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The Hague 11/9/91 [OA 7564][4]

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Mrs. Bush unveiled cornerstone of The American School of the Hague in July, 1989. Her Majesty Queen Beatrix at dedication in XXXX.

fine school, traditional strengths of American education, located in the heart of European center of international government, commerce, and cultural exchange. educational journey...

E210
.B6
1974
WHRC

Encyclopedia
of the

AMERICAN
REVOLUTION

by

Mark Mayo Boatner III



Bicentennial Edition



David McKay Company, Inc.
New York

author
TIONARY
ND TRADITIONS
ERICAN REVOLUTION

task, but results were unsatisfactory. (See SUPPLY. . .)

Flour mills existed throughout the colonies, and in the vicinity of N.Y.C. and Philadelphia there was production for export. The latter city was the center of what little manufacturing was done in colonial America; in addition to the items mentioned above it produced hats, shoes, stockings, earthenware, cordage, and soap.

MARINE COMMITTEE. A body of 13 members of the Cont'l. Cong., one from each colony, that directed NAVAL OPERATIONS after the Cont'l. Navy was organized by the NAVAL COMMITTEE in 1775 and until it was replaced in Dec. '79 by an American Board of Admiralty.

MARINES. One theory as to the origin of "marines" as a distinct category of troops stems from the requirement in the early 18th century to protect British officers on shipboard from their "pressed" crews. They were a species of seaborne military police. But there also was a requirement for crack troops who could constitute landing parties, boarding parties, and deliver musketry from the rigging in close sea fights. British marines made up a considerable portion of the BOSTON GARRISON. Although they did not accompany the British column to Lexington and Concord, 19 Apr. '75, a marine officer, Maj. John Pitcairn, was second-in-command of this force and figured prominently in the day's historic events. Two battalions of British marines took part in the assault on BUNKER HILL (see section headed "Final Attack"), where Pitcairn was mortally wounded. British and French marines figured in subsequent land operations in America and in practically all sea battles. The rule of thumb was one marine assigned aboard a ship for each gun.

American marines can be traced to The War of Jenkins' Ear, when a regiment was raised in 1740. Commanded by Col. Gooch of Va. and officially identified as the 43d Foot, "Gooch's Marines" were raised in N.Y. and fought creditably in the West Indies. American marines served aboard privateers during the French and Indian War (1754-63), and were sometimes known as "gentlemen sailors."

A force known in the history of the U.S.M.C. as the "Original Eight" took part in the capture of Ticonderoga, 10 May '75. They were from Conn. Several of the state navies made provisions for marines when they were organized at the start of the Revolution. On 10 Nov. '75 the Cont'l. Cong. resolved that two battalions be raised, and 200 Cont'l. marines spearheaded the assault on NASSAU, 3-4 Mar. '76. They hit the same objective in the NASSAU RAID OF RATHBUN, 27 Jan. '78. The first Cont'l. Marine detachment on record, however, was the 17-man group under Lt. James Watson serving aboard the *Enterprise* from 3 May '75. Although from Mass., on 10 June they came under control of the Cont'l. Cong. when the delegates voted themselves control of all forces on Lake Champlain; they took part in the battle of Valcour Island, 11-13 Oct. '76. Cont'l. Marines landed from the *Hancock* on 12 Dec. '76, took part in the decisive actions at Trenton and Princeton, and were withdrawn on 20 Feb. '77. They participated in the defense of Fort Mifflin in Oct. and Nov. '77 (PHILADELPHIA CAMPAIGN).

A company of marines under Capt. James Willing left Fort Pitt on 10 Jan. '78 in the armed boat *Rattletrap* for an expedition to New Orleans, and on 3 Feb. they took part in the capture of two French trading vessels near Kaskaskia. The company reached New

Marines

Orleans, where Willing remained, but they returned to Kaskaskia prior to 16 Mar. '79 and, the 40 of them now commanded by Capt. Robert George, took part in Clark's operations against the Indians.* George's Marines apparently were disbanded 3 June '79 and distributed among Clark's other forces, but a payroll dated 12 Aug. '83 for the period 9 Mar.-9 Sept. '82 shows a marine company under Capt. Jacob Pyatt serving with Clark against the Indians. (U.S.M.C. *Chronology*)

Marines had meanwhile taken part in the action under Benjamin Tupper at TAPPAN SEA (now Tappan Zee), 3 Aug. '76, in the PENOBSCOT EXPEDITION, and the unsuccessful defense of Charleston in 1780. On the high seas they were in practically every battle involving privateers, ships of the state navies, and those in which ships of the Cont'l. Navy were engaged. American marines served under John Paul Jones in his WHITEHAVEN RAID, and French marines were with him in the *Bonhomme Richard-Serapis* Engagement, 23 Sept. '79.

One authority has written:

"At no period of the naval history of the world is it probable that Marines were more important than during the War of the Revolution. In many instances they preserved the vessels to the country by suppressing the turbulence of ill-assorted crews [in accordance with what was mentioned at the beginning of this article as their original purpose], and the effect of their fire . . . has been

singularly creditable to their steadiness and discipline." (Collum, *post*, 41)

The U.S. Navy and the Marine Corps ceased to exist in 1785 and were not revived until 1794, when troubles started with the Barbary Corsairs. By the spring of 1798 there were marines aboard the ships that had been completed for this emergency. On 11 July '98 the U.S.M.C. became an individual service within the Navy.

This article is based on two mimeographed pamphlets in the U.S.M.C. Hist. Ref. Series: *A Chronology of the U.S.M.C., American Marines in the Revolution* (No. 27, revised 1962), and *A Brief History of the U.S.M.C.* (No. 1, 1961). Among the authorities cited in the first pamphlet are G. W. Allen, W. B. Clark, R. S. Collum, W. H. English, E. S. Maclay, E. N. McClellan, and C. O. Paullin. See bibliography of NAVAL OPERATIONS for their works. The standard reference is Clyde H. Metcalf, *A History of the U.S.M.C.* (1939).

MARION, Francis. ("Swamp Fox.") c. 1732-1795. Southern partisan leader. S. C. The grandson of Huguenots who came to S.C. in 1690, Marion was "small enough at birth to be put into a quart mug" and he was a frail child with badly formed knees and ankles (Bass, *Marion*, 6 and 41, citing Peter Horry and Wm. D. James, who are identified below). When he was about six years old his family moved from St. John's Parish (modern Berkeley co., astride the Cooper R.) to the vicinity of Georgetown. He was reared under modest circumstances and received a country school education. After surviving a shipwreck at the age of 16 he gave up ideas of becoming a sailor and settled down to the life of a farmer on the family property. In 1761 he was a Lt. in the militia company of Capt. Wm. MOULTRIE that took part in the CHEROKEE EXPEDITION of Grant. In his first

* U.S.M.C. *Chronology*, citing McClellan, Mason, and English. Heitman identifies a Capt. James Willing of unknown state and regiment as "a prisoner in August, 1778; when and where taken not stated." He identifies Robert George as Capt. of Clark's Ill. Regt., 1779 to 1782, and has no further details on either officer.

ters), that were not possible previously equipped with scuba can use in studying marine life in this

ine biologists, however, spend little in "blue water." Many spend one in one or more of the hundreds of laboratories scattered along coast the world. The prototype and still of these laboratories—the Stazione Naples, Italy—was founded in 1872 an biologist Anton Dohrn. Other stories of worldwide fame include Biological Station in Plymouth, En the Marine Biology Laboratory in Massachusetts.

Marine biology as an organized ts beginnings largely in a series of geographic expeditions by the British. of these—and the greatest oceanog- of all time—was that of the HMS 872-1876). Among its distinguished e Sir Charles Wyville Thomson and ray. The *Challenger* expedition tr miles (111,000 km), collected data, described 4,717 new species of ma- s, and recorded one depth of 28,850 eters)—the "Challenger Deep." The rts of this expedition, issued over 23 most 30,000 pages in 50 volumes. Graphers regard these reports as the modern oceanography rests.

organisms, living where sea meets lily accessible and thus more easily those living in the depths. Thus vn generally about shallow-water deepwater forms. In Britain the tidal organisms was stimulated by Gosse, whose book *A Naturalist's he Devonshire Coast* (1853) was it overzealous amateurs threatened idepool life. In the United States ations of marine biologists have influenced by *Between Pacific ublished in 1939 by the biologist ickets.*

e first half of the 19th century enced by the great Manx marine ard Forbes, believed that marine bit only shallow water. His own vined Forbes that below 1,800 ers), darkness and pressure pre- t contradictory evidence accum- ooze from more than 6,000 feet) contained living foraminiferans. ine organisms covered submarine s hauled up for repair from more (2,200 meters). The voyages of ghtning (1868) and *Porcupine* nally settled the issue; hauls from 14,400 feet (4,400 meters) pro- new creatures. Forbes' view, al- us, stimulated research that vastly s understanding of marine life. rbes who pioneered marine bio- study of the distribution of ns.

BARBARA N. BURKETT
Gardner-Webb College
ng: Finchman, A. A., *Basic Marine Biolo-*
44); Lenihan, John, and others, eds., *The*
ent (Academic Press 1977); Nybakken,
Biology: An Ecological Approach (Har-
James L., *An Introduction to the Biolog-*
C. Brown 1980).



The Marine Corps Memorial in Arlington, Va., commemorates the Marine capture of Iwo Jima island in 1945. DEFENSE DEPT. PHOTO (MARINE CORPS)

MARINE CORPS, United States, combined armed force of both ground and air elements. Usually thought to be a part of the U. S. Navy, the Marine Corps is in fact and by law a separate service, along with the Navy, in the Department of the Navy. With 185,000 persons and about 1,000 aircraft, it is larger than most of the world's armies and flies more aircraft than most of the world's air forces. Commanding the Marine Corps is the Commandant of the Marine Corps, a title in use since 1798.

Organization and Mission. The National Security Act of 1947, as amended, provides that the Marine Corps shall: (1) be organized into not fewer than three combat divisions and three air wings; (2) provide fleet marine forces of combined arms, together with supporting air components, for service with the fleet; (3) develop tactics, techniques, and equipment for use by landing forces; and (4) perform such other duties as the president may direct.

About 60% of the Marine Corps' strength is in the Fleet Marine Forces. The Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic (FMFLant) is operationally the subordinate of the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet. The Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific (FMFPac) is subordinate to the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.

FMFLant has assigned to it the 2d Marine Division, based at Camp Lejeune, N. C., and the 3d Marine Aircraft Wing, based at Cherry Point, N. C., and Beaufort, S. C. FMFPac has the 1st Marine Division at Camp Pendleton, Calif., and the 3d Marine Aircraft Wing at El Toro, Calif., and Yuma, Ariz. In the Pacific, FMFPac has the 2d Marine Division in Okinawa and the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing in Japan and Okinawa. A separate air-ground brigade is maintained in Hawaii.

There is also a Reserve 4th Marine Division and 4th Marine Aircraft Wing. Reserve units are distributed throughout the United States.

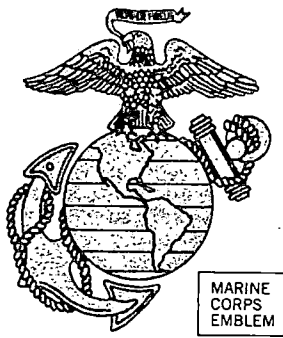
A Marine division is roughly comparable to a U. S. Army infantry division in size, organization, and combat strength. A principle difference is the Marine Corps' emphasis on amphibious operations. A Marine aircraft wing has a varying number of aircraft groups operating a range of aircraft types, about equally divided between fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters.

For operations, air and ground elements are joined into air-ground task forces. The largest and most powerful is a Marine Amphibious Force (MAF), having one or more divisions and wings. Smaller, but still potent, is the Marine Amphibious Brigade (MAB)—usually a regimental landing team and a composite aircraft group. The smallest air-ground team is the Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU)—normally a battalion landing team and a composite aircraft squadron. MAU's are routinely embarked with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and eastern Atlantic and with the Seventh Fleet in the western Pacific and Indian Ocean.

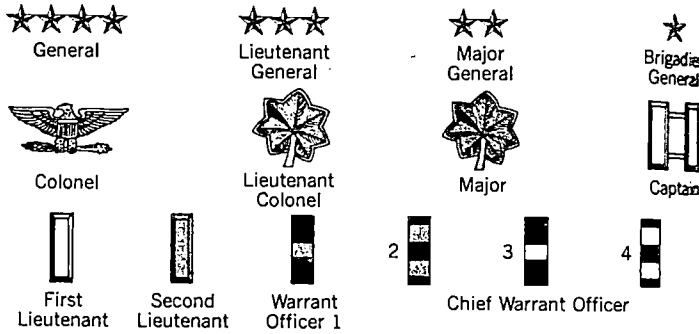
Enlisted Marines get their recruit or "boot" training in Parris Island, S. C., or San Diego, Calif. Officer training is in Quantico, Va. Marine aviators receive their flight training in Pensacola, Fla. There is a large combined-arms training center at Twenty-Nine Palms in the California desert. The Marine Corps' major logistics bases are in Albany, Ga., and Barstow, Calif.

History and Traditions. On Nov. 10, 1775, the date observed by Marines as their "birthday," the Continental Congress authorized two battalions of Marines. In March 1776 the Continental Marines rendered their first expeditionary service, a successful raid against New Providence in the Bahamas. Aboard sailing ships, Marines were indispensable as enforcers of shipboard discipline and as musketeers in close-range actions.

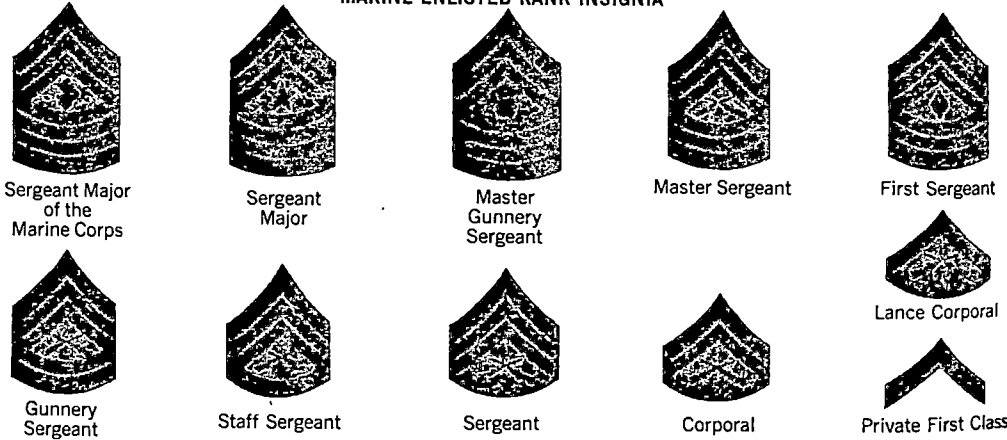
The U. S. Marine Corps, as such, was established by law on July 11, 1798. Marines served at sea in the quasi-war with France (1798-1800)



MARINE OFFICER RANK INSIGNIA



MARINE ENLISTED RANK INSIGNIA



and in the campaigns against the Barbary pirates (1801-1815). In the War of 1812, in addition to sea service, small battalions fought at Bladensburg, Md., and New Orleans.

Ensuing years saw service against pirates and slave traders. A regiment was assigned to the Army for the Seminole War (1836-1842). Marines were active in the Mexican War (1846-1848), making many landings along both the Gulf and California coasts and providing a battalion to the Army column that captured Mexico City.

The Marine Corps' role in the Civil War (1861-1865) was minor, consisting of providing landing-force battalions to the Navy squadrons blockading the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the Confederacy. In the last third of the 19th century Marines were used increasingly in small-scale precautionary or punitive landings, largely in East Asia and the Caribbean. Readiness for expeditionary service was demonstrated in the Spanish-American War (1898), when a Marine battalion was promptly formed and seized Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

A Marine regiment served in the Philippine Insurrection (1899-1904), and a regiment marched to Peking during the Boxer Rebellion (1900). A Marine brigade formed the vanguard for the landing at Veracruz, Mexico, in 1914. Sizable Marine forces were used in legation guards and garrisons in China (1905-1941) and for interventions in the Caribbean—intermittently in Panama, Cuba, and Nicaragua, and at length in Haiti (1915-1934) and the Dominican Republic (1916-1924).

The 4th Marine Brigade, sent to France during World War I (1917-1918), gained worldwide fame at Belleau Wood. After the war the U. S. Marines continued its study of amphibious warfare. It had ready for World War II (1941-

1945), therefore, a body of doctrine and techniques that served it well in such battles as Guadalcanal, Bougainville, Tarawa, New Britain, Kwajalein, Eniwetok (Enewetak), Saipan, Guam, Tinian, Peleliu, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. Marine strength reached six divisions and five aircraft wings.

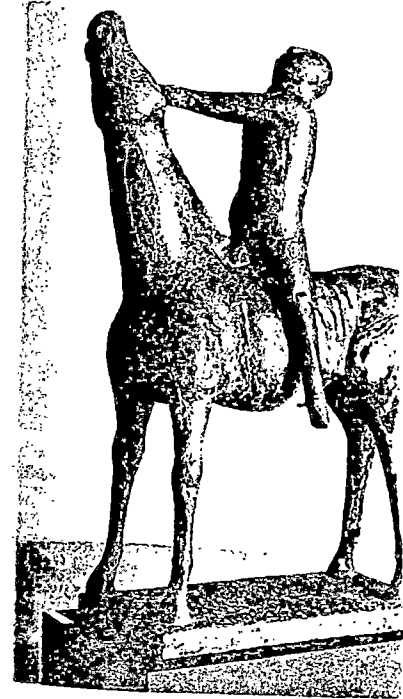
In 1950, during the Korean War, a Marine brigade joined in the defense of the Pusan perimeter and the 1st Marine Division, supported by the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, landed at Inchon and recaptured Seoul. During that bitter winter, Marines made an epic withdrawal from the Chosin Reservoir.

Marines were the first U. S. ground troops used in Vietnam. The Third Marine Amphibious Force was in continuous combat from 1965 until 1971, notably in the battles of Khe Sanh and Hue.

Subsequent to Vietnam, increasing attention was given to possible employment of Marines as a reinforcement on the flanks of NATO and as a principal element of a joint rapid deployment force that could be deployed worldwide.

The Marine Corps is rich in traditions. The Commandant's House, first occupied in 1806, is the oldest official residence in continuous use in Washington. The green color of the service uniform dates from the Continental Marines, the blue of the dress uniform from 1798. The motto *Semper Fidelis* ("Always Faithful") was adopted immediately after the Civil War, as was the familiar eagle, globe, and anchor emblem. Also dating from about that time is *The Marine Hymn* ("Halls of Montezuma"). The sword carried by Marine officers is of a pattern approved in 1857 and has a Mameluke hilt commemorating early service against the Barbary pirates.

EDWIN H. SIMMONS
Director of Marine Corps History and Museum



COURTESY WALKER ART CENTER—ERI

Sculptor Marino Marini specialized in equestrian subjects such as *Horse and Rider*, done about 1949

MARINI, mā-rē'nē, Marino (1901-1980) sculptor, whose bronze, wood, and terracotta figures and equestrian works combine simple form and rigid poses of Etruscan and Greek sculpture. Their sensitively textured surfaces, sometimes with traces of gilt, plaster, serve to enhance the archaeological quality of his work.

Marini was born in Pistoia on Feb. 22, 1901. He studied painting and etching at the Accademia di Belle Arti, Florence, but in the late 1920s turned to sculpture. He taught at the Varesi school in Monza and, after 1940, at the Brera Academy in Milan. Marini spent long periods in Paris and during World War II lived in London. His reputation became international in 1935, when he won first prize in the Biennale di Venezia, Venice, in the category of sculpture.

Marini credits late Gothic equestrian sculpture in Augsburg, Germany, with inspiring his long series of horses and riders. Among the other subjects that he favored were female figures, such as *Dancer* (1954; H. O. Wiley Collection, Washington, D.C.), and male figures, such as *Stravinsky* (1951; Kunstmuseum, Hamburg). A Marini retrospective was held in Rome in 1966. He died in Viareggio, Italy, Aug. 6, 1980.

MARILYN L. S.
New York City Community College

MARINUS I, mā-rī'nās, pope from 882 to 884. He was mistakenly known as Martin II. He was elected pope in 882. He became a deacon in 883. He was created bishop of Caere (Cerveteri) in 884. He was created treasurer of the Holy See by John VIII in 885. He succeeded John VIII. He absolved Formosus of the See and restored him to his see.

K INSIGNIA



Major General



Major



Captain



Chief Warrant Officer



Sergeant



First Sergeant



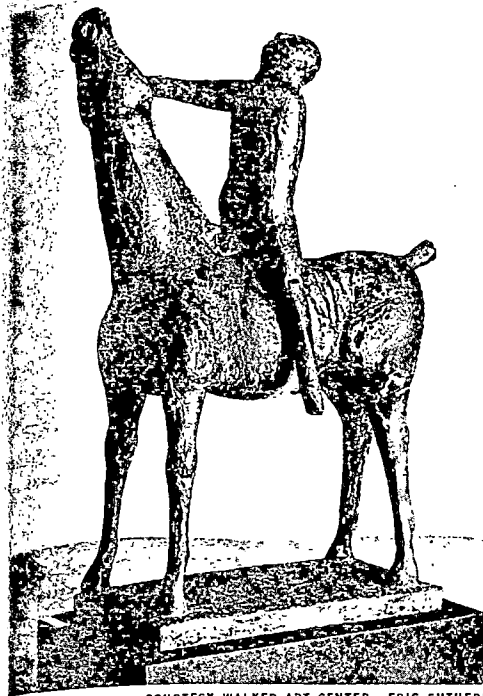
Corporal



Lance Corporal



Private First Class



COURTESY WALKER ART CENTER—ERIC SUTHERLAND

Sculptor Marino Marini specialized in equestrian works, such as *Horse and Rider*, done about 1949.

MARINI, mā-rē'nē, Marino (1901-1980), Italian sculptor, whose bronze, wood, and terra-cotta human figures and equestrian works have the simple form and rigid poses of Etruscan or archaic Greek sculpture. Their sensitively textured surfaces, sometimes with traces of gilt, paint, or plaster, serve to enhance the archaeological associations.

Marini was born in Pistoia on Feb. 27, 1901. He studied painting and etching at the Academy of Fine Arts, Florence, but in the late 1920's turned to sculpture. He taught at the Villa Reale art school in Monza and, after 1940, at the Brera academy in Milan. Marini spent long periods in Paris and during World War II lived in Switzerland. His reputation became international after 1935, when he won first prize in the Quadriennale Romana.

Marini credits late Gothic equestrian figures in Augsburg, Germany, with inspiring him to begin his long series of horses and riders in 1936. Among the other subjects that he favored are female figures, such as *Dancer* (1954; Hirshhorn Collection, Washington, D.C.), and portrait heads, such as *Stravinsky* (1951; Kunsthalle, Hamburg). A Marini retrospective was held in Rome in 1966. He died in Viareggio, Italy, on Aug. 6, 1980.

MARILYN L. SCHAEFER
New York City Community College

MARINUS I, mā-rī'nəs, pope from 882 to 884. He was mistakenly known as Martin II. Born in Gallese, near Rome, he became a deacon and attended the Fourth Council of Constantinople. He was created bishop of Caere (Cerveteri) and treasurer of the Holy See by John VIII, whom he succeeded. He absolved Formosus of all censure and restored him to his see.

Marinus was a friend of Emperor Charles III (the Fat) and of Alfred the Great. At Alfred's request, he exempted the Roman Schola Saxonum from taxation.

MARINUS II, mā-rī'nəs, pope from 942 to 946. He was mistakenly known as Martin III. A Roman priest, he was elevated to the papacy at the death of Stephen VIII, by the Roman dictator Alberic II, duke of Spoleto. He did not oppose Alberic's rule but worked to improve clerical discipline, help the poor, and restore Roman basilicas. He also attempted to end the warfare among Italian princes.

MARION, mar'ē-ən, Francis (c. 1732-1795), partisan leader in the American Revolution, known as the "Swamp Fox." He was born about 1732 in St. John's Parish, Berkeley county, S. C., of Huguenot parents who farmed along the Santee River. As a young man of 16 he gave up his ambition of becoming a sailor after surviving a shipwreck. In 1761 he distinguished himself as a lieutenant of militia in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians.

Marion rose to a position of prominence in his community. In 1775 he was a delegate to the South Carolina Provincial Congress, and in that year was named a captain in the 2d South Carolina Regiment. Promoted to major in February 1776, he participated in the defense of Charleston on June 28. Later in 1776 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and assumed command of the regiment. In October 1779 he led his command in an unsuccessful assault against Savannah.

Fortunately for his future, a broken ankle saved him from capture when Charleston fell to the British on May 12, 1780. With all organized resistance in South Carolina at an end, Marion began his career as a guerrilla leader. As a partisan, he participated in skirmishes and battles at Great Savannah, Blue Savannah, Black Mingo, Tearcoat Swamp, Georgetown, and Half-

Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox," led daring guerrilla raids on British forces during the American Revolution.

THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE



a body of doctrine and technique it well in such battles as Agincourt, Tarawa, New Britain, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. Marine units have six divisions and five aircraft

during the Korean War, a Marine unit in the defense of the Pusan perimeter. The Marine Division, supported by the Aircraft Wing, landed at Inchon, Seoul. During that bitter winter, an epic withdrawal from the

the first U.S. ground troops in Vietnam. The Third Marine Amphibious Brigade fought continuous combat from 1965 until the battles of Khe Sanh and Hue. In Vietnam, increasing attention is given to the employment of Marines as a flank of NATO and as a part of a joint rapid deployment force to be deployed worldwide.

The Corps is rich in traditions. The Marine Corps, first occupied in 1806, is a residence in continuous use in a green color of the service uniform. The Continental Marines, the uniform from 1798. The motto "Always Faithful" was adopted during the Civil War, as was the globe, and anchor emblem. Also at that time is *The Marine Hymn* ("Hymn to the Marine"). The sword carried by the Marine is of a pattern approved in 1826 to commemorate early Barbary pirates.

EDWIN H. SIMMONS
The Corps History and Museum

PRIORITY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01 OF 05

PRT: HILL PARMER ROGICH SITTMANN
SIT: VAX

<PREC> PRIORITY <CLAS> ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ <DTG> 241423Z OCT 91

FM AMEMBASSY THE HAGUE

TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 0270
RHEHAAA/WHITE HOUSE WASHDC PRIORITY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECTION 01 OF 02 THE HAGUE 08049
STATE FOR A/TSS - BULL, EUR/NE - WAGNER
WHITEHOUSE FOR ROGICH AND PARMER

E. O. 12356: DECL: OADR

TAGS: OVIP, (BUSH, GEORGE)

SUBJECT: DRAFT SCENARIO FOR ACTIVITIES AT
- NOORDEINDE PALACE

1. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - ENTIRE TEXT.
2. THE FOLLOWING IS A DRAFT SCENARIO FOR THE PRESIDENT'S FORMAL RECEPTION AT THE PALACE; HIS PARTICIPATION IN THE NOVEMBER 8 DINNER HOSTED BY QUEEN BEATRIX; AND HIS DEPARTURE ON SATURDAY MORNING.

1905 THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH ARRIVE AT THE BACK ENTRANCE TO NOORDEINDE ROYAL PALACE IN THE HAGUE, WHERE THEY WILL BE GREETED BY THE QUEEN AND ESCORTED TO THEIR PLACES ON THE DAIS. (NOTE: WE DO NOT KNOW WHETHER THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND, PRINCE CLAUS, WILL BE WELL ENOUGH TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WELCOMING CEREMONY AND DINNER. IF NOT, THE QUEEN MAY BE ESCORTED BY HER SON, THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.) THE NATIONAL ANTHEMS WILL BE PLAYED AND THE PRESIDENT WILL BE INVITED TO INSPECT THE GUARD OF HONOR.

PRESS: A PRESS POOL WILL COVER THE ARRIVAL

DECLASSIFIED
Department of State Guidelines
E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B), July 21, 1997
By it NARA, Date 06/06/23

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PRIORITY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 05

CEREMONY FROM A SPECIAL PODIUM AT ONE SIDE OF THE PALACE GROUNDS.

1915 THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH AND THE QUEEN WILL BE ESCORTED INTO THE PALACE FOR CHAMPAGNE IN THE RODE SALON.

1925 THOSE GUESTS NOT STAYING AT THE PALACE WILL DEPART FOR THE HOTEL.

NOTE: MR. M. W. SCHUIT, THE MARSHAL OF THE COURT, HAS INFORMED US THAT THE ARRIVAL CEREMONY IS FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH ALTHOUGH OTHER SENIOR OFFICIALS COULD BE ACCOMMODATED IF DESIRED. THOSE OFFICIALS PARTICIPATING IN THE DINNER WOULD DEPART THE PALACE AT 1925 AND MUST BE BACK BY 1950. WE SUGGEST THE DINNER GUESTS SKIP THE WELCOME CEREMONY AND INSTEAD GO DIRECTLY TO THEIR HOTEL FROM THE AIRPORT. ALTERNATIVELY, THE US GUESTS FOR THE DINNER COULD REMAIN AT THE PALACE AFTER THE WELCOME CEREMONY.

1925 THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH WILL BE ESCORTED TO THEIR LIVING QUARTERS IN THE PALACE.

NOTE: PLEASE LET US KNOW WHETHER MRS. BUSH WOULD

LIKE TO HAVE A HAIR DRESSER AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME.

1950 AMERICAN DINNER GUESTS ARRIVE AT THE REAR ENTRANCE OF THE PALACE. THEY WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE MARSHAL OF THE COURT AND ESCORTED TO THE RED RECEPTION ROOM.

2000 DINNER HOSTED BY THE QUEEN AT NOORDEINDE PALACE. (DRESS IS DARK SUITS FOR THE MEN; SHORT EVENING DRESSES FOR THE LADIES.) THE OTHER DUTCH GUESTS AT THE DINNER WILL BE PRIME MINISTER LUBBERS; DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER/FINANCE MINISTER KOK; AND FOREIGN MINISTER VAN DEN BROEK. EC GUESTS AT THE DINNER WILL BE EC PRESIDENT JACQUES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PRIORITY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 03 OF 05

DELORS; EC VICE PRESIDENT ANDRIESEN; AND
PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BARON
CRESPO.

THE QUEEN'S AIDE DE CAMP AND LADY IN WAITING WILL
ESCORT THE PRESIDENT AND MRS BUSH FROM THEIR
SUITES TO THE BALCONY ROOM ON THE SAME FLOOR WHERE
THEY WILL BE MET BY THE QUEEN.

PRESS: THERE MAY BE A BRIEF PHOTO SESSION, WITH,
IN ADDITION TO OFFICIAL DUTCH AND WHITE HOUSE
PHOTOGRAPHERS, ONE US AND ONE DUTCH PRESS POOL
STILL PHOTOGRAPHER AND POSSIBLY A SMALL TELEVISION
CREW. ALL PRESS WILL DEPART IMMEDIATELY AFTER
THIS SESSION. THERE WILL BE NO FURTHER PRESS

BT

#8049

BT

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ SECTION 02 OF 02 THE HAGUE 08049
STATE FOR A/TSS - BULL, EUR/NE - WAGNER
WHITEHOUSE FOR ROGICH AND PARMER
E. O. 12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: OVIP, (BUSH, GEORGE)
SUBJECT: DRAFT SCENARIO FOR ACTIVITIES AT
COVERAGE ON FRIDAY EVENING.

2005 DINNER GUESTS ARE ESCORTED TO THE BALCONY
ROOM TO BE RECEIVED BY THE QUEEN AND THE PRESIDENT
AND MRS. BUSH. AS THE GUESTS LEAVE THE RECEIVING
LINE THEY WILL ENTER THE ADJOINING SMALL BALLROOM
FOR COCKTAILS.

2030 ALL THE GUESTS EXCEPT THE PRINCIPALS WILL BE
ESCORTED TO THE GALLERY ROOM WHERE THEY WILL TAKE
THEIR PLACES AT THE TABLE. ONCE EVERYONE IS
STANDING IN PLACE, THE QUEEN AND HER ESCORT AND
THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH WILL ENTER AND TAKE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PRIORITY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 04 OF 05

THEIR PLACES. THE QUEEN AND THE PRESIDENT WILL BE SEATED TOGETHER AT THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE TABLE; MRS. BUSH AND THE QUEEN'S ESCORT ON THE LEFT. EVERYONE WILL BE SEATED. THE QUEEN WILL RISE AND GIVE A TOAST OF NOT MORE THAN THREE MINUTES. THE PRESIDENT MAY RESPOND IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARDS WITH A SIMILARLY SHORT TOAST.

2200 COFFEE WILL BE SERVED AT THE TABLE AFTER DINNER.

2215 THE DINNER PARTY WILL RETURN TO THE SMALL BALLROOM FOR AFTER-DINNER DRINKS.

NOTE: WHEN THE PRESIDENT WISHES TO RETIRE, HE AND

MRS. BUSH AND THE QUEEN AND HER ESCORT WILL FORM A RECEIVING LINE TO SAY GOOD NIGHT TO THE OTHER GUESTS. THE PRESIDENT AND MRS BUSH WILL BE ESCORTED TO THEIR ROOMS BY THE QUEENS ADC AND THE LADY IN WAITING. (IF THE PRESIDENT WISHES, HE MAY INDICATE BEFOREHAND THE TIME AT WHICH HE WOULD LIKE TO RETIRE AND THE QUEEN WILL BE INFORMED.)

NOTE: THOSE STAFF WHO ARE STAYING AT THE NOORDEINDE PALACE WILL BE SERVED DINNER IN THE MAROT DINING ROOM. THIS PARALLEL DINNER WILL START JUST AFTER AND END JUST BEFORE THE PRINCIPALS' DINNER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1991

0750 THE PRESIDENT WILL DEPART FROM THE PALACE TO THE CATSHUIS--THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE PRIME MINISTER WHERE BREAKFAST WILL BE SERVED. THE QUEEN'S ADC WILL ESCORT THE PRESIDENT FROM HIS SUITE TO THE MOTORCADE AT THE REAR ENTRANCE. MRS. BUSH WILL BE SERVED BREAKFAST IN HER SUITE. SHE WILL BE MET AT THE PALACE BY MRS. LUBBERS AND PROCEED WITH HER ITINERARY.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PRIORITY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 05 OF 05

NOTE: THE QUEEN HAS NOT DECIDED WHEN SHE WILL BID HER OFFICIAL GOODBYE TO THE PRESIDENT. SHE MAY DO SO AT THE END OF THE DINNER FRIDAY NIGHT OR WHEN THE PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR THE CATSHUIS ON SATURDAY MORNING. HOWEVER, THE QUEEN MAY DECIDE TO ATTEND THE LUNCHEON AT THE RIDDERZAAL ON SATURDAY. IF SHE ATTENDS, SHE WILL SAY GOODBYE TO THE PRESIDENT FOLLOWING THE LUNCH. WILKINS

BT

*8049

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

McGroarty/Bunton
October 31, 1991
4:00 p.m.
[HAGUE.TST]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOAST AT THE STATE DINNER
HOSTED BY QUEEN BEATRIX
NOORDIENDE PALACE
THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS
NOVEMBER 8, 1991
x:00 PM?? 8:30

Your Majesty, [Mr. Prime Minister], distinguished members of the Dutch Government: my thanks to you for this warm and gracious welcome. / Barbara and I well remember our first trip to your country two years ago. Our visit to the majestic Pieterskerk in Leiden stands out: it is a special moment for any American to set foot on the streets our Pilgrims walked so many centuries ago. //

I learned at Leiden that The Netherlands is a land of origin in more ways than one. I was told the Bush family tree -- well before my time -- included a Dutch ancestor named Abigail Jenney. [[Apparently she went straight from Plymouth Rock to Kennebunkport.]] The discovery of old Aunt Abigail makes this meeting of friends a family reunion -- perfect for two nations that have been allies for more than 200 years. //

Your majesty, since we last met, a chain reaction of change has transformed this continent. In the summer of 1989, I came to the Netherlands from "the other Europe" -- the Europe behind the Wall. It will be two years tomorrow that the wall that tore Europe in two itself came crashing down. //

Through those two years, as the captive nations of the East shook off their chains, Western Europe continued its own steady

march toward a single market and greater political integration. The European Community found itself at the center of change -- its role now recognized in the regular summits we begin tomorrow.

//

Each day makes more clear that the problems we confront require common action. Far beyond this continent, a Europe that speaks and acts as one can promote positive change -- and advance the cause of the great commonwealth of free nations. //

Consider the Gulf War, and the common stand we took against aggression; the quest for peace in the Middle East -- or, closer to home, Europe's effort to end the bitter civil war now ravaging Yugoslavia. //

Your Majesty, the people of the Netherlands support progress toward European unity as a logical step for the nations that call this continent home. We in the United States share the view that free nations on both sides of the Atlantic should act in concert.

In that spirit, let us raise our glasses:

To Queen Beatrix and the people of the Netherlands; to the centuries-old friendship that binds our two countries -- and to the enduring principles that link America and Europe.

#

91 OCT 25 P1:15



EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The Hague, The Netherlands
Political Section



Embassy Switchboard: (31)(70) 310-9209
Direct to Sender, Political Section: (31)(70) 310-9341
FAX Number: (31)(70) 310-9348

FAX COVER SHEET

Number of Pages (inc. this sheet) 9

Date: 25 OCT 91

TO: Jeannie Bunton, WH Speechwriters Office

FAX # 202/456-6218 / 202-456-7929

FROM: Larry Rossin, Pol Counselor

SUBJECT: Materials on The Ridderzaal (Pres. Speech site)

REFERENCE: our phone conversation 10/25

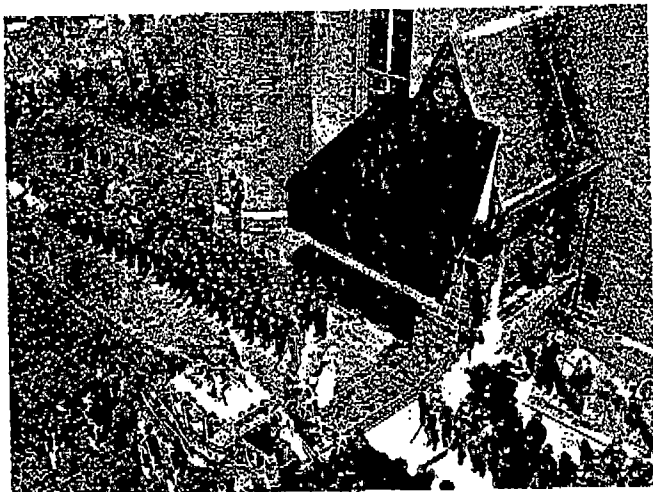
MESSAGE: Following is some background info on the Ridderzaal and the Binnenhof. The B'hof is the complex of old buildings in the center of the Hague where the PM's office, cabinet room ("Treveszaal"), parliament chambers and Ridderzaal are located. The Ridderzaal is the old core of the Binnenhof -- indeed of the city itself -- and sits in an inner court of the Binnenhof. I think it should be clear from the following information.

The control officer for the President's speech/luncheon event in the Ridderzaal is Lucy Reed, phone 31-70-310-9376. She can help you further if needed.

I spoke to the control officer for the American School event, our Commercial Counselor Mike Hegedus and asked he call you to discuss that event further.

All the best.

the hague binnenhof



Information Centre: No. 9a Binnenhof, 'phone 646144

Open: 1st April to 30th September, Monday to Saturday, from 10.00 to 16.00 h. Closed on Sundays.

Admission fee: fls. 1,- per person; children up to the age of 12 and parties fls. 0.50, on application to the VVV.

Other Rooms of the Binnenhof:

First Chamber, No. 22 Binnenhof, 'phone 183150

Open: (when not in use) Monday to Friday from 09.00 to 17.00 h.

Second Chamber: No. 1a Binnenhof, 'phone 614911

Open: (when not in use) 15th April to 21st September.

Monday to Saturday from 10.00 to 12.00 h. and from 14.00 to 16.00 h.

Hall of Knights, No. 14 Binnenhof

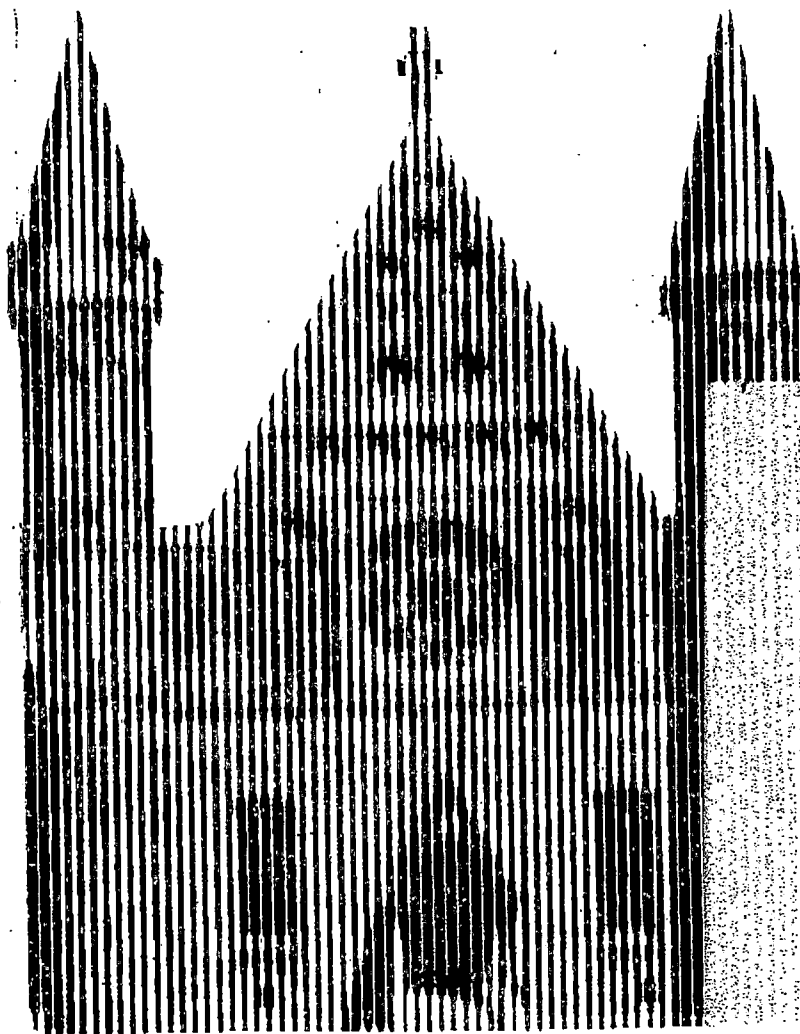
Open: (when not in use) 1st April to 1st October, Monday to Saturday, from 10.00 to 17.00 h.

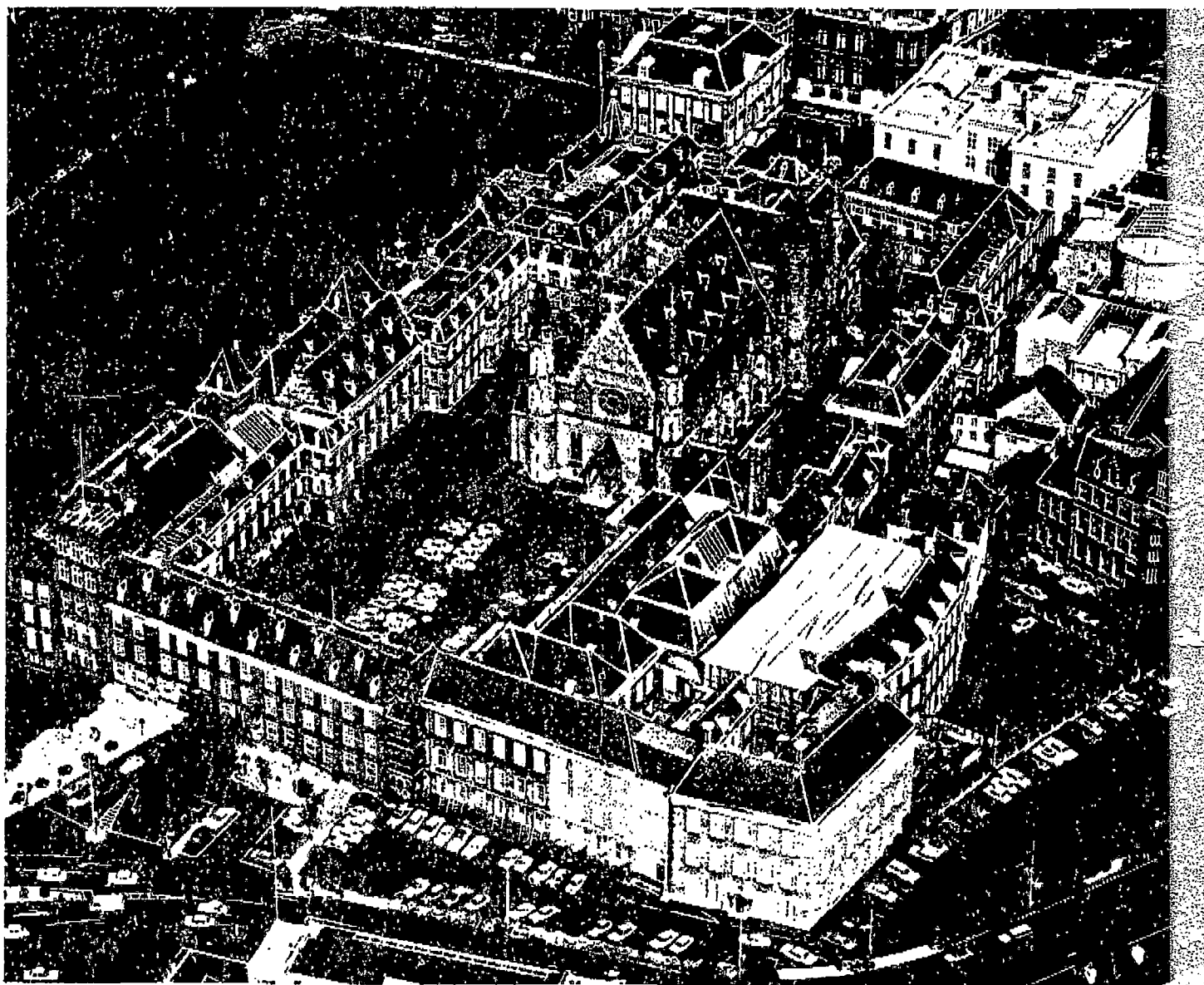
Closed on Sundays and public holidays.

Tréveszaal and Statenzaal, No. 20 Binnenhof, 'phone 659810

Open: (when not in use) Monday to Thursday, from 10.00 to 12.00 h. and from 14.00 to 16.00 h.

For tourist information, excursions and hotel reservations:
apply to VVV THE HAGUE, 'phone 394950 No. 38 Parkstraat,
Hollandsche Spoor Railway Station, Geveze Deynootslein.





Please file
DMG 10/31
TP (DAST)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR
QUEEN'S DINNER ON THE OCCASION OF THE US-EC SUMMIT

-- Your Majesty, I am delighted to be able to return to the Netherlands after just two years to participate in the first US-EC summit in Europe.

-- We were deeply touched by the warm and spontaneous welcome we received then.

-- And the welcome this time is no less warm. This reflects our excellent bilateral relations and our long history of close cooperation.

-- My meetings tomorrow and the now regular US-EC summits are a measure of the dynamism and growing importance of the European Community. And they demonstrate the importance we attach to developing close and productive ties with the Community.

-- It is in our mutual interest that ours be a cooperative, complementary, and constructive relationship.

-- It is increasingly evident that we must work together to find solutions to major international problems. We have an important role to play together in dealing with current and future challenges, both in Europe and beyond.

-- I hope that our consultations will further the spirit of cooperation that has been developed between the United States and Europe and underline the enduring nature of the transatlantic partnership.

(Contingency if issue raised by the Queen)

-- When we last met, you asked me whether the U.S. would participate in the International Court of Justice case filed

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
PER DOS WAIVER, November 6, 2015
By NARA, Date 04/04/12

DECLASSIFIED
Department of State Guidelines
E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B), July 21, 1997
By NARA, Date 04/04/12

against us by the Government of Iran concerning the
shootdown of the Iran Air airbus.

- Since then, the U.S. has been actively participating in the
case. We filed a major memorial on jurisdiction in March
1991.
- In addition, we are working with the "Perm Five" to promote
use of the Court.

Bush tells of New World dream in East Europe

By Paul Bedard
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

6/13/83

LEIDEN, Netherlands — President Bush, describing Eastern Europe as today's New World, yesterday ended his 10-day European tour here in the city where Pilgrims sought refuge before sailing to America.

"Today, as when the Pilgrims left this city, a new world lies within our reach," Mr. Bush said.

Making the first visit by a U.S. president to the Netherlands, where democracy is older than the United States, Mr. Bush addressed townspeople in the ornate 500-year-old St. Pieterskerk Church.

"The new world we seek is shaped by an idea — an idea of universal appeal and undeniable force. And that idea is democracy," the president said.

Assessing his trip to Poland, Hungary and Paris for the economic summit, Mr. Bush welcomed the changes he saw in the communist world, saying he heard "new voices, full of hope."

"They were the faces of pilgrims on a journey — fixed on the horizon, on the new world coming into view."

The president's visit here was full of symbolism. Not only is Leiden the city from which the Mayflower sailed — stopping in England before landing in Massachusetts — but the Netherlands has held the longest continuous relationship with the United States. In 1782 it signed the Treaty of Amity and Commerce hand-delivered by John Adams, who was, as Mr. Bush is, a descendant of the Mayflower Pilgrims.

Leiden also is a city rich in free speech, as Mr. Bush and his wife Barbara saw when their motorcade passed through crowd-lined streets laced with posters reading, "Bush out of Nicaragua," "Oliver North for President," and "Get out of Puerto Rico."

"I'm not sure about some of those signs I saw coming in," the president said. "It reminded me of my own university [Yale], however."



President Bush and Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers share laugh before taking a walk in Mr. Lubbers garden. AP

Explained resident Leny Kiewik: "We are a small country, but we occupy ourselves with all the problems of the world."

As if to offset the negative posters, she pointed to one that said "Leiden is 'George'ous," and noted U.S. flags flying on windmills, "normally something that happens only on the queen's anniversary."

Mr. Bush also learned for the first time he is directly linked to Francis Cooke, who set sail in the Mayflower for the New World in 1620.

Leiden Mayor C.H. Goekoop said Mr. Bush, a 12th generation Mayflower descendant, is also related to two other U.S. presidents, William Howard Taft and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Yes, here in Leiden, not only the Dutch and American nations come together, indeed even the families of

Democratic and Republican presidents are linked. We believe that the American reality began right here," he said.

Mr. Bush smiled with interest as his direct ties to the Mayflower were

Mr. Bush's direct ties to the Mayflower were outlined during a theatrical production.

outlined during a theatrical production complete with orchestra, choir and special display.

"I'm glad to be back with my cousins," the president chuckled.

Earlier, Mr. Bush had tea with Queen Beatrix and met with Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, who heads a caretaker government until elections in September.

The trip to the Netherlands provided Mr. Bush with a natural ending to his "democracy tour." After visits to Poland and Hungary, he won support for an Eastern European aid program at the economic summit.

Calling aid to Poland, Hungary and Western allies in the Third World the key to expanding freedom, Mr. Bush said, "it's more than a matter of economic development. Democracy is at stake."

"Freedom can nourish the barren soil of poverty, just as the Pilgrims landed upon a desolate rock and laid the foundations of the freedom and prosperity that we know today," he said.

"In Leiden, where the Pilgrims dreamed of their new world, let us pledge our efforts to create a new world in Europe, whole and free," he said.

Sending a message to the Kremlin not to worry about hidden U.S. motives, Mr. Bush said, "We will plan a constructive role in Eastern Europe's economic development, in the development of political pluralism. . . . That is why America's relations with the Soviet Union are so important. Improved relations with the U.S.S.R. reduce pressure on the nations of Eastern Europe, especially those on the cutting edge of reform."

Mr. Bush also announced yesterday that he plans to send Congress this week the White House draft for a new Clean Air Act.

Mr. Lubbers' government, one of the longest in the history of the Netherlands, fell in May when it failed to win support for a funding plan to the country's new environmental program, aimed at cleaning up this highly polluted and industrialized country.

Mr. Bush noted the summit's concern over global warming, a special concern to this nation which is well below sea level.

As he did during the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution last weekend, Mr. Bush complimented his host country for standing firmly behind democratic government. The Netherlands has some 26 independent political parties.

Referring to the Netherlands' struggle against the Nazis, he said: "Freedom can never be extinguished — not then, not now. Even in Europe behind the [Berlin] Wall, the dream of freedom for all Europe has never died. It's alive today — in Warsaw and Gdansk, in Budapest, and yes, across the Soviet Union."

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev sent a letter to the summit leaders seeking entry into the free world's economy, a signal Mr. Bush said indicates the growing harmony between the East and West.

Bush Lauds U.S.-Dutch Friendship

*Historic Visit Ends
9-Day European Trip*
173/6

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Foreign Service

LEIDEN, The Netherlands, July 17—President Bush repaid a debt of almost four centuries today when he came to the early 17th century haven of the Pilgrims and saluted the Dutch people for a "friendship older than the American Constitution."

The first American president to visit this staunch ally and major trading partner, Bush was entertained by Queen Beatrix and Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, whose support of U.S. policies in NATO has made him a favorite of the last two administrations.

On the final full day of his second European tour, Bush visited the 12th-to-15th century stone Pieterskerk (St. Peter's Church), where the bones of John Robinson, the Pilgrim pastor, are interred. Robinson's flock, fleeing from James I's insistence that they join the Church of England, found refuge in Leiden in 1609.

Eleven years later, 46 men, women and children, reinforced by other Pilgrims from England, sailed from Leiden across the Atlantic on the Mayflower to found Plymouth Colony in Bush's native Massachusetts.

Today, Leiden's mayor, C.H. Goekoop, gave Bush the city's medal as a reminder that 379 years ago, "the American dream—and the American reality—began right here."

Standing before crossed Dutch and American flags, Bush paid tribute to Holland's contributions to America and to Europe. The tradition of freedom the Pilgrims brought from Leiden to the New World, he said, "is alive today in Warsaw and Gdansk, in Budapest and across the Soviet Union."

The president's reference to the Pilgrims took on a personal dimension when his hosts surprised him with a family tree showing that he

is 12 generations removed from Francis Cooke, an English Pilgrim who lived briefly in the Netherlands.

Bush reiterated last week's promises of U.S. assistance to reform-minded governments in Eastern Europe. And he welcomed the scheduled 1992 creation of "the single European market and a more integrated European Community," for which the Dutch have led the campaign.

But more significant than Bush's familiar words was his presence in this nation of 14.5 million people, the third-largest foreign investor in the United States but a land in which no previous president had set foot.

After a long history of neutralism, the Netherlands joined NATO and became a stalwart ally of the United

States after World War II. In recent years, Dutch activists have led their nation to take a front-line role on numerous social issues, pushing for international action to save the environment, experimenting with liberal responses to drug abuse and demonstrating in the early 1980s against the placement of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The Netherlands, which is about twice the size of New Jersey, has also played an outsized role on moral issues. During the war years, the Dutch organized protest strikes to oppose the Nazi roundup of Jews. More recently, the government has permitted euthanasia, or what it calls "mild death," for hopelessly ill patients.

After decades of watching one U.S. chief executive after another

fly to other European capitals, the Dutch provided a warm welcome to the president and Mrs. Bush.

Queen Beatrix and her consort, Prince Claus, came to Amsterdam's airport to greet the Bushes after their short flight from Paris, site of the economic summit of leading industrial nations, and then took them to Noordeinde Palace for tea.

Bush met over lunch with Lubbers, who has taken political risks to support U.S. nuclear policy in Europe. Lubbers's government broke up last May over an environmental issue, and he is leading a caretaker coalition until fall elections.

The streets leading to the Pieterskerk were lined with schoolchildren and townspeople enjoying a Monday holiday. "George and Bar, Leiden Loves You," one banner read.

A nearby windmill was festooned with flags of both countries. Reflecting the activism of the Dutch left, occasional signs protested "Contra terrorism" and called for a "nuclear-free world." One enterprising Dutchman raised a sign saying, "Buy Your Wooden Shoes Here, Mr. President." Bush passed up the invitation.

Tonight, the queen hosted a state dinner in the Bushes' honor. They return to Washington Tuesday.

Bush Welcomed by Dutch, Calls for East-West Unity

By JAMES GERSTENZANG, *Times Staff Writer* 4173

LEIDEN, the Netherlands—President Bush, given a fond, friendly welcome Monday in the Dutch town that sheltered the Pilgrims before they reached America, saluted the lessening of tensions across Europe and said the West now has the opportunity "to integrate the Soviet Union into the community of nations."

"The challenge we face is clear: We must work together toward the day when all of Europe—East and West—is free of discord, free of division," Bush said, speaking from the pulpit of the Pieterskerk, a towering brick church dedicated in 1121.

In an address to the citizens of Leiden, a storybook town of small shops, narrow streets and the ubiquitous canals of coastal Holland on the North Sea, Bush offered an optimistic view of East-West relations on the next-to-last day of a

10-day trip to Poland, Hungary, France and the Netherlands. He is due back in Washington today.

"We will play a constructive role in Eastern Europe's economic development, in the development of political pluralism—and in creating an international climate in which reform can succeed," the President pledged, to an audience that included Queen Beatrix and her husband, Prince Claus.

"Improved relations with the U.S.S.R. reduce pressure on the nations of Eastern Europe—especially those on the cutting edge of reform," Bush said, adding: "The new world we seek is a commonwealth of free nations working in concert, a world where more and more nations enter a widening circle of freedom."

He said that "the Soviet Union has nothing to fear from the reforms that are now unfolding in some of the nations of Eastern Europe." He pledged to follow "a carefully calibrated approach" in addressing the needs of the political and economic reform that has been the focus of his journey.

The visit to the Netherlands, during which Bush also conferred in The Hague, the seat of government, with Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, was the first by an American President.

It was viewed as an opportunity to thank the Dutch for the political support they have provided in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, supporting U.S. efforts to build up NATO military hardware at a time when much of Western Europe has balked.

The President's arrival turned Leiden, the birthplace of the Dutch master Rembrandt, into a well-mannered carnival, with the blue-, white- and red-striped Dutch flag displayed with the American flag throughout the town, local residents lining the streets and small knots of demonstrators mixing their protest signs with less-political messages.

Thus, one group attacked funding for the anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua, another criticized the President's anti-abortion stand and another banner stretched across his motorcade route read "Buy Your Wood Shoes Over Here, Mr. President."

Leiden, which its mayor, G.H. Goekoop, said lies "in the middle of the world—between Amsterdam and Rotterdam, London and Berlin, Washington and Moscow," has a history to match the message of the President's address.

In 1609, the Pilgrims settled here in their flight from religious persecution in England. They remained until 1620, when they sailed to the New World.

"We believe that the American reality began right here, began when the Pilgrims asked for refuge," the mayor said in his introduction of Bush.

It was in Leiden that the United Provinces of the Netherlands were founded in 1579, becoming the first democratic form of government here. And its bill of rights, written in 1609, led it to become a haven for political refugees—a reputation it holds to this day.

Refuge From Nazi Occupiers

During World War II, Bush pointed out, "behind these walls above the rafters, Resistance fighters, university students, took refuge from the forces of [Nazi] occupation and found safe haven in this church."

The dramatic history of the church fed the emotion of the moment, as did the brief recital by the Bach Chorus of Holland and the Amsterdam Chamber Orchestra of the J.S. Bach cantata "Softly flow with gentle murmurings, you rippling waves," a unique introduction for a presidential speech on East-West relations.

The President, who has grown increasingly optimistic in his remarks about Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union as his trip progressed, told his audience here that "today, as when the Pilgrims left this city, a new world lies within our reach."

"Our hope is that the unnatural division of Europe will now come to an end—that the Europe behind the wall will join its neighbors to the West, prosperous and free," he said.

Bush's 25-hour visit to the Netherlands was marked by the usual tight security surrounding the President overseas.

Dutch officials seemed bemused by Bush's mammoth motorcade, with its three limousines and squadrons of staff vans, which snaked through narrow, cobblestoned streets at a fraction of its usual speed.

The reason was soon clear: Only hours after Bush's entourage roared out of the medieval courtyard of the Parliament building in The Hague, Lubbers decided it was time to head home as well.

The Dutch leader walked out the door of his office accompanied by exactly two aides. When four young men on the sidewalk called to him—"Hey! Mr. Lubbers!"—he ambled over for a chat.

Then, still unprotected by any visible security, he walked across the street, got into his car and went home.

Dutch, Digging Deep, Find Bush's Pilgrim Roots

By MAUREEN DOWD

Special to The New York Times

LEIDEN, the Netherlands, July 17 — President Bush discovered his Pilgrim roots today, listened to an organ interpretation of "Boola, Boola," and told the last audience of his European tour that nations around the world are joining in "a widening circle of freedom."

Adding another pin on the map of his international premieres, Mr. Bush became the first American President to visit the Netherlands while in office. He praised the Dutch, saying that the friendship between their country and the United States "is older than the American Constitution" and that the Dutch Government was one of the models that had inspired the Founding Fathers.

His 24-hour visit to The Hague, the seat of government, and to the university town of Leiden, where the Pilgrims lived before sailing to the New World, capped the President's 10-day trip to Eastern Europe and the economic summit meeting in Paris.

The President looked tired when he arrived here this morning, greeted at the airport by Queen Beatrix and Prince Claus and a military band in bearskin caps and Dutch police officers wearing black leather pants and driving white convertible Porsches.

An Emotional Speech

But the warmth and elegance of the greeting, and the thousands of people lining the route of his motorcade, seemed to revive him, and he delivered one of the most emotional speeches of his trip.

The Hague seemed overwhelmed by the noisy invasion of the Presidential party. Residents were amused by the

Secret Service agents who keep photocopies of the Bush family tree back in Washington, to keep track of the President's sprawling family, were dismayed to see another lengthy family tree appear.

spectacle of the 70-car Presidential motorcade, the carloads of White House aides and specialists and the 250-member press contingent. Helicopters clattered overhead and security police officers in rubber rafts mingled with ducks and swans in the pond next to the Parliament building, shattering the 17th-century tableau.

It is illegal here to own or carry a gun, with an exception for hunters, but Dutch officials were not searching the Secret Service. "We haven't looked," an official told a Dutch reporter, "and we don't want to know."

When Mr. Bush spoke at a medieval church in Leiden, the audience laughed at the sight of a welter of television people barreling down the aisle to the front. One cameraman was stationed in the pulpit and, much to the audience's surprise, there were several monitors set up around the church reflecting their image.

A Long Family Tree

During the Presidential campaign last year, Mr. Bush joked that in contrast to his Democratic rival, Gov. Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, the son of Greek immigrants, his own ancestors came over on the Mayflower carrying Bloomingdale's shopping bags.

But today the Mayor of Leiden, Cornelis Hieronymus Goekoop, told the President about his Pilgrim ancestors and gave him a copy of his family tree. The White House staff members and

The visitors are regaled with 'Boola, Boola' on the organ.

The Mayor told the President that two of his ancestors had lived in Leiden, had a child here, and sailed on the Mayflower in 1620. Francis Cooke, a signer of the Mayflower compact, and Hester De La Noye had a daughter named Jane, who was Mr. Bush's "grandmother" 11 generations removed, the Mayor said.

Hester's sister, Marie De La Noye, also had a child in Leiden called Philippe. The De La Noye turned into Delano, and Philippe's grandchild, seven times removed, was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Mayor said.

"Two sisters, two Presidents," Mayor Goekoop told the audience, as the President and First Lady listened in fascination.

'A Time of New Hope'

Before speaking to several hundred people at the five-century-old church, the Pieterskerk, the President was treated to a program by the Amsterdam Chamber Orchestra of Mozart and a special interpretation of the Yale fight song.

Mr. Bush talked about "the Europe behind the wall" and the Europe that had dug itself out of the rubble to freedom.

"The Europe behind the wall en-

dured four decades of privation and hardship and persecution and fear," he said.

"Today that 'other Europe' is changing. The great wheel is moving once more. And our time, the exciting time in which we all live, is a time of new hope, the hope that all of Europe can now know the freedom that the Netherlands has known, that America has known, and that the West has known."

"And today, as when the Pilgrims left this city, a new world lies within our reach," he said, adding that the new world would be shaped by the idea of democracy.

Another Family Connection

Mr. Bush stressed the same themes that he has throughout Europe: that America stands ready to help, but not intrude, to guide but not dominate and to welcome the Soviet Union and any other nation that genuinely seeks freedom into the circle of allies.

"The Soviet Union has nothing to fear from the reforms that are now unfolding in some of the nations of Eastern Europe," he said. "General Secretary Gorbachev's recent letter two days ago to the economic summit is only the latest example of the Soviets moving in our direction, coming our way." On the subject of pluralism, he found receptive listeners in the Dutch, who count 26 political parties.

Later, the Bushes were shown around the church by Dr. Thed N. Schelmaas, Keeper of the Records for the city. Dr. Schelmaas said he had found a family connection between himself and the President. The President who had discovered his roots marveled, "You and I are related?"

The Netherlands

Major Cities: The Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Haarlem, Leiden, Maastricht, Eindhoven, Groningen, Nijmegen

THE NETHERLANDS had no history of unity before the late 16th century. It was ruled by Romans, Franks, Burgundians, English, Spanish, French, and Germans—all the while continuing its endless struggle against the relentless sea. Its name means “low countries” and, in fact, half of its area has been reclaimed from the waters of the North Sea.

This small European nation is popularly called Holland by foreigners, but that designation is more appropriately used only in reference to the old, northwestern maritime provinces which lie below sea level.

Major Cities

THE HAGUE is the seat of government, court, and States General (parliament) in the Netherlands, although Amsterdam is the de jure capital. With more than 443,450 inhabitants, it is the country's third largest city, after Amsterdam and Rotterdam. A most attractive urban center, it is clean and well maintained, and has a casual, small-city atmosphere.

The Hague takes its name from the older and longer version, 's Gravenhage,

meaning “The Count's (Graven's) Hedge.” This hedge surrounded the original hunting lodge of Count Willem II of Holland. After 1248, he erected a stronghold, of which the present “Hall of Knights” forms a part. It included the site of the present parliament buildings. These, together with the inner and outer courtyards and the Hofvijver (artificial lake), form the medieval heart of the town.

Nearby is the Voorhout, a park-lined avenue where the American Embassy is located. A mile away is Peace Palace, which houses the International Court of Justice and the Permanent Court of Arbitration; it was built in 1913 from funds donated principally by the American steel millionaire, Andrew Carnegie.

The Hague is host to over 60 foreign embassies. Queen Beatrix chose to live in The Hague following her coronation; she receives ambassadors and heads of state in the magnificent Huis ten Bosch Palace.

Most residents of The Hague live in suburbs of seemingly endless apartments and rowhouses. An exception is the expensive suburb of Wassenaar, which is



Netherlands

landscaped and spacious. The city is also unique in that it has a seaside resort—Scheveningen—with a lovely beach and pier.

Because The Hague has no large industries, it suffers little or no pollution. Many U.S. firms are located here and, as a result, the American community numbers in the hundreds. Some 60 foreign governments have diplomatic missions in the city.

Schools for Foreigners

The American School of The Hague offers a complete elementary, middle, and high school program headed by American principals. Founded in 1953, the school is accredited by the European Council of International Schools and the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. With the exception of native foreign language instructors, the faculty is almost entirely American-trained, and recruited from U.S. school systems.

Total enrollment is about 825. Almost 67 percent of the children are American; the remaining 33 percent represent 37 different nationalities. Classes average 20 students each. A few boarding students are admitted each year and live with Dutch families. All boarding students must live in approved homes; the school assists in locating housing.

The school year runs from mid-August through mid-June, with vacations at Christmas, Easter, and seasonal holidays. Students may participate in a variety of extracurricular activities. The high school provides an intensive college preparatory program designed to permit its graduates to compete academically with students from the better schools in the U.S. A high percentage of graduates attend such prestigious col-

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leges as Brown, Yale, Tufts, and Vanderbilt.

The middle school has recently acquired computers, and these skills are taught as early as fifth grade. A preschool program is patterned after nursery schools and kindergartens in the U.S.

American School is located near the resort section of Scheveningen on the North Sea, one of the loveliest areas of The Hague. The mailing address is: Doornstraat 6, 2584 AM, The Hague, The Netherlands.

Special educational opportunities are available for adults at Dutch universities but, in addition to the necessary academic preparation, a good command of the language is a prerequisite.

Day and evening art classes are open for enrollment at Vrije Academie and other institutions in The Hague. Dance lessons for children and instruction in certain sports also can be arranged.

Recreation

Sight-seeing in The Hague, or the Netherlands in general, is a pleasant, popular, and relatively inexpensive pastime on foot or bicycle, or by car or bus. Separate bicycle lanes are provided in many areas, adding to the safety and enjoyment of this type of touring. These paths often run parallel and adjacent to the sidewalk, so the pedestrian must be wary of inadvertently walking in bicycle territory.

Since this is a small country, most points of interest are easily reached. For a major change of scenery, one must travel to the southeastern part of Holland or to a neighboring country, as the Netherlands' topography is generally flat or only slightly rolling. Short trips can be

Cities of the World

taken easily to nearby dunes, and woods.

The many lakes, canals provide ample opportunity motorboating. Sailboats canoes can be rented a on the banks of these w ing and sailing are pop membership in one of yacht clubs usually ca without much difficulty.

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The Hague Country Clu is excellent for golf but, is expensive and has a lo Another golf club is at No 30 minutes from The Ha

taken easily to nearby beaches, lakes, dunes, and woods.

The many lakes, canals, and rivers provide ample opportunity for sailing and motorboating. Sailboats, rowboats, and canoes can be rented at various places on the banks of these waterways. Boating and sailing are popular sports, and membership in one of the numerous yacht clubs usually can be arranged without much difficulty.

Since the climate is quite healthy, there is no need for the long-term visitor to seek relief, except to escape the monotony of the cloudy and rainy winter months. The weather in other countries in this part of Europe is similar, and the nearest place to find a change is southern France. In general, Americans visiting or working in the Netherlands use their weekends and holidays to take short trips within the country, holding their local leave time for tours to other European countries.

A particularly unique spot in The Hague is the miniature city of Madurodam, with its accurate representations of buildings and transport routes in scaled-down size. The museums—Mauritshuis, with its fine collection of Dutch masters, and the Gemeente and Mesdag—are also of special interest.

Facilities are available for most popular sports. However, organized activities for children under eight are mainly dependent on the parents. The Hague offers several unsupervised play gardens for children, local zoos, and a children's museum and theater.

The Hague Country Club at Wassenaar is excellent for golf but, unfortunately, is expensive and has a long waiting list. Another golf club is at Noordwijk, about 30 minutes from The Hague. The area

has no public courses. Members of golf clubs which are recognized by the Netherlands Golf Club Association may play at other clubs in Holland. With a few exceptions, such clubs charge nominal greens fees.

Outdoor tennis courts are inexpensive. Several indoor tennis facilities also exist. It is customary to wear whites here. The city has adequate badminton facilities, but only a limited number of squash courts.

Several attractive and well-maintained public beaches are close to The Hague and other major coastal cities, but they are seldom used for swimming because of cool summer temperatures and treacherous currents. For serious swimming, large public and private indoor pools offer lessons at moderate prices. Scheveningen, a nearby beach area, attracts many tourists, particularly Germans, during the summer. The area has undergone a revitalization centered around a renovated century-old hotel, The Kurhaus. The La Mer contains a casino and fine restaurant, and overlooks the sea.

The American Baseball Foundation offers opportunities for youngsters to participate in baseball, basketball, and flag-football programs. Adults may play on a baseball team which competes in one of the many Dutch leagues. The Foundation, a private organization with headquarters and playing fields in The Hague area, concentrates its efforts on providing practically the same extracurricular athletic environment that exists in the U.S. Its programs are well organized and are an integral feature of American community life. It should be noted that baseball is a popular sport among the Dutch; many follow the American baseball scene with great interest.

Fishing is popular here and licenses are easy to obtain. However, one can obtain

hunting licenses only with an invitation to hunt. The license is valid, from April 1, for one year. Guns cannot be kept without a hunting license.

An indoor and an outdoor ice skating rink are open in The Hague from October to March, and inexpensive lessons can be arranged. The canals are seldom frozen long enough for much outdoor skating. Locally made and imported ice skates are inexpensive.

Entertainment

Movies are presented in the original language, with Dutch subtitles. American movies are shown throughout the country. Plays are presented in Dutch, except for occasional performances by English, French, German, or Italian companies. The country has several excellent acting companies.

The Netherlands Opera Company performs year round in The Hague, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam. Each year, several foreign and three well-known Dutch ballet companies also perform. Many concerts are presented annually by foreign and local talent.

Tickets for the theater, operas, concerts, and other events are somewhat less expensive than in the U.S. and are usually available not more than two days in advance of a performance. When special attractions are offered, such as the Holland Festival, advance reservations are essential. The Holland Festival, held during early summer, offers cultural attractions, especially in music and theater.

There are many restaurants in The Hague and other large cities. Meals in hotels and restaurants are usually more expensive than in America, but the servings are large. Places featuring na-

tional specialties such as pea soup, pancakes, and Indonesian food are popular. Nightclubs are found in the larger cities. Whiskey and wine are expensive. Good beer and locally produced spirits are available at every bar.

Three events of special interest are the colorful ceremony opening the States General assembly (parliament) on the third Tuesday of September, the official celebration each April 30 of Queen Beatrix' birthday (her actual birthdate is January 31), and the ceremony opening the herring fishing season at Scheveningen sometime in late May.

Entertaining is mainly done at home. It is quite proper and customary to invite guests for after-dinner coffee or for dessert and coffee. The Dutch entertain chiefly on week nights, reserving weekends for their families; for this reason, they usually decline invitations for Saturdays and Sundays.

American women in the capital have the option of joining the International Women's Contact Group or the American Women's Club of The Hague. The (U.S.) Embassy Women's Club is also active.

AMSTERDAM, the constitutional capital of the Netherlands, also is its largest city and most important financial and commercial center. It is close to Schiphol, one of Europe's busiest airports. Amsterdam is a charming city with a population of about 675,600. It is located at the junction of the Amstel and IJ rivers near the IJsselmeer (formerly the Zuider Zee), and attracts more than five million tourists annually.

The earliest recorded date in Amsterdam's history is 1275, when a document was drawn granting certain tax exemptions to the citizens. During the later



Street s

Lisse Lodging **De Nachtegaal van Lisse.** The hotel's location just outside town makes it ideal for visitors to the Keukenhof Gardens. Convenience, comfort, and excellent sports facilities compensate for an impersonal atmosphere. Three restaurants serve international cuisine. *Heereweg 10, tel. 02521/14447. 120 rooms with bath. Facilities: restaurant, swimming pool, tennis. AE, DC, MC, V. Expensive.*

Utrecht Dining **Het Draeckje.** This typical Dutch restaurant is set in a vaulted cellar on Utrecht's loveliest canal. As a member of the Netherlands Dis chain of traditional restaurants, it offers a seasonal Dutch menu at reasonable prices. Coffee is accompanied by the local spicy biscuits. *Oude Gracht 114-120, tel. 030/321999. Reservations advised on weekends. AE, DC, MC. Closed Sun. Moderate.*

Lodging **Malie.** The Malie hotel is on a quiet leafy street, a five-minute walk from the old center. This small, friendly hotel has an attractive dining room (breakfast only) overlooking the garden and terrace. It offers special reduced weekend rates when booked through the VVV-Tourist Office. *Maliestraat 2-4, tel. 030/316424. 30 rooms with bath or shower. Facilities: bar, dining room (breakfast only). AE, DC, MC, V. Moderate.*

The Hague, Scheveningen, and Delft

Within this itinerary you can visit the Netherlands' most dignified and spacious city: the royal, diplomatic, and governmental seat of Den Haag (in English, better known as The Hague); its close neighbor, the leading North Sea beach resort of Scheveningen; and nearby Delft, a historic city with many canals and ancient buildings.

Getting Around

The Hague and Delft are 60 kilometers (37.5 miles) southwest of Amsterdam and can be reached within less than an hour by fast and frequent trains. The heart of both towns is compact enough to be explored on foot. Scheveningen is reached from The Hague's center by bus or tram. Travelers will find public transportation more convenient than driving because of severe parking problems at the resort. If the weather is bad or walking becomes tiring, taxis are readily available.

Guided Tours

Boat Trips From The Hague, various boat companies run short day trips and longer candlelight dinner cruises. These can be booked at The Hague VVV or through **Rondvaartbedrijf RVH** (Spui 279, near the central station, tel. 070/3462437). Scheveningen offers fishing-boat tours around the Dutch coast. Contact **Sportsviscentrum** (Scheveningen, tel. 070/3541122). In Delft, the VVV organizes boat tours along the unspoiled canal system.

Orientation Tours City sightseeing tours of The Hague can be arranged by or through the main VVV office next to the central station. The size and diversity of the city make a bus tour a logical choice. The "Royal Bus Tour" leaves from outside the VVV office at

1:30 every day. The trip includes background on the royal family and visits to Queen Beatrix's residences. Book in advance at the VVV; cost: Fl. 20 for a three-hour tour. The **Hague Museum Bus** operates on the same principal as the Amsterdam Museum Boat: A special VVV shuttle bus takes visitors from one museum to another. The cost is Fl. 2; get details from the VVV.

Scheveningen and Delft are best seen on foot. The Delft VVV office organizes tours, while the Scheveningen VVV will advise on coastal strolls.

Tourist Information

Delft. Markt 85, tel. 015/126100. Open Mon.-Sat. 9-6, Sun. 11-3. When the VVV office is closed, the latest hotel information is posted in the window.

The Hague. Babylon Center, tel. 070/3546200. Open Apr.-mid-Sept., Mon.-Sat. 9-8, Sun. 10-5; mid-Sept.-Mar., Mon.-Sat. 9-6, Sun. 10-5.

Scheveningen. Gevers Deynootweg 126 (corner of Scheveningseslag), tel. 070/3542402. Open Apr.-mid-Sept., Mon.-Sat. 9-8, Sun. 10-5; mid-Sept.-Mar., Mon.-Sat. 9-5, Sun. 10-5.

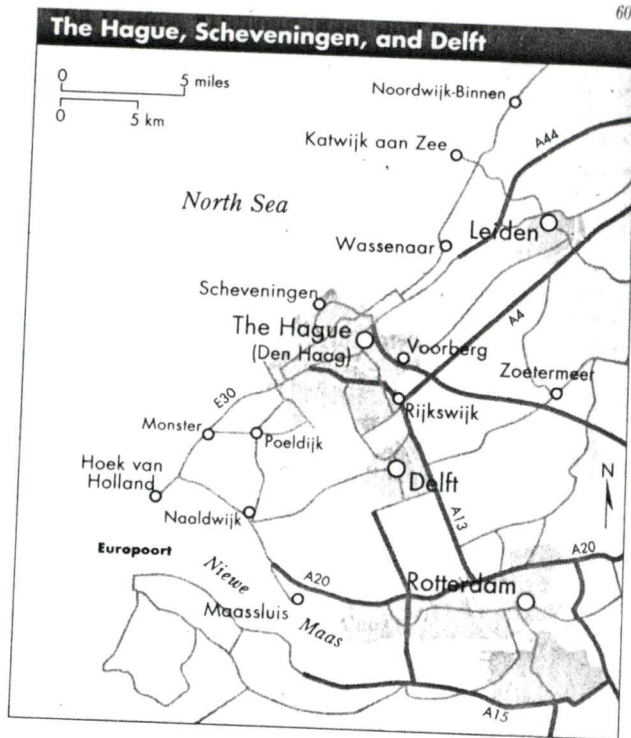
If you're planning to spend a few days in The Hague, ask for the VVV *Info* brochure on city events and entertainment. Tickets can be reserved in person at the main VVV office.

Exploring The Hague, Scheveningen, and Delft

The Hague During the 17th century, The Hague was known as "The Whispering Gallery of Europe" because it was thought to be the secret manipulator of European politics. Although the Golden Age is over, The Hague remains a dignified diplomatic capital, quietly boastful of its royal connections.

Its heart is the **Ridderzaal** (Knight's Hall), the center of a government complex, which is located by the peaceful Vijver Lake. Inside are vast beams spanning a width of 18 meters (59 feet), flags, and stained-glass windows. A sense of history pervades the 13th-century great hall. It is now used mainly for ceremonies: Every year the queen's gilded coach brings her here to open Parliament. The two government chambers sit separately in buildings on either side of the Ridderzaal and can be visited by guided tour only when Parliament is not in session. *Binnenhof 8a. Open Mon.-Sat. 10-4. Cost: Fl. 4.50. For a guided tour in English, book in advance, tel. 070/3646144.*

Keeping the Ridderzaal on your right, pass through two narrow archways and you'll emerge on the far side of the **Binnenhof**, the inner court of the former castle. The small, well-proportioned Dutch Renaissance building immediately on your left, its back bordering Vijver Lake, is the **Mauritshuis**, one of the greatest small art museums in the world. This superb 17th-century palace contains a feast of art from the same period, including 15 Rembrandts; of these the most powerful is *The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp*, a theatrical work depicting a gruesome dissection of the lower arm. Also featured are Vermeer's celebrated *Girl Wearing a Turban* and his masterpiece, the glistening *View of Delft*, moodily emerging from a



cloudburst. *Korte Vijverberg 8*. Admission: Fl. 6.50. Open Tues.–Sat. 10–5, Sun. 11–5.

Outside the Mauritshuis, follow the *Korte Vijverberg* past Vijver Lake. The lake is bordered by patrician houses with revamped 18th- and 19th-century facades, a sign of the area's continuing popularity with the local aristocracy. Only the presence of huge ducks ruffles the surface of this stately lake.

Turn right at *Lange Vijverberg* and walk until you come to *Lange Voorhout*, a large L-shaped avenue. During the last century, horse-drawn trams clattered along its cobbles and deposited dignitaries outside the various palaces. Apart from the trams, not much has changed: Diplomats still eat in the historic *Hotel des Indes*; Queen Beatrix and her staff work in the 16th-century *Noordeinde Palace*. No. 34 once belonged to William I, the first king of the Netherlands, but later it became the royal library; it is now the **Supreme Court**. With its clumsy skewed gable, the headquarters of the Dutch Red Cross at No. 6 seems out of place on this stately avenue. A few doors down, at the corner of *Parkstraat*, is The Hague's oldest church, the **Kloosterkerk**, built in 1400 and once used by the Black Friars. During the spring, the adjoining square is covered with yellow and purple crocuses; on Thursdays during the summer, it is the scene of a colorful antiques market.

If a less reverential detour is required, follow any of the small streets leading off *Lange Voorhout* to the northeast. This area, bounded by *Denneweg*, *Hooikade*, and *Maliestraat*, was a busy canal network until it was filled in during the last century. It is

now the city's trendiest neighborhood, an appealing mixture of coffee bars, restaurants, and boutiques. The few remaining canals are surprisingly peaceful. It is just the place to grab a quick bowl of Dutch pea soup, a pancake, or an Indonesian snack. The locals often prefer the herring cart in *Maliestraat*.

Once you're back in *Lange Voorhout*, take the *Kneuterdijk* road south toward the inner court and lake. After pausing at the *Plaats Square* to admire the greedy Hague ducks, look at the **Gevangenvoort**, the 14th-century prison gate. A prison for many centuries, today it is a museum of instruments of torture. *Buitenhof 33*. Admission: Fl. 4. Open Apr.–Sept., weekdays 10–5, weekends 1–5.

As you leave the prison gate, a right turn will take you to the **Buitenhof** (Outer Court), opposite the entrance to the *Ridderzaal*, where this tour began.

A second route is farther out but within walking distance of the center. North of *Lange Voorhout* is the **Panorama Mesdag**, a huge painting-in-the-round that shows Scheveningen as it looked in 1880. Housed in a specially designed building, the painting encompasses you in its 124-meter (400-foot) circumference. Hendrik Mesdag was a late-19th-century marine painter, and his calming seascape is painted in the typically melancholic colors of The Hague School. However, Mesdag was helped by his wife, who painted much of the fishing village, and by a friend, who painted the sky and dunes. *Zeestraat 65b*. Admission: Fl. 3. Open Mon.–Sat. 10–5, Sun. noon–5.

Just around the corner in *Laan van Meerdervoort* is the painter's home, now transformed into the **Rijksmuseum H. W. Mesdag**. Paintings by Mesdag and members of The Hague School are hung beside those of Corot, Courbet, and Rousseau. These delicate landscapes represent one of the finest collections of Impressionists outside France. *Laan van Meerdervoort 7f*. Admission: Fl. 4. Open Tues.–Sat. 10–5, Sun. 1–5.

The **Vredespaleis** (Peace Palace), just behind *Laan van Meerdervoort*, is a monument to an unrealized ideal. Following the first peace conference at The Hague in 1899, the American millionaire Andrew Carnegie donated \$1.5 million for the construction of a building to house a proposed Court of Arbitration. The Dutch government donated the grounds, and other nations offered furnishings and decorations. Although it still looks like a dull multinational bank, the building has been improved by such gifts as Japanese wall hangings, a Danish fountain, and a grand staircase presented by The Hague. Today the **International Court of Justice**, consisting of 15 jurists, has its seat here. There are guided tours daily when the court is not in session; tel. 070/3469680 for details.

The adjacent **Haags Gemeentemuseum** (Municipal Art Museum) is the home of the largest collection of Mondrians in the world plus two vast collections of musical instruments—European and non-European. The building itself is also fascinating. It was built in 1935 and is an example of the International Movement in modern architecture. *Stadhouderslaan 41*. Admission: Fl. 3. Open Tues.–Fri. 10–5, weekends noon–5.

The Hague is a city of parks, the biggest of which is the **Zorgvliet**, separating city from countryside. Opposite the park is the **Omniversum**, described as Europe's first space theater.

It is housed in a cylindrical building with a 75-foot dome that acts as a screen for the projection of dramatic presentations of outer space and oceanic voyages. *President Kennedylaan 5, tel. 070/3545454. Admission: Fl. 13 adults, Fl. 9 children. Open Tues.-Thurs. 11-4, Fri.-Sun. 11-9.*

Between The Hague and Scheveningen is **Madurodam**, a miniature city where everything is scaled to 1/52 of what its life-size counterpart would be. None of the details of a real city has been forgotten, from the harbor, with its lighthouse and quayside cranes, to the hand-carved furniture in the gabled houses. *Sonet-lumière* (sound-and-light) shows are planned for the summer months. *Haringkade 17, tel. 070/3553900. Admission: Fl. 8-Fl. 22. Open Mar.-June, 9 AM-10 PM; June-Aug., 9 AM-10:30 PM; Sept., 9-9; Oct.-Jan. 9-6.*

Scheveningen Scheveningen is adjacent to The Hague, to the north. A fishing village since the 14th century, it became popular as a beach resort during the last century, when the Kurhaus Hotel was built. After years of decline, the resort has been revitalized, with a casino, restaurants, and nightlife.

The beach itself, protected from tidal erosion by stone jetties, slopes gently into the North Sea in front of a high promenade whose function is to protect the boulevard and everything behind it from winter storms. The surface of the beach is fine sand, and you can bicycle or walk for miles to the north.

The Pier, completed in 1962, stretches 372 meters (1,200 feet) into the sea. Its four circular end buildings provide a sun terrace and restaurant, a 43-meter- (141-foot-) high observation tower, an amusement center with children's play area, and an underwater panorama. Part of the new design around the Kurhaus area includes the Golfbad, a surf pool complete with artificial waves. At 11 on summer evenings, the Pier is the scene of dramatic fireworks displays.

Delft Thirteen kilometers (8 miles) along the A13 from The Hague, you'll enter Delft. There is probably no spot in the Netherlands that is more intimate, more attractive, or more traditional than this little town, whose famous blue-and-white earthenware is so popular throughout the world. Compact and easy to explore, despite its web of canals, Delft is best discovered on foot—although water taxis are available during the summer, as are horse-drawn buses that leave from the marketplace. Every street is lined with attractive medieval Gothic and Renaissance houses that bear such names as *Wijnhaus* (Wine House) and *Boter Brug* (Butter Bridge).

In the marketplace, the only lively spot in this tranquil town, is the **Nieuwe Kerk** (New Church), built during the 14th century, with its piercing Gothic spire 93 meters (300 feet) high, a magnificent carillon of 48 bells, and the tomb of William the Silent. Beneath this grotesque black marble sarcophagus is a crypt containing the remains of members of the Orange-Nassau line, including all members of the royal family since King William I ascended the throne during the mid-16th century. *Admission: Fl. 2. Open Apr.-Sept., Mon.-Sat. 9-5; Oct.-Mar., Mon.-Sat. 10-noon and 1:30-3.*

While in Delft, you will want to see the famous local specialty—Delftware. Decorated porcelain was brought to Holland from China on East India Company ships and was so much in demand

that Dutch potters felt their livelihood was being threatened. They therefore set about creating of pottery to rival Chinese porcelain. There are only two manufacturers that still make hand-painted Delftware: **De Delftse Pauw** and the more famous "Royal" **De Porceleyne Fleys**. Original Delft is sold here in the market in the De Backer shop, but to see it being made, visit the De Porceleyne Fleys workshops. *Rotterdamsweg 136, tel. 015/560234. Admission free. Open Mar.-Oct., Mon.-Sat. 9-5, Sun. 10-4; Nov.-Feb., weekdays 9-5, Sat. 10-4.*

On the other side of the marketplace is the town hall, with a collection of paintings by Delft artists. Or walk around the right side of the **Nieuwe Kerk**, then left at the back and along the **Vrouwenregt canal** for a few steps before taking another left turn into **Voldergracht**. To the left, the backs of the houses rise straight from the water as you stroll to the end of the street, which is marked by the sculptured animal heads and outdoor stairs of the old **Meat Market** on the right. Cross the **Wijnhaven** and turn left along its far side to the **Koornmarkt**, a stately canal spanned by a high, arching bridge that is one of the hallmarks of Delft.

At No. 67 is the **Paul Teta van Elven Museum**, an artist's house with a Louis XIV-style room and an upstairs studio. *Koornmarkt 67. Admission: Fl. 3. Open mid-Apr.-mid-Oct., Tues.-Sat. 11-5.*

Just before the end of the **Koornmarkt** is the **Wapenhuis van Holland** (arsenal), completed in 1692. Turn right to the **Oude Delft canal**, the city's oldest waterway. A few blocks farther along the canal, you will come upon the incredible Gothic facade of the **Gemeenlandshuis**, built as a private residence in 1520, with a flamboyant display of painted coats of arms from 1652. A few doors farther is the **Prinsehof**, formerly the Convent of St. Agatha, founded in 1400. The chapel inside dates from 1471; its interior is remarkable for the wooden statues under the vaulting ribs. Today the **Prinsehof** is a museum that tells the story of the liberation of the Netherlands after 80 years of Spanish occupation (1568-1648). For Dutch royalists, the spot is significant for the assassination of Prince William of Orange in 1584; the bullet holes can still be seen in the wall. *St. Agathaplein 1. Admission: Fl. 4.50. Open Tues.-Sat. 10-5, Sun. 1-5.*

Across the **Oude Delft canal** is the **Oude Kerk** (Old Church), a vast Gothic monument of the 13th century. Its beautiful tower, surmounted by a brick spire, leans somewhat alarmingly. *Admission: Fl. 2. Open Apr.-Sept. noon-4.*

Beyond the **Prinsehof** on the same side of the **Oude Delft canal** is the **Lambert van Meerten Museum**, a mansion whose timbered rooms are filled with the country's most complete collection of old Dutch tiles as well as Delft pottery. *Oude Delft 199. Admission: Fl. 4. Open Tues.-Sat. 10-5, Sun. 1-5. Also Mon. 1-5 in summer.*

Dining and Lodging

For details and price-category definitions, see Dining and Lodging in Staying in Holland.

Delft Dining **De Bark**. A small, family-run restaurant in the old Hotel De Ark, De Bark's motto is "Sunday Meals the Whole Week 'Round," an excuse for rich, substantial dishes such as steak in

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Goethe to Hearst

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chief centers were in Constantinople, Asia Minor, Mount Athos, Palestine, and Calabria. In the Latin West St. Jerome carried on the Athanasian tradition with lives of three holy monks, Paul of Thebes, Malchus, and Hilarion. The *Life of Martin* (bishop of Tours) by Sulpicius Severus (died about 410) became one of the models for Latin hagiographers. Gregory of Tours (about 538–594), particularly in his *Book of Miracles*, and Pope St. Gregory I (reigned 590–604) in his *Dialogues* probably did the most to chart the course of medieval hagiography.

Between 613 and 715, some 200 lives of saints were written, most of them anonymous, with the chief emphasis on edification. It was not uncommon to transfer miracles and episodes from the life of one saint to that of another to achieve this end. A few centuries later, apocryphal lives were written to satisfy local vanity.

Among the most important hagiographical collections are the *Martyrs of Palestine* by Eusebius of Caesarea, the 4th century historian who is often styled "the first professional hagiographer." In the 10th century Simeon Metaphrastes brought out his great *Menology*, but the most highly esteemed in the West was the *Legenda aurea* (see GOLDEN LEGEND) of James of Voragine (died 1298).

Modern Hagiography. A new era in hagiography began with Lawrence Surius, who compiled a critical collection of saints' lives (*De probatis sanctorum historiis*, 1570–1575). In 1606 Heribert Rosweyde began a major hagiographical research undertaking but died before his projected *Acta sanctorum* was published. His successor John Bolland reorganized the work, giving a critical text of the lives of saints arranged according to the days of the month on which their feasts are celebrated. This work has been carried on by a group of Jesuit scholars in Belgium called the Bollandists (q.v.).

HERMIGLD DRESSLER, O. F. M.
The Catholic University of America

HAGUE, häg, Frank (1876–1956), American Democratic party leader in New Jersey. Born in Jersey City, N. J., on Jan. 17, 1876, he left school early to work and was soon involved in local politics. As the Democratic mayor of Jersey City from 1917 to 1947, he was one of the most powerful political bosses in U. S. history, ruling Jersey City as a feudal fiefdom. In an unguarded moment in 1937 he boasted "I am the law in Jersey City."

Hague went to the Democratic convention in 1932 as a supporter of Alfred E. Smith but quickly climbed on the Roosevelt bandwagon and stayed there throughout Roosevelt's presidency. Although he apparently cared little for Roosevelt or the New Deal, he understood the political magic of Roosevelt's name on the Democratic ticket. In 1940, Hague supported Charles Edison for governor of New Jersey, but after being elected, Edison refused to follow Hague's orders. The ensuing bitter feud came to a climax when Hague succeeded in blocking Edison's attempt to have a new state constitution ratified.

Hague retired as mayor in 1947 in favor of his nephew, Frank Hague Eggers. But two years later the Hague era in New Jersey politics ended when both Eggers and Hague's gubernatorial candidate were defeated. Hague died in New York City on Jan. 1, 1956.

CHARLES J. TULL, Indiana University

HAGUE, The, häg, a city in the Netherlands. The Dutch name for the city is 's-Gravenhage or *Den Haag*. It is the seat of the Netherlands government (though Amsterdam is officially the capital), the capital of the province of Zuid-Holland, and the seat of the Netherlands Supreme Court, of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Situated on the flat, drained coastal plain of the Netherlands, about 3 miles (5 km) from the North Sea, The Hague has expanded westward into the dunelands, so that Scheveningen (a popular seaside resort and the second most important Dutch fishing port) and Loosduinen are now contiguous with The Hague, as are Voorburg and Rijswijk to the east.

With the growth of The Hague, commercial development has centered mainly in the southern part of the city and industrial expansion chiefly in the west and southwest, while spaciouly designed, well-planned and laid-out suburbs with broad avenues extend to the north and northwest. In the decade before World War II, large areas of near-slum dwellings in the fishing port area of Scheveningen were cleared and replaced by new houses; since the war, large, attractively designed blocks of apartments have been built southwest of the city center, and new planned suburbs have been created in the polder lands southeast of the city. Large parks and open spaces include the Haagsche Bosch to the east and the Scheveningsche Boschjes to the north. There are highway and railroad connections with Hook of Holland, Leiden, Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Rotterdam.

Population and Economy. As The Hague's political and administrative importance increased, its population grew rapidly (from 56,000 in 1830 to 206,000 in 1899). Growth has continued in the 20th century, more rapidly than in any other Dutch city (except Enschede and Eindhoven). The population includes many government employees and retired officials.

The city's most important function is as an administrative center. Some large banks and other financial institutions, insurance companies, and oil firms maintain head offices in The Hague. Industrial activity includes printing, papermaking, publishing, food processing, and the manufacture of pottery, glass, furniture, clothing, and a variety of luxury consumer goods.

Places of Interest. The old quarter of the city centers around the irregular group of buildings around the Binnenhof, or Inner Court, of the palace of the counts of Holland. There are also numerous other government buildings, attractive 18th century patricians' houses, the 16th century town hall (Raadhuis), the royal palace (Huis ten Bosch), the Royal Theater, and many churches (including the Groote Kerk, or Sint Jacobskerk, with the largest carillon in the country), museums, art galleries, and libraries.

The Kröller-Müller Museum has a fine collection of modern painting (notably by Vincent van Gogh) and sculptures. The Royal Picture Gallery, housed in the Mauritshuis (a building dating from the Renaissance), has one of the world's finest collections, assembled by the House of Orange; it is especially rich in the works of Rembrandt, Vermeer, Jan Steen, and Jacob van Ruisdael, and it also has paintings by Van Dyck and Rubens and by a number of foreign artists. The Municipal Museum of Ancient Art contains much



NETHERLANDS INFORMATION SERVICE

The Hague's Princess Canal is lined by stately 18th century mansions. Many now house foreign diplomatic missions.

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material concerning the history of the city. The Royal Library, the largest in the country, has a large collection of valuable books and manuscripts. The Bredius Museum contains a fine art collection. The former Noordeinde Palace, built in the 16th century, now houses the International Institute for Social Studies.

Among other notable buildings are the former residences of Johan van Oldenbarnevelt, Johan De Witt, and Benedict de Spinoza. Modern buildings include the head offices of Royal Dutch Shell and KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines). The Hague attracts many visitors, and hotels, shops, theaters, and restaurants flank broad, tree-lined avenues.

History. The Hague owes its origin to a hunting lodge maintained in the woods during the 13th century by the counts of Holland. Hence the name 's-Gravenhage, meaning the "count's enclosure" or "hedge." Part of these woods remain today as the Haagsche Bosch. The lodge was gradually enlarged into a fortified residence around the Binnenhof, which became the palace of the counts of Holland. The original 13th century Ridderzaal (Knights' Hall), built by Gerard van Leyden, has been restored and is used for combined sessions of the two houses of parliament.

Under the dukes of Burgundy and later under the Habsburgs, political authority became concentrated in the Southern Netherlands, and The Hague declined in importance. In the 16th century, however, it was a center of resistance to Spain, and William of Orange, as stadholder, made it his capital in 1559. In 1580 the States-General met in the Binnenhof, and the seat of government was established in The Hague; soon afterward, Maurice of Nassau, son of William the Silent, made the city his residence, and between 1613 and 1619 he constructed a ring canal as part of the fortifications.

In the 17th and 18th centuries The Hague became a major European diplomatic center; the Triple Alliance between Holland, England, and

Sweden, was signed there in 1688. The city was rebuilt and extended on dignified lines, although, oddly enough, it still had no formal municipal status and was referred to as "the largest village in Europe."

In 1795 the Dutch republic collapsed after the invasion of French armies; in that year The Hague became capital of the French-controlled republic of Holland. In 1808, Louis Bonaparte (who gave The Hague its first civic charter) moved the government first to Utrecht and then to Amsterdam. The latter remained the seat of government for more than a century, except during the period of the union of Holland and Belgium, when the parliament met alternately at The Hague and Brussels.

During the 19th century the city declined in economic importance, especially in comparison with rapidly growing Amsterdam and Rotterdam. It continued, however, to be an attractive residential city with a cosmopolitan reputation. In 1899 the first International Peace Congress, called by Czar Nicholas II of Russia, was held in The Hague. The first really international effort at peace, it was attended by representatives of 26 nations; its main object, to limit armaments, was opposed by Germany, but a number of agreements were reached. This was followed by a second congress in 1907; a third, planned for 1915, was not held because of World War I.

The Hague was restored as the seat of the Dutch government in 1913. In 1922 it became the home of the Permanent Court of International Justice, located in the Peace Palace (Vredespaleis), which had been completed in 1913 with a large bequest from Andrew Carnegie. Many governments also contributed to the building including Britain, which donated some stained glass windows. Many international conferences have been held there. Population: (1968) 576,200.

F. J. MONKHOUSE
Author, "Geography of Northwestern Europe"

HAGUE CONFERENCES. See HAGUE COURT.

HAGUE COURT, hāg, the popular name for the Permanent Court of Arbitration set up by the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907. It has not been used since World War II, but it is prepared to function in controversies that may be submitted to it.

The Hague Court should not be confused with either the World Court, a popular name for the International Court of Justice (q.v.), established in 1946 as an organ of the United Nations, or with the World Court's predecessor, the Permanent Court of International Justice, established in 1922 under the authority of the League of Nations. The Hague Court, with its administrative council and permanent bureau, and the World Court both have their seats at The Hague, in the Peace Palace for which Andrew Carnegie contributed \$1,500,000 to be administered by the Netherlands. The Peace Palace also houses an important library of international law.

Differing from the World Court, which consists of 15 permanent judges resident at The Hague, the Hague Court consists of nearly 200 individuals, known as "Members of the Court," from whom a tribunal is selected for a particular case. Four "Members of the Court," known as a "national group," are appointed for a term of six years by each of the 44 states that are parties to the Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. A state may appoint a non-national to its "national group." The "national groups" of the Hague Court's panel of arbitrators play a part in nominating candidates for judges of the World Court.

The procedure of arbitration utilized by the Hague Court differs from that of the World Court. Three or more arbitrators are chosen by the disputing parties from the "Members of the Court" to deal with a particular dispute, and the tribunal they select is not strictly bound to apply international law; the judges of the World Court, on the other hand, are chosen to serve for a term of years by a procedure that has no reference to a particular dispute, and the court is obliged to apply international law. States may, therefore, sometimes prefer the Hague Court for disputes in which the political element is considered important. In such disputes, however, if diplomacy fails, the more political procedures of conciliation or consultation by the UN Security Council or General Assembly may often appear preferable. The diminished use of the Hague Court is indicated by the fact that while 14 cases were submitted to the court before World War I, only six were submitted between World Wars I and II, and none after World War II.

HAGUE CONFERENCES

The Hague Court was established by the Hague Conference of 1899 and further developed by the Hague Conference of 1907. The purposes of these conferences were to codify international law, to provide procedures such as good offices, mediation, inquiry, and arbitration for peacefully adjusting international disputes, and to promote disarmament.

First Conference. The first Hague Conference was called by Czar Nicholas II on Aug. 24, 1898. All 24 governments represented at the Russian Imperial Court were invited, with indication that the conference was to deal with the establishment of peace through disarmament and pacific settlement of disputes. The conference met at The Hague from May 18 to July 29, 1899, with

CASES SUBMITTED FOR ARBITRATION

(1) Pious Fund (*United States v. Mexico*): concerning a U. S. claim in behalf of Catholic bishops in the United States for funds given for missionary use among the Indians but retained by Mexico after cession of portions of its territory to the United States as a result of the war of 1846-1848—award Oct. 14, 1902, to the United States.

(2) Venezuelan preferential case (*Germany, Britain, and Italy v. Venezuela, United States, et al.*): concerning claim of three powers that had engaged in a blockade of Venezuela for preference in the allocation of Venezuelan revenues for debts that country owed to many states—award Feb. 22, 1904, to Germany, Britain, and Italy.

(3) Japanese house tax (*France, Germany, and Britain v. Japan*): concerning claims for continuance of certain aspects of extraterritoriality in Japan after termination of that system in 1899—award May 22, 1905, to France, Germany, and Britain.

(4) Muscat dhows (*France v. Britain*): concerning the claim of France to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over these dhows operating under the French flag, even if engaged in the slave trade—award Aug. 8, 1905, mainly to France.

(5) Casablanca case (*France v. Germany*): concerning the conflicting claims of France and Germany to exercise jurisdiction over persons of German nationality enlisted in the French Foreign Legion in Morocco—award May 22, 1909, mainly to France.

(6) Grisbadarna (*Norway v. Sweden*): concerning the projection of the boundary between these countries out to sea, delimiting fishing beds claimed by both—award Oct. 23, 1909, compromise boundary established.

(7) North Atlantic fisheries (*Britain v. United States*): concerning the treaty rights and liberties of American fishermen in the waters of Labrador and Newfoundland—award Sept. 7, 1910, to Britain on the main issue and one subsidiary issue; to the United States on five subsidiary issues.

(8) Orinoco Steamship Company (*United States v. Venezuela*): concerning the validity of an earlier arbitral award on rights of this company to navigate the Orinoco River—award Oct. 5, 1910, mainly to the United States.

(9) Savarkar case (*France v. Britain*): concerning the duty of France to return a prisoner who escaped from a British vessel in port at Marseille—award Feb. 24, 1911, to Britain.

(10) Canevaro case (*Italy v. Peru*): concerning the claim of Italy in respect to concessions made by Peru to Italian nationals, some with dual nationality—award May 3, 1912, mainly to Peru.

(11) Russian indemnity case (*Russia v. Turkey*): concerning Russia's claim to interest on debts defaulted by Turkey—award Nov. 11, 1912, mainly to Turkey.

(12) Carthage case (*France v. Italy*): concerning the French claim to repatriation of a French vessel seized by Italy during the Tripolitan (Turco-Italian) War—award May 6, 1913, to France.

(13) Manouba case (*France v. Italy*): similar to the Carthage case—award May 6, 1913, partly to each.

(14) Island of Timor (*Netherlands v. Portugal*): concerning the boundary between the territories of these states on Timor island in the East Indies—award June 25, 1914, to Netherlands.

(15) Expropriated religious properties (*Britain, Spain, and France v. Portugal*): concerning the claim to properties expropriated by Portugal—award Sept. 4, 1920; British and French claims allowed, Spanish claims dismissed.

(16) Dreyfus and other claims (*France v. Peru*): concerning claims by France for principal and interest in behalf of its nationals—award Oct. 11, 1921, mainly to France.

(17) Christoffer Hannevig and other claims (*Norway v. United States*): concerning claims arising from U. S. requisition of Norwegian ships in American shipyards during World War I—award Oct. 13, 1922, to Norway.

(18) Island of Palmas (*Netherlands v. United States*): concerning title to this island located between the Philippines and the Netherlands Indies—award April 4, 1928, to Netherlands.

(19) Chevreau claim (*France v. Britain*): concerning the arrest of a French citizen by British authorities in Iranian territory occupied by Britain with Iranian consent during World War I—award June 9, 1931, to France.

(20) Kronprins Gustaf Adolf and Pacific (*Sweden v. United States*): concerning compensation for detention of these Swedish ships during World War I—award July 19, 1932, to the United States.

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major statesman present. The United States was represented by Ambassador Andrew D. White, former president of Cornell University; Seth Low, president of Columbia University; Stanford Newell, minister to the Netherlands; Capt. William Crozier of the U. S. Army; Capt. Alfred T. Mahan of the U. S. Navy; and G. F. W. Hollis of the New York bar. Baron de Staal of Russia was chosen chairman.

The conference failed to reach agreement on disarmament but agreed on conventions concerning the pacific settlement of international disputes, the rules of land warfare (based in considerable measure on the United States code of land warfare issued during the Civil War), and the application to naval war of the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1864 for care of the sick and wounded in war. Declarations were also approved for prohibiting the launching of projectiles from balloons, prohibiting the use of poison gases (this declaration was not accepted by the United States or Britain), and forbidding the use of dumdum bullets.

The Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes codified the experience with arbitration during the 19th century, with attention to proposals made by the International Law Association, the Institute of International Law, and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and resolutions of the British and American legislatures and of many peace societies. The Permanent Court of Arbitration was established, but efforts to create a genuine court of international justice and to confer upon it obligatory jurisdiction were unsuccessful. However, states were urged to conclude conventions agreeing to arbitrate future disputes, and many did so.

The final act of the conference recommended the calling of future conferences.

Second Conference. This conference, also called by Nicholas II, met at The Hague in 1907. Its agenda was similar to that of the first conference. Again no progress was made in disarmament. The three conventions of the first conference were revised and improved, and 11 additional conventions were signed, dealing in the main with aspects of the law of naval war and neutrality. Forty-four states attended, including all of the Latin American countries that had not attended the first conference.

The United States, whose chief delegate was Joseph H. Choate, formerly ambassador to Britain, urged the establishment of a genuine court of international justice on the basis of instructions from Secretary of State Elihu Root. A draft convention for a "Judicial Arbitration Court" was drawn up and attached to the final act of the conference, but agreement failed on the methods of selecting the judges. This draft, however, contributed to the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice in 1922, utilizing the League of Nations' Council and Assembly to elect the judges nominated by the "national groups" of the Hague Court. A convention was also signed for an international prize court, but the failure of states to ratify the Declaration of London (q.v.), drawn up by the London Conference of 1908 to codify prize law, resulted in failure of the prize court to come into existence.

The Hague System. In accordance with a recommendation of the second conference, a third Hague conference was in preparation when World War I broke out. After that war the League of Nations was intended to supersede the

system of the Hague conferences, but the United States failed to join the League and summoned the Washington Conference on disarmament and Far Eastern affairs in 1921, which to some extent carried on the methods and principles of the Hague conferences. The Washington Conference, in fact, provided for a technical conference to meet at The Hague for codifying the law concerning aircraft and radio in war. This conference met at The Hague in 1923 with John Bassett Moore, a distinguished American international jurist, as principal representative of the United States. The rules that were drafted, however, never came into force as formal conventions. Disarmament conferences initiated by the United States in 1927, 1930, and 1935, continuing the work of the Washington Conference, may be regarded as continuances of the Hague Conference ideas. The Hague system, however, may be regarded historically as a stage in the development of international organization contributing to the somewhat different system of the League of Nations of the interwar period and the United Nations after World War II. See also ARBITRATION, INTERNATIONAL.

QUINCY WRIGHT, *Professor Emeritus of International Law, University of Chicago*

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HAHN, Emily (1905-), American author, whose perceptive books about China include the authorized biographies *The Soong Sisters* (1941) and *Chiang Kai-shek* (1955). She was born in St. Louis on Jan. 14, 1905, and studied at the University of Wisconsin, Columbia, and Oxford. She was a mining engineer, a teacher of geology at Hunter College, and a Red Cross worker in the Belgian Congo.

In 1935, Miss Hahn went to Shanghai, where she taught school and wrote for magazines. Later she moved to Hong Kong, where she was interned by the Japanese in 1941. Among her books are *China Only Yesterday* (1963), *Africa to Me* (1964), and *Romantic Rebels* (1967).

HAHN, Otto (1879-1968), German chemist, who won the 1944 Nobel Prize in chemistry for his work on nuclear fission. Hahn was born on March 8, 1879, in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, where he received his early education. In 1897 he went to Marburg and from there to Munich to study chemistry. He received his doctorate in organic chemistry at Marburg in 1901.

Eager to participate in the search for new radioactive elements, Hahn went to London in 1904 to work with Sir William Ramsay at University College. During his stay in London he discovered radiothorium. In 1905 he went with Ernest Rutherford to McGill University in Montreal; while there he discovered radioactinium. He assisted Rutherford in studying the alpha radiation of radiothorium and radioactinium.

Returning to Berlin in 1906, Hahn discovered mesothorium in 1907. That year he was joined

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mouth of the IJ) are also equipped to receive big ships. In oil processing, too, Rotterdam is the world's biggest centre, having expanded from an annual capacity of 1,200,000 tons in 1930 to 137,200,000 in 1970. A trench 1,500 feet wide and 75 feet deep extends eight miles into the North Sea to facilitate the entry of supertankers with 200,000-ton capacities. The overall goods traffic in the sea harbours of Rotterdam and Amsterdam in fact increased sixfold over the 1951-70 period. The number of ships of the Dutch merchant fleet, which is among the 12 largest fleets in the world, decreased by 32 percent from 1960 to 1971, and the total tonnage decreased by 12 percent. The number of rivercrafts is probably unsurpassed by any other country.

Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) initiated a scheduled service between Amsterdam and London in 1920 and now has a worldwide network. One subsidiary operates an airline in the West Indies, while another runs a modest domestic network between Amsterdam and the outlying provinces. Schiphol, Amsterdam's airport, and Zestienhoven, the airport at Rotterdam, both are of international importance. The Dutch government conducts a school for civil aviation and pilot training.

Inland transportation. As might be expected in so thickly settled and small a country, the road network is comprehensive. There are more than 57,000 miles (92,000 kilometres) of paved roads, half of which have separate lanes and two-level crossings. A rapid rate of expansion was planned for the 1970s and beyond, especially to handle the increasing number of private cars, already one to every six inhabitants.

Despite the competition offered by railroads, motor freight, containers, and pipelines, it appears that the important waterways will never be surpassed for traffic in freight. For this reason, much attention and financial support are devoted to the waterways in order to meet the growing international demand for efficient goods transport.

The Netherlands has about 3,500 miles of inland waterways linked with Belgian, French, and German systems. Besides such natural waterways as the rivers Maas, Rhine, Waal, and Lek, many artificial waterways—the Juliana Kanaal, the Amsterdam-Rijn Kanaal, and the Maas-Waal Kanaal—connect the major ports on the coast with the hinterland. The state-owned railroads are modest but well developed and in total length are about average for Europe. The combined effect of inland navigation and freight traffic on roads has prevented the expansion of goods traffic by rail. More than half of the rail network is electrified; elsewhere, steam has been replaced by diesel.

ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Netherlands and the former colonies of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles form the Kingdom of The Netherlands, a constitutional monarchy—though Surinam and the Antilles are, in practice, autonomous and have their own governmental system. The monarchy is hereditary in both the male and female line, though the latter succeeds only in default of male heirs. By the early 1970s, the monarch had in fact been a queen since 1890.

Constitutional framework. The constitution, which dates from 1814, maintains that the head of state is inviolable, but it also embodies the concept of ministerial responsibility; it further provides that no government can remain in power against the will of parliament. The States-General (Staten-Generaal), as parliament is officially known, consists of two chambers: a directly elected Second Chamber of 150 members and a First Chamber, whose 75 members are elected by the members of the councils of the 11 provinces. Both chambers share legislative power with the government (officially known as the crown, defined as the head of state acting in conjunction with the ministers) and control government policy, but, whereas the First Chamber has only the power of veto in the legislative process, the directly elected Second Chamber, controlling the government, plays a dominant role.

Every four years, after elections for the Second Cham-

ber have been held, the government resigns and a process of bargaining starts between various parliamentary leaders who hope to form a government that will control a majority in parliament. It usually takes a few months before a *formateur*, as the architect of such a coalition is known, can accept a royal invitation to form a government; the head of state then formally appoints the ministers. In the event of political crises resulting in the fall of the government before the end of a four-year period, the same process of bargaining takes place. The monarch, however, has the right to dissolve one or both chambers, at which time new elections are held.

Local government. In local government, the most important institutions are the municipalities, of which there are 865. Their jurisdiction extends over the entire country (except for some areas of recently reclaimed land). Each municipality is run by a directly elected council of between seven and 45 members, depending on the size of the population. This council is presided over by a *burgemeester* (mayor), who is appointed by the government and serves as chairman of the executive, members of which are elected by and from the council. Where the councils' own ordinances are applicable, the municipalities are autonomous, and in many instances national legislation or provincial ordinances provide for the cooperation of municipal authorities.

The country is also divided into 11 provinces for purposes of local government—Noord-Holland, Zuid-Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Noord-Brabant, Limburg, Gelderland, Overijssel, Drenthe, Groningen, and Friesland. Their administrative system has the same structure as the municipal one: directly elected councils (*staten*) who elect the members of the executive, except for the chairman, who is appointed by the government. The main function of the provinces consists of controlling the municipalities within their borders, as well as controlling the district water-control boards (*waterschappen*), the public authorities that are responsible for water control within certain definite areas.

Political life. The Second Chamber, the provincial councils, and the municipal councils are elected according to a system of proportional representation. In general elections for the Second Chamber, it can take as little as 0.66 percent of the overall vote to get one of the 150 seats in the chamber. As a result, a large number of parties and political movements are represented in parliament. The three Christian centre parties (one Catholic and two Protestant) have slowly evolved a form of cooperation that included a common platform for the 1971 parliamentary elections. The Labour Party, the Democrats 1966 (D66—a party of constitutional reform and progressive, non-ideological politics), and the Radical Political Party (a progressive splinter, mainly from the Catholic People's Party) have also coalesced for electoral purposes, presenting a common program and a list of potential ministers as well. These two blocs have recently occupied, between them, more than two-thirds the total number of seats, thereby creating a certain measure of order in Dutch party politics.

Because of the complicated party system and the time-consuming and complicated process by which a government comes into being, constitutional and party reforms are advocated by many people. Dissatisfaction with "the system" expresses itself by widespread utterances of frustration about official politics, often embodied in extra-parliamentary movements.

Justice and the armed forces. In The Netherlands, the ordinary administration of justice is entrusted exclusively to appointed judges; trial by jury is unknown. There are 62 cantonal courts (*kantongerechten*), which exercise jurisdiction in a whole range of minor civil and criminal cases. More important cases are handled by one of the 19 district courts (*rechtbanken*), which also can hear appeals over cantonal court decisions. Appeals against decisions from the district courts are heard by one of five courts of appeal (*gerechtshoven*).

The Supreme Court (Hoge Raad) ensures a uniform application of the law, but it cannot suspend a law as being contrary to the constitution. In the legislative pro-

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ht., 1st provisional gov. 17; m. Anne Cope, Jan. 1811; traded supplies; a businessman of Pa.; established 1st newspaper connections with Hawaii, t. provisional gov. Ore., May 2, 1877.

og. artist; b. Nov. 18, U.S. Mil. Acad., 1842; U.S. Army; made illustrated reports of in drawing U.S. Mil. improvement of Western th Union Army during 1864; became prof. Mo. after Civil War; now privately owned.

enrg.; b. Shepherds- s. John and Margarita Acad., 1811; m. Ellen 2, 6 children including yer, William Stretch, 1811-14; admitted to D.C. Militia, 1814; g; apptd. maj. Topog. sisted in geodetic sur- made topog. surveys; canals and de- in charge of topog. chief Topog. Bur. (after War Dept.), 1831, 34-35, 1832-34; promoted became a staff corps of t. Inst. Sci., Washing- of Paris; mem. bd. vis- Died Washington, Jan.

el, see Aco, Michel.

Potters, France; m. u. Indian chief Rou- ldren, Pierre, Michel, exptd. in Mississipi age Illinois and Iro- cate with Iowa, Ott, s; sent by La Salle pr Mississippi, 1680; Anthony Falls, Minn., it (French explorer) isconsin River; from r to Fox River, down chinac; went to Mon- lected on journey; in as business partner ected in trade with Flourished 1680-1702.

man; b. Oster-Aker, an and Sara Acrelius; 1727-43; m. Kata- Ordained to ministry Riala, Kulla, Norra stor, Christina (now provost Swedish con- now Del.), 1749-56; German Lutherans in geol. collections; re- pastor, Fellingsboro, tory of New Sweden history of area under control), 1759. Died

r, author; b. County Came to Am., circa nd Cherokee Indians, 1744-51; moved to 1751; commanded during Indian War, y of the American are descendants of , circa 1783.

Ky.; b. Chester Coun- on William Adair. Set- 786; commd. lt. col. en.; mem. Ky. Ho. of 93-95, 98, 1800-03. S. Senate from Ky. o Gov. Shelby during s of Thames and New m. U.S. Ho. of Reps. 1-33, mem. com. on named in his honor. 1840; buried Frank-

b. Weymouth, Mass., illiam and Elizabeth as (2d Pres. U.S.), Quincy (6th Pres. Two volumes of her

letters published by her grandson Charles Francis Adams under titles Letters of Mrs. Adams, the Wife of John Adams; Familiar Letters of John Adams and his wife during the Revolution; letters give valuable background material of era during wartime, also original background of European society; opposing polit. contemporaries argued that she as- serted undue polit. influence over her husband. Home: Brantree (now Quincy), Mass. Died of ty- phoid fever Quincy, Oct. 28, 1818; buried Quincy.

ADAMS, Abijah, journalist; b. Boston, circa 1754; m. Lucy Ballard, July 11, 1790, stepson, David C. Ballard. Trained as a tailor; became clk., bookkeeper Independent Chronicle (Jeffersonian jour. controlled by his brother Thomas), Boston, 1799, indicted for libel in controversy over stand taken by paper on Allen and Sedition Acts, 1799, escaped with short jail sentence, became editor (with Ebenezer Rhodes), 1800; convicted of libel due to offensive comments on jud. conduct of Theophilus Parsons, chief justice Mass. Supreme Ct., 1811, pardoned. Died May 18, 1816.

ADAMS, Alvin, express co. exec.; b. Andover, Vt., June 16, 1804; s. Jonas and Phebe (Hoar) A.; m. Ann Rebecca Bridge, Nov. 10, 1831, 1 child. Pioneer in express bus.; established (with Ephraim Farnsworth) Adams Express Co., 1840, incorporated (with \$10,000,000 capital) and became pres., 1854; bought Norwich Route to Boston, 1841, extended agencies to Phila., 1842, later to Balt., Washing- ton (D.C.), Pitts., Cincinnati, Louisville (Ky.), St. Louis; entered Cal. field, 1849, within year opened 35 offices in towns and mining camps; started br. agencies, banking houses, Melbourne and Sydney (Australia), 1852. Died Watertown, Mass., Sept. 1, 1877.

ADAMS, Andrew, Continental congressman, jurist; b. Stratford, Conn., Dec. 11, 1736; s. Samuel and Mary (Fairchild) A.; B.A., Yale Coll., 1760, LL.D. (hon.), 1796; m. Eunice Canfield. Admitted to Conn. bar, 1763; mem. upper house Conn. Gen. Assembly, 1776-77, 82-89; mem. Conn. Council of Safety; commd. maj., later col. Conn. Militia; apptd. del. to Continental Congress, 1777; signer Articles of Confederation; asso. judge Conn. Superior Ct., 1789, chief justice, 1793-97. Died Litchfield, Conn., Nov. 26, 1797.

ADAMS, Benjamin, congressman; b. Mendon, Mass., Dec. 16, 1764; grad. Brown U., 1788; studied law. Admitted to bar, began practice law in Uxbridge, Mass.; mem. Mass. Ho. of Reps., 1809-14, Mass. Senate, 1814, 15, 22-25; mem. U.S. Ho. of Reps. (Federalist, filled vacancy) from Mass., 14th-16th congresses, Dec. 2, 1816-21. Died Ux- bridge, Mar. 28, 1837; buried Prospect Hill Cemetery.

ADAMS, Charles, diplomat; b. Pomerania, Ger- many, Dec. 19, 1845; s. Karl Heinrich and Maria J. (Markman) Schwabneck (dropped last name circa 1870); m. Margaret Thompson Phelps, circa 1870. Fought in Civil War; apptd. brig. gen. Colo. Militia, 1870; Ute Indian agt. until 1874; post office insp., 1874, 82-85; U.S. minister to Bolivia, 1880-82; U.S. arbitrator for Bolivia and Chile War cons., Arica, Bolivia. Engaged in glass manufacture, min- ing, mineral water devel. Died Denver, Colo., Aug. 19, 1895.

ADAMS, Charles Baker, naturalist; b. Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 11, 1814; s. Charles J. Adams; grad. Amherst, 1834; m. Mary Holmes, Feb. 1839. Asst. in Geol. Survey of N.Y., 1836; tutor, lectr. geology Amherst, 1837, prof. natural history, astronomy, 1847-53; prof. chemistry, natural history Middle- bury (Vt.) Coll., 1838-47; state geologist Vt., 1845-48. Died Jan. 18, 1853.

ADAMS, Charles Francis, congressman, diplomat; b. Boston, Aug. 18, 1807; s. John Quincy (6th Pres. U.S.) and Louisa Catherine (Johnson) A.; grad. Harvard, 1825; m. Abigail Brown, Sept. 5, 1829, children including Henry, Charles Francis. Admitted to Mass. bar, 1829; member of Mass. Senate, 1835-40; founder The Boston Whig, 1846; candidate for vice pres. on Free Soil ticket with Martin Van Buren, 1848; mem. U.S. Ho. of Reps. (Republican) from Mass., 36th-37th congresses, 1859-61; U.S. minister to Eng., 1861-68, an effective diplomat, prevented land rams, two blockade- breaking, armor-plated ships from going to con- federacy from Eng.; U.S. arbitrator at Geneva Tribunal to settle Ala. claims under Treaty of Wash- ington, 1871-72. Author: A Whig of the Old School (essay), 1835; Conservatism and Reform, 1860; editor Works of John Adams, 10 vols., 1850-56. Died Boston, Nov. 21, 1886; buried Quincy, Mass.

ADAMS, Charles R., opera singer; b. Charles- town, Mass., Feb. 9, 1834; s. Charles and Eliza Ann (Runey) A.; learned music from Edwin Bruce, Mme. Arnault and R. Mulder, all of Bos- ton. Sang tenor in The Creation with Handel and Haydn Soc., Boston, 1856; toured country and West Indies, 1856-61; sang tenor in Vienna Opera in La Sonnambula; toured Russia and Holland;

with Royal Opera, Berlin, Germany for 3 years; prin. tenor Imperial Opera (Hofoper), Vienna, 1867-76; sang opera 2 seasons in Covent Garden, London, 1 season at Royal Opera, Madrid, Spain, 1 season at La Scala, Milan, Italy; with Strakosch Co. in America, 1877-78; in German opera with Mme. Poppenheim and Italian opera with Clara Louise Kellogg, Maria Litta and Annie Louise Cary; sang in 1st Am. performance of Rhenzi; greatest roles Manrico, Lohengrin, Rien- zli, and Tannhauser; lived in Boston, 1879-1900; taught school, 1880-1900, pupils included Grace Hiltz, Nellie Melba and Emma Eames. Died West Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass., July 4, 1900.

ADAMS, Daniel, physician, author; b. Town- send, Mass., Sept. 29, 1773; s. Daniel and Lydia (Taylor) A.; grad. Dartmouth, 1797, B.M., 1799, M.D., 1799; m. Nancy Mulliken, Aug. 17, 1800. Practiced medicine, Leominster, Mass.; deliv- ered eulogy for George Washington at meml. service in Leominster, 1800; published with Salmor, Wilder weekly newspaper Telescope, Mass., 1800-02; moved to Boston, circa 1805, taught at Pvt. sch.; edited Med. and Agr. Register (monthly peri- odical); moved to Mt. Vernon, N.H., 1813, again practiced medicine; mem. N.H. Senate, 1838-40; moved to Keene, N.H., 1846. Author: The Scholar's Arithmetic, 1801; The Understanding Reader of Knowledge before Oratory, 1805; Geography, or a Description of the World, 1814, 2d ed., 1816; The Montorial Reader, 1841; Primary Arithmetic, 1848; Bookkeeping, 1849. Died Keene, June 8, 1864.

ADAMS, Daniel Weissiger, lawyer, army officer; b. Lynchburg, Va., 1820; s. George and Anna (Weissiger) A.; ed. U. Va. Began practice law in La., 1842; apptd. mem. mil. bd. to organize La. for war, 1861; apptd. lt. col. inf. Confederate Army, ad- vanced through grades to brig. gen., 1862; comdr. cavalry brigade; comdr. Dist. of Central Ala., 1864; comdr. State of Ala., North of Gulf Dept., 1865; participated in defense of Selma, 1865, in battle at Columbus (Ga.), 1865; resumed law practice, New Orleans, 1865-72. Died New Orleans, June 13, 1872.

ADAMS, Dudley, W., horticulturist, granger; b. Winchendon, Mass., Nov. 30, 1831; s. Joseph Boynton and Hannah (Whitney) A. Tchr. in Mass.; one of 1st settlers of Waukon, Ia., 1852; county assessor, Ia., 1852-62; established Iron Clad Nur- sery, 1856, one of best tree nurseries in that area; mem. Nat. Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, master, 1873; father of 1st attempt to pass railroad freight legislation; aided in framing proposals for for- bidding discrimination in fixing rates introduced into Congress 1873-74, called unconstl. at that time, but passed as constl. in Ia., stimulated nat. and state railroad regulation; moved to Fla., 1875, promoted horticulture; organized and pres. Fla. Hort. Soc. Died Feb. 13, 1897.

ADAMS, Ebenezer, educator; b. Oct. 22, 1765; s. Ephraim and Rebecca (Locke) A.; grad. Dart- mouth, 1791; m. Alice Frink, July 9, 1795, 5 chil- dren; m. 2d, Beulah Minot, May 17, 1807, 2 chil- dren. Became preceptor acad., Leicester, Mass., 1792; 1st prof. mathematics and natural philosophy Phillips Exeter Acad.; prof. langs. Dartmouth, 1809-33; pres. Bible Soc. of N.H. Died Aug 15, 1841.

ADAMS, Edwin, actor; b. Medford, Mass., Feb. 3, 1834. Began stage career with appearance in The Hunchback, Nat. Theatre, Boston, 1853; appeared (with Kate Bateman) in Hamlet, 1860; other roles include appearances in The Serf, 1865, The Dead Heart, Wild Oats, The Lady of Lyons, Narcisse, The Marble Heart; last appearance at Cal. Theatre, San Francisco, May 27, 1876; considered one of Ameri- ca's best light comedians. Died Phila., Oct. 28, 1877.

ADAMS, Eliphabet, clergyman; b. Dedham, Mass., Mar. 26, 1877; s. Rev. William and Mary (Manning) A.; grad. Harvard, 1894; m. Lydia Pygan, Dec. 15, 1709; m. 2d, Elizabeth Wass, Sept. 21, 1751; 6 children. Asst. to Rev. Benjamin Colman at Brattle Street Ch., Boston, 1701-03; ordained, 1709; pastor at New London, Mass., 1709-52; prepared many boys for ministry in his home; missionary to Pequot, Mohegan and Niantic Indians; trustee Yale, 1720-38. Died New London, Oct. 4, 1753.

ADAMS, Frederick W., physician; b. Pawlet, Vt., 1786; grad. Dartmouth, 1822; married twice; at least 1 child. Practiced medicine in vicinity of Bar- ton, Vt., 1822-36; attended med. lectures, Phila., 1835-36; practiced medicine, Montpelier, Vt., 1836-58; made violins as an avocation. Author works on theology including: Theological Criticism; or, Hints of the Philosophy of Man and Nature, 1843. Died Montpelier, Dec. 17, 1858.

ADAMS, Green, congressman; b. Barbourville, Ky., Aug. 20, 1812; studied law. Admitted to bar, practiced law; mem. Ky. Ho. of Reps., 1839; Whig presd. elector, 1844; mem. U.S. Ho. of Reps.

(Whig) from Ky., 30th Congress, 1847-49, (Am. Party) 36th Congress, 1859-61; judge Circuit Ct. of Ky., 1851-56; 6th auditor Treasury Dept., 1861-64; practiced law in Phila.; chief clk. U.S. Ho. of Reps., 44th-46th congresses, 1875-81. Died Phila., Jan. 18, 1884; buried West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

ADAMS, Hannah, author; b. Medfield, Mass., Oct. 2, 1755; d. Thomas and Elizabeth (Clark) Adams. First native Am. female prof. author, wrote: Alphabetical Compendium of the Various Sects Which Have Appeared from the Beginning of the Christian Era to the Present Day, 1784; A Summary History of New England, 1799; The Truth and Excellence of the Christian Religion, 1804; History of the Jews, 1812; Letters on the Gospels, 1828. Died Boston, Dec. 15, 1831; buried Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

ADAMS, Isaac, inventor, mfr.; b. Rochester, N.H. Aug. 16, 1802; s. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Horne) A. Invented Adams Power Press the leading machine used in book binding, 1836-1900), 1827; formed firm I. & S. Adams, 1836. Died July 19, 1883.

ADAMS, James Hopkins, gov. S.C.; b. S.C., Mar. 15, 1812; s. Henry Walker and Mary (Goodwyn) A.; grad. Yale, 1831; m. Jane Margaret Scott, Apr. 1832. Joined S.C. States Rights Party, 1832; mem. S.C. Ho. of Reps., 1834-37, 40-41, 48-49, S.C. Senate, 1850-53; served as brig. gen. S.C. Militia; gov. S.C., 1854-56; elected one of commrs. to U.S. Govt. to negotiate transfer of U.S. property in S.C. to the state gov., Washington, D.C. Died Colum- bia, S.C., July 13, 1861.

ADAMS, Jasper, clergyman, coll. pres.; b. East Medway, Mass., Aug. 27, 1793; s. Maj. Jasper and Emma (Rounds) A.; grad. Brown U., 1815; m. Mer- cy D. Wheeler, May 16, 1820; m. 2d, Miss Mayrant, Tchr. Phillips Acad., Andover, Mass., 3 years; prof. mathematics and natural philosophy Brown U., 1819; ordained priest Episcopal Ch. 1820; pres. Charles- ton Coll., 1824-26, 28-36; 1st pres. Geneva (now Hobart) Coll., N.Y., 1826-28; chaplain, prof. geo- graphy, history and ethics U.S. Mil. Acad., 1838-40. Author: Elements of Moral Philosophy, 1837. Died Pendleton, S.C., Oct. 25, 1841.

ADAMS, John, clergyman, author; b. probably Nova Scotia, 1704; son of John Adams; graduated from Harvard, 1721. Ordained to ministry Congrega- tional Ch., Newport, R.I., 1728; preached for a few years, then devoted himself to literature; knew 9 languages. Author works including: A Collection of Poems by Several Hands, 1744; Poems on Several Occasions, Original and Translated, by the late Rev. John Adams, M.A., 1748. Died Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 22, 1740.

ADAMS, John, 2d Pres. U.S.; b. Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., Oct. 30, 1735; s. John and Susanna (Boylston) A.; grad. Harvard, 1755; m. Abigail Smith, Oct. 25, 1764; children—John Quincy (6th Pres. U.S.), Thomas, Charles, Abby. Admitted to Boston bar, 1758; entered politics as opponent of Stamp Act; rep. from Boston to Mass. Gen. Ct., 1770; one of Mass. dels. to 1st Continental Con- gress, 1774; apptd. chief justice Superior Ct. of Mass., 1775; mem. drafting com. and signer Declara- tion of Independence, 1776, proposed Washington for gen. Continental Army; resigned office of chief justice Superior Ct. to become mem. newly-created Bd. of War, 1777; elected commr. to France, 1777; worked to negotiate fgn. aid from Netherlands, secur- ing loan, 1782; with Jay and Jefferson negotiated treaty of Paris with Gt. Britain, 1783; 1st U.S. minister to Gt. Britain, 1785-88; elected 1st vice pres. U.S., 1788, reelected, 1792; elected 2d Pres. U.S., 1796, served as buffer between Hamilton and Jefferson (inclined more toward Hamilton and Fed- eralists), signed Alien and Sedition Acts, resisted pressure to declare war on France, 1798, one of last acts was to appoint John Marshall as chief justice U.S. Supreme Ct., defeated for 2d term by Thomas Jefferson, 1800. ret. to Quincy, 1801; conducted memorable corr. with Jefferson. Author numerous published works, including: Thoughts on Government, 1776; Defense of the Constitutions of the Govern- ment of the United States of America, 1787; No- vanguard and Massachusettsensis, 1819. Died Quincy, July 4, 1826; buried under old 1st Congregational Ch., Boston.

ADAMS, John, educator; b. Canterbury, Conn., Sept. 18, 1772; s. Capt. John and Mary (Parker) A.; grad. Yale, 1795, LL.D. (hon.), 1854; m. Elizabeth Ripley, 1798, 10 children including William; m. 2d, Mrs. Mabel Burritt, 1829. Tchr., Plainfield (N.J.) Acad., 1800-03; prin. Bacon Acad., Colchester, Conn., 1803-10, Phillips Acad., Andover, Mass., 1810-32; prin. acad., Elbridge, N.Y.; pres. female sem., Jacksonville, Ill.; agt. for middle west region Am. Sunday Sch. Union, organized several hundred Sunday Schs. Died Jacksonville, Apr. 24, 1863; buried Jacksonville.

ADAMS, John, congressman; b. Oak Hill, Greene County, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1778; studied law. Taught sch. in Durham, N.Y.; admitted to bar, 1805, began practice in Durham; apptd. surrogate

JB-
F41

Aarhus
October 25, 1991
A:MADRIDEM
Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EMBASSY GREETING
MADRID, SPAIN

Thank you. Ambassador Joe Zappala, an old friend of mine; Carole Zappala; Ed Casey, our DCM, and his wife Ellen. I'm told we have two former Desert Storm POWs here today -- two American pilots -- Major Jeffrey Tice, "Tico"; and Captain Harry Roberts. I only wish Barbara could be here to meet you as well.

When I had the honor of representing the United States in China, I learned how busy our embassies can be, serving the American community in a foreign country. You certainly have had additional responsibilities put upon you these past few weeks -- with the inspection teams, Secretary Baker's visits, and all the extra work to get ready for this important peace conference.

I understand the hard-working spirit is contagious, and that you all seem to have "caught the bug" from the Ambassador. Let me share a thought with you. Robert Frost once said, "By working faithfully eight hours a day, you may eventually get to be a boss and work twelve hours a day." \\

Thank you again for all your hard work and devotion to the United States of America. May God bless you all.

#

4:15 p.m. 10/24/91

- TRIP TO THE HAGUE: 11-09-91 (SATURDAY)
- 11:45 - 10:45 TEMPERROW
- 2ND TRIP TO NETHERLANDS (1989 LEDEN SPEECH)
- SCENE DUTCH PARLIAMENT BUILDING

FREE COMMENTS OF MEMBERS

EMBRASSY → FOR COURSEWORK → LARRY ROSSINI (31-70-362-4911 (Cm @ 8:30 tm m)) 9 011-

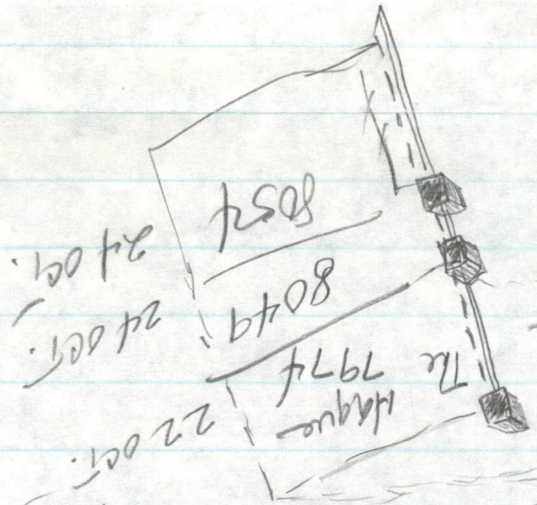
SPEECH @ RIDDERZAAL - NOON - 12-2

15-20 MIN SPEECH

INTERVAL OF BUILDING (FORMER KNIGHTS HALL) TRS TO DEMOCRACY

CODE REF. #S - ADVANCE OFFICE

TRIP TO EMBASSY



children & b there - @ Am. Sch. of the Hague - 500 years old last time here? 7136 Day

Arrive Bracken

Mrs. Bush laid foundation stone Day 13 (i)

Frank @ State Dave Wagner 647-6664

Margaret Marin (w/c/b)

overseas schools (703) 875-7802 - Judy Knott

Central Files 2042 Mrs. Bush Event File July 1991

Danns

2800 JF
7140 PL

8:30 am
- 10/25
FRIDAY

Battley Consortium

acks:

Jim Fitzhenry →

~~Kashy Gerins~~

out on S. Lawn

call Public Liaison

project officer

Jim Fitzhenry →:

will⁶ out w/ Sec. Watkins

on road: Adm. Reilly

Big 3 auto mkt (not CEDS)

✓ Pres. Chrysler Robt LUTZ

✓ VP N. Am operat³ @ Ford Alexander TROTMAN

✓ v chair GM Robt SCHULTZ

death ↓ EPA Administrator ~~Abbey~~ Reilly

Sec. Mosbacher →

✓ chm. CEQ Mike Deland

MC. →

Sec. Mosbacher →
will be there

Debbie Rustron

THE HAGUE VISIT (10 THE NETHERLANDS)

10
Donnell & mtg

re-ad
pre-ad
Advance

John Herrick

(The Hague)

Michael Ponsor

(The Hague)

Susan Janke

(The Hague)

Craig Ray

conv w/ Mike Hegetus - Commercial Counselor
American Embassy The Hague

MONDAY:

- ✓ FACT ON SADAT: ISRAELI MOTHER
- ADVANCE THE HAGUE VISIT / REMARKS (DUE 10/29 - TUES)
- FIRST DRAFT EMBASSY GREETINGS (DUE 10/29 - TUES)
- ✓ ENVIRONMENTAL YOUTH AWARDS (DUE 10/28 - MON.)

DORIS GILLISPIE - 260-4484 re: info on 20th ann.; acknowledgements

• C. Howard Wilkins, Jr. (not married)

[ack-]

- ① greet embassy community (15)
- ② cut^o Marine Corps cake (bd day)

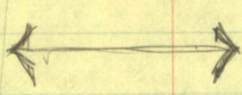
smaller event

at the school

15 mins

- ③ gymnasium to say key to Am. com as a whole - separate set of comments -

all embassy community



of Am. Sch. Dr.

Superintendent Gail Schoppert
parents: children of school

another superintendent - other Am. schools, branches;
reps of com. groups an. women's club
support groups Repatriation overseas

has names - not sure for

gunnery Sgt. local commandant (?)

③ students, parents, faculties all schools in Netherlands
last visit July 89
Oct 90 Queen Beatrix opened school

yrs effort, quality ed. cogrowth - very, very nice

by the time he gets there transmit L & B over

Northwestern European schools
Belgium

that weekend sports tournament:
(girls & boys) - soccer, volleyball (boys & girls)

Asst Frojans - colors: gold & navy blue
school prob giving sweatshirt memento of school

expect to be a large event

2 1/2 ball courts -

780 studs 55% am 5% dutch remainder 40 other
109 on faculty (staff) the major Am-ex-pat
Amsterdam and Rotterdam also have schools
prob - 12th am. curricula

not really talking about World Series
(in Jordan Mike shoes)

* Marine Corps 216th birthday of US Marine
tradition cut of the cake - (piece to youngest,
oldest and guest of honor (POTUS/Flotus)
Sec. Baker would be oldest (Marine)

Ambassador Wilkins - am's dutch staff of Am. embassy
15 govt agencies (consulates in
142 am. 111 local staff)

one of first US ^{embassies} 1st. Tom Adams first ambassador
to Netherlands. to Netherlands

↓ founded
Neth ^{lands} by firm Rev. war

Dutch first recognizing Am. flag St. Eustacius
Am. warship sailed fired cannon salute

Amsterdam - capital

all Embassy & cons in the
The Hague

Fantastic - ambassador

From private sector entrepreneur

knows peers - friends

high in entrepreneurship "them even in govt" Steve's entrepreneurs

- New ideas coming out of govt -

audited -

→ school serves as hub of the community - center of activity

Co-use auditorium

PTA (meetings) X

- write question if could use one of Perm/Storia



Bunton
October 30, 1991
HAGUEMB
Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EMBASSY GREETING
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF THE HAGUE

Thank you. Ambassador Wilkins [Howard], my good friend. [Other staff.] I want to compliment you and the Embassy staff - both Dutch and American -- for the first rate job you are doing. In no small part because of your contributions, our relations with the Netherlands are excellent.

Our countries have enjoyed close ties since Patriot father John Adams -- seeking recognition for the new nation -- ~~was~~ *came as* minister to the Netherlands. His journals give accounts of diplomacy, social life at the Hague, and Continental Congress' November 10, 1775 resolution to raise two battalions of Marines. Three years later, he fought with ^{the} Marines during an encounter with a British ship.

STP 2 centuries
Now ²¹⁶ ~~216~~ years later, the U.S. Marine Corps is here and around the world protecting and defending American interests. Semper Fi, happy birthday, Marines. Now I'm going to cut the cake. As is tradition -- a slice goes to the oldest Marine, the youngest Marine and the guests of honor present. Sec. Baker [Jim], since you're the oldest, you get the first piece!///

Again, I commend you all for your support and dedication to the United States of America. I appreciate all the hard work you have done to make my visit here a success. May God bless you all.

###

Speechwriter
Cristina Martin
122

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEETING WITH U.S. EMBASSY PERSONNEL AND AMERICAN COMMUNITY

SCENESETTER

PURPOSE

You will want to compliment the Embassy staff for their support of U.S. interests and policies overseas, and especially to thank them for their efforts to make your visit a success. In addition, given the Marine Corps birthday shortly after your visit, you should pay tribute to the Marine Corps and the Embassy Marines. You can also applaud the American community on its fine education program and its role in furthering international commerce and understanding.

BACKGROUND

During this 30-minute event you will perform four activities in two different rooms of the newly constructed American School in The Hague:

In the auditorium:

- Address the American and Dutch personnel of the U.S. Embassy The Hague.
- Cut the Marine Corps' birthday cake for the Marine Security Guard detachment.

In the gymnasium:

- Greet the American School community, which includes private Americans residing in the Netherlands.
- Have a photo op with the community children.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
Department of State Guidelines
E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B), July 21, 1997
By lt NARA, Date 06/06/23

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POINTS TO BE MADE
OUTLINE FOR THE REMARKS TO THE EMBASSY PERSONNEL

- ✓ -- Our relations with the Netherlands are excellent, in no small part because of the contribution of all the employees, both Dutch and American, of the Embassy and their families. I commend you all.
- ✓ -- Your dedication and support have made my visit to the Netherlands today a success. Thank you.
- ✓ -- I would also like to compliment my good friend Howard Wilkins for the outstanding job he is doing as Ambassador to the Netherlands.
- -- The U.S. Marine Corps is always there protecting and defending American interests on a moment's notice around the world.
- Semper Fi, and Happy Birthday, Marines!
- -- You are all doing a marvelous job. Keep up the good work!

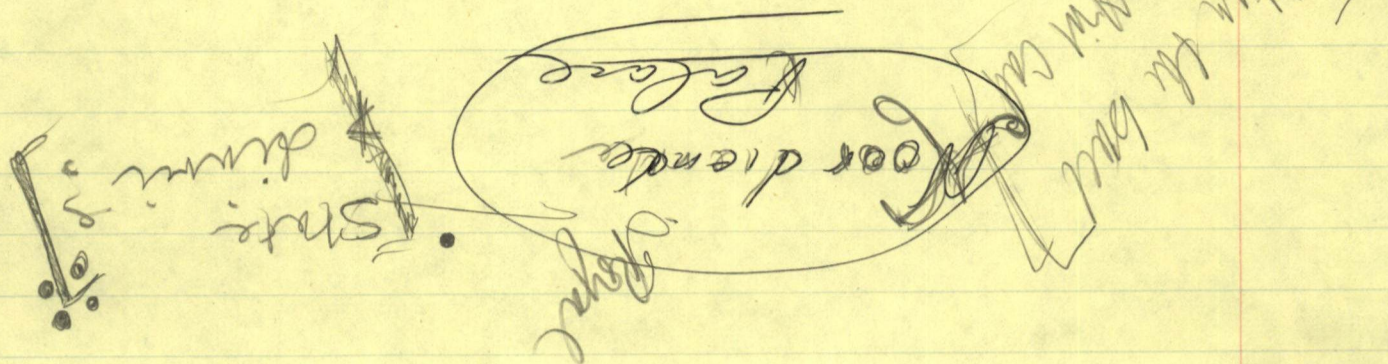
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
PER E.O. 12958, SEC 3.3 (C)

RML 11/01/04

Aug 22 Oct 91



— medium —
 — ant charge going for books —

Speech from
 July 17, 1989
 London, ^{Netherlands}
 The Pedersbank.

Nothing in
mags or by
newspapers

Patience
Moorhead

American School of the Hague:

Mrs. Bush unveiled cornerstone of The American School of the Hague in July, 1989.

fine school, traditional strengths of American education, located in heart of European center of international government, commerce, and cultural exchange...educational journey...

seat of Model U.N. -- students come annually to debate, AHS one of founders and a main host

probably will have banners up welcoming and school banners, athletic banners from tournament

thinking about dedicating school library to POTUS/FLOTUS

John Adams:

important figure in Revolutionary era diplomacy, Patriot father - variety of diplomatic missions: seeking recognition for the new nation, negotiating treaties of trade and alliance, raising money...

joined the marines during one encounter with a British ship and impressed everyone with his patriotic determination to risk his life for his country.

named minister to the Netherlands 1780 where achieved diplomatic recognition

John Quincy Adams:

son of John Adams, commissioned minister to Portugal by President Washington and instructed to stay at the Hague, where he was serving as American minister to the Netherlands

age 16 at the Hague studied the classics under Dumas

Marines:

John Adams's journal entry read:

On 10 November 1775 the Continental Congress resolved that two Battalions of Marines be raised, consisting of one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, and other officers as usual in other regiments; that they consist of an equal Number of privates with other Battalions; or enlisted into said Battalions, but such as are good Seamen or so acquainted with maritime affairs.....

misc unattributed quote:

"at no period of the naval history of the world is it probable that the Marines were more important than during the War of the Revolution..."

Bunton
Nov. 1, 1991
HAGUEMB
Draft Two

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EMBASSY GREETING
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF THE HAGUE

0 Thank you. Ambassador Wilkins [Howard], my good friend.
[Other staff.] I want to compliment you and the Embassy staff.-
- Dutch and American -- for the first rate job you are doing.
In no small part because of your contributions, our relations
with the Netherlands are excellent.

0 Our countries have enjoyed close ties since Patriot father
John Adams -- seeking recognition for our new nation -- came as
minister to the Netherlands. It was ~~during~~ during his time -- on
November 10, 1775 ¹⁷⁷⁵ that the Continental Congress ^{passed} ~~passed~~ a
resolution to raise two battalions of Marines. Three years
later, John Adams fought alongside the Marines during an
encounter with a British ship.

0 Now 216 years later, the U.S. Marine Corps is here and
around the world protecting and defending American interests.
Semper Fi, happy birthday, Marines. Now I'm going to cut the
cake. In keeping with tradition -- a slice goes to the oldest
Marine, the youngest Marine and the guests of honor present.

Sec. Baker

[Jim], since you're the oldest, you get the first piece!///

0 Again, I commend you all for your support and dedication to
the United States of America. I appreciate all the hard work you
have done to make my visit here a success. May God bless you
all.

#

Nov 1

Bunton
October 30, 1991
HAGUEMB
Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EMBASSY GREETING
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF THE HAGUE

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② Our countries have enjoyed close ties since Patriot father
John Adams -- seeking recognition for ^{our} the new nation -- came as
minister to the Netherlands. His ^{It was during his time here - on 11/10/1775 -} journals give accounts of
diplomacy, social life at the Hague, and Continental Congress ^{that the}
November 10, 1775, ^{passed a} resolution to raise two battalions of Marines.
Three years later, ^{John Adams} he fought ^{alongside - (or in?)} with the Marines during an encounter
with a British ship.

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#

chief centers were in Constantinople, Asia Minor, Mount Athos, Palestine, and Calabria. In the Latin West St. Jerome carried on the Athanasian tradition with lives of three holy monks, Paul of Thebes, Malchus, and Hilarion. The *Life of Martin* (bishop of Tours) by Sulpicius Severus (died about 410) became one of the models for Latin hagiographers. Gregory of Tours (about 538–594), particularly in his *Book of Miracles*, and Pope St. Gregory I (reigned 590–604) in his *Dialogues* probably did the most to chart the course of medieval hagiography.

Between 613 and 715, some 200 lives of saints were written, most of them anonymous, with the chief emphasis on edification. It was not uncommon to transfer miracles and episodes from the life of one saint to that of another to achieve this end. A few centuries later, apocryphal lives were written to satisfy local vanity.

Among the most important hagiographical collections are the *Martyrs of Palestine* by Eusebius of Caesarea, the 4th century historian who is often styled "the first professional hagiographer." In the 10th century Simeon Metaphrastes brought out his great *Menology*, but the most highly esteemed in the West was the *Legenda aurea* (see GOLDEN LEGEND) of James of Voragine (died 1298).

Modern Hagiography. A new era in hagiography began with Lawrence Surius, who compiled a critical collection of saints' lives (*De probatis sanctorum historiis*, 1570–1575). In 1606 Heribert Rosweyde began a major hagiographical research undertaking but died before his projected *Acta sanctorum* was published. His successor John Bolland reorganized the work, giving a critical text of the lives of saints arranged according to the days of the month on which their feasts are celebrated. This work has been carried on by a group of Jesuit scholars in Belgium called the Bollandists (q.v.).

HERMIGILD DRESSLER, O. F. M.

The Catholic University of America

HAGUE, häg, Frank (1876–1956), American Democratic party leader in New Jersey. Born in Jersey City, N. J., on Jan. 17, 1876, he left school early to work and was soon involved in local politics. As the Democratic mayor of Jersey City from 1917 to 1947, he was one of the most powerful political bosses in U. S. history, ruling Jersey City as a feudal fiefdom. In an unguarded moment in 1937 he boasted "I am the law in Jersey City."

Hague went to the Democratic convention in 1932 as a supporter of Alfred E. Smith but quickly climbed on the Roosevelt bandwagon and stayed there throughout Roosevelt's presidency. Although he apparently cared little for Roosevelt or the New Deal, he understood the political magic of Roosevelt's name on the Democratic ticket. In 1940, Hague supported Charles Edison for governor of New Jersey, but after being elected, Edison refused to follow Hague's orders. The ensuing bitter feud came to a climax when Hague succeeded in blocking Edison's attempt to have a new state constitution ratified.

Hague retired as mayor in 1947 in favor of his nephew, Frank Hague Eggers. But two years later the Hague era in New Jersey politics ended when both Eggers and Hague's gubernatorial candidate were defeated. Hague died in New York City on Jan. 1, 1956.

CHARLES J. TULL, *Indiana University*

HAGUE, The, häg, a city in the Netherlands. The Dutch name for the city is 's-Gravenhage or *Den Haag*. It is the seat of the Netherlands government (though Amsterdam is officially the capital), the capital of the province of Zuid-Holland, and the seat of the Netherlands Supreme Court, of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Situated on the flat, drained coastal plain of the Netherlands, about 3 miles (5 km) from the North Sea, The Hague has expanded westward into the dunelands, so that Scheveningen (a popular seaside resort and the second most important Dutch fishing port) and Loosduinen are now contiguous with The Hague, as are Voorburg and Rijswijk to the east.

With the growth of The Hague, commercial development has centered mainly in the southern part of the city and industrial expansion chiefly in the west and southwest, while spaciouly designed, well-planned and laid-out suburbs with broad avenues extend to the north and northwest. In the decade before World War II, large areas of near-slum dwellings in the fishing port area of Scheveningen were cleared and replaced by new houses; since the war, large, attractively designed blocks of apartments have been built southwest of the city center, and new planned suburbs have been created in the polder lands southeast of the city. Large parks and open spaces include the Haagsche Bosch to the east and the Scheveningsche Boschjes to the north. There are highway and railroad connections with Hook of Holland, Leiden, Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Rotterdam.

Population and Economy. As The Hague's political and administrative importance increased, its population grew rapidly (from 56,000 in 1830 to 206,000 in 1899). Growth has continued in the 20th century, more rapidly than in any other Dutch city (except Enschede and Eindhoven). The population includes many government employees and retired officials.

The city's most important function is as an administrative center. Some large banks and other financial institutions, insurance companies, and oil firms maintain head offices in The Hague. Industrial activity includes printing, papermaking, publishing, food processing, and the manufacture of pottery, glass, furniture, clothing, and a variety of luxury consumer goods.

Places of Interest. The old quarter of the city centers around the irregular group of buildings around the Binnenhof, or Inner Court, of the palace of the counts of Holland. There are also numerous other government buildings, attractive 18th century patricians' houses, the 16th century town hall (Raadhuis), the royal palace (Huis ten Bosch), the Royal Theater, and many churches (including the Groote Kerk, or Sint Jacobskerk, with the largest carillon in the country), museums, art galleries, and libraries.

The Kröller-Müller Museum has a fine collection of modern painting (notably by Vincent van Gogh) and sculptures. The Royal Picture Gallery, housed in the Mauritshuis (a building dating from the Renaissance), has one of the world's finest collections, assembled by the House of Orange; it is especially rich in the works of Rembrandt, Vermeer, Jan Steen, and Jacob van Ruisdael, and it also has paintings by Van Dyck and Rubens and by a number of foreign artists. The Municipal Museum of Ancient Art contains much



NETHERLANDS INFORMATION SERVICE

The Hague's Princess Canal is lined by stately 18th century mansions. Many now house foreign diplomatic missions.

material concerning the history of the city. The Royal Library, the largest in the country, has a large collection of valuable books and manuscripts. The Bredius Museum contains a fine art collection. The former Noordeinde Palace, built in the 16th century, now houses the International Institute for Social Studies.

Among other notable buildings are the former residences of Johan van Oldenbarnevelt, Johan De Witt, and Benedict de Spinoza. Modern buildings include the head offices of Royal Dutch Shell and KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines). The Hague attracts many visitors, and hotels, shops, theaters, and restaurants flank broad, tree-lined avenues.

History. The Hague owes its origin to a hunting lodge maintained in the woods during the 13th century by the counts of Holland. Hence the name 's-Gravenhage, meaning the "count's enclosure" or "hedge." Part of these woods remain today as the Haagsche Bosch. The lodge was gradually enlarged into a fortified residence around the Binnenhof, which became the palace of the counts of Holland. The original 13th century Ridderzaal (Knights' Hall), built by Gerard van Leyden, has been restored and is used for combined sessions of the two houses of parliament.

Under the dukes of Burgundy and later under the Habsburgs, political authority became concentrated in the Southern Netherlands, and The Hague declined in importance. In the 16th century, however, it was a center of resistance to Spain, and William of Orange, as stadholder, made it his capital in 1559. In 1580 the States-General met in the Binnenhof, and the seat of government was established in The Hague; soon afterward, Maurice of Nassau, son of William the Silent, made the city his residence, and between 1613 and 1619 he constructed a ring canal as part of the fortifications.

In the 17th and 18th centuries The Hague became a major European diplomatic center; the Triple Alliance between Holland, England, and

Sweden, was signed there in 1688. The city was rebuilt and extended on dignified lines, although, oddly enough, it still had no formal municipal status and was referred to as "the largest village in Europe."

In 1795 the Dutch republic collapsed after the invasion of French armies; in that year The Hague became capital of the French-controlled republic of Holland. In 1808, Louis Bonaparte (who gave The Hague its first civic charter) moved the government first to Utrecht and then to Amsterdam. The latter remained the seat of government for more than a century, except during the period of the union of Holland and Belgium, when the parliament met alternately at The Hague and Brussels.

During the 19th century the city declined in economic importance, especially in comparison with rapidly growing Amsterdam and Rotterdam. It continued, however, to be an attractive residential city with a cosmopolitan reputation. In 1899 the first International Peace Congress, called by Czar Nicholas II of Russia, was held in The Hague. The first really international effort at peace, it was attended by representatives of 26 nations; its main object, to limit armaments, was opposed by Germany, but a number of agreements were reached. This was followed by a second congress in 1907; a third, planned for 1915, was not held because of World War I.

The Hague was restored as the seat of the Dutch government in 1913. In 1922 it became the home of the Permanent Court of International Justice, located in the Peace Palace (Vredespaleis), which had been completed in 1913 with a large bequest from Andrew Carnegie. Many governments also contributed to the building including Britain, which donated some stained glass windows. Many international conferences have been held there. Population: (1968) 576,200.

F. J. MONKHOUSE

Author, "Geography of Northwestern Europe"

HAGUE CONFERENCES. See HAGUE COURT.

Lisse Lodging **De Nachtegaal van Lisse.** The hotel's location just outside town makes it ideal for visitors to the Keukenhof Gardens. Convenience, comfort, and excellent sports facilities compensate for an impersonal atmosphere. Three restaurants serve international cuisine. *Heereweg 10, tel. 02521/14447. 120 rooms with bath. Facilities: restaurant, swimming pool, tennis. AE, DC, MC, V. Expensive.*

Utrecht Dining **Het Draeckje.** This typical Dutch restaurant is set in a vaulted cellar on Utrecht's loveliest canal. As a member of the Netherlands Dis chain of traditional restaurants, it offers a seasonal Dutch menu at reasonable prices. Coffee is accompanied by the local spicy biscuits. *Oude Gracht 114-120, tel. 030/321999. Reservations advised on weekends. AE, DC, MC. Closed Sun. Moderate.*

Lodging **Malie.** The Malie hotel is on a quiet leafy street, a five-minute walk from the old center. This small, friendly hotel has an attractive dining room (breakfast only) overlooking the garden and terrace. It offers special reduced weekend rates when booked through the VVV-Tourist Office. *Maliestraat 2-4, tel. 030/316424. 30 rooms with bath or shower. Facilities: bar, dining room (breakfast only). AE, DC, MC, V. Moderate.*

The Hague, Scheveningen, and Delft

Within this itinerary you can visit the Netherlands' most dignified and spacious city: the royal, diplomatic, and governmental seat of Den Haag (in English, better known as The Hague); its close neighbor, the leading North Sea beach resort of Scheveningen; and nearby Delft, a historic city with many canals and ancient buildings.

Getting Around

The Hague and Delft are 60 kilometers (37.5 miles) southwest of Amsterdam and can be reached within less than an hour by fast and frequent trains. The heart of both towns is compact enough to be explored on foot. Scheveningen is reached from The Hague's center by bus or tram. Travelers will find public transportation more convenient than driving because of severe parking problems at the resort. If the weather is bad or walking becomes tiring, taxis are readily available.

Guided Tours

Boat Trips From The Hague, various boat companies run short day trips and longer candlelight dinner cruises. These can be booked at The Hague VVV or through **Rondvaartbedrijf RVH** (Spui 279, near the central station, tel. 070/3462437). Scheveningen offers fishing-boat tours around the Dutch coast. Contact **Sportsviscentrum** (Scheveningen, tel. 070/3541122). In Delft, the VVV organizes boat tours along the unspoiled canal system.

Orientation Tours City sightseeing tours of The Hague can be arranged by or through the main VVV office next to the central station. The size and diversity of the city make a bus tour a logical choice. The "Royal Bus Tour" leaves from outside the VVV office at

1:30 every day. The trip includes background on the royal family and visits to Queen Beatrix's residences. Book in advance at the VVV; cost: Fl. 20 for a three-hour tour. The **Hague Museum Bus** operates on the same principal as the Amsterdam Museum Boat: A special VVV shuttle bus takes visitors from one museum to another. The cost is Fl. 2; get details from the VVV.

Scheveningen and Delft are best seen on foot. The Delft VVV office organizes tours, while the Scheveningen VVV will advise on coastal strolls.

Tourist Information

Delft. Markt 85, tel. 015/126100. Open Mon.-Sat. 9-6, Sun. 11-3. When the VVV office is closed, the latest hotel information is posted in the window.

The Hague. Babylon Center, tel. 070/3546200. Open Apr.-mid-Sept., Mon.-Sat. 9-8, Sun. 10-5; mid-Sept.-Mar., Mon.-Sat. 9-6, Sun. 10-5.

Scheveningen. Gevers Deynootweg 126 (corner of Scheveningseslag), tel. 070/3542402. Open Apr.-mid-Sept., Mon.-Sat. 9-8, Sun. 10-5; mid-Sept.-Mar., Mon.-Sat. 9-5, Sun. 10-5.

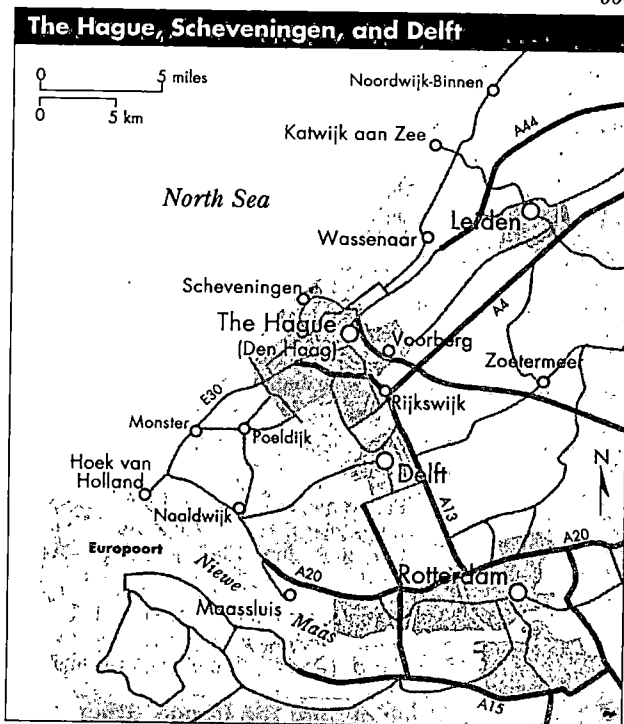
If you're planning to spend a few days in The Hague, ask for the VVV *Info* brochure on city events and entertainment. Tickets can be reserved in person at the main VVV office.

Exploring The Hague, Scheveningen, and Delft

The Hague During the 17th century, The Hague was known as "The Whispering Gallery of Europe" because it was thought to be the secret manipulator of European politics. Although the Golden Age is over, The Hague remains a dignified diplomatic capital, quietly boastful of its royal connections.

Its heart is the **Ridderzaal** (Knight's Hall), the center of a government complex, which is located by the peaceful Vijver Lake. Inside are vast beams spanning a width of 18 meters (59 feet), flags, and stained-glass windows. A sense of history pervades the 13th-century great hall. It is now used mainly for ceremonies: Every year the queen's gilded coach brings her here to open Parliament. The two government chambers sit separately in buildings on either side of the Ridderzaal and can be visited by guided tour only when Parliament is not in session. *Binnenhof 8a. Open Mon.-Sat. 10-4. Cost: Fl. 4.50. For a guided tour in English, book in advance, tel. 070/3646144.*

Keeping the Ridderzaal on your right, pass through two narrow archways and you'll emerge on the far side of the **Binnenhof**, the inner court of the former castle. The small, well-proportioned Dutch Renaissance building immediately on your left, its back bordering Vijver Lake, is the **Mauritshuis**, one of the greatest small art museums in the world. This superb 17th-century palace contains a feast of art from the same period, including 15 Rembrandts; of these the most powerful is *The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp*, a theatrical work depicting a gruesome dissection of the lower arm. Also featured are Vermeer's celebrated *Girl Wearing a Turban* and his masterpiece, the glistening *View of Delft*, moodily emerging from a



cloudburst. *Korte Vijverberg 8*. Admission: Fl. 6.50. Open Tues.–Sat. 10–5, Sun. 11–5.

Outside the Mauritshuis, follow the *Korte Vijverberg* past *Vijver Lake*. The lake is bordered by patrician houses with revamped 18th- and 19th-century facades, a sign of the area's continuing popularity with the local aristocracy. Only the presence of huge ducks ruffles the surface of this stately lake.

Turn right at *Lange Vijverberg* and walk until you come to *Lange Voorhout*, a large L-shaped avenue. During the last century, horse-drawn trams clattered along its cobbles and deposited dignitaries outside the various palaces. Apart from the trams, not much has changed: Diplomats still eat in the historic *Hotel des Indes*; Queen Beatrix and her staff work in the 16th-century *Noordeinde Palace*. No. 34 once belonged to William I, the first king of the Netherlands, but later it became the royal library; it is now the *Supreme Court*. With its clumsy skewed gable, the headquarters of the Dutch Red Cross at No. 6 seems out of place on this stately avenue. A few doors down, at the corner of *Parkstraat*, is The Hague's oldest church, the *Kloosterkerk*, built in 1400 and once used by the Black Friars. During the spring, the adjoining square is covered with yellow and purple crocuses; on Thursdays during the summer, it is the scene of a colorful antiques market.

If a less reverential detour is required, follow any of the small streets leading off *Lange Voorhout* to the northeast. This area, bounded by *Denneweg*, *Hooikade*, and *Maliestraat*, was a busy canal network until it was filled in during the last century. It is

now the city's trendiest neighborhood, an appealing mixture of coffee bars, restaurants, and boutiques. The few remaining canals are surprisingly peaceful. It is just the place to grab a quick bowl of Dutch pea soup, a pancake, or an Indonesian snack. The locals often prefer the herring cart in *Maliestraat*.

Once you're back in *Lange Voorhout*, take the *Kneuterdijk* road south toward the inner court and lake. After pausing at the *Plaats Square* to admire the greedy Hague ducks, look at the *Gevangenpoort*, the 14th-century prison gate. A prison for many centuries, today it is a museum of instruments of torture. *Buitenhof 33*. Admission: Fl. 4. Open Apr.–Sept., weekdays 10–5, weekends 1–5.

As you leave the prison gate, a right turn will take you to the *Buitenhof* (Outer Court), opposite the entrance to the *Ridderzaal*, where this tour began.

A second route is farther out but within walking distance of the center. North of *Lange Voorhout* is the *Panorama Mesdag*, a huge painting-in-the-round that shows Scheveningen as it looked in 1880. Housed in a specially designed building, the painting encompasses you in its 124-meter (400-foot) circumference. Hendrik Mesdag was a late-19th-century marine painter, and his calming seascape is painted in the typically melancholic colors of The Hague School. However, Mesdag was helped by his wife, who painted much of the fishing village, and by a friend, who painted the sky and dunes. *Zeestraat 65b*. Admission: Fl. 3. Open Mon.–Sat. 10–5, Sun. noon–5.

Just around the corner in *Laan van Meerdervoort* is the painter's home, now transformed into the *Rijksmuseum H. W. Mesdag*. Paintings by Mesdag and members of The Hague School are hung beside those of Corot, Courbet, and Rousseau. These delicate landscapes represent one of the finest collections of Impressionists outside France. *Laan van Meerdervoort 7f*. Admission: Fl. 4. Open Tues.–Sat. 10–5, Sun. 1–5.

The *Vredespaleis* (Peace Palace), just behind *Laan van Meerdervoort*, is a monument to an unrealized ideal. Following the first peace conference at The Hague in 1899, the American millionaire Andrew Carnegie donated \$1.5 million for the construction of a building to house a proposed Court of Arbitration. The Dutch government donated the grounds, and other nations offered furnishings and decorations. Although it still looks like a dull multinational bank, the building has been improved by such gifts as Japanese wall hangings, a Danish fountain, and a grand staircase presented by The Hague. Today the *International Court of Justice*, consisting of 15 jurists, has its seat here. There are guided tours daily when the court is not in session; tel. 070/3469680 for details.

The adjacent *Haags Gemeentemuseum* (Municipal Art Museum) is the home of the largest collection of Mondrians in the world plus two vast collections of musical instruments—European and non-European. The building itself is also fascinating. It was built in 1935 and is an example of the *International Movement* in modern architecture. *Stadhouderslaan 41*. Admission: Fl. 3. Open Tues.–Fri. 10–5, weekends noon–5.

The Hague is a city of parks, the biggest of which is the *Zorgvliet*, separating city from countryside. Opposite the park is the *Omniversum*, described as Europe's first space theater.

It is housed in a cylindrical building with a 75-foot dome that acts as a screen for the projection of dramatic presentations of outer space and oceanic voyages. *President Kennedylaan 5, tel. 070/3545454. Admission: Fl. 13 adults, Fl. 9 children. Open Tues.-Thurs. 11-4, Fri.-Sun. 11-9.*

Between The Hague and Scheveningen is **Madurodam**, a miniature city where everything is scaled to 1/52 of what its life-size counterpart would be. None of the details of a real city has been forgotten, from the harbor, with its lighthouse and quayside cranes, to the hand-carved furniture in the gabled houses. *Son-et-lumière (sound-and-light) shows are planned for the summer months. Haringkade 17, tel. 070/3553900. Admission: Fl. 8-Fl. 22. Open Mar.-June, 9 AM-10 PM; June-Aug., 9 AM-10:30 PM; Sept., 9-9; Oct.-Jan. 9-6.*

Scheveningen Scheveningen is adjacent to The Hague, to the north. A fishing village since the 14th century, it became popular as a beach resort during the last century, when the Kurhaus Hotel was built. After years of decline, the resort has been revitalized, with a casino, restaurants, and nightlife.

The beach itself, protected from tidal erosion by stone jetties, slopes gently into the North Sea in front of a high promenade whose function is to protect the boulevard and everything behind it from winter storms. The surface of the beach is fine sand, and you can bicycle or walk for miles to the north.

The **Pier**, completed in 1962, stretches 372 meters (1,200 feet) into the sea. Its four circular end buildings provide a sun terrace and restaurant, a 43-meter- (141-foot-) high observation tower, an amusement center with children's play area, and an underwater panorama. Part of the new design around the Kurhaus area includes the Golfbad, a surf pool complete with artificial waves. At 11 on summer evenings, the Pier is the scene of dramatic fireworks displays.

Delft Thirteen kilometers (8 miles) along the A13 from The Hague, you'll enter Delft. There is probably no spot in the Netherlands that is more intimate, more attractive, or more traditional than this little town, whose famous blue-and-white earthenware is so popular throughout the world. Compact and easy to explore, despite its web of canals, Delft is best discovered on foot—although water taxis are available during the summer, as are horse-drawn buses that leave from the marketplace. Every street is lined with attractive medieval Gothic and Renaissance houses that bear such names as *Wijnhaus* (Wine House) and *Boter Brug* (Butter Bridge).

In the marketplace, the only lively spot in this tranquil town, is the **Nieuwe Kerk** (New Church), built during the 14th century, with its piercing Gothic spire 93 meters (300 feet) high, a magnificent carillon of 48 bells, and the tomb of William the Silent. Beneath this grotesque black marble sarcophagus is a crypt containing the remains of members of the Orange-Nassau line, including all members of the royal family since King William I ascended the throne during the mid-16th century. *Admission: Fl. 2. Open Apr.-Sept., Mon.-Sat. 9-5; Oct.-Mar., Mon.-Sat. 10-noon and 1:30-3.*

While in Delft, you will want to see the famous local specialty—Delftware. Decorated porcelain was brought to Holland from China on East India Company ships and was so much in demand

that Dutch potters felt their livelihood was being threatened. They therefore set about creating of pottery to rival Chinese porcelain. There are only two manufacturers that still make hand-painted Delftware: **De Delftse Pauw** and the more famous "Royal" **De Porceleynse Fleys**. Original Delft is sold here in the market in the De Backer shop, but to see it being made, visit the De Porceleynse Fleys workshops. *Rotterdamsweg 136, tel. 015/560234. Admission free. Open Mar.-Oct., Mon.-Sat. 9-5, Sun. 10-4; Nov.-Feb., weekdays 9-5, Sat. 10-4.*

On the other side of the marketplace is the town hall, with a collection of paintings by Delft artists. Or walk around the right side of the Nieuwe Kerk, then left at the back and along the *Vrouwenregt* canal for a few steps before taking another left turn into *Voldergracht*. To the left, the backs of the houses rise straight from the water as you stroll to the end of the street, which is marked by the sculptured animal heads and outdoor stairs of the old **Meat Market** on the right. Cross the *Wijnhaven* and turn left along its far side to the *Koornmarkt*, a stately canal spanned by a high, arching bridge that is one of the hallmarks of Delft.

At No. 67 is the **Paul Tetar van Elven Museum**, an artist's house with a Louis XIV-style room and an upstairs studio. *Koornmarkt 67. Admission: Fl. 3. Open mid-Apr.-mid-Oct., Tues.-Sat. 11-5.*

Just before the end of the *Koornmarkt* is the **Wapenhuis van Holland** (arsenal), completed in 1692. Turn right to the **Oude Delft canal**, the city's oldest waterway. A few blocks farther along the canal, you will come upon the incredible Gothic facade of the **Gemeenlandshuis**, built as a private residence in 1520, with a flamboyant display of painted coats of arms from 1652. A few doors farther is the **Prinsehof**, formerly the Convent of St. Agatha, founded in 1400. The chapel inside dates from 1471; its interior is remarkable for the wooden statues under the vaulting ribs. Today the **Prinsehof** is a museum that tells the story of the liberation of the Netherlands after 80 years of Spanish occupation (1568-1648). For Dutch royalists, the spot is significant for the assassination of Prince William of Orange in 1584; the bullet holes can still be seen in the wall. *St. Agathaplein 1. Admission: Fl. 4.50. Open Tues.-Sat. 10-5, Sun. 1-5.*

Across the Oude Delft canal is the **Oude Kerk** (Old Church), a vast Gothic monument of the 13th century. Its beautiful tower, surmounted by a brick spire, leans somewhat alarmingly. *Admission: Fl. 2. Open Apr.-Sept. noon-4.*

Beyond the **Prinsehof** on the same side of the Oude Delft canal is the **Lambert van Meerten Museum**, a mansion whose timbered rooms are filled with the country's most complete collection of old Dutch tiles as well as Delft pottery. *Oude Delft 199. Admission: Fl. 4. Open Tues.-Sat. 10-5, Sun. 1-5. Also Mon. 1-5 in summer.*

Dining and Lodging

For details and price-category definitions, see Dining and Lodging in Staying in Holland.

Delft Dining **De Bark**. A small, family-run restaurant in the old Hotel De Ark, De Bark's motto is "Sunday Meals the Whole Week 'Round," an excuse for rich, substantial dishes such as steak in