2 (of the 7 votes)
Milton—Ga. 2 (of the 5 votes)
Armstrong—Ga. 1 (of the 5 votes)
Lincoln—Ga. 1 (of the 5 votes)
Telfair—Ga. 1 (of the 5 votes)

THE ELECTION OF 1792

Before the conclusion of George Washington's four-year term, it was necessary to elect a President for the second administration. George Washington and John Adams, who were known as Federalists, were advocates of a strong central government. Those in accord with their principles wanted them reelected for a second term of four years.

Naturally, not all of the ideas and plans advocated by them were acceptable to everyone. Those who differed were known as Democratic Republicans or Republicans. As the Democratic Republicans were a minority group, they realized the futility of organizing to oppose Washington's reelection, and did not oppose him.

On November 6, 1792, George Washington received 132 of the 264 electoral votes cast, a unanimous election. The second highest vote, 77 votes, was for John Adams of Massachusetts, who was reelected Vice President. The balance of the 132 electoral votes was cast for George Clinton of New York (50 votes), Thomas Jefferson of Virginia (4 votes) and Aaron Burr of New York (1 vote).

FIRST TERM

CABINET

March 4, 1789–March 3, 1793

STATE John Jay, N.Y., Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Confederation, continued to act at the request of President Washington until Thomas Jefferson assumed office; Thomas Jefferson, Va., Sept. 26, 1789, entered upon duties, Mar. 22, 1790

TREASURY Alexander Hamilton, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1789

WAR Henry Knox, Mass., Sept. 12, 1789

ATTORNEY GENERAL Edmund Randolph, Va., Sept. 26, 1789, entered upon duties Feb. 2, 1790

POSTMASTER GENERAL Samuel Osgood, Mass., Sept. 26, 1789; Timothy Pickering, Pa., Aug. 12, 1791, entered upon duties Aug. 19, 1791

SECOND TERM

CABINET

March 4, 1793–March 3, 1797

STATE Thomas Jefferson, Va., continued from preceding administration; Edmund Randolph, Va., Jan. 2, 1794; Timothy Pickering, Pa. (secretary of war), ad interim August 20, 1795; Timothy Pickering, Pa., Dec. 10, 1795

TREASURY Alexander Hamilton, N.Y., continued from preceding administration; Oliver Wolcott, Jr., Conn. Feb. 2, 1795

WAR Henry Knox, Mass., continued from preceding administration; Timothy Pickering, Pa., Jan. 2, 1795; Timothy Pickering, Pa. (secretary of state), ad interim Dec. 10, 1795 to Feb. 5, 1796; James McHenry, Md., Jan. 27, 1796, entered upon duties Feb. 6, 1796

ATTORNEY GENERAL Edmund Randolph, Va., continued from preceding administration; William Bradford, Pa., Jan. 27, 1794, entered upon duties Jan. 29, 1794; Charles Lee, Va., Dec. 10, 1795

POSTMASTER GENERAL Timothy Pickering, Pa., continued from preceding administration; Timothy Pickering, Pa., recommissioned June 1, 1794; Joseph Habersham, Ga., Feb. 25, 1795

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Compiled by Gary Herman

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Davis, Bette (Ruth Elizabeth Davis; US actress who became newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst's mistress and protégé). 40, 70
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91 JUN 26 A 9: 04

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL PRODUCTIONS

FAX COVER SHEET

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

DATE:

6/26/91

TO:

JENNIFER GROSSMAN, Curt Smith

FROM:

JEFF ERNSTOFF

NUMBER OF PAGES

2

(INCL. COVER PAGE)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

RE

Mount Rushmore

Presidential Speech

Our Department Fax Number is (212) 489 - 1791

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RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL PRODUCTIONS

6/26/91

Jeffrey Ernstoff to Jennifer Grossman, Curt Smith

Subject: President Bush's Remarks at Mount Rushmore, 7/3

Jennifer, I enjoyed speaking with you, and hope that all the materials I faxed are helpful. As you'll see, they include:

- . A Show Rundown
- . Mary Hart's Opening Remarks
- . Tom Brokaw's Remarks
- . Governor Mickelson's Remarks
- . A Tribute to the Sculptor and Carvers
- . Tributes to the "Four Faces of Freedom" depicted on the mountain
- . Suggested remarks/points for President Bush.
- . other events simultaneous with Rushmore's completion in 1941.

Please note the following:

- 1) In that the President will be formally dedicating the Memorial 50 years after its completion, the story/background regarding that is referenced in Mary Hart's introduction.
- 2) The Mount Rushmore Preservation Fund will serve a host of purposes/improvements for the Memorial. Page 2 of Governor Mickelson's remarks gets into those specifics.
- 3) President Bush's urging of support for the Preservation Campaign is of paramount importance. As you may know, the Memorial is very much in need of support, and the language/points underlined in page 3 of his drafted remarks may be helpful.
- 4) The drafted remarks reference an "official proclamation," as the conclusion of the President's speech. We assume it's form and content would follow established protocol, etc. Our Executive Producer, David Nash, spoke with Bob Simon yesterday, and for overall purposes, suggested that the combined address and dedication should run about 4 minutes.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call. Either I and/or David Nash will follow up. Thanks again.

Ernstoff at Radio City: 212 632 3575

Ernstoff at Home: 212 724 2843

Executive Producer: David Nash, c/o Rushmore Production Office:
605 574 4845:

cc David Nash.

91 JUN 25 48:48

MOUNT BUREAU NATIONAL MEMORIAL

FAX OPERATOR WILL COMPLETE BELOW	
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REMARKS/SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

A Glance at the USA's Most Colossal Work of Art

Mount Rushmore National Memorial

- Presidents were not the original theme when Mount Rushmore was first proposed in 1924. In fact, proponents wanted Sculptor Gutzon Borglum to carve some of the USA's famous western heroes, including Lewis and Clark and Buffalo Bill Cody, from the granite of the Black Hills of South Dakota.
- If the four presidents had been carved from head to toe, they would have been 465 feet tall; able to wade the Potomac without getting their knees wet; required to kneel down to read by the light of the torch of the Statue of Liberty.
- "I had seen the photographs and the drawings of this great work. And yet, until about ten minutes ago, I had no conception of its magnitude, its permanent beauty and its importance." - Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jefferson dedication, August 30, 1936.
- The giant granite portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt are 60 feet tall; so huge in fact that from brow to chin each is as tall as the Great Sphinx of Egypt.
- So hard is the granite of Mount Rushmore that geologists claim it will erode at the rate of one inch every 100,000 years.
- "When greatness is promised, history and civilization will never forgive its absence or those responsible for its failure." - Mount Rushmore Sculptor Gutzon Borglum.
- Eight hundred million pounds of stone were removed in carving Mount Rushmore - 90 percent of it with the aid of dynamite.
- Despite hazardous working conditions, heavy equipment, and the use of explosives, none of the 360 men who helped carve Mount Rushmore was killed during the 14 years it took to mold the mountain memorial.
- "I put the curl in Lincoln's beard, the part in Teddy's hair, and the twinkle in Washington's eye. It still gives me a thrill to look at it." - Mount Rushmore worker Norman "Happy" Anderson.

↑ will be in attendance

produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle..."

Thomas Jefferson, Third President 1801-1809

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."



Declaration of Independence
July 4, 1776

"I carry with me the consolation of a firm persuasion that Heaven has in store for our beloved country long ages to come of prosperity and happiness."

8th Annual Message to Congress
November 1808

Gutzon Borglum, Sculptor of Mount Rushmore

"A monument's dimensions shall be determined by the importance to civilization of the events commemorated...let us place there, carved high, as close to heaven as we can, our leaders, their faces, to show posterity what manner of men they were. Then breathe a prayer that these records will endure until the wind and rain alone shall wear them away."



Mount Rushmore Dedication
August 10, 1927

-- Although each head was dedicated individually, as plans were being drawn for a final dedication, death stayed the hand of Sculptor Gutzon Borglum March 6, 1941. Nine months later the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and a formal dedication of the world's most colossal and compelling work of art was never conducted.-- The noses of the four presidents on Mount Rushmore are one foot larger than the entire head of the Statue of Liberty.

-- The Jefferson figure was started at Washington's right. After nearly 18 months of work, crews ran into uncarveable rock and were forced to blast the face from the mountain. Drillers then began carving the nation's third president to Washington's left.

-- Gutzon Borglum, who studied under the great Auguste Rodin, has more statuary in Statuary Hall of the USA's Capitol than any other artist.

-- After viewing Borglum's marble portrait of the Great Emancipator, (on permanent display in the Capitol) Robert Todd Lincoln said, "I never thought I would see father again."

-- Mount Rushmore National Memorial is the lone memorial to freedom and democracy in the USA.

-- Gutzon Borglum's plans for Mount Rushmore did not end at the sculpted faces of four great presidents. He also planned an 800- step Grand Stairway leading to a deep canyon behind the faces. From that canyon wall, workers would carve out the Hall of Records, a sealed crypt in which the records of the memorial, of human advancement, of the USA, would be stored for future civilizations.

-- "Hence, let us place there, carved high, as close to heaven as we can, the words of our leaders, their faces, to show posterity what manner of men they were. Then breathe a prayer that these records will endure until the wind and the rain alone shall wear them away." - Gutzon Borglum

**Taken from America's Shrine of Democracy: A Pictorial History
Written by T.D. Griffith; Foreword by Ronald Reagan
Published by the Mount Rushmore Society
Released in June 1990**

All in all, it was not one of Borglum's better performances, and if the committee had been hostile to him or to the Rushmore work itself, it might have ended Rushmore's Federal funding right then and there. The committee, however, was not hostile. A number of its members knew the sculptor personally and liked him, and realized that one sometimes had to make allowances for his rhetoric. Also, the committee did want to see the Rushmore monument completed if that could be done without creating an endless drain on the Federal treasury. Therefore, after writing in a provision to make this the final Rushmore appropriation, they sent the bill on to the Congress, where, in due course, it was passed. And by this they made possible, among other things, the great Rushmore baseball team of 1939.

*Worman will
be in attendance* →

26. Government Takes it Back

Now that he had command of the largest budget in Rushmore's history, Borglum in the spring of 1939 set out to hire the largest crew in its history. And upon hearing of this, the workmen sent a delegation headed by Merle Peterson to call on Lincoln Borglum.

"Hear you're going to hire more men," said Peterson.

"Yep," Lincoln replied, "quite a few of 'em."

"In that case," Merle said, "how about hiring guys who are good ballplayers?"

"So long as they can put out a day's work, it's OK with me," said Lincoln.

Having established that, the members of the Rushmore team began a recruiting campaign. They persuaded Bob McNally, star catcher for the powerful Rapid City Cement Plant team to give up his cement plant job in exchange for one at Rushmore. Orville Worman, manager of Rapid City's Rec Owl grocery store and known to be a hot shortstop was similarly persuaded. They recruited Teddy Crawford and Frank "Casey" Jones, ace pitcher and center fielder respectively, from the Civilian Conservation Corps. Then they financed a trip by Casey Jones to the eastern part of the state to recruit his brother Glen, who was said to be—and was—a remarkable second baseman.

The result was a baseball team that old Rushmore hands still refer to with something approaching reverence, a team that functioned as smoothly as a troupe of trained seals, a team that with a little luck would have wound up the year as state champions instead of, as it happened, being tied for third place.

At about the same time that the new appropriation was passed, which was in March, the Black Hills Power and Light Company completed the long-awaited power line to Rushmore. Thus, another of Borglum's troubles was disposed of, for he now had available all the electricity he could use, and then some.

Rushmore's frequent and favored antagonists were the Homestake boys—miners from the big gold mine at Lead. "They came to dances at Pactola a lot, and the fights we had there were somethin' to see!" But in dealing with the boys from the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) camps, Rushmore and Homestake became allies:

Them Cee Cee's would come to a dance in a gang, figuring to take it over. Quite a few were from city slums and knew every dirty fighting trick in the book plus a few they'd invented themselves, and they were a tough outfit to handle. Just the same, they weren't tough enough to take over one of our dances, and they never did.

Remarkably, those turbulent Saturday nights seemed to have little effect on the crew's ability to play baseball on Sunday. Baseball was *the* sport in South Dakota in those days, and by the time a boy had learned to handle a knife and fork he usually had also learned to handle a ball and bat and was reaming of the day when he would become the new Lefty Grove or Rogers Hornsby. Towns and rural communities alike all fielded teams and supported them with fanatic fervency. Many of these teams were very good, but most of the better ones, naturally, were from the larger towns. But there were exceptions, and the Rushmore team was one of them. It was remarkably successful, and just as remarkably unorthodox. According to one of its members, "Red Anderson was good at making home brew, and every Sunday morning he'd have a batch on ice for us. So the way we got ready for a game was by all sitting around in Red's garage drinking that home brew."

And there was Borglum's startling habit of interrupting games. There was nothing official about it. Borglum was an ardent Rushmore rooter, but at its games he was only a spectator and nothing more. Even so, as a veteran of that team later recounted:

A ball game's got rules, y'know, but Borglum never figured they applied to him. If he wanted to go out on the field and talk to one of our guys, why, they just had to stop the game while he did it, and he did it pretty often. It wasn't that he had anything important to say—sometimes it wasn't even about baseball. I think it was his way of letting the folks know, "I'm Borglum, and I'm here, and I can do this if I want to."

Funny thing was, all the other teams seemed to figure he could, too. Anyhow, they never tried to stop him.

Moreover, according to another team veteran, this disconcerting habit may have had something to do with the team's success:

That man had a commanding presence. He really did. When he'd stride out on that field and halt a game it made you think of Joshua commanding the sun to stand still. I think it sort of demoralized the opposition because it was like we had Jehovah visibly on our side.

Anyhow, despite all these things—or maybe because of them—Rushmore was a baseball power. In 1939 it won the right to represent the Black Hills in the state championship playoffs held at Aberdeen, South Dakota. Unable to accompany the team to Aberdeen, Borglum sent it a telegram of encouragement, and because of a mistype by the Western Union operator the wire read:

STICK TO IT. WE ARE ROTTING FOR YOU.
GUTZON AND LINCOLN BORGLUM

They did stick to it, and even though they did not win the championship, they had become one of the tournament's four finalists before going down, six to five, in a sixteen inning game.

To the extent of the whiskey and home brew left in the bottles and the stamina left in its consumers, there was partying again on Sunday night. Consequently, by the time the weekend was over the stamina was pretty well exhausted, and Monday morning on the mountain was a time of suffering and woe. "Some guys would be too hung-over to come to work at all. Finally it got to the point where the Old Man had to make a rule that any man not showing up on Monday morning would be laid off for the whole week." And another old Rushmore hand remembered:

All along the stairway you'd see guys resting and holding their heads and trying to work up strength to finish the climb. When everybody finally was on top who could get there, we'd phone down to the boarding house to send a gallon of tomato juice up in the hoist.

Once when Bill Tallman was superintendent and we did that, he happened to answer the phone, and in that New England accent he had, he said, "There'll be no *tomahto* juice on the mountain today!" Well, that was one of our inside jokes from then on. When all the fellas would get to the top, all headachy and sick, don'cha know,



President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the unveiling of the great head of Thomas Jefferson, Mt. Rushmore, August 30, 1936.

President Roosevelt's Remarks at the Unveiling of the Head of Thomas Jefferson, August 30, 1936

Following a lengthy statement regarding the work of carving the Mountain Memorial and its history, at the unveiling of the head of Thomas Jefferson, Gutzon Borglum, the Sculptor, asked President Roosevelt to dedicate the Memorial as a shrine of democracy and to ask the people of this west world to offer up their prayers that it be maintained as a democracy for one hundred thousand years.

President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"I think, my friends, that there are two people who told me about this in the early days—one of them was Mr. Borglum and the other was Senator Norbeck.

"On many occasions, when a new project is presented to you on paper and then, later on, you see the accomplishment, you are disappointed; but it is just the opposite of that in what we are looking at now. I had seen the photographs; I had seen the drawings and I had talked with those who are responsible for this great work, and yet I had had no conception until about ten minutes ago not only of its magnitude but of its permanent beauty and of its permanent importance.

"Mr. Borglum has well said that this can be a monument and an inspiration for the continuance of the democratic-republican form of government, not only in our own beloved country, but, we hope, throughout the world.

"This is the second dedication. There will be others by other presidents in other years. When we get through, there will be something for the American people that will last through not just generations but for thousands and thousands of years, and I think that we can perhaps meditate a little on those Americans ten thousand years from now when the weathering on the face of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln shall have proceeded to perhaps a depth of a tenth of an inch—meditate and wonder what our descendants, and I think they will still be here, will think about us. Let us hope that at least they will give us the benefit of the doubt—that they will believe we have honestly striven every day and generation to preserve for our descendants a decent land to live in and a decent form of government to operate under.

"I am very glad to have come here today informally. It is right and proper that I should have come informally because we do not want formalities where nature is concerned.

"What we have done so far exemplifies what I have been talking about in the last few days—cooperation with nature and not fighting with nature.

"I am very happy to congratulate all of you not only on what we see today but on what is going to happen in the future at Mount Rushmore."

THE PROGRAMME

The ceremony was held upon a secondary mountain directly below Rushmore Rock, from which the several flags were unfurled.

PRESIDENTIAL SALUTE OF 21 GUNS

Senator Peter Norbeck, Presiding

America *Columbus College Orchestra*

Invocation *Bishop Hugh L. Burleson*

President Coolidge's Address.

At its conclusion, the President, with suitable words, presented Mr. Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, with a set of drills.

Address by Mr. Borglum.

Mr. Borglum, accompanied by Major J. G. Tucker, the contractor, then repaired to Mt. Rushmore to begin the sculpture. During the flag ceremony following, Mr. Borglum came over the precipice and drilled six master points in the portrait of Washington.

Flag of French Empire unfurled.

The Bourbon National Air. Salute. Retreat.

Flag of Spain unfurled.

Spanish National Air. Salute. Retreat.

Flag of Napoleon unfurled.

Marseillaise. Salute. Retreat.

Washington's Flag, 15 bars and 15 stars.

Salute. *America, the Beautiful.*

Address, "Washington" . . . *Hon. C. J. Buell*

Streamer, "Louisiana Purchase."

Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.

Address, "Jefferson" . . . *Gov. Wm. J. Bulow*

Streamers for Florida, Texas, California, Oregon and Alaska.

Old Glory unfurled.

The Star Spangled Banner. Salute.

Address, "Lincoln" . *Hon. Wm. Williamson, M. C.*

Streamer, "Panama."

Address, "Roosevelt" . *Sen. Wm. H. McMaster*

Benedictory Prayer . . . *Rev. Ralph Lium*

The Memorial to the Founding, Preservation and Expansion of the United States embraces colossal statues of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt, scaled to the proportions of men 465 ft. high, carved from the living granite of Rushmore Mountain, and a vast entablature 80 by 120 ft. incised in the granite, telling the story of America. President Coolidge

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

"We have come here to dedicate a cornerstone that was laid by the hand of the Almighty. On this towering wall of Rushmore, in the heart of the Black Hills, is to be inscribed a memorial which will represent some of the outstanding events of American history by portraying with suitable inscription the features of four of our presidents, laid on by the hand of a great artist in sculpture. This memorial will crown the height of land between the Rocky mountains and the Atlantic seaboard, where coming generations may view it for all time.

"It is but natural that such a design should begin with George Washington, for with him begins that which is truly characteristic of America. He represents our independence, our constitution, our liberty. He formed the highest aspirations that were entertained by any people into the permanent institutions of our government. He stands as the foremost disciple of ordered liberty, a statesman with an inspired vision who is not outranked by any mortal greatness.

"Next to him will come Thomas Jefferson, whose wisdom insured that the government which Washington had formed should be intrusted to the administration of the people. He emphasized the element of self government which had been enshrined in American institutions in such a way to demonstrate that it was practical and would be permanent. In him, likewise, was embodied the spirit of expansion. Recognizing the destiny of his country, he added to its territory. By removing the possibility of any powerful opposition from another neighboring state, he gave new guarantees to the rule of the people.

"After our country had been established, enlarged from sea to sea and dedicated to popular government, the next great task was to demonstrate the permanency of our union and to extend the principle of freedom to all the inhabitants of our land. The master of this supreme accomplishment was Abraham Lincoln. Above all other national figures, he holds the love of his fellow countryman. The work which Washington and Jefferson began, he extended to its logical conclusion.

"That the principles for which these three men stood might be still more firmly established destiny raised up Theodore Roosevelt. To political freedom, he strove to add economic freedom. By building the Panama canal he brought into closer relationship the east and west and realized the vision that inspired Columbus in his search for a new passage to the Orient.

"The union of these four presidents carved on the face of the everlasting hills of South Dakota will constitute a distinctly national monument. It will be decidedly American in its conception, in its magnitude, in its meaning and altogether worthy of our country. No one can look upon it understandingly without realizing it is a picture of hope fulfilled.

"Its location will be significant. Here in the heart of the continent, on the side of a mountain which probably no white man had ever beheld in the days of Washington, in territory which was acquired by the action of Jefferson, which remained an almost unbroken wilderness beyond the days of Lincoln, which was especially beloved by Roosevelt, the people

portray the spirit of patriotism. They will know that the figure of these presidents has been placed here because by following the truth they built for territory. The fundamental principles which they represented have been wrought into the very being of our country. They are steadfast as these ancient hills.

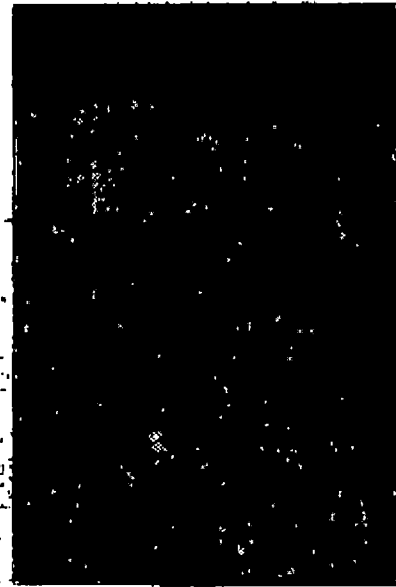
"Other people have marvelled at the growth and strength of America. They have wondered how a few weak and discordant colonies were able to win their independence from one of the greatest powers of the world. They have been amazed at our genius for self government. They have been unable to comprehend how the shock of a great civil war did not destroy our union. They do not understand the economic progress of our people. It is true that we have had the advantage of great natural resources, but these have not been exclusively ours. Others have been equally fortunate in that direction.

"The progress of America has been due to the spirit of its people. It is in no small degree due to that spirit that we have been able to produce such great leaders. If coming generations are to maintain a like spirit, it will be because they continue to study the lives and times of the great men who have been the leaders in our history, and continue to support the principles which those men represented. It is for that purpose that we erect memorials. We cannot hold our admiration for the historic figures which we shall see here without growing stronger in our determination to perpetuate the institutions which their lives revealed and established.

"The fact that this enterprise is being begun in one of our new states not yet great in population, not largely developed in its resources, discloses that the old American spirit still goes where our people go, still dominates their lives, still inspires them to deeds of devotion and sacrifice. It is but another illustration of the determination of our people to use their material resources to minister to their spiritual life. This memorial will be another national shrine to which future generations will repair to declare their continuing allegiance to independence, to self government, to freedom and to economic justice.

"It is an inspiring phase of American life that men are willing to devote their energies to the erection of a memorial of this nature. Money spent for such a purpose is certain of adequate returns in the nature of increased public welfare.

"The people of South Dakota are taking the lead in the preparation of this memorial out of their meagre resources because the American spirit is strong among them. Their effort and courage entitles them to the sympathy and support of private benevolence and the national government. They realize fully that they have no means of succeeding in the development of their state except a reliance upon American institutions. They do not fail to appreciate their value. There is no power that can stay the progress of such a people. They are predestined to success. Our country is fortunate in having the advantage of their citizenship. They have been pioneers in the development of their state. They will continue to be pioneers in the defense and development of American institutions."



ADDRESS
of
CALVIN COOLIDGE

President of the United States

DELIVERED AT THE
BEGINNING OF THE CARVING
of the
NATIONAL MEMORIAL

on
RUSHMORE MOUNTAIN

AUGUST 10, 1927

"MONEY SPENT FOR SUCH A PURPOSE IS CERTAIN
OF ADEQUATE RETURNS IN THE NATURE OF
INCREASED PUBLIC WELFARE."

MT. RUSHMORE INSPIRED THESE MEN TO SAY

EXCERPTS from speeches at dedicatory and unveiling ceremonies or comments made during personal visits to the Memorial.

President Calvin Coolidge (Consecration Ceremony, August 10, 1927)

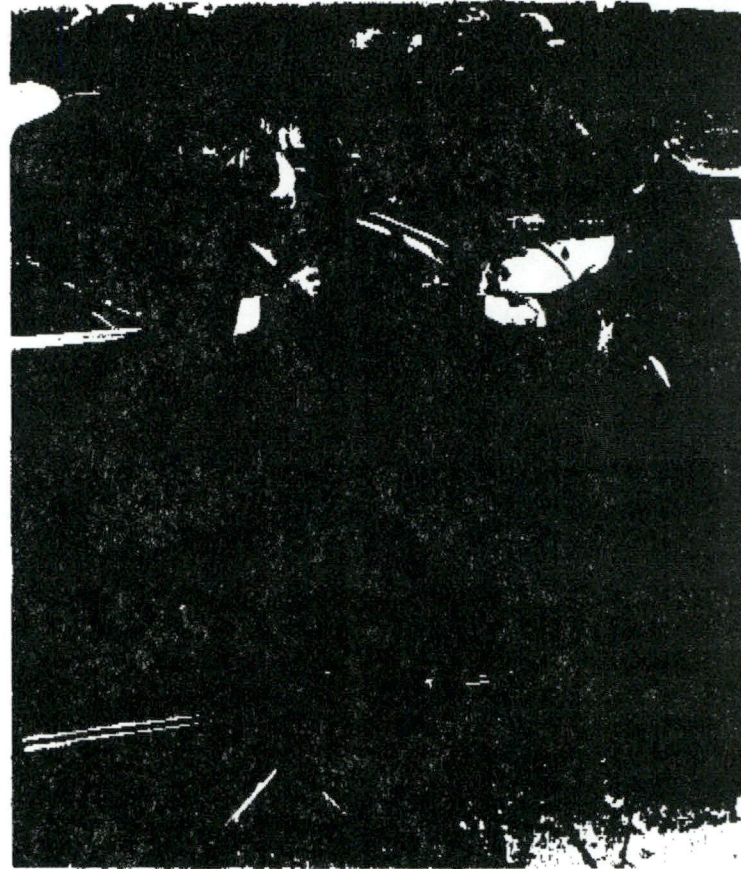
"We have come here to dedicate a corner stone that was laid by the hand of the Almighty . . . This memorial will be another national shrine to which future generations will repair to declare their continuing allegiance to independence, to self government, to freedom and to economic justice . . ."

President Herbert Hoover in 1930

"We shall leave a record to posterity to show what use the youth of the world made of its freedom and its opportunities in the new lands it had conquered."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt (Jefferson Unveiling)

"An inspiration for the continuance of the democratic republican form of government, not only in our own beloved country, but, we hope, throughout the world."



Lord Halifax (Visiting the Black Hills, March 29, 1946)

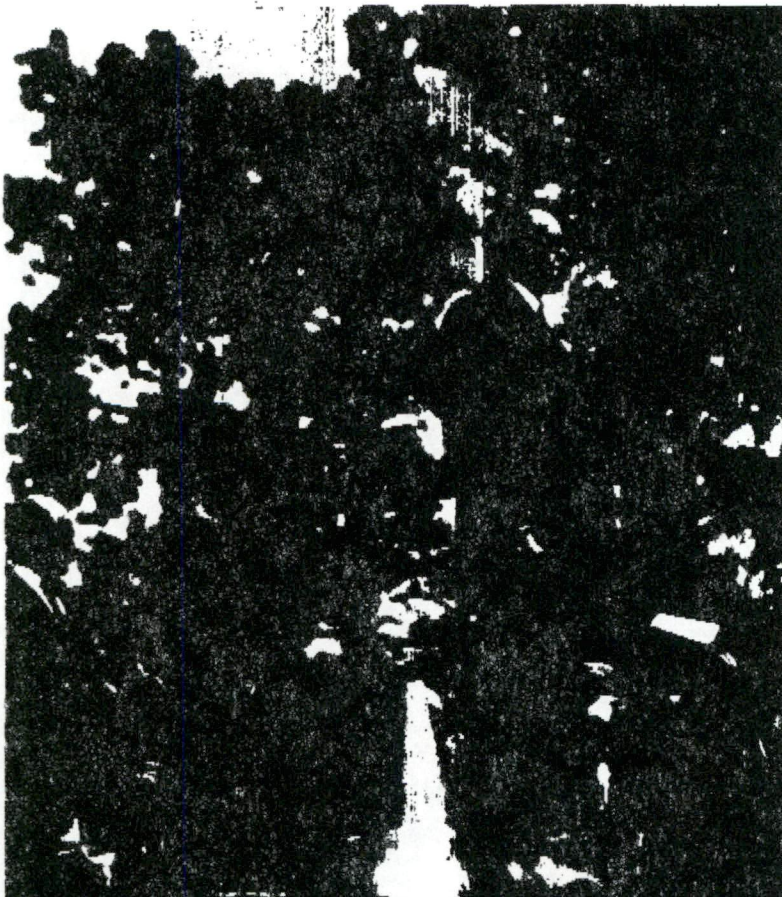
"The most remarkable confluence of the wonder of nature and the art of man I have ever witnessed."

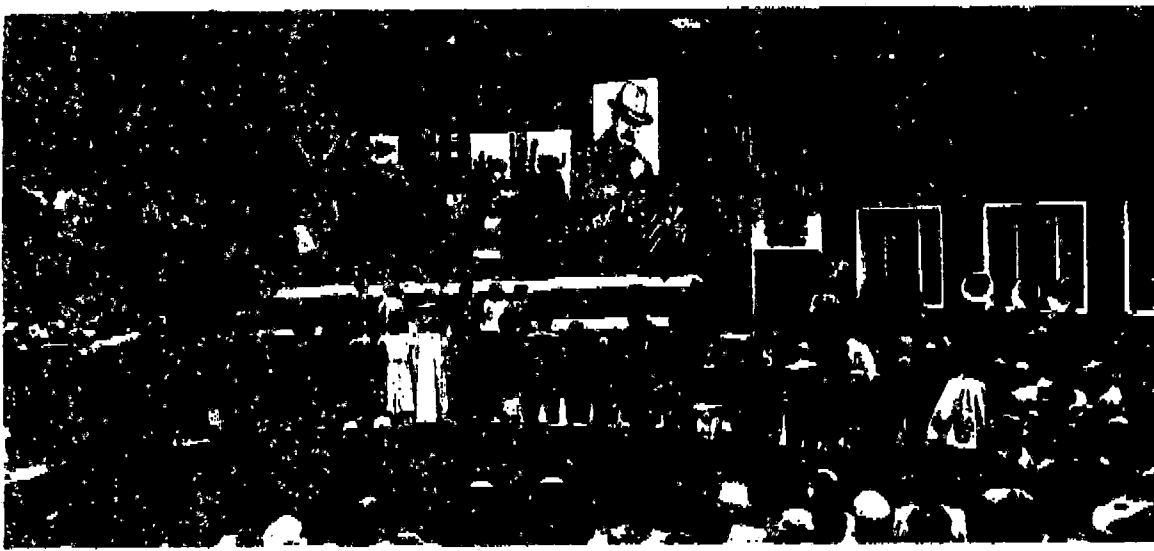
Judge Albert R. Denu (Borglum Banquet, December 28, 1938)

"The historian of the future . . . will record America's enduring achievements and include in his history the name of a Master Sculptor, whom the earth's inhabitants of the twentieth century knew as Gutzon Borglum."

Cecil B. deMille (After first visit to Mt. Rushmore in 1953)

"My visit to Mount Rushmore is carved in my memory as indelibly as those four great faces are carved in the mountainside. I have asked myself, 'What is it about Mount Rushmore that makes it so unforgettable?' I think the answer is that [not only do you look at those four faces—they look at you as well. A visit to Mount Rushmore is a moment of communion with the very soul of America. The silent message of Mount Rushmore is that America will endure as the home of the brave as long as we keep it the land of the free."





TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

In observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of work on Mount Rushmore National Memorial, the United States Post Office Department issued a special stamp featuring the Shrine of Democracy.

A quarter of a century after President Calvin Coolidge rode horseback to the rugged Black Hills mountain to hand Sculptor Gutzon Borglum his tools, a crowd of 5,000 came by motor car and bus over hard-surfaced highways to witness ceremonies befitting the occasion on August 11, 1952.

They saw Osborne Pearson, assistant postmaster general, speaking from a flag-draped platform, officially put the commemorative stamp into use. As he spoke, the

first of almost a half million first day covers began moving to all parts of the world from the tiny Keystone postoffice three miles away. The initial printing of the commemorative stamps totaled 110,000,000.

Speakers at the brief ceremonies included South Dakota senators, Karl Mundt and Francis Case, and Congressman Ben Jensen of Iowa. Josef Meier, who portrays the Christus in the Black Hills Passion Play, acted as master of ceremonies. Governor Sigurd Anderson of South Dakota was among the distinguished guests, seated on the platform with many of the sagacious men and stone workers who had helped Borglum realize his dream of a colossal monument to a free people.

A VISIT FROM THE PRESIDENT

The third president to see Mount Rushmore National Memorial was Dwight D. Eisenhower, who addressed the Young Republican convention here on July 11, 1953.

President Eisenhower told the rising generation the party's future depended upon advancing a program to serve "the interests and needs of all our citizens."

Eight thousand saw the President while millions watched on television. It was the first time an event was nationally televised from the Memorial.

President Eisenhower's words reverberated through the ponderosa pines and echoed back from the rock walls of the canyon. Light, flimsy clouds moved lazily in the soft summer breeze above the heroic foreheads of the figures on the mountain. It was an occasion to live long in the memories of those who were present.

From Mount Rushmore the President traveled to the State Game Lodge where he spent two nights in the same suite which President Coolidge had occupied during the summer of 1927. "I'll be back," were President Eisenhower's parting words to the Black Hills.



Important Facts in the History of the Memorial

The proposal to develop mountain sculpture in the Black Hills was inspired by the national and world interest awakened by the colossal carvings on Stone Mountain, a Memorial to the Confederacy. The world interest in that stimulated the imagination of Doane Robinson, then state historian at Pierre, South Dakota, as publicly expressed by him at Huron, South Dakota, January 22, 1924. His subsequent correspondence resulted in Mr. Borglum's visit to the Hills, and, in the Sculptor's careful study of available granite, Mount Rushmore was selected.

This cliff was rejected by Senator Norbeck at the time because of remoteness and absence of roads, but adopted later as the best available cliff in the Hills, and as Mr. Borglum answered, "If the Mountains are carved as proposed, roads will be built and the world will visit the work."

The work was undertaken by the State, which however, failed to provide funds. Rapid City undertook a small underwriting, private and corporate interests joining, with the result that enough money was pledged or accumulated to prepare houses for workmen and studios for models. Mr. Samuel Insull of Chicago, in direct negotiation with Mr. Borglum, presented to him an efficient power plant, complete with compressors.

Through the further efforts of its promoters, President Coolidge was induced to spend a summer in the Hills. It was during this visit that the President dedicated the great cracked cliff as a Memorial, to be carved as designed by the Sculptor. It was also at this meeting that the Sculptor explained to the President the history of the efforts of citizens of South Dakota to date, and asked the President to help in the work of creating a great National Memorial. The President not only rose to the occasion and promptly agreed, but arranged for a meeting of Mr. Borglum in Washington with Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, with the result that Congressional Acts were formulated and passed, a Commission created, and the work put definitely in hand.

The usual custom in preparing and producing a sculpture group is to design and create a complete model. This was undertaken for Mount Rushmore, but not until actual drilling could be carried to a depth sufficient to know definitely the character of the stone was it discovered that no fixed model could be used. No change in contract or other arrangement was ever made, but the Sculptor has not only been compelled to change his models for each figure but to enlarge the entire grouping and spread to points where stone was available.

These changes are all made by the Sculptor himself assisted by his

son, Lincoln Borglum, the only trained and experienced aid in mountain sculpture on this work.

It is also interesting to note here that no trained sculptors' assistants have had any part in this. This has been a serious handicap and a great hindrance to the completion of the work.

The workmen are local miners trained and closely instructed in every part of the work by either the Sculptor himself or his son.

The work on Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln faces, because of their colossal dimensions, appears highly finished. There remains from several inches to a foot of stone yet to be taken off by highly trained carvers under direction of the Sculptor himself.

There have been three unveilings. The Washington head under the auspices of Mr. Joseph S. Cullinan, the first President of the Commission; the Jefferson head in 1936 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt; and last year, September 17, the Lincoln head, under the auspices of the Commission—Honorable William Williamson, presiding. The plans at this writing provide for the unveiling of the Theodore Roosevelt head, which is expected to be finished this summer, 1938. To close the celebration of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States and the inauguration of George Washington as first President, a second unveiling of the head of Washington and the acceptance of the sculptured portion of the memorial by the President will be made in 1939.

The carvings cover an area of over an acre and a half, and this carving, it will be noted, has been done with the same care for sculpture quality that one would exercise in a life-size bust. Spectators view the work at a distance of 1500 feet, or a quarter of a mile.

Some interesting and compared dimensions show that if Washington were finished down to his shoe-heel he would stand between 470 and 480 feet in height. He would be as tall as the Washington Monument in Washington, D. C. If he should attempt to walk across the Hudson River, in 40 feet of water—the present depth for liners, he would just wet his ankles. The Statue of Liberty could hardly reach to his pocket, and he could lift her easily from her pedestal, and carry her away. If he wanted to pass under the Brooklyn Bridge, he would have to get down on his hands and knees and crawl. The length of Washington's nose is longer than the height of the face of the Egyptian Sphinx. The Egyptian Sphinx is 19 feet from the chin to the top of her head, and the same in width—Washington's nose is 21 feet. The eyes are 8 feet across, and the mouth is 18 feet, and yet these are in perfect scale with the Mountains on which they are carved, and which surround them. If Washington were to sit under the Niagara Falls, the water would break around his shoulders, and his head and neck would project above the Falls.

WHY THE MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL

By GUTZON BORGLUM

Delivered in Collier's Radio Hour
at New York, January 18, 1931, 8.40 P.M.

A MONUMENT'S dimensions should be determined by the importance to civilization of the events memorialized.

Alexander once said, after he had returned from his Asiatic conquests, "Make no petty statue of me. We will carve yonder mountain into a crouching Apollo and in his outstretched hand I will build a new Athens that will be the wonder and the mistress of the world."

There must be great cause, great national heart and soul growth or threat of national tragedy to justify monuments of colossal dimensions.

America has these, and as in this civilization every billionaire asks the cost of his morning paper, let me tell you that I will take Stone Mountain, a boulder of granite 800 feet high, 4000 feet long, and make of it the wonder of the world at a cost of the cosmetics used in a single month in America.

The new design I shall make for the Southern
contributions to civilization they commemorate.

joined the waters of the great East and West
Roosevelt did more: alone he stayed the

colossal undertakings. It was the greatness of the awakened mind and freed heart of the Italian Renaissance of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries that surged over Europe, freeing the hearts and souls of men, shaking the centuries-old slaveries westward, fled and here founded free institutions.

Few races have contributed immortal service to civilization. America has; America has lived profoundly—and in that living made three immortal contributions to civilization—first, her struggle out of the Puritan chrysalis to the Declaration of Independence,—second, the war between the states over the interpretation of the Constitution,—third, America's return to save Europe and civilization. In the first she has written into the blue heavens that "man has a right to be free and to be happy." Unburdened by encumbering verbiage, these eleven words have changed the government of the world. These eleven words are the heart and soul of western civilization. These eleven words are the motive back of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, which we are now carving in the Black Hills of South Dakota, commemo-

—[4]—

lization would justify their being carved in gold in the dimensions we are cutting them in granite. We are not creating a monument to Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, or Roosevelt but to the meaning of these eleven words as developed into and maintained in a national government BY THESE FOUR GREAT NATIONAL LEADERS. These eleven words "man has a right to be free and to be happy" alone will hold forever the great western experiment as a guiding star, that leaped from the womb of medieval Europe, more important to humanity's immortality than our continued national existence.

Jefferson appears on Mount Rushmore because he drew the Declaration of Independence; Washington, because as the great presiding officer, he guided in council, was great in battle, and made possible and successful the struggle that followed; Lincoln, because it was Lincoln and no other than Lincoln, whose mind, heart and finally life, determined that we should continue as a common family of states and in union forever. Roosevelt is joined with the others, because he completed the dream of Columbus, opened the way to India,

—[5]—

Mount Rushmore anniversary evokes memories for driller

Ron Bender
Staff Writer

MOUNT RUSHMORE — This is a special day for the National Park Service staff at Mount Rushmore National Memorial, as well as for a 69-year-old retired construction worker now living in Galesville, Wis.

Forty years ago, on Oct. 31, 1941, the last workmen came down from the massive sculpture. It was finished, 14 years and \$989,992.32 after Gutzon Borglum first started carving the mountain. Borglum wasn't there to see his work completed. He had died seven months earlier, and the sculpture was finished by his son Lincoln.

But Norman "Hap" Anderson was there that day. He was one of the men who suddenly found himself unemployed. "It was an unhappy day. It was the best job around that part of the country and we were getting \$10 a day," said Anderson, 69, on the phone the other day from his home in Wisconsin. "I was kind of sorry to see it go. I wished we could have done more of what Mr. Borglum wanted to do. But I was pretty proud I got to work on it."

Anderson worked from 1935 to 1941 as a driller. On the last day of work he was using a pneumatic jackhammer, as usual, to do finish work, called "bumping," on Lincoln's cheek.

"Hard work?" Anderson said, responding to a question with one of his own. "If you can imagine putting a 35-pound jackhammer against your belly and letting her go, I guess it was hard work."

"One time we had a scaffold on Roosevelt's face. It was cold so we put up canvas up to keep the wind off. Borglum told me to take 4 inches off the end of Roosevelt's nose. Well, there was no way to drill sideways, so I laid on my back, with the hammer on my belly and drilled straight up.

"My belly was so hard in those days my wife could dance on my stomach with high-heeled shoes," he chuckled.

Anderson's description of his work makes him sound more like a plastic surgeon than a rock driller.



Norman "Hap" Anderson

"I worked on all of 'em (the presidents' faces). I went from Washington's coat lapels up over his forehead, took the wrinkles out from under his chin, put the twinkle in one of his eyes, put a part in Roosevelt's hair, took 4 inches off Roosevelt's nose, even helped take the cold sore off Jefferson. That happened when one guy got too ambitious with Jefferson, got carried away and cut through his lip. That stuff was kind of shattery right there, so when he was done it looked like Jefferson had a cold sore."

Correcting the mistake took a lot of extra carving. "We had to tip his head back a little to get rid of that cold sore. That was something Mr. Borglum came up with."

Anderson describes the sculptor as "temperamental," but a good man to work for. "I liked the man. He knew what he wanted and he wasn't bashful about telling you what he wanted. If he wanted 2 inches off, he was very strict about it. He meant 2 inches."

"You could visualize it as he explained it to you. He had me put the curl in

Lincoln's beard; kind of turned it over to me. He told me what he wanted — cut some grooves in there to make some curls. But don't make them all alike. He seemed to be satisfied because I didn't have to go over it again."

Few serious accidents happened during the 14 years of carving, a remarkable record considering the hazardous working conditions and sometimes makeshift equipment and scaffolding which sprawled over the faces. "I often think about what OSHA would do with a deal like that," said Anderson. "They'd go stark raving mad."

He was an exception, a workman who was seriously injured on the job. One day in 1940 Anderson was in the bucket which carried men, via a cable, up and down the mountain. Someone made a mistake and the drive wheel mechanism broke. Anderson and the bucket came whizzing back down the mountain, crashed into a rock and he went flying.

When he regained consciousness — a week later — Anderson learned his left arm was broken in two places, his right shoulder blade was broken, the ribs on his right side were broken and some had punctured his lungs. Dr. Robert Jackson, who had delivered Anderson some 28 years earlier, repaired him this time, but couldn't do anything to his arm until he came to. By then the fractured bone ends were hard to reattach.

"He told me it was like trying to put two drumsticks together," said Anderson. "He had to set my arm five times before he got it good."

The Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission paid his medical bills and Anderson eventually returned to work. After the job at Rushmore ended he worked in power line construction and moved to Wisconsin in 1948.

A native of Box Elder, Anderson and his wife occasionally get back to South Dakota.

"I generally come out for most of the celebrations they have and meet what few of us there are left. There aren't too many of us around anymore."

Rushmore

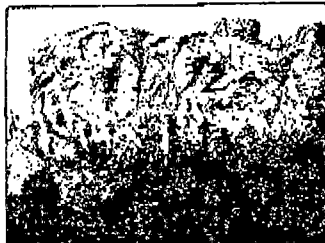
MONUMENT TO AMERICA



The Concept High on Mount Rushmore, the likenesses of four American Presidents are carved in ageless granite as a memorial to America's first century and a quarter as a Nation. The memorial serves to remind all Americans of this country's noble achievements of the past and the hope a democratic society offers for the future.

The original concept of the memorial was that of Doane Robinson, the State Historian of South Dakota. He proposed the carving of several romantic western figures of American history. Gutzon Borglum--the American born artist and sculptor, commissioned to execute the project--felt the memorial should be of national significance instead of regional interest and suggested Presidents as appropriate subjects.

The selection of Mount Rushmore as the location for the memorial was a logical choice since it offered several advantages over the other sites under consideration. The massive granite cap of this mountain was of the desired texture and large enough to permit a sculpture of a scale consistent with Borglum's purpose. Mount Rushmore's southeast face had the advantage of good sunlight to enhance the aesthetic appeal of the sculpture.



Carving a Mountain Construction began August 10, 1927, the day President Calvin Coolidge officially

The first step in the construction of the memorial was to blast away the surface rock to reach solid granite. This was accomplished by the powdermen using measured amounts of dynamite to remove the unwanted rock. In time the powdermen became so skilled at their work they could blast to within inches of the desired surface. Once solid granite was reached, carvers suspended over the side of the mountain in harnesses or bosun chairs used jackhammers to give general shape to the faces.

With a small airhammer in a process known as "bumping" the workmen brought the sculpture to its finished appearance. Over 400,000 tons of rock were removed from the mountain and most of it still lies where it fell below the faces.

Dimensions The heads measure 60 feet from the chin to the top of the head; each nose is 20 feet long; each mouth, 18 feet wide; and the eyes are 11 feet across. The sculpture is carved to the scale of men 465 feet tall, but the carving was not intended as a memorial to be known only for its gigantic proportions. Borglum once said, "A monument's dimensions should be determined by the importance to civilization of the events commemorated." Mount Rushmore's importance as a memorial is as lofty in meaning as it is in size. The sculpture is not a memorial to the four Presidents who appear here, rather they are symbolic of the

...eas. Roosevelt did more; alone he stayed the
 encroachment of organized privilege against the
 principles of a government by, of, and for the
 people, declaring—"so far and no farther, can
 you go with safety to the principles of a people's
 government."

The other colossal memorial—at Stone Mountain—the first mountain sculpture begun in the western world—is the carving of the drama of the Confederate host, designed to interpret their defense of the great covenant—the Constitution—their and our forefathers drew, supporting the Declaration of Independence. No greater or more sincere struggle was ever fought than this. No conflict in the world's history marshalled able sons of the founders of our nation. No conflict in history drew from the victors—the North—such memorials to honour their valour, as the South drew from the North, by act of the national congress, when it ordered five million coins of the realm struck in the national mint to honour Robert E. Lee and the Southern soldier.

You ask me, how big are these sculptures? What does that matter. They are as big as the mountains and yet they are small compared to the great

The new design I shall make for the Southern Memorial will be double the old size, that is more than four New York blocks in length.

The faces of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt on Mount Rushmore are sixty feet; the figures finished would be 450 feet. If they stood in the Falls of Niagara they would block the great cataract. If they should sit in the Falls, this mighty river would only splash about their ears. If they should walk down the East River to the Hudson, they could barely creep under the great bridges. They would swamp most of the smaller vessels, and when they reached the statue of Liberty, they would have to stoop to read by her dimming light.

There on the mountain tops, removed from the meddling fingers of ignorance and posterity high in the heavens we are carving portraits and words of our leaders,—that posterity and civilization may see hundreds of thousands of years hence what manner of men our leaders were, with a prayer and a belief that there among the clouds they may stand forever, where wind and rain alone shall wear them away.

The Presidents George Washington represents in dependence, liberty, an inspired vision of the Nation's future, and the dignity of the Presidency.

Thomas Jefferson insured the newly formed Nation would be self governed; entrusted only to a government by the people.

Abraham Lincoln typifies the permanency of our Nation, preserving that which Washington and Jefferson began. His hand guided the destiny of our country in its darkest hour and pointed the way to freedom and tolerance for all its people.

To this political freedom, Theodore Roosevelt extended economic freedom. He was the "trust buster," the conservationist, and the friend of the common man. His leadership inspired a march toward new frontiers; the forging of new connecting links that bound the West and the East.

Significance of the Memorial The memorial is decidedly American in its magnitude, and in its meaning. The sculptor with rare discernment transmitted to the carved faces of these four Americans the high ideals, the calm judgment, and the resolute courage that are the qualities of great statesmen; qualities that drive visionaries on to high endeavor, that compel them to scale the heights of unparalleled achievement.

These values express themselves in the love of freedom, compassion for humanity, and a willingness to sacrifice life and possessions to achieve noble aims. These are the intangibles that live in the hearts of great men and women. They are eternal and endure forever. These are some of the unseen values that give meaning and purpose to this symbolic memorial, this Shrine of Democracy.

George Washington, First President 1789-1797

"...the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the Republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked, on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people."

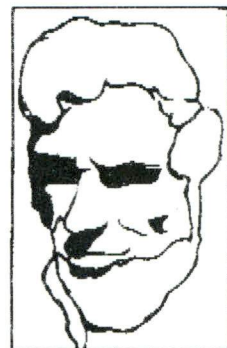


First Inaugural Address
April 30, 1789

"Believing that a representative government, responsible at short periods of election, is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind. I

Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President 1861-1865

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in..."



Second Inaugural Address
March 4, 1865

"Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Address at Cooper Union
February 27, 1860

Theodore Roosevelt, Twenty-Sixth President 1901-1909

"We, here in America, hold in our hands the hopes of the world, the fate of the coming years; and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed, if we trail in the dust the golden hopes of men."



Address at Carnegie Hall
New York City
March 30, 1912

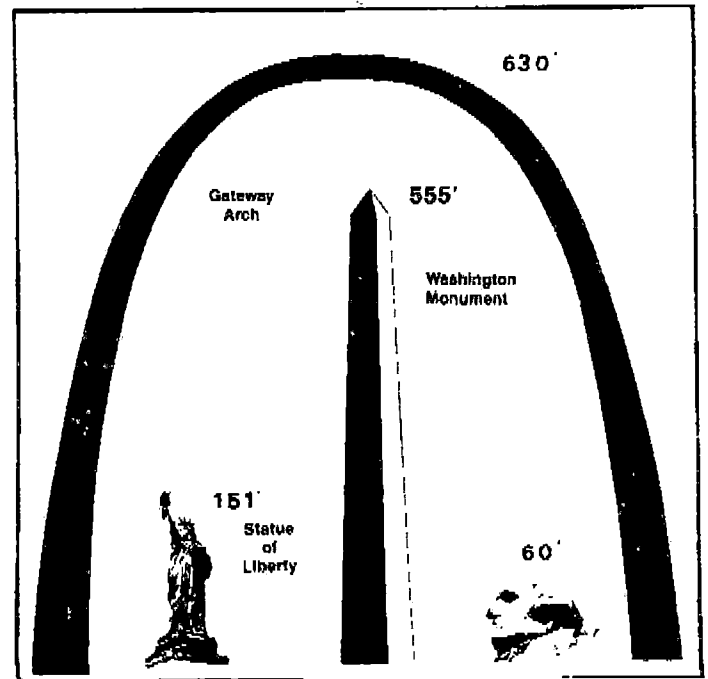
"Far better it is to dare mighty things, to win glorious triumphs, even though checkered by failure, than to take rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in the gray twilight that knows not victory nor defeat."

Speech before the Hamilton Club
Chicago
April 10, 1899

1927, the day President Calvin Coolidge officially dedicated the National Memorial. Because of inclement weather and lack of funds, 14 years were required to reveal the sculpture as we now see it. The actual time spent in construction of the memorial was 6½ years. In the early construction years, private donations supported the work. Later, however, as more funds were required, the Federal Government assumed financial responsibility for the memorial. When completed, federal appropriations accounted for over 80% of the approximately one million dollars spent on the sculpture. Gutzon Borglum died in March of 1941. All work on Mount Rushmore ceased later the same year and no additional carving has been done on the mountain since. There are no plans to add other Presidents to the group.

The forming of the faces was accomplished by skilled drillers, powdermen, hoist operators, and blacksmiths working under the supervision of Sculptor Gutzon Borglum. A sizable crew, sometimes numbering more than 35 men, was engaged during full-scale operations. Good safety practices and precautions resulted in few injuries and no fatalities during the construction.

who appear here, rather they are symbols of the establishment and growth of this great Nation.



SUGGESTED REMARKS
PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
FORMAL DEDICATION CEREMONY
MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL

JULY 3, 1991

DRAFT

6/24/91

JNE

PLEASE SEE
UNDERLINED SECTION

Page 3

President Bush. (continued)

GIVEN ALL THAT MOUNT RUSHMORE SYMBOLIZES, AND GIVEN THAT WE ARE JUDGED BY THE EXTENT TO WHICH WE HONOR SUCH SYMBOLS, THE PRESERVATION OF THIS MEMORIAL IS SOMETHING THAT WE ALSO OWE - TO BORROW JEFFERSON'S WORDS - TO "OURSELVES AND OUR POSTERITY."

AND THAT IS WHY I URGE EVERY AMERICAN, YOUNG AND OLD, NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST, TO PLAY A PART IN THE MOUNT RUSHMORE PRESERVATION CAMPAIGN. NO MATTER WHAT THE SIZE OF YOUR CONTRIBUTION, YOU WILL BE HELPING TO SEE TO IT THAT THIS TRULY MAGNIFICENT MEMORIAL ENDURES - TO INSPIRE, TO EDUCATE, AND TO REAFFIRM THE IDEALS THAT BIND THIS NATION TOGETHER. JUDGED BY THOSE STANDARDS, EVERY CONTRIBUTOR CAN FEEL JUSTIFIABLY PROUD OF THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO OUR HERITAGE.

AND NOW, IN THE PRESENCE OF MANY OF THOSE WHO CREATED MOUNT RUSHMORE AND THEIR FAMILIES, I HAVE THE HONOR TO OFFICIALLY DEDICATE THIS MEMORIAL. YES, AS WE'VE HEARD, IT'S BEEN FIFTY YEARS OVERDUE. BUT THAT FACT THAT WE MAKE THIS DEDICATION AFTER 5 DECADES ONLY PROVES THAT WE HAVEN'T FORGOTTEN, AND THAT THERE IS NO TIME LIMIT ON THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM...

continued.

Page 4

President Bush, (continued)

(Reaches For Proclamation)

"WHEREAS, ETC. ETC ETC ETC.

SIGNED, GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH."

JEFF ERNSTOFF
Jeff Ernstoff, alternate intro material re/dedication.

50 YEARS AGO, EVEN WAS AMERICA STOOD ON THE BRINK OF ENTERING WORLD WAR TWO, SHE WAS NONETHELESS BURSTING WITH ACHIEVEMENTS OF EVERY KIND. IN LITERATURE, F. SCOTT FITZGERALD WROTE THE LAST TYCOON. IN FILM, THE EXTRAORDINARY CITIZEN KANE WAS PREMIERED. IN TECHNOLOGY, THE GRAND COULEE DAM BEGAN OPERATION. AND YES, IN THE MOST POPULAR TERMS, JOE DIMAGGIO HIT SAFELY IN FIFTY SIX CONSECUTIVE GAMES.

BUT HERE AT MOUNT RUSHMORE SOMETHING FAR MORE PROFOUND WAS TAKING PLACE. THE MONUMENT'S COLOSSAL FOUR PORTRAITS WERE NOW COMPLETE. THE BLASTING AND CHISELING THAT HAD ECHOED LIKE A SYMPHONY THROUGH THE BLACK HILLS FOR FOURTEEN YEARS SUDDENLY FELL SILENT. AS THE SCULPTORS AND CARVERS MADE THEIR WAY DOWN FROM THE MOUNTAIN FOR THE LAST TIME - LOOKED BACK TO MARVEL AT THEIR WORK - AND CLOSED THE LAST CHAPTER IN THE STORY OF MOUNT RUSHMORE'S CREATION.

WHAT THEY AND AMERICA AWAITED WAS THAT STORY'S GRAND EPILOGUE, THE OFFICIAL DEDICATION OF THE COMPLETED NATIONAL MONUMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

VOLUME 19

Meyer to Nauvoo

T H E E N C Y C L O P E D I A
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is available in the park, and guided climbs to the summit are conducted. Some 300 miles (500 km) of hiking trails lead to most of the park's attractions. The Wonderland Trail, which requires about five days to complete, circles Mt. Rainier. The most accessible glacier is Paradise, where ice caves open up in the late summer, and refracted sunlight causes their interior walls to turn blue.

Some park facilities and roads are closed from November to May because of heavy snow. Skiing is popular in the winter, and snowmobiles are permitted on designated roads.

MOUNT REVELSTOKE NATIONAL PARK, rev'əl-stōk, in British Columbia, Canada, is in the Selkirk Mountains, about 250 miles (400 km) west of Calgary, Alberta. It is situated above the town of Revelstoke, British Columbia, where the park office is located. From the town a scenic park road climbs to a high plateau more than 6,000 feet (1,830 meters) above sea level.

The park has colorful alpine meadows and sparkling lakes. Mountain wildflowers carpet the meadows, and a variety of evergreens, fir, balsam, and larch outline the ridges. A nature trail winds up to the "Icebox," where permanent ice is seen, and circles through forest and meadow to viewpoints of the deep valleys beyond. At one viewpoint the Columbia Valley and part of the Great Rocky Mountain Trench can be seen. The park has picnic areas but no campgrounds or other overnight accommodations. It has skiing facilities on its lower slopes.

The park was established in 1914. It has an area of 100 square miles (260 sq km) and is administered by Parks Canada.

MOUNT ROYAL, a town in Quebec, Canada, is on Montreal Island, 5 miles (8 km) northwest of the city of Montreal. Primarily a residential suburb, it is linked to downtown Montreal by commuter line through a tunnel under Mt. Royal. Manufactures include electrical products, food processing, television sets, razor blades, pharmaceuticals, and tobacco products.

Incorporated in 1912, the town remained rural until the tunnel connecting it with Montreal was built in 1917. Mount Royal has a council-manager government. Population: 21,561.

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL, a spectacular sculpture in South Dakota, honors four American presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. Giant likenesses of the four are sculptured into the granite face of Mt. Rushmore (5,725 feet, or 1,745 meters). Each face is about 60 feet (18 meters) from chin to forehead, twice as high as the head of the Giza Sphinx. Suggested in 1923 by Doane Robinson, then director of the South Dakota Historical Society, the idea of the memorial was approved by the federal and South Dakota governments in 1925. Mount Rushmore, in the southwestern part of the state, in the Black Hills, about 25 miles (40 km) southwest of Rapid City, was selected as the site. The mountain was established as a national memorial on Oct. 1, 1925.

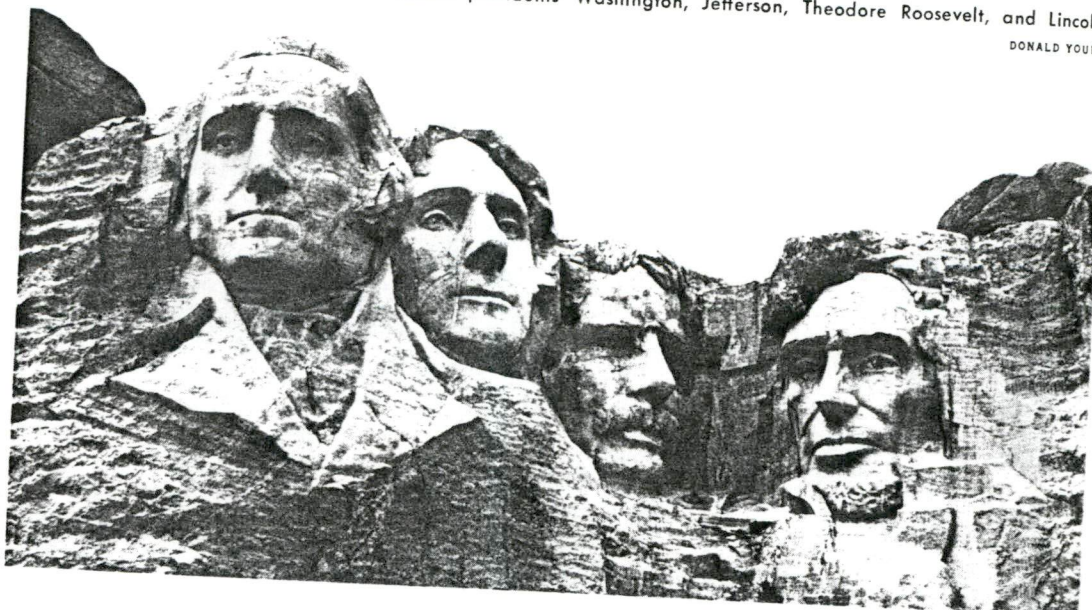
The work, designed by the American sculptor Gutzon Borglum, was begun in August 1927. Dynamiting was the principal means used to alter the face of the mountain. The first figure, that of Washington, was dedicated on July 4, 1930. After Borglum died on March 6, 1941, work on the memorial continued until October under the direction of his son Lincoln. Of the 14 years between the beginning of the project and its termination, about 6½ were spent in actual work. The intervening lapses were due to unfavorable weather and to lack of funds. The total cost was just under \$1 million, of which the federal government's share was about 84%. The rest came from private donations. The memorial, slightly less than 2 square miles (5 sq km) in area, is a popular tourist attraction.

BURTON V. COALE, National Park Service

MOUNT SAINT HELENS. See SAINT HELENS, MOUNT.

MOUNT SINAI. See SINAI, MOUNT.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial honors presidents Washington, Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Lincoln.
DONALD YOUNG



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DRAFT

President Bush

THANK YOU.

A NATION AND PEOPLE ARE OFTEN JUDGED BY THE EXTENT TO WHICH THEY HONOR AND PRESERVE THE SYMBOLS OF THEIR HERITAGE. IN MANY WAYS THAT IS A FITTING MEASURE, FOR THOSE SYMBOLS EMBODY THE ESSENCE OF A NATION'S IDEALS. MOUNT RUSHMORE IS SUCH A SYMBOL, AND TODAY WE FURTHER HONOR AND PRESERVE AMERICA'S HERITAGE BY THE FORMALLY DEDICATING THIS MEMORIAL.

PART OF TODAY'S CEREMONIES INCLUDED STIRRING TRIBUTES, CELEBRATING WHAT MOUNT RUSHMORE MEANS TO AMERICA. LET ME SAY THAT AS A FELLOW CITIZEN, I HOLD THIS MEMORIAL AND THE MEN DEPICTED UPON IT IN AWE. AND AS YOUR PRESIDENT, I LOOK TO THEM AS BEACONS, HELPING TO LIGHT THE WAY IN MEETING THE CHARGES OF THIS OFFICE.

BUT MOUNT RUSHMORE IS ALSO A PLACE THAT DRAWS VISITORS FROM MANY NATIONS - AND IS RECOGNIZED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS A SYMBOL OF AMERICA. ITS COLOSSAL SCALE IS TESTIMONY TO THE BOLDNESS OF THE AMERICAN SPIRIT, AND IT IS IMPORTANT TO ADD ITS INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE TO TODAY'S TRIBUTES...

AND SO WE ARE REMINDED THAT GUTZON BORGLUM WAS BORN TO IMMIGRANT PARENTS - WHO PASSED TO THEIR SON AN APPRECIATION FOR AMERICA'S UNIQUE PROMISE. SEEN FROM THAT PERSPECTIVE, BORGLUM'S WORK RESULTED IN NOT ONLY A TRIBUTE TO GREAT LEADERS, NOT ONLY A GREAT WORK OF ART, BUT AN EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE FOR ALL THAT AMERICA CONTINUES TO HOLD OUT TO PEOPLE AROUND THE GLOBE...

continued...

ties
symbols
(monument)
& meaning
(what they
stood for)
together

Sept. 15 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

Nomination of Alvin P. Adams, Jr., To Be United States Ambassador to Haiti

September 15, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Alvin P. Adams, Jr., of Virginia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Haiti. He would succeed Brunson McKinley.

Since 1987 Ambassador Adams has served as the Associate Coordinator for Counter Terrorism at the Department of State in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he served as Ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti, 1983-1985. He has served in several capacities at the Department of State: Deputy Executive Secretary, 1981-1983; Director of the Secretariat Staff, 1981; Special Assistant

for Legislative and Public Affairs, 1979-1981; Deputy Director of the Office of Business Practices, 1977-1979; Financial Economist in the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, 1976-1977; and Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, 1974-1976. In addition, he has served as a staff member of the National Security Council at the White House, 1972-1974; political officer in Saigon, 1971-1972; and special assistant to the Ambassador in Saigon, 1969-1970.

Ambassador Adams graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1964) and Vanderbilt University (LL.B., 1967). He was born August 29, 1941, in New York, NY. He is married, has one child, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

Remarks at the South Dakota Centennial Celebration in Sioux Falls

September 18, 1989

Good morning, Sioux Falls, and happy birthday, South Dakota! Don't worry, I'm not going to try to sing it. And thanks to the young men of the McCrossan Boys Ranch for the ride in here. Apparently, when Teddy Roosevelt came to Sioux Falls, they called that wagon Buckboard One. [Laughter]

And I especially want to thank Governor and Mrs. Mickelson for that warm welcome back to this State. What a job he's doing for the State of South Dakota. And it's always a pleasure to see my old friend Bill Janklow, who greeted us at the airport, as well as Walter Dale Miller, the Lieutenant Governor of this State, and the fine delegation that represents the Sunshine State in Washington.

I'm delighted to see my friend Larry Pressler here today, very pleased that he's with us. We also would like to say hello to Ben Reifel. I had the privilege of serving in Congress with Ben, a native American who has devoted his whole life to public service.

And tomorrow is his 83d birthday, so let's hear it for him. [Applause] And I'm also pleased to see another great United States Senator here—Montana's, your neighbor's—Conrad Burns, new Senator, doing a big job. I also want to salute Mr. Ice—100-plus and going strong, right over here—the true spirit of this great State. And also coming out with me from Washington on Air Force One, the former speaker, Deb Anderson, now doing a big job for me and for the country in the White House. She's with us today, too.

And I want to thank these kids who did these essays—the winning essays—and then presented them to me earlier on. It's a great thing. I just got a chance to glance at one of the papers, to see these kids looking to the future, see them representing such strong South Dakota principles in such a beautiful way. I think we're lucky to have young people like this in any State.

You know, years ago when I first started thinking about running for President, I

went out for a long drive outside Washington to think it over—alone, and hoping that I'd be sent a sign to help me decide. And sure enough, a sign appeared, and it said, "Only 2,000 miles to Wall Drug." [Laughter]

It is a pleasure to be back with you in South Dakota, home of some of nature's most wonderful creations: the American buffalo, the antelope, the prairie dog, the jack rabbit. The only missing thing today—the Silver Fox. And Barbara is not with us, unfortunately. [Laughter] But I could get away with calling her that; I'm her husband. [Laughter] It's true. When we went through the receiving line here, several people mentioned her. And she wanted to be here, but she's in the Panhandle of Texas this morning, in Amarillo, at Cal Farley's Boys Ranch, a place not unlike the McCrosan Ranch here. And I know that, like me, she's going to be very interested in reading these essays that these South Dakota kids have put together for us. And again, with talented kids like these and like those down below, your State and mine can look forward to a great second century, and America can look forward to a great tomorrow. I am optimistic about the young people in this country.

Before the turn of the century, when your State was not yet 10 years old, a former Ohio Congressman who had fought for statehood came here to greet the returning heroes of the Spanish-American War, South Dakota volunteers famous throughout America for refusing to abandon their decimated ranks until replacements could be shipped to the Philippines. The ex-Congressman was President McKinley, who praised South Dakota's early pioneers for always setting up three things wherever their wagons stopped: schoolhouses, churches, and the American flag. And McKinley called South Dakota "a new and promising State." And in your first 100 years, you've made good on that promise. You've built a good State, a good place to call home, good place to raise grain and livestock and barns, and, particularly, a good place to raise families. Yours is a people that draws strength and purpose from the land, sinking deep roots, feeding your country, and nurturing the dreams of your children.

And as a new century begins, South Dakota is also a good place for forward-looking people, a place to invest in clean technologies and the growing service industries. South Dakota is one place that has never forgotten what made America great: pride, hard work, neighborliness, self-respect, and respect for others. And as a visitor to Sioux Falls wrote in 1814: "The spirit of the West is one of faith"—faith in God, faith in country, and faith in one another.

Maybe you've heard the definition of "the real West" in the old cowboy poem: "Out where the hand clasps a little stronger, out where the smile lasts a little longer, that's where the West begins." Well, that's also where South Dakota begins—still a place where business is done with a handshake most of the time.

Two years after McKinley's visit to Sioux Falls, Teddy Roosevelt became the youngest President in the United States history and the only one of this century to be enshrined at Mount Rushmore. Everyone knows which four Presidents are found on that mountain. Less well-known is that each was chosen not to represent an individual but rather to represent an American ideal. Washington represents freedom; Jefferson, democracy; Lincoln for equality; and Roosevelt, conservation. In the American galaxy of ideas, conservation is rarely ranked up there alongside freedom, democracy, and equality. But it is on Mount Rushmore, and it is in South Dakota. And it's time that that tradition was rekindled everywhere.

Our stewardship of the Earth is brief. South Dakota sits atop beds of oil and coal that eons ago were tropical swamps. Above ground, the landscape is cut by hills and valleys and shaped by the huge sheets of ice that covered this land in a later age. When the glaciers retreated, they left behind a precious resource: the rich, fertile soil of South Dakota. No one here who witnessed the black blizzards of the 1930's Dust Bowl needs to be told just how fragile that resource is or how important it is that we be responsible stewards of these gifts.

And what is true for our farmlands is also true for our forests and rivers and for our oceans and for the oceans of life-giving air that cover this planet. Earlier this year, we

introduced dramatic new proposals to strengthen the Clean Air Act, calling for major reductions in acid rain and urban smog and other toxic emissions. And I said then that our mission is not just to defend what's left but to take the offense, to improve our environment across the board. It's not enough to stop dirtying the air; we've got to clean it up. And to help do that, we should remember the oldest, cheapest, and most efficient air purifier on Earth: trees.

Nature has powerful rejuvenative forces, but we need to help them along. We need to reforest this bountiful land. As the settlers here learned decades ago, planting trees can greatly reduce erosion from wind and water. And as we are learning, tree-planting can help clean the air by reducing carbon dioxide. For its centennial year, your sister State to the north has pledged to plant 100 million new trees by the year 2000. Well, I've heard it said around Sioux Falls: Anything North Dakota can do, South Dakota can do better.

So, I challenge you to come up with a pledge of your own to join the new greening of America by foresting South Dakota with centennial trees. And of course, reforestation is only one part of our comprehensive and sometimes highly technical proposals to clean up America's air. But trees possess a value that no high-tech solution will ever match: Trees can reduce the heat of a summer's day, quiet a highway's noise, feed the hungry, provide shelter from the wind and warmth in the winter.

You see, the forests are the sanctuaries not only of wildlife but also of the human spirit. And every tree is a compact between generations. The White House today is blessed by a tree planted by John Quincy Adams; the southern magnolias of Andrew Jackson; Dwight Eisenhower's trees—oaks, I believe. George Washington's home at Mount Vernon is still shaded by a dozen trees planted by our first President, a living link to our roots as a nation and to the giant whose face adorns the Black Hills of this State.

Of course, not every President is blessed with a green thumb. Five months ago, I planted an elm to mark North Dakota's new campaign. It turned out they have

some kind of moth disease. [Laughter] So, in the interest of public safety here in Sioux Falls, they specifically asked me not to dedicate a building. [Laughter] Well, so far, my luck in this tree business is about like—as I had in fishing. [Laughter]

Just as the Government has a key responsibility in reducing air pollution, the Government can also act as a model and leader in the greening of America—and it has. Last year, Federal efforts planted 340,000 acres of new trees. But that's only about the size of Lincoln County. Private efforts and families and businesses planted eight times that number—enough to blanket an area almost the size of the State of Connecticut. And clearly, the real solution is at the grass-roots level—Americans joining to shade this land and to clean our air, a new spirit of activism and voluntarism to serve each other and save our planet.

The paper here last month said that today there are exactly 28,334 trees in the city of Sioux Falls. Now, first of all, I'd like to meet the guy who counted the last 334 trees right here in Sioux Falls. [Laughter] But seriously, a people that counts its trees so carefully knows how to value them. Each one makes a difference, and so can each one of you.

And as we commemorate the year South Dakota became a new star in the American flag—the American constellation, if you will—I hope that every family in the State will become part of yet another constellation, a constellation that we've called 1,000 Points of Light, because you in South Dakota know what it takes to plant a tree. It doesn't take a Federal program. It doesn't take a great big Washington bureaucracy. And it sure doesn't take some fancy new study. What it takes is a shovel. And it's a family project, you can do it in your own homes, literally in your own backyards. And we can cultivate good character in our kids by cultivating cleaner environment.

We need to plant new hedgerows around croplands, new windbreaks around our homes and towns. And in the middle of this century, we built the interstate highway system, the greatest ground transportation network since Rome. And now let's make



ALLWAYS A BEGINNING, NEVER A CONSUMMATION

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these corridors beautiful, quieter, greener, and cleaner.

On the plains of Texas, where for 12 years Barbara and I raised our children, the story is told of a pioneer tradition that said, "Plant plums for yourself, pecans for your grandchildren." A hundred years ago, some farsighted Texas settlers planted these tiny pecan seedlings, and it took hours of back-breaking work, hauling water in the hot prairie sun. But pecan trees take many years to mature, and the settlers themselves would never live to enjoy shade or food from the trees. It was called, therefore, a grandchildren's grove. Other settlers—well, they wanted quick results, and they planted the fast, quick-growing plum trees. And for a few years, they got good fruit. Soon, the soft bark split, sprouting tangled, barren plum bushes. And instead of enjoying the protection of these tall stately pecan trees, the grandchildren who followed were saddled with the hardship of clearing a thicket.

It is planting time now for your great

State, for South Dakota and for America and for all of spaceship Earth. The choices that we make today can either nurture and protect our children or bequeath them only another generation of thickets and foul air. So, let us tap into the greatness of the American spirit. Let us honor the pioneers who gave us this State by giving back to generations yet to come. And 100 years from now, South Dakota will still be a good place to raise children, cottonwood trees, and other precious living things. Enjoy this celebration; enjoy the autumn ahead.

Good luck, God bless you, God bless the State of South Dakota. And thank you for inviting me. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:10 a.m. in the Sioux Falls Arena. In his opening remarks, he referred to former Gov. William J. Janklow; Senator Larry Pressler; and Debra R. Anderson, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Intergovernmental Affairs.

Remarks at a Centennial Tree Planting Ceremony in Sioux Falls, South Dakota

September 18, 1989

Thank you, Governor Mickelson, and what a glorious place to plant a tree today. Thank you, Mayor White, for welcoming us here. And most of all, thank all of you. Any excuse to get out of school—I know how it works. But here you are, and I couldn't be more pleased. Thank you.

The South Dakota Centennial Commission deserves great recognition here for all the restoration of this park as a centennial project. And I know that many people and organizations were involved in the project, and I'd like to congratulate each and every one of them.

I do love seeing all you kids here today. Let me tell you about this tree that I'm presenting today to commemorate the centennial. It's a Bonfire Silver Maple. It's a hardwood tree which provides a brilliant

display of colors every fall. And like the people of South Dakota, this tree is hearty and resilient, and should provide beauty to your children for years to come.

Someone said a tree is a gift of God and a friend of man. Well, I hope this tree will grow and flourish, be a friend of Sioux Falls and to South Dakota. And with this gift I can say, as your centennial bumper stickers so proudly proclaim and as your Governor invited me to, I've got roots in South Dakota. Happy birthday South Dakota! And thank you all very, very much for the welcome.

Note: The President spoke at 12:40 p.m. at Terrance Park in Sioux Falls. Following his remarks, he traveled to Helena, MT.

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AMERICA THE QUOTABLE

*Mike Edelhart and
James Tinen*



Facts On File Publications
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New York, N.Y. 10016

ages and ages of time showing the working-out of well-laid plans with no human being to help or interfere."

Cleophas C. O'Harra
Quoted by Champ Clark
The Badlands
1974

* * *

"It [the Badlands] was the greatest game country that I ever saw."

Charles Sackett, trapper, circa 1880
Quoted by Champ Clark
The Badlands
1974

* * *

"I was not prepared for the Badlands. They deserve this name. They are like the work of an evil child. Such a place the fallen angels might have built as a spite to heaven, dry and sharp, desolate and dangerous. . . ."

John Steinbeck
Travels with Charley
1962

Mt. Rushmore

"About one thing there was never any doubt: the sculpture [Mt. Rushmore] was going to be tremendous. Although Borglum [the sculptor] later was annoyed by tourists whose only reaction to the monument was open-mouthed wonder at its size, he fully intended from the beginning that its proportions should be stunning. They should be determined, he said, 'by the importance to civilization of the events commemorated' and he told Senator Norbeck that his mission was 'to get the American people to look at art in a big way and to get away from this petty stuff.'"

E.M. Halliday
American Heritage
June, 1977

* * *

"Carved upon the mighty mountain,
The heroes' faces, pale
In the misty moonlight."

Emiko Takase Matsumoto
(Tr. from Japanese by Beverly C.W. White)
Kugenuma
1961

* * *

"...I would rather see a good Brady photograph than Mount Rushmore. For it is my opinion that we enclose and celebrate the freaks of our nation and of

our civilization. Yellowstone National Park is no more representative of America than is Disneyland."

John Steinbeck
Travels with Charley
1962

Other Cities and Places

Pierre:

"No American [state] capital is as much disdained by the people of its state as Pierre (pronounced 'Peer'), a drab prairie town of 9,699 souls settled between mustard-colored buttes along the Missouri River valley. Centrality is apparently Pierre's main virtue; if you take an official South Dakota map and fold it so that the eastern and western borders are lined up evenly, the center crease will barely miss Pierre."

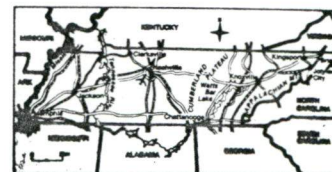
Neal R. Peirce
The Great Plains States of America
1973

The Wakpala Indian Village:

"... the Indian village of Wakpala in the Standing Rock reservation—a place of futility, where tomorrow will be no different from today and yesterday."

Erskine Caldwell
Afternoons in Mid-America
1976

TENNESSEE



Capital: Nashville

Entered the union (with rank): June 1, 1796 (16)

State motto: Tennessee—America at its best

State flower: Iris

State bird: Mockingbird

State song: "The Tennessee Waltz"

State tree: Tulip poplar

Nickname: Volunteer State

Origin of state name: A Cherokee word, the precise meaning of which is no longer known