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OA/ID Number: 13786
Folder ID Number: 13786-007

Folder Title:
National Christmas Tree Lighting 12/12/91 [OA 8332] [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	1	4

--only time when world stands still to commemorte a person
--30-foot-tal Colorado blue spruce, transplanted in 1978, from York, PA;
--surrounding -- 57 smaller tres fr states, territoris, DC, "athway of Peace" -- for 10 years, decorated with ornaments from the states -- this year come from
--any special kind of lights?
--what are the ornaments?
--one story -- Martin Luther, "wal,king home onc clear winter evening, saw stars twinkling amidst evergreens -- to recapture the lovoines of the scene for his family, he erected a tree at home and placed lighted candles on his branches" -- 16th century
--1856 Pierce first Christmas tree inside White House
--1923, Coolidge began custom of lighting national Christmas Tree on White House grounds
--what one message want to take away?
--last week, Hanukkah celebration, season rich in meaning for many faiths
--parallel to angels?
--when light tree, light something inside the American heart; rekindle American sense of family and generosity *of godren, respect, Emigle, wisdom*
--tie in lights like Wenceslas Square?
--other lights/fires in American history (campfires, etc.)
--Christmas, Washington led men across Delaware, blood in the snow -- when history remembers Christmas 1991, let them remember it as ...
--find Bible wording about Christmas (maybe make some parallels)
--message to American public about strength -- unity, etc. (yellow ribbon?)
--a few days ago I stood at Pearl Harbor ...
--other Christmases -- 50 years ago, after Pearl Harbor, etc.
--same switch as Coolidge used; everyone's names engraved; used by every President since CC
--burning Yule log -- Scandinavian --
--carols sung that first 1923 lighting -- O come all ye faithful; God rest ye; O little Town; The First Noel; Joy to the World; O Holy Night; Hark the Herald Angels Sing;
--first tree, 3,000 lights
--Christmas cards?
--angel in Christmas story: "Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all the people"
--concept of Christ as Light of the World -- lighting candles, blaznig Youle logs, bonfires
--show mystery of life even in the presence of death -- evergreens, holly, mistletoe, holly
--future writing -- "cut-off sections of the Ozarks and Atlantic coastline still cling to the Old Christmas Day, January 6"; Louisiana
--1st U.S. Christmas 1607. Jamestown, with oysters, fish, flesh, wilde fowl, fires
--Pilgrims started their colony Christmas Day 1620, worked hard all day
--Bush's favorite childhood Christmas memories (Nancy, Dorothy)
--words from "O Christmas tree"

DOUG GAMBLE

31 NOV 1 P9:06
Dec. 3/91

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(310) 546-6409

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN

TREE LIGHTING (Beth Hinchliffe)

I DON'T HAVE TO ASK (THIS) SANTA WHAT THE WEATHER'S LIKE IN THE NORTH
POLE -- HE PREDICTED IT. (Willard Scott)

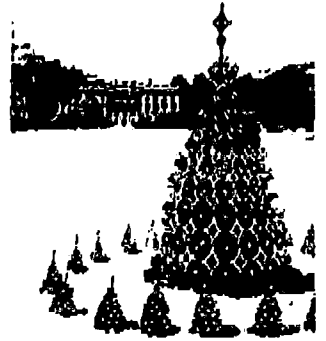
SANTA'S BIG NIGHT IS COMING UP. AND PEOPLE THINK I TRAVEL A LOT.

I TOLD BARBARA THAT THE PERSON WHO RUNS THINGS IN THE NORTH POLE WOULD BE
HERE TODAY, AND SHE SAID SHE'D NEVER MET MRS. CLAUS BEFORE.

IF YOU CAN'T HAVE A CHOIR OF ANGELS SINGING AT CHRISTMASTIME, THE GATLIN
BROTHERS ARE PROBABLY THE NEXT BEST THING.

*Beth,
Welcome back!
Doug*

The Christmas Pageant of Peace, Inc.



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

DATE: Dec. 2, 1991

TO: Michelle Nix
White House Research

FROM: Peggy Hentel
(203) 938-9535

Number of pages including cover: 2

Message:

Dear Ms. Nix:

Please call me if you wish
further background.

Peggy Hentel
Coordinating Producer

As of 11-18-91

NATIONAL CHRISTMAS TREE LIGHTING CEREMONY
1991 MUSICAL SELECTIONS

MARILYN HORNE	• "White Christmas"	with band
	• "Simple Gifts"	with band
	"Silent Night" (2 verses in German)	with band
GATLIN BROTHERS	"Sweet Baby Jesus" (3:27)	with band
	"Christmas All Year Round" (0:44)	with band
	• "Joy To The World" (1:25)	a cappella
JOE WILLIAMS	Medly: "Christmas Waltz", "Christmas Rainbows", "Winter Wonderland", "Let It Snow" (9:00)	
TUSCON BOYS CHORUS	Medly: "We Need A Little Christmas "Sleigh Bells" "It's The Most Wonderful Time Of The Year" (3:00)	with band
	"Carol Of The Bells" (1:30)	a capella
	"I'm An Old Cow-Hand" (1:30) boys do rope-tricks, no singing	band
	• "Here Comes Santa Claus" (00:00) as Santa enters	with band
GINGER AND SPICE DOLLS & DANCERS	A medly of tunes (2 min)	tape

Simple Gifts



The members of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing were known as Shakers because of the ritual dances in which they attempted to shake off the flesh of "Old Ugly," the devil. While singing their various "action" and "vision" songs, the celibate Shakers expressed their emotions by bowing, turning, whirling, stamping, drinking imaginary "spiritual wine," and miming such daily tasks as scrubbing and scouring—all at lively, even frenzied tempos. The song that best conveyed their view of life was "Simple Gifts," which, as the lyrics indicate, called for bowing, bending, and turning. It became widely popular after its publication in 1848. The modern American composer Aaron Copland borrowed it for a theme in his ballet *Appalachian Spring*.

Andante con moto

G Em

'Tis the gift to be sim - ple, 'tis the gift to be free, 'Tis the

m.f

Am7 D Am7 D7 G D

gift to come down where we ought to be; And when we find our-selves in the

simile

G C+6 D C D G

place just right, 'Twill be in the val - ley of love and de - light.

G D G Em7 Bm

When true sim - plic - i - ty is gain'd, To bow and to bend we

te

shan't be a-sham'd, To turn, turn will be our de-light, 'Till by

Detailed description: This block contains the first system of a musical score. It features a vocal line on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are "shan't be a-sham'd, To turn, turn will be our de-light, 'Till by". Below the vocal line is a piano accompaniment consisting of two staves: a right-hand staff with a treble clef and a left-hand staff with a bass clef. The piano part includes chords and melodic lines.

e

Am Bm D7 G C G
turn-ing, turn-ing we come round right.

Detailed description: This block contains the second system of the musical score. It features a vocal line on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are "turn-ing, turn-ing we come round right." Above the vocal line are the chord symbols: Am, Bm, D7, G, C, G. Below the vocal line is a piano accompaniment consisting of two staves: a right-hand staff with a treble clef and a left-hand staff with a bass clef. The piano part includes chords and melodic lines.



A tree of life, a favorite design in Shaker artwork

2

Att: Carol Aarhus

White Christmas



Words and Music by
IRVING BERLIN

Slowly with expression

VOICE
ad lib.



The sun is shin - ing, the grass is green, The or - ange and palm trees

mf
con la voce



sway. There's nev - er been such a day in Bev - er - ly Hills, L. A.



But it's De - cem - ber, the twen - ty fourth,



And I am long - ing to be up North.

accel - e - rit.

+ Symbols for Guitar, Chords for Ukulele and Banjo.

Music by
RLIN

CHORUS *a tempo*

C Dm7 C B C Dm7 F#7 G7 F G7

I'm dream-ing of a WHITE CHRIST-MAS Just like the ones I used to

mf a tempo

C Dm7 G7 C G7 F F#m C

know — Where the tree-tops glis-ten And chil-dren, lis-ten to hear

F C D7 Dm7 G7 C Dm7 C B C Dm7 F#7 G7

sleigh bells in the snow. I'm dream-ing of a WHITE CHRIST-MAS

F G7 C Dm7 G7 C C7 F

With ev-ry Christ-mas card I write — "May your days be mer-ry and bright —

F#m C Gdim Dm7 G7 1/4 C C Dm7 G7 1/2 C Dm7 C

And may all your Christ-mas-es be white? white?"

December 10th

Aviation Day in Venezuela
Human Rights Day (United Nations)
Albatrosses nest
Feast of St. Miltiades
304 AD ?St. Eulalia died (Feast Day)
1348 Third vicar appointed to Shaftsbury, England,
to replace those who had died
of plague
1607 Capt. John Smith left Jamestown on the trip
that involved him with Pocahontas
1672 Monthly postal service established between
Boston and New York
1792 Insurance Company of North America organized
1805 William Lloyd Garrison, abolitionist, born
1817 Mississippi became a state
1830 Emily Dickinson, poet, born
1831 Spirit of the Times, sporting journal, founded
1848 Louis Napoleon, nephew of the Emperor, elected
President of France
1862 West Virginia became a state
1865 Leopold I, a German elected King of Belgium,
died
1869 Women in Wyoming granted the right to vote
1896 Alfred Nobel, chemist and prize donor, died
Ira Gershwin, composer, born
1898 Spain ceded Puerto Rico and the Philippines
to the U.S. in the treaty ending
the Spanish-American War
1901 First Nobel Prizes awarded
1902 First Aswan Dam stopped the flow of the Nile
River
1904 Bethlehem Steel Company organized
1911 Chet Huntley, broadcaster, born
1914 Dorothy Lamour, actress, born
1915 Millionth Ford automobile built, a "Model T"
1923 Egyptian flag adopted
1934 New York City got a 2 percent sales tax
1936 King Edward VIII of England announced his
intention to abdicate
1945 Netherlands joined the United Nations
1946 Damon Runyan, writer, died
1958 Jet passenger airline service began between
New York and Miami
1969 Tortugas Indian Pilgrimage held at Las Cruces,
New Mexico
Pancake Days Festivals held at Hazelton and
Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania

December 11th

Beast market held at Boston, England
Ancient Roman festival honoring all the gods
361 AD Julian, Roman Emperor, entered Constantinople
384 St. Damascus I, Pope, died (Feast Day)
493 St. Daniel the Stylite died (Feast Day)
1241 Ogedei, Mongol leader, died and his army
withdrew from Hungary
1282 Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, Welsh leader, killed
1521 Wladislaus II, King of Hungary and Bohemia,
died
1695 Captain Kidd received his English commission
as a privateer
1718 King Charles XII of Sweden killed at the
siege of Fredriksten, Norway
1787 Rumsey again demonstrated his steamboat
on the Potomac
1816 Indiana became a state
1843 Robert Koch, bacteriologist, born
1844 Laughing gas first used for a tooth extraction
1845 First Sikh War between England and India began
1882 Fiorello LaGuardia, New York City mayor, born
1905 Gilbert Roland, actor, born
1922 Irish Free State, a British Dominion, adopted
1924 Duke University founded (North Carolina)
1936 King Edward VIII of England abdicated to
marry the woman he loved
1937 Italy withdrew from the League of Nations
1941 Germany, Italy, and the U.S. exchanged
declarations of war
Japanese troops occupied Guam
1950 U.S. Supreme Court made its Fifth Amendment
ruling (no one could be forced
to testify against himself)
1969 Start of the Centennial celebrations at Fort
Sill, Oklahoma

December 12th

Antarctic whaling season begins
Feast of St. Finnian of Clonard
Day of Our Lady of Guadalupe, Mexico
751 AD St. Edburga of Minster died (Feast Day)
1154 St. Vicelin died (Feast Day)
1189 King Richard the Lionhearted left England for
the Third Crusade
1254 Rinaldo Conti elected Pope as Alexander IV
1293 Khalil, sultan of Egypt, murdered by Baidara,
his replacement, who was also
murdered
1574 Selim II, Sultan of Turkey, died

1586 Stephen Bathory, King of Poland, died of apoplexy
 1710 Shipwreck on Boon Island, Maine
 1745 John Jay, first U.S. Chief Justice, born
 1787 Pennsylvania became a state
 1791 Marie Louise of Austria, second wife of Napoleon, born
 1818 Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of the President, born
 1863 Edvard Munch, Norwegian artist, born
 1870 Solar eclipse
 1871 "Wild Bill" Hickok fired as marshall of Abeline, Kansas
 1893 Edward G. Robinson, actor, born
 1899 The wooden golf tee was invented *joke here*
 Winston Churchill escaped from a prison camp (Boer War)
 1901 Marconi signaled "S" from England to Newfoundland via his wireless
 1911 Coronation durbar for King George V of England held at Delhi, India
 1912 Louis III became Regent of Bavaria
 1913 Stolen "Mona Lisa" recovered
 1915 Frank Sinatra, singer-actor, born
 1916 Germany and its allies called for peace negotiations
 1917 Train wrecked at Modane, France
 Suffrage granted to all Dutch citizens over 25 years of age
 1922 John Wanamaker, merchant, died
 1936 Spanish submarine torpedoed off Malaya
 1937 U.S.S. Panay sunk in China's Yangtze River by Japan
 Chinese Premier Chiang Kai-shek moved to Hankow
 1946 "Big Four" meeting in New York ended, setting peace terms for Germany's allies
 1958 Guinea joined the United Nations
 1963 Kenya got its independence from England (Independence Day)
 1964 Jomo Kenyetta, Mau Mau leader, became President of Kenya
 1968 Tallulah Bankhead, actress, died
 1969 Matachines Dance held at Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico
 Pecan Perfection Day held at Monahans, Texas
 All-Poinsettia Show held at Mission, Texas
 1970 Last steam train in France left Paris for the last time

December 13th

Ides of December
 Feast of ex-Saint Lucy (or Lucia), patron of Syracuse, Sicily; invoked against eye diseases, dysentery, and hemorrhages
 Feast of St. Odilia
 1124 AD Pope Colectus II died
 1204 Maimonides, Jewish philosopher, died
 1250 Frederick II, deposed Holy Roman Emperor, died of dysentery
 1294 Pope Celestine V abdicated
 1402 Emperor Go-Komatsu moved into the rebuilt Japanese Imperial Palace
 1476 First item, a Papal indulgence, printed in England
 1503 Nostradamus, French astrologer, born
 1545 Council of Trent opened to discuss Catholic Church reform
 1557 Sir Francis Drake left England to sail around the world
 1640 John IV crowned King of Portugal
 1641 St. Jane Frances de Chantal died
 1642 Abel Tasman discovered New Zealand
 1769 Dartmouth College chartered (New Hampshire)
 1784 Samuel Johnson, English writer, died
 1806 Aaron Burr's attempt to set up a kingdom on the Mississippi classed as war against the U.S.
 1819 Tuscaloosa, Alabama, incorporated
 1835 Philip Brooks, composer ("O Little Town of Bethlehem"), born
 1839 Christian VIII became King of Denmark
 1862 Confederates were victorious at Fredericksburg, Virginia
 1884 First wagon train of emigrants to California reached Sutter's Mill
 1890 Marc Connelly, playwright, born
 1897 Drew Pearson, columnist, born
 1918 American forces crossed the Rhine
 1922 Train wrecked near Humble, Texas
 1924 Samuel Gompers, author and labor leader, died
 1925 Pahlavi dynasty invested with sovereignty in Persia (Iran)
 1927 Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, made his New York debut at the age of 10
 Poland officially adopted its flag
 1937 Karim Aga Khan, Moslem religious leader, born
 1941 Britain declared war on Bulgaria
 1944 Wassily Kandinsky, abstract artist, died
 1947 Maine Turnpike opened to traffic

DECEMBER 12 — THURSDAY

346th Day — Remaining, 19

DAY OF OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE. Dec 12. The legend of Guadalupe tells how in Dec 1533, an Indian, Juan Diego, saw the Virgin Mother on a hill near Mexico City, Mexico. She instructed him to go to the bishop and tell him to build a shrine to her on the site of the vision. Initially rebuffed by the bishop, Juan Diego saw the vision again three days later. She instructed him to pick roses growing on a stony and barren hillside nearby and take them to the bishop as proof. Although flowers do not normally bloom in December, Juan Diego found the roses and took them to the bishop. He opened his mantle and dropped the roses on the floor, and an image of the Virgin Mary appeared among them. The bishop built the sanctuary as instructed. Our Lady of Guadalupe became the patroness of Mexico City, by 1746 was the patron saint of all New Spain and by 1910 of all Latin America.

FLAUBERT, GUSTAVE: 170TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Dec 12. French author whose works include one of the greatest French novels, *Madame Bovary*, was born at Rouen, France, on Dec 12, 1821. Flaubert died at Croisset, France, on May 8, 1880.

GARRISON, WILLIAM LLOYD: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Dec 12. American antislavery leader, poet and journalist, was born at Newburyport, MA, on Dec 12, 1805. Garrison died at New York, NY, on May 24, 1879.

JAY, JOHN: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Dec 12. American statesman, diplomat and first chief justice of the US Supreme Court (1789-1795), co-author (with Alexander Hamilton and James Madison) of the influential *Federalist* papers, was born at New York, NY, on Dec 12, 1745. Jay died at Bedford, NY, on May 17, 1829.

KENYA: JAMHURI DAY. Dec 12. Jamhuri Day (Independence Day) is Kenya's official National Day, commemorating proclamation of the republic on Dec 12, 1963.

MEXICO: GUADALUPE DAY. Dec 12. One of Mexico's major celebrations. Honors the "Dark Virgin of Guadalupe," the republic's patron saint. Parties and pilgrimages, with special ceremonies at the Shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, in Mexico City, Mexico.

PENNSYLVANIA RATIFIES CONSTITUTION: ANNIVERSARY. Dec 12. Pennsylvania became the second state to ratify the US Constitution, by a vote of 46 to 23, on Dec 12, 1787.

POINSETTIA DAY. Dec 12. A day to enjoy poinsettias and to honor Dr. Joel Roberts Poinsett, the American diplomat who introduced the Central American plant which is named for him into the US. Poinsett was born at Charleston, SC, Mar 2, 1799. He served as a member of Congress and as secretary of war, in addition to his diplomatic positions. He died near Statesburg, SC, Dec 12, 1851. The poinsettia has become a favorite Christmas season plant.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

- Tracy Austin**, tennis player, born at Rolling Hills, CA, Dec 12, 1962.
- Bob Barker**, TV personality, born at Darrington, WA, Dec 12, 1923.
- Shelia E (Sheila Escoveda)**, singer, musician, born at San Francisco, CA, Dec 12, 1959.

**December
1991**

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Connie Francis (Constance Franconero), singer, born at Newark, NJ, Dec 12, 1938.

Edward Irwin Koch, former mayor of New York City, born at New York, NY, Dec 12, 1924.

Cathy Rigby, former gymnast, born at Long Beach, CA, Dec 12, 1952.

Frank (Francis Albert) Sinatra, singer, born at Hoboken, NJ, Dec 12, 1915.

Dionne Warwick, singer, born at East Orange, NJ, Dec 12, 1941.

Grover Washington, musician, born at Buffalo, NY, Dec 12, 1943.

Wallace G. Wilkinson, Governor of Kentucky (D), born at Liberty, KY, Dec 12, 1941.



DECEMBER 13 — FRIDAY

347th Day — Remaining, 18

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA: ANNIVERSARY. Dec 13. Confederate forces were victorious at the Battle of Fredericksburg, VA, on Dec 13, 1862. Total casualties on both sides estimated at more than 16,000 killed, injured or missing. General Ambrose E. Burnside led Union troops; General Robert E. Lee led the Confederates.

BROOKS, PHILLIPS: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Dec 13. American clergyman and composer born at Boston, MA, Dec 13, 1835. Perhaps best remembered for his lyrics for the Christmas carol "O Little Town of Bethlehem." Brooks died at Boston, MA, Jan 23, 1893.

CAROLS BY CANDLELIGHT. Dec 13-15. Gunston Hall, Lorton, VA. The candlelit hall will be decorated for Christmas in the 18th-century manner, and period music will be played. Caroling and refreshments in the reception center. Info from: Special Events, Gunston Hall, 10709 Gunston Rd, Lorton, VA 22079.

FRENCH WEST INDIES: LA ROUTE DU ROSE. Dec 13-17. St. Barthelemy. Fifth year of transatlantic regatta of large yachts which leave from St. Tropez in early December. Festivities include food and wine tastings, spectacular yacht races and concerts. Info from: French West Indies Tourist Board, 610 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10020.

FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH. Dec 13. Variously believed to be a lucky or unlucky day. Every year has at least one Friday the 13th, but never more than three. Two Fridays in 1991 fall on the 13th day, one in September and one in December. Fear of the number 13 is known as triskaidekaphobia.

HEINE, HEINRICH: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Dec 13. German author, born at Dusseldorf, Germany, Dec 13, 1797. Died at Paris, France, Feb 17, 1856.

LINCOLN, MARY TODD: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Dec 13. Wife of Abraham Lincoln, 16th president of the US, born at Lexington, KY, Dec 13, 1818. Died on July 16, 1882.

MALTA: REPUBLIC DAY. Dec 13. National holiday. Malta became a republic on Dec 13, 1974.

December 12

Holidays

- Kenya** **Independence Day**
Commemorates the achievement of independence from Great Britain, 1963.
- Mexico** **Our Lady of Guadalupe**
Commemorates the appearance of the Blessed Virgin to a young Indian, 1531.

Birthdates

- 1520** **Pope Sixtus V**, pope 1585–90. [d. August 27, 1590]
- 1731** **Erasmus Darwin**, English physician, poet, and speculative thinker; grandfather of Charles Darwin (February 12). [d. April 18, 1802]
- 1745** **John Jay**, American public official, jurist; President of Continental Congress, 1778; first Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1789–94. [d. May 17, 1829]
- 1786** **William Learned Marcy**, U.S. politician; first to articulate the concept of the spoils system; Governor of New York, 1833–39; U.S. Secretary of War, 1844–50; U.S. Secretary of State, 1853–57. [d. July 4, 1857]
- 1803** **James Challis**, British astronomer; one of first to observe the planet **Neptune**. [d. December 3, 1882]
- 1805** **William Lloyd Garrison**, U.S. abolitionist, author; founded American Anti-Slavery Society. [d. May 24, 1879]
- Henry William Dwight Wells**, U.S. transportation executive; with his partner, William George Fargo (May 20), formed the Wells, Fargo & Co., 1852, express and commercial transportation company. [d. December 10, 1878]
- 1821** **Gustave Flaubert**, French novelist; author of *Madame Bovary*, a classic of French literature. [d. May 8, 1880]
- 1838** **Sherburne Wesley Burnham**, U.S. astronomer; noted for his discovery and cataloging of double stars. [d. March 11, 1921]
- 1849** **William Kissam Vanderbilt**, U.S. financier; with his brother Cornelius, managed the assets and investments of the Vanderbilt empire, 1878–1903. [d. July 12, 1920]
- 1863** **Edvard Munch**, Norwegian artist. [d. January 23, 1944]
- 1864** **Arthur Brisbane**, U.S. journalist; noted for his exploitation of the media and use of **yellow journalism** to build his fortune. [d. December 25, 1936]
- Paul Elmer More**, U.S. philosopher, editor, critic; founder, with Irving Babbitt (August 2), of the **neo-humanist** movement in the U.S. [d. March 4, 1937]
- 1866** **George Swinnerton Parker**, U.S. games manufacturer; founder of Parker Brothers, manufacturers of **Monopoly**. [d. September 26, 1952]
- Alfred Werner**, Swiss chemist; Nobel Prize in chemistry for studies of molecular structure, 1913. [d. November 15, 1919]
- 1872** **Albert Payson Terhune**, U.S. novelist; known for his novels about collies, including *Lad, a Dog*. [d. February 18, 1942]
- 1875** **Karl Rudolf von Rundstedt**, German Army field marshal; Chief of General Staff, World War I; Commander in Chief on Western Front, 1942–45. [d. February 24, 1953]
- 1881** **Harry Warner**, U.S. motion picture executive; co-founder of Warner Brothers movie empire with his brothers Jack (August 2) and Albert (July 23). [d. July 25, 1958]
- 1893** **Edward G. Robinson (Emanuel Goldenburg)**, U.S. actor, born in Hungary; noted for gangster roles during 1930s. [d. January 26, 1973]
- 1915** **Curt Jurgens**, German actor; known for his roles in over 150 films, including *The Enemy Below*, 1957, and *The Spy Who Loved Me*, 1977. [d. June 18, 1982]
- Frank (Francis Albert) Sinatra**, U.S. singer, actor.

Religious Calendar

The Saints

SS. Epimachus and Alexander and other Martyrs. [d. 250]

St. Finnian of Clonard, bishop. Also called **Finan**, or **Finian**. [d. c. 549]

St. Edburga, Abbess of Minster and virgin. Also called **Eadburge**, or **Eadburh**. [d. 751]

St. Vicelin, Bishop of Staargard, evangelizer of the Wends. [d. 1154]

St. Jane Frances de Chantal, widow and co-founder of the Order of the Visitation. Feast formerly August 21. [d. 1641] Optional Memorial.

The Beatified

Blessed Thomas Holland, Jesuit priest and martyr. [d. 1642]

1917 Dan Dailey, U.S. actor. [d. October 17, 1978]

1918 Eugene Burdick, U.S. novelist, political theorist. [d. July 26, 1965]

Joe Williams (Joseph Goreed), U.S. singer; known for hits with Count Basie, including the song, *Everyday I Have the Blues*, 1955; appears as Grandpa Huxtable on *The Cosby Show*.

1923 Robert William (Bob) Barker, U.S. television personality; host of television game show, *Truth or Consequences* and *The Price Is Right*.

1924 Edward Irving Koch, U.S. politician, lawyer; U.S. Congressman, 1969-76; Mayor of New York City, 1977-

Charles Louis Schultze, U.S. economist; Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers, 1977-81.

1928 Helen Frankenthaler, U.S. painter.

1929 John James Osborne, British playwright, screenwriter.

1934 Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, Mexican politician; President, 1982-88.

1938 Connie Francis (Concetta Maria Franconero), U.S. singer and actress; known for her starring role in *Where the Boys Are*, 1963.

1941 Dionne Warwick, U.S. singer; three Grammy Awards.

1942 John Casablancas, U.S. businessman; opened his own modeling agency which challenged the number one Ford agency, 1977.

1943 Grover Washington, Jr., U.S. musician.

1952 Cathy Rigby, U.S. gymnast.

1957 Ana Alicia (Ana Alicia Ortez), U.S. actress; known for her role as Melissa Cumson Gioberti on television series, *Falcon Crest*.

1959 Sheila E (Sheila Escovedo), U.S. singer, musician; known for her song, *The Glamorous Life*, 1984.

Historical Events

1417 Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, leader of the Lollards, is burned and hanged. He is later portrayed as **Falstaff** by Shakespeare.

1787 Pennsylvania ratifies the Constitution and becomes the second state in the Union.

1903 Marie and Pierre Curie and Henri Becquerel receive the Nobel Prize for their studies of **radioactivity**.

1906 Oscar Solomon Straus becomes the first Jew to receive a U.S. cabinet appointment when he is named Secretary of Commerce.

1911 The capital of British India is changed from Calcutta to **Delhi**.

1914 Dow Jones average drops 24.4%, the largest one-day percentage decline in history.

1926 New York defeats Philadelphia in the first professional interleague **football game**.

1936 Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese leader, declares war on Japan.

1963 Kenya gains independence from Great Britain.

1966 Francis Chichester, British yachtsman, completes a solo voyage from England to Sydney, Australia, a distance of more than 14,000 miles, in 107 days.

1972 Orange soil is discovered by **Apollo 17** astronauts Eugene A. Cernan and Harrison

H. Schmitt during their second day of exploration on the lunar surface.

1975 **Robert David Muldoon** is inaugurated as prime minister of New Zealand.

1984 Army Chief of Staff **Maaouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya** overthrows the government of Lieutenant Colonel **Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla** in Mauritania.

1985 President Ronald Reagan signs the **Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-balancing bill**. The new law is intended to reduce government spending for the next five years.

169 MENDELSSOHN 7777. D and refrain From a chorus in MENDELSSOHN'S
(BETHLEHEM) Festgesang, 1840, adapted by
WILLIAM HAYMAN CUMMINGS, 1831-1915

The first system of musical notation consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with several double bar lines and repeat signs. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The second system of musical notation continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system, maintaining the same structure of treble and bass staves.

The third system of musical notation continues the melody and accompaniment, showing further development of the musical themes.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece with a final cadence in both the treble and bass staves.

The musical notation for the refrain is presented in two systems. The first system is labeled 'REFRAIN' and includes a 'Unison' instruction. It features a treble staff with a vocal line and a bass staff with an organ accompaniment. The second system continues the organ part.

HARK! the herald angels sing,
'Glory to the new-born King,
Peace on earth, and mercy mild,
God and sinners reconciled!
Joyful, all ye nations, rise,
Join the triumph of the skies,
With the angelic host proclaim,
'Christ is born in Bethlehem'.

*Hark! the herald angels sing,
'Glory to the new-born King'.*

2 Christ, by highest heaven adored,
Christ, the everlasting Lord,
Late in time behold him come,
Offspring of a virgin's womb.
Veiled in flesh the Godhead see;
Hail, the Incarnate Deity,
Pleased as Man with man to dwell,
Jesus, our Immanuel!

3 Hail, the heaven-born Prince of Peace!
Hail, the Sun of Righteousness!
Light and life to all he brings,
Risen with healing in his wings.
Mild he lays his glory by,
Born that man no more may die,
Born to raise the sons of earth,
Born to give them second birth:

Charles Wesley, 1707-88, and others

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LHM



The Working White House

Text by
Haynes Johnson

Photographs by
Frank Johnston

A Washington Post Book

Praeger Publishers
New York



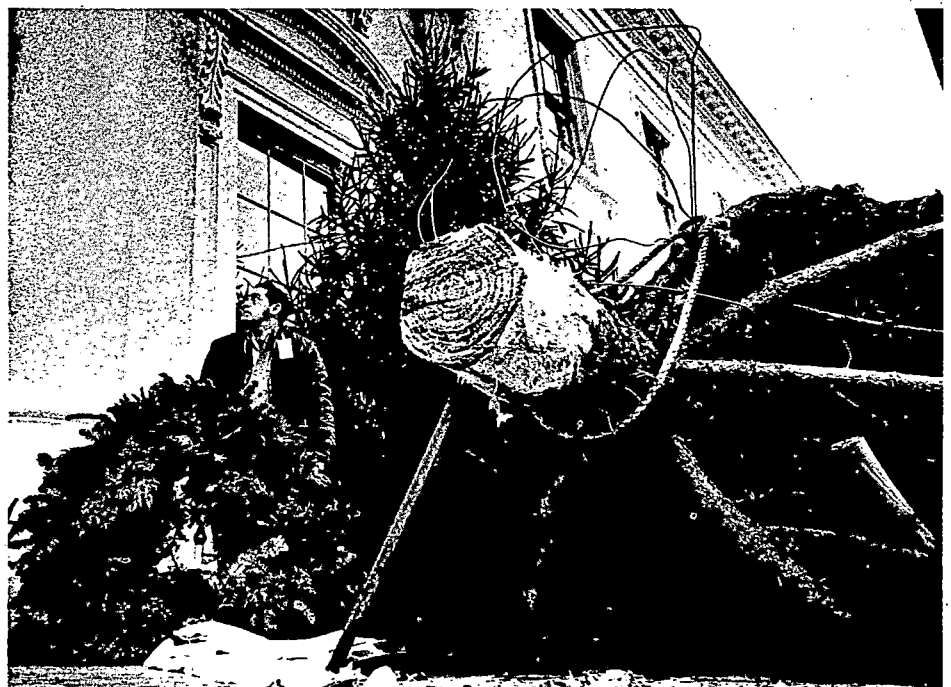
*diff trees at
in W.H.
gardens at
content
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On the White House grounds today are American elms from John and Abigail Adams, magnolias from Andrew Jackson, scarlet oaks from Benjamin Harrison, Japanese maples from Grover Cleveland, pin oaks from William McKinley, European white birches from Calvin Coolidge, white oaks from Herbert Hoover, little-leaf lindens from Franklin Roosevelt, American boxwood from Harry Truman, black walnut from Dwight Eisenhower, apple trees from John Kennedy, darlington oaks from Lyndon Johnson, giant sequoias from Richard Nixon.

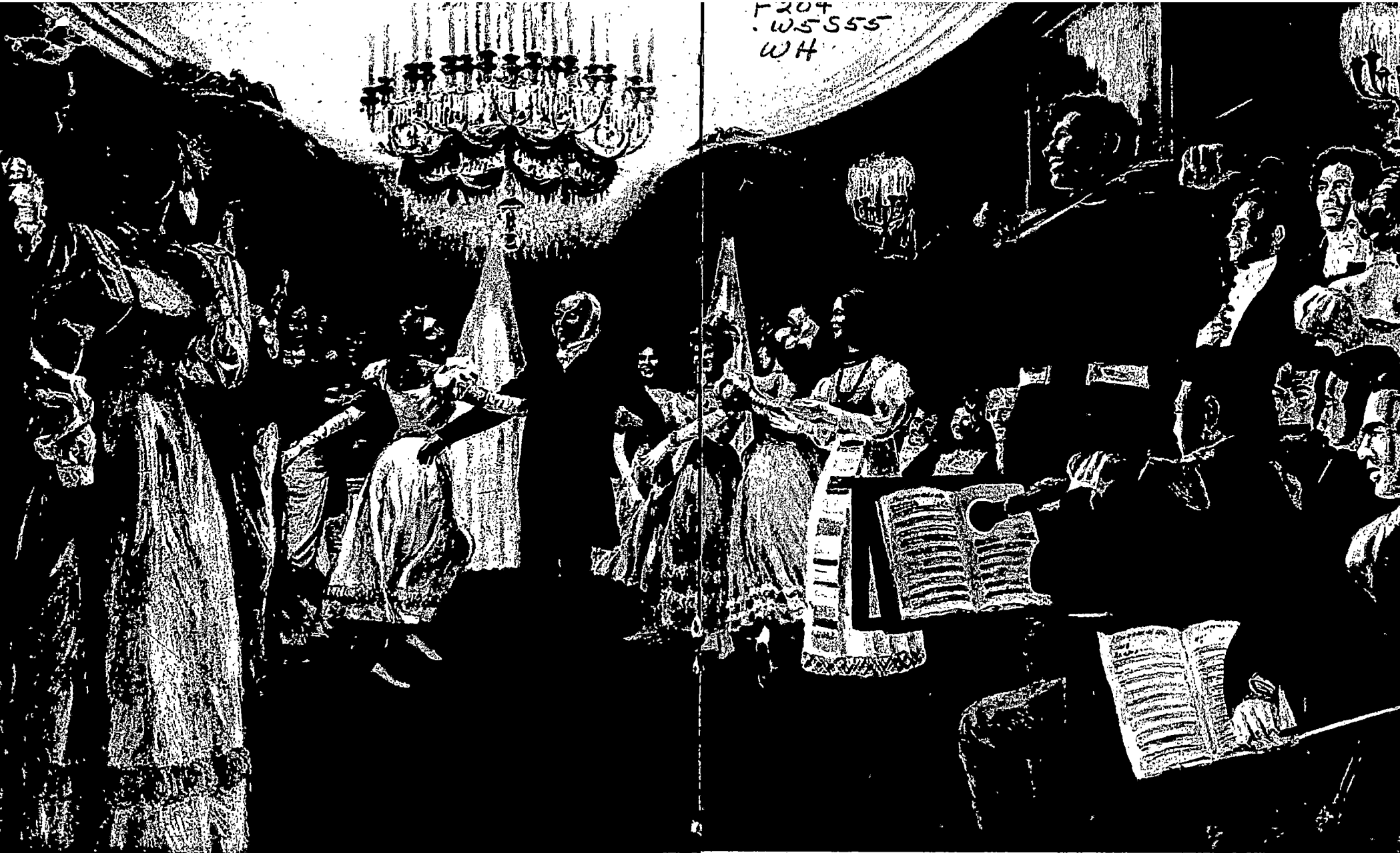
From his Oval Office, Gerald Ford can look out on a gardener digging outside his window or see others pruning branches in the Rose Garden. As in any home, there are periods in the White House year when snow



must be removed, Christmas trees brought in, wreaths hung, and the exterior decorated for the holiday season. There is one difference, though. The White House is not any home. It must always be the one place where Americans turn for guidance and inspiration from their nation's leader, and nothing that is done to make this house work can interfere either with that symbolic role or with the serious business of governance.



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t. ENTERTAINING

IN THE WHITE HOUSE

by Acropolis Books



by MARIE SMITH

One of the first parties the Adamses gave in the Executive Mansion was a pre-Christmas affair for members of Congress and the few wives who were in the City. This party was something less than a social success, but no fault of the Adamses.

Before the party, Abigail burned 20 cords of wood in an effort to dry and warm the rooms. But they were still damp and cold when the guests arrived, and they sat around trying to conceal their discomfort. This did not improve the situation, however, and everyone left early.

Added to the chill of the rooms was the attitude of some members of Congress toward her husband. They made fun of him for his coolness and preference for the pomp and ceremony he had known in Europe, and nicknamed him "Nonny Johnny Adams."

Another Christmas season party the Adamses gave in the White House was more of a success as far as the physical comfort of the guests, but it, too, ended on a discordant note. It was for their four-year-old granddaughter, Suzannah. The young guests kept warm by playing games. But during one of the games a little girl broke one of Suzannah's prize possessions, a piece of her doll's tea set. She retaliated by breaking the nose of the guest's doll and it took the President himself to settle the quarrel that ensued.

After the New Year's Day reception, the President and Mrs. Adams did little formal entertaining. Abigail had some ladies in to dine one day, setting the table with her fine white Sevres china decorated with blue cornflowers. And on February 7th, she and the President gave a dinner for the judges and heads of departments and their ladies. Six days later she departed from the capital to return to the Adams' house in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts. Adams joined her there in March.

Though she had performed her role of First Lady well and set a pattern for all who would follow her in it, Abigail Adams, the daughter of a New England minister who was educated in her own home, was happy to return to the quiet farm in Massachusetts which she ran as a profitable business. It was here she had reared her children.

Christmas was always a time for putting the mansion in holiday dress with Mrs. Eisenhower and the White House had never looked gayer at Christmas than it did during the years the Eisenhowers lived there.

There was always a huge tree in the East Room, brilliantly lighted, and dozens more trees were scattered throughout the mansion, upstairs, downstairs and even on the North Portico—and in every window hung a fat green wreath topped by a red bow, and over the front door, another very large wreath.

One year Mrs. Eisenhower placed a nativity scene, with figures nearly half life-size beneath the brilliant tree in the East Room, added a speaker that poured forth Christmas carols, and for her last Christmas in the mansion, she added a three-foot high Santa Claus in a red velvet costume to the collection beneath the tree.

The most beautiful tree that last Christmas (1960) however, was the tall spruce in the Blue Room with blue lights and blue Christmas balls. It served as a background for the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to receive White House employees at the annual Christmas party, at which they presented each employee a gift. Usually, it was a reproduction of a painting by President Eisenhower, and that Christmas it was a scene of a church in Bavaria silhouetted against fog-shrouded mountains.

The year before, Mrs. Eisenhower, wearing a red silk dress and diamond earrings, substituted for the President who was on a good-will mission abroad, at the traditional Christmas party for White House staff members. She stood in the East Room beside the ceiling-tall, glittering tree and shook hands with each, giving them a painting by the President. It was a picture of Mount Eisenhower, a peak in the Canadian Rockies near Alberta named in honor of the President.

In the foyer where the Marine Band played Christmas music, the white columns were entwined with green roping, and in the State Dining Room, the long table had holly leaves with red bows sprinkled over the white cloth. In the center of the table was a miniature train with its open cars filled with tiny Christmas-wrapped packages. Holly leaves circled the coffee urn and decorated the trays of doughnuts and coffecake. On the mantel were miniature Santa Claus figures, and red

carnations and greens tied with red ribbons decorated the wall lights.

Here are some of the holiday recipes Mrs. Eisenhower served:

SWEDISH SPRITZBAAKEN COOKIES

1 pound butter 2 whole eggs
1 cup sugar 2 extra yolks
4½ cups sifted flour vanilla

Cream sugar and butter. Add beaten eggs, then flour gradually, then vanilla to taste. Use cookie press and form your own designs. Bake in moderate oven twenty minutes. Makes about one hundred cookies.

MILLION DOLLAR FUDGE

4½ cups of sugar
pinch of salt
2 tablespoons butter

1 tall can evaporated milk

Boil six minutes to form syrup.

Put into a large bowl:

12 ounces semi-sweet chocolate (chocolate bits)
12 ounces German sweet chocolate
1 pint marshmallow cream (2 jars)
2 cups nutmeats

Pour boiling syrup over ingredients in bowl; beat until chocolate is all melted and pour in pan. Let stand a few hours before cutting. Store in tin box.

Mrs. Eisenhower chose a St. Patrick's Day theme for the tea she gave for wives of members of the House of Representatives on March 12, 1959. This time the white columns in the foyer were twined with green ribbons and smilax festooned with miniature green top hats and green and white striped candy canes. Shamrocks hung by green ribbons from the chandelier. There were more shamrocks—green and silver foil ones—in the State Dining Room where flowers were green-tinted carnations and bells of Ireland. Two gold trays on the mantel were filled with green carnations and shamrocks hung from the chandelier and wall lights.

The food included caramel frosted cakes (a favorite of Mrs. Eisenhower's), open faced and cartwheel sand-

East Room by the American Ballet Theater of New York, as the entertaining climax to the dinner in honor of the President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast and Madame Felix Houphouet-Boigny. And when the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg was entertained at the White House, Mrs. Kennedy added a special reading dedicated to President Kennedy to the program of Elizabethan poetry and music presented by actor Basil Rathbone and the Consort Players, a scholarly group of musicians who played sixteenth and seventeenth century instruments.

The special reading by Rathbone was "Henry V's" famed "St. Crispin's Day Speech" spoken on the eve of the Battle of Agincourt, and was added because President Kennedy was so fond of quoting those lines by Shakespeare himself.

The White House took on an opening-night-on-Broadway atmosphere at the dinner honoring the Shah and Empress of Iran. The entertainment was Jerome Robbins' "Ballets: U.S.A." which Mrs. Kennedy had seen both in Europe and New York and enjoyed so much. The company had been disbanded, and some of the fifteen original dancers were in other Broadway musicals, but were released from those shows for one night for the performance at the White House. Electricians, carpenters, stage directors and stagehands had worked around the clock to prepare for this special show.

After the dinner honoring the Sudan's English-speaking President Abboud, the players from the American Shakespeare Festival Theater of Stratford, Connecticut did the prologue from "Henry V," the Macbeth murder scene, a love scene from "Troilus and Cressida," "Seven Ages of Man" from "As You Like It," and Prospero's speech from "The Tempest." It was a full evening of Shakespearean drama, and among the guests, attending their first state dinner, were the two teen-aged daughters of Vice President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson.

When Lynda Bird and Luci Johnson first received their invitations, they thought a mistake had been made, and telephoned Mrs. Kennedy to ask if she realized they were only seventeen and fourteen. She said she did, and wanted them to come and enjoy the Shakespeare players.

achieve our goal of making community service central to the life and work of every individual and institution and in the process redefine the meaning of success in America.

I really popped in here to thank you for coming by today, to thank you and your organizations for what you're doing, to encourage the State legislators to take that extra step to guarantee to do their part, as I will try to do mine, to free up the volunteer from needless fear on a personal liability account. And we've got to do it. We've got to be successful. And I'm confident we will.

Thank you all. And I hope you have a wonderful Christmas. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:55 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Attorney General Dick Thornburgh. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With Hostages Released by Iraq

December 13, 1990

The President. But what this man put the world through, I just can't express it. And I think you all have expressed it, coming home, with a clarity that has brought this home to the American people. I'm very anxious to hear from each of you, how you read it, and what you think is happening there.

Q. Should you give something in return for their freedom, Mr. President?

The President. Did I what?

Q. Should you give something in return for their freedom?

The President. Hell, no! Not one thing! You don't reward a kidnaper. You don't reward somebody that has done something that he shouldn't have done in the first place. And that's a fundamental, international—

Q. Do you think Saddam [President Saddam Hussein of Iraq]—

The President. I'm not going to take any more questions, because I want to get into

this briefing. But the answer to your question, if you have any doubt about it, is no. [Laughter]

Q. Has he defused the tension? Do you think he'll successfully be able to defuse the tension?

The President. What tension?

Q. The tension of the situation.

The President. One way or another we will.

Note: The exchange began at 3:25 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. The President met with seven former hostages and their families, including Robert Hanby, Glenn Coleman, Ralph Montgomery, Ernest Alexander, John Cole, Antonio Mireles, and Billy Rosebush.

Remarks on Lighting the National Christmas Tree

December 13, 1990

Joe, thank you very much. Thank you, Joe Riley. And thank you, Jane Powell and Willard Scott and Ricky Van Shelton and Ruth Brown and the Army Band, the magnificent University of Wyoming Corral and our members of the clergy, the California Raisins and, of course, Santa Claus. And may I give a special welcome to the American hostages, just home from Kuwait and Iraq, who are with us here tonight. And my thanks to Secretary Lujan and the Department of the Interior, and a special thanks to the National Coal Association for this year's holiday gift: the 57 beautiful State and territorial trees lining our Pathway of Peace. It's a wonderful, 1990's tale of careful stewardship and rebirth, for these trees were grown on mined land that has been reclaimed.

This Christmas tree lighting is always a very special moment. People talk of the magic of the season. Well, what is more magical than the way light dispels the darkness? And I've read that white light is actually made up of all the colors of the rainbow. So, that's what we see in the glow of this tree—red and blue and yellow bulbs mixing together to become something new—one light that represents both unity

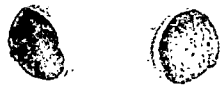
and diversity. A at America: All ing together, gi make this count that it is.

You know, th that we share to of how freedom dark corners of racy coming to sphere. We feel men and wom harsh, distant de the Persian Gul the true eternal extinguished. An and their loved miss them very 1 in praying for th dier or their airn sailor. And let us Americans—for hostage against East. And here mination, that t holiday season w that we will be Star, making far service and natic lives.

We're determ become a conste thousands of s people helping land. People like sentatives of dai night—individual volunteers for Achievement Pr tral Kitchen, and ing the lead of tl of us echo that Town of Bethleh Star, let us shine all people in ti sleep" of loneline

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and diversity. And that's how I like to look at America: All of us, all different, all working together, giving the best of ourselves to make this country the strong, beautiful land that it is.

You know, there are so many emotions that we share tonight. We feel joy thinking of how freedom has at last illuminated the dark corners of eastern Europe and democracy coming to most of our own hemisphere. We feel pride thinking of our young men and women standing strong in the harsh, distant deserts and on the waters of the Persian Gulf. And for their courage is the true eternal flame which will never be extinguished. And we think of their parents and their loved ones here at home who miss them very much. And we join them all in praying for their safe return of their soldier or their airman or their marine or their sailor. And let us also add a prayer for those Americans—for many years, but still held hostage against their will in the Middle East. And here tonight we also feel determination, that the bright warmth of this holiday season will stay with us all year and that we will be guided by our inner North Star, making family unity and community service and national pride the center of our lives.

We're determined that our nation will become a constellation of hope: made up of thousands of separate Points of Light, people helping those in need across our land. People like the more than 100 representatives of daily Points of Light here tonight—individuals like W.W. Johnson, and volunteers for groups like the Higher Achievement Program, and the D.C. Central Kitchen, and Mary's House. And following the lead of these Points of Light, let all of us echo that beautiful carol "O Little Town of Bethlehem," and like that long-ago Star, let us shine in all "dark streets" and to all people in the "deep and dreamless sleep" of loneliness and despair.

For nearly 70 years Presidents have taken part in this tradition: flipping a switch to send thousands of lights sparking into the chill night sky. As we gather here, we're doing what generations before us have done: watching our national Christmas tree become a brilliant symbol of hope, of peace, and of compassion for all the world. And so, let us pledge together that we will keep

forever bright this shining legacy we celebrate here tonight. God bless the United States of America, and happy holidays to everybody. Merry Christmas! And now I will light the tree.

Note: The President spoke at 5:50 p.m. on the Ellipse during the annual Christmas Pageant of Peace. In his remarks, he referred to Joe Riley, president of the Christmas Pageant of Peace; actress Jane Powell; and entertainers Ricky Van Shelton, Ruth Brown, and the California Raisins. Television weatherman Willard Scott was dressed as Santa Claus.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Export Control Initiatives

December 13, 1990

The President has approved a series of export control initiatives that reflect changing strategic concerns of the United States. These include a package of procedural reforms to streamline and clarify export license processing, while enhancing our export controls to stem the spread of missile technology and nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. The President also decided a number of pending high-performance computer export license applications to Brazil, India, and the People's Republic of China that had raised a number of national security concerns.

Export Licensing Procedures

In his recent announcement of disapproval of the Omnibus Export Amendments Act of 1990, President Bush directed U.S. agencies to institute, by January 1, 1991, new procedures to make dual-use export licensing decisions faster and more predictable, while fully accounting for proliferation and other national security concerns. Details of the new procedures are provided in a separate fact sheet.

The President determined that "American exporters are entitled to prompt review of export license applications submitted to the United States Government," and that there is a "presumption of approval of such

president of D.R. Quartel Jr., Inc. in Washington, DC, and Orlando, FL. In addition, he ran for the 11th Congressional District in Florida in 1984, and he served as deputy director for domestic policy during the 1980 Bush campaign.

Mr. Quartel graduated from Rice Univer-

sity (B.A., 1973) and Yale University School of Organization and Management (M.P.P.M., 1978). He was born April 19, 1950, in Richmond, VA. Mr. Quartel is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC, and Orlando, FL.

Appointment of Three Members of the Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States

December 14, 1989

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States for a term of 3 years:

Richard C. Breeden. He will succeed Daniel Oliver. Currently, Mr. Breeden is Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission in

Washington, DC.

Harold R. DeMoss, Jr. He will succeed Curtis H. Barnette. Currently, Mr. DeMoss is a partner with the law firm of Bracewell and Patterson in Houston, TX.

Constance Berry Newman. She will succeed Mark Sullivan III. Currently, Ms. Newman is Director of the Office of Personnel Management in Washington, DC.

Remarks on Lighting the National Christmas Tree

December 14, 1989

Well, my special thanks to Santa Claus—that Santa mold will never be the same again. [Laughter] But to Loretta and—first, to Willard Scott, and then to Loretta and Peggy, Tommy Tune, Marilyn McCoo and Billy Davis, the great Air Force Band, and this marvelous team from Roanoke.

This is the Christmas that we've awaited for 50 years. And across Europe, East and West, 1989 is ending, bright with the prospect of a far better Christmastime than Europe has ever known—a far better future than the world dared to imagine. And 50 winters have come and gone since darkness closed over Europe in 1939—50 years. But last month, as Lech Walesa was coming to the White House, the wall in Berlin came tumbling down.

And another winter descended across Europe. Spring returned to Prague—an unconquerable people, unquenchable dreams. And today—there's a new sound at the wall. New sound rings out—not the hammer and

sickle but the hammer and the chisel. The glad sound you hear is not only the bells of Christmas but also the bells of freedom. And in this new season of hope, the triumph looms. It's just like the joy of Christmas: not a triumph for one particular country or one particular religion but a triumph for all humankind. The holidays are—as we've seen here tonight—a time of laughter and children and counting our blessings, a time when songs fill the air and hope fills our hearts for peace on Earth, good will to men.

And we've worked hard this year, all of us, all of you, to help build a better America, help someone else, help make this a kinder and gentler nation. But there remains a world of need all around us. In this holiday season, reach out to someone right where you live. Because from now on in America, "There's no room at the inn"—that's simply not an acceptable answer.

From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others. For Christmas is measured not by what's beneath your tree but by what's inside your heart. And so, this year, the spirit of the holidays is at long last matched by the spirit of the time. And it's the beginning of a new decade at the ending of an old century. And whatever your dream, whatever star you're following, the future is bright with possibility.

So, Barbara and I want to wish all of you a very Merry Christmas. And now, with simultaneous tree lightings from coast to

coast, in Charleston and Santa Cruz, let's show our Thousand Points of Light—let's turn on the National Christmas Tree.

Note: The President spoke at 5:50 p.m. on the Ellipse during the annual Christmas Pageant of Peace. In his remarks, he referred to television weatherman Willard Scott, who hosted the pageant dressed as Santa Claus. The entertainers included Loretta and Peggy Lynn, Tommy Tune, Marilyn McCoo, Billy Davis, Jr., and the Roanoke College Children's Choir.

Statement on Signing the Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989

December 15, 1989

I am today approving H.R. 1, the "Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989." This legislation is intended to help eliminate the systemic flaws that have allowed a number of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs to be abused for political purposes or personal gain at the expense of those in need. H.R. 1 will improve program management and financial accountability at HUD and make that Department's programs less susceptible to waste, fraud, abuse, and political influence.

On October 31, 1989, only a few weeks ago, this Administration transmitted to the Congress a package of proposed HUD reforms to improve the practices, procedures, and penalties in existing housing and community development programs and to ensure ethical program management. We asked the Congress to consider these reforms on an emergency basis.

I appreciate the expeditious manner in which our proposed reforms were considered and approved. These reforms at HUD are a necessary part of this Administration's effort to ensure that the highest standards of integrity, efficiency, and fair play will apply throughout the Federal Government.

The speedy enactment of H.R. 1 is a tribute to the work of a great many people.

First among them is Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack Kemp, who acted swiftly and forthrightly to end the abuses that have plagued HUD's programs. The majority of the ethics, management, and Federal Housing Administration reforms contained in H.R. 1 are the direct result of the rigorous review of HUD programs undertaken by the Department under Secretary Kemp's leadership.

A number of members of Congress also deserve recognition for their leadership and bipartisan cooperation both in the legislative process and in the process of bringing to light and correcting HUD's problems. In particular, I appreciate the efforts of the House Banking Committee under the leadership of its Chairman, Henry Gonzalez, its ranking member, Chalmers Wylie, and the ranking member of the Housing Subcommittee, Marge Roukema. I appreciate also the contributions of their Senate Banking Committee counterparts, Senators Don Riegle, Alan Cranston, Jake Garn, and Alfonso D'Amato. Their bipartisan cooperation was critical to the passage of H.R. 1 before the Congress adjourned this year.

We should also acknowledge the contribution of an oversight subcommittee, the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Employment and Housing, for

adding to our problems at the time of subcommittee Chairman Tom Lantos and Barney Frank's report on the development of an

As passed in the House, it contains many of the reforms I have recommended in my report. In the package. In the allocation of housing assistance, the process based on competition and funding decisions on the use of. In addition, it imposes civil penalties to enforce program

H.R. 1 also contains program reform. Our October 31st bill establishes the bill establishes for HUD and the Housing Administration for expedited regulations, with greater necessary policy and forms. I am pleased that it increases funds to HUD and monitoring its resources more effectively.

Federal Housing Administration is the cornerstone of the government's effort to address housing financing needs. The rate-income formula is committed to sound financial provisions to insure the success of FHA programs. These are development, with a goal of reducing default rates of all insurance for private loan program in the real estate speculation time homebuyer of fraud and high

H.R. 1 contains provisions for strengthening the anti-fraud provisions of the Housing and Urban Development market compar

site at Semipalatinsk in September, with observers from both sides present. The purpose of the JVE was to allow each side to demonstrate its preferred verification method for the TTBT and PNET. The results of the test were discussed during this round. We believe the experiments demonstrated the effectiveness and nonintrusive nature of CORRTEX, our preferred method of on-site measurement.

Once the verification provisions for the PNET and TTBT are finalized, the treaties will be submitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification. Following ratification, the United States will immediately propose that we and the Soviet Union enter into negotiations on ways to implement a step-by-step parallel program—in association with a program to reduce and ultimately eliminate all nuclear arms—of limiting and ultimately ending nuclear testing.

For the past four decades, a strong nuclear deterrent has ensured the security of the United States and our allies. As long as we must rely on nuclear weapons, we must continue to test to ensure their safety, security, reliability, effectiveness, and survivability. In this context, the United States seeks effective and verifiable agreements with the Soviet Union on nuclear-testing limitations that would strengthen security for all nations. The substantial progress which has been made in this round of the Nuclear Testing Talks is a positive step which reflects the success of the administration's practical and measured approach to nuclear testing.

Executive Order 12659—Delegation of Authority Regarding the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves
December 15, 1988

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3 and sections 7427 and 7428 of title 10 of the United States Code, and in order to meet the goals and requirements of the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The functions vested in the President by sections 7427 and 7428 of title 10 of the United States Code are delegated to the Secretary of Energy.

Sec. 2. On or before June 30, 1991, the Secretary of Energy shall prepare and submit to the President a comprehensive report of the agreements and programs executed under the authority granted under this Order. The authority delegated herein expires after October 1, 1991.

Ronald Reagan

The White House,
December 15, 1988.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:15 a.m., December 16, 1988]

Remarks on Lighting the National Christmas Tree
December 15, 1988

Merry Christmas, Joe, and a very Merry Christmas to all. Nancy and I are together with you in celebration and reflection—celebration of the great miracle nearly 2,000 years ago that brought the Christ child to us and reflection on the great gifts He has bestowed upon us.

Christmas casts its glow upon us, as it does every year. And it reminds us that we need not feel lonely because we are loved, loved with the greatest love there has ever been or ever will be. In the bustle and rush of daily life, we sometimes forget how very much we have and how much we have to thank God for providing—for things as beautiful as a winter snow or babies who will be seeing their first Christmas, seeing the wonder of its beauty in their eyes. And, yes, from the poorest among us to the most fortunate, we are all blessed.

Christmas reminds us, as well, that He taught us all we need to know about caring for our fellow man and to take responsibility for the very condition of the world. Thus we must reflect: We must ever reflect upon the love we have for others and the joy we take in giving of ourselves to those who are less fortunate. From those who must depend on charity to see that their children

receive a Christmas present to the tragic victims of famine and earthquake worldwide, we know what it is we must do and how ennobling an experience it is to have done it.

We Americans live with bounties that those who lived at the time of the Christ child's birth could never have imagined. The bounties are material, yes, but chiefly they are spiritual. Those who would worship the birth of our Lord may do so in the church of their choosing and in the way of their choosing. Those among us who do not so celebrate the birth are free to share with us in this, our time of joy. In this day, when our freedom to worship is most precious, let us redouble our efforts to bring this and other greatest freedoms to all the peoples of the Earth.

May we give thanks for a free America, an America united in the wonder of a season that includes not only Christmas but Hanukkah as well. And as we light this glorious tree, may Nancy and I offer a final wish to all Americans: that every Christmas that follows will be as full of joy as we have these past years to work in your service. May God bless you all. And now Nancy will help me light the tree.

[At this point, the National Christmas Tree, which was located on the Ellipse, was lighted.]

And again, a very Merry Christmas.

Note: The President spoke at 5:52 p.m. from the South Balcony of the White House during the annual Christmas Pageant of Peace. In his opening remarks, he referred to Joe Riley, president of the Pageant.

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session With Students and Guests of the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, Virginia
December 16, 1988

Well, thank you very much for that warm welcome. Governor Baliles, Congressman Slaughter, and my very special thanks, too, to Senator Warner and President O'Neil for suggesting this invitation. And you

know, as President, I have certain privileges. So, I checked with President O'Neil, and I'm delighted to announce that starting Monday night you all have 4 weeks off.

But here at UVA, we are surrounded with memories of Thomas Jefferson. One of my staff mentioned that Thomas Jefferson's favorite recreation was horseback riding, and I said he was a wise man. [Laughter] And another member of the staff said that Thomas Jefferson thought the White House was a noble edifice, and I said he was a man of refined taste. [Laughter] And a third staff member noted that, after retiring as President, Thomas Jefferson, in his seventies, didn't sit back and rest, but founded the University of Virginia; and I said, There's always an overachiever which makes it hard for the rest of us.

But no speaker can come to these grounds or see "the lawn" without appreciating the symmetry not just of the architecture but of the mind that created it. The man to whom that mind belonged is known to you as Mr. Jefferson. And I think the familiarity of that term is justified; his influence here is everywhere. And yet while those of you at UVA are fortunate to have before you physical reminders of the power of your founder's intellect and imagination, it should be remembered that all you do here, indeed, all of higher education in America, bears signs, too, of his transforming genius. The pursuit of science, the study of the great works, the value of free inquiry, in short, the very idea of the living the life of the mind—yes, these formative and abiding principles of higher education in America had their first and firmest advocate, and their greatest embodiment, in a tall, fair-headed, friendly man who watched this university take form from the mountainside where he lived, the university whose founding he called a crowning achievement to a long and well-spent life.

Well, you're not alone in feeling his presence. Presidents know about this, too. You've heard many times that during the first year of his Presidency, John F. Kennedy said to a group of Nobel laureates in the State Dining Room of the White House that there had not been such a collection of talent in that place since Jefferson dined

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Dec. 11 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1986

Remarks on Lighting the National Christmas Tree *December 11, 1986*

Well, to all of you at the White House, to all those listening on the Ellipse, and to the millions more joining us this evening by way of radio and television: Good evening, and welcome to the lighting of the National Christmas Tree. A special word of greeting to some special people with me here at the White House, members of the Washington, DC, Big Brothers and Big Sisters programs. In these programs, grownups give of their time to youngsters, each adult getting together regularly with a boy or girl—a little brother or a sister—taking him or her to the park or zoo, or on a camping trip, or maybe just answering questions about life. My friends, I can't tell you how honored Nancy and I are to welcome you here this evening to this, the home that belongs to all Americans. For in this Christmas season, you remind us all of the greatest gift we can give to each other is the gift of ourselves.

Now, my friends, beyond the White House lawn—South Lawn, across the street on the Ellipse, in the darkness, there stands a tall shaggy shape—our National Christmas Tree. In a moment Byron Whyte will join Nancy and me in pressing the button, and that dark shape will come alive, blazing with color and light. But before we light the tree, let's just talk for a moment about why Christmas trees have become such an important part of the Christmas celebration.

For some Christmas just marks the birth of a great philosopher and prophet, a great and good man. To others, it marks something still more: the pinnacle of all history, the moment when the God of all creation—

in the words of the creed, God from God and light from light—humbled himself to become a baby crying in a manger. To everyone Christmas is a time of happiness and cheer, a time of peace and good will and glad tidings.

And this brings us to the custom of the Christmas tree. For the ancestors from whom we inherited this Christmas tree believed that the glad tidings of Christmas were of such power, of such beauty and life-giving force, that they affected not only the human heart but extended to all creation. And in decorating trees, Christmas trees, they expressed their belief that on one special day of the year nature itself seems to join the angel choirs and little children and all mankind in a great and solemn celebration. The song puts it so well: "O Christmas tree, O Christmas tree, your boughs can teach a lesson. That constant faith and hope sublime, lend strength and comfort through all time."

Well, I've spoken long enough for a wintry evening like this. It's time to push the button used by every President since Calvin Coolidge in lighting our National Christmas Tree. And Nancy and Byron, let's see if we can't turn this cold dark evening into one of light and warmth.

All right. Push the light.

Note: The President spoke at 5:45 p.m. in the Diplomatic Reception Room at the White House during the annual Christmas Pageant of Peace. Eight-year-old Byron Whyte of Prince Georges County, MD, a participant in the Big Brothers program, helped light the tree.

is credited with saving taxpayers \$12 million. And an award winner in the Navy pioneered changes that, it's estimated, will save some \$300 million. And you know, even in Washington \$300 million is real money. [Laughter]

Even more important than these specific savings and advances—each of you has provided an example, an inspiration to others in the civil service, to work hard and to be more conscientious of the great trust that is shared by all in public service. Through your personal achievement, you, whom we honor today, have improved the lives of millions of your fellow citizens throughout our nation. And these awards represent the appreciation that each of us feels for you having accomplished so much for so many.

On behalf of all Americans, permit me to offer my heartfelt congratulations on a job well done. Thank you all, and God bless you. And now, Connie, if you'll get up here and do your chore, I'll step over here and

do mine.

Note: The President spoke at 11:30 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. Constance Horner, Director of the Office of Personnel Management, read the names of the recipients. The 1985 award recipients were: Valdus V. Adamkus, Richard C. Armstrong, Robert N. Battard, Curtis W. Christensen, James E. Colvard, Guy H. Cunningham III, Angelo J. DiMascio, Anthony R. DiTrapani, Robert I. Dodge III, Barry Felrice, Kenneth M. Fogash, Robert M. Forssell, Gerald D. Griffin, Arthur H. Guenther, Richard L. Haver, David A. Israel, Samuel W. Keller, John C. Keeney, Ruth L. Kirschstein, Michael G. Kozak, Jack W. McGraw, James C. McKinney, Alexia L. Morrison, James W. Morrison, Jr., William Y. Nishimura, R. Max Peterson, Stanley M. Silverman, John A. Simpson, Andrew J. Stofan, Naomi R. Sweeney, Margery Waxman, and Larry G. Westfall.

Statement on the Crash of an Airliner Transporting Members of the 101st Airborne Division December 12, 1985

Nancy and I are deeply shocked and saddened by the report of the tragic crash of a chartered airliner returning U.S. troops to the United States from peacekeeping duty with the United Nations' Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai. The loss, tragic at any time, is especially painful at this holiday period. I have been advised by the Secretary of Defense that the full resources of the U.S. Army and the U.S. Government are being made available to assist families of victims however possible. Our hearts go out to the loved ones of these

brave soldiers who have paid the fullest price in the service of their country and the cause of peace.

Note: Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President, read the President's statement to reporters in the Briefing Room at the White House during his daily press briefing, which began at noon. The airliner, which was en route to Fort Campbell, KY, crashed at 6:45 a.m. in Gander, Newfoundland. There were 248 casualties.

Remarks on Lighting the National Christmas Tree December 12, 1985

My fellow Americans, thank you for joining Nancy and me on this festive evening.

The menorah stands lighted in Lafayette Park, for this is also the time of Hanukkah,

and this season is rich in the meaning of our Judeo-Christian tradition. In a moment we'll be lighting the National Christmas Tree, carrying forward what is now a 62-year tradition first begun by Calvin Coolidge.

Tonight we're drawn in warmth to one another as we reflect upon the deeply holy meaning of the miracle we shall soon celebrate. We know that Mary and Joseph reached the stable in Bethlehem sometime after sunset. We do not know the exact moment the Christ Child was born, only that we would have seen if we'd been standing there as we stand here now: Suddenly, a star from heaven shining in our eyes, shining with brilliant beauty across the skies, a star pointing toward eternity in the night, like a great ring of pure and endless light, and then all was calm, and all was bright. Such was the beginning of one solitary life that would shake the world as never before or since. When we speak of Jesus and of His life, we speak of a man revered as a prophet and teacher by people of all religions, and Christians speak of someone greater—a man who was and is divine. He brought forth a power that is infinite and a promise that is eternal, a power greater than all mankind's military might, for His power is Godly love, love that can lift our hearts and soothe our sorrows and heal our wounds and drive away our fears. He promised there will never be a long night that does not end. He promised to deliver us from dark torment and tragedy into the warming sunlight of human happiness, and beyond that, into paradise. He's never been a halfway giver; His generosity is pure and perfect and sure.

This, then, expresses the true meaning of Christmas. If each of us could give but a fraction to one another of what He gave to the whole human family, how many hearts

could heal, how much sorrow and pain could be driven away? There's still time for joy and gladness to touch a sad and lonely soul, still time to feed a hungry child, to wrap a present for a kind old man feeling forlorn and afraid, and to reach out to an abandoned mother raising children on her own. There's still time to remember our Armed Forces, to express our profound gratitude to those keeping watch on far-away frontiers of freedom, and to redouble our energies to account for our MIA's. They are not and never will be forgotten. And there's still time to remember the deepest truth of all: that there can be no prisons, no walls, no boundaries separating the members of God's family.

Let us reach out tonight to every person who is persecuted; let us embrace and comfort, support and love them. Let us come together as one family under the fatherhood of God, binding ourselves in a communion of hearts, for tonight and tomorrow and for all time. May we give thanks for an America abundantly blessed, for a nation united, free, and at peace. May we carry forward the happiness of the Christmas spirit as the guiding star of our endeavors 365 days a year. And as we light this magnificent tree, may all the youthful hope and joy of America light up the heavens and make the angels sing.

Merry Christmas, and God bless you all. And now we're going to light the tree.

[At this point, the National Christmas Tree, which was located on the Ellipse, south of the White House grounds, was lighted.]

Merry Christmas!

Note: The President spoke at 5:45 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House during the annual Christmas Pageant of Peace.

Nomination of James L. Malone To Be United States Ambassador to Belize

December 13, 1985

The President today announced his intention to nominate James L. Malone, of Vir-

ginia, to be Ambassador to Belize. He would succeed Malcolm R. Barnebey.

deferrals are contained in the attached reports.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
December 16, 1982.

Note: The attachments detailing the proposed rescission and deferrals are printed in the Federal Register of December 22, 1982.

Appointment of Mary Rose Hughes as United States Representative on the Joint Commission on the Environment *December 16, 1982*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Mary Rose Hughes to be a Representative of the United States of America on the Joint Commission on the Environment, established by the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977. She would succeed Robert O. Blake.

Ms. Hughes is currently serving as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment, Health and Natural Resources at the

Department of State. She was an associate with the firm of Perkins, Coie, Stone, Olsen & Williams in Seattle, Wash., in 1979-1982. Previously she was senior associate with Abington Corp. in Washington, D.C., in 1978-1979; and manager, direct sales and marketing, Boeing Aerospace Corp. in 1977-1978.

She graduated from Columbus School of Law, Catholic University of America (J.D., 1979). She was born November 2, 1950.

Remarks on Lighting the National Community Christmas Tree *December 16, 1982*

The President. My fellow Americans, the Christmas and Hanukkah decorations are up around the country, and in a moment we'll be lighting the National Christmas Tree here in the Nation's Capital.

In this holiday season, we celebrate the birthday of one who, for almost 2,000 years, has been a greater influence on humankind than all the rulers, all the scholars, all the armies and all the navies that ever marched or sailed, all put together. He brought to the world the simple message of peace on Earth, good will to all mankind.

Some celebrate the day as marking the birth of a great and good man, a wise teacher and prophet, and they do so sincerely. But for many of us it's also a holy day, the birthday of the Prince of Peace, a day when "God so loved the world" that He sent us His only begotten son to assure forgiveness of our sins.

The Yuletide season is characterized in

our country by the giving of gifts, a spirit of charity, and, yes, good will, more so than at any other time of the year. Already traditional programs are underway, drives to collect food and clothing for those who are in need. The U.S. Marine Reserves have a toy collection drive to make sure that old St. Nicholas—Santa Claus—has enough to go around. And this is matched in countless American communities by firemen, policemen, churches, religious groups, and service clubs.

Let me give you one specially moving example of what the Christmas spirit can do. I told this the other night. In Bridgeport, Connecticut, the Police Athletic League for years has maintained a kind of Christmas Center. It consists of a ranch-type house, a manger, and all the other things associated with Christmas. And during the holiday season it's manned by a Santa Claus, elves, and helpers. Thousands

of children visit it every year, and thousands of toys are given out to them.

This year, on Tuesday, December 7th, it was destroyed by fire set by a suspected arsonist. The mayor of Bridgeport called an emergency meeting. He asked for constructionists, carpenters, electricians, all the skills that are needed to help rebuild such a place. The answer to his call was instantaneous. More than 250 volunteers worked in shifts around the clock.

On Sunday, December 12th, 5 days later, at about 1:30 p.m. I phoned the mayor. He was officiating at the reopening of that Christmas Center to the cheers of hundreds and hundreds of the citizens of Bridgeport. It had been rebuilt in only the 4 days between the fire and the opening ceremony.

A recent initiative of Postmaster General William Bolger's will make it easier for all of us to do our part. He has instructed post offices across the country to display lists of the Christmas food, clothing, and toy drives in their local areas, a guide to holiday giving open to all Americans.

This holiday season, as we work our way out of a recession, too many still find themselves without jobs, forced to cut back on things that they once thought of as their normal pattern of living. They aren't statistics; they're people. They're our neighbors, friends, and, yes, family, and they make up that group that right now we call the unemployed. Their number's greater than it has been for some time past. Still, for every unemployed individual there are 9 of us who do have jobs, and with that ratio of 1 out of 10 in mind, I'd like to make a suggestion. How about those of us who are employed making sure that those who aren't will nevertheless have a merry Christmas. This is something that needs doing at the community level—neighbor helping neighbor.

The people we're talking about may be members of your church, brothers and sisters in your local union, or that family across the street or down the block in your neighborhood. Surely between the nine of us, we can find a way to make Christmas merry for that one who temporarily can use our help. But remember, time is growing short, and Christmas is almost here, which

brings us back to lighting the National Christmas Tree.

This beloved tradition, which began nearly 50 years ago, has a special symbolism for our people. It's as if when we light this tree, we light something within ourselves as well. And during the Christmas season I think most Americans do feel a greater sense of family, friendship, giving, and joy. And there's a special joy in our children at this time of year. I've heard from many of them recently. I wish Nancy and I could personally thank all you children who've written in, but I want you to know how good your cards, letters, and artwork make us feel.

Now, while Christmas is a time for children, it's also a time to think of those who are less fortunate than we are, and let us also remember the constant vigil of the families of our missing in action. As we light this Christmas tree, may it light hope in the hearts of those who are lonely and needy.

In Ephesians we read that "Each of us has been given his gift, his portion of Christ's bounty." Well, let us share our bounty this Christmas season. Let us offer not only our hearts and prayers but a generous hand to those who need our help. And as we light this tree, let us brighten the lives of those here at home and around the world whose Christmas may not be as glowing and as cheerful as ours.

So, to all of you, God bless you and keep you during this cherished holiday season. And now let's turn on the National Christmas Tree.

[At this point, the President pressed the button which lighted the tree, located at the annual Christmas Pageant of Peace ceremonies site on the Ellipse, near the White House.]

And there it is. It's lighted.

Mrs. Reagan. Pretty.

The President. Yes. It's surrounded by 57 trees for each State and Territory.

Well, thank you all, and Merry Christmas.

Mrs. Reagan. Merry Christmas.

Note: The President spoke at 5:45 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

Remarks on S Development December 17, .

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quarterly, so that they can be revised downward whenever possible, without incurring significant government purchases of sugar or encouraging forfeiture of sugar loans beginning in FY 83.

In addition, I realize that the sugar duties

and fees may have adverse effects on our major foreign sugar suppliers, particularly those in the Caribbean Basin. I have thus asked appropriate agencies to review this question on a priority basis to see what we can do to mitigate the effects.

Address to the Nation About Christmas and the Situation in Poland December 23, 1981

Good evening.

At Christmas time, every home takes on a special beauty, a special warmth, and that's certainly true of the White House, where so many famous Americans have spent their Christmases over the years. This fine old home, the people's house, has seen so much, been so much a part of all our lives and history. It's been humbling and inspiring for Nancy and me to be spending our first Christmas in this place.

We've lived here as your tenants for almost a year now, and what a year it's been. As a people we've been through quite a lot—moments of joy, of tragedy, and of real achievement—moments that I believe have brought us all closer together. G. K. Chesterton once said that the world would never starve for wonders, but only for the want of wonder.

At this special time of year, we all renew our sense of wonder in recalling the story of the first Christmas in Bethlehem, nearly 2,000 years ago.

Some celebrate Christmas as the birthday of a great and good philosopher and teacher. Others of us believe in the divinity of the child born in Bethlehem, that he was and is the promised Prince of Peace. Yes, we've questioned why he who could perform miracles chose to come among us as a helpless babe, but maybe that was his first miracle, his first great lesson that we should learn to care for one another.

Tonight, in millions of American homes, the glow of the Christmas tree is a reflection of the love Jesus taught us. Like the shepherds and wise men of that first Christmas, we Americans have always tried to follow a higher light, a star, if you will. At

lonely campfire vigils along the frontier, in the darkest days of the Great Depression, through war and peace, the twin beacons of faith and freedom have brightened the American sky. At times our footsteps may have faltered, but trusting in God's help, we've never lost our way.

Just across the way from the White House stand the two great emblems of the holiday season: a Menorah, symbolizing the Jewish festival of Hanukkah, and the National Christmas Tree, a beautiful towering blue spruce from Pennsylvania. Like the National Christmas Tree, our country is a living, growing thing planted in rich American soil. Only our devoted care can bring it to full flower. So, let this holiday season be for us a time of rededication.

Even as we rejoice, however, let us remember that for some Americans, this will not be as happy a Christmas as it should be. I know a little of what they feel. I remember one Christmas Eve during the Great Depression, my father opening what he thought was a Christmas greeting. It was a notice that he no longer had a job.

Over the past year, we've begun the long, hard work of economic recovery. Our goal is an America in which every citizen who needs and wants a job can get a job. Our program for recovery has only been in place for 12 weeks now, but it is beginning to work. With your help and prayers, it will succeed. We're winning the battle against inflation, runaway government spending and taxation, and that victory will mean more economic growth, more jobs, and more opportunity for all Americans.

A few months before he took up residence in this house, one of my predecessors, John Kennedy, tried to sum up the temper of the times with a quote from an author closely tied to Christmas, Charles Dickens. We were living, he said, in the best of times and the worst of times. Well, in some ways that's even more true today. The world is full of peril, as well as promise. Too many of its people, even now, live in the shadow of want and tyranny.

As I speak to you tonight, the fate of a proud and ancient nation hangs in the balance. For a thousand years, Christmas has been celebrated in Poland, a land of deep religious faith, but this Christmas brings little joy to the courageous Polish people. They have been betrayed by their own government.

The men who rule them and their totalitarian allies fear the very freedom that the Polish people cherish. They have answered the stirrings of liberty with brute force, killings, mass arrests, and the setting up of concentration camps. Lech Walesa and other Solidarity leaders are imprisoned, their fate unknown. Factories, mines, universities, and homes have been assaulted.

The Polish Government has trampled underfoot solemn commitments to the UN Charter and the Helsinki accords. It has even broken the Gdansk agreement of August 1980, by which the Polish Government recognized the basic right of its people to form free trade unions and to strike.

The tragic events now occurring in Poland, almost 2 years to the day after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, have been precipitated by public and secret pressure from the Soviet Union. It is no coincidence that Soviet Marshal Kulikov, chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, and other senior Red Army officers were in Poland while these outrages were being initiated. And it is no coincidence that the martial law proclamations imposed in December by the Polish Government were being printed in the Soviet Union in September.

The target of this depression [repression] is the Solidarity Movement, but in attacking Solidarity its enemies attack an entire people. Ten million of Poland's 36 million citizens are members of Solidarity. Taken

together with their families, they account for the overwhelming majority of the Polish nation. By persecuting Solidarity the Polish Government wages war against its own people.

I urge the Polish Government and its allies to consider the consequences of their actions. How can they possibly justify using naked force to crush a people who ask for nothing more than the right to lead their own lives in freedom and dignity? Brute force may intimidate, but it cannot form the basis of an enduring society, and the ailing Polish economy cannot be rebuilt with terror tactics.

Poland needs cooperation between its government and its people, not military oppression. If the Polish Government will honor the commitments it has made to human rights in documents like the Gdansk agreement, we in America will gladly do our share to help the shattered Polish economy, just as we helped the countries of Europe after both World Wars.

It's ironic that we offered, and Poland expressed interest in accepting, our help after World War II. The Soviet Union intervened then and refused to allow such help to Poland. But if the forces of tyranny in Poland, and those who incite them from without, do not relent, they should prepare themselves for serious consequences. Already, throughout the Free World, citizens have publicly demonstrated their support for the Polish people. Our government, and those of our allies, have expressed moral revulsion at the police state tactics of Poland's oppressors. The Church has also spoken out, in spite of threats and intimidation. But our reaction cannot stop there.

I want emphatically to state tonight that if the outrages in Poland do not cease, we cannot and will not conduct "business as usual" with the perpetrators and those who aid and abet them. Make no mistake, their crime will cost them dearly in their future dealings with America and free peoples everywhere. I do not make this statement lightly or without serious reflection.

We have been measured and deliberate in our reaction to the tragic events in Poland. We have not acted in haste, and the steps I will outline tonight and others we

may take in the days ahead are firm, just, and reasonable.

In order to aid the suffering Polish people during this critical period, we will continue the shipment of food through private humanitarian channels, but only so long as we know that the Polish people themselves receive the food. The neighboring country of Austria has opened her doors to refugees from Poland. I have therefore directed that American assistance, including supplies of basic foodstuffs, be offered to aid the Austrians in providing for these refugees.

But to underscore our fundamental opposition to the repressive actions taken by the Polish Government against its own people, the administration has suspended all government-sponsored shipments of agricultural and dairy products to the Polish Government. This suspension will remain in force until absolute assurances are received that distribution of these products is monitored and guaranteed by independent agencies. We must be sure that every bit of food provided by America goes to the Polish people, not to their oppressors.

The United States is taking immediate action to suspend major elements of our economic relationships with the Polish Government. We have halted the renewal of the Export-Import Bank's line of export credit insurance to the Polish Government. We will suspend Polish civil aviation privileges in the United States. We are suspending the right of Poland's fishing fleet to operate in American waters. And we're proposing to our allies the further restriction of high technology exports to Poland.

These actions are not directed against the Polish people. They are a warning to the Government of Poland that free men cannot and will not stand idly by in the face of brutal repression. To underscore this point, I've written a letter to General Jaruzelski, head of the Polish Government. In it, I outlined the steps we're taking and warned of the serious consequences if the Polish Government continues to use violence against its populace. I've urged him to free those in arbitrary detention, to lift martial law, and to restore the internationally recognized rights of the Polish people to free speech and association.

The Soviet Union, through its threats and pressures, deserves a major share of blame for the developments in Poland. So, I have also sent a letter to President Brezhnev urging him to permit the restoration of basic human rights in Poland provided for in the Helsinki Final Act. In it, I informed him that if this repression continues, the United States will have no choice but to take further concrete political and economic measures affecting our relationship.

When 19th century Polish patriots rose against foreign oppressors, their rallying cry was, "For our freedom and yours." Well, that motto still rings true in our time. There is a spirit of solidarity abroad in the world tonight that no physical force can crush. It crosses national boundaries and enters into the hearts of men and women everywhere. In factories, farms, and schools, in cities and towns around the globe, we the people of the Free World stand as one with our Polish brothers and sisters. Their cause is ours, and our prayers and hopes go out to them this Christmas.

Yesterday, I met in this very room with Romuald Spasowski, the distinguished former Polish Ambassador who has sought asylum in our country in protest of the suppression of his native land. He told me that one of the ways the Polish people have demonstrated their solidarity in the face of martial law is by placing lighted candles in their windows to show that the light of liberty still glows in their hearts.

Ambassador Spasowski requested that on Christmas Eve a lighted candle will burn in the White House window as a small but certain beacon of our solidarity with the Polish people. I urge all of you to do the same tomorrow night, on Christmas Eve, as a personal statement of your commitment to the steps we're taking to support the brave people of Poland in their time of troubles.

Once, earlier in this century, an evil influence threatened that the lights were going out all over the world. Let the light of millions of candles in American homes give notice that the light of freedom is not going to be extinguished. We are blessed with a freedom and abundance denied to so many. Let those candles remind us that

coalition, to hold political meetings in Bulawayo on the same day. This order was also recently cited as justification for preventing ZAPU-oriented youth from carrying out a demonstration in support of the anniversary of the Soviet revolution.

These new restrictive measures appear unwarranted unless there is evidence not yet made public that Prime Minister Mugabe's government is being more threatened than it appears to be by opposition politicians. From all outward appearances, the Prime Minister is still firmly in control and the threat of political instability continues to diminish.

Prime Minister Mugabe has continued to take steps to reassure the whites by reaffirming his commitment to reconciliation and by stressing the point that Zimbabwe's brand of socialism would not be built on the basis of destroying the present economic infrastructure, but by preserving that structure. At the same time, however, he does not hesitate to castigate those whites who, according to him, have not changed their negative racial attitudes. His decision to fire Health Minister Herbert Ushewokunze, considered one of the more provocatively radical Cabinet members, has been a significant boost to white morale.

The exercise designed to integrate the two former guerrilla armies and the former

Rhodesian forces into a single army, which was organized and directed by the British, has been successfully completed. The entire operation took 18 months and involved approximately 58,000 troops. The success of this operation reflects credit on the British, Prime Minister Mugabe, Joshua Nkomo and the white leadership of the former Rhodesian forces. It has also laid to rest the problem of force amalgamation which was one of the most intractable issues in the Anglo-American and Lancaster House settlement efforts.

Prime Minister Mugabe continues to view a Namibian settlement as an urgent issue, and he has stated publicly that Zimbabwe supports recent Contact Group efforts to bring about independence. Zimbabwe's balanced position on key regional issues is important to us in seeking a Namibian settlement and pursuing other U.S. objectives in Africa.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Note: This is the text of identical letters addressed to Senator Charles H. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Representative Clement J. Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Remarks on Lighting the National Community Christmas Tree December 17, 1981

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow Americans:

This is a wonderful occasion, an annual occasion here in Washington, when we turn on the nation's Christmas tree.

Christmas, of course, is, I think for all of us, is a time of memories of our own childhood, of our children, grandchildren—but anyway, it is a time of children. And so, here tonight we're surrounded by children, I'm happy to say, here in the East Room of the White House.

Maybe it's fitting that children should be here and that Christmas is a time for chil-

dren, because the man whose birthday we celebrate in this season came to us the Prince of Peace, not in a chariot, but as a babe in a manger. I know there are some who celebrate this day, the Christmas Day, as the birthday of a great teacher and philosopher. To others of us, he is more than that; he is also divine. But to all of us, he taught us the way that we could have peace on Earth and good will to men, and that is if we would do unto others as we would have others do unto us.

Now, this button here and this box has been used for turning on the national

Christmas tree since 1923, I believe it was, when President Coolidge first did it. It didn't always get turned on here in the White House. Sometimes it was outdoors and down where the tree is and sometimes it wasn't even in Washington. Harry Truman turned the tree on once with this same switch from Independence, Missouri. Franklin Delano Roosevelt turned it on at times from Hyde Park. But it's going to be turned on here from Washington.

I had hoped that—in fact, I one day said that our grandchild, Cameron Michael, might be able to push the button, but he's 3,000 miles away. All these children are here, and I couldn't pick one of them out of all of this number to push the button, so I'm going to have to do it myself.

And in doing it, we all know that this Christmas is not as happy for some Americans as it could be, not as happy for some

people out in other parts of the world. We've had other Christmases in our land—the first one when we were a nation in 1776 [1776], and Washington led his men across the Delaware River in a battle that set the stage for our independence. And legend has it that the path of their march through the snow was one of blood-stained footprints. But we shall live with the hope and the promise of the man of Galilee that Christmases will be better and that we will have peace and good will among men.

And now—[*pressing the button*]*—the tree is lighted.*

Do you want to look around and you can see the tree over there on the monitor? There it is. All lighted up.

Note: The President spoke at 5:40 p.m. in the East Room at the White House where he pressed the button which lighted the National Christmas tree at the annual Christmas Pageant of Peace ceremonies on the Ellipse.

Excerpt From an Exchange With a Reporter Concerning the Kidnaping of Brigadier General James Dozier December 18, 1981

Q. Mr. President, can we do anything to try to find General Dozier and free him from the Red Brigades?

The President. Well, I think that everything is being done that can be done. This is, I think, a terrible situation. And it's a most frustrating situation, because I would like to be able to stand sometime—I'm sure that we all would—and say to the people that do these things, they are cowardly bums. They aren't heroes, they don't have a cause that justifies what they're doing.

They're cowards. They wouldn't have the guts to stand up to anyone individually in any kind of a fair contest. And I think it is—well, I can't say any more than that.

Yes, we're doing everything we can.

Note: The exchange began at approximately 12:30 p.m. as the President was beginning a luncheon meeting with American automobile industry representatives in the Cabinet Room at the White House.

550 Remarks at the Pageant of Peace Ceremonies.
December 17, 1962

[Delivered over television and radio at 5:15 p.m.]

Ladies and gentlemen, Secretary Udall, members of the clergy:

With the lighting of this tree, which is an old ceremony in Washington and one which has been among the most important responsibilities of a good many Presidents of the United States, we initiate, in a formal way, the Christmas Season.

We mark the festival of Christmas which is the most sacred and hopeful day in our civilization. For nearly 2,000 years the message of Christmas, the message of peace and good will towards all men, has been the guiding star of our endeavors. This morning I had a meeting at the White House which included some of our representatives from far off countries in Africa and Asia. They were returning to their posts for the Christmas holidays. Talking with them afterwards, I was struck by the fact that in the far off continents Moslems, Hindus, Buddhists, as well as Christians, pause from their labors on the 25th day of December to celebrate the birthday of the Prince of Peace. There could be no more striking proof that Christmas is truly the universal holiday of all men. It is the day when all of us dedicate our thoughts to others; when all are reminded that mercy and compassion are the enduring virtues; when all show, by small deeds and large and by acts, that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

It is the day when we remind ourselves that man can and must live in peace with his neighbors and that it is the peacemakers who are truly blessed. In this year of 1962 we greet each other at Christmas with some special sense of the blessings of peace. This has been a year of peril when the peace has been sorely threatened. But it has been a year when peril was faced and when reason

ruled. As a result, we may talk, at this Christmas, just a little bit more confidently of peace on earth, good will to men. As a result, the hopes of the American people are perhaps a little higher. We have much yet to do. We still need to ask that God bless everyone. But yet I think we can enter this season of good will with more than usual joy in our hearts.

And I think all of us extend a special word of gratitude and appreciation to those who serve the United States abroad; to the one million men in uniform who will celebrate this Christmas away from their homes; to those hundreds of young men and women and some older men and women who serve in far off countries in our Peace Corps; to the members of the Foreign Service; to those who work in the various information services, AID agencies, and others who work for us abroad who will celebrate this December 25th thousands of miles from us at sea, on land, and in the air, but with us. It is to them that we offer the best of Christmases and to all of you I send my very best wishes for a blessed and happy Christmas and a peaceful and prosperous New Year.

Thank you.

This [*indicating the electric switch*] was first pressed by President Coolidge in 1923 and succeeding by President Hoover, Vice President Curtis, by President Franklin Roosevelt on many occasions, by President Harry Truman, by President Eisenhower, by Vice President Johnson. I am delighted to be in that illustrious company and we therefore light the tree.

NOTE: The President spoke just before lighting the National Community Christmas Tree at the Pageant of Peace ceremonies on the Ellipse.

551 Television
Conversations

WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Chairman of the Broadcasting Company: [Upon your first 2 year experience in the operations of the President's television network, how do you feel about its operations. How do you feel about the way as you saw it in advance?]

THE PRESIDENT. We have placed the problems as they are. We had imagined they were different. It is a limitation upon the President's States to solve these problems. We have involved now in the situation. We have an implementation of the program which we have supported. We have many other areas. We have a solution can be found between Pakistan and India. We want to maintain the balance. They are unable to do it. There is a limitation on the power of the United States to solve these solutions.

I think our people are tired and maybe fatigued. "We have been carrying this for many years; can we lay it down, and I don't want to lay it down in this way."

So that I would say it is more difficult than I had imagined. It will be. The responsibilities of the United States are great. It is for them to be, and there is a question upon our ability to handle the result than I had imagined. I think that is probably the difference between the President and the Congress, or legislate, and between the President and the people, to select from the various proposals and say that this should be the way for the United States. It is

While I object to the specific measure which this bill proposes to carry out with respect to our employment service, I object even more strongly to the legislative method employed for its enactment. To attach a legislative rider to an appropriation bill restricts the President's exercise of his functions and is contrary to good government.

In view of my past legislative experience, I realize the obligations of the President to the Congress as a coordinate branch of the Government. At the same time, I must be equally aware of the Constitutional responsibility of the President to the people, and of the obligation of the Congress to help him discharge that responsibility.

The Constitution has placed upon the President the duty of considering bills for approval or disapproval. It has always been possible for the Congress to hamper the President's exercise of this duty by combining so many subjects into a single bill that he can not disapprove an objectionable item without holding up necessary legislation.

Partly in order to prevent this practice, it has long been considered a fundamental principle that legislation on a major issue of policy ought not be combined with an appropriation measure. The present bill directly violates that principle. I am obliged to withhold my approval to some very excellent legislation because of the objectionable practice which has been followed by attaching this rider which I cannot possibly approve.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

227 Address at the Lighting of the National Community
Christmas Tree on the White House Grounds.

December 24, 1945

[Broadcast nationally at 5:15 p.m.]

Ladies and gentlemen, and listeners of the radio audience:

This is the Christmas that a war-weary world has prayed for through long and awful years. With peace come joy and gladness. The gloom of the war years fades as once more we light the National Community Christmas Tree. We meet in the spirit of the first Christmas, when the

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midnight choir sang the hymn of joy: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Let us not forget that the coming of the Saviour brought a time of long peace to the Roman World. It is, therefore, fitting for us to remember that the spirit of Christmas is the spirit of peace, of love, of charity to all men. From the manger of Bethlehem came a new appeal to the minds and hearts of men: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

In love, which is the very essence of the message of the Prince of Peace, the world would find a solution for all its ills. I do not believe there is one problem in this country or in the world today which could not be settled if approached through the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. The poets' dream, the lesson of priest and patriarch and the prophets' vision of a new heaven and a new earth, all are summed up in the message delivered in the Judean hills beside the Sea of Galilee. Would that the world would accept that message in this time of its greatest need!

This is a solemn hour. In the stillness of the Eve of the Nativity when the hopes of mankind hang on the peace that was offered to the world nineteen centuries ago, it is but natural, while we survey our destiny, that we give thought also to our past—to some of the things which have gone into the making of our Nation.

You will remember that Saint Paul, the Apostle of the Gentiles, and his companions, suffering shipwreck, "cast four anchors out of the stern and wished for the day." Happily for us, whenever the American Ship of State has been storm-tossed we have always had an anchor to the windward.

We are met on the South Lawn of the White House. The setting is a reminder of Saint Paul's four anchors. To one side is the massive pile of the Washington Monument—fit symbol of our first anchor. On the opposite end of Potomac Park is the memorial to another of the anchors which we see when we look astern of the Ship of State—Abraham Lincoln, who preserved the Union that Washington wrought.

Between them is the memorial to Thomas Jefferson, the anchor of democracy. On the other side of the White House, in bronze, rides

Harry S. Truman, 1945

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Andrew Jackson—fourth of our anchors—the pedestal of his monument bearing his immortal words: “Our Federal Union—it must be preserved.”

It is well in this solemn hour that we bow to Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln as we face our destiny with its hopes and fears—its burdens and its responsibilities. Out of the past we shall gather wisdom and inspiration to chart our future course.

With our enemies vanquished we must gird ourselves for the work that lies ahead. Peace has its victories no less hard won than success at arms. We must not fail or falter. We must strive without ceasing to make real the prophecy of Isaiah: “They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.”

In this day, whether it be far or near, the Kingdoms of this world shall become indeed the Kingdom of God and He will reign forever and ever, Lord of Lords and King of Kings. With that message I wish my countrymen a Merry Christmas and joyous days in the New Year.

228 Letters to the Members of the Board of Directors on the Termination of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

December 27, 1945

[Released December 27, 1945. Dated November 1, 1945]

Dear Maury:

As you know, in line with my reorganization plans, the Smaller War Plants Corporation's functions are being transferred to other agencies. But there is one more job I would like for you to do for small business. It is in connection with little business in world trade.

Sometime ago I authorized you to take a trip to the countries of the Pacific. The purpose of the Mission was to make a report to me concerning the development of small business in these countries and the possibility of stimulating international trade between them and small businesses at home. Particularly, I am interested in the development of American small business in the field of international trade.

NOTE: For the official statement on 74, 76, 77, and 78, 1941 volume; the Atlantic Charter, and subsequent comments by the President on the Atlantic Charter, see Items Item 82, 1942 volume; Item 90, 1943 volume; and Item 120, this volume.

122 Christmas Eve Address to the Nation.

December 24, 1944

IT IS NOT easy to say "Merry Christmas" to you, my fellow Americans, in this time of destructive war. Nor can I say "Merry Christmas" lightly tonight to our armed forces at their battle stations all over the world — or to our allies who fight by their side.

Here, at home, we will celebrate this Christmas Day in our traditional American way — because of its deep spiritual meaning to us; because the teachings of Christ are fundamental in our lives; and because we want our youngest generation to grow up knowing the significance of this tradition and the story of the coming of the immortal Prince of Peace and Good Will. But, in perhaps every home in the United States, sad and anxious thoughts will be continually with the millions of our loved ones who are suffering hardships and misery, and who are risking their very lives to preserve for us and for all mankind the fruits of His teachings and the foundations of civilization itself.

The Christmas spirit lives tonight in the bitter cold of the front lines in Europe and in the heat of the jungles and swamps of Burma and the Pacific islands. Even the roar of our bombers and fighters in the air and the guns of our ships at sea will not drown out the messages of Christmas which come to the hearts of our fighting men. The thoughts of these men tonight will turn to us here at home around our Christmas trees, surrounded by our children and grandchildren and their Christmas stockings and gifts — just as our own thoughts go out to them, tonight and every night, in their distant places.

We all know how anxious they are to be home with us, and

they know how anxious we are to have them — and how determined every one of us is to make their day of home-coming as early as possible. And — above all — they know the determination of all right-thinking people and Nations, that Christmases such as those that we have known in these years of world tragedy shall not come again to beset the souls of the children of God.

This generation has passed through many recent years of deep darkness, watching the spread of the poison of Hitlerism and Fascism in Europe — the growth of imperialism and militarism in Japan — and the final clash of war all over the world. Then came the dark days of the fall of France, and the ruthless bombing of England, and the desperate battle of the Atlantic, and of Pearl Harbor and Corregidor and Singapore.

Since then the prayers of good men and women and children the world over have been answered. The tide of battle has turned, slowly but inexorably, against those who sought to destroy civilization.

On this Christmas day, we cannot yet say when our victory will come. Our enemies still fight fanatically. They still have reserves of men and military power. But, they themselves know that they and their evil works are doomed. We may hasten the day of their doom if we here at home continue to do our full share.

And we pray that that day may come soon. We pray that until then, God will protect our gallant men and women in the uniforms of the United Nations — that He will receive into His infinite grace those who make their supreme sacrifice in the cause of righteousness, in the cause of love of Him and His teachings.

We pray that with victory will come a new day of peace on earth in which all the Nations of the earth will join together for all time. That is the spirit of Christmas, the holy day. May that spirit live and grow throughout the world in all the years to come.

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you learn! I made one glass of vodka that big — (*indicating a two-inch width with his fingers*) last for about twenty toasts — just about. (*Laughter*)

NOTE: See Item 134 and note, this volume, for the President's statement on the death of Marvin H. McIntyre. For accounts of the Cairo and Teheran Conferences, see Items 128, 129, 138, and notes, this volume.

138 ◀ “Keep Us Strong in Our Faith That We Fight for a Better Day for Humankind”
— Christmas Eve Fireside Chat on Teheran and Cairo Conferences. December 24, 1943

My friends:

I HAVE recently returned from extensive journeyings in the region of the Mediterranean and as far as the borders of Russia. I have conferred with the leaders of Britain and Russia and China on military matters of the present — especially on plans for stepping up our successful attack on our enemies as quickly as possible and from many different points of the compass.

On this Christmas Eve there are over 10,000,000 men in the armed forces of the United States alone. One year ago 1,700,000 were serving overseas. Today, this figure has been more than doubled to 3,800,000 on duty overseas. By next July 1 that number overseas will rise to over 5,000,000 men and women.

That this is truly a world war was demonstrated to me when arrangements were being made with our overseas broadcasting agencies for the time to speak today to our soldiers, sailors, marines, and merchant seamen in every part of the world. In fixing the time for this broadcast, we took into consideration that at this moment here in the United States, and in the Caribbean and on the northeast coast of South America, it is afternoon. In Alaska and in Hawaii and the mid-Pacific, it is still morning. In

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Iceland, in Great Britain, in North Africa, in Italy and the Middle East, it is now evening.

In the Southwest Pacific, in Australia, in China and Burma and India, it is already Christmas Day. So we can correctly say that at this moment, in those Far Eastern parts where Americans are fighting, today is tomorrow.

But everywhere throughout the world — throughout this war that covers the world — there is a special spirit that has warmed our hearts since our earliest childhood — a spirit that brings us close to our homes, our families, our friends and neighbors — the Christmas spirit of “peace on earth, good will toward men.” It is an unquenchable spirit.

During the past years of international gangsterism and brutal aggression in Europe and in Asia, our Christmas celebrations have been darkened with apprehension for the future. We have said, “Merry Christmas — Happy New Year,” but we have known in our hearts that the clouds which have hung over our world have prevented us from saying it with full sincerity and conviction.

And even this year, we still have much to face in the way of further suffering, and sacrifice, and personal tragedy. Our men, who have been through the fierce battles in the Solomons, the Gilberts, Tunisia, and Italy know, from their own experience and knowledge of modern war, that many bigger and costlier battles are still to be fought.

But — on Christmas Eve this year — I can say to you that at last we may look forward into the future with real, substantial confidence that, however great the cost, “peace on earth, good will toward men” can be and will be realized and insured. This year I *can* say that. Last year I could *not* do more than express a hope. Today I express a certainty — though the cost may be high and the time may be long.

Within the past year — within the past few weeks — history has been made, and it is far better history for the whole human race than any that we have known, or even dared to hope for, in these tragic times through which we pass.

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A great beginning was made in the Moscow Conference last October by Mr. Molotov, Mr. Eden, and our own Mr. Hull. There and then the way was paved for the later meetings.

At Cairo and Teheran we devoted ourselves not only to military matters; we devoted ourselves also to consideration of the future — to plans for the kind of world which alone can justify all the sacrifices of this war.

Of course, as you all know, Mr. Churchill and I have happily met many times before, and we know and understand each other very well. Indeed, Mr. Churchill has become known and beloved by many millions of Americans, and the heartfelt prayers of all of us have been with this great citizen of the world in his recent serious illness.

The Cairo and Teheran Conferences, however, gave me my first opportunity to meet the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, and Marshal Stalin — and to sit down at the table with these unconquerable men and talk with them face to face. We had planned to talk to each other across the table at Cairo and Teheran; but we soon found that we were all on the same side of the table. We came to the Conferences with faith in each other. But we needed the personal contact. And now we have supplemented faith with definite knowledge.

It was well worth traveling thousands of miles over land and sea to bring about this personal meeting, and to gain the heartening assurance that we are absolutely agreed with one another on all the major objectives — and on the military means of attaining them.

At Cairo, Prime Minister Churchill and I spent four days with the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek. It was the first time that we had an opportunity to go over the complex situation in the Far East with him personally. We were able not only to settle upon definite military strategy, but also to discuss certain long-range principles which we believe can assure peace in the Far East for many generations to come.

Those principles are as simple as they are fundamental. They involve the restoration of stolen property to its rightful owners,

and the recognition of the rights of millions of people in the Far East to build up their own forms of self-government without molestation. Essential to all peace and security in the Pacific and in the rest of the world is the permanent elimination of the Empire of Japan as a potential force of aggression. Never again must our soldiers and sailors and marines — and other soldiers, sailors, and marines — be compelled to fight from island to island as they are fighting so gallantly and so successfully today.

Increasingly powerful forces are now hammering at the Japanese at many points over an enormous arc which curves down through the Pacific from the Aleutians to the jungles of Burma. Our own Army and Navy, our Air Forces, the Australians and New Zealanders, the Dutch, and the British land, air, and sea forces are all forming a band of steel which is slowly but surely closing in on Japan.

On the mainland of Asia, under the Generalissimo's leadership, the Chinese ground and air forces augmented by American air forces are playing a vital part in starting the drive which will push the invaders into the sea.

Following out the military decisions at Cairo, General Marshall has just flown around the world and has had conferences with General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz — conferences which will spell plenty of bad news for the Japs in the not too far distant future.

I met in the Generalissimo a man of great vision, great courage, and a remarkably keen understanding of the problems of today and tomorrow. We discussed all the manifold military plans for striking at Japan with decisive force from many directions, and I believe I can say that he returned to Chungking with the positive assurance of total victory over our common enemy. Today we and the Republic of China are closer together than ever before in deep friendship and in unity of purpose.

After the Cairo Conference, Mr. Churchill and I went by airplane to Teheran. There we met with Marshal Stalin. We talked with complete frankness on every conceivable subject connected

with the winning of the war and the establishment of a durable peace after the war.

Within three days of intense and consistently amicable discussions, we agreed on every point concerned with the launching of a gigantic attack upon Germany.

The Russian Army will continue its stern offensives on Germany's eastern front, the Allied armies in Italy and Africa will bring relentless pressure on Germany from the south, and now the encirclement will be complete as great American and British forces attack from other points of the compass.

The Commander selected to lead the combined attack from these other points is General Dwight D. Eisenhower. His performances in Africa, in Sicily, and in Italy have been brilliant. He knows by practical and successful experience the way to coordinate air, sea, and land power. All of these will be under his control. Lieutenant General Carl D. Spaatz will command the entire American strategic bombing force operating against Germany.

General Eisenhower gives up his command in the Mediterranean to a British officer whose name is being announced by Mr. Churchill. We now pledge that new Commander that our powerful ground, sea, and air forces in the vital Mediterranean area will stand by his side until every objective in that bitter theater is attained.

Both of these new Commanders will have American and British subordinate Commanders whose names will be announced in a few days.

During the last two days at Teheran, Marshal Stalin, Mr. Churchill, and I looked ahead to the days and months and years that will follow Germany's defeat. We were united in determination that Germany must be stripped of her military might and be given no opportunity within the foreseeable future to regain that might.

The United Nations have no intention to enslave the German people. We wish them to have a normal chance to develop, in peace, as useful and respectable members of the European fam-

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ily. But we most certainly emphasize that word "respectable" — for we intend to rid them once and for all of Nazism and Prussian militarism and the fantastic and disastrous notion that they constitute the "master race."

We did discuss international relationships from the point of view of big, broad objectives, rather than details. But on the basis of what we did discuss, I can say even today that I do not think any insoluble differences will arise among Russia, Great Britain, and the United States.

In these conferences we were concerned with basic principles — principles which involve the security and the welfare and the standard of living of human beings in countries large and small.

To use an American and somewhat ungrammatical colloquialism, I may say that I "got along fine" with Marshal Stalin. He is a man who combines a tremendous, relentless determination with a stalwart good humor. I believe he is truly representative of the heart and soul of Russia; and I believe that we are going to get along very well with him and the Russian people — very well indeed.

Britain, Russia, China, and the United States and their allies represent more than three-quarters of the total population of the earth. As long as these four Nations with great military power stick together in determination to keep the peace there will be no possibility of an aggressor Nation arising to start another world war.

But those four powers must be united with and cooperate with all the freedom-loving peoples of Europe, and Asia, and Africa, and the Americas. The rights of every Nation, large or small, must be respected and guarded as jealously as are the rights of every individual within our own Republic.

The doctrine that the strong shall dominate the weak is the doctrine of our enemies — and we reject it.

But, at the same time, we are agreed that if force is necessary to keep international peace, international force will be applied — for as long as it may be necessary.

It has been our steady policy — and it is certainly a common-

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sense policy — that the right of each Nation to freedom must be measured by the willingness of that Nation to fight for freedom. And today we salute our unseen allies in occupied countries — the underground resistance groups and the armies of liberation. They will provide potent forces against our enemies, when the day of the counter-invasion comes.

Through the development of science the world has become so much smaller that we have had to discard the geographical yardsticks of the past. For instance, through our early history the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were believed to be walls of safety for the United States. Time and distance made it physically possible, for example, for us and for the other American Republics to obtain and maintain our independence against infinitely stronger powers. Until recently very few people, even military experts, thought that the day would ever come when we might have to defend our Pacific coast against Japanese threats of invasion.

At the outbreak of the first World War relatively few people thought that our ships and shipping would be menaced by German submarines on the high seas or that the German militarist would ever attempt to dominate any Nation outside of central Europe.

After the Armistice in 1918, we thought and hoped that the militaristic philosophy of Germany had been crushed; and being full of the milk of human kindness we spent the next twenty years disarming, while the Germans whined so pathetically that the other Nations permitted them — and even helped them — to rearm.

For too many years we lived on pious hopes that aggressor and warlike Nations would learn and understand and carry out the doctrine of purely voluntary peace.

The well-intentioned but ill-fated experiments of former years did not work. It is my hope that we will not try them again. No that is putting it too weakly — it is my intention to do all that humanly can as President and Commander in Chief to see to it that these tragic mistakes shall not be made again.

There have always been cheerful idiots in this country who believed that there would be no more war for us if everybody in America would only return into their homes and lock their front doors behind them. Assuming that their motives were of the highest, events have shown how unwilling they were to face the facts.

The overwhelming majority of all the people in the world want peace. Most of them are fighting for the attainment of peace — not just a truce, not just an armistice — but peace that is as strongly enforced and as durable as mortal man can make it. If we are willing to fight for peace now, is it not good logic that we should use force if necessary, in the future, to keep the peace?

I believe, and I think I can say, that the other three great Nations who are fighting so magnificently to gain peace are in complete agreement that we must be prepared to keep the peace by force. If the people of Germany and Japan are made to realize thoroughly that the world is not going to let them break out again, it is possible, and, I hope, probable, that they will abandon the philosophy of aggression — the belief that they can gain the whole world even at the risk of losing their own souls.

I shall have more to say about the Cairo and Teheran Conferences when I make my report to the Congress in about two weeks' time. And, on that occasion, I shall also have a great deal to say about certain conditions here at home.

But today I wish to say that in all my travels, at home and abroad, it is the sight of our soldiers and sailors and their magnificent achievements which have given me the greatest inspiration and the greatest encouragement for the future.

To the members of our armed forces, to their wives, mothers, and fathers, I want to affirm the great faith and confidence that we have in General Marshall and in Admiral King, who direct all of our armed might throughout the world. Upon them falls the great responsibility of planning the strategy of determining where and when we shall fight. Both of these men have already gained high places in American history, which will record many

evidences of their military genius that cannot be published today.

Some of our men overseas are now spending their third Christmas far from home. To them and to all others overseas or soon to go overseas, I can give assurance that it is the purpose of their Government to win this war and to bring them home at the earliest possible time.

We here in the United States had better be sure that when our soldiers and sailors do come home they will find an America in which they are given full opportunities for education, and rehabilitation, social security, and employment and business enterprise under the free American system — and that they will find a Government which, by their votes as American citizens, they have had a full share in electing.

The American people have had every reason to know that this is a tough and destructive war. On my trip abroad, I talked with many military men who had faced our enemies in the field. These hardheaded realists testify to the strength and skill and resourcefulness of the enemy generals and men whom we must beat before final victory is won. The war is now reaching the stage where we shall all have to look forward to large casualty lists — dead, wounded, and missing.

War entails just that. There is no easy road to victory. And the end is not yet in sight.

I have been back only for a week. It is fair that I should tell you my impression. I think I see a tendency in some of our people here to assume a quick ending of the war — that we have already gained the victory. And, perhaps as a result of this false reasoning, I think I discern an effort to resume or even encourage an outbreak of partisan thinking and talking. I hope I am wrong. For, surely, our first and most foremost tasks are all concerned with winning the war and winning a just peace that will last for generations.

The massive offensives which are in the making — both in Europe and the Far East — will require every ounce of energy and fortitude that we and our allies can summon on the fighting

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fronts and in all the workshops at home. As I have said before, you cannot order up a great attack on a Monday and demand that it be delivered on Saturday.

Less than a month ago I flew in a big Army transport plane over the little town of Bethlehem, in Palestine.

Tonight, on Christmas Eve, all men and women everywhere who love Christmas are thinking of that ancient town and of the star of faith that shone there more than nineteen centuries ago.

American boys are fighting today in snow-covered mountains, in malarial jungles, on blazing deserts; they are fighting on the far stretches of the sea and above the clouds, and fighting for the thing for which they struggle. I think it is best symbolized by the message that came out of Bethlehem.

On behalf of the American people — your own people — I send this Christmas message to you who are in our armed forces:

In our hearts are prayers for you and for all your comrades in arms who fight to rid the world of evil.

We ask God's blessing upon you — upon your fathers, mothers, wives and children — all your loved ones at home.

We ask that the comfort of God's grace shall be granted to those who are sick and wounded, and to those who are prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy, waiting for the day when they will again be free.

And we ask that God receive and cherish those who have given their lives, and that He keep them in honor and in the grateful memory of their countrymen forever.

God bless all of you who fight our battles on this Christmas Eve.

God bless us all. Keep us strong in our faith that we fight for a better day for humankind — here and everywhere.

NOTE: Although Congressional leaders wanted the President to make his report on the Teheran and Cairo Conferences in person in the form of a message to the Congress, the President said that he

wanted to make his report in connection with Christmas Eve at Hyde Park. He foresaw the early possibility of an organization which would keep world peace, and he wanted to tie in that objective with

139. *Seizure and Operation of the Railroads*

the natural message of Christmas — peace on earth, good will toward men. Cairo and Teheran Conferences, see Items 128, 129, 137, and notes, this volume.

For additional accounts of the

139 (Presidential Statement and Executive Order on the Seizure and Operation of the Railroads. Executive Order No. 9412.

December 27, 1943

The President's statement:

RAILROAD strikes by three Brotherhoods have been ordered for next Thursday. I cannot wait until the last moment to take action to see that the supplies to our fighting men are not interrupted. I am accordingly obliged to take over at once temporary possession and control of the railroads to insure their continued operation. The Government will expect every railroad man to continue at his post of duty. The major military offensives now planned must not be delayed by the interruption of vital transportation facilities. If any employees of the railroads now strike, they will be striking against the Government of the United States.

The Executive Order:

WHEREAS the continuous operation of transportation service in the Nation is necessary for the movement of troops, materials of war, necessary passenger traffic, and supplies and food for the armed forces and the civilian population, and is otherwise essential to the successful prosecution of the war; and

WHEREAS the continuous operation of some transportation systems is threatened by strikes called to commence on December 30, 1943;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by

135 (The President's Christmas Eve Message.

December 24, 1942

THIS year I am speaking on Christmas Eve not to this gathering at the White House only but to all of the citizens of our Nation, to the men and women serving in our American armed forces and also to those who wear the uniforms of the other United Nations.

I give you a message of cheer. I cannot say "Merry Christmas" — for I think constantly of those thousands of soldiers and sailors who are in actual combat throughout the world — but I can express to you my thought that this is a happier Christmas than last year in the sense that the forces of darkness stand against us with less confidence in the success of their evil ways.

To you who toil in industry for the common cause of helping to win the war, I send a message of cheer — that you can well continue to sacrifice without recrimination and with a look of Christmas cheer — a kindly spirit toward your fellow men.

To you who serve in uniform I also send a message of cheer — that you are in the thoughts of your families and friends at home, and that Christmas prayers follow you wherever you may be.

To all Americans I say that loving our neighbor as we love ourselves is not enough — that we as a Nation and as individuals will please God best by showing regard for the laws of God. There is no better way of fostering good will toward man than by first fostering good will toward God. If we love Him we will keep His Commandments.

In sending Christmas greetings to the armed forces and merchant sailors of the United Nations we include therein our pride in their bravery on the fighting fronts and on all the seas. But we remember in our greetings and in our pride those other men who guard remote islands and bases and will, in all probability, never come into active combat with the common enemy. They are stationed in distant places far from home.

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and factories will
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days work goes o

So Christmas l

I like to think
May all it stands

135. *Christmas Eve Message*

They have few contacts with the outside world, and I want them to know that their work is essential to the conduct of the war — essential to the ultimate victory — and that we have not forgotten them.

It is significant that tomorrow — Christmas Day — our plants and factories will be stilled. That is not true of the other holidays we have long been accustomed to celebrate. On all other holidays work goes on — gladly — for the winning of the war.

So Christmas becomes the only holiday in all the year.

I like to think that this is so because Christmas is a holy day. May all it stands for live and grow throughout the years.

Pres will be announced
Pres will introduce straight & intro
hostages

Thank Welcome guests

Five hostages & spouses
go to seat

Terry Anderson, & Madeline Basil
Hans Steen, Virginia
Thomas Sutherland, ~~Green~~ Jean
Joseph Crippie, Ette Elham

Jesse Turner, Bader
See Lujan
See Riley

See of
Interview

Santa goes to ~~the~~

Robby

Mrs. Mrs.

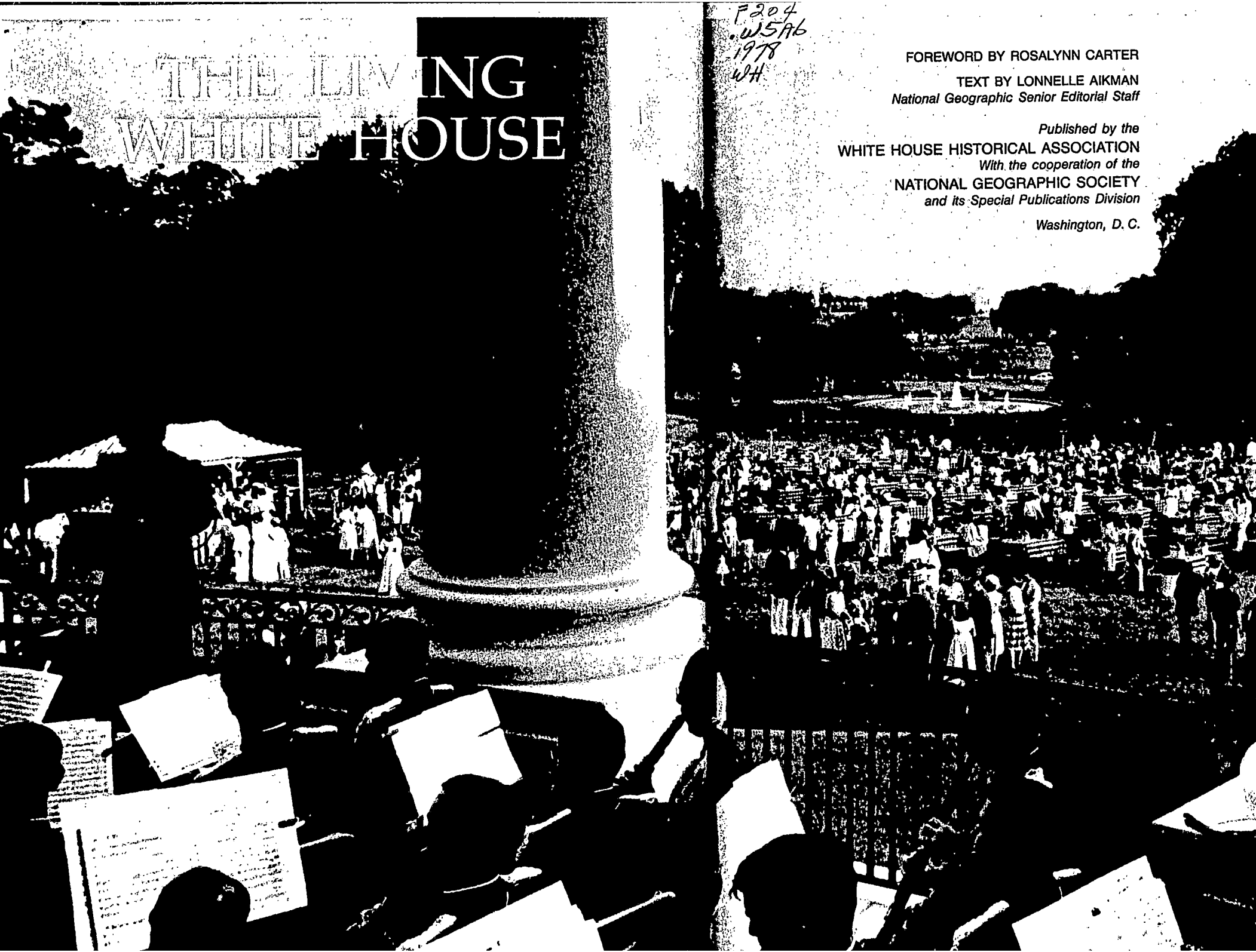
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THE WHITE HOUSE LIVING HOUSE

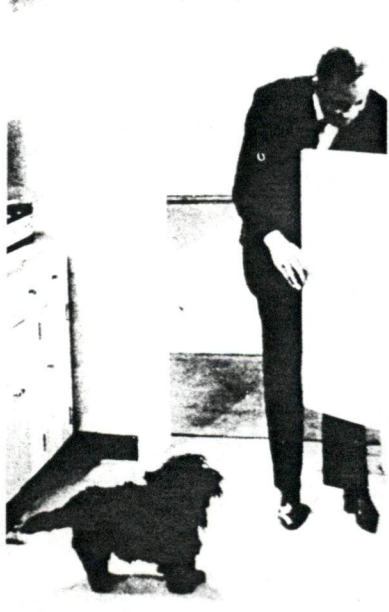
FOREWORD BY ROSALYNN CARTER

TEXT BY LONNELLE AIKMAN
National Geographic Senior Editorial Staff

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M. G. M.



CHARLES M. RAFSHOON

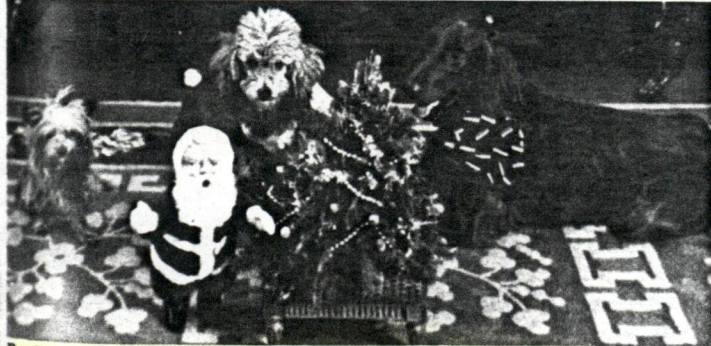


grandfather Benjamin Harrison.

F.D.R.'s dog, Fala, begs a handout.

Amy Carter and Misty Malarky Ying Yang.

WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH, DECEMBER 1969



BILL FITZ-PATRICK, THE WHITE HOUSE

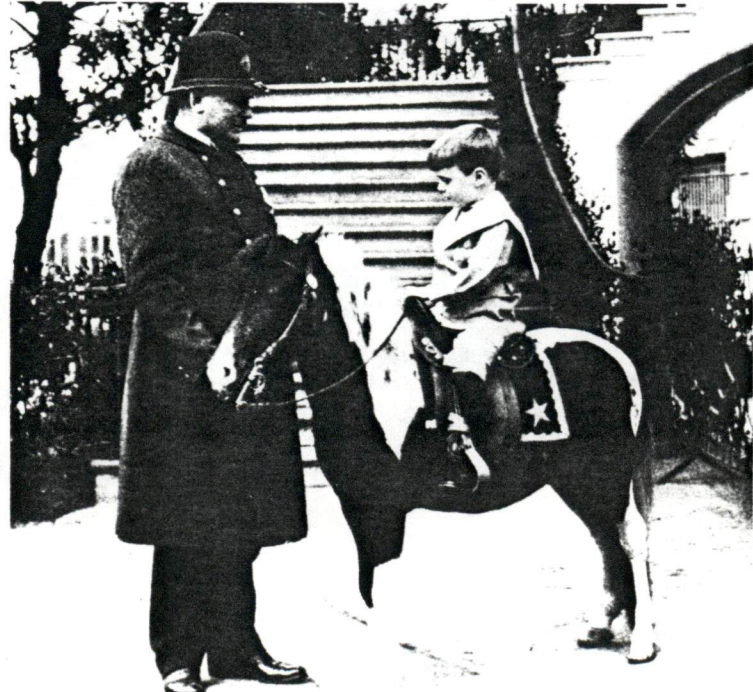


Pasha, Vicki, and King Timahoe, a trio of Nixon dogs at Yuletide.

The Ford family's dog, Liberty.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., macaw Eli.

White House policeman holds Algonquin's reins for Quentin Roosevelt.



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Children of the President: Chip Carter (opposite, upper left) and Caron with their son, James, in the Rose Garden; they live in the mansion. Working for the Democratic National Committee in 1978, Chip campaigned for state and Congressional candidates. Jack, Judy, and their son, Jason, (opposite, right) visit the White House from Calhoun, Georgia, where Jack operates a grain-storage facility. Jeff and Annette relax on the Truman Balcony below their third-floor quarters. They find ample opportunity to practice their hobby, photography, during state functions as well as in candid moments with the family. Youngest of the Carter children (left), Amy stands with her parents before the 1977 White House Christmas tree.

ing of the massive stroke that had ended the President's life at Warm Springs, Georgia. He heard the news from Mrs. Roosevelt after he had been taken directly to her study.

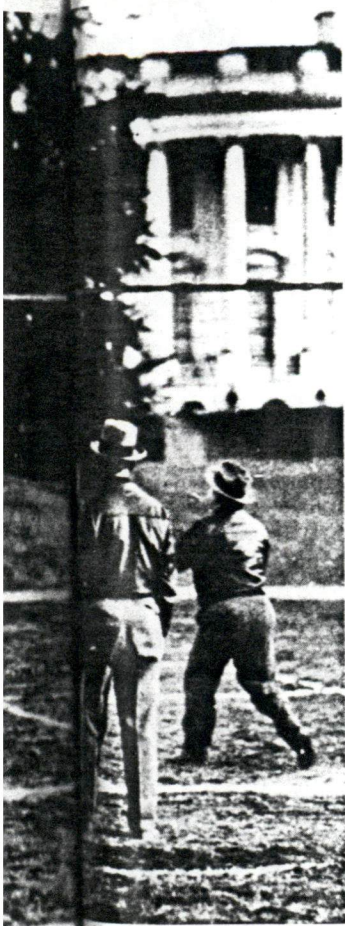
As Truman described the meeting in his memoirs, he could not at first bring himself to speak. Finally he found his voice and asked Mrs. Roosevelt, "Is there anything I can do for you?"

He would never forget her reply, he wrote. "Is there anything *we* can do for *you*?" she said. "For you are the one in trouble now."

Grief, both national and personal, has been too frequent a caller at the President's House. Eight Chief Executives have died in office, four of them by assassination.

Unlike the murders of Lincoln and Garfield, the third slaying of a President was committed far from Washington. In September 1901 McKinley was shaking hands with visitors at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, when a young man extended his left hand to the President, then shot him twice with a revolver concealed in his right hand by a handkerchief bandage.

The attack, by an anarchist named Leon Czolgosz, mortally wounded the President. McKinley died eight days later. Beside his body in the



Harriet Lane, persuaded her uncle to build one of the greenhouses that would give much pleasure to future White House residents and visitors.

Lucy Hayes worked there with trowel and shears among her lilies and roses. Frances Cleveland spent pleasant hours wandering with her girls along the sweet-scented aisles of the greenhouses. Caroline Harrison was fond of orchids—an interest that led to her own orchid-painted china. Out of that interest grew the White House china collection representing every Presidential family.

From the time Buchanan's conservatories opened until they were torn down to make way for the West Wing, no First Lady had far to go for flowers or potted plants to decorate her home. Today, gardeners of the Washington area often donate flowers to decorate the White House, but most flowers for arrangements now come from wholesale distributors and from greenhouses of the National Park Service, which is responsible for the care and upkeep of the mansion and its grounds.

Mrs. Eisenhower's favorites were sweetheart roses and pink carnations; Mrs. Kennedy liked to experiment with mixed floral designs; Mrs. Johnson wanted variety in bouquet colors, from spring pastels to the deeper shades of fall. Mrs. Nixon, who once said she had enjoyed gardening ever since she was a child, took keen interest in planning floral colors and designs for state dinners. Mrs. Ford showed a definite preference for all kinds of lilies. And, today, Mrs. Carter's taste seems to be reminiscent of the Kennedy style in the selection of simple garden flowers, such as roses and daisies arranged with casual charm.

But the big event in White House decor comes at Christmas, when each First Lady has her chance to make the Nation's official home beautiful for the season and the public.

At Mrs. Carter's first Christmas display in 1977, visitors on candlelight tours found the main attraction a 20-foot fir tree brushing the ceiling of the Blue Room. From its branches hung 2,500 ornaments, handmade by mentally retarded persons from all over the country. In color, shape, and material, they ranged from Georgia peanut chains and California redwood dolls to intricate needlework. "We wanted to show that retarded citizens have talents," said Mrs. Carter. "Everyone should have the opportunity to go as far as he can."

Beginning with Woodrow Wilson, all the Presidents, as well as some of their wives, have planted trees in this park. Mrs. Carter's contribution was a Japanese spiderleaf maple, rooted in the south lawn; the President planted a red maple brought from his Georgia farm.

No one has enjoyed the White House grounds more than has farmer Jimmy Carter. He not only knows by name all the famous old trees, but has had others labeled and has a keen interest in their care. He and his wife often walk about the south lawn, holding hands.

Through the years, many Presidents have set up their own recreational facilities here. Hayes marked off a croquet court near the South Portico, where both family members and young clerks played.

There has been a tennis court on the south lawn since the time of

Theodore Roosevelt. The press called his associates who joined him for a fast, tough game his "tennis Cabinet."

Harding practiced golf shots on the lawn and trained his Airedale, Laddie Boy, to retrieve the balls. Hoover's "medicine-ball Cabinet" exercised with him before breakfast conferences under the magnolias. Truman pitched horseshoes; Eisenhower improved his golf on a Presidential putting green; Ford installed the first outdoor swimming pool near his West Wing Oval Office. And the Carter family swims in the pool, plays tennis, and bowls in the alley under the North Portico.

CHILDREN PARTICULARLY have found the rolling acres of the south lawn a great playground. Here they can explore hidden nooks in hedges and bushes, ride ponies, and raise pets of every description. Little Tad Lincoln made a pet of a turkey that relatives sent for the family's Christmas dinner in 1863. He named it Jack. When the cook prepared to kill the turkey, Tad ran in tears to his father, who interrupted a Cabinet meeting to write an official reprieve.

Another President's son faced a less amenable father. T.R. once caught young Quentin walking on stilts through a flowerbed. The boy obeyed Roosevelt's stern order to get out of the flowers, but grumbled, "I don't see what good it does *me* for you to be President."

Once a year all Washington youngsters are invited to an egg-rolling party on the south grounds of the White House. On most Easter Mondays, starting with the Hayes Administration, children have brought baskets of decorated hard-boiled eggs to this public party where they match artistic talents and rolling skills with rivals.

The Carters' 1978 egg-roll was rained out, but their Easter event in 1977 was a huge success. To the jolly tunes of a U. S. military band, the Carter family was on hand to welcome more than 15,000 youngsters and adults. Besides the usual egg-rolling contests, the entertainment featured clowns; puppets, a rope-trick artist, a menagerie of a lamb, pony, chicken, and a 1,200-pound steer, plus a man-size Easter Bunny whose antics enchanted the children. In spring and fall, grown-ups also have a chance to enjoy the grounds—thanks to garden tours made available to the public since 1973.

Whatever the event, few settings could be lovelier than the picture-postcard lawn as viewed from the balcony built within the South Portico by President Truman. Looking past a shimmering pool and fountains toward the Washington Monument and Jefferson Memorial, a visitor today would find it hard to realize that this area once merged with malarial marshes along a creek, which by 1817 had been walled and deepened into a sluggish canal. Odorous with sewage, garbage, and dead animals, alive with mosquitoes and flies, the canal was the bane of White House occupants. As a summer retreat, Van Buren rented a house in nearby Georgetown. Buchanan and Lincoln were glad to go back and forth in hot months to a cottage loaned them at the Soldiers' Home three miles away. "I am alone in the White pest-house," a Lincoln secretary

Racing and tumbling down a hillock, children romp on the south lawn during the Easter Monday egg-roll in 1887. President Cleveland left his work to watch from his office window. At right, white-frocked girls dance around an Easter maypole on the lawn during Hoover's tenure.

