

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 13762
Folder ID Number: 13762-006

Folder Title:
Medal of Freedom 7/3/91 [OA 8325]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	21	5	1

**PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM CEREMONY \ EAST ROOM
WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1991 \ 10:00 A.M.**

**WELCOME, ALL OF YOU, TO THE WHITE HOUSE. /
TOMORROW, ALL ACROSS THIS COUNTRY, AMERICANS CELEBRATE
THE BIRTH OF OUR NATION -- A DAY OF FIREWORKS AND
FAMILY, PARADES AND PICNICS. THIS YEAR, THE
FESTIVITIES TAKE ON SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE, AS WE
CELEBRATE THE SAFE RETURN OF OUR SONS AND DAUGHTERS
FROM THE GULF -- AND HONOR THOSE WHO HAVE FALLEN IN THE
CAUSE OF FREEDOM.**

- 2 -

**WE DATE OUR INDEPENDENCE FROM THE DECLARATION OF
JULY 4, 1776. BUT THE TRUTH IS, IN THE EYES OF THE
WORLD, THE FULL MEANING OF AMERICA'S TRIUMPH REMAINED
IN QUESTION WELL AFTER OUR REVOLUTION WAS WON. NOT
UNTIL THE WAR OF 1812 -- AND THE DECISIVE DEFEAT OF
BRITISH FORCES AT THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, DID
AMERICA TRULY SEIZE THE WORLD'S ATTENTION -- AND
AMERICANS TRULY BELIEVED THEY HAD ARRIVED AS A NATION.**

THAT VICTORY HELPED TO SHAPE OUR NEW NATION -- AND MOVE AMERICA TOWARD A DESTINY FEW DREAMED POSSIBLE.

LIKE THAT EARLY BATTLE, DESERT STORM MARKS ANOTHER TURNING POINT IN AMERICA'S DESTINY. THE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WE'VE WELCOMED HOME FROM THE GULF RETURN TO A NATION FAR DIFFERENT FROM THE ONE THEY LEFT: THEY COME HOME TO AN AMERICA THAT IS CONFIDENT AND PROUD. AN AMERICA THAT IS SURE OF ITSELF AND STRONG -- AN AMERICA OTHER NATIONS LOOK TO FOR LEADERSHIP. //

DESERT STORM PROVED ONCE MORE AMERICA'S STRENGTH OF CHARACTER BEGINS IN THE HEART OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL. //

IT'S ALWAYS RISKY TO SINGLE OUT A FEW FOR SPECIAL HONORS -- ESPECIALLY IN THIS CASE, WHERE SO MANY INSIDE AND OUT OF GOVERNMENT PLAYED SUCH VITAL ROLES IN DESERT STORM. TODAY, HERE IN THE WHITE HOUSE, WE HONOR TEN AMERICANS -- TEN OF THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF HEROES WHO ANSWERED THE CALL -- WHO HONORED THE AMERICAN IDEAL IN WAYS THAT WARRANT SPECIAL RECOGNITION. //

NORMALLY, THE HONORS CONFERRED TODAY ARE GIVEN FOR A LIFETIME OF SERVICE -- AT OR NEAR THE END OF A LONG CAREER MARKED BY DISTINCTION. BUT IN DESERT STORM, WE HAVE A WATERSHED EVENT -- SO UNIQUE, SO SINGULAR GIVEN THE HISTORY OF THE PAST HALF-CENTURY -- THAT IT'S FITTING WE RECOGNIZE NOW THE EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE WHICH WAS RENDERED BY A SPECIAL FEW. //

THE EVENTS OF AUGUST 2ND -- IRAQ'S BRUTAL INVASION OF TINY KUWAIT -- THRUST TODAY'S HONOREES INTO THE MIDST OF HISTORY: SOME CENTER STAGE -- SOME BEHIND THE SCENES. //

TODAY, WE BEGIN BY HONORING SIX WHOSE WORK TOOK PLACE OUT OF THE SPOTLIGHT -- IN THE OFFICES ACROSS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE, IN THE OEOB; IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT; ACROSS THE POTOMAC AT THE PENTAGON AND THE CIA: ROBERT GATES, DEPUTY NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR.

ROBERT KIMMITT, UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE. VICE
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF / ADMIRAL DAVID
JEREMIAH. PAUL WOLFOWITZ, UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY /
DICK KERR -- AND RICHARD HAASS, NSC DIRECTOR FOR NEAR
EAST AFFAIRS. //

IN THE WEEKS AND MONTHS AFTER AUGUST 2ND, THESE SIX
MEN BECAME KNOWN SIMPLY AS THE "SMALL GROUP."

NOW, YOU KNOW THAT ANY COMMITTEE IN THIS CITY LIMITED
TO SIX PEOPLE ALONE IS INDEED SMALL. BUT DESPITE THE
MODEST NAME, THE CONTRIBUTION MADE BY THE "SMALL GROUP"
TO OUR SUCCESS IN THE GULF WAS NOTHING SHORT OF
MONUMENTAL. THE SMALL GROUP MET SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK
-- AND AT THE PEAK OF THE CRISIS, SEVERAL TIMES A DAY.
THEY MADE SACRIFICES -- SPENT LONG HOURS AWAY FROM
FRIENDS AND FAMILY.

THEY WORKED LATE INTO THE NIGHT, MISSED WEEKENDS AT HOME AND HOLIDAYS -- AND, IN ONE CASE, A HONEYMOON. // WHAT THEY DID MADE THE DIFFERENCE. //

IN ADDITION TO THESE SIX MEN, WE ALSO HONOR DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE / LARRY EAGLEBURGER, AND DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE / DONALD ATWOOD. THROUGHOUT THE CONFLICT, DON ATWOOD, WORKED TIRELESSLY TO FOCUS THE FORMIDABLE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF THE COALITION ON A SINGLE GOAL. //

AND AMONG THE MANY VIVID IMAGES OF THE WAR, WE WILL REMEMBER LARRY EAGLEBURGER ON HIS MISSION TO ISRAEL, HOBBLING, CANE IN HAND, AMID THE TORN AND TWISTED RUINS ON STREETS SHATTERED BY A SCUD ATTACK. //

TO LARRY AND DON -- TO BOB GATES AND BOB KIMMITT / PAUL AND DICK / DAVE AND RICHARD: OUR HEARTFELT THANKS. / YOUR NATION HONORS YOU. /

THEY WORKED LATE INTO THE NIGHT, MISSED WEEKENDS AT HOME AND HOLIDAYS -- AND, IN ONE CASE, A HONEYMOON. // WHAT THEY DID MADE THE DIFFERENCE. //

IN ADDITION TO THESE SIX MEN, WE ALSO HONOR DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE / LARRY EAGLEBURGER, AND DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE / DONALD ATWOOD. THROUGHOUT THE CONFLICT, DON ATWOOD, WORKED TIRELESSLY TO FOCUS THE FORMIDABLE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF THE COALITION ON A SINGLE GOAL. //

AND AMONG THE MANY VIVID IMAGES OF THE WAR, WE WILL REMEMBER LARRY EAGLEBURGER ON HIS MISSION TO ISRAEL, HOBBLING, CANE IN HAND, AMID THE TORN AND TWISTED RUINS ON STREETS SHATTERED BY A SCUD ATTACK. //

TO LARRY AND DON -- TO BOB GATES AND BOB KIMMITT / PAUL AND DICK / DAVE AND RICHARD: OUR HEARTFELT THANKS. / YOUR NATION HONORS YOU. /

IN RECOGNITION OF YOUR CRITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SUCCESS OF DESERT STORM, I TAKE GREAT PRIDE IN PRESENTING TO EACH OF YOU THE PRESIDENTIAL CITIZEN'S MEDAL. ///

[PRESENT MEDALS TO THE EIGHT.]

THE LAST TWO MEN WE HONOR TODAY NEED LITTLE IN THE WAY OF INTRODUCTION. /

THEY WOULD BE THE FIRST TO TELL US WE OWE OUR SUCCESS IN DESERT STORM TO THE REAL HEROES -- THE BRAVE MEN AND WOMEN WHO SERVED SO PROUDLY IN THE GULF, WHO -- HALF A WORLD AWAY -- UPHELD THE AMERICAN IDEAL. / WELL, I'VE MET WITH MANY OF OUR SONS AND DAUGHTERS WHO FOUGHT IN THE GULF -- AND THEY ARE THE HEROES OF DESERT STORM.

LET ME TELL YOU WHAT I KNOW -- SOMETHING THAT SPEAKS VOLUMES ABOUT THE STATURE OF THE TWO MEN WE NOW HONOR: THESE ARE THE MEN OUR HEROES LOOK UP TO. GENERAL H. NORMAN SCHWARZKOPF -- GENERAL COLIN POWELL. ///

GENERAL SCHWARZKOPF, CHAIRMAN POWELL: YOUR COMMITMENT AND YOUR GOOD COUNSEL -- YOUR DEEP COMPASSION FOR EVERY ONE OF THE THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN UNDER YOUR COMMAND WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED.

YOUR OBJECTIVE WAS THE LIBERATION OF KUWAIT -- BUT OUR VICTORY SECURED MORE THAN EVEN THE PRECIOUS FREEDOM OF THAT SMALL COUNTRY. DESERT STORM MARKED THE END OF AN ERA OF SELF-DOUBT AND LINGERING UNCERTAINTY ABOUT AMERICA'S STAYING POWER AND SENSE OF PURPOSE.

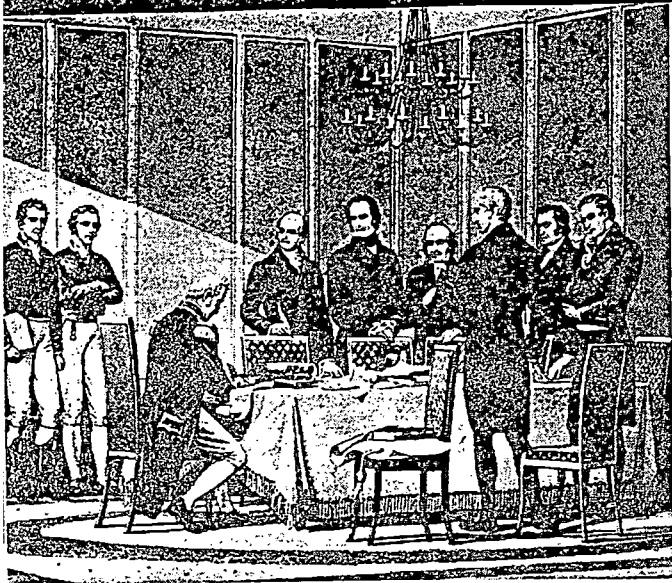
UNDER YOUR LEADERSHIP, AMERICA SENT ITS SONS AND DAUGHTERS TO CONFRONT AN ENEMY ABROAD -- AND IN THE PROCESS, YOU TRANSFORMED A NATION HERE AT HOME.

DESERT STORM DISPELLED ALL DOUBT: AMERICA IS --
AMERICA WILL ALWAYS BE -- A FORCE FOR GOOD IN THE
WORLD. //

AS PRESIDENT, / AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF, / ON BEHALF
OF A GRATEFUL NATION, / I NOW PRESENT TO GENERAL
SCHWARZKOPF AND CHAIRMAN POWELL THE HIGHEST CIVIL HONOR
THIS COUNTRY CAN BESTOW: THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM.

[PRESENT MEDALS]

#



Brown Brothers

With the signing of the Treaty of Ghent in December 1814, the War of 1812 was officially ended.

vantage in the war, asked adjustments of the boundary line in their favor and the setting aside of a large area in the American Northwest for the permanent and exclusive use of the Indians. The Americans (John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, and Jonathan Russell), while rejecting British demands, asked neither territory nor concessions with regard to maritime rights; they asked merely a return to the status quo *ante bellum*. American victories during the fall, the reluctance of the British public to bear further war burdens, and the advice of the duke of Wellington persuaded the British government to drop its demands and accept the American proposal. A treaty on this basis, restoring territory occupied by either side, was signed Dec. 24, 1814, and unanimously approved by the United States Senate, Feb. 16, 1815.

Federalist New England, strongly pro-British in sentiment, had opposed the war as well as the commercial restrictions that preceded it. In the final months of the war this opposition came to a head in the Hartford Convention (q.v.), which brought together delegates from three New England states and from towns or counties in two others. The convention held potentialities of nullification or even disunion, but more conservative counsels prevailed, and the body went no further than to propose certain amendments to the federal Constitution designed to safeguard sectional interests. These proposals were forgotten in the general satisfaction that attended the termination of the war.

If judged by the Treaty of Ghent, the War of 1812 attained none of the objectives for which the United States had fought—neither territorial acquisitions nor acceptance of its theory of maritime rights. But not all the results appeared in the treaty. The war did break the power of the Indians in the Northwest and also (through Andrew Jackson's campaign of 1813–1814 against the Creeks) of those in the South. Thus it removed the grievance that had led to the demand for the acquisition of Canada, and paved the way for the purchase of the Floridas from Spain (1819). That there were no further disputes over blockades and impressments was the consequence, not of American valor, but of the end

Encyclopedia Americana

WAR OF 1870

of the European war and the long peace that followed. The ending of these troubles, for whatever cause, and the American victories in the last six months of the war, overshadowed in the popular consciousness the earlier defeats and humiliations. A feeling that the young nation had successfully defended its rights produced a new spirit of national unity, self-satisfaction, and patriotism.

See also separate articles on principal battles of the War of 1812, and biographies of leading military and naval commanders.

Bibliography

- Brannan, John, ed., *Official Letters of the Military and Naval Officers of the United States, During the War with Great Britain in the Years 1812–1815* (1823; reprint, Ayer 1971).
- Carr, Albert H. A., *The Coming of War: An Account of the Remarkable Events Leading to the War of 1812* (Viking 1960).
- Dudley, William S., and Crawford, Michael J., eds., *The Naval War of 1812: A Documentary History, Vol. 1* (USGPO 1985).
- Everest, Allan S., *The War of 1812 in the Champlain Valley* (Syracuse Univ. Press 1981).
- Garitee, J. R., *The Republic's Private Navy: The American Privateering Business as Practiced by Baltimore during the War of 1812* (Mystic Seaport Mus. Pub. 1977).
- Pratt, Julius W., *Expansionists of 1812* (P. Smith 1925).
- Pratt, Julius W., "Fur Trade Strategy and the American Left Flank in the War of 1812" (*American Historical Review* (January 1935)).
- Smith, Dwight L., *The War of 1812* (Garland 1984).
- Sugden, John, *Tecumseh's Last Stand* (Univ. of Okla. Press 1985).
- Taylor, George R., ed., *The War of 1812: Past Justifications and Present Interpretations* (1963; reprint, Greenwood Press 1980).

JULIUS W. PRATT,

Professor of American History, Emeritus, University of Buffalo.

WAR OF 1870. See FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, American. See AMERICAN REVOLUTION, THE.

WAR OF THE PACIFIC (also known as the CHILE-PERUVIAN WAR), a conflict waged by Chile against an alliance of Bolivia and Peru, and ending in complete victory for the Chileans. Hostilities began in 1879 and ended in 1881, although guerrilla activity continued for two more years and peace was not finally concluded until 1884. The war grew out of a dispute between Chile and Bolivia over nitrate deposits in the latter's Atacama Province, where an export tax was imposed on Chilean exploiters in 1878. When a Chilean company operating at Antofagasta refused to pay the tariff, the Bolivian government ordered confiscation of the property in February 1879. Chile responded by dispatching a warship with troops to seize the port of Antofagasta, which it accomplished on February 14. Bolivia declared war on March 1. Peru, which had a secret alliance (of 1873) with Bolivia, now threatened, and on April 5 Chile declared war upon the allies.

The Bolivian and Peruvian presidents, commanding their respective troops, enjoyed some initial successes, but by the end of 1879 the Chilean fleet had overcome the Peruvian, thereby gaining control of the sea. On land the Chilean forces were increasingly successful, and their decisive victory over allied troops at Tacna, Peru (May 26, 1880), knocked Bolivia out of the conflict. Finally, on Jan. 17, 1881, a Chilean army under Gen. Manuel Baquedano captured Lima and forced Peru to sue for peace.

As the fruits of her victory Chile took from

Bolivia her access to the Pacific coast north of the 18th parallel and including the districts of Tacna and Arica, and the latter reverted to Peru. (The latter's evacuation of Lima was provided for in the Treaty of Valparaiso in 1881, although its terms were not fully implemented until 1904.)

See also CHILE—History

WAR OF THE ROSES. See R

WAR RELIEF. See DISPLACED PERSONS; RED CROSS.

WAR REPARATIONS. See R

WARANGAL, wū'rang-gəl, former Hindu kingdom, Indian region of the State of Andhra Pradesh of the now-defunct State of Madhya Pradesh. Warangal comprised 8,139 sq miles, a part of Andhra, to which it was added in 1953. Its area has undergone a net increase of 1,000 sq miles, due to the separation of the Telangana District in the east while the Warangal District was added in the west. The region is rather open plain, with numerous hills, and fertility is generally high. Irrigation is widespread, supported by abundant rainfall (averaging about 40 inches annually). Rice and jowar are the principal crops. Cash crops include peanuts and cotton. Warangal city, the district capital, is located near the site of the Hindu kingdom of Warangal, the name of which lasted from the 10th to the early 14th century. Its location, however, is due to rather than to the city's name. The only true city in eastern Telangana is Warangal, a commercial center. The city produces excellent carpets and mill-cotton and leather goods. (1961 provisional) city pop. 154,750.

JOSEPH

WARBECK, wōr'bēk, Perkin Warbeck, pretender to the English throne of Richard III: b. Tournai (about 1474; d. London, Eng., 1492). The son of Jehan de Warbeck, he was taken to Portugal by Edward Brampton, a Yorkist merchant, and landed in Ireland in the service of a merchant, landing at Cork—where he sold costly silks—in 1491. The merchant concluded that here must be the son of Richard III, Duke of York, IV's brother George, Duke of Clarence, at first denied the identity, but he finally was prevailed upon by Desmond and Kildare to reveal the identity of Richard, duke of York and the murdered boy king, Edward V. In March 1492, Warbeck wrote a letter to James IV of Scotland, who was recognized as the true king of France, who, however, had not yet taken his realm after the peace of Arras (1492), and by Emperor Maximilian I, who invited him with money and arms to invade England. Warbeck's invasions of Kent, England, and Ireland (1495). He also

Dictionary of Wars

War of the Polish Succession 507

joining him. lera, Walker toward Rivas, by the Costa rrendered to Davis (1815-'s on May 1, ter that year, ted. In 1860, America, he was arrested, id shot.

because King lused calcula- Scottish pol- allace (1272?- s and his iff developed of national re- s defeated an rling Bridge der, who ord- force to cross ey of Cam- by Wallace's ed, defeated ing longbow- for the first e in guerrilla ind to oppose ed in 1303 to lace escaped, d betrayal; in nged, drawn, E'S REVOLT;

Despite the REBELLION he earlier En- (1367-1413) . The new im- orker named ned to pose as e supposedly II (1452-85). y Roman Em- hess of Bur- d the Scottish

King James IV (1473-1513). Warbeck's invasion of England in 1495 failed. He then went to Scotland, convinced James of his authenticity, and married James's cousin. A Scottish-led invasion in 1496 also failed, partly because of a rift between James and Warbeck. Warbeck left Scotland and invaded Cornwall in 1497, but failed again at Exeter, where his 6,000-man rebel army backed down before the troops of King Henry VII (1457-1509). He fled but was captured at Beaulieu in Hampshire in 1499. On a false promise of a pardon, Warbeck admitted the whole plot but was hanged after twice attempting to escape from the Tower of London.

War of a Thousand Days. See THOUSAND DAYS, WAR OF A.

War of Berenice. See SYRIAN-EGYPTIAN WARS, SECOND AND THIRD.

War of Chioggia. See CHIOGGIA, WAR OF.

War of Demetrius. See DEMETRIUS, WAR OF.

War of Devolution. See DEVOLUTION, WAR OF.

War of 1812 (Second War of American Independence) (1812-14). When Britain was fighting France in the NAPOLEONIC WARS (q.v.), neither side respected the rights of neutral merchant ships, and many U.S. vessels were seized. The British went further and impressed American sailors into their navy. They also stirred up the Indians in the Old Northwest Territory to attack American outposts and settlements. War Hawks in the West and South united under the slogan "Free trade and sailors' rights," and Congress narrowly voted to declare war on Britain. In 1812, an American three-pronged attack on Montreal failed miserably and Detroit fell, but on the high seas the young American navy scored five victories. In 1813, Detroit was retaken, Captain Oliver H. Perry (1785-1819) defeated a British fleet on Lake Erie, and General William H. Harrison (1773-1841) broke up Tecumseh's (1768?-1813) Indian confederacy at the Battle of the Thames, but American

ships were bottled up in harbors by a British blockade. The British took the offensive in 1814 but were stopped for good at Plattsburgh. To the south the British navy commanded Chesapeake Bay and a land force captured Washington and burned the Capitol and White House. However, it was repulsed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. In December 1814, another British naval and land force approached New Orleans, but was decisively defeated by Americans under General Andrew Jackson (1767-1845) on January 8, 1815, two weeks after the war had concluded with the Treaty of Ghent. The United States was now recognized as an independent entity. See also AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

War of 1812, Franco-Russian. See NAPOLEON'S INVASION OF RUSSIA.

War of Jenkins's Ear. See JENKINS'S EAR, WAR OF.

War of the Austrian Succession. See AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION, WAR OF THE.

War of the Axe. See AXE, WAR OF THE.

War of the Bavarian Succession. See BAVARIAN SUCCESSION, WAR OF THE.

War of the Emboabas. See EMBOABAS, WAR OF THE.

War of the First Coalition against France. See COALITION, WAR OF THE FIRST.

War of the League of Augsburg. See GRAND ALLIANCE, WAR OF THE.

War of the Mascates. See MASCATES, WAR OF THE.

War of the Oranges. See ORANGES, WAR OF THE.

War of the Pacific. See PACIFIC, WAR OF THE.

War of the Polish Succession. See POLISH SUCCESSION, WAR OF THE.

also referred to force now I told him I would not take irrely insufficient & peril one east I will start with & they e of inability with that No. upy towns en route.

ive conditions in re Zapata ough should be sent in gency of both turning vs u forces.

uld not in Honor reinforce e had no field for choice— of what was wise or prudent not to do. I of course said I ne situation. He said it was

White House 10 May, 1914. to you: there literally is no y own; I must simply *steal* reserve here an hour, there m use and renewal, but little ties have swept everything to think of myself or of the ally any more. Of course on the slightest occasion or n this hard school when they e moments with dear friends to me when I get them.

e or two about the wedding. ess in sending me the neck- l but whose value to me far ial, for it is the thought of a r little bride appreciated the write, I know, when the first es. Ah! how desperately my ; simply part of me, the only ress more than I dare admit simple and beautiful as any

I ever saw or imagined and she has married a noble man, who I feel sure will make her happy and proud, too. But just now I can realize, in my selfishness, only that I have lost her, for good and all. She will love me as much as ever, but she will not be at my side and every day in my life, and I am desolate. But, never mind that! Life is all burden (and the privilege and resulting strength of bearing it) as one passes fifty and faces towards his reckoning! I must rejoice in her happiness and be quiet. Have I not the best and truest and sweetest friends that ever a man had; and can I be dow[n]hearted so long as they live and thrive and I can subscribe myself, as now,

Your devoted friend, Woodrow Wilson

I am very well indeed; and the blessed dear ones who love me grow all the sweeter companions as we draw nearer in the narrowing circle!

WWTLS (WP, DLC).

A Memorial Address^t by *Woodrow Wilson*

[May 11, 1914]

Mr. Secretary: I know that the feelings which characterize all who stand about me and the whole nation at this hour are not feelings which can be suitably expressed in terms of attempted oratory or eloquence. They are things too deep for ordinary speech. For my own part, I have a singular mixture of feelings. The feeling that is uppermost is one of profound grief that these lads should have had to go to their death; and yet there is mixed with that grief a profound pride that they should have gone as they did, and, if I may say it out of my heart, a touch of envy of those who were permitted so quietly, so nobly, to do their duty. Have you thought of it, men? Here is the roster of the navy—the list of the men, officers and enlisted men and marines—and suddenly there swim nineteen stars out of the list—men who have suddenly been lifted into a firmament of memory where we shall always see their names shine, not because they called upon us to admire them, but because they served us without asking any questions and in the performance of a duty which is laid upon us as well as upon them.

Duty is not an uncommon thing, gentlemen. Men are performing it in the ordinary walks of life all around us all the time, and they are making great sacrifices to perform it. What gives men like these peculiar distinction is not merely that they did their duty, but that their duty had nothing to do with them or

their own personal and peculiar interests. They did not give their lives for themselves. They gave their lives for us, because we called upon them as a nation to perform an unexpected duty. That is the way in which men grow distinguished, and that is the only way, by serving somebody else than themselves. And what greater thing could you serve than a nation such as this we love and are proud of? Are you sorry for these lads? Are you sorry for the way they will be remembered? Does it not quicken your pulses to think of the list of them? I hope to God none of you may join the list, but if you do, you will join an immortal company.

So, while we are profoundly sorrowful, and while there goes out of our hearts a very deep and affectionate sympathy for the friends and relatives of these lads who for the rest of their lives shall mourn them, though with a touch of pride, we know why we do not go away from this occasion cast down, but with our heads lifted and our eyes on the future of this country, with absolute confidence of how it will be worked out. Not only upon the mere vague future of this country, but upon the immediate future. We have gone down to Mexico to serve mankind if we can find out the way. We do not want to fight the Mexicans. We want to serve the Mexicans if we can, because we know how we would like to be free, and how we would like to be served if there were friends standing by in such case ready to serve us. A war of aggression is not a war in which it is a proud thing to die, but a war of service is a thing in which it is a proud thing to die.

Notice how truly these men were of our blood. I mean of our American blood, which is not drawn from any one country, which is not drawn from any one stock, which is not drawn from any one language of the modern world; but free men everywhere have sent their sons and their brothers and their daughters to this country in order to make that great compounded nation which consists of all the sturdy elements and of all the best elements of the whole globe. I listened again to this list of the dead with a profound interest because of the mixture of the names, for the names bear the marks of the several national stocks from which these men came. But they are not Irishmen or Germans or Frenchmen or Hebrews or Italians any more. They were not when they went to Veracruz; they were Americans, every one of them, and with no difference in their Americanism because of the stock from which they came. They were in a peculiar sense of our blood, and they proved it by showing that they were of our spirit—that no matter what their derivation, no matter where their people came from, they thought and wished

and did the things that they served was a fit to make a free nation.

War, gentlemen, sort of dramatic sympathy went into battle; I are some things just that it is just as hard you as when they are they can only take they can wound you enough, steadfast about their duty whether there are Rudyard Kipling in and disaster and triumph are imposed a man ought to think and of the conscience.

When I look at you men. Not enlisted I enlisted to serve though we may sacrifice are expected to put have into the service not condescending selves, but ready, if complete self-sacrifice.

As I stand and I that have gone from future. These boys walk on it because May God grant to a here in solemnity and consciences!

Printed in *Address of President Wilson*, 1914).

¹ Wilson spoke at a meeting of nineteen sailors and marines in the Navy Josephus Daniels [New York Times, May 11, 1914].

² There is a WWI outbreak on May 11, 1914, of this amendment, in the C. I.

and did the things that were American; and the flag under which they served was a flag in which all the blood of mankind is united to make a free nation.

War, gentlemen, is only a sort of dramatic representation, a sort of dramatic symbol, of a thousand forms of duty. I never went into battle; I never was under fire; but I fancy that there are some things just as hard to do as to go under fire. I fancy that it is just as hard to do your duty when men are sneering at you as when they are shooting at you. When they shoot at you, they can only take your natural life; when they sneer at you, they can wound your living heart, and men who are brave enough, steadfast enough, steady in their principles enough, to go about their duty with regard to their fellow men, no matter whether there are hisses or cheers, men who can do what Rudyard Kipling in one of his poems wrote, "Meet with triumph and disaster and treat those two impostors just the same," are men for a nation to be proud of. Morally speaking, disaster and triumph are impostors. The cheers of the moment are not what a man ought to think about, but the verdict of his conscience and of the consciences of mankind.

When I look at you, I feel as if I also and we all were enlisted men. Not enlisted in your particular branch of the service, but enlisted to serve the country, no matter what may come, even though we may sacrifice our lives in the arduous endeavor. We are expected to put the utmost energy of every power that we have into the service of our fellow men, never sparing ourselves, not condescending to think of what is going to happen to ourselves, but ready, if need be, to go to the utter length of complete self-sacrifice.

As I stand and look at you today and think of these spirits that have gone from us, I know that the road is clearer for the future. These boys have shown us the way, and it is easier to walk on it because they have gone before and shown us how. May God grant to all of us that vision of patriotic service which here in solemnity and grief and pride is borne in upon our hearts and consciences!²

Printed in *Address of President Wilson at the Brooklyn Navy Yard . . .* (Washington, 1914).

¹ Wilson spoke at a memorial service at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the nineteen sailors and marines killed in the attack on Veracruz. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels presided. For a detailed account of the event, see the *New York Times*, May 12, 1914.

² There is a WWT outline, dated May 10, 1914, and a WWsh outline, dated May 11, 1914, of this address in WP, DLC; and a CLST copy, with WWwh emendations, in the C. L. Swem Coll., NjP.