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Driving through South Central Los Angeles offers the common sight of Mexican fruit vendors on numerous street corners; a sight many people callously overlook. When I was younger, and ignorance served as my excuse, I too was indifferent to such "insignificant" sights. What did these strangers have in common with me? Except for the fact that we were the same race, we had nothing in common, as far as I was concerned. Yet as I matured physically and internally, and was expected to apply to college, I was faced with seriously questioning my destiny and purpose in life. In this process, I had a crucial realization: How could I possibly know where I was headed if I did not have an appreciation for my roots and heritage? It was during this transition that I began to view these fruit vendors as a reflection of my self, and I could recognize the strength that empowered them to defend what is theirs; this strength is something that I and other Mexican-Americans possess. With this knowledge, I began to metaphorically view Mexican people as the fruit itself, the very fruit that they so desperately produce for survival. This led me to understand Mexican people's ancestral fight for survival, and I realized why General Zaragoza and his few Mexican troops fought so fiercely against the French to defend their beloved soil.

On May 5, 1862, General Ignacio Zaragoza, along with only 2,000 Mexican troops, repulsed 6,000 invading French soldiers. The French were looking to confiscate land from Mexico to settle a debt. Though the Mexican people were aware of their small numbers in comparison to the French, they did not relent. Though

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their chance for victory was slender, to surrender to the French was unthinkable. Why? To understand this, one must first understand the strong bond that Mexicans have maintained with the land. For many generations, the land guaranteed survival. Not only did the land produce the day's meal, it existed as a way for many to earn wages and acquire other necessities. Mexican people were in harmony with the land, and harmony meant survival; a victory against the French in 1862 would undeniably and ultimately determine their survival.

The celebration and significance of Cinco de Mayo, then, extends far beyond the battle between French invaders and the Mexican people. It is a symbol of the principles of freedom and liberty, as well as the strength and tenacity of the Mexican people. Though the victory of Cinco de Mayo occurred almost 129 years ago, it parallels the Mexican people's current fight for survival. Ironically, the land continues to be a means of survival for many Mexican-American families. Upon migrating to the United States, many Mexicans are limited to agricultural jobs because they lack skills for "high-status" jobs. Many of them sell fruit on the street corners of the city to "make it." Though most people will look down on their CHOICE, for Mexican people, defeat is the barrier to overcome, and survival the goal to reach.

My life can also be described as the long and difficult process of cultivating fruit: I began like the tiny seed, nurtured with close attention by my heritage; taken through the

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long process of life; produced to derive my purpose and define my existence. At times, I feel drained by societal pressures; yet when confronted by hardship, I can now draw on the strength inherent in my people and replenish my self. While I represent both the American and Mexican cultures, I know that my proud, ancestral heritage stems from Mexico. No one can ever influence me otherwise as long as I know my history.

Cinco de Mayo has served as an inspiration for me. It has instilled within me an external pride and appreciation for the beauty of my people and the richness of my roots. Knowing my history gives me power; it provides the knowledge that will serve as my guide as I seek to determine my direction in life. Though we did not win the war, the battle of Cinco de Mayo serves to remind all people of the great strength and survival instinct of Mexican people. This strength, I know, lives within me.



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" The Experience of Cinco de Mayo"

At six- thirty Saturday morning the neighborhood was silent and the only noise that could be vividly heard was the crowing of two red- orange roosters which walked across the wooden fence. As the sunrise rose over the small hen house I could see my chubby grandfather's still shadow calmly walking towards the house. As my grandfather glanced towards the kitchen doorway I loudly called out "Abuelito your breakfast is ready." He entered and sat down to eat his favorite meal Huevos con Chorizo, with warm tortillas, and automatically began to grin. We both sat at the small table and ate our delicious breakfast. In our conversing I mentioned to him, that I was going to go to the Los Angeles County Art Museum, to work as a high school student guide for a new exhibit of Chicano Art Works which represented different aspects of Mexican History and viewed Chicano ideas. This is when he quickly invited himself telling me how some of his friends had gone and said that it was a wonderful expression of art work, very appropriate for the Cinco de Mayo festivities.

That day, the gallery was filled with people of all nationalities admiring the creative portraits. As I turned to hear the curators comments I heard her state,

" This is the first time that the Los Angeles Museum of Art has held in their possession so many styles of paintings, by so many different Chicano Artists from the United States. We are hoping to educate and teach the community of the the roots of the Chicano people. For example, in this painting called " La Batalla de Puebla" it is a collage of people who fought in the historical, bloody battle of 1862. The victorious leaders, which were the skillful and gifted

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Ignacio Zaragosa, along with President Benito Juarez, the spirit of México. For those of you who are lost, Cinco de Mayo represents an enormous victory to the Mexican people because they undertook the most vigorous of the French Army. This triumphant conquest defended European invasion for all the Americas and granted national freedom to México. The blood shed was immense and the sacrifices were valiant. Although this heroic victory occurred a century ago life's problems today are parallel to those of our forefathers. Through the beauty of art, artists of today try to reflect the true outlook of the past, but also include modern ideas and struggles that are presently occurring in our societies. Some of which are education, unemployment, lack of political representation and prejudices. Also, the problems of barrio warfare etc."

As I walked outside of the museum I could see my grandfather drinking a hot cup of coffee and patiently admiring the serene view. He slowly turned and looked at me with a prudent glance and said, "See how important your Mexican History is. A person may deny their heritage, but in the realization of our journey through life, our souls will retain our true identity which retains in our blood, richness of our culture and remains in our family ancestry forever." His words were so true, I turned and gave him a hug. That day I not only learned about the meaning of Cinco de Mayo, but I was able to link myself to something I could identify with. History, language and music are educational remembrances that are reminders of our beauty and values that chain us to our Raza.

Driving through South Central Los Angeles offers the common sight of Mexican fruit vendors on numerous street corners; a sight many people callously overlook. When I was younger, and ignorance served as my excuse, I too was indifferent to such "insignificant" sights. What did these strangers have in common with me? Except for the fact that we were the same race, we had nothing in common, as far as I was concerned. Yet as I matured physically and internally, and was expected to apply to college, I was faced with seriously questioning my destiny and purpose in life. In this process, I had a crucial realization: How could I possibly know where I was headed if I did not have an appreciation for my roots and heritage? It was during this transition that I began to view these fruit vendors as a reflection of my self, and I could recognize the strength that empowered them to defend what is theirs; this strength is something that I and other Mexican-Americans possess. With this knowledge, I began to metaphorically view Mexican people as the fruit itself, the very fruit that they so desperately produce for survival. This led me to understand Mexican people's ancestral fight for survival, and I realized why General Zaragoza and his few Mexican troops fought so fiercely against the French to defend their beloved soil.

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After Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, life for the "common" mexicano" did not improve for the better. Soon came along a leader for the people, Benito Juarez. The aristocrats and the national military, on the other hand, wanted a stop to Juarez's too liberal reforms and decided that a monarchy, such as in Europe, would settle Mexico's rebellious spirit. Napoleon III of France promptly agreed and decided to send troops to help the conservatives set up Mexico as an empire. The confident new rulers, Maximilian and his wife, Carlotta expected an easy victory. Instead the troops, under Juarez defeated the strangers at the town of Puebla on May 5, 1862, otherwise known to millions around the world as the popular Cinco de Mayo.

The whole concept behind Cinco de Mayo is not just to have another holiday, to have a "happy fiesta", and completely forget about the true significance of the day. Instead the significance of Cinco de Mayo is the representation of the power of any people to stop the oppression of their "unalienable rights", the power that we as Mexican-Americans and Mexicans have to defeat any obstacles which might interfere with our goals, and the chance for us, of Mexican descent, to "show off" our Mexican culture by celebrating with a fiesta. These three concepts are the true significance of Cinco de Mayo.

When the French troops landed on Veracruz and slowly marched to the city of Puebla, they expected an easy battle. Instead the brave and loyal Mexican troops kept on fighting and amazingly won the battle, a magnificent victory against imperialism. This is a perfect example of how people, no matter how small or weak, can defeat anyone if determined and willing to win. This especially applies to any group of people around the world, who are faced with the choice of either oppression or freedom. This is one of the true significance of Cinco de Mayo; the representation of the power of the people to stop injustice.

Another of the significances of Cinco de Mayo is also is the power that we, as Mexican-Americans and Mexicans, have to defeat any barrier. If we would have the

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will and determination that those brave troops had on May 5, 1862, there would be no obstacle that would be impossible to defeat. The power that Cinco de Mayo represents is the power in all of us to defeat any barrier.

Perhaps the most obvious significance of the whole concept behind Cinco de Mayo is the chance for us Mexican-Americans or chicanos, to the true Mexican in all of us. It also offers the opportunity for the other many races found in the United States to enjoy of our beautiful culture and its customs. For example, on Cinco de Mayo, every year, here in Los Angeles, traditional ~~folk~~^{folk} dances are performed and the great tasting Mexican food is also offered. While "the typical Mexican-American" feels equally loyal to both the United States and Mexico, Cinco de Mayo provides the opportunity, for at least one day, to feel a proud "Mexicano". That is one of the true significances of Cinco de Mayo.

Many people, when asked the question, "What is the significance of Cinco de Mayo?" are completely confused, including us Mexican-Americans and Mexicans. Cinco de Mayo is not just another excuse for a fiesta, but to inform the people of some important things. For example, the power of anyone to stop the cruel and unjust force of authority, the power for us people of Mexican descent to excel, and the opportunity for us Mexican-Americans to indulge in our culture. These three concepts are the true significance of the day known to millions as simply as, Cinco de Mayo.

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The Significance of Cinco de Mayo

"Poor Mexico, so far from God and so close to the United States."

This quote attributed to Porfirio Diaz is prophetic from a historical perspective and ironic from a modern one. The history of the Mexico-United States relationship is one tarnished with much resentment and perceived injustice, evidenced by a bloody war and an ensuing territorial struggle. For many Mexican-Americans today, the struggle, albeit a psychological one, persists.

One way that many immigrants to this country allay the emptiness they feel is by taking pride in the culture and history of their native countries. In the Mexican-American community, the most obvious example of this practice is the celebration of the Cinco de Mayo holiday. Perhaps when a young Mexican-American boy or his elderly grandmother step to the native dances and sample the native food of their ancestors, they feel an indescribable connection to the Mexican village from which they came. Most inspiring of all, however, must be when young and old recall the courageous exploits of Porfirio Diaz at the Battle of Puebla.

This is why the sentiment he expresses is so ironic. By leading the repulsion of the French army at Puebla on May 5, 1862, he paradoxically provided a solution for the problem he described. Not only do the annual festivities of

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Cinco de Mayo help soothe the hurt within for many Mexican-Americans, but they also promote mutual understanding and respect between the people of the two countries.

It is unfortunate that some Mexican-Americans are not treated properly in this country. Aside from the obvious implications, it is most unfortunate because the perpetrators of this bigotry are truly missing out on something wonderful. At a time of economic crisis, it is quite easy to give in to xenophobia by blaming a country's problems on its newest immigrants. Perhaps for this reason, it is most important for native Americans to learn the enlightening lessons of Cinco de Mayo.

This suggestion is one of many that are easier said than done. For native Mexicans and Mexican-Americans, the lessons are inculcated from childhood and the culture is part of their souls. For native Americans, it might take a bit more cultural insight than that which is present in the history books. If this could be accomplished, if much-needed reform could be implemented in the school curriculum, if somehow Mexican-Americans and native Americans alike could find a common source of inspiration, the distasteful feeling that Porfirio Diaz affirms might forever be placed in a historical context. Perhaps he already unknowingly placed it there himself.

The Significance of Cinco de Mayo

Freedom. Unity. Pride. Self-determination. These are the ideals that the Battle of Puebla aroused in the Mexican people. For almost four centuries, beginning at the time of Columbus, the Mexicans had been continually conquered, colonized, dominated, exploited, and invaded by foreign powers. At last, in 1862, the people of Mexico decided to defend their territory and their freedom against their oppressors. This valiant struggle of the Mexican people for their freedom began on the fifth of May, better known as El Cinco de Mayo.

Unable to govern itself, Mexico suffered in the hands of dictatorships, and as a result, was unable to protect its territories or pay its debts. Even under self-government, Mexican President Benito Juarez was forced to stop payment on foreign debts for two years. To carry out a settlement, England, France, and Spain sent their fleets to Vera Cruz. It was negotiated to give Mexico a period of grace for the payment of its debts. Satisfied with this preliminary agreement, Britain and Spain withdrew from Vera Cruz. However, the French, under the orders of Napoleon III, refused to leave and began a war to conquer Mexico.

In addition to the 3,000 French soldiers already in Mexico, Napoleon dispatched 3,000 more well-trained, heavily-armed troops. General de Lorencez, the commander of all these troops, was so confident of their victory over a poor, disorganized country, that he wrote to Paris on April 26, 1862 saying, "We have such an enormous superiority over the Mexicans in point of

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discipline, organization, and morale, that I beg you will assure the Emperor that at the head of six thousand men I would undertake to become complete master of Mexico."

Mexican President Benito Juarez sent General Ignacio Zaragoza and an army of 2,000 soldiers to the city of Puebla to stop the French invasion. The Mexican force was made up, mainly, of untrained local "indios" who were armed only with machetes.

The first confrontation of the two forces was on April 28th at the town of Acultzingo. Heavily outnumbered, the Mexican army was forced to retreat to the outskirts of Puebla. General de Lorencez occupied Acultzingo and established his camp there. From there, he planned to take the town of Puebla.

The French troops tried to enter the town through the passage of "La Cumbres," but it was heavily guarded by the Mexicans; the buildings inside the city were armed by civilian volunteers, prepared for a resistance against the French forces. The 29th and the 30th of April passed and neither the French nor the Mexicans gained any advantage.

Puebla was attacked on May 5, 1862. Fighting began around noon and ended before it became dark. The French forces were badly beaten and were, eventually, forced to retreat to the east coast to wait for reinforcements from France. The French sustained an estimated 500 casualties, while the Mexicans lost only 227 of their soldiers.

Although the Battle of Puebla was a small victory over the French, it had significant results on the Mexican people. It filled them with the self-assurance, determination, and strength

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that was necessary to win the war in 1867. The Battle of Puebla also helped to bring the Mexicans together after a civil war; the love for their country united them to fight for it. The fact that the world knew Mexico was not going to be pushed around was important, but it was not the reason why Cinco de Mayo is significant. It is the unity, national pride, and self-determination of the Mexican people to fight for their freedom that are the significant aspects of El Cinco de Mayo.

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It was Cinco de Mayo, 1985, I was six years old and this was the first year I remember ever celebrating this day. It was very warm and sort of breezy and we were going to my favorite spot in Los Angeles, Olvera St. I was feeling very excited because of the festivities that were waiting for me. I put on my favorite dress that my grandma brought me from Mexico. It had white lace with colorful flower designs. Somehow just wearing it made me feel proud to be a Mexican.

When we arrived I heard singing, guitars, and trumpets. There was a large enthusiastic crowd of people circled around the mariachis that were dressed like charros. It made me feel like dancing! There were art and crafts, Mexican candies, and pastries, and sidewalk restaurants. There were folkloric dancers with pretty ruffled dresses with carnations in their hair. I was happy to be a part of all this but I was too young to understand what we were really celebrating.

It was Cinco de Mayo, 1862, and a very long time before I was born, when the battle of Puebla took place. The victorious Mexican army took its first step down the road to freedom.

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But before this, in the 1800's Mexico found itself under Spanish rule. Then the people of Mexico rebelled and formed their own government. Europe waited for this government to fall. Some nations lent Mexico money hoping to collect much more in return. Mexico was heavily in debt with Spain, England, and France. When Mexico decided on a two year break from making their payments, Spain and England threatened to invade. France saw this as an opportunity to expand its empire under the rule of Napoleon III. In 1862 the French army went into Puebla from Veracruz with the hope of taking over its capital. But the Mexican people were ready for this. Ignacio Zaragoza, the youngest general in Mexico, took his troops to the hills and waited for the enemy. When the French army arrived, the Mexican army took them by surprise and many of the French were killed. Mexico had ~~was~~ their first battle with the French.

Now I'm older and I understand the meaning of this holiday. It gives me great pride to celebrate this day because my ancestors were courageous enough to fight for what they believed in. I hope to be just as brave as they were.

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"The Significance of Cinco de Mayo"

The battle of Cinco de Mayo

immortalized the Mexican Army and many other people. On this date a

historic battle was fought that would revolutionize the way people thought of

Mexico. This battle also revolutionized

the way Mexican people lived.

On May 5, 1862, in the city of Puebla,

Mexico, the Mexican Army fought the

French Army in a very grueling combat.

The sluggish and weary Mexican soldiers

were skeptical because they did not

believe they were able to defeat the

French. On the other hand, the French

Army was very optimistic and ready to

go into the battle head on. Both armies

lost a lot of men as a result of the

war, but they were also led by efficient

men. The French being led by Count Lorene

and Mexico by General Ignacio Zaragoza.

In the end, the Mexican Army defeated

the French Army. This was an amazing

victory because Mexico was outnumbered

6,000 men to 2,000 men. As a result

of this war, Mexico gained a lot of

respect, and since then no other foreign

power has tried to invade Mexico.

Cinco de Mayo is celebrated everywhere

each year. Not only Mexicans and Mexican

Americans, but many other racial cultures

recognize this as a significant day in

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history. Each year on May 5, people celebrate this event with big festivals and gatherings. People gather in large crowds to watch the performers. The dancers dress in brightly colored clothes and put on a breathtaking show. I believe that knowing about your country's history is important and essential. You have to have a knowledge and understanding of what your ancestors went through and how they lived. Even more so, it is important to know what they did and achieved to provide you with what you have today. Significant events in history like Cinco de Mayo should be recognized and celebrated because they are a true and firm sign of one's heritage. Your heritage is something to be proud of because it reminds you of who you are and where you came from.

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The Significance of Cinco de Mayo

In a small town in Mexico a band of people came together to defeat the French army. That day in Puebla, Mexico is the greatest example of people overcoming obstacles and gaining their freedom that we can heed today. Everybody can learn from this almost fairy-tale like episode.

Cinco de Mayo celebrates a large victory in Mexico's fight for freedom. The hispanic community in United States celebrates Cinco de Mayo in a big way. There are parades and parties to celebrate not so much the actual event, but the hispanic culture as a whole. Their rich culture really reigns supreme on this fifth of May.

The importance of the event is more than just a few men defeating an army. It shows that the human spirit is the greatest weapon of them all, and when used correctly can defeat any oppressor. People can also see that the fight for freedom is a quest that can be won, if the people want it badly enough. This event shows that unity can accomplish great things. If people band together they can do anything. Cinco de Mayo teaches us a lesson in human nature that is more valuable than any money, diamond, or chunk of gold you can find - it tells you that the impossible can be achieved and never to give up on something you believe strongly about. A thing is only impossible if you think it can't be done.

It is really a shame that we only set aside one day to celebrate the rich hispanic culture. Cinco de Mayo gives us an excuse to learn about other customs and cultures, which is something the world really needs. Cinco de Mayo however is not just an event that occurred in Mexico one hundred years ago it is a testimony to the human spirit and it hungers for freedom. Many people celebrate Cinco de Mayo, it's too bad they don't know it's true significance.

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The Significance of Cinco de Mayo

Cinco De Mayo is a day that celebrates a great Mexican victory over the French at a battle on May 5, 1862 at the city of Puebla.

Although this holiday is very famous, its real significance is not always known. The battle celebrated by Cinco de Mayo was a major victory against the French, a factor in the Civil War and a great ego booster for Mexico.

First of all, this victory against the French may have given Mexico a chance or break that enabled it to eventually drive off the French army. The victory on that fifth of May in 1862 greatly surprised foreign countries because of the French army's reputation. Although the French eventually conquered Mexico City, that time spent sending reinforcements made a difference. During this time, the Civil War was raging in the United States. Since the French had to delay help to the Confederacy to deal with Mexico, the Union started to get an upper hand.

Soon after, the Union won the Civil War. Many Americans didn't like the idea of the French Empire so close by and finally the Secretary of State ordered Napoleon to get out of Mexico. The French Emperor did out of fear of war with the American Union. Without the victory of Cinco de Mayo, much might have been different.

In fact, if the French had won the famous battle, even American history might have

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been affected. Would the extra help from the French cause the Confederacy to win the Civil War? If so, the consequences would be tremendous. Our way of life, values, and political place would be different. It is difficult to imagine the world with not one United States, but instead with a Union and a Confederacy. Both countries might even be taken over since they were less powerful being separated than united. The possibilities are endless.

Therefore, if this battle had such an effect on the United States, it must have had a great one on Mexico. Having Mexico stand up to the French Empire could be compared to the American Revolution. Both times a smaller, weaker group holds its ground against another empire considered much more powerful. Mexico gained hope and confidence from that battle that may have prevented them from succumbing to France. The soldiers fighting for Mexico might have been affected by the glory of the victory or might have used it as inspiration when things looked down.

In conclusion, the battle celebrated on Cinco de Mayo helped Mexico win independence, affected American history and brought hope and pride to Mexicans. Celebrating the deeds of our ancestors helps us keep in touch with our history, and reminds us of past suffering and hardship that brought about the comforts we have today. If people stop celebrating holidays like Cinco de Mayo, traditions and awareness of history would be lost and Cinco de Mayo would be reduced to a paragraph.

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in the history books. Hopefully, that doesn't
happen and Cinco de Mayo is celebrated for years
to come.

COPY

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE
LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Date 4/27/90

TO: William R. Anton
Deputy Superintendent

FROM: Manuel N. Ponce, ^WDirector
Mexican American Education Commission

SUBJECT: Cinco de Mayo Essay Contest

Thank you for accepting our invitation to be the guest speaker at the Cinco de Mayo Essay Contest Awards Ceremony and Breakfast. The event will take place Friday, May 4th at 9:00 a.m. at the Casa de Adobe, Southwest Museum. Enclosed, please find a map and directions.

For your consideration, I have also included background information and quotes, from the various student works, on the significance of Cinco de Mayo. I hope this information is useful, as you prepare your keynote speech.

Thank you again for your cooperation.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at (213) 625-6798.

MNP:acm

Enclosure

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The Significance of Cinco de Mayo
(student quotes)

English

- Represents freedom, unity, and pride as well as preservation of culture and tradition.
- Bravery, love and bloodshed.
- Time for remembering our roots, a time for being proud of our race; a time for rejoicing in our victories and forgetting our defeats.
- Self-determination of the Mexican people to perish rather than to surrender their land and liberty.
- More than just a battle, it was a reminder of a significant turning point in history. A reminder that we too are a free country. A reminder of our pride, our Mexican pride.
- To me and other Chicanos in the United States, Cinco de Mayo stands for more than just a celebration. It is a day which we as Chicanos can celebrate our heritage -- a heritage anyone would be proud of.
- We must again and again declare a struggle against apathy and rouse ourselves to action in order for improvement to occur.
- Through the celebration of Cinco de Mayo, I truly realize the spirit and meaning of a culturally diverse country.
- Let us pay tribute to the unknown soldier. The soldier that dies to make independence and liberty possible, that perished to uphold with their very lives the ideals of freedom and happiness.

Spanish

- todos encontramos una magnifica oportunidad para afianzar nuestros raices, mediante esta celebracion.
- significa una declaracion intrinseca del honor y orgullo que para mi representa el ser Mexicano.
- significa para mi el respeto, la admiracion y el valor que tienen mis raices Mexicanas de las cuales me siento orgulloso.
- Querer es poder. Poder es querer.
- La union hace la fuerza.



Mariachi bands are a popular part of Cinco de Mayo festivities.

Cinco de Mayo

BY ADAM GETTINGER-BRIZUELA

When Hispanics across the country celebrate Cinco de Mayo, they're not honoring the anniversary of some long-ago independence, but the continuing life of a valiant spirit.

Although some may assume that Cinco de Mayo (May 5) is Mexican Independence Day, counterpart to the Fourth of July, the date is actually remembered as a celebration of a Mexican victory against better-equipped French invaders' first attempt to conquer Mexico.

The real Mexican Fourth of July, or Independence Day, is on September 16. On that date in 1810, Mexicans proclaimed their independence from Spain and began a bloody, 11-year insurrection to attain it. Since Spain was in a state of decline as a maritime superpower, the rebels succeeded and declared Mexico an independent constitutional monarchy in 1821.

In 1848, after having been goaded into war and decisively defeated by a land-hungry United States, Mexico was forced to cede half its territory, millions of square miles stretching from California to Texas and north to Colorado and Oregon. Weakened politically and economically by this humiliating defeat, Mexico wobbled through depression and near-anarchy under a succession of presidents.

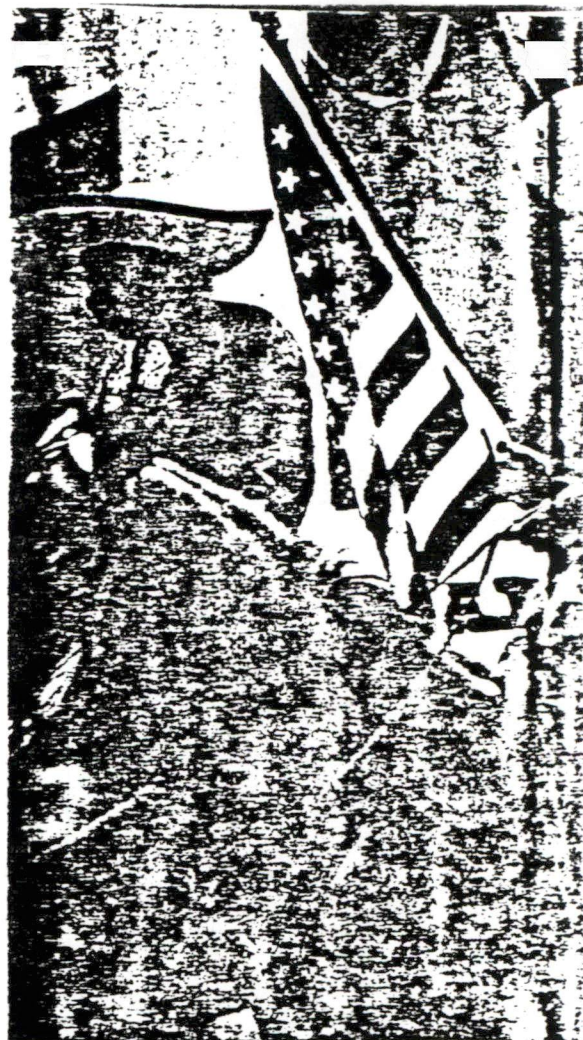
Mexico's troubles were no secret in Europe, and the French, in particular,

saw an opportunity to obtain a major colony in this hemisphere. France's emperor, Napoleon III, nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, had grandiose illusions of establishing a vast Catholic empire from Texas to Argentina under French domination. The weakened, dismembered and disillusioned Mexico seemed a perfect place to begin. The presidency of Benito Juarez, perhaps Mexico's greatest leader, was barely a year old when the French made their move.

In early 1862, on the pretext that Juarez might renege on paying Mexico's European debts, French, English and Spanish troops occupied Veracruz. When the Spanish and British realized that the French were in fact occupying Mexico by force of arms, they withdrew.

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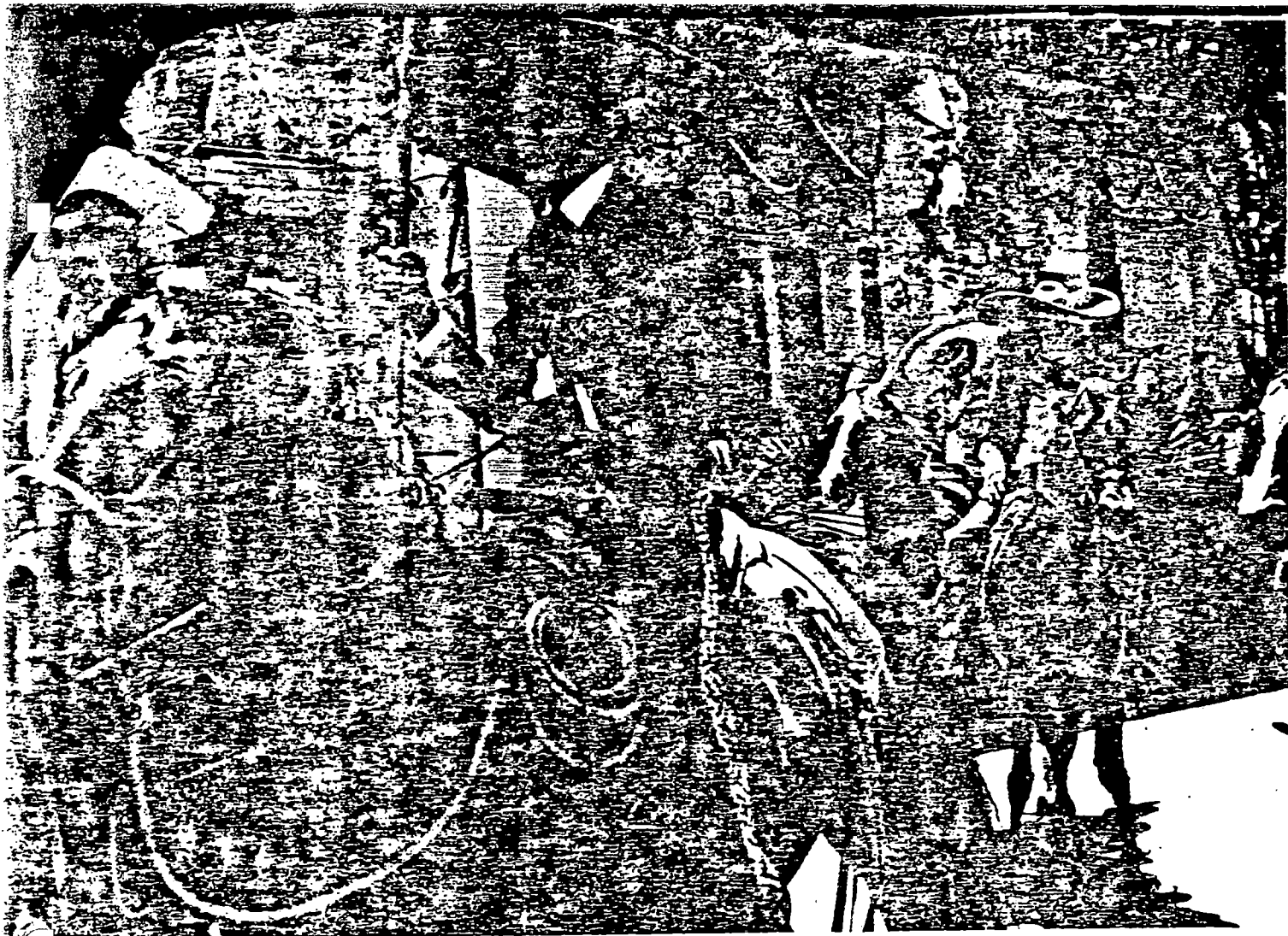
On the road from Tehuacán to Mexico City, he encountered on May 5, 1862, (Cinco de Mayo), fewer than 4,000 ill-equipped and poorly-trained Mexican soldiers and townsfolk, commanded by a young general named Ignacio Zaragoza. Perhaps to show contempt for the



The Cinco de Mayo parade is a traditional part of festivities in San Diego's Old Town.



Los Voladores de Papantla. This spectacular Cinco de Mayo event on a 100-foot-pole is based on a 1,000-year-old Indian ritual of the flying Indians of Vera Cruz.



defenders, Laurencez ordered a frontal attack on the best-fortified position. After the first charge, 1,000 French soldiers lay dead on the Cerro de Guadalupe.

The French were neither prepared for such staunch resistance, nor did they expect the entire civilian population of Puebla descending upon them with 50-year old muskets, farm implements, machetes, even stones. Indeed "*Hasta con piedras!*" ("Even with stones!") became the battle cry at Puebla. Farmers, many of them Zacapoaxtla Indians, stampeded their cattle onto the French troops to create confusion and panic their horses. The successful counterattack by Zaragoza's forces and the Poblanos drove the French back to the coast. Zaragoza and the people of Puebla handed the French Army its first defeat anywhere in over 50 years.

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Different equestrian groups participate in the Cinco de Mayo parade.

submission within two months. The French punished the population cruelly and executed hundreds. Now the French had gained the initiative. By June 10, 1863, French troops had marched almost unopposed into Mexico City and established military occupation and martial law throughout the central plateau. On March 12, 1864, Maximilian was installed by Napoleon III as "Emperor of Mexico."

By the mid-1860s, France was suffering major reverses in Europe. After Napoleon III withdrew most of his support for Maximilian, the "Emperor of Mexico" found himself with a full-fledged revolution on his hands. An

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Although the Battle of Puebla may seem insignificant in light of what happened afterward, the 5th of May lives on in Mexican folklore as a day of triumph and ethnic pride. Throughout the campaign against Maximilian, as well as later, during the Revolution of 1910, Mexican partisans told and re-told the tale of Puebla's heroic resistance to inspire the masses.

The saga of Cinco de Mayo was burned into the Mexican consciousness, and flourishes today as a symbol of Mexican courage. ■

Adam Gettinger-Brizuela is a freelance writer in San Diego, CA.

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE
LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

TO: William Anton, Superintendent
Los Angeles Unified School District

FROM: Manuel N. Ponce, ^{WV}Director
Mexican American Education Commission

SUBJECT: CINCO DE MAYO ESSAY CONTEST AWARD CEREMONY

Date 4/26/91

Thank you for accepting our invitation to do the welcome at the Tenth Annual Cinco de Mayo Essay Contest.

The event will be held at Plaza de la Raza, 3540 N. Mission Road, Los Angeles, CA. The program will begin at 10:30 a.m. at which time, you will be asked to deliver the welcome.

Enclosed, you will find a copy of: 1) the Cinco de Mayo Essay Contest Flyer; 2) an article on the Cinco de Mayo; 3) interesting facts about the contest; and 4) quotes from selected essays. I hope that these items will provide you with general background information about the event.

We look forward to your participation at the event.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at (213) 625-6798.

MNP:mla

Enc. 4

5F:16:1

DECIMO CONCURSO ANUAL DE ENSAYO SOBRE EL CINCO DE MAYO

El Instituto Cultural Mexicano de Los Angeles, la Comisión Educativa Mexicano Americana del Distrito Escolar Unificado de Los Angeles (LAUSD) y Relaciones Cívicas y Comunitarias de la Universidad del Sur de California (USC), con la colaboración de la Compañía Embotelladora Coca-Cola de Los Angeles, patrocinan el décimo concurso anual sobre el tema:

"El Significado del Cinco de Mayo"

PREMIOS: Becas de \$500.00 para cada uno de los ganadores del primer premio en las cuatro categorías.

Certificados de honor y libros para los veinte finalistas.

BASES DEL CONCURSO

1. Los concursantes deben estar matriculados en una escuela en el Condado de Los Angeles, del grado 7 al 12.
2. Hay cuatro categorías: grados 7-9, en inglés; grados 7-9 en español; grados 10-12, en inglés; y grados 10-12, en español.
3. Cada concursante podrá participar con un solo ensayo.
4. El participante debe ser el autor único de su ensayo. Los jueces prestarán particular atención a los siguientes aspectos: originalidad; veracidad histórica; ortografía y gramática; y cuidadosa presentación.
5. La extensión del ensayo debe ser de 300 a 600 palabras.
6. Se podrá entregar el ensayo en letra de molde (papel blanco rayado, 8 1/2" por 11") o escrito a máquina (doble espacio, papel blanco, 8 1/2" por 11").
7. En la primera página, el concursante debe escribir solamente los siguientes datos en letra de molde o a máquina:

Su nombre completo (precedido por "Sr., Sra. o Srta.")

La dirección completa (número, calle, apartamento, ciudad, y código postal)

El número de teléfono con su área

El grado escolar (o año académico)

El nombre de la escuela

El nombre del maestro supervisor

El ensayo debe comenzar en la segunda página.

8. Se debe enviar una copia del ensayo al director del jurado:
Samuel Mark, Ph.D.
Civic and Community Relations
University of Southern California (USC)
835 West 34th Street, Suite 102
Los Angeles, CA 90089-0751
9. No se aceptarán ensayos después del 5 de abril.
10. No se devolverán los ensayos a los concursantes.
11. Los concursantes recibirán una carta con los resultados del concurso hacia el 5 de mayo.

Para más información, llame al (213) 740-5480 o al (213) 625-6798.

Se cuenta con el apoyo de la Compañía Embotelladora Coca-Cola de Los Angeles.



TENTH ANNUAL CINCO DE MAYO ESSAY CONTEST

The Mexican Cultural Institute of Los Angeles, the Mexican-American Education Commission of the Los Angeles Unified School District, and University of Southern California (USC) Civic and Community Relations, with the support of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Los Angeles, sponsor the tenth annual essay contest on the theme:

"The Significance of Cinco de Mayo"

AWARDS: \$500.00 higher education scholarships for each of the first place winners in the four categories.

Honorary certificates and books for the twenty contest finalists.

CONTEST RULES

1. Contestants must be 7th to 12th grade students enrolled in a Los Angeles County school.
2. There are four categories: 7th-9th grade, in English; 7th-9th grade, in Spanish; 10th-12th grade, in English; 10th-12th grade in Spanish.
3. Each contestant may submit only one essay.
4. The contestant must be the sole author of his/her essay. The judges will particularly look for originality, historical accuracy, correct grammar and spelling, and neatness.
5. The essay must be from 300 to 600 words in length.
6. Essays must be legibly hand-printed (on 8 1/2" x 11" lined, white paper) or typed (double-spaced, on plain white paper, 8 1/2" by 11").
7. On the top right-hand side of the first page, the contestant must print or type the following information:
 - Full name (preceded by "Mr., Miss, Ms. or Mrs.")
 - Complete mailing address (number, street, apartment, city, zip code)
 - Area code and telephone number
 - Year in school (grade level)
 - Name of school
 - Name of supervising teacher

The essay must begin on the second page.

8. One copy of the essay must be mailed to the Chair of the Panel of Judges:
 - Samuel Mark, Ph.D.
 - Civic and Community Relations
 - University of Southern California (USC)
 - 835 West 34th Street, Suite 102
 - Los Angeles, CA 90089-0751
9. All essays must be received by April 5th.
10. The essays will not be returned to the contestants.
11. The contestants will be mailed the contest results around May 5th.

For additional information please call (213) 740-5480 or (213) 625-6798.

Program supported by the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Los Angeles.



CINCO DE MAYO

A Celebration of Courage

Source: HISPANIC, by Adam Gettinger-Brizuela, May 1989.

When Latinos across the country celebrate Cinco de Mayo, they're not honoring the anniversary of some long-ago independence, but the continuing life of a valiant spirit.

Although some may assume that Cinco de Mayo (May 5) is Mexican Independence Day, counterpart to the Fourth of July, the date is actually remembered as a celebration of a Mexican victory against better-equipped French invaders' first attempt to conquer Mexico.

The real Mexican Fourth of July, or Independence Day, is on September 16. On that date in 1810, Mexicans proclaimed their independence from Spain and began a bloody, 11-year insurrection to attain it. Since Spain was in a state of decline as a maritime superpower, the rebels succeeded and declared Mexico an independent constitutional monarchy in 1821.

In 1848, after having been goaded into war and decisively defeated by a land hungry United States, Mexico was forced to cede half its territory, millions of square miles stretching from California to Texas and north to Colorado and Oregon. Weakened politically and economically by this humiliating defeat, Mexico wobbled through depression and near-anarchy under a succession of presidents.

Mexico's troubles were no secret in Europe, and the French, in particular, saw an opportunity to obtain a major colony in this hemisphere. France's emperor, Napoleon III, nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, had grandiose illusions of establishing a vast Catholic empire from Texas to Argentina under French domination. The weakened, dismembered and disillusioned Mexico seemed a perfect place to begin. The presidency of Benito Juárez, perhaps Mexico's greatest leader, was barely a year old when the French made their move.

In early 1862, on the pretext that Juárez might renege on paying Mexico's European debts, French, English and Spanish troops occupied Veracruz. When the Spanish and British realized that the French were in fact occupying Mexico by force of arms, they withdrew.

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On the road from Tehuacán to Mexico City, he encountered on May 5, 1862, (Cinco de Mayo), fewer than 4,000 ill-equipped and poorly-trained Mexican soldiers and townsfolk, commanded by a young general named Ignacio Zaragoza. Perhaps to show contempt for the defenders, Laurencez ordered a frontal attack on the best-fortified position. After the first charge, 1,000 French soldiers lay dead on the Cerro de Guadalupe.

The French were neither prepared for such staunch resistance, nor did they expect the entire civilian population of Puebla descending upon them with 50-year old muskets, farm implements, machetes, even stones. "¡Hasta con piedras!" ("Even with stones!") became the battle cry at Puebla. Farmers, many of them Zacapoaxtla Indians, stampeded their cattle onto the French troops to create confusion and panic their horses. The successful counterattack by Zaragoza's forces and the Poblanos drove the French back to the coast. Zaragoza and the people of Puebla had handed the French Army its first defeat anywhere in over 50 years.

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By the mid-1860s, France was suffering major reverses in Europe. After Napoleon III withdrew most of his support for Maximilian, the "Emperor of Mexico" found himself with a full-fledged revolution on his hands. An army of "Juaristas" loyal to the legitimate president was attacking in several areas.

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The saga of Cinco de Mayo was burned into the Mexican consciousness, and flourishes today as a symbol of Mexican courage.

NOTE: When we think of patriotic holidays of importance in Mexico, we should remember that el 16 de septiembre, Independence Day, is the most important. The second holiday of significance is November 20, in which the Revolution of 1910 is celebrated. Cinco de mayo is the third important holiday.

However, in the United States, el cinco de mayo has become a Chicano Latino celebration of great significance.

FACT SHEET

CINCO DE MAYO ESSAY CONTEST 1991, 10TH YEAR

First Place Winners:

English 7-9, Maria Dolores Pineda, 8th grader,
Immaculate Heart of Mary School, Martin Saldivar (Instructor)

English 10-12, Veronica Espinoza, 12th grader,
Washington Preparatory School (Los Angeles),
Vickie White (Instructor)

Spanish 7-9, Tannia Aurora Jauregui-Palma, 7th grader,
West Middle School (Downey), Cheryl M. Kennedy-Rice (Instructor)

Spanish 10-12, Rodolfo Carrillo, 12th grader,
Carson High School (Carson), Ursula Nikolau (Instructor)

Judges:

Virginia Hurtado, USC Electrical Engineering
Jorge Martinez, Los Angeles Unified School District
Manuel Ponce, Los Angeles Unified School District
Elsa Zamora, Los Angeles Unified School District
Samuel Mark, USC Civic and Community Relations, Chair
of the Panel of Judges

Entries:

387 entries from Los Angeles County public and private
schools

Awards:

\$500 higher education scholarships for the four first
place winners, and books and certificates for the sixteen
finalists

QUOTES FROM SELECTED ESSAYS

1. "I felt like a failure, I wanted to quit, but I did not. I had an inspiration, and it was the endurance and perseverance of the Mexican people on May 5, 1862, or otherwise known as Cinco de Mayo."
2. "...Cinco de Mayo should be an inspiration to every youth. It assures youth that anything is possible if they just try to achieve it. Cinco de Mayo showed that dreams do come true."
3. "The celebration and significance of Cinco de Mayo, then, extends far beyond the battle between French invaders and the Mexican people. It is a symbol of the principle of freedom and liberty, as well as the strength and tenacity of Mexican people."
4. "Though the victory of Cinco de Mayo occurred almost 129 years ago, it parallels the Mexican people's current fight for survival."
5. "...Luchemos por ser únicos, y no nos avergoncemos por ser latinos, sino al contrario nos unamos por el mismo idioma y logremos consolidarnos como comunidad hispana...."
6. "Los principios Juaristas pueden aplicarse como ejemplo cotidiano para el joven que lucha por el progreso logrado a través de la educación."

X ~~On this day in history (May 5) -- CHECK BOTH BOOKS~~

X ~~Benito Juarez -- 1st pres of Mexico (Encyclopedia reference)~~

~~Any reference to Cinco de Mayo, Battle of Puebla in 1862~~

?. Mexican proverbs -- copy as many as you find - (searching for them)

• Quotes re Mexico, Benita Jaurez, Cinco de Mayo.?

X Biography on Benito Juarez (No References found.)

X ~~Lincoln encyclopedia -- Did Lincoln ever say anything nice or quotable about Juarez or Mexico~~

US Census Bureau (301) 763-7662

From Population Division

over the last decade number of
Hispanics in this country grew by
53%

From Education Branch of Population Division

In 1990, based on a sample survey, there
were 748,000 Hispanics enrolled in
college in the US.



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To: Michele Nix
The White House
Fax: 456-6218

From: Juan Manuel Pérez, Ref. Librn., Hispanic Division

Message: Mexican proverbs and quotes from Benito Juárez. I am also including a copy of two pages on Juárez from Donald C. Briggs and Marvin Aliski, Historical Dictionary of Mexico (Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1981).

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 5

MEXICAN PROVERBS

- 1.- Juntos lucharemos y venceremos
[United we will fight and win]
Source: Octavio A. Ballesteros, Mexican Proverbs: The Philosophy, Wisdom and Humor of a People (Burnet, Texas: Eakin Press, 1979), p.8
- 2.- La unidad hace la fuerza
[Unity is strength]
Source: Ibid., p.9
- 3.- Nada es imposible
[Nothing is impossible]
Source: Ibid., p.11
- 4.- No hay peor lucha que la que no se hace
[There is no worse struggle than the one that is never undertaken]
Source: Ibid., p.74
- 5.- Nadie sabe el bien que tiene hasta que lo ve perdido
[Nobody knows well the good he enjoys until he sees it lost]
Source: G. Gómez de Estavillo, Mexican proverbs (Mexico: 1948), p.34.

QUOTES FROM BENITO JUAREZ*

1.- La instrucción es la primera base de prosperidad de un pueblo, a la vez que el medio más seguro de hacer imposible los abusos del poder.

[Education is the first step towards a nation's prosperity and, at the same time, the best way to prevent abuses of power]

2.- Entre los individuos, como en las naciones, el respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz.

[Among men, as among nations, respect for each other's rights means peace]

3.- Deseo que se me juzgue por mis hechos y no por mis palabras.

[I wish to be judged by my deeds and not by my words]

4.- Democracia es el destino de la humanidad futura; la libertad su indestructible arma.

[Democracy is the future destiny of humanity; freedom its strongest weapon]

5.- El pueblo, única fuente pura para el poder y la autoridad.

[The people [are] the purest source of power and authority]

6.- Como hijo del pueblo, nunca podría yo olvidar que mi único título es su voluntad y que mi único fin debe ser siempre su mayor bien y prosperidad.

[As the son of the people, I could never forget that my only title is its wishes, and that my only goal should always be its well-being and prosperity]

*Source: Pablo Prida Santacila, Así fue Juárez (México: Centro Mexicano de Estudios Culturales, 1972)

city of San Luis Potosí. He attained the rank of lieutenant general, and one of his main contributions was supervision of the manufacture of large numbers of cannon for the revolutionaries. After Hidalgo was driven from Guanajuato, Allende ordered Jiménez to begin insurrections in the north. His forces enjoyed success, taking Saltillo and what today is San Antonio, Texas. He was captured at Acatita de Baján in Coahuila and executed by a firing squad on July 26, 1811.

JIMENEZ, MIGUEL BERNAL. 1910-1958. Composer of the symphonic suite Michoacán (1940) and Noche en Morelia (1941). He also composed the historical opera Tata Vasco (1941), based on the life of Vasco de Quiroga.

JIMENEZ CANTU, JORGE. Born in 1914 in Mexico City. A medical degree from the National Autonomous University (UNAM). Governor of the state of México 1975-81. Head of the National Commission for School Construction during the 1950's. As general manager of the Basic Commodities Corporation (CONASUPO), he directed numerous government programs for rural improvements in crop marketing 1964-69. As Minister of Health and Welfare, 1970-76, he promoted family planning in provincial cities and towns.

JIQUILPÁN. A tiny village in western Michoacán and the birth place of General Lázaro Cárdenas.

JOHN PAUL II. Pope John Paul II became the first head of the Catholic Church ever to visit Mexico, for six days during January 26-31, 1979. He opened the Third Latin America Conference of Bishops in Puebla. The Polish cardinal who became Pope in 1978 challenged decades of anti-clerical tradition to ameliorate Church-State relations. Cross and crown had been entwined in the colonial era and the hierarchy had been foes of social reform before the Revolution started in 1910. The Pope visited the shrine of the Virgin of Guadalupe, Mexico's patron saint, and Mexico City, Monterrey, Guadalajara, and Oaxaca City.

JONGUITUD, CARLOS. A leader in the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) since the 1960's, a former Senator from the state of México, who since 1976 has been in the presidential cabinet as director of the Institute of Social Security for Government Workers (ISSSTE).

JOURNALISM. After Spanish printer Juan Pablos installed the first printing press in Mexico in 1534, books, pamphlets, and journals licensed by the government were published. Weekly newspapers helped engender Mexico's fight for independence from Spain in 1810. In 1805 appeared the first daily newspaper, El Diario de México, edited and published by Carlos de Bustamante. In 1978, the republic had 240 daily newspapers. But provincial papers have grown slowly because Mexico City dailies circulate nationally among government and civic leaders. The three largest metropolitan areas surrounding Mexico City, Guadalajara, and Monterrey have 60 percent of the total daily newspaper circulation. The remainder of Mexico, with 80 percent of the population, has 40 percent of the circulation. Daily radio broadcasting in Mexico began in July 1923 at a station later called XEB. On August 31, 1950, Channel 4 or station XHTV began Latin America's first daily television broadcasting. Today privately-owned and government-owned radio and television stations and networks blanket the republic. Whereas less than one fifth of Mexico's adults buy or read daily newspapers, better than 95 percent of all Mexicans obtain their daily news from radio.

JUAREZ, BENITO PABLO. 1806-1872. Born in San Pablo Guelatao, Oaxaca, he was a pure-blooded Zapotec Indian and is regarded by many as Mexico's greatest statesman and politician. He lost both of his parents when he was three and for many years afterwards he was cared for by his uncle. At the age of 12 he was still illiterate and had yet to learn Spanish, but due to the efforts of a kindly Franciscan he showed outstanding scholastic aptitude and quickly made up for past deficiencies. For a while he planned to enter the priesthood, but finally decided against it, becoming a lawyer and entering public life. He had a long and distinguished career, culminating in the Laws of the Reform and the presidency of Mexico in 1858. Juárez was forced to leave Mexico City by Maximilian and the invasion of French-led forces. After his victory over Maximilian he was again elected president in 1867, a position he held until his death in 1872. Among his many reforms was the establishment of a civil registry, a drastic limiting of the power of the Roman Catholic Church, nationalization of cemeteries and the changing of marriage into a civil contract. His fondest ideal was that people should be governed by laws and not by the whims of men. The most famous phrase attributed

to him is the following: "El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz y la democracia es primero" ("Respect for the rights of others is the basis of peace, and democracy is foremost"). He practiced honesty in government and always insisted on it in others, but his respect for the democratic process sometimes took on an exaggerated form, considering the evolutionary state of democracy in Mexico at that time. There were times when he would allow the legislature long periods of debate over issues which he should have insisted be resolved in much less time. Mexico holds him in the highest esteem and has bestowed upon him the very prestigious title of "Benemérito de las Américas (Hero of the Americas)."

JUZGADO GENERAL DE INDIOS. A special court established in 1573 and designed to aid Indians. The latter could appear before the court and denounce abuses committed against them by Spaniards and others in authority. The Juzgado is a good example of sincere efforts on the part of the Spanish Crown to eliminate exploitation of its Indian subjects.

- K -

K. This letter is not in the Spanish alphabet but is employed in transliterations or transcriptions of Maya, Aztec, and other Indian words and in foreign words and foreign proper names. Usually words beginning with a "K" sound can be found in Spanish under the letter "Q" as in "que" and "qui" prefixes.

KINO, EUSEBIO. A Jesuit from Spain, Father Kino founded settlements, churches, and missions in the state of Sonora from 1687 until 1700. He also founded the Mission San Xavier del Bac south of Tucson in 1700, then part of Sonora in colonial Mexico. He is buried at the principal church in the city of Magdalena in northern Sonora.

KINSHIP. Among Indian groups and rural and small-town mestizo societies, kinship plays a vital social and political role in Mexico. Elaborate distinctions are made for first, second, and more remote cousins and for paternal and maternal in-laws. Godparents at christenings become unofficial members of the children's families and lifelong associates of the parents. The institution of godparenthood, the padrino system, functions among all social

classes, both urban and rural, extending from baptism to confirmation to weddings, ceremonies for a new home or business, funerals, birthdays, and most other social events.

KUKULCAN. The Maya name Kukulcán is the same as the Aztec Quetzalcóatl, meaning serpent god with feathers of the quetzal bird. Both Mayas and Aztecs believed him to be the god of the morning and evening stars.

- L -

LA ANGOSTURA, BATTLE OF see **BUENA VISTA, BATTLE OF**

LA MALINCHE see **MALINCHE, LA**

LABASTIDA, JAIME. Born in 1939 in Los Mochis, Sinaloa. He studied philosophy at the National University, then became a writer for the Revista Mexicana de Literatura, Revolución, and most other leading Mexican magazines. In addition to being a leading short story writer and essayist, he is a noted poet since the 1960 publication of La espiga amotinada, a volume of his poems.

LABOR MINISTRY. The Secretaría de Trabajo y Previsión Social or Ministry of Labor and Social Needs had its beginning as the Department of Labor within the Ministry of Development and Industry of the first Revolutionary government in 1911. Not until 1932 did it gain its autonomy and not until 1940 did it adopt its current name. It enforces the federal labor code, all federal, state, and local labor laws, and overseas labor-management relations. It administers Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Boards, the National Commission for Minimum Wages, and the National Profit-Sharing Commission.

LABOR UNION PLURALISM. In Mexico, the hundreds of unions federate within a pluralistic system. There is a federation for federal government workers unions and one for state and municipal government workers unions. In the private sector, a majority of the labor unions belong to the Mexican Federation of Labor (CTM), but some belong to the Revolutionary Workers Federation (CROC), some to the Regional Federation (CROM), and some are autonomous, as the National Federation of Sugar Cane



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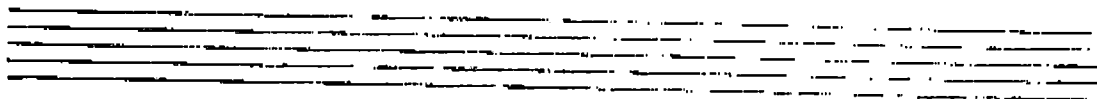
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1824-1861

Translated by

Miss B. ROMERO

Verified by

E. MALES

Music by
JAIME NUNO
(1824-1908)

Marziale
CHORUS

1. Me - xi - ca - nos al gri - to - de gue - rra El a -
1. Mex - i - cans, when the trum - pet is call - ing Gasp your

- ce - roap - res - tad yel bri - dón. re -
sword and your har - ness as - sem - ble. Let the

- tiem - blen sus cen - tros la tie - rra, Al so -
guns with their thun - der ap - pal - ling Strike the

First performed 16th September, 1854, at the National Theatre in Mexico.
The latter setting. Later the poem, set to Nuno's music was selected through
a government competition.

First published copyright J.B. Cramer & Co. Ltd.

282

- no - ro ru - gir del ca - lén, Y re -
Earth's deep foun-da - tions to trem ble Let the

- tiem - blegn sus cen - tros la tie - rra al so -
guns with their thun - der ap - pel - ling Make the

- no - ro ru - gir del ca - lén. Fine
Earth's deep foun-da - tions to trem ble. Fine

VERSE

Ci-ña Oh pa - trial tus sie - nes de o - li - to De la
May the an - gel di - vine. O dear Home - li, Crown thy

pus - el ar - cón - gel di - ci - no Queen el
Crown with the o - live - branch of peace For thy

de - lo tue - ter no des - ti - no Per el
des - ti - ny, traced by God's own hand In the

do de Dios segs - cri - bió Mas sig -
vengs, shall e - ver in - creas - But should

- sa - re un ex - tra - ñoe - ne - mi - go Pro - f
e - ver the proud foe as - sail thee, And w

- nar - con su plan - ta tu sue - lo Pien - sa
in - so - lent - foot - pro - fane thy ground, Know, de

pa - tria que - ri - dal quel cie - lo Un sol
Coun - try, thy sons shall not fail thee, Ev - 'ry

- da - do en ca - da hi - jo te dió Un sol
one thy sol - dier shall be found, Thy sol - dier

285

D.C.

da - do en ca - da hi - jo te dió.
ev - 'ry one shall be found.

D.C.

2. ¡Patria! ¡Patria! Tus hijos te juran
Exhalar en tus aras su aliento,
Si el clarín, con su bélico acento,
Los convoca a lidiar con valor.
¡Para ti las guirnaldas de olivo!
¡Un recuerdo para ellos de gloria!
¡Un laurel para ti de victoria!
¡Un sepulcro para ellos de honor!

CORO: Mexicanos, etc.

2. Blessed Homeland, thy children have vowed them
If the bugle to battle should call,
They will fight with the last breath allowed them
Till on thy loved altars they fall.
Let the garland of olive thine be;
Unto them be deathless fame;
Let the laurel of victory be assigned thee,
Enough for them the tomb's honoured name.

CHORUS: Mexicans, etc.

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TELEFACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: 4/27/92TO: Michelle Nix
202-FAX NUMBER: 456-6218 TELEPHONE NUMBER: 202-456-6218MATERIAL SENT: National Anthem of Mexico

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

FROM: _____

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MEXICO

Words by
FRANCISCO GONZÁLEZ BOCANEGRA (1824-1861)

Music by
JAIME NUNÓ (1824-1908)

Marziale (♩ = 76)

ff CHORUS

Me - xi - ca - nos al gri - to - de guer - ra El a -

The first system of the musical score for 'Mexico'. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano accompaniment starts with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The tempo is marked 'Marziale' with a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'CHORUS'. The lyrics are 'Me - xi - ca - nos al gri - to - de guer - ra El a -'.

ce - roa - pre-stad yel bri - dón. Y re -

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'ce - roa - pre-stad yel bri - dón. Y re -'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same instrumentation.

tiem - bleen sus cen - tros la tier - ra, Al so -

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics 'tiem - bleen sus cen - tros la tier - ra, Al so -'. The piano accompaniment concludes with the same instrumentation.

Poem first performed 16 September, 1854, at the National Theatre, to a different setting. Later the poem, set to Nunó's music, was selected through a government competition.

English words copyright J.B. Cramer & Co. Ltd.

no - po - tu - gít del ca - non.

no - po - tu - gít del ca - non.

tiem - bles sus can - tros la tier - so -

no - po - tu - gít del ca - non,

[illegible]

p

1. Ci-ñá! Oh pa - tria! tus sie - nes dep - li - . . . va De la

p

paz — el ar - cán - gel di - vi - . . . no, Que en el

cie - lo tu - ter - no des - ti - no Por el

de - do de Dios se es - cri - bió. Mas si -

da - don ca - da hi - fo - te adis, Un sol

pa - tria que - ri - da! quel cie - lo Un sol

mar - con su plan - ta tu sus lo, Pien - sa lo

sa - re - tra - nos - ne - mi - go Pro - fa -

da - do en ca - da hi - jo te dió. *D.C. al Fine*

2. *¡Patria! ¡Patria! Tus hijos te juran
Exhalar en tus aras su aliento,
Si el clarín, con su bélico acento,
Los convoca a lidiar con valor,
¡Para ti las guirnalda de oliva!
¡Un recuerdo para ellos de gloria!
¡Un laurel para ti de victoria!
¡Un sepulcro para ellos de honor!*

CHORUS

Translation by B. Romero. English versification by J.E. Hales

CHORUS

Mexicans, when the trumpet is calling,
Grasp your sword and your harness assemble,
Let the guns with their thunder appalling
Make the earth's deep foundations to tremble. } (twice)

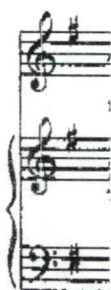
1. May the angel divine, O dear Homeland,
Crown thy brow with the olive branch of peace;
For thy destiny traced by God's own hand
In the heavens, shall ever increase.
But should ever the proud foe assail thee,
And with insolent foot profane thy ground,
Know, dear Country, thy sons shall not fail thee,
Ev'ry one thy soldier shall be found,
Thy soldier ev'ry one shall be found.

CHORUS

2. Blessed Homeland, thy children have vowed them
If the bugle to battle should call,
They will fight with the last breath allowed them
Till on thy loved altars they fall.
Let the garland of olive thine be;
Unto them be deathless fame;
Let the laurel of victory be assigned thee,
Enough for them the tomb's honoured name.

CHORUS

Words by
THÉOPHILE



Performe
words as

Lincoln, Abraham, Pres. U.S., 1859-1865.

THE
LINCOLN
ENCYCLOPEDIA

THE SPOKEN AND WRITTEN WORDS OF

A. Lincoln

ARRANGED FOR READY REFERENCE

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

ARCHER H. SHAW

With an Introduction by David C. Mearns
Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY : NEW YORK

1950

the field itself greatly and permanently injured. . . . It is a fact that when the Mexicans captured Capt. Thornton and his command, they found and captured them within another Mexican field.—*To Rev. J. M. Peck, May 21, 1848.* II, 25.

Mexico, "disorganized"—*See* SLAVERY, no compromise on, 9.

Mexico, good wishes toward—You have hitherto resided with us. . . . You know how sincerely and how profoundly during that residence the United States desired that Mexico might always enjoy the blessings of domestic and foreign peace with perfect security, prosperity, independence and freedom. . . . I have the pleasure of assuring you that in all things, as well affecting your country as yourself personally, these feelings remain unchanged.—*To Ambassador Romero, Oct. 29, 1863.* Hertz II, 915.

Mexico, nation of "mongrels"—I understand that there is not more than one person there [in Mexico] out of eight who is a pure white, and I suppose from the judge's [Douglas's] previous declaration that when we get Mexico, or any considerable portion of it, he will be in favor of these mongrels settling the question [of slavery], which would bring him somewhat into collision with his horror of an inferior race.—*Debate, Galesburg, Oct. 1, 1858.* IV, 292.

See TERRITORY, grab for new, feared, 1.

Mexico, slavery abolished by—*See* TEXAS, By what right a slave state?

Military Appointments, merit controls—I have scarcely appointed a Democrat to a [military] command, who was not urged by many Republicans and opposed by none. . . . But, after all, many Republicans were appointed; and I mean no disparagement to them when I say I do not see that their superiority of success has been so marked as to throw great suspicion on the good faith of those who are not Republicans.—*To Gen. Schurz, Nov. 10, 1862.* Stern, 734.

2.—I cannot even conjecture what junior of yours you suppose I contemplate promoting over you. True, seniority has not been my rule in this connection; but in considering military merit, the world has abundant evidence that I disregard politics.—*To Col. W. R. Morrison, Nov. 5, 1862.* VIII, 72.

3.—If a brigade was promised him [Charles Wiegand] by the War Department, I know nothing of it; and not knowing whether he is fit for any place, I could not with propriety recommend him for any.—*Memorandum, March 24, 1863.* VIII, 231.

4.—I beg you to believe we do not act in disregarding merit.—*To Gen. Sherman, July X, 1875.*

Military Arm, hopes not to use—It is not pleasure that I contemplate the possibility necessity may arise in this country for the military arm.—*Speech, Pennsylvania Legislature, 22, 1861.* VI, 164.

Military Arrests—*See* WAR POWER, use of, 5, 7.

"Military Coat-Tails"—The gentleman from further says we [Whigs] have deserted all principles, and taken shelter under Gen. Taylor's coat-tails, and he seems to think this is a degrading. Well, as his faith is, so is him. But can he remember no other military under which a certain other party has been for more than a quarter of a century? I am acquainted with the ample military coat-tail of Jackson? Does he not know that his own party has run the last five presidential races under that coat-tail? And that they are now running the same cover? Yes, sir, that coat-tail was only for Gen. Jackson himself, but has been with the grip of death, by every Democratic since. You have never ventured, and dare not venture, from under it.—*Speech in Congress, 1848.* II, 72.

2.—Old horses and military coat-tails, or, in other words, are not figures of speech such as I would first to introduce into discussions here; but a gentleman from Georgia has seen fit to use them, he and you are welcome to all you like or can make by them. If you have any horses, trot them out; any more tails, just as they come to us.—*Speech in Congress, July II, 73.*

Military Courts (for collection of debts and surgents), recommendation for, resisted—no courts nor officers to whom the citizen states may apply for the enforcement of their claims against citizens of the insurgent states. There is a vast amount of debt constituting claims. Some have estimated it as high as \$200,000,000 due in large part from insurgents in opposition to loyal citizens who are even now making sacrifices in the discharge of the patriotic duty to support the government. . . . I have been solicited to establish by military power a commission to administer summary justice in such cases. I have far declined it, not because I had any doubt as to the end proposed—the collection of the debts.

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^{t,}
THE COLLECTED WORKS OF
["]
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN ASSOCIATION
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

VI

ROY P. BASLER, *EDITOR*
MARION DOLORES PRATT AND LLOYD A. DUNLAP
ASSISTANT EDITORS



RUTGERS UNIVERSITY PRESS
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

1953

OCTOBER 29, 1863

¹ NH, IX, 190-91. This letter like the preceding one to Grimes, *supra*, is written on a printed copy of the act, the verso of which contains the form for certification. On November 4 Hamlin acknowledged receipt of Lincoln's letter and promised to act on the suggestion made (DLC-Nicolay Papers).

To George G. Meade¹

Major General Meade
Army of Potomac

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Oct. 29, 1863.

I see in a newspaper that you have recently approved sentences of death for desertion, of Thomas Sands, James Haley, H. H. Williams, Mathias Brown, alias Albert Brown, H. C. Beardsley, and George F. Perkins. Several of these are persons in behalf of whom appeals have been made to me. Please send me a short statement of each one of the cases, stating the age of each, so far as you can.?

A. LINCOLN

¹ ALS, IHi. See Lincoln to Meade, October 15, *supra*. Meade replied at 9:40 P.M., "Your telegram is received. The sentence to be shot to death in the cases of private James Haley 116 Penna & Private H. C. Beardsly 5th Michigan was ordered to be carried into execution on the sixteenth (16) inst & they were, accordingly shot on that day. The records of courts in these cases together with the order of promulgation was forwarded to the Judge Advocate General on the 23d. The record of the court in the case of private Thomas Sands 118th Penna was forwarded for your orders on the thirteenth (13) that in the cases of Sergeant H H Williams 11th. Penna & private Mathias Brown alias Albert Brown 90th Penna was forwarded for your orders on the twenty fifth (25). No communication was received from you in relation to Haley and Beardsley. Nothing is known here in relation to Geo. T. Perkins & no order has been issued from these Head Quarters to carry out the sentence of a court in his case." (DLC-RTL).

Of the men named, rosters show Thomas Sands wounded at Dabney's Mills, Virginia, on February 6, 1865, but "not accounted for" thereafter, and James Haley, executed on October 16, 1863; Henry H. Williams' and Albert (Mathias) Brown's sentences were commuted to imprisonment in Dry Tortugas by AGO, *Special Orders No. 166*, May 3, 1864. Henry C. Beardsley and George T. Perkins do not appear in the records, but William Pitt Fessenden wrote Lincoln on October 26, enclosing appeals in Perkins' behalf (DLC-RTL).

✱ Reply to Matias Romero¹

October 29, 1863

Mr. ROMERO: You have hitherto resided with us, and for a considerable period have been the chief diplomatic representative of your country at this Capital. You know how sincerely and how profoundly during that residence the United States desired that Mexico might always enjoy the blessings of domestic and foreign peace with perfect security, prosperity, independence and freedom. You know also that, during the previous residence to which I have re-

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one to Grimes, *supra*, is which contains the form for receipt of Lincoln's letter (Nicolay Papers).

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Executive Mansion,
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 James Haley, H. H.
 own, H. C. Beardsley,
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 of each, so far as you
 A. LINCOLN

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 Beardsley and George T.
 Fessenden wrote Lincoln
 (DLC-RTL).

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October 29, 1863
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OCTOBER 30, 1863

ferred, you enjoyed the respect and esteem of this Government and the good-will of the people of the United States. I have the pleasure of assuring you that in all things, as well affecting your country as yourself personally, these feelings remain unchanged. Thanking you for the liberal sentiments you have expressed for the United States, and congratulating you upon the renewed confidence which your Government has reposed in you, it is with unaffected pleasure that I bid you welcome to Washington.

¹ New York Times, October 30, 1863. Lincoln replied to a brief speech made by Romero upon being presented by Secretary Seward as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Mexico.

To Zachariah Chandler¹

Hon. Z. Chandler

Executive Mansion

My dear Sir

Washington D.C. Oct. 30. 1863.

There is danger that the above act of congress, intended to exclude improper applicants from seats in the House of Representatives, will be *used* to exclude proper ones. Your State is one upon which the attempt will probably be made if upon any. If the Governor has already made out the ordinary certificates, let the M.C's bring them along. In addition, I suggest that you, Senator Howard, and the Governor, have a consultation, and that another certificate or set of certificates be made out according to the form on the other half of this sheet, and still another, if you gentlemen can frame one that you shall think will give additional security, and bring them with you to be used, if needed. Let it be quietly done. Publicity might stir up the danger we wish to guard against. The M.C's themselves need not to know it Yours truly

A. LINCOLN

¹ ALS, DLC-Chandler Papers. This letter like the preceding ones to Grimes and Hamlin on October 29, *supra*, is written on a printed copy of the act, the verso of which contains the form for certification. Senator Chandler replied on November 13 that "the Governor has directed triplicate certificates to be made out for for [*sic*] each of our members of Congress, one to be sent immediately to the Clerk of the HR & the others to be retained by the Members *all* the certificates to be made in accordance with our own State Law. If any thing more is required please advise me. . . ." (DLC-RTL).

To Jacob Collamer¹

Executive Mansion

Hon. Jacob Collamer.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 30, 1863.

My Dear Sir:—There is danger that the above Act of Congress, intended to exclude improper members, will be used to exclude proper ones. May I ask that you, Senator Foot and your Governor



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NURSES WEEK. May 4-11. A week to honor the
orts of nurses everywhere on behalf of the sick and
o from: Amer Nurses Assn, 2420 Pershing Rd, Kan-
O 64108. Phone: (816) 474-5720.

PLASTICS DAY. May 4. Cobo Hall, Detroit, MI.
njunction with the Society of Plastics Engineers'
hcnical Conference (ANTEC) to promote national
of the significant benefits this diverse family of mate-
to all facets of society. SPE celebrates its 50th
in 1992. Sponsor: James P. Toner, Society of Plas-
ers, 14 Fairfield Dr, Brookfield, CT 06804-0403.
) 775-0471.

WEATHER OBSERVER'S DAY. May 4. For
le, amateurs and professionals alike, who love to
veryday phenomenon known as weather. Sponsor:
le, 157 Charles St, Montgomery, NY 12549.

HIP RENEWAL DAY. May 4. To salute and
committed couples who value change and accep-
context of an ongoing relationship. Celebrants will
e the challenges and changes met in the past year
ach other well-deserved congratulations. Annually,
nday in May. Sponsor: Peter M. Rosenzweig, PhD,
r, Nondisposable Relationships, 713 Golf Mill Pro-
dg, Niles, IL 60648. Phone: (708) 297-5750.

AND INDEPENDENCE DAY. May 4. Rhode Is-
oned allegiance to Great Britain on this day, 1776.

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL.
eattle Center Urban Park, Seattle, WA. Performing
nies from around the world will perform for young
All disciplines encompassed, including music, dance,
edy, clowning, puppetry, mime, acrobatics, juggling
Info from: Mary Machala, Promotions Dir, Seattle
en's Festival, 305 Harrison, Seattle, WA 98109.
) 684-7346.

STONE: ATLANTIS (US). May 4. First Ameri-
ary expedition in 11 years. Space shuttle was
ay 4, 1989. *Atlantis* was on 65th orbit when it landed
9. Accomplished major objective of deploying the
pacecraft on its way to Venus to map the planet's

SCHOOL LIBRARIAN DAY. May 4. Recog-
nique contribution made by school librarians who are
eople extraordinaire, supporting the myriad educa-
s of faculty, staff, students and parents *all year long!*
ers to all the public, private and parochial school
s whose true love of reading and lifelong learning
great role models for kids of all ages. To help cele-
your school librarian to lunch, donate a book in his/
o the library, tell your librarian what a difference he/
de in your life. Sponsor: "Carpe Libris" (Seize the
osely knit group of underappreciated librarians,
se, Organizer, PO Box 1285, Tucson, AZ 85702-
e: (602) 798-2827.

IA GARDINER: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. May
wife of John Tyler, 10th president of the US, born at
sland, NY, May 4, 1820. Died July 10, 1889.

MGDOM: MAY DAY BANK HOLIDAY. May 4.
ublic holiday in England, Wales, Scotland and North-

**CLAY COURTS OF CHARLOTTE TENNIS
MENT.** May 4-10. Charlotte, NC. This tournament,
IBM/ATP tour, is one of 79 leading to a year-end
ship. Info from: Art Culbertson, Old Providence
b, PO Box 220808, Charlotte, NC 28226. Phone:
317.

**WADE-DAVIS RECONSTRUCTION BILLS PASSES THE
HOUSE: ANNIVERSARY.** May 4. Over the objections of
President Lincoln, the House of Representatives passed the
Wade-Davis Reconstruction bill on May 4, 1864. The bill con-
tained stiff punitive measures against the South that if put into
law would have destroyed Lincoln's more moderate reconstruc-
tion aims. The bill was also adamantly opposed by Radical
Republicans, led by Thaddeus Stevens for whom it was insuffi-
ciently severe in its treatment of the Southern rebels. Lincoln
eventually killed the bill by using the pocket veto.

ZAMBIA: LABOR DAY. May 4. Dedicated to "Freedom and
Labor," the motto of Zambia's only political party, UNIP. A day
of mobilization for maximum productivity. Annually, the first
Monday in May.



BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Nickolas Ashford, 50, singer, songwriter, born at Fairfield, SC,
May 4, 1942.

Howard Da Silva, 83, actor, born at Cleveland, OH, May 4,
1909.

Maynard Ferguson, 64, musician, born at Verdun, Quebec,
Canada, May 4, 1928.

Audrey Hepburn, 63, actress, born at Brussels, Belgium, May 4,
1929.

Jackie Jackson (Sigmund Esco Jackson), 41, singer, born
at Gary, IN, May 4, 1951.

Roberta Peters, 62, singer, born at New York, NY, May 4, 1930.

Randy Travis, 33, country western musician, born at Marshville,
NC, May 4, 1959.

George F. Will, 51, editor, columnist, born at Champaign, IL,
May 4, 1941.

Tammy Wynette (Virginia Wynette Pugh), 50, singer, ac-
tress, born at Red Bay, MS, May 4, 1942.



MAY 5 — TUESDAY

126th Day — Remaining, 240

BASEBALL'S FIRST PERFECT GAME: ANNIVERSARY.
May 5. On May 5, 1904, Denton T. "Cy" Young pitched base-
ball's first perfect game, not allowing a single opposing player to
reach first base. Young's performance led the Boston Ameri-
cans in a 3-0 victory over Philadelphia in the American League.

May ☆ ☆ Chase's Annual Events ☆ ☆ 1992

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS: ANNIVERSARY. May 5.

The Battle of the Wilderness began on May 5, 1864, and was the first major encounter between opposing troops under Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant. So named for the area of dense forest and underbrush of northern Virginia where the battle occurred, the fighting was especially fierce with opposing armies often fighting at point-blank range as the battle lines became obscured in the smoke-filled forest. Both sides suffered heavy casualties totaling more than 24,000, and after the fighting had ceased on the second day, more than 200 wounded Federal troops were trapped and killed by the flames of fires started by the battle.



BLY, NELLY: 125TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. May 5. Nelly

Bly, American journalist and fighter for women's rights, whose real name was Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman, was born at Armstrong County, PA, May 5, 1867. Her career is said to have started as result of her heated response to newspaper article entitled "What Girls Are Good For." Called "the best reporter in America," she courageously wrote on then-dangerous subjects of divorce, insanity, mashers, factory conditions, poverty, capital punishment, etc. Died of pneumonia, at New York, NY, Jan 27, 1922. Marker placed on her grave 56 years later, June 22, 1978.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PRIMARY ELECTION. May 5.

Date was tentative at presstime. Info from: Republican Natl Committee, 310 First St SE, Washington, DC 20003. Telephone: (202) 863-8500. Info also from: Office of the Secretary, Democratic Natl Committee, 430 S Capitol St, Washington, DC 20003. Phone: (202) 863-8000.

HALFWAY POINT OF SPRING. May 5. At 1:01 AM, EST, on

May 5, 1992, 45 days, 21 hours and 13-minutes of spring will have elapsed, and the equivalent will remain before June 20, 10:14 PM, EST, which is the summer solstice and the beginning of summer.

INDIANA STATE PRIMARY ELECTION. May 5. Date was

tentative at presstime. Info from: Republican Natl Committee, 310 First St SE, Washington, DC 20003. Telephone: (202) 863-8500. Info also from: Office of the Secretary, Democratic Natl Committee, 430 S Capitol St, Washington, DC 20003. Phone: (202) 863-8000.

JAPAN: CHILDREN'S DAY. May 5. National holiday. Observed on the fifth day of the fifth month each year.

JOHNSON, AMY: FLIGHT ANNIVERSARY. May 5. On

May 5, 1930, Yorkshire-born Amy Johnson began the first successful solo flight by a woman from England to Australia. Leaving Croydon Airport in a de Havilland D.H. 60 Gypsy Moth named Jason, she flew 9,960 miles to Port Darwin, Australia, arriving May 28. The song "Amy, Wonderful Amy" celebrated

the fame of this "wonder girl of the air," who became a legend in her own lifetime. Amy Johnson, working as an air ferry pilot during World War II, was lost over the Thames Estuary in 1941.

KOREA: CHILDREN'S DAY. May 5. A time for families to take their children on excursions. The various parks and children's centers throughout the country are packed with excited and colorfully dressed children. A national holiday since 1975.

MEXICO: CINCO DE MAYO. May 5. Mexican national holiday recognizing anniversary of Battle of Puebla, May 5, 1862, in which Mexican troops under General Ignacio Zaragoza, outnumbered three to one, defeated invading French forces of Napoleon III. Anniversary is observed by Mexicans everywhere with parades, festivals, dances and speeches.

NETHERLANDS: LIBERATION DAY. May 5. Marks liberation of the Netherlands from Nazi Germany, May 5, 1945.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE PRIMARY ELECTION. May 5. Date was tentative at presstime. Info from: Republican Natl Committee, 310 First St SE, Washington, DC 20003. Telephone: (202) 863-8500. Info also from: Office of the Secretary, Democratic Natl Committee, 430 S Capitol St, Washington, DC 20003. Phone: (202) 863-8000.

OHIO STATE PRIMARY ELECTION. May 5. Dates were tentative at presstime. Info from: Republican Natl Committee, 310 First St SE, Washington, DC 20003. Telephone: (202) 863-8500. Info also from: Office of the Secretary, Democratic Natl Committee, 430 S Capitol St, Washington, DC 20003. Phone: (202) 863-8000.

SPACE MILESTONE: FREEDOM 7 (US). May 5. First US astronaut, second man in space, Alan Shepard, Jr, projected 115 miles into space in suborbital flight reaching a speed of more than 5,000 miles per hour, May 5, 1961.

THAILAND: CORONATION DAY: ANNIVERSARY. May 5. Thailand.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

- Pat Carroll**, 65, actress, born at Shreveport, LA, May 5, 1927.
Alice Faye (Ann Leppert), 77, actress, born at New York, NY, May 5, 1915.
Michael Palin, 49, actor, comedian, born at Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, May 5, 1943.
Roger Rees, 48, actor, born at Aberystwyth, Wales, May 5, 1944.
Tina Yothers, 19, actress, born at Whittier, CA, May 5, 1973.



MAY 6 — WEDNESDAY

127th Day — Remaining, 239

BABE RUTH'S FIRST MAJOR LEAGUE HOME RUN: ANNIVERSARY. May 6. On May 6, 1915, George Herman "Babe" Ruth, of the Boston Red Sox, hit his first major league home run in a game against the New York Yankees in New York.

BONNIE BLUE NATIONAL HORSE SHOW. May 6-9. Virginia Horse Center, Lexington, VA. Major all-breed event, "A" rated show of the American Horse Show Association. Info from: Lexington Visitors Bureau, 102 E Washington St, Lexington, VA 24450. Phone: (703) 463-3777.

EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA SEAFOOD FESTIVAL.

May 6. Tom's Cove Campground, Chincoteague, VA. Clams and oysters raw, steamed and frittered; fish sandwiches; hush puppies, cole slaw and french fried sweet potatoes. All you can eat. Tickets advance sale only. Annually, the first Wednesday in May. Info from: Eastern Shore of Virginia Chamber of Commerce, PO Box R, Melfa, VA 23410. Phone: (804) 787-2460.

GREAT LAKES AWARENESS DAY. May 6. To focus regional attention on environmental issues concerning the Great Lakes. Scheduled concurrently with National Drinking Water Week

**May
1992**

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ISSN 1045-2621

Holidays and Anniversaries of the World

A Comprehensive Catalogue Containing Detailed Information
on Every Month and Day of the Year, with Coverage of 23,000 Holidays,
Anniversaries, Fasts and Feasts, Holy Days, Days of the Saints, the Blessed,
and Other Days of Heortological Significance, Birthdays of the Famous,
Important Dates in History, and Special Events and Their Sponsors

SECOND EDITION

Jennifer Mossman, Editor



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Holidays

Iran

Jerusalem Day

A day set aside for protesting the annexation of Jerusalem by Israel.

Japan

Children's Day or Kodomo-No-Hi

A day set aside to honor all children of the country and to wish them happiness.

May 5

(Continues...)

Birthdates

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1282 Juan Manuel, Infante de Castile, Spanish soldier, statesman, writer; his writings provided models for the works of Chaucer, Boccaccio, and Lope de Vega. [d. c. 1349]</p> <p>1809 Frederick Augustus Porter Barnard, U.S. educator; established Barnard College for Women, thus extending Columbia University's educational opportunities to women. [d. April 27, 1889]</p> <p>1813 Søren Kierkegaard, Danish philosopher, theologian; called the <i>Father of Existentialism</i>. [d. November 11, 1855]</p> <p>1818 Karl Marx, German social philosopher; chief theorist of modern socialism and communism. [d. March 14, 1883]</p> <p>1832 Hubert Howe Bancroft, U.S. historian; directed the creation of <i>Western American Historical Series</i>, a 39-volume history of the American West. [d. March 2, 1918]</p> <p>1846 Henryk Sienkiewicz, Polish novelist, short-story writer; Nobel Prize in literature, 1905. [d. November 15, 1916]</p> <p>1852 Pietro Gasparri, Italian cardinal; Papal Secretary of State, 1914-34. [d. November 18, 1934]</p> <p>1867 Nellie Bly (Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman), U.S. journalist; well known for her unorthodox and aggressive journalistic procedures. [d. January 27, 1922]</p> <p>1882 Sir Douglas Mawson, Australian explorer of Antarctica; made some of most important discoveries regarding that region in the early twentieth century. [d. October 14, 1958]</p> | <p>1883 Archibald Percival Wavell, 1st Earl Wavell, British Army field marshal during World War II. [d. May 24, 1950]</p> <p>1897 Jacob Shapiro (Jake Gurrah), U.S. mobster. [d. June 9, 1947]</p> <p>1899 Freeman Gosden, U.S. radio comedian; played Amos in <i>Amos 'n' Andy</i> radio show. [d. December 10, 1982]</p> <p>1903 James Beard, U.S. cooking authority, cookbook author. [d. January 23, 1985]</p> <p>Sally Stanford (Marcia Busby), U.S. politician; ran San Francisco brothel; Mayor of Sausalito, California, 1976-78. [d. February 2, 1982]</p> <p>1906 Mary Astor (Lucille Langehanke), U.S. actress. [d. September 24, 1977]</p> <p>1908 Rex Harrison (Reginald Carey), British stage and film actor.</p> <p>1913 Tyrone (Edmund) Power, U.S. actor. [d. November 15, 1958]</p> <p>1915 Alice Faye (Ann Leppert), U.S. actress, singer.</p> <p>Richard H(alworth) Rovere, U.S. journalist, author; best known for the commentaries he contributed to the <i>New Yorker</i> called "Letter from Washington," 1948-79. [d. November 23, 1979]</p> <p>1916 Giani Zail Singh, Indian statesman; President, 1982-88.</p> <p>1921 Arthur L. Schawlow, U.S. physicist; Nobel Prize in physics for his work in spectroscopy (with Nicolaas Bloembergen), 1981.</p> |
|---|--|

(Continues...)

May 5 *Continued*

Mexico	Puebla Battle Day or Cinco de Mayo Commemorates defeat of Napoleon III's forces, 1867.
The Netherlands	Liberation Day Commemorates the liberation from German occupation, 1945.
South Korea	Children's Day
Thailand	Coronation Day Celebrates the coronation of King Bhumibol Adulyades , the titular head of state, 1946.

- 1925** **Leo Joseph Ryan**, U.S. politician; Congressman, 1973-78; murdered by a member of Jim Jones' Peoples Temple. [d. November 19, 1978]
- 1927** **Pat(ricia Ann Angela Bridgit) Carroll**, U.S. actress, comedian; Tony Award for *Catch a Star*, 1955; Emmy Award for *Caesar's Hour*, 1956-57.
- 1941** **Jane Ellen Brody**, U.S. author, journalist; wrote *Jane Brody's Nutrition Book*, 1981.
- 1943** **Michael Palin**, British actor, author; member of *Monty Python's Flying Circus* comedy group.
- 1962** **Patrick Aloysius Ewing**, U.S. basketball player; highest paid National Basketball Association rookie in history.
- 1973** **Tina Yothers**, U.S. actress; known for her role as Jennifer Keaton on television series, *Family Ties*, 1982-89.

Historical Events

- 1292** **Adolf, Count of Nassau**, is elected King of Germany.
- 1645** **Charles I** surrenders to Scottish army at Newark (**English Civil War**).
- 1705** Holy Roman Emperor **Leopold I** dies and is succeeded by **Josef I**.
- 1811** British defeat French at **Fuentes d'Oñoro**, Portugal (**Napoleonic Wars**).
- 1821** **Napoleon I of France** dies at St. Helena, where he has been in exile since 1815.

- 1860** **Giuseppe Garibaldi** and his thousand Redshirts sail from Genoa to Sicily (**Italian Revolution**).
- 1867** Mexican army, led by Gen. **Ignacio Zaragoza**, defeats a large French force near **Puebla**, Mexico.
- 1893** Stocks on **New York Stock Exchange** drop sharply, setting off **Panic of 1893**.
- 1904** **Cy Young** of Boston Americans Baseball Team becomes first major league pitcher to pitch a perfect game.
- 1930** **Mahatma Gandhi** is arrested by the British for violating India's salt-tax law in his **civil disobedience** campaign.
- 1936** Italy captures **Addis Ababa**, ending Ethiopian resistance.
- 1941** **Isaias Medina Angarita** is inaugurated as president of Venezuela.
- 1945** Nazi occupation of **Denmark** ends (**World War II**).

A Japanese balloon bomb lands in **Lakeview, Oregon**, killing six people. They represent the first recorded casualties resulting from an enemy attack on the U.S. mainland. (**World War II**)

Poet **Ezra Pound** is charged with treason for making broadcasts on behalf of the Italian Facist regime (**World War II**).

- 1950** **Gwendolyn Brooks** becomes the first black American to win the Pulitzer Prize for poetry.

The **National Science Foundation** is created as an independent government

Religious Calendar

The Saints

St. Hilary, Bishop of Arles. [d. 449]

St. Mauruntius, abbot. Also called **Mauront**. [d. 701]

St. Avertinus. Invoked against dizziness and headache. Also called **Avertin**. [d. c. 1180]

St. Angelo, martyr and Carmelite. Also called **Angelus**. [d. 1220]

St. Jutta, widow and recluse; patroness of Prussia. Also called **Judith**. [d. 1260]

St. Hydroc, hermit. Also called **Hydoc**. [death date unknown]

agency to grant research funds and promote science.

Phumiphon Adundet is crowned King of Thailand as **Rama IX** in ceremonies at Bangkok.

1954 Paraguayan president, **Federico Chaves**, is overthrown in a coup led by army officers including General **Alfredo Stroessner**.

1955 Adler and Ross's ***Damn Yankees*** premieres in New York.

1957 **Adolf Schaerf** is elected president of Austria.

1958 James Agee is awarded a Pulitzer Prize posthumously for his only novel, ***A Death in the Family***.

1959 Senate confirms the nomination of **Potter Stewart** to the U.S. Supreme Court.

1961 **Alan B. Shepard** makes 15-minute flight in ***Freedom 7*** from Cape Canaveral, reaching altitude of 116 miles and becoming first American in space.

1964 Israel's pipeline from the Sea of Galilee to the southern Negev Desert begins operation.

1973 The University of Miami awards the first female athletic scholarship in the U.S. to **Terry Williams**.

1981 Irish Republican Army hunger striker, **Bobby Sands**, dies in Maze Prison, Belfast.

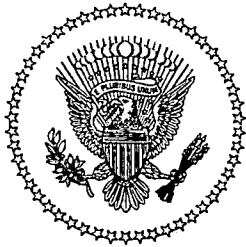
1987 The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service begins accepting applications for

work authorization from aliens previously classified as illegal. Under the terms of the amnesty program those who entered the U.S. illegally prior to 1982 will be given legal status.

U.S. Senate and House committees investigating the **Iran-contra affair** begin joint public hearings.

Weekly Compilation of

Presidential Documents



Monday, September 30, 1991
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WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House during the preceding week.

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tions prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President (37 FR 23607; 1 CFR Part 10).

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There are no restrictions on the republication of materials appearing in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*.

Week Ending Friday, September 27, 1991

Remarks at the Annual National Convention of the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce in Chicago, Illinois September 20, 1991

Thank you very much. And I really want to thank you for that warm reception here. First, may I salute two Secretaries of my Cabinet, Secretary Lujan, who many of you have known over the years, is with us today; and also Secretary Sam Skinner, who just came in with us from California, a son of Chicago in a sense, and doing a great job as Secretary of Transportation.

May I also thank the Governor of the State, Jim Edgar; and the mayor of this great city, Mayor Daley, for greeting me at the airport here and welcoming us to Illinois and to Chicago. And this is, as I view it, certainly not a partisan gathering, and I think their both showing up together, 'side-by-side, was a manifestation of that. [Laughter]

But may I thank José, José Niño, who just introduced me, your very able president; Abe Aguirre, the outgoing chairman. And thank you all, ladies and gentleman, for, once again, that very warm welcome. Let me congratulate my fellow Texan, Delia Reyes, your newly elected chair. And warmest greetings to the many dignitaries that are here.

I'm here a little later than originally scheduled. Would you believe we experienced a slight flight delay? [Laughter] I know it happens all the time. We had to circle the city while Michael Jordan practiced takeoffs and landings out here. [Laughter] And there's a second reason, too, if I may be candid. I know you've just heard Jack Kemp speak, and I thought you'd want to catch your breath for a little bit. [Laughter]

If you're still feeling winded, it's my fault. It goes back to our first Cabinet meeting, and I asked Jack, "Can't you generate, can't

you work up a little more enthusiasm?" And you saw it today. But he's doing a great job for us as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. His concept, our concept, of tenant management and home ownership offers really hope to millions. But then, Jack and all our administration believe in the greatest and most visionary of American ideals, the ideal of real equality, ensuring that people can go as far as their abilities and their hard work will take them.

Five centuries ago, men crossed the great ocean and brought Hispanic America into being. Ever since then, we have called the combination of European and American peoples on these vast lands not a new territory, not a new colony, not a new settlement. We've called it a new world.

Hispanic America arose out of risk and romance. Several forces fed its growth: transoceanic trade, the movement and mingling of peoples, the grand enterprise of discovery and development. On September 20, this very date, but in 1519, Magellan and his party set sail from Spain to sail around the globe. Next month we begin a year of commemoration leading to the 500th anniversary of Columbus' daring journey.

We must not think of these achievements as somehow antique and irrelevant. Frontiers don't close when men settle the wilderness, when they build cities and factories and schools. Subtle but braver adventures confront advanced civilizations: the adventures of creating families, educating children, knowing that no matter how hard or how comfortable our circumstances, we must make our world better. In the life of the Americas, in our mission of discovery and development, 1492 was only yesterday.

How true this is in the case of commerce. Voyagers charted the trade routes of the Americas centuries ago, but we've only now begun to explore their full potential.

Your convention theme sings with this spirit: "Launching New Partnerships."

America's more than 400,000 Hispanic-owned firms provide new jobs and generate new wealth. In 1987, the latest date for these statistics, our Hispanic-owned businesses pumped nearly \$25 billion into our economy and created half a million jobs.

You believe in yourselves, in your abilities, your determination, your excellence. Because you believe in yourselves, you helped our administration get congressional approval to extend our Fast Track procedures for trade negotiations. Armed with that powerful tool—and as you heard this morning from an able team from three countries—we are negotiating a North American free trade agreement.

I might say that Mexico, under President Salinas, has been a powerful leader and ally. And I would also say that relationships between Mexico and the United States have never in history been better. And that is in the best interests of the United States of America. When we complete that accord, and I'm confident we will, we'll build a free trade zone that ranges from the Yukon to the Yucatan, "a market of 360, get the figure, 360 million consumers and a present annual output of \$6 trillion.

When we seal the free trade agreement, Hispanic-owned firms in the United States will enjoy strong natural advantages. Bonds of family, language, understanding the culture, already cherished in the families represented here today, all of these will gain value as business assets.

Because you believe in yourselves, you also have supported our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, aiming to establish a network of expanded trade, investment, and cooperation from Hudson Bay to the Straits of Magellan.

The North American free trade agreement and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative incorporate the great lesson of our age: trade and enterprise can build wealth and preserve freedom. Protectionism and Government control only create poverty and backwardness, and yes, a denial of freedom.

Consider the case of Mexico. Since 1986, when Mexico joined the GATT and dropped tariff rates from 100 percent, 100 percent, to little more than 10 percent, U.S. exports to Mexico have more than doubled. Exports of automobiles and auto parts have

quadrupled. Exports of iron and steel which were running a \$12-million deficit just 4 years ago, now are achieving a \$12-million surplus. And this rise in exports created almost 300,000 jobs in the United States. Each additional \$1 billion in exports will translate into nearly 20,000 American jobs.

But these reforms, it's not a one-way street, these reforms have helped Mexico, a classic win-win situation, if you will. Fidel Velazquez Sanchez, the head of the Mexican Labor Confederation, recognizes that increased trade will create new jobs, indeed, new industries in Mexico, and he strongly supports the trade agreement.

What's good for Hispanic America will be good for the United States. And with open trade, by the year 2000, United States firms will be doing a robust business with dynamic economy of 100 million Mexican consumers.

The prospects seem equally exciting south of Mexico, too. We've heard a lot about the Mexican free trade agreement. We've heard about the negotiations. They are our friendly neighbors on the border and we ought to—parenthetically I might say, we should never just take those friends for granted, whether it be to our north or to our south. We are blessed by peaceful borders. But we're already advancing creative plans now to reduce debt, boost investment, and increase trade. We've now signed framework trade liberalization agreements involving 28 countries in the hemisphere. So, it's not just Mexico. But we need your help.

Congress still has failed to give us debt reduction authority and funding and to give us the ability to contribute to the Multilateral Investment Fund. This would help stimulate investment and build stable democracies within our hemisphere. So please, speak out in support of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. And join me in urging Congress to pass the legislation to put it into full effect. Enterprise for the Americas is not a slogan. It will strengthen democracy and freedom in those friendly countries south of the Rio Grande, and it will be good for American exports, and that means it will be good for American jobs.

Our efforts to expand U.S. exports will get another boost when my friend, José Martínez, becomes Director of the United States Trade and Development Program.

And of course, one more event will demonstrate to one and all that we really have entered into a new era of freedom and opportunity. I'm speaking of Cuba's becoming free and democratic.

Today we hear the creaking and crumbling of that Castro dictatorship. And the day is coming. I'm absolutely convinced of this, sooner than Castro dares to believe, when the people of Cuba will reclaim their destiny and rejoin the Western Hemisphere's family of free nations.

And if we want to make our hemisphere a neighborhood of peoples, we must do more than lift economic and political barriers. Our administration also has promoted educational and cultural exchanges between our country and our neighbors in the hemisphere. As in commerce, the natural leaders in this enterprise will be Hispanic Americans.

You see, something more than mere geography unites us. Common cultural roots enable us all to seek a shared destiny for our hemisphere, for ourselves.

And I want to thank the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce for its endorsement of our America 2000 education strategy. I am grateful for your initiatives to teach economics and entrepreneurship to our kids, beginning in the kindergarten. And now, if only someone could do the same for economists, I think we'd be in pretty good shape around here. [Laughter]

America 2000, like our economic proposals, begins with an article of faith: We believe that parents care about their children, care about education, and can help find schools that will help their children reach their potential. So, we want to expand parental choice so that parents will have as much choice in the crucial matter of education as they now have when they wish to purchase peanut butter.

And if we want to make the most of ourselves, we must invite competition and show just how well we can do.

America 2000 will enable Hispanic communities to draw upon their natural strengths and values. And it will enable parents, teachers, and yes, church and business

leaders to help reinvent American education.

To further this goal, I have announced the membership of the President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans. Chicago's own Andrés Bande, CEO of Ameritech International, will chair the panel, and its work will play a major role in unleashing the America 2000 revolution in education.

I understand Andrés is here today, and I'd like him to stand up, right there. Thank you for undertaking this. This is important work he's about to be engaged in. And I know, on his behalf, I'd like to solicit your ideas and your full cooperation.

Let me close with a few comments on a concept we talked about earlier, development. It's a term of art, of course, in international economics. We tend to use "developing country" as a sort of fuzzy euphemism for "poverty," for a nation short on material or financial wealth.

But when we use the term "development" in this way, we forget its deeper meaning. Isn't the United States—must it not be still "developing"? For all our present wealth, can we afford to become static or stagnant? And if we're not giving our children a moral and intellectual inheritance as good as our parents gave us, are we a "developed" society?

I think again of the explorers on our continent five centuries ago. Some were wise, some were foolish. And we remember the effort wasted in trying to find the imaginary Seven Cities of Gold. And those adventurers were not just looking in the wrong place; they were searching for the wrong treasure. The treasure was, and is, in men and women, in "human resources," in mind and muscle and soul. And these, not unearned bonanzas, build civilizations.

Our work never ends. That's the key to life's excitement. In these hopeful times, as we tear down economic barriers and liberate ourselves from ideological confines, we must continue supplying our own sons and our own daughters with the values, the fundamentals, of a good society. Together, I know that we shall.

You know, the longer I'm in the White House and privileged to serve as President of the United States, and the more Barbara

and I discuss these enormous problems that Mayor Daley confronts in his excellent way every day, or Jim Edgar, the Governor of this State, confronts in his very effective way as Governor, the more we contemplate those problems and the more I look at this great country of ours that I'm privileged to lead at this point in history, and I must say it's a very exciting point, the more Barbara and I conclude that family is absolutely essential to our success. We have got to stay involved, we have got to stay fundamentally involved. And when I speak to this group, it's almost like preaching to the choir because I think if you exemplify one of the prime values and principles that this group and, indeed, Hispanic American culture all across our country exemplifies, is love of family and its faith and its conviction about our great country, the freest and fairest on the face of the Earth.

So, thank you very much for letting me come by and visit this highly successful convention. And let me tell you that it's a great joy to be back with you again. And may God bless our great country. Thank you very very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:45 p.m. at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr.; Secretary of Transportation Samuel K. Skinner; Governor James Edgar of Illinois; Richard M. Daley, mayor of Chicago; José Niño, president and chief executive officer of the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce; Gabriel E. Aguirre, former chairman of the board of the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce; Delia Reyes, chairman; Michael Jordan, member of the Chicago Bulls basketball team; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack Kemp; President Salinas de Gortari of Mexico; Fidel Velazquez Sanchez, union leader of the Mexican Labor Confederation; José E. Martinez, Director of the Trade and Development Program; President Fidel Castro Ruz of Cuba; and Andrés Bande, CEO of Ameritech International. These remarks were not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Proclamation 6337—National Hispanic Heritage Month, 1991

September 20, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

When we speak of our Hispanic heritage, we speak of more than one particular set of customs and traditions. Indeed, the Hispanic American heritage can be traced back to many different lands—to places as far-flung as Cuba, Mexico, Spain, and Peru. Nevertheless, Americans of Spanish and Latin American descent share a great sense of pride in the deep cultural and historical ties that exist between them.

Rich and varied, the Hispanic American heritage is as old as the story of America itself. Daring Spanish navigators who explored the New World nearly half a millennium ago were the first Europeans to establish settlements in what is now United States territory. In fact, by 1565—almost half a century before British colonists landed at Jamestown—the Spanish had established a permanent settlement at St. Augustine, Florida. Traders and missionaries followed in the wake of explorers such as Coronado, Ponce de León, and Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, helping to open the American Southwest to further settlement and development.

Making use of the land's resources through farming, ranching, and mining, Spanish peoples shaped much of the Western frontier. Thriving communities took root around many Spanish missions, and today cities such as San Diego, Los Angeles, San Antonio, and Santa Fe continue to bear evidence of their celebrated past. However, over the years, Hispanic Americans have made vital contributions in communities across the country and in virtually every field of endeavor.

Today Hispanic Americans are our Nation's fastest growing minority. The number of Hispanics in this country grew by 53 percent during the past decade, up from 14.6 million to 22.4 million. This means that Hispanics now constitute about 9 percent of our population.

Many Hispanic Americans have come to these shores as immigrants, seeking better lives for themselves and their children. The achievements of these men and women indicate that they have not taken liberty for granted. Today Hispanic Americans are reaping the rewards of hard work: more and more are entering the political, social, and economic mainstream of American life.

Hispanic Americans are eager to enjoy the blessings of freedom and economic opportunity because many have known the bitter reality of life without them. As a Nation, we must keep faith with them and continue working to ensure equal opportunity for all of our citizens. With that in mind, last September I signed the Executive Order on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans. This order established a special Presidential Advisory Commission that will help to identify ways that the Federal Government can improve educational opportunities for Hispanic Americans.

The Congress, by Joint Resolution approved September 17, 1968, as amended by Public Law 100-402, has authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the month beginning September 15 and ending October 15 as "National Hispanic Heritage Month."

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month beginning September 15, 1991, and ending October 15, 1991, as National Hispanic Heritage Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 20 day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:12 a.m., September 23, 1991]

Note: This proclamation was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue. It was published in the Federal Register of September 24.

Nomination of Lanny Griffith To Be an Assistant Secretary of Education

September 20, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lanny Griffith, of Mississippi, to be Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs at the Department of Education. He would succeed Michelle Easton.

Since 1989, Mr. Griffith has served as Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs at the White House in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he served as the southern political director for George Bush for President, 1987-1988; regional political director for the Republican National Committee, 1984-1986; and as campaign manager for Haley Barbour for Senate, 1983. Mr. Griffith served as executive director for the Mississippi Republican Party, 1979-1981 and 1983. From 1976 to 1979, Mr. Griffith served as an associate with the law firm of Freeland and Gafford, Lawyers in Oxford, MI.

Mr. Griffith graduated from the University of Mississippi (B.B.A., 1973; J. D., 1976). He was born August 13, 1951. Mr. Griffith is married, has two children, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

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Exchange With Reporters on an Unemployment Benefits Bill September 23, 1991

Q. Mr. President, do you have any indication Saddam Hussein is doing the right thing in Iraq today?

The President. I've been working on unemployment benefits this morning. Been on the telephone. And we strongly support Bob Dole's package, which is budgetarily sound, forward-looking, takes care of those that really need help. So, I've been focusing on that this morning and calling several Senators about it, and I just hope that the Senate will do what's needed, and that is help these people, but also do something

and I discuss these enormous problems that Mayor Daley confronts in his excellent way every day, or Jim Edgar, the Governor of this State, confronts in his very effective way as Governor, the more we contemplate those problems and the more I look at this great country of ours that I'm privileged to lead at this point in history, and I must say it's a very exciting point, the more Barbara and I conclude that family is absolutely essential to our success. We have got to stay involved, we have got to stay fundamentally involved. And when I speak to this group, it's almost like preaching to the choir because I think if you exemplify one of the prime values and principles that this group and, indeed, Hispanic American culture all across our country exemplifies, is love of family and its faith and its conviction about our great country, the freest and fairest on the face of the Earth.

So, thank you very much for letting me come by and visit this highly successful convention. And let me tell you that it's a great joy to be back with you again. And may God bless our great country. Thank you very very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:45 p.m. at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr.; Secretary of Transportation Samuel K. Skinner; Governor James Edgar of Illinois; Richard M. Daley, mayor of Chicago; José Niño, president and chief executive officer of the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce; Gabriel E. Aguirre, former chairman of the board of the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce; Delia Reyes, chairman; Michael Jordan, member of the Chicago Bulls basketball team; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack Kemp; President Salinas de Gortari of Mexico; Fidel Velazquez Sanchez, union leader of the Mexican Labor Confederation; José E. Martinez, Director of the Trade and Development Program; President Fidel Castro Ruz of Cuba; and Andrés Bande, CEO of Ameritech International. These remarks were not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Proclamation 6337—National Hispanic Heritage Month, 1991 September 20, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

When we speak of our Hispanic heritage, we speak of more than one particular set of customs and traditions. Indeed, the Hispanic American heritage can be traced back to many different lands—to places as far-flung as Cuba, Mexico, Spain, and Peru. Nevertheless, Americans of Spanish and Latin American descent share a great sense of pride in the deep cultural and historical ties that exist between them.

Rich and varied, the Hispanic American heritage is as old as the story of America itself. Daring Spanish navigators who explored the New World nearly half a millennium ago were the first Europeans to establish settlements in what is now United States territory. In fact, by 1565—almost half a century before British colonists landed at Jamestown—the Spanish had established a permanent settlement at St. Augustine, Florida. Traders and missionaries followed in the wake of explorers such as Coronado, Ponce de León, and Álvaro Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, helping to open the American Southwest to further settlement and development.

Making use of the land's resources through farming, ranching, and mining, Spanish peoples shaped much of the Western frontier. Thriving communities took root around many Spanish missions, and today cities such as San Diego, Los Angeles, San Antonio, and Santa Fe continue to bear evidence of their celebrated past. However, over the years, Hispanic Americans have made vital contributions in communities across the country and in virtually every field of endeavor.

Today Hispanic Americans are our Nation's fastest growing minority. The number of Hispanics in this country grew by 53 percent during the past decade, up from 14.6 million to 22.4 million. This means that Hispanics now constitute about 9 percent of our population.

Many Hispanic Americans have come to these shores as immigrants, seeking better lives for themselves and their children. The achievements of these men and women indicate that they have not taken liberty for granted. Today Hispanic Americans are reaping the rewards of hard work: more and more are entering the political, social, and economic mainstream of American life.

Hispanic Americans are eager to enjoy the blessings of freedom and economic opportunity because many have known the bitter reality of life without them. As a Nation, we must keep faith with them and continue working to ensure equal opportunity for all of our citizens. With that in mind, last September I signed the Executive Order on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans. This order established a special Presidential Advisory Commission that will help to identify ways that the Federal Government can improve educational opportunities for Hispanic Americans.

The Congress, by Joint Resolution approved September 17, 1968, as amended by Public Law 100-402, has authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the month beginning September 15 and ending October 15 as "National Hispanic Heritage Month."

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month beginning September 15, 1991, and ending October 15, 1991, as National Hispanic Heritage Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 20 day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:12 a.m., September 23, 1991]

Note: This proclamation was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue. It was published in the Federal Register of September 24.

Nomination of Lanny Griffith To Be an Assistant Secretary of Education September 20, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lanny Griffith, of Mississippi, to be Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs at the Department of Education. He would succeed Michelle Easton.

Since 1989, Mr. Griffith has served as Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs at the White House in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he served as the southern political director for George Bush for President, 1987-1988; regional political director for the Republican National Committee, 1984-1986; and as campaign manager for Haley Barbour for Senate, 1983. Mr. Griffith served as executive director for the Mississippi Republican Party, 1979-1981 and 1983. From 1976 to 1979, Mr. Griffith served as an associate with the law firm of Freeland and Cafford, Lawyers in Oxford, MI.

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told Mrs. Chamorro that he shared her disappointment and concern that the new media law promulgated by the Sandinistas does not guarantee the free functioning of the media and unrestricted political expression. The new law gives the Ministry of Interior wide latitude for prosecuting and punishing the media for such ill-defined concepts as violating "national integrity" and for publishing "injurious, defamatory and false news." Rather than relaxing existing controls and increasing freedom of ex-

pression, the law is a more systematic compilation of existing restrictions and sanctions.

The Sandinista media law, as well as the recently approved electoral law, do not comply with the letter or the spirit of the Esquipulas and El Salvador agreements signed by Central American leaders. The President and Mrs. Chamorro expressed their hope that international leaders would use their influence to persuade the Sandinistas to fulfill their commitment.

Remarks at a Cinco de Mayo Celebration May 5, 1989

Welcome to this Rose Garden celebration. [Laughter] But even the weather couldn't put a damper on a wonderful event like this, and I'm delighted to be here. I salute Mexico's Ambassador to the United States, who honors us with his presence. And next to him, my trusted friend, John Negroponte, who is going to be our next Ambassador to Mexico. So, we're well-represented here today.

Secretary [of Education] Cavazos, thank you, sir, for, in a sense, sponsoring this wonderful program. But isn't it a great sight to see the folklore and the traditions of a proud past so refreshingly alive in these kids! And you're all from Toledo, Ohio? [Laughter] Are you? That's fantastic. The whole scene—the costumes, the music, the pageantry—reminds me of my days as a Congressman in Houston, or indeed, some of my times in West Texas. Cinco de Mayo is a big one down in Texas, as I'm sure many of you in this room know, just as it is throughout the United States. And, in my view, it's becoming more significant or more celebrated each year, and the reason is obvious: We and Mexico are bound by ties of family, culture, and friendship. This is keenly appreciated in the Bush family. Barbara and I have always felt at home in the Hispanic community, and living in Texas, we are impressed by those values—caring, patriotism, love of God.

What is true of a family is true of a

nation. Hispanic culture is growing deep roots into American life, and that's why the Hispanic community plays such a pivotal role in our national culture and in this administration. Not only do we have two highly respected Hispanic leaders—Lauro Cavazos and Manuel Lujan [Secretary of the Interior] serving in the Cabinet—but key advisers, six senior members of the White House staff sharing your Hispanic heritage and pride. And I see that several of our new appointees are with us today—Hispanic Americans whose service to their country will add to that pride. We deeply respect your commitment to family, honor, and tradition. We need the advice and the involvement of everybody here. You are leaders, and this is the age of empowerment. Empowerment is economic as well as political. Since 1982 more than two-and-a-half million Hispanic Americans have joined the job market, but this is not enough. We will not be satisfied until every Hispanic man and woman can make the most of their drive and their talent in the United States of America.

And on this day we also recognize something else that binds together the United States and Mexico. We are two former European colonies whose independence has been hard won. Less than 1 week ago, I joined in the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the swearing-in of George Washington in New York. How appropriate it is

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for us to now observe the victory of another champion of liberty, Benito Juarez. Like Washington, he possessed a homespun dignity, a simple eloquence, and a commanding presence. Both were men of peace who were forced to fight for freedom.

So, this is a day for all of us to look southward—to memories of home and hearth for some, to memories of friendship and respect for the rest. Think of the 5th of May as not a national holiday of another country only but as the celebration of ideals that know no border—ideals of pride, family, and tradition. And this is the spirit of the

Hispanic community, and this is the spirit of all Americans, north and south of the Rio Grande.

Thank you for being with us today. Happy Cinco de Mayo, and welcome.

Note: The President spoke at 2:15 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gustavo Petricoli, Mexican Ambassador to the U.S., and Benito Juarez, the first President of Mexico. A mariachi band performed prior to his remarks.

Message on the Observance of Cinco de Mayo, 1989 May 5, 1989

It is with great pleasure that I join the people of Mexico and all those of Mexican heritage in the United States in celebrating Cinco de Mayo.

The historic victory at the Battle of Puebla clearly showed the unbeatable determination of a people struggling for independence. Though badly outnumbered by the French, the Mexican people fought bravely for the freedom of their country. With the beacon of democracy giving them hope and inspiration, their cause could not be denied.

Every American immediately identifies with that cause and shares in the pride and happiness Mexicans feel on this day. Our

country is proud of the long-standing friendship that has existed between the United States and Mexico and prouder still of the wonderful contributions Mexican Americans have made to our Nation.

On this special day, I send congratulations and good wishes to the people of Mexico and to our citizens of Mexican descent. May we remember in gratitude and admiration the sacrifices your ancestors made for liberty, and may their brave legacy be a reminder to us all of the eternal vigilance that freedom demands.

God bless you.

GEORGE BUSH

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report on Radiation Control for Health and Safety May 5, 1989

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 360D of the Public Health Service Act, I am submitting the report of the Department of Health and Human Services regarding the administration of the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act during calendar year 1988.

The report recommends that section

360D of the Public Health Service Act that requires the completion of this annual report be repealed. All the information found in this report is available to the Congress on a more immediate basis through congressional committee oversight and budget hearings. This annual report serves little useful purpose and diverts agency re-

VOLUME 22

Photography to Pumpkin

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA
AMERICANA
INTERNATIONAL EDITION

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES
FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829



GROLIER INCORPORATED

International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816

PUEBLA, pwá'vlá, is a city in Mexico, the capital of Puebla state, about 70 miles (110 km) south-east of Mexico City. Its full name is Puebla de Zaragoza. The city is situated in the high, volcano-girt Basin of Puebla, on the express highway connecting Mexico City with the Gulf Coast port of Veracruz.

Puebla is one of Mexico's main commercial and industrial cities. Long the national center of cotton textile manufactures, it acquired major automotive, steel, and chemical industries in the latter half of the 20th century. The traditional ceramic and onyx-carving industries are still important. The city's ceramic ware was modeled on the Moorish style of Talavera, Spain, and is still called Talavera ware.

Puebla was founded in 1531 by Spanish Franciscan friars. At first it was named La Puebla de los Angeles. It soon displaced the nearby Indian city of Cholula as the leading community of the thickly settled Puebla basin. The twin-towered cathedral and the University of Puebla had their beginnings in the late 16th century. A distinguishing feature of Puebla's architecture is the lavish use of brightly colored Talavera tiles, especially on the many old churches. Baroque decoration in Puebla reached its height of exuberance in the Rosary Chapel of the Church of Santo Domingo.

Because of its strategic position between Mexico City and Veracruz, Puebla became a military base and the object of many campaigns. At Puebla on May 5, 1862, a Mexican army led by Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza defeated a much larger French force during the invasion that led to the brief reign of Emperor Maximilian. The anniversary of the battle is a national holiday commemorating Mexico's resistance to foreign intervention. Population: (1974) 465,000.

PUEBLO, pwéb'lō, a city in south central Colorado, is the third-largest city in the state and the seat of Pueblo county. Situated on the Arkansas River, it lies at an altitude of 4,695 feet (1,431 meters) in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. The city is at the crossroads of major north-south and east-west highways and is served by several railroads and airlines.

Pueblo is the industrial and commercial center of the Arkansas Valley. Its principal industry is the manufacture of steel and steel products, including tubing, wire, and bars. Other industries include meat-packing, photo-processing, and the manufacture of skiwear. The city lies just east of the Pueblo Dam and Reservoir, the largest dam in the Fryingpan-Arkansas Water Diversionary Project. Also nearby are the U. S. Department of Transportation's High Speed Ground Test Center and the Pueblo Army Depot.

Pueblo is the seat of the University of Southern Colorado, which gained university status in 1975. The city's mild climate and proximity to many major recreational areas have made it an important tourist center. The annual Colorado State Fair and Industrial Exposition is held there in August and September.

Spanish explorers camped at the present-day site of Pueblo in the 18th century, and the area was later visited by trappers, traders, and prospectors. U. S. explorer Zebulon Pike camped there in 1806. The first permanent settlement was a trading post built in 1842 and named Fort Pueblo. The fort was abandoned after an Indian massacre in 1854, but in 1858 prospectors began

a new settlement called Fountain City. The town of Pueblo was laid out in 1860 and soon absorbed Fountain City. It was organized as a town in 1870 and incorporated as a city in 1885. Pueblo has a council-manager form of government. Population: 101,686.

PUEBLO BONITO is an 800-room structure in New Mexico where Indians once lived. See CHACO CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

PUEBLO INCIDENT, pwéb'lō, the seizure of the U. S. intelligence ship *Pueblo* and its crew by North Korea in 1968 and the subsequent imprisonment of the crew for nearly a year.

On Jan. 23, 1968, the *Pueblo* was off the coast of North Korea, a Communist regime. Four North Korean patrol boats surrounded the craft. The *Pueblo*'s commanding officer, Comdr. Lloyd Bucher, protested that the ship was in international waters, beyond the 12-mile (19-km) limit claimed by North Korea. North Korean crewmen boarded the *Pueblo*. The *Pueblo*, armed only with two machine guns, offered little resistance. Bucher ordered crewmen to burn secret documents. While doing so, four U. S. crewmen were wounded by North Korean fire, and one subsequently died. The attackers seized ten bags of documents.

The 83 officers and crewmen were taken to the port of Wonsan and imprisoned. The United States demanded their release. The Koreans refused, charging that the ship had been captured legally in Korean waters. President Lyndon Johnson activated 15,000 military reservists and bolstered U. S. forces in the area.

On January 24 the North Korean radio broadcast a purported confession by Bucher, who allegedly admitted that his ship had violated Korean waters and that it was on a spy mission. On March 4, President Johnson received a letter purportedly signed by all 82 surviving crewmen stating that they would be released only if the United States admitted violating North Korean waters, apologized, and gave assurances that it would not happen again.

Throughout 1968, U. S. and North Korean representatives met at Panmunjom, in Korea. An unusual agreement was finally reached. The United States, in a written statement, acknowledged that the *Pueblo* had intruded into North Korean waters, and apologized. But before signing, U. S. Maj. Gen. Gilbert Woodward read a statement disavowing the admission. He signed the agreement "only to free the crew." The 82 men and the body of their comrade were returned to U. S. control on December 22. The Koreans retained the *Pueblo*.

At a U. S. Navy court of inquiry in 1969, Bucher contended that he lacked both weapons to defend the ship and equipment to destroy the secret documents quickly. He and the crewmen described how they had been beaten and forced to sign confessions. High-ranking naval officers acknowledged that no air or sea forces were in position to aid the *Pueblo* in the event of attack. Although the court recommended that Bucher and another *Pueblo* officer be tried by court-martial, Navy Secretary John Chafee announced that no disciplinary action would be taken against anyone. But many persons in and out of the Navy believed that the incident left unresolved questions relating to the defense of U. S. ships and the conduct of U. S. prisoners of war.

VOLUME 18

M to Mexico City

T H E E N C Y C L O P E D I A
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I N T E R N A T I O N A L E D I T I O N

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throw of Santa Anna in 1855 could prompt Mexican politicians to set aside their differences in the interest of harmony and growth. A major civil conflict, the War of the Reform, pitted liberals against conservatives from 1858 to 1861. The liberals, championing the causes of federalism, separation of church and state, and curtailment of special military privileges, carried the day. Their victory assured that a liberal constitution enacted in 1857 would remain in force as the supreme charter of the nation. Emerging from the War of the Reform, Mexico needed a period of uninterrupted peace to begin the process of national reconstruction. However, still another foreign war was about to begin.

The liberal victory in the civil war brought a distinguished statesman, Benito Juárez, to the presidency. Finding that the country had an empty treasury, he declared a moratorium on Mexico's foreign debts to Britain, Spain, and France. In October 1861 the three European countries signed the Convention of London, in which they agreed to the military occupation of the Mexican customhouse at Veracruz. Emperor Napoleon III of France, however, decided that the situation in Mexico afforded him the opportunity to overrun the entire country and convert it into a French protectorate.

The war of the French occupation began in 1862, and the troops of Napoleon III captured Mexico City in the following year. Mexico's second empire was established shortly after Napoleon III chose Archduke Maximilian of Austria to occupy an imperial Mexican throne. When Maximilian and his wife, Carlota, arrived in Mexico in 1864 they found that the French army had not finished its job. Mexican liberals still recognized Benito Juárez as president and had organized guerrilla armies led by Juárez and Luis Terrazas in the north and by Porfirio Díaz in the south. When Napoleon III began withdrawing the French troops in late 1866 the guerrillas launched major offensives. In May 1867, Emperor Maximilian himself was captured. Convicted by a court-martial, he was executed in Querétaro the next month. The republic was then restored with Juárez at its head.

Economic Life, 1810-1867. Mexico's turbulent political development from 1810 to 1867 wrecked the economy. During the civil and foreign wars, fields went unplanted, mines closed down, and trade and commerce stagnated. Government expenditures consistently ran ahead of income. The country's ruined transportation system left travelers frustrated, merchants without inventories, and consumers in need of essential commodities.

During this turbulent period, domestic capital was in short supply, and the only alternative was foreign investment. But Mexico's political reputation was hard to live down. Potential investors from Europe and the United States were reluctant to bring their francs, pounds sterling, or dollars to a country where revolt and civil war produced such an unfavorable business climate. Political violence could destroy a factory or a small business. An abrupt change in public policy, prompted by a successful coup, could make a foreign investor unwelcome. The multifaceted needs of development had fallen victim to the rancor of the day.

The Restored Republic. With the overthrow of Maximilian's empire and the restoration of Juárez to the presidency, Mexico for the first time began to demonstrate its potential for growth and mod-



José María Morelos, also a priest, led the Mexican independence forces after the death of Father Hidalgo.

ernization. The original impulse came from Juárez himself, and after his death in office in 1872 his initiatives were continued by his successor, Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada.

The philosophical underpinning for a new Mexican outlook came from Gabino Barreda, a brilliant orator who had studied with the French philosopher Auguste Comte in Paris. Barreda introduced Comtean positivism into Mexico and then adapted it to Mexican reality. Barreda's followers, the *científicos*, viewed society as an organism, which like any organism was subject to scientific laws. Mexican development had to be rationalized in the best positivist tradition.

The thrust for modernization manifested itself graphically from 1867 to 1876. The political life of the country gradually stabilized itself; tax and tariff reform encouraged foreign investment; antagonism between church and state was reduced markedly; and for ten years Mexico was free of imbroglios with foreign powers. Although the Restored Republic was remarkable for the changes that it wrought, Mexico in 1876 was far behind most of the Western world. The industrial and technological revolutions had scarcely made an impact, and the comforts and amenities that Western culture offered were confined mainly to the few large urban areas. Modernization of more dramatic impact awaited the election of Porfirio Díaz to the presidency in 1876.

The Díaz Regime. The long dictatorship (1876-1880, 1884-1911) of Porfirio Díaz is known as the *Porfiriato*. Mexico changed more between 1876 and 1911 than it ever had in the past. Through an adroit combination of statesmanship and deceit, diplomatic finesse and bribery, artful persuasion and brute force, Porfirio Díaz estab-

VOLUME 16

Jefferson to Latin

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CLICHÉ DES MUSÉES NATIONAUX-PARIS

Juana la Loca (the Mad), queen of Castile, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and mother of Emperor Charles V.

JUANA LA LOCA, hwā'nā lā lō'kā (1479–1555), queen of Castile and Aragón. Born in Toledo on Nov. 6, 1479, Juana was the third child of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. In 1496 she married Philip of Habsburg, son of Emperor Maximilian I, and lived with him in the Habsburg Netherlands for several years. They had two sons, the future emperors Charles V and Ferdinand I, and four daughters.

The flagrant infidelities of her husband, known as "Philip the Handsome," caused her great distress and contributed to the intervals of insanity that she began to suffer after 1502. This caused great alarm because she had become heiress to the Castilian throne in 1500 after the unexpected deaths of her older brother and sister. By her mother's will she was declared queen proprietress of Castile, and in November 1504, Juana succeeded her. But her husband was determined to rule in her stead. Her father, who had acted as administrator of the realm until she reached Spain from the Netherlands, had to step aside, leaving the government to Philip.

Philip's sudden death on Sept. 25, 1506, caused her mind to become permanently unbalanced. Called la Loca ("the Mad"), she was settled at Tordesillas in February 1509 where she lived, in total neglect of her person, mourning for her dead husband. Before Ferdinand's death in 1516, he designated Juana as heiress to Aragón. But her son Charles assumed the title of king of Castile and Aragón, with her permission, in November 1517. In theory mother and son ruled jointly, but he exercised effective authority. In 1520 the *comunero* rebels tried to use her against her unpopular son, but while expressing sympathy for them, she refused to sign any documents. She died at Tordesillas on April 12, 1555.

JOSEPH F. O'CALLAGHAN
Fordham University

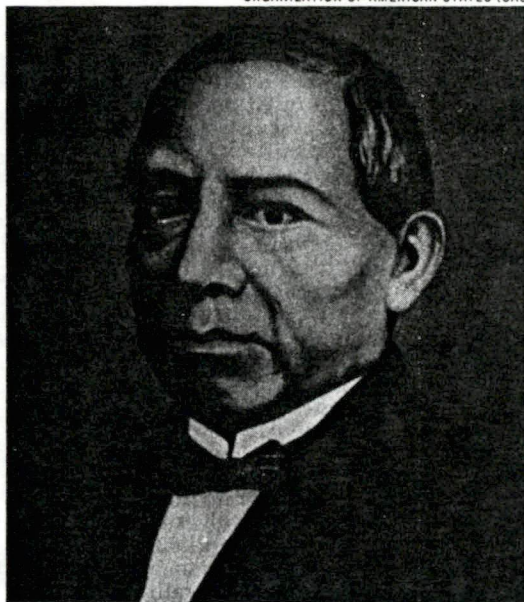
JUÁREZ, Benito Pablo (1806–1872), Mexican president and wartime leader, who laid the foundations of modern Mexico. A Zapotec Indian, he was born in the village of San Pablo Guelatao, Oaxaca state, on March 21, 1806. Orphaned at an early age, he became a houseboy for a pious bookbinder in Oaxaca city, where he learned Spanish, shed his Indian ways, and, encouraged by his employer, began studying for the priesthood. Later he had a change of heart, switched to the study of law, and joined the anticlerical Liberal-Federalist party. In the 1830's he practiced law and held local political offices.

Elected to Congress during the war with the United States, Juárez went to Mexico City in 1846 but returned to Oaxaca the next year, following the takeover of the national government by Gen. Antonio López de Santa Anna. In Oaxaca, Juárez became head of a provisional Liberal state government opposed to the Santa Anna regime. With the fall of Santa Anna, the end of the war, and the restoration of constitutional rule, Juárez was elected governor of Oaxaca in 1848. An able and honest administrator, he adopted a conciliatory attitude toward the Roman Catholic Church and the Conservative opposition. Nevertheless, with the return to power of Santa Anna and the Conservatives in 1853, Juárez was banished from Mexico. He went to New Orleans, where he took menial jobs and joined other Mexican exiles in plotting against Santa Anna. Meanwhile, in Mexico, Moderates and Liberals rose in armed revolt at Ayutla in 1854. Juárez joined them shortly before their triumph over Santa Anna.

The revolutionary victory of 1855 brought to power the movement called *La Reforma* ("The Reform"), with the Liberal Juan Álvarez as president, the Moderate Ignacio Comonfort as minister of war, and Juárez as minister of justice. Juárez formulated one of *La Reforma's* key pieces of legislation—the *Ley Juárez* ("Juárez Law")—which restructured the judicial system,

Benito Juárez was constitutional president of Mexico from 1858 to 1872, a critical period in the country's history.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)



limiting the jurisdiction of military and ecclesiastical courts. Its enactment in 1855 brought a storm of protest by supporters of the Church and led to the resignations of Álvarez and Juárez. Comonfort succeeded to the presidency, appointed Juárez governor of Oaxaca, and tried to conciliate the Church—without abandoning the principles of La Reforma. These were embodied in the *Ley Lerdo* of 1856, which mandated the sale at public auction of agricultural lands held in mortmain by the Church and by Indian communes. Intended to free Mexican farmland for capitalistic development, this law struck at the interests of both Church and peasantry.

The Lerdo and Juárez Laws were incorporated into the Constitution of 1857, under which Comonfort was elected president and Juárez chief justice and *de facto* vice president. The Church anathematized the constitution and incited army officers in Mexico City to seize the government in December 1857. Comonfort resigned and fled the country; Juárez escaped to Querétaro, where he was sworn in as constitutional president; and Gen. Miguel Miramón emerged as the strongman of a Conservative government in Mexico City.

Thus began the War of the Reform. The Liberals financed their war effort with customs receipts from the port of Veracruz, which they seized early in the conflict, and with property confiscated from the Church. The Conservatives sold bonds, at huge discounts, to European bankers. The Conservatives had the better generals, in Miramón and the Indian Tomás Mejía, while the Liberals, in Juárez, had the superior political leadership. Swarthy, short, and squat, acknowledged as homely even by his wife, somber in manner and dress, Juárez was the antithesis of the dashing Miramón. Juárez prevailed by intelligent management of men and resources. The Liberals occupied Mexico City at the end of 1860, and Miramón fled to France.

Elected president in 1861, with the federal treasury empty, Juárez suspended payment on the foreign debt. This provoked a joint punitive expedition by three of Mexico's creditors: Britain, Spain, and France. They seized Veracruz in 1861, but Britain and Spain withdrew on learning of France's plans to install a puppet government in Mexico City. French troops, after a setback in 1862, marched into Mexico City in 1863. Juárez retreated to the north with his government, vowing to resist the invaders.

To Mexican Conservatives, who longed for the restoration of monarchy, French Emperor Napoleon III offered a candidate for the Mexican throne: Austrian Archduke Maximilian, who was installed as emperor in Mexico City in 1864, with Miramón and Mejía as imperial marshals. Juárez, with the backing of the United States, rallied Liberal forces against the empire. Diplomatic pressure from Washington and an impending crisis in Europe caused Napoleon III to withdraw French troops from Mexico early in 1867. The Mexican Conservatives fought on until they were overwhelmed at Querétaro, where Maximilian, Miramón, and Mejía were captured and executed in June 1867.

Reelected president in 1867, Juárez ruled in an increasingly authoritarian manner. In his 1871 reelection bid he barely survived opposition within his party and a military revolt. His post-intervention administration authorized lucrative concessions to foreign railroad builders,

began organizing a federal rural police force, and promoted positivism as the guiding philosophy of Mexican education—providing bases for economic development and social control later exploited by the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz. Juárez died of a heart attack in Mexico City on July 18, 1872.

NEILL MACAULAY, *University of Florida*

Further Reading: Cadenhead, Ivie E., Jr., *Benito Juárez* (Twayne 1973); Roeder, Ralph, *Juarez and His Mexico*, 2 vols. (1947; reprint, Greenwood Press 1968); Weeks, Charles A., *The Juárez Myth in Mexico* (Univ. of Ala. Press 1986).

JUÁREZ, Mexico. See CIUDAD JUÁREZ.

JUBILEE, jōō'bā-lē, a celebration of a period of time, anniversary, or other special occasion. The word is from the Hebrew *yobel*, meaning ram's horn. In the Old Testament the Jews celebrated a jubilee every 50th year, at the end of seven sabbatical years, during which Jewish slaves for debt were freed, purchased land reverted to its original owners, and no agricultural work was done. The year, heralded by the blowing of a ram's horn, signified the authority of God over the Jews and their land.

In the Roman Catholic Church an ordinary jubilee, or Holy Year, occurs every 25th year and carries a plenary indulgence for those who repent and make a pilgrimage to Rome. In the next year, the indulgence is granted for local pilgrimage. An extraordinary jubilee marks a special occasion, such as the close of Vatican Council II in 1965. In secular usage, a jubilee may also mark an anniversary, such as the silver (25 years), golden (50 years), or diamond (60 or 75 years) jubilee of a school's founding or a monarch's accession. See also HOLY YEAR.

JUBILEES, Book of, jōō'bā-lēz, a pseudepigraphal (noncanonical) work written in Hebrew about 100 B.C. The author recounts the history of the world from the Creation, as told in Genesis and early Exodus. He omits or exaggerates various biblical points and incorporates later material in order to stress the divine origin of the Jewish law and ceremonial of his time and to urge the importance of observing them in view of the tendency to laxity resulting from Hellenistic influences. Such observance, he believes, sets off the Jews as the people chosen by God as an example to the rest of the world. His emphasis on law and division of history into jubilees of 49 years (instead of 50 as in Leviticus) suggests a close relation to the Qumran community, rather than to the Pharisees, as was once thought.

Manuscripts in Hebrew were discovered at Qumran, but the only full text (four copies) is in Ethiopic. Alternative titles are *The Little Genesis*, *The Apocalypse of Moses*, *The Testament of Moses*, *The Book of Adam's Daughters*, and *The Life of Adam*.

JUDAEA, jōō-dē'ā, the Greco-Roman name for the kingdom of Judah, the southern region of Palestine that included the cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem. During the Roman period Judaea was first ruled by native client kings and then by Roman procurators. See JUDAH, KINGDOM OF.

JUDAH, jōō'dā, in the Bible, the fourth son of Jacob and Leah; also, the name of one of the 12 tribes of Israel.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 24, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN TELECONFERENCE WITH THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HISPANIC JOURNALISTS
IN ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

2:34 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Monica. And first, let me thank your President, Don Flores, for this opportunity to speak with you. May I salute the hundreds of Hispanic women and men who inform and enliven our great country through the press and through the broadcast media. I look forward to answering your questions.

A top priority of my presidency is to consolidate the peaceful revolution that's taken place in Latin America over the past decade -- the movement towards democracy and free markets. And yesterday I heard a solid endorsement of those goals in a meeting with hundreds of business and civic leaders and government leaders from around our hemisphere.

Democratic neighbors are peaceful neighbors. Experience teaches us that. And I am determined to keep working to promote and protect democracy in Latin America.

Recently, we've been working closely with our partners in the hemisphere to defend democracy under attack in Venezuela, Haiti, and Peru. In Cuba we envision a new birth of freedom and democracy, and that day cannot be far off. I expect one day soon, after the inevitable fall of the Castro dictatorship, to be the first President of the United States to visit the free soil of Cuba.

Also vital is liberating the markets of the Western Hemisphere. I want to create a North American free trade area to increase the levels of trade, investment and jobs in Mexico, Canada, and the United States of America. And I am thankful for the support from the Hispanic community that helped us win our great victory for fast track authority.

Some politicians don't share our views on the value of free trade. They want to address this issue from both sides of their mouths, and they suggest that we can hide in a cocoon of protection and still benefit from the fresh air of competition. Well, that is simply not possible. And you can pander to the protectionists, or you can promote free trade. You cannot have it both ways.

I will fight to tear down economic barriers with Mexico and throughout the hemisphere, and I'll oppose any special interest that tries to stand in our way.

And one other thing: We must not let election-year politics delay for one minute our getting a good free trade agreement and getting it approved. The North American Free Trade Agreement will increase our trade with Mexico and create thousands more jobs right here in the United States of America. And I'll keep working with my good friend, President Carlos Salinas, who is a bold and imaginative leader. Already, in just three years, I believe we've made U.S.-Mexican relations the best that they have ever been in history. And we're going to keep working to forge a new relationship

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between our nations, based on free trade, open markets and mutual respect.

And we will not stop with Mexico. My Enterprise for the Americas Initiative will encourage open trade and job-creating investment from Alaska to Argentina.

The interests we share do not end with free trade. I'm committed to action on a full range of key reforms, and I want to mention just two of urgent interest to the Hispanic community.

On health care, I have put forward a comprehensive plan to open to all Americans access -- access to quality health care. And I'm also proud of my administration, as part of the public-private initiative called "Growing Up Hispanic," to improve the quality of health in your communities.

And on the vital matter of education, Hispanic support for America 2000 has been steady and strong. And I want to see every American family win the right to choose which school is best for their children -- public, private and religious.

But even the most ambitious reform effort here at home must go hand-in-hand with economic growth through open trade. And I've asked Congress repeatedly for funds to assist the brave reformers who are now leading many of the Latin American nations.

But Congress has done nothing. We must not stand for this lack of foresight. And if we can aid the transformation of the former Soviet Union -- and in my view, we must do that -- we can and we must also help our closest neighbors who are trying to consolidate their own revolution for freedom and prosperity.

And there are many, many other issues. But let me just say to you today before taking your questions, as I think of the Hispanic community in this country, I think of family. I think of family values. And Barbara and I are, I hope you know by now, dedicated to that concept. And every piece of legislation that comes my way, we're looking at it to see that it does nothing but strengthen the American family. That's one of the reasons I feel so strongly about choice that I just mentioned for education. We must strengthen the family values. And I will do my level best to do just that.

And now on to the questions. Fire away. And thank you so much for letting me drop in on you.

Q Why did your pro-statehood for Puerto Rico effort fail in Congress last year? What will you do about it if reelected?

THE PRESIDENT: I have remained strongly in favor of pro-statehood. And the first step on that is a referendum. And we are having great difficulty getting that approved by the United States Congress -- the part that has to be approved by Congress.

As you know, there's great divisions. It's divided in Puerto Rico by those who favor statehood, those who favor commonwealth, and then a tiny group of those who favor independence. That group has heretofore been considered one of the most radical groups.

My choice is for statehood. But I also say that the matter should be left up to the people of Puerto Rico. And so we will continue to push in a reluctant Congress to get them to come along and support Bob Lagomarsino's approach to support a referendum that will make the determination. And then we'd have to follow on with whatever is required after that.

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But I have not changed my position. And I wish, Monica, I could tell you that this is the only area where I'm having difficulty with the Congress, but it's not. But I haven't lessened my intentions at all in favor of statehood for Puerto Rico.

I know you could get in a lively debate right out there at your meeting. But I think it's best, I think it's right. And I believe it's in the best interest of all Americans, all the members of -- all the people in the United States right now, citizens herein. So we'll keep trying.

Q Judges appointed by you and Ronald Reagan are more and more limiting access to fair treatment of U.S. Hispanics in such areas as voting rights, employment, housing and education. If reelected, would you change your emphasis on conservative philosophy and appoint more persons to the bench who understand the realities of inequality faced by poor people of color?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that people that I've appointed to the bench understand -- both the district bench, the circuit bench and the Supreme Court -- understand that. But I don't want people to legislate from the bench. Now, if the person that asked this question feels that we need judges that are going to set social policy from the bench, then we just have a philosophical difference. I have appointed people that care. And I have appointed people that I think are compassionate. And I have appointed people that I am confident will interpret the Constitution and not legislate from the bench. So I do not plead guilty to the charges in that question at all.

I think the way that you better the lot of all people is to have them have equal access, fair access to the law. And the people that I've appointed certainly agree with that concept.

So we'll continue to do this. We've got some fine Hispanic appointments -- and others -- to the various levels of the federal bench. But I am not going to change my view that what we need are people that know the Constitution and interpret it, and do not go into a bunch of social legislation from the federal bench. That is not what is required in my view of an independent judiciary.

Q Many people feel the 1st Amendment was violated with severe press restrictions imposed during the war. In subsequent conflicts will your administration continue with the limitations imposed on the media during Desert Storm, or will we be allowed to do our jobs?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you're allowed to do your job. After Desert Storm a review was taken. I do not believe that the constitutional rights of the press were violated in Desert Storm. And if you remember, one journalist who didn't play by the rules was kidnapped and taken prisoner, and we spent a great deal of time and an awful lot of anxiety in trying to help get that person released from jail because he didn't follow the guidelines of the military. And when you're in a war every correspondent does not have the -- should not have the freedom to go anywhere they want at any time. And that example proved it.

But I do think you're on to something because I think, as each incident of this nature takes place -- and let's hope there won't be another one for a long time -- we ought to review it. We ought to see if there's ways that we can guarantee more access for journalists to the front lines, or more access of journalists to the briefers, or whatever it is. So I don't think rights were violated. I do think we can learn from the Desert War pooling experience and from the Desert War coverage -- Desert Storm coverage -- and see if we can't do a better job on access for journalists.

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Q President Bush, on behalf of the National Association of Hispanic Journalists we thank you for your time today.

THE PRESIDENT: Monica, thank you very, very much. And good luck to you out there. And we are -- I am one who, as you may know from my own family, is doubly blessed in a sense because of having three Hispanic American grandchildren. And so I hope I've been sensitive to your needs and to the things that bring you together. But I can guarantee you this, I'm going to keep on trying.

And when I talk of -- think about patriotism and service to country I know what I'm talking about when I say Hispanics have been in the forefront of that. And when I think about family values I know what I'm talking about when I say the Hispanic American families epitomize, more than most, the family values that Barbara and I, at least, hold so dear.

So I'll keep on trying, trying to do my best. And I might say in conclusion -- you don't need to hear me twice now -- but I might say in conclusion that the economic news is a little better. And as that turns around -- and I'm confident it will -- I think we'll see this country coming together; I think we'll see a return to a little more optimism. And certainly, I will keep dedicated and rededicating our administration to fair play for our Hispanic American citizens.

So thank you and thanks for letting me drop in. And good luck to each and every one of you. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

2:46 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 5, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT CINCO DE MAYO CEREMONIES

Mexican Cultural Institute
Washington, D.C.

2:17 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: If I might be informal, Gus, thank you very much for the warm introduction and the warm welcome. And I just can't tell you how pleased I am to be in this beautiful place. There are many familiar faces out there -- so many members of both chambers from Mexico -- we salute you and we welcome you all. I had a chance to greet the members a second ago. Members of the Hispanic America -- Mexican American business community, we're very pleased to have you all here. I see Senator Gramm and Representative Colby and Gilman and Talon, all here to salute this show of force and show of friendship for the delegates from south of the Rio Grande.

The interparliamentary union, the Mexican-American interparliamentary relationship is a good one, and I can tell some of you older member of this delegation that I was a member of that interparliamentary action back in 1968 and 1969 and 1970. So I welcome you all once again.

I was pleased earlier to see Jose Nino and Raul Yzaguirre, two American leaders who do so much for strong relations between Mexico and the United States.

And, of course, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate President Carlos Salinas for preserving this remarkable historical landmark and for creating the institute to strengthen the ties of friendship between our two nations.

Relations between the United States and Mexico are tremendously important to both our countries -- and it's exciting to note -- and I would note, and I'd say with some pride, that relations between Mexico and the United States have never been better than they are now.

And I take great pride in that, as I say, but I commend especially Carlos Salinas for the role that he's played in strengthening the special friendship that benefits both our peoples. The Mexican President has done an awful lot to hold out his hand to us, to emphasize the importance to Mexico of the U.S.-Mexican relationship. And he's done a wonderful job.

I want to thank all of you for letting me share this special day -- a day made even more meaningful because 1992 marks 500 years of Hispanic heritage in this hemisphere. And this heritage is a wonderful, rich tapestry that Barbara and I -- that our kids, Barbara and I, were lucky enough to first experience during our West Texas years. I remember our Cinco de Mayo festivities out there, exploring the ties between our countries, ties of family, friendship and faith. So my exposure to Cinco de Mayo started in the year 1949 out in West Texas and it's been a part of us ever since.

The Bushes are very lucky to be able to keep that celebration alive. Our daughter-in-law, as some of you know, was

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from Mexico, now an American citizen, and we take great pride in that. Three of our grandchildren are Hispanic American, and they bring the wonder of this dual heritage into our family. I have only one complaint with them -- all four of them; my daughter-in-law and the three grandchildren -- none of them has been able to teach their grandfather to speak Spanish. (Laughter.) When things calm down a little, maybe I can make a little more headway.

I remember being so proud when Noelle, our granddaughter and her mariachi group sang at Barbara's First Ladies luncheon during our inauguration. I heard the mariachi group upstairs, and I'm kind of glad there wasn't a comparison between Noelle's mariachi group and this group of wonderful musicians that enlivened the festivities here. (Laughter.) But I was delighted to hear the music today.

We all know the facts of Cinco de Mayo; that long-ago May 5th when General Zaragoza and his outnumbered troops stood up to the empire of Napoleon III. Stirring facts. But what's most important is the spirit of that day, the spirit of those few poorly-armed men who turned the battle into a glorious symbol. Cinco de Mayo is a symbol of the struggle for self-determination against astounding odds. And it's the symbol of a brave people's unbeatable determination to fight for their own destiny.

It's a day like the downing of the Berlin Wall, the vote against apartheid, the defeat of Iraq's aggression -- events that transform our world and the way we see each other. It's also, of course, a national holiday, a day of pride in Mexican culture, a day of pride in Mexican heritage.

And the Los Angeles Unified School District sponsors an annual Cinco de Mayo essay contest, and I just want to share with you a couple of the quotes. A senior high school student wrote that this day -- and here's the quote -- "instilled within me pride and appreciation for the beauty of my people and the richness of my roots." And a middle school student wrote, "The real significance of Cinco de Mayo is the pride Mexicans everywhere have in their heritage."

And that's a glorious thing to celebrate. And when I think of the Hispanic community in our country, the first words to come to mind are faith, family and freedom. These values have been interwoven into the strong, bright fabric of the Hispanic tradition for generations and they're also the very values that this nation was founded on.

Cinco de Mayo shows that we all have debts to our ancestors who took risks and made sacrifices for us, whether on the battlefield or out in the farm field. And we must honor these men and women who ached to pass on a richer life, a freer life, a better life; who sacrificed all they had in order to guarantee opportunity, freedom and hope for their children and their children's children.

One essay winner in this Los Angeles contest wrote, "Celebrating the deeds of our ancestors helps us keep in touch with our history and reminds us of past suffering and hardship that brought about the comfort we have today." Cinco de Mayo -- it does not belong solely to another land; it's a celebration of ideals that know no border.

And today we rejoice at the men and women who came to this country from across the world, brought their finest strengths, their rich culture, their proudest tradition and sift them into the vibrant mosaic that is America.

We must also look toward the future to prepare the legacy we will leave our children. I believe of all the gifts that we could give them, the three most important are jobs, family, and

peace. And the America we will leave to our country will be a better land and more just land if we make progress here on five key areas. I'm thinking of our health care system, our legal system, our education system, our system of government and, of course, we must expand world trade. And these are the keys to thriving in the future.

And so much depends upon trade. Mexico and the United States share a great deal. President Salinas, as I say, is a dear friend. He also is a bold and imaginative leader, and the deep and enduring relationship we're forging between our countries is based on cooperation, mutual respect, and open trade. And I will fight to tear down economic barriers with Mexico.

I notice the portrait of Juarez watching us. And seeing him reminds me of that great fresco I saw upstairs, "The Liberators of the American Continent." For those who haven't seen it, it's a symbol of the friendship and union that we share. It shows the great leaders of our lands and a picture of North America and Latin America shaking hands.

This idealized portrait shows what we're going to achieve in trade, because I am absolutely committed -- put the politics aside -- I am absolutely committed to signing a sound North American Free Trade Agreement just as soon as possible. (Applause.)

The time of opportunity is now. I've told our negotiators to accelerate their work. I believe we can conclude a sound and sensible deal before this United States election, and I will sign it just as soon as it's ready.

A great lesson of our age is that trade and enterprise can build jobs and certainly can preserve freedom. NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement, will be the key to higher standards of living for the peoples of our continent. I hope it helps, and I'm sure it will, the standard of living in Mexico. I know it will do the same for the United States. And then I believe the benefits will flow south where it will open the door for other such free trade agreements.

It will liberate our markets and it will increase trade, investment and jobs -- yes, jobs. In Mexico, in Canada, and right here in the United States of America.

I must say, as I look over here I have a little guilt complex because I see Bernie Aronson who is working so very hard and in such effectiveness to bring forth a trade agreement, and he's done a wonderful job in our relationship. Bernie, I should have mentioned you earlier, but I'm just delighted you're here. (Applause.)

But as he knows and all of us, I think, know, a free trade market made up of these three nations -- Mexico, Canada, and the United States -- would be the stuff of dreams -- one of the largest markets in the world; 360 million consumers in a \$6 trillion economy.

Now, Mexico is among the fastest-growing national markets for U.S. exports, and they've increased by two-thirds just over the past three years. And our exports of auto parts and telecommunications equipment have doubled. Imagine what will happen under a free trade agreement. And it will create thousands more jobs on both sides of the border. And all of us will be winners.

And in that spirit of vital cooperation, I know that we will grow together. But all communities within the United States

need to pause right now in the wake of tragic events in Los Angeles. We must rethink and reaffirm the bonds that knit all nationalities together.

The violence brought much suffering to the Los Angeles Hispanic community. And I am certain that many of you, as did I, shared in their pain. And even as my heart, too, goes out to them, I found in the midst of the devastation, there were signs of promise -- neighbor helping neighbor, regardless of race or cultural background. Converging in Los Angeles were three fundamental issues of a civilized society -- justice, order and tolerance. And these must remain our goals as we mend the wounds of Los Angeles.

From New York to San Antonio to as we mend the wounds of Los Angeles.

From New York to San Antonio to San Jose, we must redouble our efforts to build on our strengths -- the same strengths of character that are at the heart of the Hispanic community here in the United States and in Mexico as well.

My friends, I look forward to spending future Cinco de Mayo days with you. I loved the music, as I said. I can't wait to hear it again. And thank you very much, Gus, for including me in this wonderful day. And here's something my eight-year-old grandson, Jebby, did teach me -- "Vayan con Dios."

Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

END

2:31 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 6, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN MEETING WITH PRESIDENT CALLEJAS OF HONDURAS

The Oval Office

3:15 P.M. EDT

Q Mr. President, do you think your feelings about the blame game have been misinterpreted?

THE PRESIDENT: I hope not. I've made it very clear. You heard me speak on it. I hope it's clear.

Q Your remarks on Monday and your spokesman's remarks.

THE PRESIDENT: My remarks on Monday about what?

Q Blaming Congress for not passing your programs.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'd like to get them passed. But I really don't think this is the time for blame, I think this is a time to move forward. And I think what Marlin said got grossly misinterpreted.

So I don't want to discuss it anymore. I've got a distinguished visitor and a good friend here. The man is doing a first-class job down there, and we've got some business to talk about.

Q You're not taking him to the woodshed -- Marlin?

THE PRESIDENT: Absolutely not.

Q Do you think that Clinton's playing politics --

THE PRESIDENT: Helen, get out of here. Come on. We've got to go to work.

Q We'll see you outside, right? (Laughter.)

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

3:20 P.M. EDT