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Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
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Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

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Folder Title:
Washington Bicentennial Inaugural, 4/30/89

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(New York, New York)

For Immediate Release

April 30, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY
OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION

Federal Hall
New York, New York

12:53 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Senator, and Chief Justice Burger; Secretary Lujan; Ambassador Pickering; Archbishop Iakovos; Senators Moynihan and Lautenberg; and Mayor Koch; fellow citizens of the United States. Two centuries ago, standing here, a man took an oath before a new nation and the eyes of God -- an oath that I, like 40 before me, have since had the privilege to take. Everyone here today can still feel the pulse of history -- the charge and power of that great moment in the genesis of this nation.

Here the first Congress was in session beginning a tradition of representative government that has endured for 200 years. Here the representatives of 13 colonies struggled to find balance, order and unity between them. And here our first president issued a solemn address.

One who was there wrote, "This great man was agitated and embarrassed more than ever he was by the leveled cannon or pointed musket. He trembled and, several times, could scarce make out to read." Well, as Representative Boggs pointed out, who wouldn't wouldn't have felt some trepidation, undertaking a task which had never been tried in the world's history?

And on that day, Washington spoke of his conflict of emotions. He admitted his anxieties and deficiencies, as honest men will. But then, as his first official act, he turned to God, fervently, for strength. For he knew that the advancement of America, while it might rely on its presidents, would surely depend on Providence.

How unlikely it must have seemed then that we might become United States. How uncertain that a republic could be hewn out of the wilderness of competing interests. How awesome the prospect must have seemed to the man charged with guiding the new republic, made possible by his leadership in battle.

But George Washington defined and shaped this office. It was Washington's vision -- his balance of power and restraint as he watched over the Constitutional Convention in 1787 -- that gave the delegates enough confidence to vest powers in a chief executive unparalleled in any freely-elected government, before or since.

It was Washington's vision, his balance, his integrity that made the presidency possible. The Constitution was, and remains, a majestic document. But it was a blueprint -- an outline for democratic government, in need of a master builder to ensure its foundations were strong.

Based on that document, Washington created a living, functioning government. He brought together men of genius -- a team

MORE

of giants, with strong and competing views. He harnessed and directed their energies. And he established a precedent for 40 presidents to follow.

For all of the turmoil and transformation of the last 200 years, there is a great constancy to this office, and this republic. So much of the vision of that first great president is reflected in the paths pursued by modern presidents.

Today, we reaffirm ethics, honor, and strength in government. Two centuries ago, in his first inaugural address, Washington spoke of a government "exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens and command the respect of the world."

Today, we say that leaders are not elected to quarrel, but to govern. On that spring day in 1789, Washington pledged that "no party animosities will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblance of communities and interests."

Today, we seek a new engagement in the lives of others -- believing that success is not measured by the sum of our possessions, our positions, or our professions, but by the good we do for others. Two hundred years ago today, Washington said there exists "in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage."

And so today, we speak of values. At his inauguration, Washington said that "the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality."

And over the last 200 years, we've moved from the revolution of democracy, to the evolution of peace and prosperity.

But so much remains constant. So much endures.

Our faith in freedom: for individuals, freedom to choose; for nations, self-determination and democracy.

Our belief in fairness: equal standards, equal opportunity; the chance for each of us to achieve, on our own merits, to the very limit of our ambitions and potential.

Our enduring strength: abroad, a strength our allies can count on and our adversaries must respect; and at home, a sense of confidence, of purpose, in carrying forward our nation's work.

My starting point has been a respect for American institutions -- for Congress, and I salute the members of the House and Senate with us today; for the judiciary, and through Chief Justice Burger, I pay my respects to the judiciary; for the executive branch, represented here today by Secretary Lujan and Ambassador Pickering; and for government at all levels -- and a firm belief in maintaining the powers of the presidency.

The presidency, then as now -- in oath, and in office -- derives from the strength and the will of the people.

George Washington, residing at Mount Vernon, felt himself summoned by his country -- to serve his country. Not to reign -- not to rule -- but to serve.

It was the noblest of impulses -- because democracy brought a new definition of nobility. And it means that a complete life, whether in the 18th or 20th century, must involve service to others. Today, just as Washington heard the voice of his country calling him to public service, a new generation must heed that summons. More must hear that call.

And today we stand -- free Americans -- citizens in an experiment of freedom that has brought sustained and unprecedented progress and blessings in abundance.

As we dedicate a museum of American Constitutional Government, let us together rededicate ourselves to the principles to which Washington gave voice 200 years ago.

Let our motivation derive from the strength and character of our forefathers -- from the blood of those who have died for freedom -- and from the promise of the future that posterity deserves.

Let us commit ourselves to the renewal of strong, united, representative government in these United States of America.

God bless you, and may God forever bless this great nation of ours. Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

END

1:02 P.M. EDT

REMARKS:

BICENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK
SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1989
[12:48] P.M.

THANK YOU. CHIEF JUSTICE BURGER, CARDINAL
O'CONNOR, REPRESENTATIVE DORNAN, SENATORS D'AMATO AND
LAUTENBERG, MAYOR KOCH -- AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

- 2 -

TWO CENTURIES AGO, STANDING HERE, A MAN TOOK AN
OATH BEFORE A NEW NATION, AND THE EYES OF GOD. AN OATH
THAT I, LIKE FORTY BEFORE ME, HAVE SINCE HAD THE
PRIVILEGE TO TAKE.

EVERYONE HERE TODAY CAN STILL FEEL THE PULSE OF
HISTORY --THE CHARGE AND POWER OF THAT GREAT MOMENT, IN
THE GENESIS OF THIS NATION.

HERE, THE FIRST CONGRESS WAS IN SESSION -- BEGINNING A TRADITION OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT THAT HAS ENDURED FOR 200 YEARS. HERE, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF 13 COLONIES STRUGGLED TO FIND BALANCE, ORDER, AND UNITY BETWEEN THEM. AND HERE, OUR FIRST PRESIDENT ISSUED A SOLEMN ADDRESS.

ONE WHO WAS THERE WROTE, "THIS GREAT MAN WAS AGITATED AND EMBARRASSED, MORE THAN EVER HE WAS BY THE LEVELED CANNON OR POINTED MUSKET.

HE TREMBLED, AND SEVERAL TIMES COULD SCARCE MAKE OUT TO READ." BUT WHO WOULDN'T HAVE FELT SOME TREPIDATION, UNDERTAKING A TASK WHICH HAD NEVER BEEN TRIED IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY?

ON THAT DAY, WASHINGTON SPOKE OF HIS "CONFLICT OF EMOTIONS." HE ADMITTED HIS "ANXIETIES" AND "DEFICIENCIES," AS HONEST MEN WILL.

BUT THEN -- AS HIS FIRST OFFICIAL ACT -- HE TURNED TO GOD, FERVENTLY, FOR STRENGTH.

FOR HE KNEW THAT THE ADVANCEMENT OF AMERICA, WHILE IT MIGHT RELY ON ITS PRESIDENTS, WOULD SURELY DEPEND UPON PROVIDENCE.

HOW UNLIKELY IT MUST HAVE SEEMED THEN, THAT WE MIGHT BECOME UNITED STATES. HOW UNCERTAIN, THAT A REPUBLIC COULD BE HEWN OUT OF THE WILDERNESS OF COMPETING INTERESTS. HOW AWESOME THE PROSPECT MUST HAVE SEEMED, TO THE MAN CHARGED WITH GUIDING THE NEW REPUBLIC MADE POSSIBLE BY HIS LEADERSHIP IN BATTLE.

BUT GEORGE WASHINGTON DEFINED AND SHAPED THIS OFFICE. IT WAS WASHINGTON'S VISION -- HIS BALANCE OF POWER AND RESTRAINT, AS HE WATCHED OVER THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN 1787 -- THAT GAVE THE DELEGATES ENOUGH CONFIDENCE TO VEST POWERS IN A CHIEF EXECUTIVE UNPARALLELED IN ANY FREELY-ELECTED GOVERNMENT, BEFORE OR SINCE.

IT WAS WASHINGTON'S VISION, HIS BALANCE, HIS INTEGRITY, THAT MADE THE PRESIDENCY POSSIBLE.

THE CONSTITUTION WAS, AND REMAINS, A MAJESTIC DOCUMENT. BUT IT WAS A BLUEPRINT -- AN OUTLINE FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT, IN NEED OF A MASTER BUILDER TO ENSURE ITS FOUNDATIONS WERE STRONG.

BASED ON THAT DOCUMENT, WASHINGTON CREATED A LIVING, FUNCTIONING GOVERNMENT. HE BROUGHT TOGETHER MEN OF GENIUS -- A TEAM OF GIANTS, WITH STRONG AND COMPETING VIEWS. HE HARNESSSED AND DIRECTED THEIR ENERGIES.

AND HE ESTABLISHED A PRECEDENT FOR FORTY PRESIDENTS TO FOLLOW.

FOR ALL OF THE TURMOIL AND TRANSFORMATION OF THE LAST TWO HUNDRED YEARS, THERE IS A GREAT CONSTANCY TO THIS OFFICE, AND THIS REPUBLIC. SO MUCH OF THE VISION OF THAT FIRST GREAT PRESIDENT IS REFLECTED IN THE PATHS PURSUED BY MODERN PRESIDENTS.

TODAY, WE REAFFIRM ETHICS, HONOR, AND STRENGTH IN GOVERNMENT. TWO CENTURIES AGO, IN HIS FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS, WASHINGTON SPOKE OF A GOVERNMENT "EXEMPLIFIED BY ALL THE ATTRIBUTES WHICH CAN WIN THE AFFECTIONS OF ITS CITIZENS, AND COMMAND THE RESPECT OF THE WORLD."

TODAY, WE SAY THAT LEADERS ARE NOT ELECTED TO QUARREL, BUT TO GOVERN. ON THAT SPRING DAY IN 1789, WASHINGTON PLEDGED THAT "NO PARTY ANIMOSITIES WILL MISDIRECT THE COMPREHENSIVE AND EQUAL EYE WHICH OUGHT TO WATCH OVER THIS GREAT ASSEMBLAGE OF COMMUNITIES AND INTERESTS."

TODAY, WE SEEK A NEW ENGAGEMENT IN THE LIVES OF OTHERS -- BELIEVING THAT SUCCESS IS NOT MEASURED BY THE SUM OF OUR POSSESSIONS, OUR POSITIONS, OR OUR PROFESSIONS, BUT BY THE GOOD WE DO FOR OTHERS. TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY, WASHINGTON SAID THERE EXISTS "IN THE ECONOMY AND COURSE OF NATURE, AN INDISSOLUBLE UNION BETWEEN VIRTUE AND HAPPINESS, BETWEEN DUTY AND ADVANTAGE."

TODAY, WE SPEAK OF VALUES. AT HIS INAUGURATION, WASHINGTON SAID THAT "THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR NATIONAL POLICY WILL BE LAID IN THE PURE AND IMMUTABLE PRINCIPLES OF PRIVATE MORALITY."

OVER THE LAST TWO HUNDRED YEARS, WE HAVE MOVED FROM THE REVOLUTION OF DEMOCRACY, TO THE EVOLUTION OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

BUT SO MUCH REMAINS CONSTANT. SO MUCH ENDURES.

OUR FAITH IN FREEDOM: FOR INDIVIDUALS, FREEDOM OF CHOICE; FOR NATIONS, SELF-DETERMINATION AND DEMOCRACY.

OUR BELIEF IN FAIRNESS: EQUAL STANDARDS, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY; THE CHANCE FOR EACH OF US TO ACHIEVE, ON OUR OWN MERITS, TO THE VERY LIMIT OF OUR AMBITIONS AND POTENTIAL.

OUR ENDURING STRENGTH: ABROAD, A STRENGTH OUR ALLIES CAN COUNT ON, AND OUR ADVERSARIES MUST RESPECT; AT HOME, A SENSE OF CONFIDENCE, OF PURPOSE, IN CARRYING FORWARD OUR NATION'S WORK.

MY STARTING POINT HAS BEEN A RESPECT FOR AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS -- FOR CONGRESS, FOR THE JUDICIARY, FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, AND FOR GOVERNMENT AT ALL LEVELS -- AND A FIRM BELIEF IN MAINTAINING THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

THE PRESIDENCY, THEN AS NOW -- IN OATH, AND IN OFFICE -- DERIVES FROM THE STRENGTH AND THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, RESIDING AT MOUNT VERNON, FELT HIMSELF SUMMONED BY HIS COUNTRY -- TO SERVE HIS COUNTRY. NOT TO REIGN -- NOT TO RULE -- BUT TO SERVE.

IT WAS THE NOBLEST OF IMPULSES -- BECAUSE DEMOCRACY BROUGHT A NEW DEFINITION OF NOBILITY.

IT MEANS THAT A COMPLETE LIFE, WHETHER IN THE 18TH OR 20TH CENTURY, MUST INVOLVE SERVICE TO OTHERS. TODAY, JUST AS WASHINGTON HEARD THE VOICE OF HIS COUNTRY CALLING HIM TO PUBLIC SERVICE, A NEW GENERATION MUST HEED THAT SUMMONS. MORE MUST HEAR THAT CALL.

TODAY WE STAND -- FREE AMERICANS -- CITIZENS IN AN EXPERIMENT OF FREEDOM THAT HAS BROUGHT SUSTAINED AND UNPRECEDENTED PROGRESS, AND BLESSINGS IN ABUNDANCE.

AS WE DEDICATE A MUSEUM OF AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, LET US TOGETHER RE-DEDICATE OURSELVES TO THE PRINCIPLES TO WHICH WASHINGTON GAVE VOICE, TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

LET OUR MOTIVATION DERIVE FROM THE STRENGTH AND CHARACTER OF OUR FOREFATHERS -- FROM THE BLOOD OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED FOR FREEDOM -- AND FROM THE PROMISE OF THE FUTURE THAT POSTERITY DESERVES.

LET US COMMIT OURSELVES TO THE RENEWAL OF STRONG, UNITED, REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT, IN THESE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

GOD BLESS YOU. AND MAY GOD FOREVER BLESS THIS GREAT NATION.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

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top of p. 2.

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4-28

April 28, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *W*

FROM: MARK LANGE *ML*

SUBJECT: REMARKS AT THE BICENTENNIAL INAUGURAL CELEBRATION

I. SUMMARY

Attached are remarks to be given to roughly 4,000 people at the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington at Federal Hall in New York City, on Sunday, April 30, at 12:45 p.m.

II. DISCUSSION

The theme of the speech is the constancy of the Presidency. The remarks emphasize the vision that George Washington outlined on the steps of the Federal Hall 200 years ago; how that vision has set the path for all of the Presidents to follow, and is reflected in the path pursued by your Presidency.

(Lange/Wallace)
April 26, 1989
8:30 p.m.
[BICENT.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BICENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK
SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1989
[12:48] P.M.

Thank you. Chief Justice Burger, Cardinal O'Connor,
Governor Cuomo, Representative Dornan, Senators D'Amato and
Lautenberg, Mayor Koch -- and fellow citizens of the United
States of America.

Two centuries ago, standing here, a man took an oath before
a new nation, and the eyes of God. An oath that I, like forty
before me, have since had the privilege to take.

Everyone here today can still feel the pulse of history --
the charge and power of that great moment, in the genesis of this
nation.

Here, the first Congress was in session -- beginning a
tradition of representative government that has endured for 200
years. Here, the representatives of 13 colonies struggled to
find balance, order, and unity between them. And here, our first
President issued a solemn address.

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One who was there wrote, "This great Man was agitated and embarrassed, more than (ever-he-was) by the leveled Cannon or pointed Musket. He trembled, and several times could scarce make out to read." Who wouldn't have felt some trepidation as he, having led us in war, undertook a task which had never been tried in the world's history?

On that day, Washington spoke of his "conflict of emotions." He admitted his "anxieties" and "deficiencies," as honest men will.

But then -- as his first official act -- he turned to God, fervently, for strength. For he knew that the advancement of America, while it might rely on its presidents, would surely depend upon Providence.

How unlikely it must have seemed then, that we might become united states. How uncertain, that a republic could be hewn out of the wilderness of competing interests. How awesome the prospect must have seemed, to the man charged with guiding the new republic made possible by his leadership in battle.

But George Washington defined and shaped this office. It was Washington's vision -- his balance of power and restraint, as he watched over the Constitutional Convention in 1787 -- that gave the delegates enough confidence to vest powers in a chief

executive unparalleled in any freely-elected government, before or since.

It was Washington's vision, his balance, his integrity, that made the presidency possible. The Constitution was, and remains, a majestic document. But it was a blueprint -- an outline for democratic government, in need of a master builder to ensure its foundations were strong.

Based on that document, Washington created a living, functioning government. He brought together men of genius -- a team of giants, with strong and competing views. He harnessed and directed their energies. And he established a precedent for forty presidents to follow.

For all of the turmoil and transformation of the last two hundred years, there is a great constancy to this office, and this Republic. So much of the vision of that first great President is reflected in the paths pursued by modern Presidents.

Today, we reaffirm ethics, honor, and strength in government. Two centuries ago, in his first inaugural address, Washington spoke of a government "exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its Citizens, and command the respect of the world."

Today, we say that leaders are not elected to quarrel, but to govern. On that spring day in 1789, Washington pledged that "no party animosities will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests."

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Our belief in fairness: equal standards, equal opportunity; the chance for each of us to achieve, on our own merits, to the very limit of our ambitions and potential.

Our enduring strength: abroad, a strength our allies can count on, and our adversaries must respect; at home, a sense of confidence, of purpose, in carrying forward our nation's work.

My starting point has been a respect for American institutions -- for Congress, for the Judiciary, for the executive branch, and for government at all levels -- and a firm belief in maintaining the powers of the Presidency.

The Presidency, then as now -- in oath, and in office -- derives from the strength and the will of the people.

George Washington, residing at Mount Vernon, felt himself summoned by his country -- to serve his country. Not to reign -- not to rule -- but to serve.

It was the noblest of impulses -- because democracy brought a new definition of nobility. It means that a complete life, whether in the 18th or 20th Century, must involve service to others. Today, just as Washington heard the voice of his country

calling him to public service, a new generation must heed that summons. More must hear that call.

Today we stand -- free Americans -- citizens in an experiment of freedom that has brought sustained and unprecedented progress, and blessings in abundance.

As we dedicate a museum of American Constitutional Government, let us together re-dedicate ourselves to the principles to which Washington gave voice, two hundred years ago.

Let our motivation derive from the strength and character of our forefathers -- from the blood of those who have died for freedom -- and from the promise of the future that posterity deserves.

Let us commit ourselves to the renewal of strong, united, representative government, in these United States of America.

God bless you. And may God forever bless this great nation.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BICENTENNIAL INAUGURAL CELEBRATION

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1033 APR 27 1989

April 28, 1989

INFORMATION

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THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *W*

FROM: MARK LANGE *ML*

SUBJECT: REMARKS AT THE BICENTENNIAL INAUGURAL CELEBRATION

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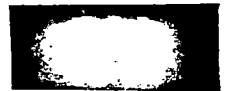
- 2 -

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HISTORY --THE CHARGE AND POWER OF THAT GREAT MOMENT, IN
THE GENESIS OF THIS NATION.

HERE, THE FIRST CONGRESS WAS IN SESSION -- BEGINNING A TRADITION OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT THAT HAS ENDURED FOR 200 YEARS. HERE, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF 13 COLONIES STRUGGLED TO FIND BALANCE, ORDER, AND UNITY BETWEEN THEM. AND HERE, OUR FIRST PRESIDENT ISSUED A SOLEMN ADDRESS.

ONE WHO WAS THERE WROTE, "THIS GREAT MAN WAS AGITATED AND EMBARRASSED, MORE THAN EVER HE WAS BY THE LEVELED CANNON OR POINTED MUSKET.



HE TREMBLED, AND SEVERAL TIMES COULD SCARCE MAKE OUT TO READ." BUT WHO WOULDN'T HAVE FELT SOME TREPIDATION, UNDERTAKING A TASK WHICH HAD NEVER BEEN TRIED IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY?

ON THAT DAY, WASHINGTON SPOKE OF HIS "CONFLICT OF EMOTIONS." HE ADMITTED HIS "ANXIETIES" AND "DEFICIENCIES," AS HONEST MEN WILL.

BUT THEN -- AS HIS FIRST OFFICIAL ACT -- HE TURNED TO GOD, FERVENTLY, FOR STRENGTH.

FOR HE KNEW THAT THE ADVANCEMENT OF AMERICA, WHILE IT MIGHT RELY ON ITS PRESIDENTS, WOULD SURELY DEPEND UPON PROVIDENCE.

HOW UNLIKELY IT MUST HAVE SEEMED THEN, THAT WE MIGHT BECOME UNITED STATES. HOW UNCERTAIN, THAT A REPUBLIC COULD BE HEWN OUT OF THE WILDERNESS OF COMPETING INTERESTS. HOW AWESOME THE PROSPECT MUST HAVE SEEMED, TO THE MAN CHARGED WITH GUIDING THE NEW REPUBLIC MADE POSSIBLE BY HIS LEADERSHIP IN BATTLE.

BUT GEORGE WASHINGTON DEFINED AND SHAPED THIS OFFICE. IT WAS WASHINGTON'S VISION -- HIS BALANCE OF POWER AND RESTRAINT, AS HE WATCHED OVER THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN 1787 -- THAT GAVE THE DELEGATES ENOUGH CONFIDENCE TO VEST POWERS IN A CHIEF EXECUTIVE UNPARALLELED IN ANY FREELY-ELECTED GOVERNMENT, BEFORE OR SINCE.

IT WAS WASHINGTON'S VISION, HIS BALANCE, HIS INTEGRITY, THAT MADE THE PRESIDENCY POSSIBLE.

THE CONSTITUTION WAS, AND REMAINS, A MAJESTIC DOCUMENT. BUT IT WAS A BLUEPRINT -- AN OUTLINE FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT, IN NEED OF A MASTER BUILDER TO ENSURE ITS FOUNDATIONS WERE STRONG.

BASED ON THAT DOCUMENT, WASHINGTON CREATED A LIVING, FUNCTIONING GOVERNMENT. HE BROUGHT TOGETHER MEN OF GENIUS -- A TEAM OF GIANTS, WITH STRONG AND COMPETING VIEWS. HE HARNESSSED AND DIRECTED THEIR ENERGIES.

AND HE ESTABLISHED A PRECEDENT FOR FORTY PRESIDENTS TO FOLLOW.

FOR ALL OF THE TURMOIL AND TRANSFORMATION OF THE LAST TWO HUNDRED YEARS, THERE IS A GREAT CONSTANCY TO THIS OFFICE, AND THIS REPUBLIC. SO MUCH OF THE VISION OF THAT FIRST GREAT PRESIDENT IS REFLECTED IN THE PATHS PURSUED BY MODERN PRESIDENTS.

TODAY, WE REAFFIRM ETHICS, HONOR, AND STRENGTH IN GOVERNMENT. TWO CENTURIES AGO, IN HIS FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS, WASHINGTON SPOKE OF A GOVERNMENT "EXEMPLIFIED BY ALL THE ATTRIBUTES WHICH CAN WIN THE AFFECTIONS OF ITS CITIZENS, AND COMMAND THE RESPECT OF THE WORLD."

TODAY, WE SAY THAT LEADERS ARE NOT ELECTED TO QUARREL, BUT TO GOVERN. ON THAT SPRING DAY IN 1789, WASHINGTON PLEDGED THAT "NO PARTY ANIMOSITIES WILL MISDIRECT THE COMPREHENSIVE AND EQUAL EYE WHICH OUGHT TO WATCH OVER THIS GREAT ASSEMBLAGE OF COMMUNITIES AND INTERESTS."

TODAY, WE SEEK A NEW ENGAGEMENT IN THE LIVES OF OTHERS -- BELIEVING THAT SUCCESS IS NOT MEASURED BY THE SUM OF OUR POSSESSIONS, OUR POSITIONS, OR OUR PROFESSIONS, BUT BY THE GOOD WE DO FOR OTHERS. TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY, WASHINGTON SAID THERE EXISTS "IN THE ECONOMY AND COURSE OF NATURE, AN INDISSOLUBLE UNION BETWEEN VIRTUE AND HAPPINESS, BETWEEN DUTY AND ADVANTAGE."

TODAY, WE SPEAK OF VALUES. AT HIS INAUGURATION, WASHINGTON SAID THAT "THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR NATIONAL POLICY WILL BE LAID IN THE PURE AND IMMUTABLE PRINCIPLES OF PRIVATE MORALITY."

OVER THE LAST TWO HUNDRED YEARS, WE HAVE MOVED FROM THE REVOLUTION OF DEMOCRACY, TO THE EVOLUTION OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

BUT SO MUCH REMAINS CONSTANT. SO MUCH ENDURES.

OUR FAITH IN FREEDOM: FOR INDIVIDUALS, FREEDOM OF CHOICE; FOR NATIONS, SELF-DETERMINATION AND DEMOCRACY.

OUR BELIEF IN FAIRNESS: EQUAL STANDARDS, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY; THE CHANCE FOR EACH OF US TO ACHIEVE, ON OUR OWN MERITS, TO THE VERY LIMIT OF OUR AMBITIONS AND POTENTIAL.

OUR ENDURING STRENGTH: ABROAD, A STRENGTH OUR ALLIES CAN COUNT ON, AND OUR ADVERSARIES MUST RESPECT; AT HOME, A SENSE OF CONFIDENCE, OF PURPOSE, IN CARRYING FORWARD OUR NATION'S WORK.

MY STARTING POINT HAS BEEN A RESPECT FOR AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS -- FOR CONGRESS, FOR THE JUDICIARY, FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, AND FOR GOVERNMENT AT ALL LEVELS -- AND A FIRM BELIEF IN MAINTAINING THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

THE PRESIDENCY, THEN AS NOW -- IN OATH, AND IN OFFICE -- DERIVES FROM THE STRENGTH AND THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, RESIDING AT MOUNT VERNON, FELT HIMSELF SUMMONED BY HIS COUNTRY -- TO SERVE HIS COUNTRY. NOT TO REIGN -- NOT TO RULE -- BUT TO SERVE.

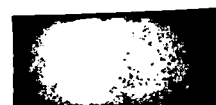
IT WAS THE NOBLEST OF IMPULSES -- BECAUSE DEMOCRACY BROUGHT A NEW DEFINITION OF NOBILITY.

IT MEANS THAT A COMPLETE LIFE, WHETHER IN THE 18TH OR 20TH CENTURY, MUST INVOLVE SERVICE TO OTHERS. TODAY, JUST AS WASHINGTON HEARD THE VOICE OF HIS COUNTRY CALLING HIM TO PUBLIC SERVICE, A NEW GENERATION MUST HEED THAT SUMMONS. MORE MUST HEAR THAT CALL.

TODAY WE STAND -- FREE AMERICANS -- CITIZENS IN AN EXPERIMENT OF FREEDOM THAT HAS BROUGHT SUSTAINED AND UNPRECEDENTED PROGRESS, AND BLESSINGS IN ABUNDANCE.

AS WE DEDICATE A MUSEUM OF AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, LET US TOGETHER RE-DEDICATE OURSELVES TO THE PRINCIPLES TO WHICH WASHINGTON GAVE VOICE, TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

LET OUR MOTIVATION DERIVE FROM THE STRENGTH AND CHARACTER OF OUR FOREFATHERS -- FROM THE BLOOD OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED FOR FREEDOM -- AND FROM THE PROMISE OF THE FUTURE THAT POSTERITY DESERVES.



LET US COMMIT OURSELVES TO THE RENEWAL OF STRONG, UNITED, REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT, IN THESE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

GOD BLESS YOU. AND MAY GOD FOREVER BLESS THIS GREAT NATION.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN

4/28/89

1000 APR 27 1989

April 28, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *lw*

FROM: MARK LANGE *ML*

SUBJECT: REMARKS AT THE BICENTENNIAL INAUGURAL CELEBRATION

OK
GB
only question
top of p. 2 -
GB
4-28

I. SUMMARY

Attached are remarks to be given to roughly 4,000 people at the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington at Federal Hall in New York City, on Sunday, April 30, at 12:45 p.m.

II. DISCUSSION

The theme of the speech is the constancy of the Presidency. The remarks emphasize the vision that George Washington outlined on the steps of the Federal Hall 200 years ago; how that vision has set the path for all of the Presidents to follow, and is reflected in the path pursued by your Presidency.

*not clear
explain*

??

One who was there wrote, "This great Man was agitated and embarrassed, more than (ever-he-was) by the leveled Cannon or pointed Musket. He trembled, and several times could scarce make out to read." Who wouldn't have felt some trepidation as he, having led us in war, undertook a task which had never been tried in the world's history?

On that day, Washington spoke of his "conflict of emotions." He admitted his "anxieties" and "deficiencies," as honest men will.

But then -- as his first official act -- he turned to God, fervently, for strength. For he knew that the advancement of America, while it might rely on its presidents, would surely depend upon Providence.

How unlikely it must have seemed then, that we might become united states. How uncertain, that a republic could be hewn out of the wilderness of competing interests. How awesome the prospect must have seemed, to the man charged with guiding the new republic made possible by his leadership in battle.

But George Washington defined and shaped this office. It was Washington's vision -- his balance of power and restraint, as he watched over the Constitutional Convention in 1787 -- that gave the delegates enough confidence to vest powers in a chief

(Lange/Wallace)
April 26, 1989
8:30 p.m.
[BICENT.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BICENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK
SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1989
[12:48] P.M.

Thank you. Chief Justice Burger, Cardinal O'Connor,
Governor Cuomo, Representative Dornan, Senators D'Amato and
Lautenberg, Mayor Koch -- and fellow citizens of the United
States of America.

Two centuries ago, standing here, a man took an oath before
a new nation, and the eyes of God. An oath that I, like forty
before me, have since had the privilege to take.

Everyone here today can still feel the pulse of history --
the charge and power of that great moment, in the genesis of this
nation.

Here, the first Congress was in session -- beginning a
tradition of representative government that has endured for 200
years. Here, the representatives of 13 colonies struggled to
find balance, order, and unity between them. And here, our first
President issued a solemn address.

executive unparalleled in any freely-elected government, before or since.

It was Washington's vision, his balance, his integrity, that made the presidency possible. The Constitution was, and remains, a majestic document. But it was a blueprint -- an outline for democratic government, in need of a master builder to ensure its foundations were strong.

Based on that document, Washington created a living, functioning government. He brought together men of genius -- a team of giants, with strong and competing views. He harnessed and directed their energies. And he established a precedent for forty presidents to follow.

For all of the turmoil and transformation of the last two hundred years, there is a great constancy to this office, and this Republic. So much of the vision of that first great President is reflected in the paths pursued by modern Presidents.

Today, we reaffirm ethics, honor, and strength in government. Two centuries ago, in his first inaugural address, Washington spoke of a government "exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its Citizens, and command the respect of the world."

Today, we say that leaders are not elected to quarrel, but to govern. On that spring day in 1789, Washington pledged that "no party animosities will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests."

Today, we seek a new engagement in the lives of others -- believing that success is not measured by the sum of our possessions, our positions, or our professions, but by the good we do for others. Two hundred years ago today, Washington said there exists "in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage."

Today, we speak of values. At his inauguration, Washington said that "the foundations of our National Policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality."

Over the last two hundred years, we have moved from the revolution of democracy, to the evolution of peace and prosperity.

But so much remains constant. So much endures.

Our faith in freedom: for individuals, freedom of choice; for nations, self-determination and democracy.

Our belief in fairness: equal standards, equal opportunity; the chance for each of us to achieve, on our own merits, to the very limit of our ambitions and potential.

Our enduring strength: abroad, a strength our allies can count on, and our adversaries must respect; at home, a sense of confidence, of purpose, in carrying forward our nation's work.

My starting point has been a respect for American institutions -- for Congress, for the Judiciary, for the executive branch, and for government at all levels -- and a firm belief in maintaining the powers of the Presidency.

The Presidency, then as now -- in oath, and in office -- derives from the strength and the will of the people.

George Washington, residing at Mount Vernon, felt himself summoned by his country -- to serve his country. Not to reign -- not to rule -- but to serve.

It was the noblest of impulses -- because democracy brought a new definition of nobility. It means that a complete life, whether in the 18th or 20th Century, must involve service to others. Today, just as Washington heard the voice of his country

calling him to public service, a new generation must heed that summons. More must hear that call.

Today we stand -- free Americans -- citizens in an experiment of freedom that has brought sustained and unprecedented progress, and blessings in abundance.

As we dedicate a museum of American Constitutional Government, let us together re-dedicate ourselves to the principles to which Washington gave voice, two hundred years ago.

Let our motivation derive from the strength and character of our forefathers -- from the blood of those who have died for freedom -- and from the promise of the future that posterity deserves.

Let us commit ourselves to the renewal of strong, united, representative government, in these United States of America.

God bless you. And may God forever bless this great nation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: ROBERT J. PORTMAN *RJP*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Bicentennial of
Washington's Inauguration

Pursuant to your staffing request of April 27, 1989, Counsel's Office has reviewed the above referenced remarks. We have no legal objection to the contents.

Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention.

cc: James W. Cicconi

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 27, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: JIM PINKERTON

SUBJECT: Bicentennial of Washington's Inaugural

I have no substantive concerns about this speech. However, precisely because this occasion is steeped in history, we believe that the quality of the historical allusions and the precision of the argumentation is extremely important. Hence these comments:

Pg. 1, graf 3, line 1 The meaning of this sentence is obscured by its construction. We suggest changing this from the negative "No one here today could fail to feel..." to the positive "Everyone here today can still feel..."

1,4,1 "Here, the first Congress was in session -- beginning a tradition of compromise...." "Tradition of compromise" is weak for two reasons: first, it is rhetorically underwhelming as something to highlight as being one of the notable achievements of American political history; second, it is too obvious that we are trying to shoehorn one of the current cliches about President Bush into an historical context. We would suggest using something loftier, e.g., "representative government" or "constitutional government."

1,5,2 If we want to use this quote, which is a little harsh, we should better justify to the reader the reasons for Washington's "trembling." For instance, we could add the sentence: "Who wouldn't have some trepidation as he, having led us in war, undertook a task which had never been tried in the world's history?"

2,1,1 "...declining years..." is again, too harsh. Our purpose in this speech is not to emphasize Washington's frailties, but to underline the superhuman challenge that Washington faced and ultimately surmounted. Therefore, at the beginning of the next paragraph, 2,2,1, we would suggest saying "No wonder...." instead of "But then...."

(more)

2-2-2

2,3,2 "How uncertain, that a republic could be cut from the rough cloth, the wilderness of competing interest." The juxtaposition of the two images, rough cloth and wilderness, is a little jarring, but more importantly, we think "wilderness" too negatively characterizes the United States at the time. A word like "quilt" or "patchwork," which is more consistent with rough cloth, and less derogatory, seems better to us.

2,4,2 "...gave the delegates enough confidence to vest powers in a chief executive unparalleled in any freely-elected government, before or since." We question the factual accuracy of the President's powers being unparalleled in any country before or since. As written, this passage begs for rebuke by some scholar of comparative government.

3,1,2 "But it was a blueprint...in need of a master architect to ensure its foundations." This metaphor doesn't hold together since, strictly speaking, the architect precedes the blueprint. Washington followed both the blueprint and the foundation. We would suggest at least changing "foundations" to "put in actual form" or a similar concept.

3,5,1 This paragraph is one of several that put the historical reference after the contemporary context. If we are trying to establish continuity between Washington's time and today, we suggest reversing the order of the two sentences, thus putting the historical reference first. And instead of "Today, we say....," we'd change it to "Today we still say...."

5,2,1 "...and a firm belief in the powers of the Presidency." We suggest changing this to read: "...a firm belief in maintaining the powers of the Presidency."

5,4,1 "George Washington, residing uneasily at Mount Vernon...." [emphasis added] Again, we question whether it is accurate that Washington was uneasy in his retirement.

5,5,1 We like the "new definition of nobility" idea. But we miss a chance here to successfully insert a Bush idea: We suggest adding after this sentence: "That new definition is that a complete life ... in the 18th century or the 20th century ... must involve service to others." Then we can explicitly tie the thought to Washington by noting his historical reputation as the American Cincinnatus, who left his farm to take up public duties.

(more)

3-3-3

5,5,2 "...a new generation must be prepared for that summons. More must hear that call." The summons has already been issued. We should say instead: "...a new generation must heed the summons."

6,1,2 The idea here of recommitting ourselves to united, representative government is fine but is a little flat. Again, something loftier and more punchy seems more appropriate.

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Roger Porter
cc: Bill Roper
John Gardner

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 89 APR 27/89

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

4/27/89 5:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BICENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 PM, TODAY, Thursday, April 27, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

No Comment

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

(Lange/Wallace)
April 26, 1989
10:30 a.m.
[BICENT.DOC]

10:30 AM 27 APR 1989

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BICENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK
SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1989
[12:48] P.M.

Thank you. Chief Justice Burger, , , .

Two centuries ago, standing here, a man took an oath before a new nation, and the eyes of God. An oath that I, like forty before me, have since had the privilege to take.

No one here today could fail to feel the pulse of history -- the charge and power of that great moment, in the genesis of this nation.

Here, the first Congress was in session -- beginning a tradition of compromise that has endured for 200 years. Here, the representatives of 13 colonies struggled to find balance, order, and unity between them. And here, our first President issued a solemn address.

One who was there wrote, "This great Man was agitated and embarrassed, more than ever he was by the leveled Cannon or pointed Musket. He trembled, and several times could scarce make out to read."

On that day, Washington said he was in his "declining years." He spoke of his "conflict of emotions." He admitted his "anxieties" and "deficiencies," as honest men will.

But then -- as his first official act -- he turned to God, fervently, for strength. For he knew that the advancement of America, while it might rely on its presidents, would surely depend upon Providence.

How unlikely it must have seemed then, that we might become united states. How uncertain, that a republic could be cut from the rough cloth, the wilderness of competing interests. How awesome the prospect must have seemed, to the man charged with guiding the new republic made possible by his leadership in battle.

But George Washington defined and shaped this office. It was Washington's vision -- his balance of power and restraint, as he watched over the Constitutional Convention in 1787 -- that gave the delegates enough confidence to vest powers in a chief executive unparalleled in any freely-elected government, before or since.

It was that balance -- that vision -- that made the presidency possible. The Constitution was, and remains, a

majestic document. But it was a blueprint -- an outline for democratic government, in need of a master architect to ensure its foundations.

Based on that document, Washington created a living, functioning government. He brought together men of genius -- a team of giants, with strong and competing views. He harnessed and directed their energies. And he established a precedent for forty presidents to follow.

For all of the turmoil and transformation of the last two hundred years, there is a great constancy to this office, and this Republic. So much of the vision of that first great President is reflected in the paths pursued by modern Presidents.

Today, we reaffirm ethics, honor, and strength in government. Two centuries ago, in his first inaugural address, Washington spoke of a government "exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its Citizens, and command the respect of the world."

Today, we say that leaders are not elected to quarrel, but to govern. On that spring day in 1789, Washington pledged that "no party animosities will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests."

Today, we seek a new engagement in the lives of others -- believing that success is not measured by the sum of our possessions, our positions, or our professions, but by the good we do for others. Two hundred years ago today, Washington said there exists "in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage."

Today, we speak of values. On his inauguration, Washington said that "the foundations of our National Policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality."

Over the last two hundred years, we have moved from the revolution of democracy, to the evolution of peace and prosperity.

But so much remains constant. So much endures.

Our faith in freedom: for individuals, freedom of choice; for nations, self-determination and democracy.

Our belief in fairness: equal standards, equal opportunity; the chance for each of us to achieve, on our own merits, to the very limit of our ambitions and potential.

Our enduring strength: abroad, a strength our allies can count on, and our adversaries must respect; at home, a sense of confidence, of purpose, in carrying forward our nation's work.

My starting point has been a respect for American institutions -- for Congress, for the Judiciary, for the executive branch, and for government at all levels -- and a firm belief in the powers of the Presidency.

The Presidency, then as now -- in both oath, and in office -- derives from the strength and the will of the people.

George Washington, residing uneasily at Mount Vernon, felt himself summoned by his country -- to serve his country. Not to reign -- not to rule -- but to serve.

It was the noblest of impulses -- because democracy brought a new definition of nobility. Today, just as Washington heard the voice of his country calling him to public service, a new generation must be prepared for that summons. More must hear that call.

Today we stand -- free Americans -- citizens in an experiment of freedom that has brought sustained and unprecedented progress. And today we dedicate a museum of American Constitutional Government.

But we must also re-dedicate ourselves to the principles to which Washington gave voice, two hundred years ago. We must commit ourselves to the renewal of united, representative government, in these United States of America.

God bless you. And may God forever bless this great nation.

(Lange/Wallace)
April 26, 1989
10:30 a.m.
[BICENT.DOC]

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God bless you. And may God forever bless this great nation.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/27/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/27/89 5:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BICENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 PM, TODAY, Thursday, April 27, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

No Comments
4/27/89

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/27/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/27/89 5:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BICENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

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RESPONSE:

*OK
BFW
4/27*

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

(Lange/Wallace)
April 26, 1989
10:30 a.m.
[BICENT.DOC]

1003 APR 27 11 12

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BICENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK
SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1989
[12:48] P.M.

Thank you. Chief Justice Burger, , , .

Two centuries ago, standing here, a man took an oath before
a new nation, and the eyes of God. An oath that I, like forty
before me, have since had the privilege to take.

Everyone
~~No one~~ here today *can still* ~~could fail to~~ feel the pulse of history --
the charge and power of that great moment, in the genesis of this
nation.

Here, the first Congress was in session -- beginning a
tradition of *representative government* ~~compromise~~ that has endured for 200 years. Here,
the representatives of 13 colonies struggled to find balance,
order, and unity between them. And here, our first President
issued a solemn address.

Insert A
One who was there wrote, "This great Man was agitated and
embarrassed, more than ever he was by the leveled Cannon or
pointed Musket. He trembled, and several times could scarce make
out to read."

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/27/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/27/89 5:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BICENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES - <i>No Comment</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY <i>No Comment</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 PM, TODAY, Thursday, April 27, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

On that day, Washington ~~said he was in his "declining years."~~ He spoke of his "conflict of emotions." He admitted his "anxieties" and "deficiencies," as honest men will.

~~No wonder~~
~~But then~~ -- as his first official act -- he turned to God, fervently, for strength. For he knew that the advancement of America, while it might rely on its presidents, would surely depend upon Providence.

How unlikely it must have seemed then, that we might become united states. How uncertain, that a republic could be ^{hewn} ~~cut~~ from ~~the rough cloth,~~ the wilderness of competing interests. How awesome the prospect must have seemed, to the man charged with guiding the new republic made possible by his leadership in battle.

But George Washington defined and shaped this office. It was Washington's vision -- his balance of power and restraint, as he watched over the Constitutional Convention in 1787 -- that gave the delegates enough confidence to vest powers in a chief executive unparalleled in any freely-elected government, before or since.

It was that balance -- that vision -- that made the presidency possible. The Constitution was, and remains, a

majestic document. But it was a blueprint -- an outline for democratic government, in need of a master ~~architect~~^{builder} to ensure its foundations.

Based on that document, Washington created a living, functioning government. He brought together men of genius -- a team of giants, with strong and competing views. He harnessed and directed their energies. And he established a precedent for forty presidents to follow.

For all of the turmoil and transformation of the last two hundred years, there is a great constancy to this office, and this Republic. So much of the vision of that first great President is reflected in the paths pursued by modern Presidents.

Reverse
?
Today, we reaffirm ethics, honor, and strength in government. Two centuries ago, in his first inaugural address, Washington spoke of a government "exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its Citizens, and command the respect of the world."

Today, we say that leaders are not elected to quarrel, but to govern. On that spring day in 1789, Washington pledged that "no party animosities will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests."

Today, we seek a new engagement in the lives of others -- believing that success is not measured by the sum of our possessions, our positions, or our professions, but by the good we do for others. Two hundred years ago today, Washington said there exists "in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage."

Today, we speak of values. On his inauguration, Washington said that "the foundations of our National Policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality."

Over the last two hundred years, we have moved from the revolution of democracy, to the evolution of peace and prosperity.

But so much remains constant. So much endures.

Our faith in freedom: for individuals, freedom of choice; for nations, self-determination and democracy.

Our belief in fairness: equal standards, equal opportunity; the chance for each of us to achieve, on our own merits, to the very limit of our ambitions and potential.

Our enduring strength: abroad, a strength our allies can count on, and our adversaries must respect; at home, a sense of confidence, of purpose, in carrying forward our nation's work.

My starting point has been a respect for American institutions -- for Congress, for the Judiciary, for the executive branch, and for government at all levels -- and a firm belief in ^{maintaining} the powers of the Presidency.

The Presidency, then as now -- in both oath, and in office -- derives from the strength and the will of the people.

George Washington, residing ~~uneasily~~ at Mount Vernon, felt himself summoned by his country -- to serve his country. Not to reign -- not to rule -- but to serve.

It was the noblest of impulses -- because democracy brought a new definition of nobility. ^{That definition is that a complete life in the 18th} Today, just as Washington heard the voice of his country calling him to public service, a new generation must ~~be prepared~~ ^{hear} for that summons. More must hear that call.

Today we stand -- free Americans -- citizens in an experiment of freedom that has brought sustained and unprecedented progress. And today we dedicate a museum of American Constitutional Government.

*Century of the 20th Century
must involve service to others.*

But we must also re-dedicate ourselves to the principles to which Washington gave voice, two hundred years ago. We must commit ourselves to the renewal of united, representative government, in these United States of America.

God bless you. And may God forever bless this great nation.