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Fourth of July Event - Grand Rapids, Michigan 7/4/91[OA 8325] [2]

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(Hinchliffe/Sainz)
May 13, 1991 5 p.m.
VIDJULY Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL VIDEO: GENERIC INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE

This is an extraordinary Independence Day.

For -- with recent events still so sharply etched in our minds -- we have rarely been more keenly aware of both the utter supremacy, and the fragility, of independence.

Our view of freedom has changed since we last celebrated Independence Day. For America -- the finest, most loving nation on earth -- has been at war. Her sons and daughters of courage and endurance have stood watch on the harsh desert and seas of the Gulf -- bearing witness by their presence to the vision that compelled us. And the rest of America's people have stood watch at home -- our yellow-ribbon spirit telling the world that Operation Desert Storm spoke for us all.

It was a scene our country has known before. Because for 215 years, America has been pledged to defend for all people our forefathers' creed -- that each person has the right to life. To liberty. And to the pursuit of happiness.

This Fourth of July is a day of celebration. A red, white and blue day of barbecues and fireworks -- of family reunions and loving tributes to the men and women of the Gulf, of Vietnam, and of all the stands this nation has made in the name of independence.

But July 4, 1991 must also be something more. For all Americans, it must be a day of reflection and rededication. Together, we ask God to bless us. We ask God to guide us. And

we pray that in the example of those who have stood strong so
that others may live in freedom and peace -- that this nation
will renew its soul.

* * * * *

(Hinchliffe)
May 13, 1991 1 p.m.
VIDTROOPS Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL VIDEO: INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE FOR THE TROOPS

As the United States celebrates the 215th anniversary of declaring itself an independent nation -- I'm reminded of another struggle for freedom. One that took place only a few months ago. One in which you -- the brave men and women of our Armed Forces -- liberated the nation of Kuwait.

When Americans recall the resounding victory of Operation Desert Storm, we are filled with pride and admiration for you. For your dedication, your enthusiasm, and your professionalism. You are the ultimate protectors of all we hold dear -- even our lives and our sacred honor. And we are confident that we have never been in better hands.

Today, as you stand watch in ships, aircraft, and outposts far from home, Americans want to send you a message from our hearts. We want you to know that we remember and care about all of you. We want you to know that we honor you for the sacrifices you're making for us. And we want you to know that you are our heroes.

As your Commander-in-Chief, I salute you. I thank you. And I wish all of you and your families a safe and joyous Independence Day. You are the ones who truly know its meaning.

* * * * *

GRAND RAPIDS JULY 4th ADDRESS

--We love America

--America's poet of patriotism, KLB: "O beautiful for heroes
proved/In liberating strife,/ Who more than self their country
loved,/And mercy more than life ... America! America! God shed
His grace on thee/And crown thy good with brotherhood/From sea to
shining sea."

--wherever flag go, millions recognize symbol of hope, take
America and all it represents with you;

--Quang?

--5 minutes; calling upon community to make this day one in which
welcome home troops -- what they've done; and **MEANING OF FOURTH**

--superb performance of all -- the young men and women, the
military commanders there and in the Pentagon -- and leadership -
- demonstrated that Am. will do the right thing when duty calls
-- we found something special -- go with us across this country -
- Am. people out there with their flags and enthusiasm and
rediscovery of who we are --

--189,000

--Patty Conrad (ADVANCE x7565) -- Leo (PRE-ADVANCE) -- all
troops from WWI to Desert Storm --

--John Adams, letter to Abigail: "ought to be solemnized with
pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells,
bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the
other, from this time forward forevermore."

--Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness

--"We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and
our sacred Honor."

--our land of liberty and laughter

--close eyes and think of 4th -- think of your hometown -- day of
hometowns of America that show us what we are --

--Ike: "There is nothing wrong with America that the faith, love
of freedom, intelligence and energy of her citizens cannot cure."

--place where patriotism never out of style -- when others were
burning the flag, you were waving it --

--day to be thankful

--for 215 years, when around the world say "America," you hear
"freedom" --

--watched them with pride and prayer

--let us honor them, comfort them, praise them, learn from them,
etc.

--they missed Thanksgiving and Christmas -- their American family
is making sure **this** is a holiday they never forget

--it's a dream that has taken youth from the checkerboard of
America's homeland and heartlands -- links the fields of
Flanders, the cliffs of Normandy, the snow-c... of Korea, the
rice paddies of Vietnam,

--the red, white and blue is joined by another color -- the yellow of ribbons that joined this nation's hands and hearts -- unifying the American family.

--110 entries, 75-100,000 people; first parade; to welcome the troops; National Guard from GR and surrounding areas;

--regional pride and participation -- every helicopter, jet fighter, and transport plane -- Tomahawk Cruise Missile -- M-1 Tanks: (say -- "every time you saw a helicopter or jet fighter in the sky, every time you saw tape of the precision of a Tomahawk Cruise Missile or laser-guided bomb, or the M-1 Tank - saw critical component or major system produced in Grand Rapids -- 175 defense contractors -- in this high-tech war -- (Grand Rapids newspaper article)

At one point in a movie called "Awakenings," a fellow who's been asleep for decades wakes up and has the whole world in front of him. When his doctor asks him what he wants to do that day, his face breaks into a huge grin and he shouts: "Everything!" That's what we need in America -- that belief in unlimited possibilities.

*

There's a terrific spirit alive in the country right now -- this country that's draped in flags and decked in yellow ribbons. Maybe it's because the troops of Desert Storm not only rescued a nation abroad -- they also transformed a nation at home. That confidence, that quiet pride, that sense of duty showed us a glimpse into our better selves. We liked what we saw. We want to see more.

And we will, because the lesson of those servicemen and women who stood tall and withstood all -- was that Americans have integrity and courage and strength. Together we can do anything. For they were not only willing to die for our country: they are also willing to truly live for it -- every day of their lives.

Grand Rapids is like every other American city -- what you feel here in the heart of America --

--180th -- 150 civilians-turned-soldiers

--207th -- Evacuation Hospital unit -- 35 -- "made me appreciate life ... how fragile life can be" -- Scud missile attack

--welcome home: flags, band music, banners, prayer of thanks,

--rally of support -- 2,000 people at Veterans Memorial Park -- sea of red, white and blue flags, ribbons, etc. -- prayers, speeches, readings of letters, patriotic songs, signs -- "love, support" -- spontaneous chants "U.S.A.! U.S.A.!"

--yellow ribbons -- 450 students from Lee High and Middle, five recent grads, in support of troops

--policemen tiny American flags on little yellow ribbons

--Tammi Peck's tree with name of 2 women and 19 men from area, 1/31

--war hit home when pride: Lt. Steven Harper, also from Creston High School (28 -- grad. 81?), among the very first bombers

--Melissa -- BUSH MET??? c. March 8, captured heart and concern of nation -- came to symbolize the feisty, independent American spirit -- Grand Rapids native, daughter of two Grand Rapids public schools teachers, grew up in Grand Rapids inner city, graduated from Creston High School (1988); sang in school's acappella choir, babysitter

--casualty -- Jack Edwards, wife Gayle, Marine pilot and reservist, three children, 34, "Semper Fi," "We're a military family"

--Gayle, Bennett, Spencer (also Adriane) -- your picture in every paper touched the hearts of all America -- first casualty buried at Arlington National Cemetery -- postmaster said thousands of letters just to "Gayle Edwards, Grand Rapids."

--previous vets -- WWII Blue Star flags from VFW posts -- "Operation Hometown"

--To walk these streets a couple of months ago would have been to feel the heart of America --

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
June 24, 1991 9 a.m.
GRAND Outline

**PROPOSED OUTLINE: FOURTH OF JULY EVENT
Grand Rapids, Michigan**

"I ask every community in this country to make this coming Fourth of July a day of special celebration for our returning troops. They may have missed Thanksgiving and Christmas -- but I can tell you this: For them and for their families, we can make this a holiday they'll never forget."

--President Bush, March 6, 1991

PROPOSED THEME:

Because of two Desert Storm-related subjects specific to Grand Rapids (it's the location of 175 defense sub-contractors and it's the hometown of POW Melissa Rathburn-Nealy), this could be the speech to focus on the President's call for the Fourth of July to be a day to celebrate the troops.

In addition, since the Grand Rapids Parade is saluting veterans from WWI to Desert Storm, the speech could summarize the President's call to include in all our lives the dedication to independence symbolized by decades of military service and by this traditional holiday.

PROPOSED OUTLINE:

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Jokes, local interest, acknowledgements, etc.

II. INDEPENDENCE

A. Reflective introduction on meaning to Americans

B. Specific examples of military service and sacrifice
WWI - present

C. Desert Storm

1. General lessons

2. Specific as embodied in Grand Rapids
(representative of heart of America)

a. Pride (defense sub-contractors' work)

b. Contribution (Two National Guard units called up)

b. Personal stake (hometown POW
Melissa Rathburn-Nealy)

c. Spirit of America (specific Grand Rapids projects -- e.g. policemen donating flags; schools launching yellow ribbon projects, etc.)

d. Sacrifice (two Grand Rapids men killed in Desert Storm)

III. FUTURE

A. Turn this spirit and pride into "can-do" optimism for future -- represented by independence of Independence Day

GRAND, pt. 2

--reserve UNITS:

--180th; 207th; 1st Battalion, 24th Marines, A Co.

--A Co. -- only ones still deployed, families representing them, in their absence

--180th -- 169 total in unit, in Desert Storm (Daharan), with the Tiger Brigade, returned 5/20

--(You were there each step of the way) 207th -- stationed in Daharan, working in hospital, treated 70 patients from SCUD attack, returned 5/24



PIDS

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some of their five children
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federal grant will allow offi-
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Page C1.

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... something right. For it

PARADE

CONTINUED FROM A1

rade," Roy Schmidt said.
His brother Tom Schmidt, 34, of
1246 Eastview Court NE, added,
"There wasn't room at the curb to
sit at the Santa Claus parade. After
Desert Storm, I thought there'd be
more people here."
For decades, Memorial Day was
celebrated on May 30. But in 1971,
Congress created a guaranteed
three-day holiday, moving Memo-
rial Day to the fourth Monday in
May. But most veterans' groups
have clung to the traditional date.
Campbell admits the conflict
over the most appropriate time to
honor the dead may cause apathy,
but he thought the recent Persian
Gulf glory and grief would inspire a
larger crowd.
Campbell said Americans must
teach their youths to honor the sac-

rifice made by 373 U.S. men and
women who died in combat and
non-combat roles during Desert
Storm. They joined more than 1.3
million others who have died in
U.S. military service.
Cole Schmidt, 4½, sat on the
curb Thursday with his cousin
Derek Abbring, 6. They waved
small American flags and ribbons
of red, white and blue. They were
waiting for the grandfather, World
War II veteran Ralph Schmidt, to
march past.
"Sure I know what Memorial
Day is," Cole said. "It's for when
the soldiers came home from the
fighting. It's for all the dead people
in the war."
Grand Rapids Police Officer
Donald Leshar saluted each time
an American flag passed the traffic
blockade where he stood guard.
"You've got to appreciate these
guys and show them some respect.
They did something special for us,"

Leshar said. "I'm really surprised
by this light turnout, though. Just a
short time ago everybody was
ready to celebrate, and now it's
over, I guess. That's too bad."
Members of the Michigan Na-
tional Guard 126th Infantry, based
at Wyoming's Grand Valley Ar-
mory, paraded a line of sand-col-
ored Humvees (the Army officially
calls the jeep's replacement an
HMMWV). The vehicles carried
members of FAR (Friends and Re-
latives of soldiers who served in the
Persian Gulf War).
"We've not made as big a com-
mitment to this parade as we might
have," said Major David Britten.
He said the Guard is planning to
march in force in a parade in down-
town Grand Rapids on July 3. He
said plans call for an Air National
Guard jet fighter fly-over and an
M1A1 Abrams main battle tank
and a Cobra combat helicopter to

displayed on trailers in that parade.
"That parade is going to be a big
deal," Britten said.
At the end of Thursday's parade,
uniformed dignitaries and about
300 spectators gathered at Veter-
an's Memorial Park.
A group of Civil War re-creation-
ists, dressed as members of the 3rd
Michigan Volunteer Infantry, fired
a volley of musket shots.
Grand Rapids Mayor Gerald
Helmholdt issued stern words for
those who failed to show.
"Once again a large majority of
this community found it too painful
or whatever to come out and pay
their respects to those who have
served this country and lost their
lives," Helmholdt said.
"But the mayor says that every
year," explained retired Air Force
Col. Eugene Raab. "I won't let the
turnout dampen my feelings about
Memorial Day. This is a quality
program not a quantity program."

DOWNSTAIRS MENS ATHLETIC CLUB

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Sgt. Lawrence Bisson of Grant, his wife, Patty, and his daughter, Sarah, embrace and listen to a prayer.

'Great to be back': 180th is home

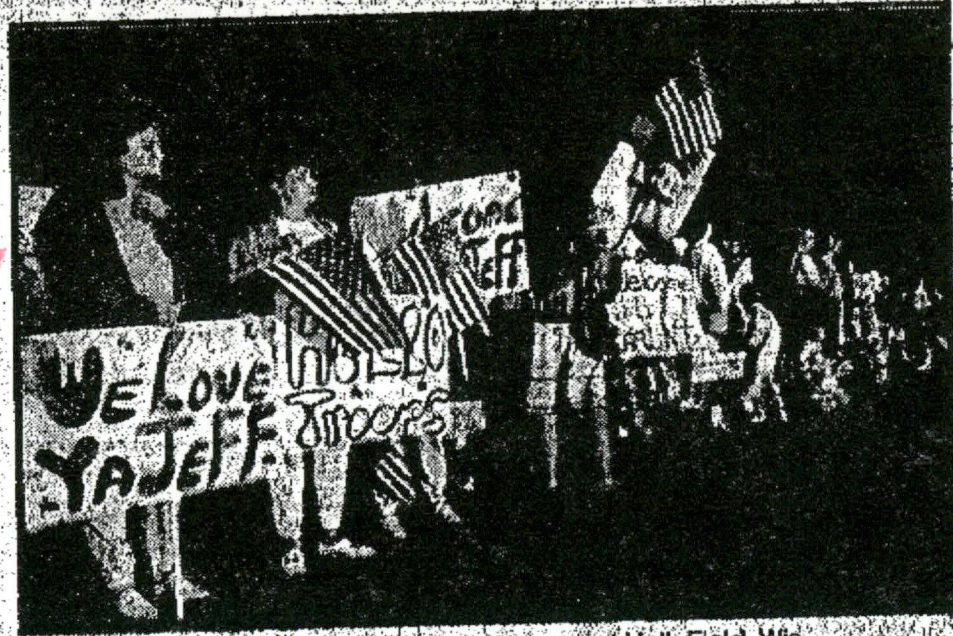
By Said Deep
The Grand Rapids Press

VOLK FIELD, Wis. — Amid banners proclaiming them heroes, West Michigan's 180th Transportation Co. arrived stateside early today to waving flags and cheers from about 250 people wrapping up their part of the Persian Gulf War.

More than 150 of the civilians-turned-soldiers touched down at the Wisconsin Air National Guard's Volk Field aboard a Northwest 747 at 1:25 a.m. Family members applauded and screamed as the plane landed while a U.S. Army band played "The American Soldier March."

"I thought this day would never come," said a beaming Sgt. Carrie Boss of Grand Rapids. "I'm happy I'm relieved. We were beginning to think he would live there."

"It's great to be back," added Spec. John Maison of Rockford as he boarded a bus that would take them back to Fort McCoy where they will undergo three days of



Relatives and well-wishers gather on the tarmac at Volk Field, Wis.

when her father disappeared with the squadron.

"After all these years you want something to turn up, yet when you hear that they were 10 miles off of Fort Lauderdale ... it's real difficult to deal with because they were so close," said Powers-Spengler, who lives in Connecticut. "It's been very difficult tonight."

The team's archaeologist, Ted Darcy, of the Kailua, Hawaii-based aircraft recovery company Wreckfinders, said that while initial indications were positive, he cannot yet confirm the planes' identities with certainty. The Navy lost more than 100 TBM Avengers off Florida, he noted.

One link to the Lost Squadron is a number spotted on the sunken lead plane — 28 — the same as the number on Flight 19's lead plane, said Darcy. A second link is the letters FT visible on some of the planes, the Navy's designation for Fort Lauderdale-based aircraft.

Another positive indication is the number of aircraft. No other ditching of five Avengers was ever reported by the Navy, said Darcy.

see TRIANGLE, A4

1, heat mark kids' parade

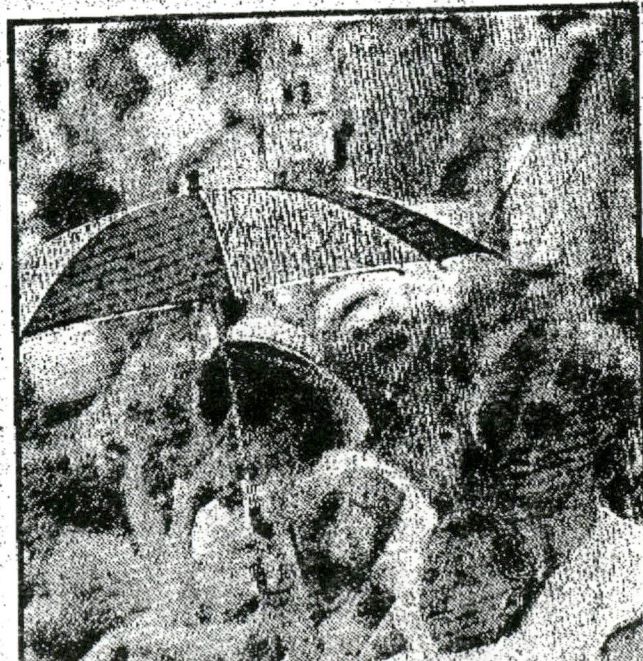
■ Tulp Time schedule. A4.

harvest festival.

Nearly all the non-band members were in Dutch costumes. At Lincoln elementary School in Holland, students could borrow a uniform by paying a deposit, because many did not have their own.

"For a lot of these kids, this brand new," fourth-grade teacher Billyson said.

The route down Eighth Street from Columbia Avenue to Kollen Park lined with spectators. Many had left blankets and chairs in place from Wednesday's Halloween parade.



AIDS kills 3; 50 more received transplants from infected donor

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — AIDS has killed three patients who received heart and kidney transplants from an infected man, and health officials are tracking more than 50 other recipients of the man's tissues and organs, it was reported today.

At least one other person, who received a bone graft from the man, has tested positive for the AIDS virus, The Atlanta Journal-Constitution reported.

The federal Centers for Disease

Group, which is representing LifeNet.

The organs and tissues were distributed to 30 hospitals across the United States, The Journal-Constitution reported.

Officials would not identify the hospitals or the states in which the transplants took place.

The donor, a 22-year-old Virginia man, was shot to death in a robbery in 1985.

He tested negative for HIV — the human immunodeficiency virus that causes AIDS — twice before

PAGE 003
FROM G.R.P.L.
JUN 24 '91 15:19

am so excited I feel like I am going to explode," said Patty Bisof Grant just before husband rence greeted her and their ghter, Sarah, 1, with hugs and es.

Jane Avram of Grand Rapids she was nervous to see her band, Sgt. Steve Avram. "It's a long time," Avram said. "I'm nervous; people change. I've been a lot more independent."

But Avram's worries seemed to disappear when she saw her husband held him in her arms.

1st Sgt. Bob Stefans of waygo, the fanfare, media attention, and the number of people who lined out to welcome home the was something he was not used to, he said.

"It's almost scary," said Stefans, Vietnam veteran. "I don't know how to act. I'm just overwhelmed by it now. It is so contrary to when I came home from Vietnam. It makes you feel proud."

givia Arismendez was so proud of her son, Sgt. Tomas Arismendez, 25, of Holland, she and her daughter, Audelia, 19, and another daughter, Lozano, 73, drove from Texas to greet him.

"I am very proud of him," she said. "We don't mind coming all the way."

he three left Corpus Christi Friday and drove 26 hours before arriving in Holland Wednesday



PRESS PHOTO/LANCE WYNN

Troops of the 180th Transportation Co. gather in formation inside a hangar before heading home.

night. There they picked up Tomas Arismendez's wife, Nena, and their 2-year-old daughter, Monica. Thursday morning they were back on the road and clocked another eight hours before arriving at Volk Field.

"He is very special," said Arismendez's grandmother, Trine, wearing a T-shirt with a picture of her grandson printed on it. "I am so excited to see him, I don't want to cry when I see him" but crying before she could finish her sentence.

After the unit exited the plane, soldiers were escorted inside a hangar specially prepared for returning troops. The floor and walls were painted white, and banners congratulating them decorated the walls.

In a short speech, Col. Al Gentry, the deputy base commander, welcomed the troops home. Minutes later, the soldiers boarded buses to

take them to Fort McCoy where they would turn in their M-16s before being allowed to spend the early morning with their family. They were scheduled to return to the base at 3 p.m. today.

The unit will spend about three days at Fort McCoy during which time all of their active duty will be validated, they will be given a physical, a chance to receive any legal assistance and, of course, pick up their final active duty pay check, said Major Frank Cozza, a public affairs officer at Fort McCoy.

From there, members can either return home with family or aboard buses provided by the military. If the group returns Monday, a party is planned at the Reserve Center in Muskegon, said Janice Schettler, a support group leader and wife of Capt. Tim Schettler, the commander of the unit.

In addition, a parade for the sol-

diers is planned for June 29 in Muskegon and for July 4 in Grand Rapids.

Their stint in Saudi Arabia was supposed to run out on April 10 but that was pushed back another five weeks. Many worried Congress would extend their six-month tour by another six months.

Members of the military trucking company were put on alert Sept. 28 and notified Oct. 8 of their call to active duty.

And after more than a month of training they were soldiers ready to take part in the growing troop mobilization that became known as Operation Desert Shield.

The mental and physical adjustments clearly were tough on many, but to talk to the soldiers today just being home was enough to forget those troubles — at least for the moment.

tal honors Gulf War veterans. Organizers said they expect more than one million people to line the boulevard Sunday, drawn by floats, veterans, military hardware and the appearances of such celebrities as Bob Hope, Jimmy Stewart, Cesar Romero and George Peppard.

To get people in the spirit, a 500-foot yellow ribbon was tied around the Hollywood sign on Thursday.

Some peace groups criticized the event as a promotion of war, however, and the Alliance for Survival said it would hold a "Teach Love, Not War" reception beforehand. The group's request to march in the parade was turned down.

"Welcoming home the troops should be a message of peace, not a commercial for war," said the Alliance's Jerry Rubin, who is no relation to the 1960s Vietnam War protester of the same name.

The parade's organizer, veteran showman Johnny Grant, said the event is meant to be a homecoming, not a glorification of war.

"I really don't have a concern, because the way this thing is laid out, we're just celebrating the welcome home, a job well done by the troops," said Grant, who is the city's honorary mayor of Hollywood and overseer of the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

The parade will feature a flyover

Here's the Tulip Time schedule for today

Here are today's Tulip Time activities:
8:30 a.m.: A TASTE of HOLLAND, A Dutch History Breakfast Buffet, Maas Center, Hope College Campus, \$6.
9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.: TULIP TIME MARKET, 13th and Central, \$5.50.
9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.: "HATS OFF to YOU" FLOWER SHOW, Holland Armory, 9th west of Central, Adm. \$2.
9:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m.: NETHERLANDS MUSEUM, 12th and Central, Adm. \$1.
10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.: ORGAN RECITALS, Twenty-minute organ recitals every 1/2 hour, Dinner Chapel, Hope College, 12th and College, FREE.
10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.: CARPONS (Tulip Time)

and College, Central between 7th and 9th, FREE.
10:00 a.m.: THE STARS of LAWRENCE WELK, Civic Center, 8th and Pine, Adm. \$9.
12:00 Noon: TAFFETAS, Musical Cabaret/Brunch Show, Holiday Inn Ballroom, Adm. \$13.
12:30 p.m.: KLOMPEN DANCERS, 8th between River and College, FREE.
2:00 p.m.: SHOWSTOPPERS, An All-Senior Citizen Vaudeville Review Show, Evergreen Commons Senior Centers, 450 State St., Adm. \$6.
3:00 p.m.: AUTHENTIC DUTCH CHURCH SERVICE, Pillar Church, 9th & College, FREE.
3:00 p.m.: THE STARS of LAWRENCE WELK, Civic Center, 8th and Pine, Adm. \$9.

Show/Dinner package, \$15.
5:00 p.m.: DUTCH HERITAGE SHOW, Holland Christian High School, Adm. \$5.
5:00 p.m.: THE FANTASTICKS, A Sentimental Musical/Dinner Show, West Ottawa High School, Adm. \$15.
5:30 p.m.: TAFFETAS, Musical Cabaret/Dinner Theater, Holiday Inn Ballroom, Adm. \$15.
7:00 p.m.: BARBERSHOP on PARADE, Central Wesleyan Auditorium, 446 W. 46th across from Holland Christian High School, \$7.
7:15 p.m.: KLOMPEN DANCERS, Centennial Park Square, FREE.
7:30 p.m.: BARBERSHOP on PARADE, Holland Christian High School, \$7.
8:00 p.m.: ALUMNI KLOMPEN DANCERS, 8th between River and College, FREE.

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HOURS: Mon.-Fri. 8 a.m.-

West Michigan's Largest Woo

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John Bartosiewicz, 69, commander of Catholic War Veterans post 1058, awaits the start of the parade.

PRESS PHOTOS/TERESA HERNANDEZ

Gulf War fervor fails to get crowd to parade

By Doug Guthrie

The Grand Rapids Press

Bill Campbell marched past empty curbs holding a manila folder that bore the handwritten name of a friend killed in Vietnam.

On Thursday's 125th remembrance of those who died in U.S. military service, Campbell said the true meaning of Memorial Day hasn't died — although it is being ignored by many.

"It's not the first time I've walked up the route alone," said Campbell, adjutant of the United Veterans Council. "That's why we're doing this. To repair it."

Even in the wake of Persian Gulf War patriotism, a sparse crowd turned out for a parade Thursday evening through downtown Grand Rapids. High school bands, veterans' groups and a World War II-era tank paraded from Michigan Street and Monroe Avenue to Veterans Memorial Park on East Fulton Street.

Roy Schmidt, 37, of 829 Myrtle St. NW, sat with members of his family on grass between Monroe and the Gerald R. Ford Federal Building. The view was unobstructed because nobody sat on the curb for several yards in either direction.

The Schmidts had come to honor their father, Bernie Schmidt, a World War II veteran who usually marches in the parade but is hospitalized with pneumonia.

"I just don't think people understand the true meaning of Memorial Day. This is even a beautiful night to watch a pa-



Sgt. Vince Perales, Spc. Bill Miller, Spc. Pat Vander Ploeg and Sgt. Craig Cherry represents the Michigan National Guard 126th Infantry.

Inner city wins library and recreation

By John Couretas

The Grand Rapids Press

Inner-city residents won two major budget battles Thursday when Grand Rapids commissioners agreed to fund a new library branch in the Madison Square neighborhood and committed the city to another year of operations

scheduled for Monday at 7 p.m. in ninth-floor City Commission chambers at City Hall. Formal adoption of the budget is slated for June 18.

The library branch proposal and funding for the recreation center have been the most intensely political issues to arise out of City Man-

Commissioners order fee hike

Buddy, have you got a dime?

That's how much more Grand Rapids residents will be paying starting July 1 for garbage bags and tags.

City commissioners on Thursday ap-

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Page 52

Grand Rapids Press Index
May 1991

	Date	Page	Col.
Perry, Michael David			
Kentwood	5/30	S018	3
Persian Gulf War			
180th finally leaving for home	5/15	A1	6
207th gets a warm welcome home from the gulf	5/09	A1	2
Family, food and green tops after time in ...	5/30	NE2	1
Great to be back; 180th is home	5/17	A1	2
Gulf War fervor fails to get crowd on parade	5/31	A1	2
Gulf war vets of 180th Co. return to open ...	5/21	A1	2
Lowell greets vets with new monument	5/25	A3	2
Nursing home residents salute returning ...	5/02	B1	2
One son is home from gulf, the other's on ...	5/02	NE9	1
Three in 180th win Bronze Stars for gulf ...	5/22	B3	1
Warrior drops to his knee to ask for hand ...	5/21	A4	1
Wyoming prepares warm welcome for returning..	5/07	B2	3
Pet Loss Support Group			
Grieving pet owners find solace together	5/22	C1	1
Phillips, Clark			
Long-time Methodist minister; dies	5/28	C2	3
Phillips, Marc Bradley			
Lakeside student nets \$10,000 scholarship ...	5/16	EA12	1
Pinery Park Elementary School			
Drive under way to reopen Pinery Park School	5/23	SW1	1
Pinery Park School			
Have play, will travel	5/02	SW4	4
Pinsky, H. Rhett			
Commerce in brief	5/26	E10	1
Pioneer Club Road			
Limited Pioneer Club work okd	5/09	EA27	1
Pipe, Nicole			
Graduation is June 7	5/23	NW9	1
Pittman, Norris			
Figure in cocaine ring gets five-year ...	5/11	A3	3
Plainfield Township			
Car dealership okd for Plainfield Avenue	5/09	NE4	4
Cost lower than expected for major sewer ...	5/16	NE6	3
Family, food and green tops after time in ...	5/30	NE2	1
May 20 hearing slated on motorboat ordinance	5/09	NE12	4
Officials eye restrictions on billboards	5/09	NE1	1
Officials want more say in libraries if ...	5/23	NE10	1
Residents' objections kill water line project	5/23	NE2	4
Tax abatement given firm for \$1 million ...	5/30	NE15	4
Township pair get 2% raises	5/23	NE2	1
Versluis Park plan includes swimming	5/23	NE7	3
Year-long talks bring new pact for employees	5/09	NE7	3
Zoning Appeals Board vacancies are filled	5/16	NE5	1
Planned Parenthood Centers of ...			
Local centers to reconsider federal funding	5/24	A1	3
Plaster Creek			
A warning to swimmers	5/15	B1	4
Platschorre, Lee Ann			
5 bid to replace Joswick; 2 others are ...	5/30	S016	5
Platjes, Mark			
Platjes' new bridge starts with new finish line	5/13	D1	2

1/08/91

Page 478

Grand Rapids Press Index, 1990

	Date	Page	Col.
Perkins, Rochelle			
Perkins aces mini-monster at Lake Doster	8/09	NW19	1
Perkis, Shirley K.			
Commerce in brief	2/04	D10	1
Perles, George			
Pressure from Perles claimed by Grand ...	3/23	A1	3
Perna, Tom			
letter to editor	2/18	C11	3
Perras, John			
Commerce in brief	11/25	E3	1
Perrin, Matt			
Meijer turns over Fuller Avenue store to ...	11/24	A3	5
New owner of Meijer store likes challenges	9/10	A10	2
Perrin, Matthew			
Grand Rapids grocer purchases problem ...	9/05	B5	2
Perry Drug Stores			
Perry to open 4th area store	5/11	A12	4
Perry Drug stores			
Fired former Revco workers picket Perry	7/20	C4	1
Perry, Allan E.			
Commerce in brief	6/24	D3	4
Perry, Jim			
Giver of glee	8/16	E1	3
Perry, Lois M.			
Genealogist becoming an expert on area ...	7/05	S011	1
Perry, Lowell			
Republican challengers could force key ...	10/26	B1	1
Perry, Lyle Jr.			
letter to editor	10/24	A13	2
Perry, Michael			
Commerce in brief	9/23	E3	1
Perry, Paul			
A wee but o'Ireland makes Aquinas home ...	3/17	A1	1
Perry, Rodney Darrell			
Crash	2/07	A4	1
Perry, Sam			
2 hurt in shootings at Franklin, Eastern	3/11	A11	3
Perry, Wesley S.			
Management career from the start challenged..	7/29	D3	1
Persian Gulf crisis			
180th will depart Ft. McCoy tonight for ...	11/14	A1	5
600,000 cookies going to troops as little ...	10/11	S09	3
A new peace movement begins to stir	12/09	E1	1
All in the family: Son in Saudi keeps ...	12/27	EW10	4
Anti-war protesters march for a peaceful ...	11/13	B1	1
Area guardsmen ship out at dawn	11/23	A1	2
Artist hams Saddam with patriotism	10/06	A4	1
Care, concern heading to Mideast	10/04	NW1	1
Children ship out cookies, greetings to ...	10/11	NE5	1
Companies fight fuel prices in innovative ...	9/30	D1	2
Cookie crew goes to work, baking treats ...	9/27	S016	3
Couple become parents as Army calls mom ...	11/14	A1	3
Daane's send cookies to military personnel	12/07	C6	5
Democrats blamed for spending mess	10/17	A1	2
Disabled vets sending gifts to troops in ...	9/26	B1	3

1/08/91

Grand Rapids Press Index. 1990

	Date	Page	Col.
Persian Gulf crisis	10/04	NE16	4
Drive for military overseas organized	9/04	C6	2
Employers ready to help reservists in case ..	10/07	A1	2
Families learn to cope with soldiers at war	11/03	A3	2
GR is on a roll to ship softer toilet paper..	8/09	C9	2
Gas station workers feel customers' wrath	12/09	A3	2
Gifts to bring Christmas to soldiers' families	12/29	F1	2
Gulf duty causes firms to alter military ...	11/22	S05	1
Hamilton students send best to one of ...	12/29	A1	2
Hospital unit starts to head for gulf	12/26	C1	1
Housewife's call leads to billboards urging..	10/11	A1	5
Hugs, kisses and breakfast: reserves leave ..	8/25	A1	2
In his Time, dad found son hiking in Arabia	10/25	SW16	1
Korean War vet seeks gift donations for ...	12/24	A1	2
Letters to leaders urge peace, say oil ...	6/24	A2	1
Local relief agencies set up funds to ...	10/01	A1	6
Local reserves placed on alert	9/18	A1	2
Local surgeon is happy to assist in this ...	10/16	A1	2
Local unit told it will be sent to Mideast	12/27	A1	1
Lower gas prices fuel holiday spirit	12/08	A3	1
Marine reserve unit readies for California ..	10/11	B1	5
Mideast standoff leads to upswing in ...	12/23	A1	2
Moms in Guard unit come home fr Christmas	11/15	SW13	2
Pass the popcorn to U.S. troops stationed ...	11/24	B1	2
Praying for peace	10/14	F5	1
Press Ad-viser answers new call - this ...	12/27	S08	4
Pupils become pen pals with U.S. soldier ...	11/15	B1	1
Red Cross program eases strain on families...	8/23	B1	2
Reservists sweating out call-up order	11/20	B1	1
Sailor from gulf thankful to be home for ...	11/17	A3	2
Saudi rules may keep local Christmas trees...	11/15	EA22	3
School children get a glimpse of gulf life...	11/26	A1	3
Serving up friendship	11/15	NW15	1
Soldier on funeral leave drops in on his ...	12/06	SW14	1
Soldier sends bit of desert in package ...	11/26	B1	2
Soldiers' families share holiday dinner	10/19	A9	2
Steelcase concerned for dealer in Kuwait	12/06	SW20	3
Students adopt U.S. troops in gulf	11/08	EA6	4
Students' Halloween candy is slated for ...	11/28	B1	4
Support group readies packages to be sent...	10/10	A1	1
Those left behind have extra duty, too ...	11/22	SW2	1
Troops to get packages of Ottawa care	12/05	A1	3
Troops will enjoy holiday pine tree	10/11	A1	2
WWII guardsmen commemorate past as present ..	10/29	A1	1
War games real for W. Michigan citizen ...	12/13	S01	1
War threat sparks debate among students	10/18	SW7	1
We Care aims to send presents to U.S. ...	11/12	A1	2
We Care effort is special on Vets' Day	12/27	EA5	1
White ribbons trigger debate over gulf role	9/28	C1	1
Women join to support soldiers in Middle East	10/18	NE16	3
Yule gifts sought for area GIs			
Persons, Christopher D.	4/22	E6	1
Commerce in brief			
Peruchietti, Patrick J.	1/07	D8	1
Commerce in brief			

2/05/91

Page 39

Grand Rapids Press Index
January 1991

	Date	Page	Col.
Parks			
Public hearing is Jan. 17 on recreation plan	1/10	EA5	5
Parks, Delton			
Country Fresh keeps finding green pastures	1/13	C1	2
Parkview Elementary School			
Storyteller bundles up for Parkview kids	1/17	SW5	1
Water-main break shuts school for day	1/07	B2	4
Parsons, Bruce N.			
Engler names 3 from area to college boards	1/05	A3	1
Patrick, David			
letter to editor	1/27	E6	4
Paul Steketee & Sons Inc.			
Steketee's agrees to sell stores	1/29	A1	3
What's in store for downtown Steketee's?	1/30	D5	2
Pawloski, Gerard L.			
Shooting suspect is ruled fit for trial	1/12	A3	1
Payne, David			
Collector's watchful eye spots a knockout ...	1/10	A1	5
Descendant says Dempsey watch stolen, ...	1/23	B1	3
Peace			
Followers of Martin Luther King to march ...	1/13	A3	1
Pearson, Bill			
Commerce in brief	1/27	D5	1
Pearson, Paul			
24 are seeking positions as trustees on JC ...	1/27	E3	4
Peck, Tammi			
Her effort to honor troops in gulf is kind ..	1/31	NW12	4
Peek, Kenneth			
Shooting suspect is ruled fit for trial	1/12	A3	1
Peltz, Joanne			
Elementary pupils to get direction from ...	1/17	EA11	1
Penguins			
Out of the wild, or just sittin' on a ...	1/10	NE16	4
Perschbacher, Walter III			
Perschbacher heads planning unit	1/31	SO18	3
Persian Gulf crisis			
2 area Guard units leave soon for Saudi duty	1/10	A1	6
Agony of doubt, resolve grips area over ...	1/13	A1	3
All in the family: Son in Saudi Arabia ...	1/03	SO11	1
Backed Bush to show united front, Henry says	1/15	D2	3
EGR native's letter on military service ...	1/12	A3	1
Followers of Martin Luther King to march ...	1/13	A3	1
Forum raises questions, few answers on war	1/14	B1	4
GR area's Arab-Americans don't foresee any ..	1/16	A1	2
Hundreds march through downtown in plea ...	1/15	A1	4
Last of 207th unit leaves Fort McCoy for ...	1/13	A6	1 <i>HA</i>
Life behind a mask: the real desert shield	1/03	A1	1
Local Lithuanians slam president's lack ...	1/15	D1	2
Nightmares: Subtle horrors of war stay ...	1/15	D1	2
Notes from home	1/09	D1	2
Prayers for peace dominate church services ..	1/14	A1	3
ROTC youths alert to tension in gulf	1/16	B1	1
Scary scenes of war greet Press reporter ...	1/13	D5	1
Security hiked at airport due to gulf crisis	1/15	D1	2

2/05/91

Page 41

Grand Rapids Press Index
January 1991

	Date	Page	Col.
Persian Gulf war			
War shows human nature's worst side, ...	1/21	A5	5
Wasn't him, ex-shipmate says, hearing POW's..	1/22	A1	2
When war finally arrives, it's an emotional..	1/17	A4	1
With two sons in the Persian Gulf, he's one..	1/24	NE12	4
Perspectives			
Reformed Journal gains new Perspectives	1/12	B1	2
Peters, Charles W.			
letter to editor	1/21	A12	4
Peters, Greg			
Equipment, approach help prevent ski injuries	1/26	D1	5
Phillips, Gary			
letter to editor	1/04	A10	4
Piaget, Tom			
Commerce in brief	1/27	D5	1
Piedmont Industrial			
Dutch office parts supplier receives tax ...	1/03	SW5	2
Pike, Mark			
Farmer credits quick-thinking rescuers ...	1/17	NW8	1
Piland, Gail			
Alternative education teacher wins state ...	1/17	SW16	2
Pine Rest Northwest Clinic			
Pine Rest satellite clinic is now open	1/17]	NE11	1
Pinewood Middle School			
Attendance areas fixed for fall Pinewood ...	1/17	SO4	1
Pinewood first for team teaching: Miles	1/17	SO1	1
Pitsch, Paul			
letter to editor	1/29	A6	4
Plainfield Township			
Board plunges into the issue of reopening ...	1/10	NE2	2
East Beltline rental area is concerned ...	1/10	NE7	1
Member sought for review board; several ...	1/10	NW7	1
Neighbor raps township official for not ...	1/08	D2	5
New liquor license is awarded to restaurant	1/31	NE12	5
Officials: 8 percent assessment increases ...	1/10	NE5	1
Progressive Die is leaving township	1/17]	NE12	4
Toyota dealership proposal considered	1/09	D1	4
Union fights cross-training	1/31	NE13	1
Poelman, Eric A.			
2 bank-heist suspects are without lawyers; ..	1/08	D1	5
Poland			
GR native works as part of Polands' press ...	1/01	B1	2
Pellston Township			
Review board gains new members	1/24	NW7	1
Poltrock, Thomas			
Southkent consortium chief Thomas Poltrock ..	1/17	SO4	1
Porter, Charles			
24 are seeking positions as trustees on JC ..	1/27	E3	2
Porter, Darcy			
Ex-Courtland Township official; dies	1/28	B2	4
Pott, Jon			
Reformed Journal gains new Perspectives	1/12	B1	2
Potts, Haley Jr.			
Suspect enters guilty plea in 1989 rape ...	1/11	B1	4

3/04/91

Page 45

Grand Rapids Press Index
February 1991

	Date	Page	Col.
Quick, Frederick F. Slaying suspect pleads guilty	2/22	C2	4
Quinn, Jami Press salutes	2/14	C4	1
Quinn, Patrick M. Commerce in brief	2/17	E3	1
Radcliff, William Pryor, Sr. Quest for knowledge never ends	2/28	D3	1
Railroad track abandonment Railroad is given ok to abandon ...	2/28	E1	5
Ramona Beach Club Developers create more parking for restaurant	2/19	B1	5
Reeds Lake access ramp should be moved, ...	2/07	EA4	3
Residents urge flexibility to build Lake ...	2/05	B2	5
Randall, Craig QB's ready for Division I test	2/03	D1	2
Ranke, H. letter to editor	2/10	D7	4
Rapes and rapists Assault conviction in DNA case brings ...	2/28	C3	4
Convicted rapist of 7-year-old girl gets ...	2/13	D1	3
Memory of rape never left me: victim	2/21	C1	6
Rapist gets 25-50 year prison sentence	2/05	B2	1
Stab victim called a liar as case is ...	2/27	F1	1
Suspect confessed to rape, inmate testifies	2/22	C1	6
Woman raped in car after leaving bar	2/15	C3	5
Rapistan Corp. Rapistan loses case against former executives	2/21	B5	1
Rasmussen, Paul C.G. letter to editor	2/06	A10	4
Rathbun, Joan/Leo Kin fear for woman MIA, a GR native	2/02	A1	1
Valentine from Melissa mailed day she ...	2/24	A1	3
Rathbun-Nealy, Melissa Army details how Melissa got lost, was ...	2/25	A1	5
Bracelets help blind pen pals to Melissa, ...	2/27	A1	5
Creston pays tribute to graduate missing ...	2/08	A1	2
Female soldier officially declared MIA	2/13	A1	4
Friends and strangers offer support as ...	2/06	A1	3
Kin fear for woman MIA, a GR native	2/02	A1	1
Local female MIA reportedly held in target ..	2/11	A1	5
Neighbors on street where Melissa lived ...	2/06	A4	1
Valentine from Melissa mailed day she ...	2/24	A1	3
Victory doesn't end grief for three families	2/28	A1	2
Woman MIA's convoy came under fire on ...	2/03	A1	1
Raz, Robert A quiet love	2/24	H1	3
Rasmus, Richard Commerce in brief	2/17	E3	1
Reahm, Richard C. Commerce in brief	2/03	H8	2
Recycling Major step in bringing in food service to ...	2/14	NE15	1

9/01/91

Page 44

Grand Rapids Press Index
March 1991

	Date	Page	Col.
Persian Gulf War			
Tight security measures costly for Kent ...	3/17	A1	1
WWII vet who was POW given curious ...	3/14	SW5	1
Pestle, John W.			
Commerce in brief	3/03	H3	1
Petersen, Ray			
Carved with care	3/02	A3	2
Peterson, Craig			
N'west faces	3/20	NW16	5
Petrucchi, Barry T.			
letter to editor	3/01	A8	4
Philippus, Elizabeth			
Pen pals meet	3/14	B1	2
Pine Rest Christian Hospital			
Pine Rest establishes special phone line ...	3/16	A3	1
Pipe, Tim			
J west faces	3/14	SW70	5
Pit Stop 76 station			
Police hunt 2 believed to have robbed 6 ...	3/14	B2	3
Pittman, Norris Jean			
Suspect admits to transporting cocaine ...	3/21	B2	1
Pitts, Russell A.			
Commerce in brief	3/03	H3	1
Pivowar, Matthew V			
Commerce in brief	3/03	H3	1
Place, Tanya			
Ravenna's Place is familiar with trip to ...	3/07	NW15	3
Plainfield Township			
Bopard opts for one big water tank at ...	3/20	NE5	3
Dealers add to north-end car-sales strip	3/07	NE1	1
Neighbors' concern is traffic at dealership	3/20	NE11	1
Special designation allows Blythfield ...	3/20	NE5	1
Water, sewer service is criticized	3/07	NE2	3
Plainfield Township Library			
Library is dropping Wednesday nights	3/20	NE10	5
Plaster Creek			
Signs will warn public of polluted creeks	3/01	A1	1
Plymouth Track of West Michigan ...			
Knocking down the blaze	3/08	G1	1
Poel, Robert W.			
Air Force POWs treated harshly, doctor says	3/14	A1	1
Poisonings			
Poisonous alcohol concoction kills one, ...	3/06	A1	1
Survivor had no taste for deadly alcohol	3/07	F1	6
Polega, John			
letter to editor	3/24	D9	3
Polega, Kenneth R.			
letter to editor	3/27	A12	2
Poles, David W.			
Commerce in brief	3/03	H3	1
Poley, Barbara			
The final frame - organizer of handicapped ..	3/16	A1	1
Polish-American immigrants			

9/01/91

Page 46

Grand Rapids Press Index
March 1991

	Date	Page	Col.
Prusi, Melissa			
letter to editor	3/31	E6	2
Public Museum of Grand Rapids			
Tale of tiles has new twist	3/14	D1	1
Purim celebration			
Balancing act	3/04	B1	2
Purple East Plus			
suspect is arrested in holdup at GR store	3/02	A4	6
Putnam, George			
3 who posed as police convicted in robbery	3/30	A3	6
Qua-Re-Zik Sportsman Club			
Board seeks club land for high school	3/19	D2	1
Divisive fight looms over land acquisition	3/20	S021	1
Quinn, Patrick M.			
Commerce in brief	3/31	D5	1
Quinn, Thomas			
Commerce in brief	3/10	C2	2
RMC Properties			
Planners ok subdivision	3/28	EA6	4
Raaymakers, Donb and Barbara			
Award served up to Raaymakers	3/22	C1	2
Railroad track abandonment			
Decision on rail abandonment is still ...	3/01	C10	3
Rainfall Inc.			
Commerce in brief	3/10	C2	2
Ramona Beach Club			
Assessment on Rose's is too high, owner says	3/13	D1	6
City gives final approval to Ramona Beach ...	3/19	D1	1
Decision time is near for lakefront ...	3/07	EA12	4
Developers say Rose's will be kept open ...	3/20	EA12	1
How city will vote on lakefront eatery ...	3/14	EA18	1
Reeds Lake restaurant vote March 18	3/05	D5	3
Ramona Park			
Memories of city's resort days, roots fill ..	3/14	B1	4
Rapes and rapists			
Suspect linked by DNA to rape pleads no ...	3/06	C3	5
Three suspects sentenced in gang rape	3/19	D2	4
Rapid Motor Parts Service Inc.			
Burglary suspect may have died after leap ...	3/26	A1	6
Suspect who jumped into river may be alien	3/27	B2	6
Rathbun, Leo/Joan			
Media quest for Melissa stories robs ...	3/06	A1	3
Rathbun-Nealy, Melissa			
Air Force POWs treated harshly, doctor says	3/14	A1	2
Ex-POW Melissa keeps a promise and visits ...	3/16	A3	1
Friends hope Melissa emerges unharmed from ..	3/02	A1	2
Globe, Melissa don't see eye to eye on love..	3/25	A5	2
Media quest for Melissa stories robs ...	3/06	A1	3
Melissa calls hospital to cheer a special ...	3/09	A1	1
Melissa gets 3 medals, including Purple Heart	3/13	A1	4
Melissa healing; may be home this week	3/12	C1	2
Melissa quietly returns home	3/15	A1	4
Melissa's phone call ends weeks of anxiety ..	3/05	A1	4

9/01/91

Page 47

Grand Rapids Press Index
March 1991

	Date	Page	Col.
Rathbun-Nealy, Melissa			
Melissa, parents reunite Sunday, meet Bush ..	3/08	A1	2
Thanks, admiration flow both ways at ...	3/25	A1	3
There she is: Rathbuns ecstatic	3/04	A1	1
Weary Melissa finally can let her hair down	3/17	A3	2
letter to editor	3/31	E7	4
Recycling			
Ban near on yard waste in landfills, state ..	3/29	C1	1
Hotline for used-oil info about to be ...	3/14	B2	3
Junior high leads the way in recycling	3/28	SW15	1
Progress is reported in recycling program	3/28	NE11	1
Recycled products to get preference under ...	3/27	B3	1
Red Coat Lane			
Neighbors balk at Red Coat Lane plan	3/28	NW8	1
Reed, Douglas B.			
Commerce in brief	3/31	D5	1
Reeds Lake			
Limit use of Gilmore site, residents say	3/27	B3	3
Reeds Lake Boulevard			
Part of \$1.5 million plan is aimed at ...	3/28	EA14	4
Reens, Thomas J.			
letter to editor	3/17	H6	4
Refuse and refuse disposal			
\$1.5 million cleanup urged for dump site	3/26	B3	1
City, county rap EPA landfill cleanup ...	3/07	F2	1
County adds two drop-off sites for ...	3/11	B1	1
Remenap, Randall			
Accreditation panel picks local principal	3/20	SW8	4
Principal is elected to panel	3/28	NW4	3
Remer, Mary A.			
letter to editor	3/15	A10	3
Repper, Kim			
Mayor, councilmen to be elected Monday	3/31	F2	1
Research Technika			
Commerce in brief	3/17	E4	1
Residential furniture industry			
Residential furniture industry slow in ...	3/21	E1	2
Rhirds, Kelly W.			
Commerce in brief	3/03	H3	1
Richards, Robert K.			
Commerce in brief	3/10	G2	2
Richmond, Rebecca			
Her writings give rich details of past	3/31	B1	1
Richter, Gerald W.			
Grandville official gets 3-5 years in sex ...	3/05	D5	3
Public works chief quits his post after ...	3/25	B1	5
Rickman, Scott T.			
Commerce in brief	3/03	H3	1
Riddle, Tom			
Commerce in brief	3/03	H3	1
Riddler			
Puzzle has been solved, but Wyoming ...	3/30	A3	1
Ries, Janice			
letter to editor	3/31	E6	3

5/01/91

Page 44

Grand Rapids Press Index April 1991

	Date	Page	Col.
Oosting, John	4/04	EA10	4
Oosting picked for zoning panel			
Orchard View Elementary School	4/04	NE7	1
Orchard View renovations approved			
Orr, Ronald John	4/02	B1	2
Ex-GR resident granted new murder trial ...			
Ortiz, Brian	4/04	NW9	1
2 students top bookmark contest			
Ostwig, Ralph	4/18	SO14	3
Physician gains ok to ham it up for medicine			
Orzula, Art	4/21	F8	4
letter to editor			
Ott, John P.	4/00	B1	6
John Ott named to Catholic diocese post			
Utto, Dennis	4/21	D4	1
Commerce in brief			
Overbeek, Norman J.	4/15	B2	6
Koster Excavating firm exec; dies			
Page, Brian J.	4/07	E5	3
Commerce in brief			
Palmitier, Jeff	4/25	SW8	4
Aid is sought for youth center			
Park Place Hotel	4/19	C1	5
Meijer sues banks to recover funds in hotel..			
Parking	4/26	C1	2
Aquinas parking plan draws critics			
Parks	4/04	EA6	4
Jaycees' family project will clean an area ..			
Parks, John	4/21	D4	1
Commerce in brief			
Parrish, Meredith	4/14	D2	2
Commerce in brief			
Partin, Charlie	4/30	C5	4
Partin named region's top coach			
Pastoor, Virginia	4/26	A8	4
letter to editor			
Paul I. Phillips Recreation Center	4/24	D2	3
Pleas to save recreation center rejected ...			
Payne, Thomas Jr.	4/11	SO18	3
Gulf vet says support back home appreciated			
Peck's Drug Store building	4/24	A12	1
A pause before demolition	4/22	B1	6
Group out to save Peck, 2 nearby buildings			
Pallerito, James	4/11	SO13	3
Seven to vie in school board election			
Perna, Gail	4/18	SW6	4
Four to be on June school ballot			
Perry, Michael D.	4/10	C3	6
Former principal's husband among 8 seeking ..			
Persian Gulf War	4/01	B3	1
Ailing mom gets moment of joy as Desert ...	4/16	B1	2
Area companies send aid to Kurds	4/18	SW5	5
Back from the gulf, soldier is greeted ...	4/04	B1	3
Cheery homecoming			

Grand Rapids Press Index
April 1991

	Date	Page	Col.
ase, Margaret	4/19	A12	4
letter to editor			
Margaret	4/29	C2	6
Junior League honors 17 volunteers			
n, Gerald J.	4/21	D4	1
Commerce in brief			
e-Zik Sportsmen's Club	4/18	S012	4
Schools take club to court in land battle			
enboss, Bob	4/11	A14	4
letter to editor			
enbush, Ruth A.	4/14	D2	2
Commerce in brief			
, Frederick F.	4/16	B2	5
Fatal stabbing brings 10-15 years in prison			
, Joanne	4/18	SW2	1
Teacher gives kids a lesson in fabric art			
Upholstering Co.	4/04	NW6	1
Split vote snags upholstery shop's bid ...	4/25	NW5	3
Upholsterer gets backing to open shop			
son Hotel	4/14	F1	1
Opening day	4/21	D1	2
Opening softly	4/03	A1	2
Steely nerves for a steel job			
mi. Mary	4/11	A14	4
letter to editor			
road strikes	4/17	A1	5
Area firms prepared for shutdown			
, Wes	4/08	C1	2
Time to remember: Wes Ramey Day Tuesday			
ll, Eric	4/24	D3	2
2-truck 28th Street accident injures Ohio ...			
s and rapists	4/19	C2	1
Life term given in rape of 89-year-old	4/16	B1	6
Suspect admits he raped, stabbed victim, 85			
un, Leo	4/05	A1	1
Melissa is married, wants to settle down, ...			
un-Nealy, Melissa	4/05	A1	1
Melissa is married, wants to settle down, ...			
iff, Clarence	4/10	C1	1
Ratliff asks new trial on charges he tried...			
Food & Beverage	4/12	C1	1
Beating victim refused to see doctor, mom ...			
hfar Kennels	4/25	S09	5
Kennel request turned down			
cling	4/03	F2	1
Board rejects DPW plan to reorganize, add ...	4/04	SW10	2
He's hoping to get cash from grass ...	4/21	E7	1
Hospitals turning from disposable to reusable	4/15	B3	1
Kent panel to get another look at plan ...	4/25	S010	4
Recycling expo at mall May 11	4/21	A2	2
Volunteers proclaim the message of recycling			
cling Roundup	4/18	S09	1
Citizens group slates recycling drive ...			

-POW

102
1976-77
V.3
WH

U.S. President
PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE UNITED STATES

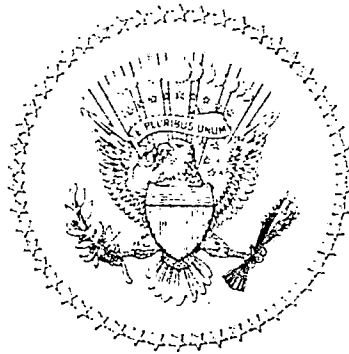
Gerald R. Ford

*Containing the Public Messages, Speeches, and
Statements of the President*

1976-77

(IN THREE BOOKS)

BOOK III—JULY 10, 1976 TO JANUARY 20, 1977



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1979

1009

Remarks at a Rally on Arrival at Grand
Rapids, Michigan. *November 1, 1976*

WOULD you please be very quiet for just a minute? I would hope that we might even hear a pin drop.

I don't think that I can adequately express in words tonight Betty's appreciation and mine for this tremendous welcome to the home that we love so much, Grand Rapids.

I have made a lot of speeches, and this is the hardest one to make, because as I look out in this audience and as I saw so many people as we came down Monroe Avenue—Democrats, Independents, Republicans—people that Betty and I lived with, that Betty and I love, that I tried to help over the years when I had the honor of representing this great congressional district, I could tell you some stories about how the tough problems came to our office. And we never asked the person that walked in that office whether he or she was a Democrat or a Republican. We said, what can we do to help you, and that is the way I want to be your President.

You know, those wonderful experiences over a period of time, of taking that trailer down through Ottawa County, Ionia County, Kent County, and sitting and listening to wonderful people who had a problem, who wanted to give me a little trouble, give me a hard time—and they did—but also we had a couple of friends that might come in and say nice things about us. But the wonderful experience of representing the Fifth Congressional District will be something that I will never forget, and I thank you for the opportunity.

You know, I had a speech I was going to make, but I threw it away. [*Laughter*]

But I have got a couple of friends that I would like to introduce to you and to suggest that you can help me if you help them. First, I would like to recommend, because I know him, because I know the job he has done in Congress, I would like to recommend to you that you vote tomorrow for Marv Esch for the United States Senate. Then I would equally say it would be very helpful to me as your next President if you would send Hal Sawyer to represent you here in the Fifth District.

As we came off the expressway, we went down College Avenue and Betty said, "I went to Fountain School." We went right by it. Then we went by

Central High School, but then, you know, I said to her, "Well, South High, that was a great school, too." [*Laughter*]

But anyhow, Grand Rapids, Kent County, Ottawa County, Ionia, well, all of them—western Michigan can make the difference and this is what I want you to know and what I think it is all about tomorrow.

You know, on August 9, 1974, I was sworn in as your President. You know better than anybody in this country, I never sought the office, but circumstances put me in the position where I stood in the East Room of the White House. Betty held the Bible open; I put my hand on it. I took the oath of office at a tough time, when there had been a great loss of trust in the White House itself. We had high inflation. We were on the brink of a recession. We were still involved in Vietnam. But with some apprehension I walked over to the Oval Office. But before doing so, I said to all Americans, not just to you from here, that you had not elected me by your ballots, but I prayed that you would confirm me with your prayers. And you did.

We went through troubled times for the last 2 years. But because you stood with me, because you prayed with me, because you believed in America, because you had strength and faith—and 215 million other Americans—we have turned things around, and we see brighter skies, and we see greater opportunity. We see, as we saw on July 4, when there was a great spirit that was expressed in America, our 200th birthday, all of a sudden, Americans—Democrats, Independents, and Republicans—came to the conclusion that we not only could read history—and it was a great history—but more importantly, together, regardless of our political persuasion, we could write history for the third century of America's great history, and we will.

It is so nice to be back here where I see Bill Milliken, I see Bob Griffin, I see Bob VanderLaan,¹ I see all the people that I grew up with, that Betty grew up with. You know, it is hard to express one's deep sentiments about a community and an area that has been so good to us.

So, as I conclude these totally prepared remarks—[*laughter*—tomorrow each and every one of you have a great decision to make. I suspect it might be the right one.

Let me conclude with just this final comment: Betty and I have been honored to represent this part of the country—but all America—in the White House during the last 2 years, and they have been troubled, and they have been tough. But we kept the ship of state on the right course, and I tried to keep a firm, commonsense hand at the tiller. And the net result is, things have turned

¹ Governor of Michigan, U.S. Representative, and Michigan State Senator, respectively.

around. America has made incredible progress in the last 2 years. But we are just moving. We are going to get better. We are going to make America what our forefathers said it would be.

When I was sworn in, I asked for your prayers. I said you hadn't elected me. But tomorrow all of you in this great area of western Michigan can really decide the election. You can decide the election in Michigan.

In Kansas City I said I wouldn't concede a single vote, I wouldn't concede a single State—and I don't concede Michigan to the opposition. Western Michigan can turn the tide. Western Michigan can decide the fate of the next 4 years in this country. It will make the difference in Michigan. It will make the difference in the election.

And so, I say to you calmly, from the depth of my appreciation: Tomorrow, yes, I want your prayers for confirmation, but tomorrow I ask that you confirm me with your votes, and I won't let you down. I promise that.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:20 p.m. at the Pantlind Hotel, following a parade motorcade from the Kent County Airport.

1010

Remarks at Dedication Ceremonies for the Gerald R. Ford Health and Physical Education Building at Grand Rapids Junior College. *November 1, 1976*

Thank you very much, Phil, Congressman Guy Vander Jagt, Mr. Godfrey, reverend clergy, students, faculty and guests:

You don't know how much it means to Betty and to myself to come home and see this wonderful turnout. Of course, the welcome we received from the airport to the Pantlind Hotel will be indelibly impressed on our minds. I saw, as Betty did, literally thousands of people that we grew up with. She went to Central, and I went to South, but we get along pretty well and have for 28 years.

But mainly to see the great changes that have taken place in Grand Rapids since we were young—this is a great and growing community. It has the same strong character that it has always had, but it has changed with the times.

I can vividly recall when I got through South High in 1931. Those were tough times. A few of you can remember them. I literally almost had an opportunity to come to Grand Rapids Junior College, and I knew what a great

president of the junior college there was in Arthur Andrews. But an old and dear friend of mine, the principal at South High, he somehow found in the bookstore's student loan fund 100 bucks so I could pay my tuition to go to the University of Michigan.

But I always had a fond, fond memory of the junior college, and Betty just lived around the corner from here. But this is one of the great junior colleges of this country. I can recall on the floor of the House of Representatives about 10 years ago when there was a movement in the Congress of the United States to expand what they called then community colleges. They talked about what they would do and how they had a great role to play in the educational system of this country. I said, "Heck, we got the best doggone junior college in the country. We proved it in Grand Rapids."

So, I had a little connection with athletics. I played football at South back when the ball was round. [*Laughter*] Paul Goebel used to give me a hard time when he was officiating and tell me to kind of obey the rules a little bit. But we used to like to win, and that is what this country is all about—competition. It is good for America; it is good for schools; it is good for students; it is good for us. And that is what makes America great today.

Although Arthur Andrews was a super, super president, Frank McCarthy did a tremendous job. And now you have a fine president in President [Richard] Calkins, and I congratulate all of you. I know the board of education kind of stretched the rules a bit, but I am deeply grateful that there will always be my imprimatur on this wonderful facility of health and recreation and physical education.

I happen to believe that your gymnasium, your natatorium, your handball courts, your other facilities here will contribute significantly to the kind of development, physically as well as mentally, and I happen to believe that in the world we live today you have got to be strong physically as well as mentally.

This facility represents the best, and it came from the people of Grand Rapids, the people who have been for so long so generous in making this a great community. And that is why Betty and I love the community and love you all.

But I would be remiss if I didn't mention one other name. He was close to me, although he never coached me. But there is one person I think whose name is likewise indelibly impressed upon the history of this great institution, and that is John Boss, one of the great, great members of the teaching profes-

November 1

Gerald R. Ford, 1976

[1011]

sion. He may not be remembered by the younger, but by some of us he was a super guy.

So, either educationally or athletically, you are number one, we are proud of you, and I am indebted to all of you for making it possible for my name to be identified with this great institution and this wonderful facility.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:10 p.m. In his opening remarks, he referred to Phillip E. Runkel, superintendent of schools for Grand Rapids,

and Richard Godfrey, president of the Grand Rapids Junior College Faculty Association.

1011

Remarks on the Eve of the Presidential Election.

November 1, 1976

[Recorded October 30, 1976. Released November 1, 1976]

TOMORROW is a very crucial election. But tonight America is strong, America is free, America is on the move. But 2 years ago America was in deep trouble. When I became President, inflation was over 12 percent. We were on the brink of a serious recession, the worst in 40 years. There had been a loss of trust in the White House itself. We were still involved in Vietnam.

When I took the oath of office in August of 1974, I said I had not been elected by your ballots, but I asked that you confirm me by your prayers. Those prayers really helped.

In the meantime America has turned around. I put the ship of state on an even keel. I held a firm hand on the tiller for a steady course. Today we are doing much, much better. The rate of inflation has been cut by more than 50 percent. The job picture is getting better. We have added 4 million more jobs in the last 18 months. Eighty-eight million people are working today. We have restored confidence and trust in the White House itself, and America is at peace. Not a single young American is fighting or dying on any foreign soil tonight, and I will keep it that way for the next 4 years.

We have two major problems: One, to keep America strong, to meet the challenge of any adversary, to strengthen our alliances. And I pledge to you that the United States will remain number one. Our Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines will be the best, as they are today. Some people have wanted to cut the defense budget. That would be a big gamble. I believe that the way to

J81
-C2
1976-77
V. 2
WH
US PRESIDENT

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BOOK II—APRIL 9 TO JULY 9, 1976



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1979

the United States, which they are. We have got peace today, we are going to keep it, and if you give me 4 more years, we will keep it for 4 more years.

As you know, I had the great privilege of representing the Fifth Congressional District just a few miles north of here for almost 26 years. The policy that I followed for that period of time was that we had an open door, we were candid, we emphasized integrity, we were forthright, we called them as we saw them. We never promised more than we could deliver, and we delivered everything we promised. And that is the way we have run the White House for the last 21 months, and that's the way it will be run for the next 48 months if you give me the support that we need on Tuesday, and the support that we will get between now and November.

Well, Betty and I can't thank you all enough for being here at Niles and welcoming us warmly and giving us the opportunity to say a few words to you. We hope we have earned your support. We believe we have done a good job, and I ask you for your support next Tuesday so I can be the Republican representative in the great contest that will end on November 2.

I've worked hard. We've done the right thing. We've got America on the right track. We will keep it there. I can assure you that Jerry Ford, if you give me your support next Tuesday and next November, I won't let you down for the next 4 years.

Thank you very, very much.

NOTE: The President spoke from the rear platform of Amtrak's "Presidential Express" train at the Amtrak Station in each community on the whistle-stop tour. At each stop he left the train to greet the community welcoming committee and members of the audience.

Following the whistlestop tour, which ended in Niles, the President traveled by helicopter to Holland, Mich., where he participated in the Tulip Festival Parade.

486

Remarks on Arrival at Grand Rapids, Michigan. May 15, 1976

LET ME thank all of you for coming out today. Betty and I have had a very, very thrilling day going from Flint to Niles on a train, and then we just had a tremendous reception down at Holland at the Tulip Festival. But it's so nice to be back in Grand Rapids, our hometown. We have the First Mama with us, and we have Susan. You want a date, Susan? [*Laughter*]

But as we were flying with the helicopter from Holland over to Grand Rapids, my memories went back to 1948 when I first made the gamble to run for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District. And at that time I ap-

pealed to a lot of Republicans. I appealed for support from a lot of Independents, and I asked for the help and assistance of a lot of Democrats. And the net result was I think I got a lot of all of them, and for that I am deeply grateful, because that was the beginning of my opportunity to serve the people of Grand Rapids, of Holland, Grand Haven, all of the Fifth Congressional District.

And now, some 27 years later, I am asking for the help and assistance of all of the people of this part of Michigan and the great State of Michigan. This includes all of the Republicans who believe in the philosophy and believe in the record that I have tried to carry out in 21 months. It includes all of the Independents in our great State of Michigan and the Democrats. And may I thank the Democrats who are here, including Dick Vander Veen,¹ including the others who have been helpful over the years in supporting what we have tried to do for the Fifth District, the city of Grand Rapids.

This is our hometown, and when I think of the days at Madison School, the days at South High—of course Betty went to Central—but when I think of the wonderful people that have been so kind to all of us over the long, long period of time, we have done the best job we could, whether it was in Congress, whether it was Vice President, and for 21 months as President.

It's a great, great part of this country where we are now, and there are some wonderful people that we have tried to help, some wonderful people that we have tried to represent as best we could, and some people who have supported us through thick and thin.

Our hearts and our affection—they are all with you in this part of our great country. To see you all here on this sort of disagreeable night, it makes me—and I am sure Betty and Susan—feel like we are kind of welcome back home.

So, I thank you for all of the support over the years. I thank you for what you can do to help us on next Tuesday. We have never let you down. In the future—and we will never let you down in the future as President of the United States.

Thank you very, very much. It is nice to see you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 7:14 p.m. at the Kent County Airport.

¹ U.S. Representative from Michigan.

487

Exchange With Reporters on Arrival at Freeland, Michigan. May 16, 1976

IT IS great to be at the Tri-City Airport of Midland, Saginaw, and Bay City. We have had a great day and a half in Michigan. It's very encouraging, and we are very optimistic.

As I say on many occasions, I think the voters of Michigan will respond to what we have done. We have produced the peace. We have turned the economy around, and we have restored the faith and trust of the American people. Those are all strong and, I think, very sound assets for America in this very difficult time.

I will be glad to answer any questions.

REPORTER. How big do you think you might win by on Tuesday, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. I never make a point spread. I think we will do very, very well. I think the people of Michigan know what we have done under the most difficult circumstances, and we are counting on their support.

Q. Mr. President, can your campaign survive a loss in Michigan?

THE PRESIDENT. Ann [Ann Compton, ABC News], we aren't planning on it. So as long as it isn't planned on, doesn't take place, I really don't think it is a matter that we ought to be concerned about.

REPORTER. Okay, thank you.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you all very, very much.

NOTE: The exchange began at 2:56 p.m. at Tri-City Airport.

488

Remarks at a Bicentennial Celebration in Saginaw, Michigan. May 16, 1976

Thank you very, very much, Al Cederberg—my good friend Guy Vander Jagt, the Congressman from the western part of the State is here—George Olson, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Kennedy, Reverend Beck, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

May I say at the outset, I hope I have as many friends in this audience as George Olson and Al Cederberg have. [Laughter]

It is a great privilege and pleasure for Betty and Susan and myself to be here

Beth,

Here's what I know about
MICHIGAN; hope it's of use:

- Michigan is the "Great Lakes State"
- Yes, Michigan! is the Slogan
- Mich. is the WOLVERINE State
- Univ. of Michigan / Mich. State
RIVALRY:

WOLVERINES / SPARTAN'S

- Freedom Festival July 4th (w/
CANADA)
- "Motor City / Motown"

call me at
313 998 1305 if
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1976-77
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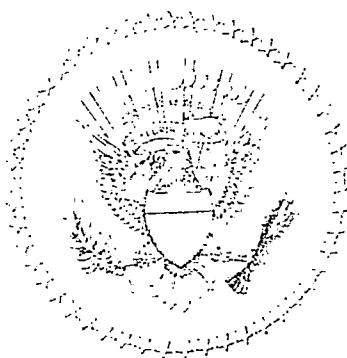
Gerald R. Ford

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(IN THREE BOOKS)

BOOK II—APRIL 9, TO JULY 9, 1976



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1979

641

Message on the Observance of Independence Day.**July 3, 1976**

[Recorded June 21, 1976. Released July 3, 1976]

TWO HUNDRED years ago we, the people of the United States of America, began a great adventure which stirred the imagination and quickened the hopes of men and women throughout the world. The date was July 4, 1776; the occasion, the signing of our Declaration of Independence.

No other nation in history has ever dedicated itself more specifically nor devoted itself more completely to the proposition that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with such unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Two centuries later, as we celebrate our Bicentennial Year of independence, the great American adventure continues. The hallmark of that adventure has always been an eagerness to explore the unknown, whether it lay across an ocean or a continent, across the vastness of space or the frontiers of human knowledge. Because we have always been ready to try new and untested enterprises in government, in commerce, in the arts and sciences, and in human relations, we have made unprecedented progress in all of these fields.

While reaching for the unknown, Americans have also kept their faith in this wisdom and experience of the past. Colonists and immigrants brought with them cherished values and ideals in religion and in culture, in law and learning which, mixed with the native American ways, gave us our rich American heritage.

The unique American union of the known and the unknown, the tried and the untried, has been the foundation for our liberty and the secret of our great success. In this country, individuals can be the masters rather than the helpless victims of their destiny. We can make our own opportunities and make the most of them.

In the space of two centuries, we have not been able to right every wrong, to correct every injustice, to reach every worthy goal. But for 200 years, we have tried and we will continue to strive to make the lives of individual men and women in this country and on this Earth better lives—more hopeful and happy, more prosperous and peaceful, more fulfilling and more free. This is our common dedication, and it will be our common glory as we enter the third century of the American adventure.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:30 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. His remarks were recorded for later use on radio and television.

642

Remarks at the Honor America Program. July 3, 1976

THANK YOU very much, Bill Marriott. May I express my appreciation and the gratitude of the American people for the wonderful job that you and your associates with the Honor America Committee have done for the last few years. We are most appreciative of a wonderful job and such a tremendous effort, and let me say on behalf of all of us, thank you very much.

There are times for solemn ceremonies, and there will be many reverent thanksgivings all over America this week and next. But we Americans are uncomfortable with too much solemnity. We like to make a joyful noise unto the Lord, to sing our country's praise with grateful hearts.

Laughter and liberty go well together. Ragtime and jazz, marches as well as hymns and spirituals set the beat of the American adventure. We have exported America's happiness to the world with our gramophones, our movies, and our own talented performers. Americans sang on riverboats, danced around the wagon trains, joked as they marched into battle. We took all of the arts of those who came to join the American adventure and made new arts of our own.

No nation has a richer heritage than we do, for America has it all. The United States is probably the only country on Earth that puts the pursuit of happiness right after life and liberty among the God-given rights of every human being.

When Jefferson wrote that, he pulled off an historic switch. For a long time, English law had used the phrase "life, liberty, and property" to describe the most precious things that couldn't be taken away from anybody without due legal process.

But Jefferson dropped property in the Declaration of Independence and substituted the pursuit of happiness. Like any good politician, Jefferson knew how to say exactly what he meant when he wanted to. So, life and liberty are plain enough to everybody, but Jefferson never did say what he meant by the pursuit of happiness.

If we have liberty, how each of us pursues happiness is up to us. However you define it, the United States of America has been a happy nation over the past 200 years. Nobody is happy all the time, but most of the people have been happy most of the time. Even in our darkest hours, we have managed a little fun.

I knew what happiness was when I was a boy. It was the Fourth of July. For weeks we would save up our pennies, nickels, and dimes, and then at the last moment Dad would come through with a couple of bucks for skyrockets. Then,

of course, there would be the big flag to hang out on the front porch and the ice cream freezer to turn and the first big spoonful that gave you a headache. Then there were parades and bands and those long speeches—this won't be one. [Laughter]

There would be a picnic and softball games, the endless wait until it got dark enough for the roman candles—sparklers for the little ones, who really liked the lightning bugs better. When it was all over, you went to bed happy because you knew it would happen all over again the next Fourth of July.

Here we are on the eve of our 200th, the greatest Fourth of July any of us will ever see. We are happy people because we are a free people, and while we have our faults and our failures, tonight is not the time to parade them. Rather, let's look to the third century as the century in which freedom finds fulfillment in even greater creativity and individuality.

Tonight, we salute the pursuit of happiness as we listen to our exciting past in song and in story. Two hundred years ago today, John Adams wrote his wonderful wife, Abigail, that he expected the glorious anniversary of independence to be observed down through the ages "with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other."

So, break out the flags, strike up the band, light up the skies; let the whole wide world know that the United States of America is about to have another happy birthday, going strong at 200, and in the words of the immortal Al Jolson, "You ain't seen [heard] nothing yet."

Thank you very much.

Now Betty and I will return to our seats to join you in the enjoyment of this Bicentennial celebration. But first, I have one very satisfying task to perform. The next personality you will meet is a gentleman I have introduced on a number of occasions, and who has introduced me on a number of occasions. There is no doubt in my mind that introducing him is a lot easier than following him. [Laughter]

So, ladies and gentlemen, I present my very good and very dear friend, Bob Hope.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:12 p.m. in the Concert Hall at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. In his opening remarks, he

referred to J. Willard Marriott, Sr., chairman of the American Historic and Cultural Society, which sponsored the Honor America Program.

643

Remarks in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. July 4, 1976

Governor Shapp, Senator Scott, Senator Schweiker, Governor Ray, Congressman Schulze, Lieutenant Governor Klein, Secretary Kleppe, Administrator Warner, reverend clergy, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

Governor Shapp, I am deeply grateful for your very kind and generous remarks. The Sun always shines in Pennsylvania. [*Laughter*]

They came here in the snows of winter over a trail marked with the blood of their rag-bound feet. The iron forge that gave this place its name had been destroyed by the British when General Washington and his ragged Continental Army encamped here—exhausted, outnumbered, and short of everything except faith.

We gather here today, the 200th anniversary of our independence, to commemorate their sacrifices even before we celebrate the glorious Declaration. Americans will remember the name of Valley Forge as long as the spirit of sacrifice lives within their hearts.

Here the vein of iron in our national character was forged. In the 18th century the colonial American was far more free and far more prosperous than his European cousin. Englishmen regarded us with some envy as appropriate subjects to share their grinding tax burdens.

After Concord Bridge and Breed's Hill, the British generals were impressed with our marksmanship and fighting spirit, but they still dismissed Washington's militiamen as a rabble of arms.

Many years later, when he was 91, a veteran of Concord was interviewed and asked why he took up his rifle against his King. Did he feel intolerably oppressed? "No, never paid a penny for one of them stamps, never drank any tea, never heard of Locke. Only read the Bible and the Almanac."

Well, then, what did all the fighting mean? "Young man," the aging revolutionary said very firmly, "what we meant in going for those Redcoats was this: We had always governed ourselves, and we always meant to. They didn't mean that we should."

Without Jefferson's eloquence, those are the words of the American people's Declaration of Independence. That was the straight talk that brought some 11,000 ordinary Americans—farmers, workers, tradesmen, and shopkeepers—into this valley of sacrifice in the bitter winter of 1777. Uncounted hundreds were never to leave.

They did not die amid the banners and the fearful sounds of battle. They weakened slowly and quietly succumbed to cold, sickness, and starvation. Yet their courage and suffering—those who survived as well as those who fell—were no less meaningful than the sacrifices of those who manned the battlements of Boston and scaled the parapets of Yorktown.

In the battle against despair, Washington and his men kept freedom's lonely vigil. The leader and the led drew strength and hope from one another. Around the winter campfires that dotted these fields, the flame of liberty was somehow kept burning.

Something happened at Valley Forge. That ragged, starving Army here emerged and changed in a way that can be sensed but never fully described. They suffered, they trained, they toughened, they buried their dead, and they stayed. They stuck it out. When spring melted the snows and green returned to this beautiful countryside, a proud and disciplined fighting force marched out of this valley to victory, into the pages of history, unaware of the greatness they had done and oblivious of our gratitude.

As Abraham Lincoln noted long afterwards at another sacred site in Pennsylvania, nothing we can say here today can further consecrate or hallow this ground. But we can rededicate ourselves to the spirit of sacrifice shown at Valley Forge, Gettysburg, the Argonne Forest, Anzio Beach, and Iwo Jima.

Not all sacrifices are made in war. There are also sacrifices of peace. The sturdy wagon trains that have returned here, the wonderful people who drove them, and those along the way who rededicated themselves to the great principles of the Declaration of Independence offer heartwarming proof that our American adventure has just begun.

Our Bicentennial is the happy birthday of all 50 States, a commonwealth, and self-governing territories. It is not just a celebration for the original Thirteen Colonies. Americans are one people, and we can still hear them saying, "We have always governed ourselves, and we always mean to."

The earliest English settlers carried the Bible and Blackstone's Commentary across the Atlantic among their few cherished possessions and established their own self-governments on a strange and hostile coast. American families in prairie schooners like these took with them on the overland trails the principles of equality and the God-given rights of the Declaration of Independence.

Their restless search for a better life was begun in the spirit of adventure, but it was the spirit of sacrifice that sustained them. They suffered cruel winters, savage attacks, blazing deserts, and bloody feet. Many were buried beside the trail, but many stuck it out, dug in, and built permanent settlements where

women stood the same sentry duty as the men. In the West, the Declaration's promise of legal and political equality for women was first broadened.

The American pioneers knew that in their wilderness homes they could not be colonials ruled by a distant government. They had assurance that in due course they could govern themselves as full citizens of equal States. This political guarantee made all the risks and all the sacrifices worthwhile. Their children and future generations would have all the rights of Washington, Jackson, and Lincoln. So do we, and more so.

As we continue our American adventure, the patriots of Valley Forge and the pioneers of the American frontier—indeed, all our heroes and heroines of war and peace—send us this single, urgent message: Though prosperity is a good thing, though compassionate charity is a good thing, though institutional reform is a good thing, a nation survives only so long as the spirit of sacrifice and self-discipline is strong within its people.

Independence has to be defended as well as declared. Freedom is always worth fighting for, and liberty ultimately belongs to those willing to suffer for it.

If we remember this, we can bring health where there is disease, peace where there is strife, progress where there is poverty and want. And when our Tricentennial celebration rolls around 100 years from now, grateful Americans will come to this shrine of quiet valor, this forge of our Republic's iron core.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:12 a.m. at Valley Forge State Park. In his opening remarks, he referred to Governor Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania, Senators Hugh Scott and Richard S. Schweiker, Governor Robert D. Ray of Iowa, Rep-

resentative Richard T. Schulze, Lieutenant Governor Ernest Klein of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Interior Thomas S. Kleppe, and John W. Warner, Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

644

Remarks Upon Signing Legislation Establishing the Valley Forge National Historic Park. July 4, 1976

Governor Shapp, Senator Scott, Senator Schweiker, Congressman Schulze, Secretary Kleppe, distinguished guests:

This is a great privilege for me to sign this very important bill on George Washington's desk. I am deeply grateful because of the strong congressional support over a long period of years. Senator Scott, Senator Schweiker, Congressman Schulze, and many others took the lead, and the net result is that under

this legislation, the Federal Government will take over this historic site and it will be known as the Valley Forge National Historic Park.

It will be a great tribute to those that I mentioned in my remarks, to those who gave so much, and the sacrifices that they made.

So, I congratulate you, Hugh Scott. I congratulate the other Members of the House and Senate who did such a fine job in making this signing possible.

And so, Governor, we are delighted to take over and make certain that the good work of the State of Pennsylvania is carried on and that this historic site will become another in the complex of national historic sites for the preservation of those things that mean so much to us—those sites that contributed so significantly to our national history and our national progress.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:40 a.m. at a ceremony at Valley Forge State Park, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. In his opening remarks, he referred to Governor Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania, Senators Hugh Scott and Richard S.

Schweiker, Representative Richard T. Schulze, and Secretary of the Interior Thomas S. Kleppe.

As enacted, the bill (H.R. 5621) is Public Law 94-337 (90 Stat. 796).

645

Remarks in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. July 4, 1976

Charlton Heston, Mayor Rizzo, Governor Shapp, reverend clergy, distinguished Members of Congress, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

On Washington's birthday in 1861, a fortnight after six States had formed a confederacy of their own, Abraham Lincoln came here to Independence Hall knowing that in 10 days he would face the cruelest national crisis of our 85-year history.

"I am filled with deep emotion," he said, "at finding myself standing here in the place where collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle, from which sprang the institutions under which we live."

Today, we can all share these simple, noble sentiments. Like Lincoln, I feel both pride and humility, rejoicing and reverence as I stand in the place where two centuries ago the United States of America was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

From this small but beautiful building, then the most imposing structure in the Colonies, came the two great documents that continue to supply the moral and intellectual power for the American adventure in self-government.

Before me is the great bronze bell that joyously rang out the news of the birth

of our Nation from the steeple of the State House. It was never intended to be a church bell. Yet a generation before the great events of 1776, the elected assembly of Pennsylvania ordered it to be inscribed with this Biblical verse: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The American settlers had many, many hardships, but they had more liberty than any other people on Earth. That was what they came for and what they meant to keep. The verse from Leviticus on the Liberty Bell refers to the ancient Jewish year of Jubilee. In every 50th year, the Jubilee restored the land and the equality of persons that prevailed when the children of Israel entered the land of promise, and both gifts came from God, as the Jubilee regularly reminded them.

Our Founding Fathers knew their Bibles as well as their Blackstone.¹ They boldly reversed the age-old political theory that kings derive their powers from God and asserted that both powers and unalienable rights belong to the people as direct endowments from their Creator. Furthermore, they declared that governments are instituted among men to secure their rights and to serve their purposes, and governments continue only so long as they have the consent of the governed.

With George Washington already commanding the American Continental Army in the field, the Second Continental Congress met here in 1776, not to demand new liberty, but to regain long-established rights which were being taken away from them without their consent.

The American Revolution was unique and remains unique in that it was fought in the name of the law as well as liberty. At the start, the Declaration of Independence proclaimed the divine source of individual rights and the purpose of human government as Americans understood it. That purpose is to secure the rights of the individuals against even government itself. But the Declaration did not tell us how to accomplish this purpose or what kind of government to set up.

First, our independence had to be won. It was not won easily, as the nearby encampment of Valley Forge, the rude bridge at Concord, and the crumbling battlements of Yorktown bear vivid interest.

We have heard much, though we cannot hear it too often, about 56 Americans who cast their votes and later signed their names to Thomas Jefferson's ringing declaration of equality and freedom so movingly read to us this morning by Miss Marian Anderson.

Do you know what price the signers of that parchment paid for their patriotism, the devotion to principle of which Lincoln spoke? John Hancock of Mas-

¹ Blackstone's Commentaries on the Law of England.

sachusetts was one of the wealthiest men who came to Philadelphia. Later, as he stood outside Boston and watched the enemy sweep by, he said, "Burn, Boston, though it makes John Hancock a beggar."

Altogether, of the 56 men who signed our great Declaration, 5 were taken prisoner, 12 had their homes sacked, 2 lost their sons, 9 died in the war itself. Those men knew what they were doing. In the final stirring words of the Declaration, they pledged to one another "our lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor." And when liberty was at stake, they were willing to pay the price.

We owe a great debt to these founders and to the foot soldiers who followed General Washington into battle after battle, retreat after retreat. But it is important to remember that final success in that struggle for independence, as in the many struggles that have followed, was due to the strength and support of ordinary men and women who were motivated by three powerful impulses—personal freedom, self-government, and national unity.

For all but the black slaves—many of whom fought bravely beside their masters because they also heard the promise of the Declaration—freedom was won in 1783, but the loose Articles of Confederation had proved inadequate in war and were even less effective in peace.

Again in 1787, representatives of the people and the States met in this place to form a more perfect union, a permanent legal mechanism that would translate the principles and purposes of Jefferson's Declaration into effective self-government.

Six signers of the Declaration came back to forge the Constitution, including the sage of Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin. Jefferson had replaced him as Ambassador in Paris. The young genius of the Constitutional Convention was another Virginian, James Madison. The hero of the Revolution, Washington, was called back from Mount Vernon to preside.

Seldom in history have the men who made a revolution seen it through, but the United States was fortunate. The result of their deliberations and compromises was our Constitution, which William Gladstone, a great British Prime Minister, called "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

The Constitution was created to make the promise of the Declaration come true. The Declaration was not a protest against government but against the excesses of government. It prescribed the proper role of government to secure the rights of individuals and to effect their safety and their happiness. In modern society, no individual can do this all alone, so government is not necessarily evil but a necessary good.

The framers of the Constitution feared a central government that was too strong, as many Americans rightly do today. The framers of the Constitution, after their experience under the Articles, feared a central government that was too weak, as many Americans rightly do today. They spent days studying all of the contemporary governments of Europe and concluded with Dr. Franklin that all contained the seeds of their own destruction. So the framers built something new, drawing upon their English traditions, on the Roman Republic, on the uniquely American institution of the town meeting. To reassure those who felt the original Constitution did not sufficiently spell out the unalienable rights of the Declaration, the First United States Congress added—and the States ratified—the first 10 amendments, which we call the Bill of Rights.

Later, after a tragic, fraternal war, those guarantees were expanded to include all Americans. Later still, voting rights were assured for women and for younger citizens 18 to 21 years of age.

It is good to know that in our own lifetime we have taken part in the growth of freedom and in the expansion of equality which began here so long ago. This union of corrected wrongs and expanded rights has brought the blessings of liberty to the 215 million Americans, but the struggle for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is never truly won. Each generation of Americans, indeed of all humanity, must strive to achieve these aspirations anew. Liberty is a living flame to be fed, not dead ashes to be revered, even in a Bicentennial Year.

It is fitting that we ask ourselves hard questions even on a glorious day like today. Are the institutions under which we live working the way they should? Are the foundations laid in 1776 and 1789 still strong enough and sound enough to resist the tremors of our times? Are our God-given rights secure, our hard-won liberties protected?

The very fact that we can ask these questions, that we can freely examine and criticize our society, is cause for confidence itself. Many of the voices raised in doubt 200 years ago served to strengthen and improve the decisions finally made.

The American adventure is a continuing process. As one milestone is passed, another is sighted. As we achieve one goal—a longer lifespan, a literate population, a leadership in world affairs—we raise our sights.

As we begin our third century, there is still so much to be done. We must increase the independence of the individual and the opportunity of all Americans to attain their full potential. We must ensure each citizen's right to privacy. We must create a more beautiful America, making human works conform to

the harmony of nature. We must develop a safer society, so ordered that happiness may be pursued without fear of crime or manmade hazards. We must build a more stable international order, politically, economically, and legally. We must match the great breakthroughs of the past century by improving health and conquering disease. We must continue to unlock the secrets of the universe beyond our planet as well as within ourselves. We must work to enrich the quality of American life at work, at play, and in our homes.

It is right that Americans are always improving. It is not only right, it is necessary. From need comes action, as it did here in Independence Hall. Those fierce political rivals—John Adams and Thomas Jefferson—in their later years carried out a warm correspondence. Both died on the Fourth of July of 1826, having lived to see the handiwork of their finest hour endure a full 50 years.

They had seen the Declaration's clear call for human liberty and equality arouse the hopes of all mankind. Jefferson wrote to Adams that "even should the cloud of barbarism and despotism again obscure the science and libraries of Europe, this country remains to preserve and restore life [light] and liberty to them."

Over a century later, in 1936, Jefferson's dire prophesy seemed about to come true. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking for a mighty nation, reinforced by millions and millions of immigrants who had joined the American adventure, was able to warn the new despotisms: "We too, born to freedom, and believing in freedom, are willing to fight to maintain freedom. We, and all others who believe as deeply as we do, would rather die on our feet than live on our knees."

The world knows where we stand. The world is ever conscious of what Americans are doing for better or for worse, because the United States today remains the most successful realization of humanity's universal hope.

The world may or may not follow, but we lead because our whole history says we must. Liberty is for all men and women as a matter of equal and unalienable right. The establishment of justice and peace abroad will in large measure depend upon the peace and justice we create here in our own country, where we still show the way.

The American adventure began here with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence. It continues in a common conviction that the source of our blessings is a loving God, in whom we trust. Therefore, I ask all the members of the American family, our guests and friends, to join me now in a moment of silent prayer and meditation in gratitude for all that we have received and to ask continued safety and happiness for each of us and for the United States of America.

Thank you, and God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:18 a.m. at Independence Hall. In his opening remarks, he referred to actor Charlton Heston, master of

ceremonies, Mayor Frank L. Rizzo of Philadelphia, and Governor Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania.

646

Remarks at a Luncheon Honoring the President in Philadelphia. July 4, 1976

Mayor Rizzo, reverend clergy, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

First, Mr. Mayor, may I express my deepest gratitude and appreciation for the very thoughtful gift from you and the people of Philadelphia. And may I express from the bottom of my heart my gratitude for the opportunity for me to participate in the Fourth of July ceremonies on this occasion on our 200th birthday in the city of Philadelphia.

It made me, as an American, proud to see what was discussed there. The people who participated in the tremendous outburst of feeling among the people of Philadelphia—you truly represent and epitomize the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution itself, and I congratulate you.

And may I thank all the people in Pennsylvania for the opportunity to have a part in the program at Valley Forge, where the spirit of sacrifice was so evident 200-plus years ago, and to participate in all of the things throughout America where the 215 million people, wonderful individuals who believe in freedom and liberty, will lay the foundation for our third century predicated on the gifts that we have received by the sacrifices and wisdom of those of the past 200 years.

We are all proud to be Americans and proud to turn on to future generations the blessings that we have had in the past.

Thank you very, very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:42 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel. Mayor Frank Rizzo presented the President

with a silver bowl as a gift to the people of the United States from the people of Philadelphia.

647

Remarks Aboard the U.S.S. *Forrestal* During Operation
Sail in New York Harbor. July 4, 1976

Secretary Middelndorf, Ambassador Mosbacher, Admiral Kidd, Captain Barth, John Warner, Your Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

At the outset, let me express my gratitude and appreciation on behalf of all the American people for everybody who had any part of making Operation Sail a success. I congratulate each and every one of you for a superb job.

It is a great pleasure for me to join my fellow Americans and the citizens of the world in this celebration of America's 200th birthday. No tribute could be more spectacular than the grand international armada which fills this great harbor today. The magnificent array of "Tall Ships" and naval vessels, the proud emissaries of 30 other nations, form an escort of special grace and beauty as the United States of America enters its third century of independence.

As we view this dramatic scene, we are reminded that America is a proud family of many peoples from many lands. We are reminded, as well, how the sea and ships have played a vital role in the life of our country. Our discoverers and explorers were sea voyagers from many nations. Our earliest colonists, seeking a new life in a new land, first had to test their strength and spirit against the Atlantic.

The U.S. Navy and the navies of our allies played a leading part in winning and defending the freedom we celebrate today. That tradition of strength and courage spans two centuries, from the time of John Paul Jones to the battles of Midway and Leyte Gulf.

Since we became a nation, the sea has also been a passageway for millions and millions of people from all over the world who have come to America to share its bounty and its opportunity and to enrich our future in return. In this harbor stands the Statue of Liberty, herself an immigrant from France, lifting her torch to those who come to join the American adventure.

As we close the log of our second century, we begin an uncharted voyage toward the future. What may lie along that course and where it may finally take us, we cannot know. But we do know this: Americans have always moved ahead with confidence, as we do now, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence and guided by the fixed star of freedom.

So, let us journey together into the seas of tomorrow. For America, the future is a friend.

Thank you very kindly.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:06 p.m. on the flight deck of the U.S.S. *Forrestal*, the host ship of the International Naval Review in New York Harbor. In his opening remarks, he referred to J. William Middendorf II, Secretary of the Navy; Emil Mosbacher, Jr., Operation Sail chairman and Chief of Protocol for the State Department 1969-72; Adm. Isaac C. Kidd, Jr., USN, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Capt. Joseph J.

Barth, USN, U.S.S. *Forrestal* commanding officer; and John W. Warner, Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

Prior to his remarks, the President rang the ship's bell 13 times—symbolizing the Thirteen Original Colonies—which began the simultaneous ringing of bells across America in commemoration of the Bicentennial.

648

Letter to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel on the Israeli Rescue of Hostages in Uganda. July 4, 1976

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The American people join me in expressing our great satisfaction that the passengers of the Air France flight seized earlier this week have been saved and a senseless act of terrorism thwarted.

Sincerely,

GERALD R. FORD

NOTE: The Air France airbus was hijacked by terrorists on June 28 after it left Athens on a Paris-bound flight which originated in Israel. The

passengers and crew were held hostage in Uganda until rescued by an Israeli commando unit on July 3.

649

Remarks at Naturalization Ceremonies at Monticello, Virginia. July 5, 1976

Thank you very, very much, Governor Godwin, Mr. Justice Powell, Senator Byrd, Ambassador Nolting, reverend clergy, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

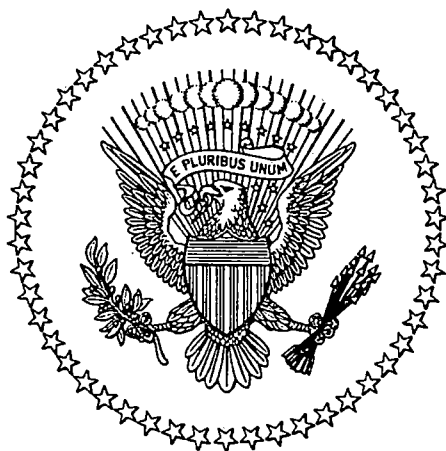
It is a very great honor and a high privilege, Governor Godwin, to come to the Commonwealth of Virginia and to this beautiful and significant home and to participate in this wonderful ceremony. It is a great honor and privilege for me to be here today.

I am very proud to welcome all of you as fellow citizens of the United States of America. I invite you to join fully in the American adventure and to share our common goal and our common glory.

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PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

Ronald Reagan



1981

JANUARY 20 TO DECEMBER 31, 1981

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
PRESIDENTIAL
Room 203
Washington, DC 20500

ing as a service in the Navy, or by such military commanders or other appropriate officers as the Secretary concerned may designate, to any member of the armed forces of the United States, or to any member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation, who has distinguished himself by outstanding meritorious achieve-

ment or service.”

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
July 2, 1981.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:29 p.m., July 6, 1981]

Memorandum on the Combined Federal Campaign July 2, 1981

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

The Honorable Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce, has agreed to serve this year as Chairman of the Combined Federal Campaign for the National Capital Area.

Combined in this campaign are the annual fundraising efforts of the United Way, the National Health Agencies, local non-federated voluntary agencies and the American Red Cross. Through the CFC, Federal Employees have the opportunity to help our neighbors and fellow citizens without going through government channels. We have the chance to prove what people

can do on their own.

In America, we have traditionally accepted the responsibility of individual giving for good causes. The values that cause us to care for our neighbors, our countrymen and people in faraway lands are the values that make us great.

I request that you serve personally as Chairman of the Combined Campaign in your organization and appoint a top assistant as your Vice Chairman. Please advise Secretary Baldrige of the person you designate as your Vice Chairman.

RONALD REAGAN

Message on the Observance of Independence Day July 3, 1981

Today, all over America, families and friends are reuniting to renew ties, enjoy each other's company, and celebrate our Nation's birthday. It is a day when liberty and laughter go hand in hand—when we can acknowledge that, oh yes, we have our faults, and lots of problems, too, but we're happy and proud because we're free, and we know the best of America is yet to be.

If you close your eyes and try to picture our country, chances are the first thing you'll see is your own hometown. I always see mine, Dixon and Tampico in Illinois. Today it is the hometowns of America, both

big and small, that remind us what a diverse yet united country we are. Each in its own special way will carry out a wish expressed by one of the Founding Fathers 205 years ago.

Back in 1776, John Adams wrote his wife Abigail that the anniversary of our independence should be observed with great fanfare: “. . . with pomp and parades . . . shows and games . . . and sports and guns and bells . . . with bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, and from this time forevermore.”

Well, Mr. Adams, rest assured that what you wanted is being done. Your traditions are now ours, and we guard them like national treasures. And you know why. When we unfurl our flags, strike up the bands, and light up the skies each July 4th, we celebrate the most exciting, ongoing adventure in human freedom the world has ever known.

It began in 1620 when a group of courageous families braved a mighty ocean to build a new future in a new world. They came not for material gain, but to secure liberty for their souls within a community bound by laws.

A century-and-a-half later, their descendants pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to found this Nation. Some would forfeit their fortunes and their lives, but none sacrificed honor.

Thomas Jefferson wrote that on that day of America's birth, in the little hall in Philadelphia, debate raged for hours, but the issue remained in doubt. These were honorable men; still, to sign a Declaration of Independence seemed such an irretrievable act that the walls resounded with cries of "treason" and "the headsman's axe."

Then, it is said, one unknown man rose to speak. He was neither young, nor strong in voice; yet, he spoke with such conviction that he mesmerized the hall. He cited the grievances that had brought them to this moment. Then, his voice failing, he said: "They may turn every tree into a gallows, every hole into a grave, and yet the words of that parchment can never die. To the mechanic in the workshop, they will speak hope, to the slave in the mines, freedom. Sign that parchment. Sign if the next

moment the noose is around your neck, for that parchment will be the textbook of freedom, the bible of the rights of man forever." And sign they did.

What makes our revolution unique and so exciting, then, is that it changed the very concept of government. Here was a new nation telling the world that it was conceived in liberty; that all men are created equal with God-given rights, and that power ultimately resides in "We the people."

We sometimes forget this great truth, and we never should, because putting people first has always been America's secret weapon. It's the way we've kept the spirit of our revolution alive—a spirit that drives us to dream and dare, and take great risks for a greater good. It's the spirit of Fulton and Ford, the Wright brothers and Lindbergh, and of all our astronauts. It's the spirit of Joe Louis, Babe Ruth, and a million others who may have been born poor, but who would not be denied their day in the Sun.

Well, I'm convinced that we're getting that spirit back. The Nation is pulling together. We're looking to the future with new hope and confidence—and we know we can make America great again by putting the destiny of this Nation back in the hands of the people. And why shouldn't we? Because, after all, we are Americans.

As Dwight Eisenhower once said: "There is nothing wrong with America that the faith, love of freedom, intelligence and energy of her citizens cannot cure."

He was right. If we just stick together, and remain true to our ideals, we can be sure that America's greatest days lie ahead.

Happy Fourth of July!

Message to the Congress Transmitting the United States-Egypt Agreement on Nuclear Energy *July 6, 1981*

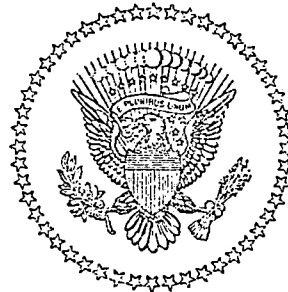
To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, in accordance with Section 123d of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42

U.S.C. 2153(d)), the text of the proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Arab Re-

1959
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11
PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Dwight D. Eisenhower



1959

*Containing the Public Messages, Speeches, and
Statements of the President*

JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1959

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represented by the second; and for the confidence that we, if we make ourselves worthy, that this third stone will forever symbolize America's unending purpose, under God, to lead along the path toward peace, with justice for all peoples.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12 noon from a stand erected on the plaza at the east front of the Capitol. His opening words referred to Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and J. George Stewart, Architect of the Capitol, both of whom were members of the Com-

mission for the Extension of the United States Capitol. The other members were Vice President Nixon, Senator Dirksen, Minority Leader of the Senate, and Representative Halleck, Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

152 ¶ Message Recorded for Broadcast to Americans Overseas. July 4, 1959

My Fellow Americans:

One hundred eighty-three years ago a dramatic event took place in our country—the proclamation of our independence and the establishment of our Nation.

Today I speak to each of you—American citizens abroad—first, to convey the greetings of all of us at home on this special occasion; and second, to acknowledge a keen appreciation of your important role as our representatives to the rest of the world.

Approximately two and a half million of you are outside the United States today, all guests in foreign lands. Whether you are overseas in an official capacity, serving at one of our diplomatic missions or consular posts; or in uniform, helping to secure the common defense of freedom; or studying or teaching at a foreign school; or contributing knowledge to help improve the health or productivity of one of the world's newly developing lands; or working as a correspondent of our free press; or engaged in commerce; or traveling as a visitor to enhance your understanding of our neighbors on earth—you are, in foreign eyes, guests of those nations in which you reside. I trust that your hosts may ever consider you welcome representatives of the United States and of everything we cherish.

On this national holiday, I take this opportunity to talk to you directly about what you represent.

First of all, the significance of July fourth. This date annually commemorates and renews our dedication to the principles of freedom, of government elected by the people, of equal opportunity for all.

These are not static principles. What began in 1776 was a continuing, dynamic experiment. Let us look at the United States today, to see what we have accomplished, since 1776, in carrying out the American experiment. In these 183 years we have developed an industrialized society while maintaining our personal freedoms. Despite the predictions of Karl Marx, our economy has developed swiftly through unprecedented teamwork on the part of those who toil and those who invest and manage. During this development, the working man has obtained an increasingly larger share of the fruits of his labors. We live under the rule of law, which jealously guards our freedom from illegal restraint. It guarantees our freedom of information, our freedom of movement. I do not suggest that all of these achievements exist constantly or uniformly throughout our land. The goals for which America strives are not always easy of attainment.

But we have an abiding determination to reach those goals without sacrifice of principle, and to further the cause of freedom at home and abroad.

We have grown in the realization of interdependence among nations as well as among individuals.

We helped establish and steadfastly support the United Nations in applying the concept of collective security to preserve freedom and integrity.

We felt it our duty to extend help to those who need and desire it. In the forms of economic, scientific, technological, and defense assistance, we try to help other peoples realize their legitimate aspirations.

Our major goal is the achievement of a lasting peace with justice.

This, then, is what you represent abroad. You can be proud of the American experiment, dynamic, vital, constructive, hopeful. I ask you to tell that story. But let the facts speak for themselves. It is traditional with us not to impose ideas on other peoples. And in those countries engaged in social experiments of their own, let them know that we wish them well in their efforts toward the peaceful enhancement of the individual. Give our encouragement to all nations to solve their problems in their own way, in accordance with their own traditions—as we do ourselves. If my message to you on this Fourth of July could be put into one sentence, it would be this:

State the facts of freedom and trust in God, as we have ever done. Thus, we know that truth will triumph.

God bless you all.

NOTE: The message was broadcast over the Government's international radio network (Voice of America); highlights of the message were broadcast in other lan-

guages. In addition, tapes of the broadcast were sent to U.S. embassies for use in connection with Fourth of July ceremonies.

153 ¶ Veto of Bill Relating to Housing and Urban Renewal. July 7, 1959

To the Senate of the United States:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, S. 57, "An Act to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing and the renewal of urban communities, and for other purposes."

For many months I have been looking forward to approving a sound and constructive housing bill. New homes are now being built at near record rates. I had hoped to receive from the Congress legislation that would further advance the cause of better housing for Americans within the limits of fiscal responsibility.

To my disappointment, the Congress has instead presented me with a bill so excessive in the spending it proposes, and so defective in other respects, that it would do far more damage than good.

First, the bill is extravagant and much of the spending it authorizes is unnecessary. Its spending authorizations total a minimum of \$2.2 billion—all of which would be available for commitment without further Congressional or Presidential action. The comparable budget recommendations of the Administration totaled \$810 million.

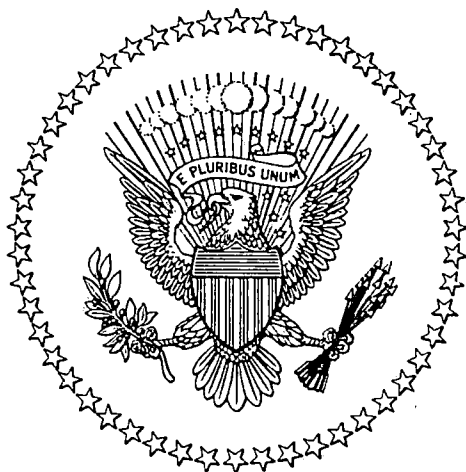
Its authorizations of \$900 million for urban renewal—telescoped into two years—are excessive.

Even though we have over 100,000 previously authorized public housing units as yet unbuilt, the bill would authorize 190,000 more.

A new program of direct Federal lending is authorized for housing for elderly persons when needs in this area can be adequately met by private funds invested under the protection of Federal insurance. The college housing loan program would be continued with increased authorizations at interest rates below the cost of money to the Treasury and a

PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

Ronald Reagan



1984

(IN TWO BOOKS)

BOOK II—JUNE 30 TO DECEMBER 31, 1984

Remarks at a Picnic Following the Pepsi Firecracker 400 in Daytona Beach, Florida

July 4, 1984

This has been a fantastic Fourth of July. And I've enjoyed certainly everything that I've seen since I've been here. And with the skill and the daring that we witnessed out there, and the pursuit of excellence that those drivers—and I mean all of them that are here—made stock car racing a major American sport. And I know that each of them probably is proud and has every right to be, and we're proud of them.

I want to take a special word to say—or say a special word about Bill France, Sr. Now, Bill France, Jr.—yes, I know what he's done. But I think that—I guess it was Bill, Sr., that got things really started. And then I've heard since I've been here that he's the grand old man of stock car racing. Where do they get this “old man” stuff? He's only 74. *[Laughter]* I tell you, the way I read old is, old is 15 years from where you are now. *[Laughter]* Seriously, to Bill, Sr., and Bill, Jr., they've accomplished so much, and they've added so much pepper to the American scene.

I think I can understand why stock car racing is so popular. Americans have always cherished mobility, and we greatly admire innovation. And by combining man and machine, stock car racing brings out the best of both of these American impulses.

I appreciate all the work that goes into those precision machines also, because it makes you realize that the race is won in the garage as well as on the track. So, congratulations to all of those workers out there that were keeping those competing cars out on the track.

Now, Richard Petty, congratulations, and to all the others, for a demonstration of skill and courage. This race puts the driver to the test. You've got to keep cool under great pressure. I was told that when I was up there watching it. Keeping cool, sitting so close to a hot engine, isn't easy, as I found out when Richard Petty came up and

I met him. I thought he'd fallen in someplace on the way. *[Laughter]*

You need intense concentration and stamina, and it's amazing to see them out there, bumper to bumper at 200 miles an hour. We've all done a little bumper-to-bumper driving. I know—you have to, if you live in Los Angeles with the freeways, but you're not going quite that fast.

So, Richard Petty, your victory is something for which you and those who work with you can rightfully be proud. I know how you all feel, too, because I'm in a little race myself this year. *[Laughter]*

But to be a little serious, today we're celebrating our country's independence and freedom. Our Founding Fathers gave us a wonderful gift 208 years ago—a free country, a country where no one need live in fear and where everyone can speak and pray and live as he or she sees fit. As we commemorate our country's birth and its freedom, I hope we can take a little while today to breathe a little prayer of thanks for the great blessings that we enjoy in America.

I'm certain that if Jefferson and Adams and Washington were here with us today, they'd be sharing in the festivities. And if Patrick Henry were here, from what I've read about him, he'd have been out on the track with one of the cars. *[Laughter]* Our Founding Fathers were kind of gutsy, and we'd better not forget that. These patriots and all the others, rich and poor, of every race and religion, who worked and struggled and sometimes fought and died for our freedom, are with us in spirit today.

And, again, I just want to thank you all for letting me spend these few minutes with you. And God bless you, and God bless America. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 4 p.m. in the infield area of the Daytona International Speedway.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on Elections in Guatemala

July 4, 1984

We have noted with pleasure the record turnout of Guatemalan voters in the July 1 Constituent Assembly elections. The bipartisan U.S. observer team and our Embassy in Guatemala report from visits throughout the country that the process was fair and open, well organized, and orderly. We applaud the Government of Guatemala for

taking this important step in carrying out its commitment for a return to constitutional practices and the unprecedented response of the citizenry to the opportunity to participate in their political process. We wish the Guatemalans well as they prepare a constitution and proceed with elections for a new government next year.

Remarks at a Spirit of America Festival in Decatur, Alabama

July 4, 1984

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. And thank all those wonderful young people that we've seen here in this parade. I don't know whether any of my remarks or what I'm going to say on this day can be as eloquent as seeing what really the future is all about in this great, free land of ours, and it is embodied in those young people that came by here.

What a wonderful festival this is. And one of the most impressive things about it is that you began this annual Fourth of July celebration 18 years ago when some people said that patriotism was out of style back in that period. Well, I guess here in Decatur it never was out of style.

When other people were burning our flag, you were waving it. And I don't know if a President has ever thanked you for that, but please accept my gratitude and admiration.

It's good to be here with Senator Denton, Congressmen Edwards and Flippo, and I was hoping and thought for a time, until some things intervened in the schedule—foul-ups here—that I was going to be able to greet my friend and your Governor, George Wallace.

We were Governors together when I was Governor of California. As a matter of fact, I was looking forward to telling a little thing about him, and now I'll just have to tell it to you and somebody relate to him,

that once when I was attending a meeting as Governor of California in one of the hotels in Los Angeles, somebody told me as we were breaking up that your Governor, George Wallace, was in another part of the hotel. And I thought it would only be courtesy and friendly of me to drop over and pay my respects to him. And he was there, representing the best interests of Alabama, as he always does. And I walked into a meeting where he was telling a group of California business executives the advantages of leaving California and moving to Alabama. [Laughter]

But I want to congratulate Admiral Whitmire on receiving the Audie Murphy Patriotism Award. I knew Audie Murphy. He was a good man. He's buried, as you know, in Arlington Cemetery, and there's a simple stone at his grave that says: "Audie Murphy—Texas." But it could say Audie Murphy—American—because in one of our roughest hours his courage and plain decency cast a light on the entire Republic.

In World War II, a unit of ours that was routed by a superior enemy force—and Audie Murphy climbed into a World War II disabled tank, up on the turret, and turned the machine gun of that turret on the enemy, and all alone was trying to hold off the hundreds of advancing men of the enemy. At the same time, walkie-talkie radio—he tried to call for artillery support.

And when the artillery commander, wanting to know what his safe range was, asked how close the enemy was to him, Audie said, "Well, if you'll wait just a minute, I'll let you talk to them." [Laughter] Well, he was actually asking them to direct the artillery fire at his own position, because that offered the best opportunity of stopping the enemy.

But I'm so happy to be here tonight. I don't get to the South often enough to suit me. Come to think of it, I don't get to California as much as I'd like either. [Laughter] But I always feel a special affinity for this part of the country and the people in it.

And even now in these modern times when people who aren't from the South talk about it, they tend to dwell on the physical beauty of the Old South and wax poetic about moonlight on the magnolias. Well, of course the South is lovely, and that is true; but there are those—and I'm one—who feel a special affection for its people. I respect the values that took root here and the pride that's part of the southern character. I'm drawn to your good sense and decent traditions, your fidelity to God, and your faithfulness to your region. And I know that you love our country and are very protective toward it.

I mean no slight to the other parts of the country—to my heritage, which was up in the heartland there in the Middle West, or now my home in the West. But I have been struck when, now and then, on news for some reason or other—on the TV news—there will be an occasion where the commentator is talking to one of our men in uniform, and I've often been struck by how often the young man in uniform, when he replies, you hear the lilting cadence of Charleston or Memphis or Winston-Salem or Decatur. The South was the home of patriots in 1776, when a southerner drew up our Declaration of Independence. And it's the home of patriots today, 208 years later.

We're here tonight at a great celebration, a birthday party for the Nation. And we come together to honor those who invented this country and who saw to it that it would always be a place of high ideals. And we celebrate those who, in each generation,

have protected those ideals and advanced the cause of democracy.

I'm trying to smile, but if I appear as if I'm frowning a little bit, it's those TV lights up there—[laughter]—so I'm not really frowning at all; I'm squinting.

But the cause of democracy, that's a subject of high seriousness when, on a night like this, it's hard to be somber and full of deep thoughts, it's hard not to be happy. We have so much to be thankful for.

When I was in China recently, I was privileged to speak to several hundred students at Fudan University in Shanghai. And I talked to them about our country. I'd had an opportunity to be questioned by a number of them, and I felt that they had a great interest in us and particularly in our young people, their peers here in this land. So, in talking to them, I wanted them to understand who we are as a people, and I told them that in many ways we're a nation that loves to contend with itself. We love to argue. And we're free to argue, and that's as it should be.

But I told them that we always managed to stay united around certain things: our central belief that all men are created equal and our belief that democracy is the fairest and most honorable political system yet devised by man. And they seemed to understand. I sensed a very favorable reaction from them and was very pleased by that. And, of course, what I said was true. We are great arguers. But in spite of all our differences, we're still a united country, and we celebrate that unity today. We celebrate, too, the miracle of 208 years of freedom.

I want to talk to you about something, if I could, that I've been thinking about a great deal lately. You know, when you work in the Oval Office, a lot of problems cross your desk. We're repeatedly reminded that there's a lot to do, so many causes to carry about—or care about, and carry forward in our country and in the world. But I think what's impressed me most and what's given me a very deep feeling over the last 3½ years is how very lucky we are. We are truly blessed to live in this time and this place.

Now, I say that because there are so many people that get more attention than

they deserve. They run around and survey the modern landscape and see the problems of mankind, and they say, "Oh, it's such a troubled world." We hear people say that this is a terrible century and that we live in an increasingly totalitarian age, that freedom is dead or an illusion to begin with, and man is just a powerless victim of historical forces and that history is something beyond our control, something we can't affect. Well, the counsel of these sour souls would seem to be that mankind has had it and we might as well just give up. Well, let me tell you, they aren't talking about the American people I know.

This is a wonderful time to be alive. And we're so lucky because as a people, we still have the opportunity to be patriots, and as a nation, we still stand for something.

Look at the challenges of our time. God has granted us the challenge to change our own country and to make it better by moving it closer to the intentions of the men who invented it.

We have the challenge to make America even more free than she is; to ensure greater freedom in the marketplace, where our boldness and our power and our genius can bloom. We must work for greater freedom for you so that you can benefit from your labors and so that your earnings will remain where they belong—in your pockets and purses for your families and in your neighborhoods.

We have the power and the challenge to expand freedom in all areas of life; freedom of inquiry and thought, freedom for the practice of religion, freedom in commerce. Ours is the challenge to advance the interests of the family, the challenge to protect the interests of the smallest unit of government, the hometowns of America, where the expression of the public will is most directly felt.

You know, I've often had a feeling sometimes there in the National Government—I even had it sometimes at the State level—never in my hometown—the feeling that sometimes if we just slipped out, we in government, and closed the doors, turned the key, and disappeared for a while, it'd take you a long time to miss us.

We stand for freedom in the world. We see the gulags and the prisons, those places

where man is not free to do work of his choosing and profit from his labor, places where the freedom to worship God has been extinguished and where souls have withered. But we're blessed by God with the right to say of our country: This is where freedom is. This is the land of limitless possibilities.

And you don't have to travel too far in the world to realize that we stand as a beacon, that America is today what it was two centuries ago, a place that dreamers dream of, that it is what Winthrop said standing on the deck of the tiny *Arabella* off the Massachusetts coast, with a little group of Pilgrims gathered around him, and he said, "We shall be as a shining city for all the world upon the hill."

It isn't so of other places and other systems. Can you think of a time when you heard of a West Berliner jumping over the wall to get into East Berlin? Can you think of a time when someone took a homemade balloon—hot-air balloon and tried to float from free Western Europe into Czechoslovakia? Or when someone took a leaky fishing trawler on a death-defying journey so they could enjoy the freedom of Havana, Cuba? Can you think of a time when any family, thirsting for opportunity, left a democracy to live in a country that was not free?

The truth is that the totalitarian world is a tired place held down by the gravity of its own devising. And America is a rocket pushing upward to the stars. Other countries see our entrepreneurial spirit and seek to emulate it. More and more, the world is reawakening to the fact that freedom is better than tyranny, that democracy is better than the iron fist of dictators, that freedom is the one condition in which man can flourish. And man was meant to flourish, was meant to be free. And that is why we were created. That's why it's been said that democracy is just a political reading of the Bible.

The world has flirted with systems other than democracy, and for a while, some of them were in vogue. There were those who said our problems are intractable, and we need huge government to tell us what to do. For a while, the doctrine of Marx and

Lenin seemed something new and revolutionary. And some among us said, "Well, that's an idea. We should look at it." Well, all for a while. Times have changed. Man has moved on, and more and more we can see that the tide of the future is a freedom tide.

Man still thirsts for freedom. And wherever the persecuted fight for freedom, our souls and our spirits are with them. We're with the trade unionist in Krakow, Poland, marching behind a crucifix. We're with the Afghan rebel fighting the tanks with an undying ancestral will. We're with the people of Central America, who struggle each day for liberty.

And in spite of decades of troubles and sometimes self-doubt, look across the world for the persecuted and punished, for those who yearn to be free, for those who fight for the right to worship, to speak freely, to write what they want, to enjoy the freedom God meant us to have. For all those people, America's not just a word; it is a hope, a torch shedding light to all the hopeless of the world.

You know, throughout the world the persecuted hear the word "America," and in that sound they can hear the sunrise, hear the rivers push, hear the cold, swift air at

the top of the peak. Yes, you can hear freedom. It was so 208 years ago, and it's so today.

My friends, we're so lucky. We've been granted the right to stand for something. So much of our greatness is behind us, but so much of our greatness is still before us, out there waiting for us to take advantage of it. It is, in truth, a wonderful time to be alive. And those young people that I mentioned first, with those present in our country who have been trying to frighten them into believing that maybe there isn't a future for them, don't any of us who are grown up let them believe that for one moment. They're going to see things we've never seen, they're going to have advantages we've never had.

I thank you. God bless you, and may He continue to bless the Nation that has showered this land with love for more than two centuries. Thank you all. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 6:53 p.m. at Point Mallard Park.

Following his remarks, the President went to the Huntsville Hilton Hotel in Huntsville, AL, where he remained overnight. The following morning, he attended a reception for Reagan-Bush workers at the hotel.

Proclamation 5217—Veterans' Preference Month, 1984 July 5, 1984

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

Forty years ago—on June 27, 1944—President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law the Veterans' Preference Act. This statute brought together, for the first time, laws, Executive orders, and regulations extending back to the Civil War which granted preference in Federal employment to veterans.

The primary purpose and philosophy of the Veterans' Preference Acts are to assist veterans in obtaining and retaining Federal jobs for which they qualify. They constitute

not only a means of rewarding veterans for their service in the Armed Forces, but also a means of preventing them from being penalized, in the search for employment, by the fact that the months or years they spent in the service of their country isolated them from the civilian world. In recognition of the economic disadvantage suffered by this service, these Acts seek to give these veterans a favorable position in competing for Federal employment. At the same time, the veterans' preference laws have been drafted so that they are compatible with the merit principle of public employment.

Veterans' preference is but a partial rec-

175-
WH

THE HOME BOOK
OF
AMERICAN
QUOTATIONS

✓

SELECTED AND ARRANGED BY
BRUCE BOHLE

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
NEW YORK

1967

1
Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress-trees!
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marbles play!
Who hath not learned, in hours of faith,
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That Life is ever lord of Death,
And Love can never lose its own!
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, *Snow-Bound*,
l. 203.

INDECISION

2
On the Plains of Hesitation bleach the bones
of countless millions who, at the Dawn of
Victory, sat down to wait—and waiting,
died.

GEORGE W. CECIL, Advertisement, *American Magazine*, Mar., 1923, p. 87. This advertisement, titled "The Warning of the Desert," written for the International Correspondence Schools, was signed "William A. Lawrence," Cecil's pen name. The lines were enclosed in quotation marks.

On the Plains of Hesitation bleach the bones
of countless thousands who, on the eve of
Victory, rested—and resting, died.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Speech in Chicago, 3
Nov., 1952, paraphrasing Cecil's lines.

3
There is no more miserable human being
than one in whom nothing is habitual but
indecision.

WILLIAM JAMES, *The Principles of Psychology*, ch. 10.

4
I mean a kin' o' hangin' roun' an' settin' on a
fence.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, *The Biglow Papers*. Ser. ii, No. 3.

INDEPENDENCE

5
Whoso would be a man, must be a Non-conformist.

EMERSON, *Essays, First Series: Self-Reliance*.

6
For years I have been known for saying "Include me out."

SAMUEL GOLDWYN, Address to students of Balliol College, Oxford, 1 Mar., 1945.

7
It was certainly better to suffer as a sheep
than as a lamb. One might as well perish by
the sword as by famine.

HENRY JAMES, *The Ambassadors*, p. 211.

8
We've a war, an' a debt, an' a flag; an' ef
this

Ain't to be interpendunt, why, wut on airth
is?

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*,
Ser. ii, No. 4.

9
I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it
all to myself than be crowded on a velvet
cushion.

HENRY D. THOREAU, *Walden*, ch. 1.

10
Voyager upon life's sea,
To yourself be true,
And whate'er your lot may be,
Paddle your own canoe.

UNKNOWN, *Paddle Your Own Canoe*, published anonymously in the "Editor's Drawer" of *Harper's Monthly*, May, 1854. A prefatory note explained that the poem was written by a "lady of Indiana."

11
So live that you can look any man in the eye
and tell him to go to hell.

UNKNOWN. This was first given currency by one of the engineers of the Panama Canal. (MENCKEN, *The American Language*, p. 434) Also used by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. in an address at Dartmouth College, June, 1930.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

12
Yesterday the greatest question was decided
which ever was debated in America; and a
greater perhaps never was, nor will be, de-
cided among men. A resolution was passed
without one dissenting colony, that those
United Colonies are, and of right ought to
be, free and independent States.

JOHN ADAMS, Letter to Mrs. Adams, 3
July, 1776.

13
The second day of July, 1776, will be the
most memorable epoch in the history of
America. I am apt to believe that it will be
celebrated by succeeding generations as the
great anniversary festival. It ought to be
commemorated as the day of deliverance, by
solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It
ought to be solemnized with pomp and pa-
rade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells,
bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of
this continent to the other, from this time
forward forevermore.

JOHN ADAMS, Letter to Mrs. Adams, 3
July, 1776.

14
Independence forever!

JOHN ADAMS. He murmured these words
on the morning of the day he died, 4
July, 1826, upon being aroused by the

discharge of cannon and upon being told that the blast signalled Independence Day. Four days earlier he had used the same words, upon being asked for a toast to be offered in his name on the holiday.

It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment,—Independence now and Independence forever!

DANIEL WEBSTER, Eulogy in memory of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, 2 Aug., 1826. These were the closing words of an imaginary speech attributed to Adams, which was part of the eulogy.

¹ The United States is the only country with a known birthday.

JAMES G. BLAINE, *America's Natal Day*.

² That which distinguishes this day from all others is that then both orators and artillerymen shoot blank cartridges.

JOHN BURROUGHS, *Journal*, 4 July, 1859.

³ While Gen'l Howe with a Large Armament is advancing towards N. York, our Congress resolved to Declare the United Colonies Free and Independent States. A Declaration for this Purpose, I expect, will this day pass Congress. . . . It is gone so far that we must now be a free independent State, or a Conquered Country.

ABRAHAM CLARK, Letter to Elias Dayton, Philadelphia, 4 July, 1776. Clark was a member of the Continental Congress from New Jersey.

⁴ The flippant mistaking for freedom of some paper preamble like a "Declaration of Independence."

EMERSON, *Conduct of Life: Fate*.

Declarations of Independence make nobody really independent.

GEORGE SANTAYANA. (INGE, *Wit and Wisdom*)

⁵ Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies!

JOSEPH HOPKINSON, *Hail, Columbia!*

⁶ When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that

they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Declaration of Independence: Preamble.

⁷ 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. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. . . . We, therefore, . . . do . . . solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be free and independent States. . . . And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Declaration of Independence, as adopted by the Continental Congress, Philadelphia, 4 July, 1776.

⁸ To-day her thanks shall fly on every wind,
Unstinted, unrebuked, from shore to shore,
One love, one hope, and not a doubt behind!
Cannon to cannon shall repeat her praise,
Banner to banner flap it forth in flame;
Her children shall rise up to bless her name,
And wish her harmless length of days,
The mighty mother of a mighty brood,
Blessed in all tongues and dear to every blood,
The beautiful, the strong, and, best of all,
The good.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, *Ode for the Fourth of July*, 1876, l. 43.

⁹ A safe and sane Fourth.

TOM MASSON, Editorial, *Life* (1896).

¹⁰ Day of glory! Welcome day!
Freedom's banners greet thy ray.

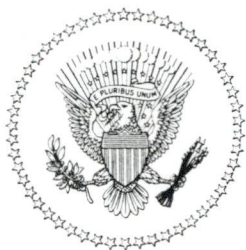
JOHN PIERPONT, *The Fourth of July*.

¹¹ Jefferson's Declaration of Independence is a practical document for the use of practical men. It is not a thesis for philosophers, but a whip for tyrants; it is not a theory of government, but a program of action.

WOODROW WILSON, Speech in Indianapolis, 13 Apr., 1911.

Weekly Compilation of

Presidential Documents



308 LISD

Pres Documents 3

Monday, March 11, 1991
Volume 27—Number 10
Pages 245-274

**Appointment of David M. Carney as
Special Assistant to the President and
Director of the Office of Political
Affairs**

March 5, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of David M. Carney as Special Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Political Affairs at the White House in Washington, DC.

Mr. Carney has been the Acting Director of Political Affairs since June 1, 1990. Prior to assuming that position, he served as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of the Office of Political Affairs. Before joining the President's staff, Mr. Carney was deputy chief of staff to Governor John H. Sununu. He served on Governor Sununu's personal staff for 7 years, and was the field director for Governor Sununu's four statewide campaigns in New Hampshire. He is a 1982 graduate of New England College in Henniker, NH. Currently Mr. Carney serves as a member of the New England College Board of Trustees.

Mr. Carney, a resident of Hancock, NH, resides in Arlington, VA, with his wife, Lauren. The Carneys are expecting their first child this spring.

**Appointment of Ronald C. Kaufman as
Deputy Assistant to the President for
Political Affairs**

March 5, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of Ronald C. Kaufman as Deputy Assistant to the President for Political Affairs at the White House in Washington, DC.

Mr. Kaufman has served as Deputy Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel since February 1989. Prior to joining the President's staff, Mr. Kaufman served as the northeast regional political director for the 1988 Bush-Quayle campaign. During President Reagan's first term, Mr. Kaufman served as the national political director for the Republican National Committee and later coordinated Vice President Bush's reelection campaign in 1984. In the 1980

campaign, Mr. Kaufman helped direct primary efforts in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. Currently he serves as the Republican national committeeman for the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Kaufman attended Bridgewater State College after graduating from Quincy Junior College in Quincy, MA. In addition, Mr. Kaufman serves as a member of the board of trustees for Quincy Junior College.

Mr. Kaufman is a lifelong resident of Quincy, MA. He and his wife Alison have two daughters, Carlin, 11, and Kathryn, 10.

**Address Before a Joint Session of the
Congress on the Cessation of the
Persian Gulf Conflict**

March 6, 1991

Speaker Foley. Mr. President, it is customary at joint sessions for the Chair to present the President to the Members of Congress directly and without further comment. But I wish to depart from tradition tonight and express to you on behalf of the Congress and the country, and through you to the members of our Armed Forces, our warmest congratulations on the brilliant victory of the Desert Storm Operation.

Members of the Congress, I now have the high privilege and distinct honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

The President. Mr. President. And Mr. Speaker, thank you, sir, for those very generous words spoken from the heart about the wonderful performance of our military.

Members of Congress, 5 short weeks ago I came to this House to speak to you about the state of the Union. We met then in time of war. Tonight, we meet in a world blessed by the promise of peace.

From the moment Operation Desert Storm commenced on January 16th until the time the guns fell silent at midnight 1 week ago, this nation has watched its sons and daughters with pride—watched over them with prayer. As Commander in Chief, I can report to you our armed forces fought with honor and valor. And as President, I can report to the Nation aggression is defeated. The war is over.

This is a victory for every country in the coalition, for the United Nations. A victory for unprecedented international cooperation and diplomacy, so well led by our Secretary of State, James Baker. It is a victory for the rule of law and for what is right.

Desert Storm's success belongs to the team that so ably leads our Armed Forces: our Secretary of Defense and our Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Dick Cheney and Colin Powell. And while you're standing—[*laugh-ter*—this military victory also belongs to the one the British call the "Man of the Match"—the tower of calm at the eye of Desert Storm—General Norman Schwarzkopf.

And recognizing this was a coalition effort, let us not forget Saudi General Khalid, Britain's General de la Billiere, or General Roquejoffre of France—and all the others whose leadership played such a vital role. And most importantly, most importantly of all, all those who served in the field.

I thank the Members of this Congress—support here for our troops in battle was overwhelming. And above all, I thank those whose unfailing love and support sustained our courageous men and women—I thank the American people.

Tonight, I come to this House to speak about the world—the world after war. The recent challenge could not have been clearer. Saddam Hussein was the villain; Kuwait, the victim. To the aid of this small country came nations from North America and Europe, from Asia and South America, from Africa and the Arab world—all united against aggression. Our uncommon coalition must now work in common purpose: to forge a future that should never again be held hostage to the darker side of human nature.

Tonight in Iraq, Saddam walks amidst ruin. His war machine is crushed. His ability to threaten mass destruction is itself destroyed. His people have been lied to—denied the truth. And when his defeated legions come home, all Iraqis will see and feel the havoc he has wrought. And this I promise you: For all that Saddam has done to his own people, to the Kuwaitis, and to the entire world, Saddam and those around him are accountable.

All of us grieve for the victims of war, for the people of Kuwait and the suffering that scars the soul of that proud nation. We grieve for all our fallen soldiers and their families, for all the innocents caught up in this conflict. And, yes, we grieve for the people of Iraq—a people who have never been our enemy. My hope is that one day we will once again welcome them as friends into the community of nations. Our commitment to peace in the Middle East does not end with the liberation of Kuwait. So tonight, let me outline four key challenges to be met.

First, we must work together to create shared security arrangements in the region. Our friends and allies in the Middle East recognize that they will bear the bulk of the responsibility for regional security. But we want them to know that just as we stood with them to repel aggression, so now America stands ready to work with them to secure the peace. This does not mean stationing U.S. ground forces in the Arabian Peninsula, but it does mean American participation in joint exercises involving both air and ground forces. It means maintaining a capable U.S. naval presence in the region—just as we have for over 40 years. Let it be clear: Our vital national interests depend on a stable and secure Gulf.

Second, we must act to control the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the missiles used to deliver them. It would be tragic if the nations of the Middle East and Persian Gulf were now, in the wake of war, to embark on a new arms race. Iraq requires special vigilance. Until Iraq convinces the world of its peaceful intentions—that its leaders will not use new revenues to rearm and rebuild its menacing war machine—Iraq must not have access to the instruments of war.

And third, we must work to create new opportunities for peace and stability in the Middle East. On the night I announced Operation Desert Storm, I expressed my hope that out of the horrors of war might come new momentum for peace. We've learned in the modern age geography cannot guarantee security and security does not come from military power alone.

All of us know the depth of bitterness that has made the dispute between Israel

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and its neighbors so painful and intractable. Yet, in the conflict just concluded, Israel and many of the Arab States have for the first time found themselves confronting the same aggressor. By now, it should be plain to all parties that peacemaking in the Middle East requires compromise. At the same time, peace brings real benefits to everyone. We must do all that we can to close the gap between Israel and the Arab states—and between Israelis and Palestinians. The tactics of terror lead absolutely nowhere. There can be no substitute for diplomacy.

A comprehensive peace must be grounded in United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the principle of territory for peace. This principle must be elaborated to provide for Israel's security and recognition and at the same time for legitimate Palestinian political rights. Anything else would fail the twin test of fairness and security. The time has come to put an end to Arab-Israeli conflict.

The war with Iraq is over. The quest for solutions to the problems in Lebanon, in the Arab-Israeli dispute, and in the Gulf must go forward with new vigor and determination. And I guarantee you: No one will work harder for a stable peace in the region than we will.

Fourth, we must foster economic development for the sake of peace and progress. The Persian Gulf and Middle East form a region rich in natural resources—with a wealth of untapped human potential. Resources once squandered on military might must be redirected to more peaceful ends. We are already addressing the immediate economic consequences of Iraq's aggression. Now, the challenge is to reach higher—to foster economic freedom and prosperity for all the people of the region.

By meeting these four challenges we can build a framework for peace. I've asked Secretary of State Baker to go to the Middle East to begin the process. He will go to listen, to probe, to offer suggestions—to advance the search for peace and stability. I've also asked him to raise the plight of the hostages held in Lebanon. We have not forgotten them, and we will not forget them.

To all the challenges that confront this region of the world there is no single solution—no solely American answer. But we

can make a difference. America will work tirelessly as a catalyst for positive change.

But we cannot lead a new world abroad if, at home, it's politics as usual on American defense and diplomacy. It's time to turn away from the temptation to protect unneeded weapons systems and obsolete bases. It's time to put an end to micromanagement of foreign and security assistance programs—micromanagement that humiliates our friends and allies and hamstringing our diplomacy. It's time to rise above the parochial and the pork barrel, to do what is necessary, what's right, and what will enable this nation to play the leadership role required of us.

The consequences of the conflict in the Gulf reach far beyond the confines of the Middle East. Twice before in this century, an entire world was convulsed by war. Twice this century, out of the horrors of war hope emerged for enduring peace. Twice before, those hopes proved to be a distant dream, beyond the grasp of man. Until now, the world we've known has been a world divided—a world of barbed wire and concrete block, conflict, and cold war.

Now, we can see a new world coming into view. A world in which there is the very real prospect of a new world order. In the words of Winston Churchill, a world order in which "the principles of justice and fair play protect the weak against the strong. . . ." A world where the United Nations—freed from cold war stalemate—is poised to fulfill the historic vision of its founders. A world in which freedom and respect for human rights find a home among all nations. The Gulf war put this new world to its first test. And my fellow Americans, we passed that test.

For the sake of our principles—for the sake of the Kuwaiti people—we stood our ground. Because the world would not look the other way, Ambassador al-Sabah, tonight, Kuwait is free. And we're very happy about that.

Tonight, as our troops begin to come home, let us recognize that the hard work of freedom still calls us forward. We've learned the hard lessons of history. The victory over Iraq was not waged as "a war to end all wars." Even the new world order cannot guarantee an era of perpetual peace.

But enduring peace must be our mission. Our success in the Gulf will shape not only the world order we seek, but our mission here at home.

In the war just ended, there were clear-cut objectives—timetables—and, above all, an overriding imperative to achieve results. We must bring that same sense of self-discipline, that same sense of urgency, to the way we meet challenges here at home. In my State of the Union Address and in my budget, I defined a comprehensive agenda to prepare for the next American century.

Our first priority is to get this economy rolling again. The fear and uncertainty caused by the Gulf crisis were understandable. But now that the war is over, oil prices are down, interest rates are down, and confidence is rightly coming back. Americans can move forward to lend, spend, and invest in this, the strongest economy on Earth.

We must also enact the legislation that is key to building a better America. For example, in 1990, we enacted an historic Clean Air Act. And now we've proposed a national energy strategy. We passed a child care bill that put power in the hands of parents. And today, we're ready to do the same thing with our schools and expand choice in education. We passed a crime bill that made a useful start in fighting crime and drugs. This year, we're sending to Congress our comprehensive crime package to finish the job. We passed the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act. And now we've sent forward our civil rights bill. We also passed the aviation bill. This year, we've sent up our new highway bill. And these are just a few of our pending proposals for reform and renewal.

So, tonight I call on Congress to move forward aggressively on our domestic front. Let's begin with two initiatives we should be able to agree on quickly—transportation and crime. And then, let's build on success with those and enact the rest of our agenda. If our forces could win the ground war in 100 hours, then surely the Congress can pass this legislation in 100 days. Let that be a promise we make tonight to the American people.

When I spoke in this House about the state of our Union, I asked all of you: If we can selflessly confront evil for the sake of

good in a land so far away, then surely we can make this land all that it should be. In the time since then, the brave men and women of Desert Storm accomplished more than even they may realize. They set out to confront an enemy abroad, and in the process, they transformed a nation at home. Think of the way they went about their mission—with confidence and quiet pride. Think about their sense of duty, about all they taught us about our values, about ourselves.

We hear so often about our young people in turmoil—how our children fall short, how our schools fail us, how American products and American workers are second-class. Well, don't you believe it. The America we saw in Desert Storm was first-class talent. And they did it using America's state-of-the-art technology. We saw the excellence embodied in the Patriot missile and the patriots who made it work. And we saw soldiers who know about honor and bravery and duty and country and the world-shaking power of these simple words. There is something noble and majestic about the pride, about the patriotism that we feel tonight.

So, to everyone here—and everyone watching at home—think about the men and women of Desert Storm. Let us honor them with our gratitude. Let us comfort the families of the fallen and remember each precious life lost.

Let us learn from them as well. Let us honor those who have served us by serving others. Let us honor them as individuals—men and women of every race, all creeds and colors—by setting the face of this nation against discrimination, bigotry, and hate. Eliminate them.

I'm sure that many of you saw on the television the unforgettable scene of four terrified Iraqi soldiers surrendering. They emerged from their bunker—broken, tears streaming from their eyes, fearing the worst. And then there was an American soldier. Remember what he said? He said: "It's okay. You're all right now. You're all right now." That scene says a lot about America, a lot about who we are. Americans are a caring people. We are a good people, a generous people. Let us always be caring and good and generous in all we do.

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Soon, very soon, our troops will begin the march we've all been waiting for—their march home. And I have directed Secretary Cheney to begin the immediate return of American combat units from the Gulf. Less than 2 hours from now, the first planeload of American soldiers will lift off from Saudi Arabia, headed for the U.S.A. It will carry men and women of the 24th Mechanized Infantry Division bound for Fort Stewart, Georgia. This is just the beginning of a steady flow of American troops coming home. Let their return remind us that all those who have gone before are linked with us in the long line of freedom's march.

Americans have always tried to serve, to sacrifice nobly for what we believe to be right. Tonight, I ask every community in this country to make this coming Fourth of July a day of special celebration for our returning troops. They may have missed Thanksgiving and Christmas, but I can tell you this: For them and for their families, we can make this a holiday they'll never forget.

In a very real sense, this victory belongs to them—to the privates and the pilots, to the sergeants and the supply officers, to the men and women in the machines, and the men and women who made them work. It belongs to the regulars, to the reserves, to the National Guard. This victory belongs to the finest fighting force this nation has ever known in its history.

We went halfway around the world to do what is moral and just and right. We fought hard and, with others, we won the war. We lifted the yoke of aggression and tyranny from a small country that many Americans had never even heard of, and we shall ask nothing in return.

We're coming home now—proud, confident, heads high. There is much that we must do, at home and abroad. And we will do it. We are Americans.

May God bless this great nation, the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 9:12 p.m. in the House Chamber at the Capitol. He was introduced by Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The address was broadcast live on nationwide television

and radio. A tape was not available for verification of the content of the address.

White House Statement on Weapons of Mass Destruction March 7, 1991

The United States has taken a major step in its continuing efforts to halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction with the issuance of regulations extending export controls over chemicals, equipment, and other assistance that can contribute to the spread of missiles and chemical and biological weapons.

Saddam Hussein's use of chemical weapons against his own citizens, his use of Scud missiles to terrorize civilian populations, and the chilling specter of germ warfare and nuclear weapons have brought home the dangers proliferation poses to American interests and global peace and stability.

Our continuing efforts to stem the spread of weapons of mass destruction will contribute to the construction of a new world order. The new regulations will enhance our ability to head off these dangers so that in the future we will not be forced to confront them militarily as we have in Iraq. At the same time, the new regulations are sensitive to the importance of U.S. exports to our economic vitality and will not unfairly restrict legitimate commerce.

The expanded U.S. export controls apply to equipment, chemicals, and whole plants that can be used to manufacture chemical or biological weapons, as well as to activities of U.S. exporters or citizens when they know or are informed that their efforts will assist in a foreign missile or chemical or biological weapon program.

But the United States cannot do the job alone. Our experience in the Gulf has reinforced the lesson that the most effective export controls are those imposed multilaterally. The administration has therefore initiated vigorous efforts to obtain allied support for chemical and biological weapon export controls in the Australia Group, missile export controls in the Missile Technolo-