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Folder Title: [Memorial Day] [3]				
Staff Office-Individual: Speechwriting-Rosshirt, Thomas				
Original OA/ID Number: 4020				
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	To President Clinton from Samuel Berger and Stephanie Streett. Subject: Communications plan for your trip to Portugal, Germany, Russia, and Ukraine (7 pages)	n.d.	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4020

FOLDER TITLE:

[Memorial Day] [3]

2008-0703-F

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

recovery; they can't rebuild homes and businesses; farmers can't dig out their fields to plant crops. These people are in dire need, and Congress has failed to act for them. That is unconscionable. It flies in the face of the spirit of bipartisan cooperation we saw in our budget negotiations, and it's not how we treated other Americans when they were in similar dire straits over the last 4 years.

In North Dakota, I saw not only the devastation of the floods, I saw the determination of the people, proud people doing their level-best to survive and get on with their lives. They don't expect free rides or handouts, but they do have a right to expect us to do the right thing by them, as we have by their fellow Americans when they were down and out.

The wrath of nature can be random, swift, and unforgiving. That's where human nature

must provide a balance. We should act out of compassion, as many Americans have, to help the victims. And in Government, we must act because that is our duty as Americans. We cannot leave the victims without the help they need and deserve. We have to act.

I urge Congress to do its part and to do it quickly. Disaster doesn't take a holiday. Let's work together to bring relief to people who need it—now.

In closing, I want to wish you all a happy Memorial Day weekend. Drive safely, drive slowly, and buckle up.

Thanks for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 7:08 p.m. on May 23 in the Roosevelt Room at the White House for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on May 24.

Remarks at a Memorial Day Ceremony in Arlington, Virginia May 26, 1997

Thank you very much. General Foley, Chaplain Schwartzman, Mr. Metzler, to the members of the Cabinet, General Shalikashvili and the leaders of our Armed Forces, to Members of Congress, and especially to the members of the Armed Forces who are here, the leaders of our veterans organizations, all of you who are veterans and your families, and all of you who are family members of those who have given their lives in the service of our country.

My fellow Americans, we gather here today, as we do faithfully every year, to pay tribute to our country men and women who fell in the line of duty, who gave their lives to preserve the liberties upon which our Nation was founded and which we have managed to carry forward for more than 200 years now. All across America, our grateful Nation comes together today to honor these men and women, some celebrated, others quite unknown, each a patriot and a hero.

For many of our schoolchildren who have known no war, today may seem to be little more than a day off from school or a welcome start to the summer. But on this day, and all that we pause to remember, there are essential lessons for the young and, indeed, for all the rest

of us as well: Appreciate the blessings of freedom; recognize the power and virtue of sacrifice; respect those who gave everything on behalf of our common good.

This day reminds us of what we can achieve when we pull together as one nation, respecting each other with all of our myriad differences, but coming together, we can fight any battle and face any challenge.

It reminds us of our duty to honor not only those we have lost in freedom's cause but also, through attention and care, the service men and women who came back home and are now our veterans, as well as the families of those for whom there tragically has never been a final accounting.

It reminds us of our obligation to take care of those who have taken care of us and those who take care of us today. That means ensuring that our men and women in uniform have the best training and equipment and preparation possible to do their jobs for freedom, because even in times of peace, we must remain vigilant in a very new and still uncertain world.

And above all, it reminds us of America's responsibility to remain the world's leading force for peace and prosperity and freedom as we

*History of
Memorial
Day*

enter the 21st century, so that future generations of young Americans who wear our uniform will never have to endure the losses in battles that our predecessors did in the 20th century.

Behind me, just a few yards from where we gather today, lies the grave of General George Marshall, an heroic soldier in war and a visionary statesman for peace after the Second World War. He built the armies that enabled freedom to triumph over tyranny in World War II. And after the war, along with President Truman, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, and others, he inspired America to make the investments and forge the institutions that built the peace, reached out to former adversaries, spread democracy and prosperity, and ultimately won the cold war. General George Marshall was the very first full-time soldier ever to win the Nobel Prize for Peace. A half-century ago, he knew that in order to be strong at home and safe at home, we had to lead the world to a more secure and better place.

Now, at the end of the cold war, when there appears to be no looming threat on the horizon, we must rise to Marshall's challenge in our day. We must remember the lessons of those who gave their lives in World War II and those who worked so hard to make sure that we would prevail in the cold war and not have to go back to war again. We must create the institutions and the understandings that will advance the security and prosperity of the American people for the next 50 years.

This great endeavor must begin in Europe. Twice in this century—indeed, twice within a period of a few decades—Americans went over there and gave their lives in defense of liberty. Many more stood sentry with our European allies through the long night of the cold war. Today, our generation has been given a precious chance to redeem that sacrifice and service, to build an undivided, democratic European Continent at peace for the very first time in history.

Over the course of this week, beginning this evening, I will travel to Europe to advance this goal. Tomorrow in Paris, President Yeltsin of Russia, my fellow NATO leaders, and I will join an historic signing of the Founding Act of the NATO-Russia partnership, opening a new era of cooperation in Europe to bridge the historic divisions there. Then I will have the great honor to represent you in The Netherlands, joining with leaders from all over Europe to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Marshall plan, the

plan that helped Europe to recover its prosperity and secure its liberty. I will challenge Europe's people to work together with America to complete the work that General Marshall's generation began, extending the reach of security and prosperity to the new democracies in Europe that once were on the other side in the cold war. Finally, I will have a chance to meet with the new Prime Minister of Great Britain to celebrate our unique partnership with our old and close ally.

My fellow Americans, if you look at all the gravestones here today, you will see that they have not died in vain, when you see what we enjoy today and that we stand at the pinnacle of our power, our success, and our influence as a nation. But that means we stand at the pinnacle of our responsibility.

At the end of World War II, General Marshall could make that case to America. We fought a bloody war because we did not assume that responsibility at the end of World War I. Today it is perhaps more difficult because we feel no impending threat as we did from the Communist forces in the cold war.

But I ask you when you leave this place today to ask yourself, as an American, what can I do to honor the sacrifices of those we honor here today? For what did George Marshall dedicate his life? For what did these people fight and die? And how can we make sure that we have a new century in which we do not repeat the mistakes of the last one?

I will say, the only way that can happen is if America refuses to walk away from the world and its present challenges. We must learn the lessons General Marshall and his generation left us. Their sacrifice and their spirit call upon us to seize this moment, to shape the peace of the present for future generations, to turn the hope we share into a history we can all be proud of.

And so on this day when we remember those who gave everything for our Nation and its freedom, let us resolve to honor them by renewing our commitment, on the edge of a new century and a new era, to lead the world toward greater peace and security, freedom and prosperity. In doing that, we will make Americans safer. We will allow our men and women in uniform to stand sentinel for our freedom with less risk to their lives.

May God always bless the American heroes we honor today. May He bless those fallen and

those who still stand at the ready. May He always bless the United States, and may He always give us the wisdom to do what is right for tomorrow.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:30 a.m. in the Amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery. In

his remarks, he referred to Col. Joel R. Schwartzman, USAF, Chief of Chaplains, Bolling Air Force Base; John Metzler, Superintendent, Arlington National Cemetery; President Boris Yeltsin of Russia; and Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom.

Remarks at the Signing Ceremony for the NATO-Russia Founding Act in Paris, France May 27, 1997

President Yeltsin gave me this cane; now he's giving it to me twice. *[Laughter]*

Ladies and gentlemen, on this beautiful spring day in Paris, in the twilight of the 20th century, we look toward a new century with a new Russia and a new NATO, working together in a new Europe of unlimited possibility. The NATO-Russia Founding Act we have just signed joins a great nation and history's most successful alliance in common cause for a long-sought but never before realized goal: a peaceful, democratic, undivided Europe.

The United States feels a great deal of gratitude today. The world my predecessors dreamed of and worked for for 50 years is finally within reach. I want to thank President Chirac for his strong leadership in making this day possible and for hosting us. I thank President Yeltsin for his courage and vision, for his unbelievable capacity to imagine a future that is different from the past that imprisoned us. I thank his Foreign Minister, Mr. Primakov, for his negotiations in good faith to make this day possible. I especially thank Secretary General Solana for his brilliant and persistent and always good-natured efforts that made this founding act a reality. I thank my fellow leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and especially our senior leader, Chancellor Kohl, who has worked longer and paid a higher price for the dream of a united Europe than any other leader.

For all of us, this is a great day. From now on, NATO and Russia will consult and coordinate and work together. Where we all agree, we will act jointly, as we are in Bosnia where a Russian brigade serves side by side with NATO troops, giving the Bosnian people a

chance to build a lasting peace. Deepening our partnership today will make all of us stronger and more secure.

The historic change in the relationship between NATO and Russia grows out of a fundamental change in how we think about each other and our future. NATO's member states recognize that the Russian people are building a new Russia, defining their greatness in terms of the future as much as the past. Russia's transition to democracy and open markets is as difficult as it is dramatic. And its steadfast commitment to freedom and reform has earned the world's admiration.

In turn, we are building a new NATO. It will remain the strongest alliance in history, with smaller, more flexible forces, prepared to provide for our defense but also trained for peacekeeping. It will work closely with other nations that share our hopes and values and interests through the Partnership For Peace. It will be an alliance directed no longer against a hostile bloc of nations but instead designed to advance the security of every democracy in Europe, NATO's old members, new members, and non-members alike.

I know that some still see NATO through the prism of the cold war and that especially in NATO's decision to open its doors to Central Europe's new democracies, they see a Europe still divided, only differently divided. But I ask them to look again, for this new NATO will work with Russia, not against it. And by reducing rivalry and fear, by strengthening peace and cooperation, by facing common threats to the security of all democracies, NATO will promote

by Verona Devney, a legal secretary who decided to help the needy by sewing and donating clothes, today HOPE distributes clothes to some 5,000 families a year. In San Antonio, Texas, Nick Monreal founded Teach the Children, and this organization has raised tens of thousands of dollars to provide school supplies to thousands of children from economically disadvantaged families. And in Philadelphia, a group called Wheels has been providing transportation for the sick and handicapped to and from hospitals and doctors' offices since 1959. There is no charge and no reliance on government funds.

One private sector initiative I find most moving is called Christmas in April. Founded by Bobby Trimble of Midland, Texas, Christmas in April organizes volunteers across the country to repair the homes of needy older and handicapped Americans. Right here in Washington, Christmas in April helped a woman named DeLois Ruffing. DeLois ran a home for the elderly that badly needed repairs. The ceiling was virtu-

ally falling down around her. With her permission, early one April day more than a dozen volunteers—attorneys, journalists, housewives, even a judge—arrived to do what was needed. Ten hours later, the plumbing and ceiling had been fixed, and the walls were gleaming. And today DeLois is a Christmas in April volunteer herself.

As these and so many other organizations prove, the generosity and character of the American people that de Tocqueville observed more than 150 years ago remain a powerful and life-giving force. So, let us reflect this Memorial Day weekend upon the unselfish millions who are improving the quality of life for all Americans in so many wonderful ways. And as always, let us remember those who gave the greatest gift of all, the gift of their lives, so that we today might live in a nation of freedom.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.

Remarks at a Memorial Day Ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia

May 26, 1986

Today is the day we put aside to remember fallen heroes and to pray that no heroes will ever have to die for us again. It's a day of thanks for the valor of others, a day to remember the splendor of America and those of her children who rest in this cemetery and others. It's a day to be with the family and remember.

I was thinking this morning that across the country children and their parents will be going to the town parade and the young ones will sit on the sidewalks and wave their flags as the band goes by. Later, maybe, they'll have a cookout or a day at the beach. And that's good, because today is a day to be with the family and to remember.

Arlington, this place of so many memories, is a fitting place for some remembering. So many wonderful men and women

rest here, men and women who led colorful, vivid, and passionate lives. There are the greats of the military: Bull Halsey and the Admirals Leahy, father and son; Black Jack Pershing; and the GI's general, Omar Bradley. Great men all, military men. But there are others here known for other things.

Here in Arlington rests a sharecropper's son who became a hero to a lonely people. Joe Louis came from nowhere, but he knew how to fight. And he galvanized a nation in the days after Pearl Harbor when he put on the uniform of his country and said, "I know we'll win because we're on God's side." Audie Murphy is here, Audie Murphy of the wild, wild courage. For what else would you call it when a man bounds to the top of a disabled tank, stops an enemy advance, saves lives, and rallies his men, and

all of it singlehandedly. When he radioed for artillery support and was asked how close the enemy was to his position, he said, "Wait a minute and I'll let you speak to them." [Laughter]

Michael Smith is here, and Dick Scobee, both of the space shuttle *Challenger*. Their courage wasn't wild, but thoughtful, the mature and measured courage of career professionals who took prudent risks for great reward—in their case, to advance the sum total of knowledge in the world. They're only the latest to rest here; they join other great explorers with names like Grissom and Chaffee.

Oliver Wendell Holmes is here, the great jurist and fighter for the right. A poet searching for an image of true majesty could not rest until he seized on "Holmes dissenting in a sordid age." Young Holmes served in the Civil War. He might have been thinking of the crosses and stars of Arlington when he wrote: "At the grave of a hero we end, not with sorrow at the inevitable loss, but with the contagion of his courage; and with a kind of desperate joy we go back to the fight."

All of these men were different, but they shared this in common: They loved America very much. There was nothing they wouldn't do for her. And they loved with the sureness of the young. It's hard not to think of the young in a place like this, for it's the young who do the fighting and dying when a peace fails and a war begins. Not far from here is the statue of the three servicemen—the three fighting boys of Vietnam. It, too, has majesty and more. Perhaps you've seen it—three rough boys walking together, looking ahead with a steady gaze. There's something wounded about them, a kind of resigned toughness. But there's an unexpected tenderness, too. At first you don't really notice, but then you see it. The three are touching each other, as if they're supporting each other, helping each other on.

I know that many veterans of Vietnam will gather today, some of them perhaps by the wall. And they're still helping each other on. They were quite a group, the boys

of Vietnam—boys who fought a terrible and vicious war without enough support from home, boys who were dodging bullets while we debated the efficacy of the battle. It was often our poor who fought in that war; it was the unpampered boys of the working class who picked up the rifles and went on the march. They learned not to rely on us; they learned to rely on each other. And they were special in another way: They chose to be faithful. They chose to reject the fashionable skepticism of their time. They chose to believe and answer the call of duty. They had the wild, wild courage of youth. They seized certainty from the heart of an ambivalent age; they stood for something.

And we owe them something, those boys. We owe them first a promise: That just as they did not forget their missing comrades, neither, ever, will we. And there are other promises. We must always remember that peace is a fragile thing that needs constant vigilance. We owe them a promise to look at the world with a steady gaze and, perhaps, a resigned toughness, knowing that we have adversaries in the world and challenges and the only way to meet them and maintain the peace is by staying strong.

That, of course, is the lesson of this century, a lesson learned in the Sudetenland, in Poland, in Hungary, in Czechoslovakia, in Cambodia. If we really care about peace, we must stay strong. If we really care about peace, we must, through our strength, demonstrate our unwillingness to accept an ending of the peace. We must be strong enough to create peace where it does not exist and strong enough to protect it where it does. That's the lesson of this century and, I think, of this day. And that's all I wanted to say. The rest of my contribution is to leave this great place to its peace, a peace it has earned.

Thank all of you, and God bless you, and have a day full of memories.

Note: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m. at the Memorial Amphitheater. Prior to his remarks, he placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

eases and related nutrition problems is a national concern. The week of May 20, 1984, marks the first anniversary of the initiation of a national digestive diseases education program. Its goals are to encourage the digestive diseases community to educate the public and other health care practitioners to the seriousness of these diseases and the methods available to prevent, treat, and control them, and to inform the public that diseases of the digestive system are a major health priority.

In recognition of the important efforts to combat digestive diseases, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 228, has designated the week beginning May 20, 1984, through May 26, 1984, as "National Digestive Diseases Awareness Week," and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation calling for observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, Presi-

dent of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of May 20, 1984, through May 26, 1984, as National Digestive Diseases Awareness Week. I urge the people of the United States, and educational, philanthropic, scientific, medical, and health care organizations and professionals to participate in appropriate ceremonies to encourage further research into the causes and cures of all types of digestive disorders so as to alleviate the suffering of their victims.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:52 p.m., May 25, 1984]

Remarks at a Ceremony Honoring an Unknown Serviceman of the Vietnam Conflict

May 25, 1984

An American hero has returned home. God bless him.

We may not know of this man's life, but we know of his character. We may not know his name, but we know his courage. He is the heart, the spirit, and the soul of America.

Today a grateful nation mourns the death of an unknown serviceman of the Vietnam conflict. This young American understood that freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. He may not have wanted to be a hero, but there was a need—in the Iron Triangle, off Yankee Station, at Khe Sanh, over the Red River Valley.

He accepted his mission and did his duty. And his honest patriotism overwhelms us. We understand the meaning of his sacrifice and those of his comrades yet to return.

This American hero may not need us, but surely we need him. In Longfellow's words:

So when a great man dies,
For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men.

We must not be blind to the light that he left behind. Our path must be worthy of his trust. And we must not betray his love of country. It's up to us to protect the proud heritage now in our hands, and to live in peace as bravely as he died in war.

On this day, as we honor our unknown serviceman, we pray to Almighty God for His mercy. And we pray for the wisdom that this hero be America's last unknown.

Note: The President spoke at 3:07 p.m. in the Rotunda at the Capitol.

in over 30 years. Today, some 106 million of us are working—more than ever before in our history. And last year, some 100,000 new businesses started up. That's a 5-year high that means more jobs for the future.

Housing is coming back. Three years ago, even the smallest house seemed completely out of reach. The median monthly mortgage payment shot up from \$333 in 1977 to \$688 in 1981. During that time, the median price for a home went up by \$23,000. Since then monthly mortgage payments have risen only \$10. Today, more Americans can afford homes, and more of us are buying homes—some 10,000 each day.

The auto industry is recovering. Domestic car sales dropped by almost 3 million units between 1977 and 1981. Since then they've increased by 1 million, and they're selling at the fastest rate in 5 years.

Past recoveries from recession were snuffed out by a rekindling of inflation. Well, this time inflation is staying down, and we mean to keep it down. In the last 12 months, the Producer Price Index for finished goods—one indicator of future inflation—has risen less than 3 percent. If inflation stays down, interest rates will come down, too, and our economy will keep expanding.

There's another area where America was

weak, but is now regaining strength—national defense. Our ability to deter war and protect our security declined dangerously during the 1970's. By 1979 defense spending, as a percent of our total economy, had reached its lowest level in 20 years. Since 1981 we've begun to rebuild America's security and restore the morale, training, and readiness of our Armed Forces. Our precious freedoms are more secure today than they were 3 years ago.

A stronger economy and greater security are good news, but we still face great challenges. We must eliminate billions of dollars in wasteful government spending. We must make our tax system more simple and fair so we can bring your personal income tax rates down further and keep our economy growing. And we must keep our defenses strong, so the Soviets will decide it's time to return to the negotiating table and work with us to reduce armaments and assure a more peaceful world.

We've made a new beginning. Americans feel prouder and stronger that things are getting better, and rightly so.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.

Remarks at Memorial Day Ceremonies Honoring an Unknown Serviceman of the Vietnam Conflict

May 28, 1984

My fellow Americans, Memorial Day is a day of ceremonies and speeches. Throughout America today, we honor the dead of our wars. We recall their valor and their sacrifices. We remember they gave their lives so that others might live.

We're also gathered here for a special event—the national funeral for an unknown soldier who will today join the heroes of three other wars.

When he spoke at a ceremony at Gettysburg in 1863, President Lincoln reminded us that through their deeds, the dead had

spoken more eloquently for themselves than any of the living ever could, and that we living could only honor them by rededicating ourselves to the cause for which they so willingly gave a last full measure of devotion.

Well, this is especially so today, for in our minds and hearts is the memory of Vietnam and all that that conflict meant for those who sacrificed on the field of battle and for their loved ones who suffered here at home.

Not long ago, when a memorial was dedicated here in Washington to our Vietnam

veterans, the events surrounding that dedication were a stirring reminder of America's resilience, of how our nation could learn and grow and transcend the tragedies of the past.

During the dedication ceremonies, the rolls of those who died and are still missing were read for 3 days in a candlelight ceremony at the National Cathedral. And the veterans of Vietnam who were never welcomed home with speeches and bands, but who were never defeated in battle and were heroes as surely as any who have ever fought in a noble cause, staged their own parade on Constitution Avenue. As America watched them—some in wheelchairs, all of them proud—there was a feeling that this nation—that as a nation we were coming together again and that we had, at long last, welcomed the boys home.

"A lot of healing went on," said one combat veteran who helped organize support for the memorial. And then there was this newspaper account that appeared after the ceremonies. I'd like to read it to you. "Yesterday, crowds returned to the Memorial. Among them was Herbie Petit, a machinist and former marine from New Orleans. 'Last night,' he said, standing near the wall, 'I went out to dinner with some other ex-marines. There was also a group of college students in the restaurant. We started talking to each other. And before we left, they stood up and cheered us. The whole week,' Petit said, his eyes red, 'it was worth it just for that.'"

It has been worth it. We Americans have learned to listen to each other and to trust each other again. We've learned that government owes the people an explanation and needs their support for its actions at home and abroad. And we have learned, and I pray this time for good, the most valuable lesson of all—the preciousness of human freedom.

It has been a lesson relearned not just by Americans but by all the people of the world. Yet, while the experience of Vietnam has given us a stark lesson that ultimately must move the conscience of the world, we must remember that we cannot today, as much as some might want to, close this chapter in our history, for the war in Southeast Asia still haunts a small but brave

group of Americans—the families of those still missing in the Vietnam conflict.

They live day and night with uncertainty, with an emptiness, with a void that we cannot fathom. Today some sit among you. Their feelings are a mixture of pride and fear. They're proud of their sons or husbands, fathers or brothers who bravely and nobly answered the call of their country. But some of them fear that this ceremony writes a final chapter, leaving those they love forgotten.

Well, today then, one way to honor those who served or may still be serving in Vietnam is to gather here and rededicate ourselves to securing the answers for the families of those missing in action. I ask the Members of Congress, the leaders of veterans groups, and the citizens of an entire nation present or listening, to give these families your help and your support, for they still sacrifice and suffer.

Vietnam is not over for them. They cannot rest until they know the fate of those they loved and watched march off to serve their country. Our dedication to their cause must be strengthened with these events today. We write no last chapters. We close no books. We put away no final memories. An end to America's involvement in Vietnam cannot come before we've achieved the fullest possible accounting of those missing in action.

This can only happen when their families know with certainty that this nation discharged her duty to those who served nobly and well. Today a united people call upon Hanoi with one voice: Heal the sorest wound of this conflict. Return our sons to America. End the grief of those who are innocent and undeserving of any retribution.

The Unknown Soldier who is returned to us today and whom we lay to rest is symbolic of all our missing sons, and we will present him with the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest military decoration that we can bestow.

About him we may well wonder, as others have: As a child, did he play on some street in a great American city? Or did he work beside his father on a farm out in America's heartland? Did he marry? Did he

brilliant humanitarian

we will not close the book - ever.

have children? Did he look expectantly to return to a bride?

We'll never know the answers to these questions about his life. We do know, though, why he died. He saw the horrors of war but bravely faced them, certain his own cause and his country's cause was a noble one; that he was fighting for human dignity, for free men everywhere. Today we pause to embrace him and all who served us so well in a war whose end offered no parades, no flags, and so little thanks. We can be worthy of the values and ideals for which our sons sacrificed—worthy of their courage in the face of a fear that few of us will ever experience—by honoring their commitment and devotion to duty and country.

Many veterans of Vietnam still serve in the Armed Forces, work in our offices, on our farms, and in our factories. Most have kept their experiences private, but most have been strengthened by their call to

duty. A grateful nation opens her heart today in gratitude for their sacrifice, for their courage, and for their noble service. ~~Let us, if we must, debate the lessons learned at some other time.~~ Today, we simply say with pride, "Thank you, dear son. May God cradle you in His loving arms."

We present to you our nation's highest award, the Congressional Medal of Honor, for service above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy during the Vietnam era.

Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 2:15 p.m. at the Amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery.

Earlier in the day, the President returned to the White House following a weekend stay at Camp David, MD. Upon his arrival by helicopter on the South Lawn, he proceeded to the motorcade for the drive to the cemetery.

Interview With Brian Farrell of RTE-Television, Dublin, Ireland, on Foreign Issues

May 28, 1984

The President's Trip to Ireland

Mr. Farrell. Good evening. Welcome to "Today-Tonight," the Library, White House, Washington, DC. On Friday, the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, begins his European tour with a state visit to Ireland.

Mr. President, it's not your first visit to Ireland, of course. It is your first visit as President and in an election year. So, is it a sentimental journey? Is it electioneering?

The President. Well, it is true, I have been there more than once in a previous occupation when I was a performer in the entertainment business, and then, subsequently, when I was Governor—and when you and I met, when I was sent there by President Nixon on a mission for him. Actually, I would be going even if I were not a candidate, so it isn't a part of an election process. But I'm accepting an invitation

that was first made by former Prime Minister Haughey and repeated by your present Prime Minister FitzGerald when he was here.

But there is another reason, a personal reason, why I'm going, also. I have known I would be going one day because up until I became President I had no knowledge of my father's family beyond him and his parents. He was orphaned at less than 6 years of age. So, he had no knowledge of his family roots. And I must say, the people of Ireland and the Government of Ireland have been very kind and generous, and I found when I arrived here in this job that they had gone to great lengths and have traced our family roots and found that Ballyporeen is the locale and so forth.

So, I've always known I was going to have to go there. I want to go there.

Mr. Farrell. But it's not going to do you

save as you see fit.

Serious problems remain, such as the need for a sound budget and, above all, unemployment, here and in Europe where it's at record levels. But we're making economic headway, and our common security requires that we continue to work together as friends and allies. That will be my main theme at the seven-nation economic summit in France next week.

But prosperity has little meaning unless we also act to maintain our freedom and protect the peace. The remarkable strength and success of the Western Alliance in preserving the peace for over three decades lies in the fact that we're a voluntary grouping of free peoples, soon to be joined by still another new democracy—Spain. The overriding success of NATO is that for almost 40 years, Europe has been at peace.

To lay the basis for another generation of peace and prosperity, I'll meet with my 15 NATO colleagues in Bonn, the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Our allies know that America has both the will and the resources to defend itself and to live up to its commitments. Last November 18th, we offered to eliminate all of our Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles if the Soviets eliminate their SS-4, 5, and 20 missiles, now targeted on our allies. This offer has the strong support of our NATO allies and has been spelled out in detail at the U.S.-Soviet negotiating table in Geneva.

In my recent speech at Eureka College, I presented a proposal for substantial reductions in strategic arms. We and our allies hope the Soviets will respond positively, and we're prepared to begin START—that's Strategic Arms Reduction Talks—immediately. But arms control can't happen in a vacuum. Over the past decade, the Soviet Union has engaged in a pattern of direct and indirect aggression and suppression in places as varied as Afghanistan, Poland, and Latin America, and that's made it harder for progress in arms control.

We must always remember that, in dealing with the condition in the world today, Western solidarity and defense preparedness are essential to meaningful arms control negotiations. That's the message I'll take with me—the message of a strong, free alliance, working together to protect its freedom and seek meaningful negotiations to build a more peaceful world.

I'm optimistic for the future of our partnerships and the future of freedom. The values for which we and our fellow democracies stand are of enduring and universal worth. Ours is a mission for peace and freedom through Western unity and strength, and with your prayers, it will succeed.

Next Saturday, I'll be talking to you from Europe. Thank you, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from Rancho del Cielo, his ranch near Santa Barbara, Calif.

Remarks at Memorial Day Ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery

May 31, 1982

Mr. President, General, the distinguished guests here with us today, my fellow citizens:

In America's cities and towns today, flags will be placed on graves in cemeteries; public officials will speak of the sacrifice and the valor of those whose memory we honor.

In 1863, when he dedicated a small cemetery in Pennsylvania marking a terri-

ble collision between the armies of North and South, Abraham Lincoln noted the swift obscurity of such speeches. Well, we know now that Lincoln was wrong about that particular occasion. His remarks commemorating those who gave their "last full measure of devotion" were long remembered. But since that moment at Gettysburg, few other such addresses have become part of our national heritage—not

because of the inadequacy of the speakers, but because of the inadequacy of words.

I have no illusions about what little I can add now to the silent testimony of those who gave their lives willingly for their country. Words are even more feeble on this Memorial Day, for the sight before us is that of a strong and good nation that stands in silence and remembers those who were loved and who, in return, loved their countrymen enough to die for them.

Yet, we must try to honor them—not for their sakes alone, but for our own. And if words cannot repay the debt we owe these men, surely with our actions we must strive to keep faith with them and with the vision that led them to battle and to final sacrifice.

Our first obligation to them and ourselves is plain enough: The United States and the freedom for which it stands, the freedom for which they died, must endure and prosper. Their lives remind us that freedom is not bought cheaply. It has a cost; it imposes a burden. And just as they whom we commemorate were willing to sacrifice, so too must we—in a less final, less heroic way—be willing to give of ourselves.

It is this, beyond the controversy and the congressional debate, beyond the blizzard of budget numbers and the complexity of modern weapons systems, that motivates us in our search for security and peace. War will not come again, other young men will not have to die, if we will speak honestly of the dangers that confront us and remain strong enough to meet those dangers.

It's not just strength or courage that we need, but understanding and a measure of wisdom as well. We must understand enough about our world to see the value of our alliances. We must be wise enough about ourselves to listen to our allies, to work with them, to build and strengthen the bonds between us.

Our understanding must also extend to potential adversaries. We must strive to speak of them not belligerently, but firmly and frankly. And that's why we must never fail to note, as frequently as necessary, the wide gulf between our codes of morality. And that's why we must never hesitate to acknowledge the irrefutable difference between our view of man as master of the state and their view of man as servant of

the state. Nor must we ever underestimate the seriousness of their aspirations to global expansion. The risk is the very freedom that has been so dearly won.

It is this honesty of mind that can open paths to peace, that can lead to fruitful negotiation, that can build a foundation upon which treaties between our nations can stand and last—treaties that can someday bring about a reduction in the terrible arms of destruction, arms that threaten us with war even more terrible than those that have taken the lives of the Americans we honor today.

In the quest for peace, the United States has proposed to the Soviet Union that we reduce the threat of nuclear weapons by negotiating a stable balance at far lower levels of strategic forces. This is a fitting occasion to announce that START, as we call it, strategic arms reductions, that the negotiations between our country and the Soviet Union will begin on the 29th of June.

As for existing strategic arms agreements, we will refrain from actions which undercut them so long as the Soviet Union shows equal restraint. With good will and dedication on both sides, I pray that we will achieve a safer world.

Our goal is peace. We can gain that peace by strengthening our alliances, by speaking candidly of the dangers before us, by assuring potential adversaries of our seriousness, by actively pursuing every chance of honest and fruitful negotiation.

It is with these goals in mind that I will depart Wednesday for Europe, and it's altogether fitting that we have this moment to reflect on the price of freedom and those who have so willingly paid it. For however important the matters of state before us this next week, they must not disturb the solemnity of this occasion. Nor must they dilute our sense of reverence and the silent gratitude we hold for those who are buried here.

The willingness of some to give their lives so that others might live never fails to evoke in us a sense of wonder and mystery. One gets that feeling here on this hallowed ground, and I have known that same poignant feeling as I looked out across the rows of white crosses and Stars of David in

Europe, in the Philippines, and the military cemeteries here in our own land. Each one

marks the resting place of an American hero and, in my lifetime, the heroes of World War I, the Doughboys, the GI's of World War II or Korea or Vietnam. They span several generations of young Americans, all different and yet all alike, like the markers above their resting places, all alike in a truly meaningful way.

Winston Churchill said of those he knew in World War II they seemed to be the only young men who could laugh and fight at the same time. A great general in that war called them our secret weapon, "just the best darn kids in the world." Each died for a cause he considered more important than his own life. Well, they didn't volunteer to die; they volunteered to defend values for which men have always been willing to die if need be, the values which make up what we call civilization. And how they must have wished, in all the ugliness that war brings, that no other generation of young men to follow would have to undergo that

same experience.

As we honor their memory today, let us pledge that their lives, their sacrifices, their valor shall be justified and remembered for as long as God gives life to this nation. And let us also pledge to do our utmost to carry out what must have been their wish: that no other generation of young men will every have to share their experiences and repeat their sacrifice.

Earlier today, with the music that we have heard and that of our National Anthem—I can't claim to know the words of all the national anthems in the world, but I don't know of any other that ends with a question and a challenge as ours does: Does that flag still wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave? That is what we must all ask.

Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 11:35 a.m. at the cemetery in Arlington, Va. Prior to his remarks, he placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers.

Joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. Announcement on the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks

May 31, 1982

The United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have agreed to begin formal negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms on June 29, 1982, in Geneva, Switzerland.

The U.S. delegation will be led by Ambassador Edward Rowny and the Soviet delegation will be led by Ambassador V. P. Karpov. Both sides attach great importance to these negotiations.

Nomination of Robert H. Phinny To Be United States Ambassador to Swaziland

June 1, 1982

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert H. Phinny to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Swaziland. He would succeed Richard Cavins Matheron.

Since 1957 Mr. Phinny has been self-em-

ployed with the R. H. Phinny Co. (investments and business interests) in Fremont, Mich. He was with Gerber Products Co., in Fremont, Mich., in 1949-1957 as salesman and then assistant to the director of public relations. He served in the United States

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 25, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL DAY

Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington, Virginia

11:30 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Secretary Slater, Secretary West, Deputy Secretary Guber, National Security Advisor Berger, Congressman Skelton, Secretary Dalton, General Shelton, General McCaffrey, Superintendent Metzler, Chaplain Cooper, the leaders of our veterans organizations, veterans, members of the armed forces, friends and families, my fellow Americans, I would like to begin this Memorial Day service in a somewhat unusual fashion, but I think an entirely appropriate one.

Major General Foley, who just spoke, the Commander of the Military District of Washington, is about to move on to higher responsibilities. He is, I believe, now the only person still serving in uniform to have won the Medal of Honor -- (applause) -- which he won for repeatedly risking his life for his comrades in Vietnam, and I thank him for his service. Thank you, sir. (Applause.)

As spring turns to summer, Americans around the nation take this day to enjoy friends and family. But we come again to Arlington to remember how much was given so that we could enjoy this day and every day in freedom. We come to this sacred ground out of gratitude and profound respect for those who are not here but who gave all so that we might be here.

Memorial Day began with our most deadly conflict, the Civil War. To this very day, the children of Gettysburg spread flowers over the graves of those who fell there. But the debt began to run up, of course, much earlier, for our nation emerged from a war to establish a truly revolutionary new society, which enshrined life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as the birthright of all Americans, and dedicated our nation to the permanent mission of forming a more perfect union.

To preserve and advance those birthrights and that mission, our founders pledged their lives, their fortunes, their sacred honor. Those we honor today paid the ultimate price to redeem that pledge. From the American Revolution onward, from Concord to Khe Sanh to Kuwait, America's men and women have stood up for their country.

Often we have erected monuments to them; happily the most recent one is the Women in Military Service for America Memorial dedicated here at Arlington last October to the 1.8 million women who have served our nation, and we thank them. (Applause.) Thanks to these heroes, our nation in over 220 years has grown into something truly extraordinary. We have so much to be grateful for today: peace, prosperity, the spreading power of our original ideas.

For the first time in history, a majority of the people on this earth live under governments of their own choosing. In 1,000 different

languages, people are saying yes to democracy and to a new era of international cooperation. Around the world people are struggling to overcome ancient animosities by embracing the idea that if we are all equal in God's eyes, then what we have in common surely must be more important than our differences of politics, race, or religion.

Today we are especially grateful for the overwhelming vote for peace in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic to which so many of us trace our roots. (Applause.)

As we look toward the future, Memorial Day also invites us to remember the past and apply its lessons. Let me recall just two events from 50 years ago, at the time when democracy was imperiled by the dawn of the Cold War. I was recently in Berlin, where we commemorated the airlift that supplied 2.5 million people for 11 harrowing months between 1948 and 1949. Those were difficult days for freedom, but America never soared higher. I would like to salute especially today the men and women who participated in that remarkable humanitarian effort -- a reminder that the will for freedom can always find a way. (Applause.)

And 50 years ago our armed forces helped to promote greater democracy at home, too. For it was in the summer of 1948 that President Truman ordered the integration of America's armed forces because he felt strongly that all those willing to risk their lives for our country should enjoy the full rights of citizenship. Today United States troops set a shining example of how well different people can work together as one.

As we ask other nations to resolve their differences and as we continue to work on the business of resolving ours, we are strengthened by the powerful message of hope that comes from our own military, so strong in its diversity, giving everyone a chance, holding everyone to high standards, meeting every challenge with flying colors, a model for the world. (Applause.)

When you walk out of here today and look once again at all the gravestones, imagine that the story of all we have become as a nation is written in these hills -- each headstone a page of our history. George Washington is a part of the history of this hallowed ground. There are graves here from the Revolution and every conflict since.

On these stones are engraved the names of the most famous Americans and those who are familiar only to their families and loved ones. On each tablet is a name, a date of birth, a date of death, the name of a state, a religious symbol, perhaps a few details about rank and service -- simple facts on simple stones, each standing for a person who believed the idea of America was worth fighting for. And all the stones standing together are the enduring monument to our greatness and eternal promise, including the stones which have no names.

Eleven days ago a Vietnam veteran was removed from the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. It was the right course of action, because science has given us a chance to restore his name and bring comfort to his family, and we had to seize it. But whatever happens, we must always remember that that stone represents the many unknown soldiers still in Vietnam and Korea, in other theaters where Americans lie far away from home, missing in action, still with us in spirit. They may be unaccounted for, but we must all be accountable for their memories as well. (Applause.)

We take comfort in something Chaplain Leo Joseph O'Keeffe reminded us of at the ceremony on May 14th, that if some names are unknown to us on earth, all names are known to God in heaven. I ask Americans to join me in a moment of remembrance at 3:00 p.m. today, eastern daylight time, to honor the known and the unknown who gave their all for our nation.

(to those who will never know your name to thank you.)

moment

And, ladies and gentlemen, during that moment we can give special thanks on this Memorial Day. Last December we negotiated an agreement with North Korea that entitled us to send five teams to their country to search for Americans. Early this morning at 2:00 a.m., the remains of two soldiers believed to be Americans were repatriated to the UN Command Honor Guard at Panmunjom on the DMZ. They are coming home this Memorial Day. (Applause.)

I thank all the veterans here today from all the wars of the 20th century for giving all of us the chance to be here with you. I think of the children here today who will spend most of their lives in the next century. The youngest among them will not even remember the 20th century. It is possible, with medical advances, that they may glimpse the 22nd century.

For them, we must do our duty to enhance freedom and opportunity at home, to strengthen the bonds of our own union as we grow more diverse, to advance the causes of democracy and human rights, prosperity and peace, around the world. We must strengthen our own freedom by maintaining America's role in leading the world. That is the central lesson of the 20th century: we abdicate responsibility at our peril. To do so now would be to renounce the sacrifice of 10 generations of Americans.

Yet, often today, we hear voices urging us to abandon our obligations -- to the multinational organizations we did so much to create or to the causes of peace we are winning in cooperation with our allies, as in Bosnia. Too often we hear calls for actions in our foreign policy which would isolate us from our allies without achieving our objectives.

As the world grows smaller and smaller for the children here and we become more and more interconnected with our neighbors in every way, we must strengthen the ties that bind free people, work with those who share our values and really want to share our burden. Of course, we must always be prepared to act alone when our values and our interests demand it. But whenever we can, we ought to work with our friends to make a better world together. (Applause.)

We can make the 21st century a century of peace. We can write a new chapter of unprecedented possibility and prosperity in our nation's history. In so doing, we can extend the glory of the patriots who lie here, missing from our lives but eternally present in our memories. My fellow Americans, on this Memorial Day, let us commit ourselves to a future worthy of their sacrifice.

Thank you, and God bless America. (Applause.)

END

11:45 A.M. EDT

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ARLINGTON, ăr'ling-tən, a town in northeastern Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, 6 miles (10 km) northwest of Boston, of which it is a residential suburb. Situated along the route to and from Concord, Arlington has many landmarks of the Revolutionary War, including the Jason Russell House, where a number of patriots sought refuge from British troops on April 19, 1775, the day of the battles of Lexington and Concord. The first settlement was made in 1630 in a part of Cambridge bearing the indigenous name Menotomy. The town, incorporated as West Cambridge in 1807, obtained its present name in 1867. Population: 44,630.

JUDITH E. STROMDAHL
Robbins Library

ARLINGTON, ăr'ling-tən, a city in Texas, in Tarrant county, midway between Fort Worth and Dallas. It manufactures cans, rubber and paper products, trailers, machinery, and chemicals and assembles automobiles. The city is the home of a branch of the University of Texas. The Texas Rangers baseball team of the American League plays its home games at Arlington Stadium.

Arlington was established soon after the Civil War, laid out in 1876, and incorporated in 1883. Population: 261,721.

JOHN A. HUDSON
Librarian, Arlington State College Library

ARLINGTON, ăr'ling-tən, a county in Virginia. It is an urban community directly across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C. Arlington is the fourth-smallest county in the United States (25.5 sq mi, or 66 sq km), and contains no incorporated cities or towns. It has some light industry and industrial research firms but is principally a residential suburb of Washington. Federal installations and historic sites in the county include Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myer, the Iwo Jima Statue, and the Pentagon, headquarters of the U.S. Department of Defense. Also situated there are Washington National Airport and Marymount College.

Originally named Alexandria county, the area was ceded by Virginia to the federal government in 1789 to form part of the District of Columbia planned for the capital, but it was returned to Virginia by the U.S. Congress in 1846. During the Civil War it was occupied by Union forces, who built there some 20 forts as part of the defenses of Washington. The name was changed in 1920 to Arlington, after the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, which is situated within the Arlington National Cemetery reservation. Population: 170,936.

JEANNE ROSE
Arlington County Department of Libraries

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ăr'ling-tən hīts, a village in Illinois and a residential suburb of Chicago. It is situated in Cook county, 30 miles (48 km) by road northwest of Chicago's Loop. Commercial activities include small manufacturing, publishing, and nursery farming. Just north is Long Grove Village, a restored 19th-century town. On the western edge of the village is Arlington Park Race Track. The community was settled in 1836 and was incorporated in 1887. Population: 75,460.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, ăr'ling-tən, situated in Arlington county, Va., across the Po-

tomac River from the city of Washington, D.C. is the largest national cemetery in the United States, covering 420 acres (170 ha). Arlington contains the graves of tens of thousands of Americans killed in war, other members or veterans of the armed services, and distinguished citizens who served the country. In some cases, members of their families also are buried there.

Among those buried in Arlington are Generals John J. Pershing and George C. Marshall; Admirals William F. Halsey, Robert E. Peary, and Richard E. Byrd; the political leaders William Jennings Bryan and John Foster Dulles; and Presidents William Howard Taft and John F. Kennedy.

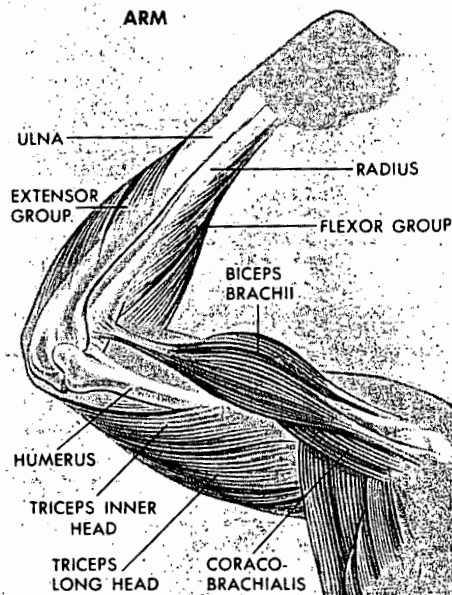
In the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier lie four unknown dead, one each from World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. This tomb is guarded at all times by a sentry. Other military memorials in the cemetery include the Memorial Amphitheater, behind the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; the Tomb of the Unknown Dead of the Civil War; the Confederate Monument; and the mast of the battleship *Maine*, sunk in Havana harbor in 1898. White marble stones mark thousands of individual graves.

The land was once owned by George Washington Parke Custis, adopted grandson of George Washington, and later by Gen. Robert E. Lee. The Custis-Lee family mansion overlooking the cemetery is now a national memorial. The U.S. government acquired the land in 1864, and the first burial was made in that year.

ARM, the term used technically to denote the upper part of the limb of the body extending from the shoulder joint to the elbow. The term *arm* is used popularly, however, to denote both the arm and the forearm.

The arm proper has one large, strong bone, the humerus, which is covered by strong muscles that protect the blood vessels and nerves of the arm. The upper end of the humerus fits into one end of the shoulder blade (scapula) and with the collarbone (clavicle) forms the shoulder joint. The end of the humerus is held in the shoulder joint partly by ligaments but mainly by the muscles attached to it.

The musculature of the arm permits it to move in several directions. Muscles known as



5/20 ✓

MEMORIAL DAY AND VETERANS DAY

Two national Holidays, Memorial Day and Veterans Day, honor the sacrifice of Americans who served in the U.S. Armed Forces and celebrate the people who served and the values Americans hold as a nation: duty, honor and civic responsibility.



(From left) Guests and dignitaries render honors as a U.S. Army Band, "Pershing's Own," bugler plays "Taps" at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery as part of Memorial Day activities.

The holidays, though they commemorate the sacrifices of thousands of American service members, are distinctly different.

Memorial Day is the older of the two holidays, having its roots in the Civil War. First known as Decoration Day, it was instituted by former Union Army Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, to honor those who died in the armed forces.

Logan, later a U.S. senator from Illinois, became the first commander-in-chief of the organization of Union veterans called the Grand Army of the Republic.

With General Orders No. 11, Logan designated May 30, 1868, "for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country" and conduct special services as circumstances permitted. "Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten, as a people, the cost of free and undivided republic," he declared. He also asked that the nation renew its pledge to assist the soldier's and sailor's widows and orphans.

The general said he inaugurated the observance "with the hope it will be kept up from year to year, while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades." The observance has continued, although now Memorial Day is observed as the last Monday of May.

The establishment of Veterans Day as a national holiday had a different purpose. It stems from the armistice that ended combat in World War I, Nov. 11, 1918. It honored all who had served in the U.S. Armed Forces in World War I. The holiday was officially called "Armistice Day" in 1926 and became a national holiday 12 years later.

It would probably still be known as Armistice Day had World War I, "The War to End All Wars, lived up to that nickname. A few years after the day became a national holiday, the United States entered a war -- World War II -- that called on more than 16.5 million American men and women to serve in the U.S. military. Of those, some 292,000 died in battle.

Representative Edwin K. Rees of Kansas proposed that Nov. 11 be set aside as an occasion to honor those who served America in all wars instead of only World War I. Shortly afterward, in 1954, President Dwight Eisenhower signed the bill which officially changed the name of the holiday and broadened its purpose.

In 1968 a congressional law attempted to move Veterans Day to this forth Monday in October, but the original date of Nov. 11 was kept because of its historic significance.

Memorial Day and Veterans Day honor the sacrifices of innumerable individuals who sacrificed themselves to preserve the freedoms all Americans enjoy, with Memorial Day remembering those who gave their lives, and Veterans Day honoring all who served in the U.S. Armed Forces.

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Memorial Day: Pt II

When we left off last week, I was discussing my favorite veteran's (my dad) fascination with the Civil War, and the fact that Memorial Day began as Decoration Day, a day to honor the Civil War dead. So it seemed as good as spot as any to stop there and to continue this week with the story behind Memorial Day, its origins, and how it has evolved.

Claims to the Origin of the Holiday: Waterloo, N.Y.

There are some 25 locations that lay claim to originating the holiday. I shall mention but a few.

In 1966, by congressional resolution and presidential proclamation, the town of Waterloo, New York was designated as the birthplace of Memorial Day. In 1865, Henry Welles and General John Murray gathered support for a committee for devising a program of observance for decorating the Civil War graves with flowers, a "Decoration Day" if you will. On May 5, 1866, Waterloo flags were at half-staff, and a parade marched to the three village cemeteries, and repeated the process the following year. In accordance with the inaugural nationwide Decoration Day ceremonies sponsored by the Grand Army of the Republic (an organization of Union veterans), the Waterloo date was changed to May 30th.

General Logan & the First Nationwide Observance

Even with the creation of the nationwide observance there are different versions as to how General Logan (then national commander of the GAR), who proclaimed the holiday, became involved. One story has Logan's wife remarking to her husband of her trip to the area around Richmond in March 1868, and seeing decorated graves and tiny flags. Another story

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seeing decorated graves and tiny flags. Another story has the adjutant-general of the GAR receiving a letter from a German-born Union soldier stating that in Germany, it was a custom each spring to decorate the graves of the war dead (March 12-the Heldengedenktag "the Heroes Memorial Day"). And yet another version (one I like), has a service being held on April 29, 1866 in Logan's home area of Carbondale, Illinois. Logan himself spoke at this service, in which veterans themselves decorated graves of comrades fallen in battle.

In any case, General Logan approved wholeheartedly of the idea for the holiday, and wrote General Order #11,

"The 30th of May, 1868 is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet churchyard in the land..."

In that year ceremonies were held at Arlington National Cemetery.

The GAR then pressured to have the day set aside as a legal holiday. New York was the first state to do so in 1873.

There are more than a dozen other stories I could present here, some dated before 1866, but for brevity's sake (I know, unusual for my columns), I will confine myself to the three most accepted (even more than Waterloo) "claims": Columbus, Mississippi; Boalsburg, Pennsylvania; and Richmond, Virginia.

Columbus, Mississippi

Columbus, Mississippi is perhaps the most publicized. On April 29, 1866 (the 1st anniversary of General Johnston surrendering the last of the major forces of the Confederate Army), four women in Friendship Cemetery decorated the graves of the Confederate dead. They then placed magnolia blossoms on the graves of 40 Union soldiers buried there. This being during the start of our nation's Reconstruction Era, it was a time of great tension (an impoverished South was under military occupation). So when news of this generous and noble gesture made its way up north, the editor of the *New York Herald Tribune* (and later presidential candidate), Horace Greeley, wrote a glowing tribute to these four

Native American**Culture****Newspapers -- US****U.S. Politics: Current****Events****US Gov****Info/Resources****Women's History**

*first ceremony held
in 1868
at Arlington*

ladies. Francis Finch of Ithaca, New York read the tribute and wrote a very popular poem about this, "The Blue and the Gray", which appeared in the September 1867 "Atlantic Monthly",

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done:
In the storm of the years that are fading
No braver battle was won:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day;
Under the blossoms, the blue,
Under the garlands, the Gray.

Another Columbus

In another documented possibility, in a March 12, 1866 Southern newspaper, a letter is printed from a woman in Columbus, Georgia appealing to women to cover soldiers graves with flowers on April 26 (once again, for Johnston's surrender).

Boalsburg, Pennsylvania

Yet others credit Emma Hunter of Boalsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1864 she carried flowers to the tomb of her father, who commanded a regiment at Gettysburg. She met a woman named Mrs. Meyer, who lost a son in the war. The two women decided to also meet the next year to decorate the graves again, and gradually other townspeople joined in.

Richmond, Virginia

Richmond, Virginia has a few versions. One has a Cassandra Moncure decorating graves in the Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond. Another version has a service taking place on Belle Island (in the James River at Richmond) on May 30, 1866. The school superintendent and the mayor of Richmond planned a program, and several teachers and a nurse (according to a writer at the *NY Tribune*) went to the burial ground of Union soldiers there, who had died in the Confederate prison on that spot. The reason for the date (The traditional date for decades to come) of May 30th is unclear, although it is roughly the anniversary of the last band of Confederate Army holdouts to surrender (Kirby Smith's troops), making allowance of course for rounding off to the nearest weekend. Another variation has the Women's Memorial Society in Westchester, Virginia on June 6 (the anniversary of the death of Confederate General Turner Ashby). Yet others in Virginia list memorial's on different days in that time period, marking several anniversaries.

Suffice to say, I'm sure all of the above claims are valid. It was spontaneous actions by those honoring friends, loved ones, and comrades lost in The Great Conflict. And for some it was an attempt at reconciliation in those desolate, mournful times following the war and the death of Lincoln.

Observances Since...

Most of the country observes Memorial Day on the last Monday in May. Most of the Southern States have independent observances. Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Florida observe Memorial Day on April 26 (for reasons mentioned above). North & South Carolina celebrate on May 10. Virginia is with the rest of the country (the last Monday in May), while Louisiana and Tennessee have a memorial observance on June 3rd, the birthday of Jefferson Davis. And Texas, always the maverick, celebrates Confederate Heroes Day on January 19th. Quite often "*Dixie*", and "*The Conquered Banner*" and "*How Firm a Foundation*" (General Lee's favorite) are sung.

Through World War I, the GAR had charge of Memorial Day (the name was changed from Decoration Day when it was declared a holiday) in the Northern States until the American Legion took over the duty after World War I. That was also when the holiday was changed from being a day to honor the Civil War dead, to the honoring the dead of all American wars. Later it was extended to pay homage to all dead, military and civilian. Also since the time of World War I, Memorial Day has also been Poppy Day. This is why volunteers sell small artificial poppies to help disabled veterans.

On Memorial Day in 1958, at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery two unidentified servicemen of World War II and Korea were interred there beside the unknown soldier's casket that had been placed there on Armistice (Veteran's) Day in 1921.

Reflecting back to last week's column, Memorial Day has become a day of parades, decorating graves, afternoon baseball games, and of course the Indianapolis 500. It is ironic how a day dedicated to the dead is the date for a high-speed race with crashes and sometimes death, not to mention one of the (if not the #1) weekend of driving fatalities on our highways.

Stay home, watch the parade, eat a hot dog and apple pie, and watch a ballgame, under a flagpole with the

flag unfurled in the wind,

Kinda gets ya right there... and no, it's not the hot dog. Try it next year, see what I mean, and write back to me. Keep your loved ones close.

What is your favorite Memorial Day Memory?

Let me know what you think at
<http://americanhistory.about.com/mpboards.htm>

Till next week...

David

Additional Resources:

As a result of a commercial relationship between About.com, its Guides and Amazon.com online booksellers, these titles can be purchased directly from Amazon.com by following the links below. (Note: Amazon.com is solely responsible for fulfillment of book orders placed through these links.)

[All About American Holidays](#) by Maymie R. Krythe

[Celebrations-The Complete Book of American Holidays](#) by Robert J. Myers

[America Celebrates!](#) by Henning Cohen, Tristram Potter Coffin

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5/20 ✓

Boalsburg, Pa., Birthplace of MEMORIAL DAY

Boalsburg is a quaint little village situated in Centre County, Pa., just off Route 322, in the picturesque foothills of the Alleghenies. It's only a dot on the map, and you as a casual driver might drive past it without even being aware that it is nestled there in the rolling valley beneath a coverlet of oaks and pines and cedars - were it not for a plain little marker by the side of the road: "Boalsburg. An American Village - Birthplace of Memorial Day."

What about that boast?

It happened in October, 1864. It was a pleasant Sunday and in the little community burial ground behind the village the pioneers of colonial times slept peacefully side by side with the recently fallen heroes of the Civil War.

It was this day that a pretty, young teen-age girl, Emma Hunter by name, and her friend, Sophie Keller, chose to gather some garden flowers and to place them on the grave of her father, Dr. Reuben Hunter, a surgeon in the Union Army, who died only a short while before. And it was this very same day than an older woman, a Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer, elected to strew flowers on the grave of her son Amos, who as a private in the ranks, had fallen on the last day of battle at Gettysburg.

And so the two with their friend met, kneeling figures at nearby graves, a young girl honoring her officer father, a young mother paying respects to her enlisted-man son, each with a basket of flowers which she had picked with loving hands. And they got to talking. The mother proudly told the girl what a fine young man her son had been, how he had dropped his farm duties and enlisted in the Union Army at the outbreak of the war, and how bravely he had fought.

The daughter respectfully took a few of her flowers as a token and placed them on the son's grave. The mother in turn laid some of her freshly cut blooms on the father's grave. These two women had found in their common grief a common bond as they knelt together in that little burial ground in Central Pennsylvania where Mount Nittany stands eternal guard over those who sleep there. Nor did they realize at the same time that their meeting had any particular significance - outside of their own personal lives; it was just that they seemed to lighten their burdens by sharing them. But as it happened these two women were participating in their first Memorial Day Service.

For the story goes that before the two women left each other that Sunday in October, 1864, they had agreed to meet again on the same day the following year in order to honor not only their own two loved ones, but others who now might have no one left to kneel at their lonely graves. During the weeks and months that followed the two women discussed their little plan with friends and neighbors and all heard it with enthusiasm. The report was that on July 4, 1865 - the appointed day - what had been planned as a little informal meeting of two women turned into a community service. All Boalsburg was gathered there, a clergymen - Dr. George Hall - preached a sermon, and every grave in the little cemetery was decorated with flowers and flags; not a single one was neglected.

It must have been an impressive ceremony that took place that day in this peaceful mountain-rimmed valley where not so long before the red men had held their councils. It must have been such a scene as this that inspired Longfellow to write:

Your silent tents of green
We deck with flagrant flowers:
Yours has the suffering been,
The memory shall be hours.

Longfellow

It seemed such a fitting and proper way of remembering those who had passed on that the custom became an annual event in Boalsburg, and one by one the neighboring communities adopted a similar

plan of observing "Decoration Day" each spring. On May 5, 1868, just four years after that first meeting in the little burial ground, Gen. John A. Logan, then commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order, naming May 30, 1868, as a day "for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country." He signed the order "with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year." And so it has.

Ceremonies at first were held to honor only those who had served the Union cause in the Civil War, later the program was broadened to embrace the men who fought in gray as well as in blue, finally to include all heroes who have made the supreme sacrifice in all American conflicts from the Revolutionary War to World War II. Which, of course, is as it should be if Holmes' immortal words are not to become an empty, meaningless phrase-- "One flag, one land, one heart, one hand, one nation evermore."

As a matter of fact, Memorial Day - and it should be noted that in 1882 the GAR urged that "proper designation of May 30 in Memorial Day" - not Decoration Day - is now observed by most people as a day when we pay respect to all who have died, in war or in peace, as soldiers or as civilians. To a very large extent Memorial Day has lost its pure military significance and in a broader sense has become the one day in the year when all of us pause in respectful tribute to those who have walked these paths before.

Of course, some people will tell you that this custom of honoring the dead originated in the South. And in a way this is true. Many southern women did strew flowers on the graves of their fallen heroes - no doubt many northern women did too - and several of the Southern states still observe their own dates.

But all this does not necessarily conflict with the story told by the people in Boalsburg, and does not weaken the claim which they so proudly make. This writer now has no way of verifying the facts; I cannot state with certainty that there was any connection between the order issued by General Logan in 1868 and the events in the Boalsburg cemetery that day in 1864; I know only what the people tell me. But somehow I like to believe - and I do believe - that Memorial Day, as we know it and observe it generally today, was born in that tiny Pennsylvania graveyard on the outskirts of "An American Village," when a proud mother and a grieving daughter met to scatter flowers over the final resting places of a brave son and a gallant father.

The above is an excerpt of an article which was written by Herbert G. Moore for the *National Republic Magazine* in May 1948 and which then Congressman James Van Zandt, representing his Centre County constituents, had reprinted in the *Congressional Record* of May 19, 1948.

NOTE: Twenty-four (24) communities nationwide lay claim to being the birthplace of Memorial Day. In May 1966, Pres. Lyndon Johnson on behalf of the U.S. government sanctioned Waterloo, New York, as the "official" birthplace of Memorial Day because that community's earliest observance 100 years earlier in 1866 was considered so well planned and complete. Among the earliest communities which felt inspired to set aside a special day for remembrance of its war dead were Mobile, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Camden, Ark.; Atlanta, Ga.; Milledgeville, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Columbus, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Raleigh, N.C.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Charleston, S.C.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Portsmouth, Va.; Warrenton, Va.; and, Washington, D.C.

Visit the Tombstone Inscription Project site, which was begun in commemoration of Memorial Day 1997, for more information about tombstone preservation.

Memorial Day



*Decoration Day -
original intent preserved
for 40 years by
the 8th Army.* 5/20

In 1865, Henry C. Welles, a druggist in the village of Waterloo, NY, mentioned at a social gathering that honor should be shown to the patriotic dead of the Civil War by decorating their graves.

In the Spring of 1866, he again mentioned this subject to General John B. Murray, Seneca County Clerk. General Murray embraced the idea and a committee was formulated to plan a day devoted to honoring the dead.

Townpeople adopted the idea wholeheartedly. Wreaths, crosses and bouquets were made for each veteran's grave. The village was decorated with flags at half mast and draped with evergreen boughs and mourning black streamers.

On May 5, 1866, civic societies joined the procession to the three existing cemeteries and were led by veterans marching to martial music. At each cemetery there were impressive and lengthy services including speeches by General Murray and a local clergyman. The ceremonies were repeated on May 5, 1867.

The first official recognition of Memorial Day as such was issued by General John A. Logan, first commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. This was General Order No. 11 establishing "Decoration Day" as it was then known. The date of the order was May 5, 1868, exactly two years after Waterloo's first observance. That year Waterloo joined other communities in the nation by having their ceremony on May 30.

In 1965, a committee of community leaders started plans for the Centennial Celebration of Memorial Day. The committee consisted of VFW Commander James McCann, chairman, American Legion Commander Oliver J. McFall and Mayor Marion DeCicca, co-chairman, along with Village Trustees, M. Lewis Somerville, Roscoe Bartran, Richard Schreck, Tony DiPronio, and VFW Vice-Commander, Kenneth Matoon. Their goals were: "to obtain national recognition of the fact that Waterloo is the birthplace of Memorial Day through Congressional action" and "to plan and execute a proper celebration for such centennial observance."

In May of 1966, just in time for the Centennial, Waterloo was recognized as the "Birthplace of Memorial Day" by the United States Government. This recognition was long in coming and involved hours of painstaking research to prove the claim. While other communities may claim earlier observances of honoring the Civil War dead, none can claim to have been so well planned and complete, nor can they claim the continuity of observances that Waterloo can.

The Centennial Celebration that year brought dignitaries from government, military, veteran's organizations and descendants of the original founders of Memorial Day. A once luxurious home on Waterloo's Main Street, built in 1850, was purchased from the county and restored. Now the Memorial Day Museum, it houses artifacts of the first Memorial Day and the Civil War era.

Memorial Day is commemorated each year in Waterloo. The parade, speeches, and solemn observances keep the meaning of Memorial Day as it was originally intended to be.



Waterloo is hosting a 5 day celebration of Memorial Day 2000. Please visit the Schedule of Events to learn more.



NOTE: Other communities throughout the United States also lay claim Memorial Day. While Waterloo, NY has been sanctioned by the U.S. Government as being the birthplace, other communities have interesting and touching stories concerning their first observance. Among these communities is Boalsburg, PA.

Memorial Day; That We Shall Never Forget Observances in Surfside, Florida and a link to the South Florida Military Museum and Memorial at NAS Richmond Project.

A nice tribute to ancestors and great links for veterans and military interests. Every day is Memorial Day
Visit the Pennsylvania Memorial Day site.

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War camp, David G. Caywood #146, maintains the veterans' section of the Willard Asylum cemetery.

Visit the Memorial Day Tombstone Inscription Project site for more information about Memorial Day and tombstone preservation.

Memorial Day Links

General John A. Logan Museum

Credit: Some of the information for this article was obtained from Centennial Celebration, souvenir edition of the Geneva Times, printed May 24, 1966.

Return to Seneca County Page

Comments? Suggestions? Please  Diane Kurtz

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5/20 ✓

Memorial Day History



General John A. Logan
Library of Congress, Prints &
Photographs Division, [LC-B8172-
6403 DLC (b&w film neg.)]

Memorial Day, originally called Decoration Day, is a day of remembrance for those who have died in our nation's service. There are several stories as to its actual beginnings, with many cities, including Boalsburg and Waterloo both laying claims to being the birthplace of Memorial Day, with Waterloo being Officially declared as the birthplace by President Lydon Johnson in May 1966 (see related links below for further information).

There is also evidence that organized women's groups in the South were decorating graves before the end of the Civil War (such as a hymn published in 1867, "Kneel Where Our Loves are Sleeping" by Nella L. Sweet which carried the dedication "To The Ladies of the South who are Decorating the Graves of the Confederate Dead" (Source: Duke University's Historic American Sheet Music, 1850-1920).

Memorial Day was first officially proclaimed on 5 May 1868 by General John Logan in his General Order No. 11, and was first observed on 30 May 1868, when flowers were placed on the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery. The South refused to acknowledge Decoration Day, honoring their

dead on separate days until after World War I. It is now celebrated in almost every state on the last Monday in May (passed by Congress in 1968 to ensure a three day weekend for Federal holidays), though several southern states have an additional, separate day for honoring the Confederate war dead.

Sources and related links:

- **Boalsburg, Pa., Birthplace of Memorial Day** [www.rootsweb.com/~pacentre/memory.htm]
- **DC City Pages: History of Memorial Day.** [www.cnn.com/US/9805/25/memorial.day.wrap/]
- **General Logan's General Order 11** [<http://suvchw.org/logan.htm>] also at [www.pbs.org/memorialdayconcert/general_order.html]
- **Historic American Sheet Music, 1850-1920 (from Duke University).** [memory.loc.gov/ammem/award97/ncdhtml/hasmhome.html]
- **History of TAPS.** [www.ngl.org/html/taps.html]
- **How to Observe Memorial Day.** [www.mountaindragon.com/memorial/observe.htm]
- **Memorial Day** [americanhistory.miningco.com/library/weekly/aa052697.htm]
By David Schwalbe of About.Com's American History website.
- **Roy, Nuhn. Portfolio: To Honor The Memory of the Departed. *American History Illustrated* 1982 17[3]: 20-25.**
- **Waterloo, Official Birthplace of Memorial Day.** [www.rootsweb.com/~nyseneca/memorial.htm]



Memorial Day Home

✓ 5/26

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Memmi's most influential sociological work *Portrait du colonisé* (1957; "Portrait of the colonized"), an analysis of the situations of the colonizer and the colonized, who contribute to their own entrapment in their respective roles. Among Memmi's other studies on human oppression are his two-part *Portrait of a Jew* (1962 and 1966; "Portrait of a Jew") and *L'Homme dominé* (1968; "Domine Man"), a collection of essays examining situations of women, blacks, and other socially dominated groups. Memmi contributed to North African literature as a critic and as an author, in part through his establishment and direction of a research group on North African literature at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Études in Paris, where he also taught sociology at the Université de Paris.

Memmingen, city, Bavaria Land (state), southern Germany, on the Ach River (a small tributary of the Iller), south of Ulm. First mentioned in 1128, it was founded as a town by Duke Welf VI in 1160; it later belonged to the Hohenstaufens. It was a free imperial city from 1286 until it was absorbed by Prussia in 1803. Historic landmarks include the ruins of the fortifications, the Protestant church of St. Martin with finely carved Gothic choir stalls, and the Church of the Virgin Mary with notable late-Gothic wall paintings. The Renaissance town hall dates from 1568-89 and there are old patrician and burghers' houses. The Baroque town hall (1766) incorporates the municipal museum. Ottobeuren, just southeast, has a famous Benedictine abbey, first founded in 764, with 250 rooms, 20 halls, and six chapels. A rail junction, Memmingen's industries include brewing and the manufacture of shoes, chemicals, electrical machinery, and food products. Pop. (1989 est.) 37,942.

Memminger, Christopher G(ustavus) (b. 1809, 1803, Nayhingen, Württemberg—d. 1877, 1888, Charleston, S.C., U.S.), Confederate secretary of the treasury, generally responsible for the collapse of his government's credit during the American Civil War. After his father's death while a soldier in Germany, Memminger immigrated to the United States and settled with his mother in Charleston, S.C. In 1819 Memminger was graduated from South Carolina College, began studying law, and subsequently went on to become a successful attorney. By 1830 he was rising as a prominent public figure, notable for his opposition to the nullification movement in South Carolina. Elected to the state legislature in 1836, he served as chairman of finance committee and actively sought to raise bonds to maintain specie payments. During his legislative career, Memminger gained a reputation as a sound financier.

Though dissatisfied with the Compromise of 1850, Memminger opposed unilateral secession by South Carolina. He sided with the secessionists in his state, but, following the Brown raid in January 1860, he counseled joint defensive measures in the South against Northern antislavery agitation. After Abraham Lincoln's election, he wholeheartedly backed secession and served in South Carolina's secession convention.

Memminger helped draft the provisional constitution of the Confederate states and accepted appointment by Pres. Jefferson Davis to become secretary of the treasury for the new Confederate government. He initially refused sparing use of treasury notes, but accepted financial obligations of the Confederacy and their massive issuance. By 1863 the currency had depreciated greatly, and, as the war fell in value, more were printed to cover mounting expenditures. Military defeats made the effective Union blockade of Southern ports made the financial plight of the South desperate by early 1864. On June 15, 1864—

following the collapse of Confederate credit—Memminger resigned.

He retired to Flat Rock, N.C., and lived there until after the Civil War was over. Then he returned to Charleston and, granted a presidential pardon, began to practice law once again. During the final two decades of his life, he was involved in chemical manufacturing and in assisting the public school system in Charleston.

Memnon, in Greek mythology, son of Tithonus (son of Laomedon, legendary king of Troy) and Eos (Dawn) and king of the Ethiopians. He was a post-Homeric hero, who, after the death of the Trojan warrior Hector, went to assist his uncle Priam, the last king of Troy, against the Greeks. He performed prodigies of valour but was slain by the Greek hero Achilles. According to tradition, Zeus, the king of the gods, was moved by the tears of Eos and bestowed immortality upon Memnon. His companions were changed into birds, called Memnonides, that came every year to fight and lament over his grave. The combat between Achilles and Memnon was often represented by Greek artists, and the story of Memnon was the subject of the lost *Aethiopis* of Arctinus of Miletus (fl. c. 650 BC).

In Egypt the name of Memnon was connected with the colossal (70-foot [21-metre]) stone statues of Amenhotep III near Thebes, two of which still remain. The more northerly of these was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 27 BC, resulting in a curious phenomenon. Every morning, when the rays of the rising sun touched the statue, it gave forth musical sounds like the twang of a harp string. This was supposed to be the voice of Memnon responding to the greeting of his mother, Eos. After the restoration of the statue by the Roman emperor Septimius Severus (AD 170) the sounds ceased; they were attributed to the passage of air through the pores of the stone, caused chiefly by the change of temperature at sunrise.

memoir, history or record composed from personal observation and experience. Closely related to, and often confused with, autobiography, a memoir usually differs chiefly in the degree of emphasis placed on external events; whereas writers of autobiography are concerned primarily with themselves as subject matter, writers of memoir are usually persons who have played roles in, or have been close observers of, historical events and whose main purpose is to describe or interpret the events. The English Civil Wars of the 17th century, for example, produced many such reminiscences, most notable of which are the *Memoirs* of Edmund Ludlow and Sir John Reresby. The French have particularly excelled at this genre; one of the greatest memoirists of his time was the Duc de Saint-Simon, whose *Mémoires* (covering the early 1690s through 1723), famous for their penetrating character sketches, provide an invaluable source of information about the court of Louis XIV. Another of the great French memoirists was François-René, vicomte de Chateaubriand, who devoted the last years of his life to his *Mémoires d'outre-tombe* (1849-50; "Memoirs from Beyond the Tomb"). In the 20th century, many distinguished statesmen and military men have described their experiences in memoirs. Notable reminiscences of World War II are the memoirs of England's Viscount Montgomery (1958) and Charles De Gaulle's *Mémoires de guerre* (1954-59; *War Memoirs*, 1955-60).

memoria technica: see mnemonic.

Memorial Day, also called **DECORATION DAY**, public legal holiday in the United States and its territories and among its armed forces, honouring U.S. citizens who have died in war. Originally commemorating soldiers killed in the American Civil War, the observance was

later extended to all U.S. war dead. Most states conform to the federal practice of observing the holiday on the last Monday in May, which began in 1971, but a few retain the long-established day of celebration, May 30. National observance is marked officially by the placing of a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.

The custom itself of honouring the graves of the war dead began before the close of the Civil War. In the South, the town of Columbus, Miss., claims origination of a formal observance for both the Union and the Confederate dead in 1866. Waterloo, N.Y., is cited as the birthplace of the observance in the North in the same year. There was no fixed day of national celebration, however, until 1868, when Commander in Chief John A. Logan of the Grand Army of the Republic issued a general order designating May 30, 1868, "for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion."

In addition to the national holiday, Confederate memorial days continue to be celebrated in some Southern states. Similar commemorations are observed in numerous other countries.

memory, the retention and retrieval in the human mind of past experiences.

A brief treatment of memory follows. For full treatment, see *MACROPAEDIA*: Memory.

The function of remembering and its converse, forgetting, are normally adaptive. Learning, thought, and reasoning could not occur without remembering. On the other hand, forgetting has many functions, including time orientation by virtue of the tendency of memories to fade over time; adaptation to new learning by the loss or suppression of old patterns; and relief from the anxiety of painful experiences.

Some theorists believe memory is best described as a single storage and retrieval system. Others conceptualize a short-term memory where a limited amount of information (about five-nine items) can be held for a few seconds, after which it is either coded into a separate long-term system or lost. Organic evidence is adduced in favour of the two-system theory: persons who have suffered damage to an area of the brain called the hippocampus can retain short-term memory functions but are apparently unable to store any new long-term memory.

Measuring retention. The ability to recall information and the ability to recognize something previously encountered are two measurable indications of retention. In a simple memory test, a subject is given a list to study and is later asked to recall as many items from the list as possible, either in sequence or in random order. In recognition tests the subject is asked to pick out from a new list those items which were also on the studied list. Once the subject is able to recall or recognize a certain quota (predetermined by the test designer) of items from a list, he is considered to have learned it. Then, the difference between this basic rate of retention and the amount of information still retained at a later quiz determines the rate of forgetting over the interval between the two quizzes. A third indication of retention is the ability to do something more quickly when one has already done it once; and some tests (called "relearning tests") measure retention as a function of subjects' increased efficiency in accomplishing some task previously learned. Rates of retention vary according to whether subjects are asked to recall, recognize, or relearn. For instance, after six months a subject may be able to recall nothing but may perform a task significantly faster.

Encoding. Research into the physiological

and behavioral attempts to describe information (true state), as well as One avenue of neurochemical research is for creating the nervous system.

A research method the investigation has been the manipulation of words. Words are functional or structural speech, acoustic together in such the related features of importance increase in recall a new feature performance demonstration of the that the initial is not important to.

All memory traces clusters of atri "blue eyes," etc. clues in decoding closely the circuit was learned are is to be recalled. may be used to some are more animal, vegetable more likely to be Errors made in suggest ways the the information subject shown the claims to recognize supposed that he

Forgetting. As time passes, the memory tends to change. An engraving is thought of as a behavioral level is of interference, and decoding of inhibitory, the retention of inhibition, learning of the old. These hypotheses that a memory input (learning). Memory forgetting are unlearning for all one person's memory provided they have.

The interference is currently prevailing behavioral evidence of a system model.

Abnormalities. and techniques of memory disorder medical knowledge 19th century. These disorders illustrate the nature of the phenomenon. Ribot, a French psychologist, and Pierre

The collective can be summarized though related to present without characteristics) and need of the ability to reflect, be due to emotion. Freud was to determine.

Memory defects frequently observed function and may epileptic seizure) head injury). The ability to store is suffering from a

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International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816

of a secretory vesicle, which then migrates to the cell surface and releases its contents to the outside. The Golgi apparatus is responsible for attaching carbohydrates to proteins in secretory granules. These granules move to the cell surface, where the membrane fuses with the plasma membrane, releasing the contents into the extracellular space.

membranes comprise that encloses the mitochondrion. The outer membrane-producing organelle membrane controls the breakdown products. The inner membrane, extending into the interior, contains the molecular machinery responsible for the conversion of ADP to ATP. The chloroplasts are enclosed by double membrane. The significance is that the inner membrane (thylakoids) are stacked in grana and are responsible for the conversion of ADP to ATP.

is a double-membrane structure. The nuclear envelope has many pores, passageways for information from the nucleus to the ribosomes in the cytoplasm. The rough endoplasmic reticulum is a double-membrane structure.

ne systems often show one another, and can another. For example, proteins, the membrane the rough endoplasmic transport-vesicle membranes part of the Golgi the Golgi apparatus are tory vesicle membrane, and becomes part of,

the nuclear envelope mingle with, and are membranes of the endoplasmic reticulum. At the end of division, the nuclear envelope and additional plasma membranes of daughter cells come from the endoplasmic reticulum. When the nuclear envelope is on the outside by endoplasmic reticulum, the plasma membrane becomes part of the endoplasmic reticulum membrane system. Of the three types of membranes in the cell, only the nuclear envelope appears not to participate in the cycle of conversion, or "mem-

PETER LUYKS
University of Miami

(1440-1494), Flemish religious works and (or Memline) was r Frankfurt. He was painter in Cologne and ssion with Rogier van sition and figure types emling bought citizen- established a workshop f panel paintings for ous houses, and for- ained a fortune and



Memling's *Tommaso Portinari* (about 1470).

started a family in Bruges, where he died on Aug. 11, 1494.

Memling's triptychs, diptychs, and single panels, once parts of larger units, are markedly similar in content, technique, and style. They depict Christian subjects, especially the madonna, or portraits, usually of donors, in attitudes of piety. Whether they were large altarpieces or small works intended for private devotions, Memling's paintings were executed with the same precise, meticulous technique of a miniature in an illuminated manuscript.

Memling's compositions are symmetrically balanced, with groups of equal weight flanking the central figure and light evenly distributed on all objects. Delicate madonnas and angels and somewhat idealized donors express an otherworldly serenity rather than intense or dramatic religious fervor. Great care is lavished on each detail, on costumes and handings of brocade or tapestry in rich reds, blues, and golds and on household, floral, and other detail. Gothic architecture and Flemish landscapes are employed cleverly to fill backgrounds.

One of the best of Memling's triptychs is the *Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine* (1479; Musée Memling, Bruges), with a typical madonna enthroned flanked by saints. Also important are the *St. Christopher* (or *Moreel*) *Triptych* (1484; Musée Groeninge, Bruges), with portraits of the donor Guillaume Moreel and his family on the wings; and the *Shrine of St. Ursula* (1489; Musée Memling), in the shape of a chapel with six scenes set against 15th century towns and landscape. More realistic is the late *Bathsheba*. (1485; Staatsgalerie, Stuttgart), depicting a rare nude in a Flemish bathhouse. Notable portraits are

the *Martin van Nieuwenhove Diptych* (1487; Musée Memling); the *Portinari Portraits* (about 1470; Metropolitan Museum, New York); and *Guillaume Moreel* (about 1483; Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts, Brussels).

MEMMINGER, mem'in-jər, **Christopher Gustavus** (1803–1888), American public official, who was secretary of the treasury of the Confederate States of America. He was born in Nayhingen, Württemberg, Germany, on Jan. 9, 1803, and very soon after his birth he was taken to South Carolina.

In spite of his attack on leading proponents of states' rights in his satirical *The Book of Nullification* (1830), Memminger was elected to serve in the state legislature in 1836. He became commissioner of schools for the city of Charleston in 1855.

Memminger was appointed Confederate secretary of the treasury in 1861. His efforts to limit the issuance of treasury notes were unsuccessful, and the flood of paper money caused a serious depreciation of the currency. He never was fully supported by the Confederate Congress and, blamed for the collapse of Confederate credit, he resigned in June 1864. He died in Charleston, S. C., on March 7, 1888.

MEMNON, mem'nŏn, in Greek legend, the son of Tithonus and the goddess Eos (Dawn). A handsome Ethiopian youth, he was a nephew of Priam and fought valiantly for the Trojans in the Trojan War. Although he was killed by Achilles, at his mother's plea he was made immortal by Zeus.

Memnon was venerated in Egypt, where huge statues of Amenhotep III at Thebes were called the colossi of Memnon. One, when broken, emitted musical notes at sunrise (probably the result of sudden heat on the chilled stone), said to be Memnon's greeting to his mother.

MEMORIAL DAY, an official holiday in most states of the United States. It was observed on May 30 until 1971, when, for federal employees, the date was changed to the last Monday in May. With the exception of Louisiana, all states observing Memorial Day adopted the change. It is also known as Decoration Day.

The custom of placing flowers on the graves of the war dead began on May 5, 1866, in Waterloo, N. Y., and Waterloo has been recognized by Congress as the official birthplace of Memorial Day. In 1868, Gen. John A. Logan, then president of the Grand Army of the Republic, declared that May 30 would be a day to decorate with "flowers the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion."

After World War I the day was set aside to honor the dead of all American wars, and the custom was extended to pay homage to deceased relatives and friends, both military and civilian. The most solemn ceremony conducted on Memorial Day is the placing of a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns located in Arlington National Cemetery.

Some Southern states observe Confederate Memorial Day—April 26 in Georgia, the last Monday in April in Alabama and Mississippi, and May 10 in South Carolina. Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina do not observe the general holiday, and in Virginia the last Monday in May is called Confederate Memorial Day.

Holidays,
Festivals,
and
Celebrations'
of the World
Dictionary

*Detailing More than 2,000 Observances from
All 50 States and More than 100 Nations*

SECOND EDITION

Memorial
Day
—

became little more than a holiday celebrated in honor of the Magna Mater.

SOURCES:

AmerBkDays-1978, p. 313
EncyRel-1987, vol. 4, p. 185
NewCentClassHand-1962, p. 689
SeasFeast-1961, p. 185

♦ 1174 ♦ **Meiji Setsu**

November 3

This was formerly observed as the birthday of the Emperor Meiji (1852-1912), who ruled Japan from 1868 until his death. Meiji Tenno abolished feudalism, raised the people's standard of living, and secured Japan's reputation as a great world power. It was during his reign that Japan made rapid progress toward becoming a modern nation by using Western institutions, technology, and learning as its model. It was during this period that a constitution was adopted, a parliament was convened, civil and criminal laws were codified, and an educational system was established. Railways were built, and electric lights and telephones were put into use.

Today, November 3 is still a national holiday, but it is known as BUNKA-NO-HI, or Culture Day.

CONTACT:

Japan National Tourist
 Organization
 630 Fifth Ave., Ste. 2101
 New York, NY 10111
 212-757-5640; fax: 212-307-6754

SOURCES:

BkFest-1937, p. 200
JapanFest-1965, pp. 204, 217

♦ 1175 ♦ **Meistertrunk Pageant (Master Draught Pageant)**

Between May 8 and June 11; Pentecost

A celebration in the medieval town of Rothenburg-on-the-Tauber, Germany, to commemorate a gargantuan drinking feat in 1631. The pageant is staged for the four days ending on WHIT-MONDAY, and the play itself, *Meistertrunk*, is also performed on various occasions during the summer. The best known of the Bavarian history plays, *Meistertrunk* dramatizes a chronicled event of the Thirty Years' War: the town was threatened with destruction by Imperial troops led by the famed general, Johann Tserclaes Tilly. The general saw the state wine beaker and decided to play a game with the town's life at stake. If a council member could drink off the entire beaker of wine—about a gallon—in one draught, Tilly promised to spare the town. Burgomaster George Nusch accepted the challenge and emptied the beaker in one mighty gulp and the town was saved.

The play is performed out of doors with the entire town a stage. Tilly's troops are camped outside the city walls, and in the market square costumed children plead with the general. The same beaker that Nusch drained in 1631 is used in the reenactment.

A parade precedes the play, and the "Shepherds' Dance" is performed after it in the market square. The dance, dating to 1516, is in honor of St. Wolfgang, the patron saint of shepherds, and recalls the time a member of the shepherds' guild raced from his pastures to warn the city of the approach of an enemy.

CONTACT:

German National Tourist Office
 122 E. 42nd St., 52nd Floor
 New York, NY 10168
 212-661-7200; fax: 212-661-7174

SOURCES:

FestWestEur-1958, p. 66
GdWrldFest-1985, p. 87

♦ 1176 ♦ **Meitlisunntig**

Second Sunday in January

In the Seetal district of Aargau, Switzerland, the girls of Meisterschwanden and Fahrwangen hold a procession on the second Sunday in January known as Meitlisunntig. They dress in historical uniforms and stage a military parade before an all-female General Staff. The custom dates from the Villmergen War of 1712, a conflict in which the women of Meisterschwanden and Fahrwangen played a vital role in achieving victory. The military procession is followed by a popular festival.

CONTACT:

Swiss National Tourist Office
 608 Fifth Ave.
 New York, NY 10020
 212-757-5944; fax: 212-262-6116

SOURCES:

AnnivHol-1983, p. 8
Chases-1996, p. 65

♦ 1177 ♦ **Melbourne Cup Day**

First Tuesday in November

The only public holiday in the world dedicated to a horse race, Melbourne Cup Day has been observed in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, since the first Cup race was held there in 1867. The event actually features seven races, including the grueling handicap race of just under two miles, which is run by some 20 thoroughbreds for a purse worth about \$2 million. The story of Phar Lap, the legendary New Zealand thoroughbred who won the Cup in 1930 after nearly being shot by unscrupulous gamblers, was made into a movie—*Far Lap* (1984), directed by Simon Wincer—that made the Cup an event familiar to people all over the world.

Cup Day is not only a legal holiday in the state of Victoria, but is observed throughout the world in offices where Australians work. For those who attend, it is a particularly glamorous event. The champagne flows, huge sums of money are wagered, and the women wear lavish hats while the men turn out in grey top hats and dark morning suits. There are similar races held in other Australian states (see HOBART CUP DAY), but the Melbourne Cup is still the number one classic of the Australian horseracing circuit.

CONTACT:

Australian Tourist Commission
 100 Park Ave., 25th Floor
 New York, NY 10017
 212-687-6300; fax: 212-661-3340

SOURCES:

AnnivHol-1983, p. 141
DictDays-1988, p. 75

♦ 1178 ♦ **Memorial Day**

Last Monday in May

A legal holiday, formerly known as **Decoration Day**, proclaimed annually by the president to honor U.S. citizens who have died in war. Since 1950, by congressional request, the day is also set aside to pray for permanent peace. Memorial Day is observed in every state but Alabama, which instead celebrates CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY on the fourth Monday of April. (In all, eight states observe the Confederate holiday, and a ninth, Texas, makes Confederate Heroes Day a state holiday.)

Both religious services and patriotic parades mark the day's celebrations. In the national official observance, a wreath is placed on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia. One of the more moving observances is at the Gettysburg National Cemetery in Pennsylvania, where schoolchildren scatter flowers over the graves of unknown soldiers of the Civil War.

The practice of decorating graves of war dead began before the close of the Civil War. However, an officially set day was established in 1868 when Gen. John A. Logan, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order naming May 30 as a day for "strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion." The day became known as Decoration Day, but as it was extended to include the dead of all wars, it took the name Memorial Day.

CONTACT:

Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington, VA 22211
703-697-2131; fax: 703-697-4967

Gettysburg National Military Park
c/o Eisenhower National Historic Site
P.O. Box 1080
Gettysburg, PA 17325
717-334-1124

SOURCES:

AmerBkDays-1978, p. 501
AnnivHol-1983, p. 73
BkFest-1937, p. 18
BkHolWrld-1986, May 30
Chases-1996, p. 231
DaysCustFaith-1957, p. 132
DictDays-1988, p. 30
FolkAmerHol-1991, p. 214

♦ 1179 ♦ **Memphis in May International Festival**

May

This month-long festival in Memphis, Tenn., focuses on a different nation's culture each year, with exhibitions, lectures, films, performing arts presentations, sporting events, and student exchange programs. Beginning on the first weekend in May (sometimes on April 30 to encompass May 1 and 2), the festival opens with a salute to the nations honored in past festivals and an international marketplace offering merchandise from around the world. The second festival weekend features a fiddlers' convention, the third weekend an international barbecue competition, and the fourth weekend is the Beale Street Music Festival—Beale Street being "the birthplace of the blues." There is also a Fine Arts Festival with opera, performing arts, and music. Festival events take place at Memphis' riverfront park, museums, botanical gardens, galleries, hospitals, theaters, shopping malls, and universities. The festival ends with the Memphis Symphony Orchestra's rendition of Tchaikovsky's 1812 *Overture*, complete with live cannons and an impressive display of fireworks.

CONTACT:

Memphis Convention and Visitors Bureau
47 Union Ave.
Memphis, TN 38103
800-873-6282 or 901-543-5300
fax: 901-574-5350

SOURCES:

GdUSFest-1984, p. 176

♦ 1180 ♦ **Menuhin Festival**

Three weeks in August

The fashionable resort town of Gstaad, Switzerland, is the setting for an annual summer music festival founded in 1956 by the world-renowned violinist Yehudi Menuhin (b. 1916). Menuhin's name and status have attracted internationally known soloists, orchestras, and chamber music groups to the

festival—among them the Zurich Chamber Orchestra, the Chamber Music Ensemble of the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and the Zurich Collegium Musicum. Students from the Menuhin School in London and the International Menuhin Music Academy in Gstaad are also invited to perform at least one concert each season. Menuhin's sister, Hepzibah, and son, Jeremy, have performed as soloists at the festival.

Although the emphasis is usually on chamber music and solo recitals, large orchestral pieces are occasionally performed as well. Chamber music concerts are given in the cone-roofed chapel at Saanen.

CONTACT:

Swiss National Tourist Office
608 Fifth Ave.
New York, NY 10020
212-757-5944; fax: 212-262-6116

SOURCES:

MusFestEurBrit-1980, p. 143

♦ 1181 ♦ **Merchants' Flower Market**

Between May 10 and June 13; the seventh Sunday after Easter

Whitsunday, or PENTECOST, in the Dutch city of Haarlem is the day on which the famous flower market opens in the *Grote Markt* (Great Market). Flower merchants arrive in the afternoon or early evening to set up displays of their flowers on tables and carts. When all the flowers have been arranged, the lights are turned off. As midnight approaches, the market square fills with people. As the bells begin to ring in the steeple of St. Bavo's Church, floodlights go on and thousands of tulips, daffodils, irises, and geraniums appear as if by magic. The festival continues all night until eight o'clock in the morning, with dancing to the sound of barrel organs. People buy herring, pastries, and ice cream from food vendors as well as flowers to place in their windows or on their dining-room tables in celebration of Whitsuntide.

See also LULAK

CONTACT:

Netherlands Board of Tourism
355 Lexington Ave., 21st Floor
New York, NY 10017
212-370-7360; fax: 212-370-9507

SOURCES:

BkFestHolWrld-1970, p. 65
FestWestEur-1958, p. 135

♦ 1182 ♦ **Merdeka Day**

August 31

A national holiday in Malaysia to commemorate its *merdeka*, or 'independence', from the British in 1957. Parts of Malaysia were under the rule of various foreign powers for centuries, but by the 1920s all the states eventually comprising Malaysia were ruled by Britain. The Federation of Malaya was founded in 1957 and Malaysia was formed in 1963.

The streets of towns and cities are decorated on this day, and there are numerous parades, exhibitions, and stage shows.

CONTACT:

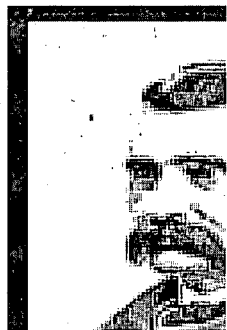
Malaysian Tourism Promotion Board
818 W. Seventh St., Ste. 804
Los Angeles, CA 90017
213-689-9702; fax: 213-689-1530

SOURCES:

AnnivHol-1983, p. 112
Chases-1996, p. 356
GdWrldFest-1985, p. 131
IntlThFolk-1979, p. 267

5/20 ✓

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN'S MEMORIAL DAY ORDER



General Order
No. 11

Headquarters, Grand Army of the Republic
Washington, D.C., May 5, 1868

I. The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form or ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.

We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, "of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors, and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion." What can aid more to assure this result than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foe? Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their death a tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the Nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and found mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten, as a people, the cost of free and undivided republic.

If other eyes grow dull and other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain in us.

Let us, then, at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with choicest flowers of springtime; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us as sacred charges upon the Nation's gratitude,--the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

II. It is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope it will be kept up from year to year, while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to call attention to this Order, and lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.

III. Department commanders will use every effort to make this order effective.

By command of:
JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commander-in-Chief.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Adjutant-General.



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KGH

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	To President Clinton from Samuel Berger and Stephanie Streett. Subject: Communications plan for your trip to Portugal, Germany, Russia, and Ukraine (7 pages)	n.d.	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4020

FOLDER TITLE:

[Memorial Day] [3]

2008-0703-F

jm621

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Notes from Betsy/Hans — Mon
5/22

Develop from

Nat'l hour of remembrance
We need it bc this gen doesn't
know the wounds of war

Legacy of our warriors

few deaths now

Europe free

Communism in up, retreat or route
trip

== Korean War commemoration — key in
National Moment of Rem.
Trip departure.
Veterans —

Returning Remains.
Flag - Old Guard -

"Old Glory" - if it's read.

22 Asian American — // — does he want to forecast —
weren't allowed to fight in Pacific Theatre

21 or 22 — not awarded medals of Honor
in WW2 bec. of prejudice
large ceremony 19 June.

here at White House —

Those will be honored
among them.

mention Those —

{ whole theme of Eur. unity is what These
guys fought & died for.

US sometimes skeptical of EU — defense
want NATO —

don't want to see ind. Eur. army.

But those are details

Hans: dies

(1) enforce - basic trend is right for EU
big pic. we're on right track.

(2) European contribution in Balkans -
(Warner Byrd 53-47)

since in Somalia + com by Europeans are
not carrying their share of burden in Balkan

Eur more than
full
partners in
Balkan

(a) Eur does need to do more ^{in defense spending}
(b) in peace operation - in Bosnia ^{+ fighting by own self}
+ Kosovo; Eur is doing
more than its share
80% of budget in Kosovo is Eur
80%.

(3) Russia - NMD - Arms control -
Hans - few sentences on NMD arms control

Russia - new young dynamic leadership
arms control. This June -
he can deliver.

Can we help Rus. These problems
help them conduct themselves well
begin. of new oppy for coop w/ Russia

Summit — don't want whole focus on
arms control.

Brian P. — balancing paragraph —

Africa Sierra Leone.

Africa — Eritrea, Ethiopia.
Zimbabwe.

to keep balance — a

how to tie in Africa. —

Betsy — now more countries are getting
involved in Africa.

Hans — Balkans successful for Eur
(American) effort.

In other places, we have to rely
on efforts coming from that region

Sierra Leone — Nigeria.

message — we can't give up on these regional
efforts —

US. can't do it all every when
help other regions of the world prepare
themselves for this.

Best part of Armed Forces —

POTUS — improvised — talked about
decisions on where to send troops.

How theme

Today - ~~same~~ sacrifices are different. Few casualties
High operations tempo. There are costs today -
we believe by taking these actions,
we prevent a wider conflict.

different conflict; there are costs;
so we spend more for readiness
engagement to prevent wider
conflict.

smaller investment now - to
prevent major - later

we're doing it to prevent the larger
conflict.

In past - when we didn't go in earlier.
we paid w/ bigger conflict later.

moment of Remembrance

Munich - the biggest historical example
of backing off + paying the price.

1st half of last century - US isolationist -
pre-WW I, post-empire - we had legislation
requiring neutrality

In both cases must not was don't get engaged.

Post WW2 - world wide engagement
expensive.

~~But we~~

brought Korea + Vietnam
avoided WW III.

Neutrality Laws in the 1930's
on the books

7 years Nat'l Sec'y Strategy -
engage early to prevent.

Can tie in nuclear proliferation treaties into the same theme.

Had we been engaged even earlier w/

Major points:

history of Mem day -- decoration day -- flags at the 260,000 graves.

Check this: (website: www.mdw.army.mil/FS-A09.HTM)

Following opening acknowledgments:

This day was originally known as decoration day, and the first national observance was launched in 1868 by order of the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic who designated this day "for decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country."

Some still remember and honor that original meaning. Each year for more than 40 years; the 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard), the Army's official ceremonial unit, has honored America's fallen heroes by placing American flags before every gravestone here at Arlington just before Memorial Day weekend.

They know the tradition as "flags in." Every soldier in the 3rd infantry participates. And many remain here all weekend -- to make sure a flag remains at each gravestone. Look around you; there is a flag planted before every one of more than 260,000 gravestones. America's heroes buried here have been remembered this Memorial Day -- each and every one -- by a proud and devoted member of the Old Guard. Members of the Old Guard present, will you stand: Thank you for your patriotism, your devotion, and your commitment to remember your fellow American heroes.

Understanding the sacrifice -- what it is like to get the news.

we have to make their sacrifice matter.

I report to you:

how many have died in wars is dwindling -- the causes for which you died is rising

trip report -- item by item:

Your truth is marching on.

I know those of you who have lost loved ones, talk to them sometimes, and believe that somehow, somewhere, they can hear. I want to say a few words to those in this burial ground and others, in this country and others, who gave their lives for us, who in the words of Gen. Logan, used their breasts as a barricade between our country and its foe).

I stand before you -- as commander in chief of the United States Armed Forces at the turn of the

century, reporting to you -- America's fallen heroes -- on what we as a nation have done with your sacrifice.

war deaths way down. Our children don't die in war, as much as they did before.

democracy way up.

So many of you who gave your lives in Europe; so many of you who gave your lives in the battle against Communism.

I am departing today for Europe -- where more than a dozen cemeteries from Flanders Field to _____, are tragic monuments to your sacrifice, hold the remains of so many of you.

I will visit Portugal where so many of the European nations divided for centuries are partners, allies.

Germany -- I will visit Germany, whose tyranny, so many of you (get figure) gave your lives to defie. Any you mocked the words of its leader who thought the sons and daughters of democracy did not have the steel and mettle to match the fire and will of a captive people.

I will visit Russia and Ukraine former republics of the Soviet Union -- a central pillar and proponent of the communism you gave your lives to fight in Korea and Vietnam.

(You would have wished in your moments that the Soviet Union would a, b, c.,

The United States does not fight for empire, for territory. The sons and daughters of nations you fought cannot make the claim they died for freedom. Tragically, many died to defend tyranny. You gave your life to defend the truth of freedom. It must make you proud to know -- so many years after you're gone; your truth is marching on.

May God bless you and hold you in his arms; as we hold on to you in memory.

And may God never stop blessing America with heroes like you.

150 national cemeteries

cemeteries abroad;

8 cemeteries in europe contain dead of ww 1

14 cemeteries contain dead from ww2 12 in europe one in tunisia (carthage) and one in the Philippines.

famous cemeteries abroad of WW I Flanders Field -- most recognizable name. Meuse-Argonne,

famous from WW 2 -- Normandy, brittany, ardennes.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 11, 1999

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT VETERANS DAY MEMORIAL SERVICEArlington National Cemetery
Arlington, Virginia

11:50 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Secretary West, for your eloquent remarks and your leadership and your many years of devotion to our country. Commander Smart, thank you for your leadership this year. Chaplain Cook, Lee Thornton, thank you for always being here for our veterans.

The leaders of our veterans' organizations, members of Congress here; Deputy Secretary Goyer and members of the Cabinet; General Ross and members of the Joint Chiefs; General Davis and other Medal of Honor recipients. To the former POWs, the families of those still missing in action; to our veterans and their families.

Let me begin by offering a special word of appreciation to the Army Band and Chorus for their magnificent music today and for making us feel so important. (Applause.) And I want to say a special welcome today to a person you may have read about in the morning papers -- Captain Earl Fox is the Senior Medical Officer at the Coast Guard Personnel Command here in Washington. He also happens to be the last World War II veteran still on active military duty. (Applause.)

Now, next week he will retire at the tender young age of 80. I think he has earned his retirement. But, Captain, on behalf of a grateful nation, we say thank you for your service. Thank you. (Applause.)

My fellow Americans, as we all know, we celebrate Veterans Day on the anniversary of the Armistice ending World War I, on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. Eighty years ago today, President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed this a day of solemn pride in the heroism of those who died in the country's service.

For two full minutes in the middle of that day, all traffic in business across our nation stopped, as Americans took time to remember family and friends who fought and those who never came home from the war to end all wars. I don't believe those men and women who were our forebears could ever have imagined that so many other times in this century young Americans would be asked again and again to fight and die for freedom in foreign lands.

When the 20th century began, the headstones that stand in silent formation on these beautiful hills covered fewer than 200 acres. Today, at century's end, they cover more than 600 acres. Hundreds of millions of people in the United States and around the world sleep in peace because more than a million Americans rest in peace. Here, and in graves, marked and unmarked, all across the world. Today we come again to say owe them a debt we can never repay.

In a way, the young men and women who have died in defense of our country gave up not only the life they were living, but also the life they would have lived -- their chance to be parents; their chance to grow old with their grandchildren. Too often when we speak of sacrifice, we speak in generalities about the larger sweep of history, and the sum total of our nation's experience. But it is very important to remember that every single veteran's life we honor today was just that -- a life -- just like yours and mine. A life with family and friends, and love and hopes and dreams, and ups and downs; a life that should have been able to play its full course.

Fifty-seven years ago this week, the eyes of America were focused on a small, sweltering island in the South Pacific. Pearl Harbor had been bombed the year before, and Japanese forces in the Pacific were capturing one island after another. The task of stopping them fell to a group of young Marines in an operation called Project Watchtower, in a place called Guadalcanal.

The battle was expected to last six weeks. It took six months. The jungle was so thick soldiers could hardly walk; fighting so fierce and rations so thin that the average Marine lost 25 pounds. Every night shells fell from the sky and enemy soldiers charged up the hills. The only weapons Marines had to defend themselves were Springfield rifles left over from World War I. But with the strength forged in factories and fields back home, they turned back wave after wave of hand-to-hand fighting, until, at last, the Navy was able to help the Marines turn the tide in the naval battle that began 57 years ago tomorrow.

That turned the tide of battle in the whole Pacific, and with it, the tide of American history. On that small island, in the Battle of Guadalcanal, Americans proved that our nation would never again be an island, but, rather allied with freedom and peace-loving people everywhere, as the greatest force for peace and freedom the world has ever known.

In the days and years that have followed, men and women, forged from the same mettle, in every branch of our military have built on those sacrifices and stood for the cause of freedom, from World War II to Korea to Vietnam to Kuwait City to Kosovo.

On the beach at Guadalcanal is a monument to those who fought on the island. In the hills that surround us, some of the 1,500 Marines and sailors who lost their lives in that battle are laid to rest. They are some of the greatest of the greatest generation.

One of those who served at Guadalcanal was a 19-year-old Marine lieutenant named John Chafee. He went on to fight in Okinawa, to lead troops in Korea, to serve as governor of Rhode Island and Secretary of the Navy, and then, for more than 20 years, as a United States senator. He helped write the law that keeps our air clean. His fights for health care helped millions of veterans live better lives. Yet he was so humble that when he received a distinguished award from the Marine Corps Foundation last year, he hardly spoke about his wartime service.

Two weeks ago, this remarkable man passed away at the age of 77. At his funeral, Hillary and I spent time with his five children and his 12 grandchildren. And I was proud to announce on that day that the Navy will be naming one of its most modern and capable destroyers after John Chafee. (Applause.)

Now, that was the measure of one man's life who fought in

Guadalcanal and survived. Today, in our imaginations, we must try to imagine the measure of all the lives that might have been, had they not been laid down in service to our nation. What about the more than 1 million men and women who have given their lives so that we could be free? What would have been the measure of their lives? What else would they have accomplished for their families and their country, if only they had had the chance?

Of course, we don't have any of those answers. But because we have the question, we clearly have a responsibility to stand in the breach for them. We are not just the beneficiaries of their bravery. We are the stewards of their sacrifice. Thanks to their valor, today, for the very first time in all of human history, more than half of the nations of the world live under governments of their own choosing. Our prosperity and power are greater than they have ever been. It is, therefore, our solemn obligation to preserve the peace and to make the most of this moment for our children and the children of the world, so that those who sacrificed so much to bring us to this moment will be redeemed in the lives they could have lived by the lives that we do live.

How shall we do this? It means at least that we must continue to be the world's leading force for peace and freedom, against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It means we must keep the commitment I have had since the moment I took the oath of office, that our men and women in uniform will remain the best-trained, best-equipped, best-prepared in the world.

In Kosovo, we had zero combat fatalities, and only two planes shot down, though our pilots took heavy enemy fire every single day and put their lives repeatedly at greater risks to avoid hitting civilians on the ground. That is a tribute to the professionalism we see every day from our military forces all around the world. (Applause.)

Last month I was proud to sign a bill that will keep us moving in that direction, with the start of the first sustained increase in military spending in a decade and the biggest pay increase for our troops in a generation. (Applause.)

It means we must also do more to be faithful to our veterans when their service is over. President Theodore Roosevelt once said, anyone good enough to shed his blood for his country is good enough to be given a square deal afterward.

Over the past seven years we have opened more than 600 veterans' out-patient clinics across America. This year we expect to treat 400,000 more veterans than last year, including more disabled veterans than ever before. We will continue to make sure that all veterans receive the care they deserve. And we must continue to make a special effort to end something that must be intolerable to all of us -- the tragedy of homeless veterans.

I want to commend the reigning Miss America, Heather Renee French, who is with us today, along with her family, her father -- a disabled Vietnam veteran -- her mother, her brother, and her sister, for all the work she is doing in her position finally to bring proper national attention to the plight of homeless veterans. We thank you for what you're doing. Thank you. (Applause.) We must not rest until we have done everything we possibly can to bring them back into the society they so willingly defended.

And we must bear in mind the special sacrifice of the more than 140,000 veterans who were held in prison camps or interned during this century. I want to commend the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund for

completing a project they launched a year ago today to create a special curriculum on the Vietnam War, and send a copy to every single high school across America. Part of that curriculum focuses on the men and women who never came home. We must not forget them. (Applause.)

I am very proud to announce today that we have successfully recovered the remains of three more United States servicemen lost during the Korean War. They're coming home tonight. (Applause.) But we must not waver in our common efforts to make the fullest possible accounting for all our MIAs, for all their families to have their questions answered. (Applause.)

Finally, fulfilling our responsibility to lead for peace and freedom, and to be faithful not only to our service personnel, but our veterans, requires us to do more than prepare people to fight wars and take care of them when they come home. We must work with greater determination to prevent wars. Every American who gave his or her life for our country was, in one way or another, a victim of a peace that faltered, of diplomacy that failed, of the absence of adequate preventive strength. We know that if diplomacy is not backed by real and credible threats of force, it can be empty, and even dangerous. But if we don't use diplomacy first, then our military will become our only line of defense.

Of course, it also costs money to help struggling young democracies to stand on their feet as friends and partners of the United States, as we've tried to do from Poland to Russia to Nigeria to Indonesia. It costs money to make sure nuclear weapons in the former Soviet Union are secure; for the terrorists and leaders who wish us harm do not acquire the means to kill on a more massive scale. It costs money to support the peacemakers in places like the Middle East and the Balkans and Africa, so that regional conflicts do not explode and spread.

But all of you know, better than most, that freedom is not free. And all of you know, far better than most, that the costliest peace is far cheaper than the cheapest war. (Applause.)

I am pleased to report to you today that the Democrats and Republicans in Congress are working together on a strong compromise that will allow us to meet some of our most urgent needs in foreign affairs, to prevent wars. We're not finished yet, but there is a bipartisan center like that which has carried America for 50 years at this hopeful moment now at work in the Congress. I am grateful for it, and our children will be safer for it.

In less than two months, we'll be able to say the conflict and bloodshed that took so many American lives came from another century. So we gather today for the last time in this century to dedicate ourselves to being good stewards of the sacrifice of the veterans of our country. (Applause.)

As we look ahead to the large challenges and the grand opportunities of the new century and a new millennium, when our country has more prosperity than ever before, and for the first time in my lifetime has the ability to meet those challenges and to dream dreams and live them because we are unthreatened by serious crises at home and security threats abroad, let us resolve to honor those veterans, to redeem their sacrifice, to be stewards of the lives they never got to live by doing all we can to see that the horrors of the 20th century's wars are not visited upon 21st century Americans. That is the true way to honor the people we come here today to thank God for.

Thank you very much, and God bless America. (Applause.)

END

12:08 P.M. EST

United States would result in violent action by that party? If a jury returned a special verdict saying twenty years or even fifty years the verdict could not be shown to be wrong. The law, as thus construed, licenses the jury to create its own standard in each case. . . .

The statute, as construed and applied, amounts merely to a dragnet which may enmesh anyone who agitates for a change of government if a jury can be persuaded that he ought to have foreseen his words would have some effect in the future conduct of

others. No reasonably ascertainable standard of guilt is prescribed. So vague and indeterminate are the boundaries thus set to the freedom of speech and assembly that the law necessarily violates the guarantees of liberty embodied in the Fourteenth Amendment.

The judgment is reversed. . . .

Mr. Justice VAN DEVANTER, with whom joined Mr. Justice McREYNOLDS, SUTHERLAND, and BUTLER, dissented.

514. THE NEUTRALITY ACT OF 1937

May 1, 1937

(U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. L, p. 121)

Disillusionment with the results of American participation in the first World War, growing throughout the twenties, was aggravated by the depression as well as by the continuation of the "old diplomacy" in Europe, and deepened by the findings of the Nye Committee on Munitions Manufactures and by a host of books and articles arguing the desirability of isolation. The outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict in May, 1935 led to the hasty passage of the Joint Resolution of Aug. 31, 1935 designed to prevent American involvement in any international conflict. The following year Congress strengthened this act by prohibiting loans to belligerents, and in January, 1937 it took cognizance of the problem presented by civil wars by forbidding the export of munitions for the use of either of the opposing forces in the Spanish Civil War. Finally on May 1, 1937 a Joint Resolution recapitulated these earlier resolutions, strengthening them in some particulars and giving larger discretionary powers to the President. A notable characteristic of this neutrality act was its failure to distinguish between aggressor and victim nations. In a curious fashion the neutrality legislation of 1935-37 vindicated the position taken by Sec. of State Bryan in 1914-15. The outbreak of the second World War in September, 1939 forced a reconsideration of this act and the Neutrality Law of 1939 relaxed in important particulars the provisions of the present act. On the problem of neutrality see C. A. and M. R. Beard, *America in Midpassage*; E. Borchard and W. Lage, *Neutrality for the United States*; P. C. Jessup, *Neutrality, Today and Tomorrow*; H. W. Dulles and H. F. Armstrong, *Can America Stay Neutral*; F. P. Davidson and G. Viereck, *Before America Decides*; J. Rauschenbush, *The Final Choice*; Dulles, "Cash and Carry Neutrality," 18 Foreign Affairs, 179;

"The Neutrality Act of 1937," For. Pol. Rep. Vol. XIII no. 14.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the joint resolution, approved August 31, 1935, as amended.

Resolved . . .

EXPORT OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

SECTION 1. (a) Whenever the President shall find that there exists a state of war between, or among, two or more foreign states, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to any belligerent state named in such proclamation, or to any neutral state for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such belligerent state.

(b) The President shall, from time to time, by proclamation, extend such embargo upon the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war to other states as and when they may become involved in such war.

(c) Whenever the President shall find that a state of civil strife exists in a foreign state and that such civil strife is of a magnitude or is being conducted under such conditions that the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States to such foreign state would threaten or endanger the peace of the United States, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it

shall thereafter be unlawful to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to such foreign state, or to any neutral state for transshipment to, or for the use of, such foreign state.

(d) The President shall, from time to time by proclamation, definitely enumerate the arms, ammunition, and implements of war, the export of which is prohibited by this section. The arms, ammunition, and implements of war so enumerated shall include those enumerated in the President's proclamation Numbered 2163, of April 10, 1936, but shall not include raw materials or any other articles or materials not of the same general character as those enumerated in the said proclamation, and in the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War, signed at Geneva June 17, 1925.

(e) Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, shall export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. . . .

(f) In the case of the forfeiture of any arms, ammunition, or implements of war by reason of a violation of this Act, . . . such arms, ammunition, or implements of war shall be delivered to the Secretary of War for such use or disposal thereof as shall be approved by the President of the United States.

(g) Whenever, in the judgment of the President, the conditions which have caused him to issue any proclamation under the authority of this section have ceased to exist, he shall revoke the same, and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply with respect to the state or states named in such proclamation, except with respect to offenses committed, or forfeitures incurred, prior to such revocation.

EXPORT OF OTHER ARTICLES AND MATERIALS

SEC. 2. (a) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 of this Act and he shall thereafter find that the placing of restrictions on the shipment of certain articles or ma-

terials in addition to arms, ammunition, and implements of war from the United States to belligerent states, or to a state wherein civil strife exists, is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of citizens of the United States, he shall so proclaim; and it shall thereafter be unlawful, for any American vessel to carry such articles or materials to any belligerent state, or to any state wherein civil strife exists, named in such proclamation issued under the authority of section 1 of this Act, or to any neutral state for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such belligerent state or any such state wherein civil strife exists. The President shall by proclamation from time to time definitely enumerate the articles and materials which it shall be unlawful for American vessels to so transport. . . .

(c) The President shall from time to time by proclamation extend such restrictions as are imposed under the authority of this section to other states as and when they may be declared to become belligerent states under proclamations issued under the authority of section 1 of this Act.

(d) The President may from time to time change, modify, or revoke in whole or in part any proclamations issued by him under the authority of this section.

(e) Except with respect to offenses committed, or forfeitures incurred, prior to May 1, 1939, this section and all proclamations issued thereunder shall not be effective after May 1, 1939.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

SEC. 3. (a) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 of this Act, it shall thereafter be unlawful for any person within the United States to purchase, sell, or exchange bonds, securities, or other obligations of the government of any belligerent state or of any state wherein civil strife exists, named in such proclamation, or of any political subdivision of any such state, or of any person acting for or on behalf of the government of any such state, or of any faction or asserted government within any such state wherein civil strife exists, or of any person acting for or on behalf of any faction or asserted govern-

ment within any such state wherein civil strife exists, issued after the date of such proclamation, or to make any loan or extend any credit to any such government, political subdivision, faction, asserted government, or person, or to solicit or receive any contribution for any such government, political subdivision, faction, asserted government, or person: *Provided*, That if the President shall find that such action will serve to protect the commercial or other interests of the United States or its citizens, he may, in his discretion, and to such extent and under such regulations as he may prescribe, except from the operation of this section ordinary commercial credits and short-time obligations in aid of legal transactions and of a character customarily used in normal peacetime commercial transactions. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the solicitation or collection of funds to be used for medical aid and assistance, or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering, when such solicitation or collection of funds is made on behalf of and for use by any person or organization which is not acting for or on behalf of any such government, political subdivision, faction, or asserted government, but all such solicitations and collections of funds shall be subject to the approval of the President and shall be made under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe.

(c) Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section or of any regulations issued hereunder shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$50,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both. Should the violation be by a corporation, organization, or association, each officer or agent thereof participating in the violation may be liable to the penalty herein prescribed. . . .

EXCEPTIONS—AMERICAN REPUBLICS

SEC. 4. This Act shall not apply to an American republic or republics engaged in war against a non-American state or states, provided the American republic is not co-operating with a non-American state or states in such war.

NATIONAL MUNITIONS CONTROL BOARD

SEC. 5. (a) There is hereby established a National Munitions Control Board (hereinafter referred to as the 'Board') to carry out

the provisions of this Act. The Board shall consist of the Secretary of State, who shall be chairman and executive officer of the Board, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, or by other law, the administration of this Act is vested in the Department of State. The Secretary of State shall promulgate such rules and regulations with regard to the enforcement of this section as he may deem necessary to carry out its provisions. The Board shall be convened by the chairman and shall hold at least one meeting a year.

(b) Every person who engages in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this Act, whether as an exporter, importer, manufacturer, or dealer, shall register with the Secretary of State his name, or business name, principal place of business, and places of business in the United States, and a list of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war which he manufactures, imports, or exports.

(c) Every person required to register under this section shall notify the Secretary of State of any change in the arms, ammunition, or implements of war which he exports, imports, or manufactures; . . .

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to export, or attempt to export, from the United States to any other state, any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this Act, or to import, or attempt to import, to the United States from any other state, any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this Act, without first having obtained a license therefor. . . .

(k) The President is hereby authorized to proclaim upon recommendation of the Board from time to time a list of articles which shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of this section.

AMERICAN VESSELS PROHIBITED FROM CARRYING ARMS TO BELLIGERENT STATES

SEC. 6. (a) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 of this Act, it shall thereafter be unlawful, until such proclamation is revoked, for any American vessel to carry any

arms, ammunition, or implements of war to any belligerent state, or to any state wherein civil strife exists, named in such proclamation, or to any neutral state for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such belligerent state or any such state wherein civil strife exists.

(b) Whoever, in violation of the provisions of this section, shall take, or attempt to take, or shall authorize, hire, or solicit another to take, any American vessel carrying such cargo out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, and her tackle, apparel, furniture, and equipment, and the arms, ammunition, and implements of war on board, shall be forfeited to the United States.

USE OF AMERICAN PORTS AS BASE OF SUPPLY

SEC. 7. (a) Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President, or any person thereunto authorized by him, shall have cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, whether requiring clearance or not, is about to carry out of a port of the United States, fuel, men, arms, ammunition, implements of war, or other supplies to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent state, but the evidence is not deemed sufficient to justify forbidding the departure of the vessel as provided for by section 1, title V, chapter 30, of the Act approved June 15, 1917, and if, in the President's judgment, such action will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign states, or to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or to promote the security or neutrality of the United States, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to require the owner, master, or person in command thereof, before departing from a port of the United States, to give a bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in such amount as he shall deem proper, conditioned that the vessel will not deliver the men, or any part of the cargo, to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent state.

(b) If the President, or any person thereunto authorized by him, shall find that a vessel, domestic or foreign, in a port of the United States, has previously cleared from a port of the United States during such war and deliv-

ered its cargo or any part thereof to a warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent state, he may prohibit the departure of such vessel during the duration of the war.

SUBMARINES AND ARMED MERCHANT VESSELS

SEC. 8. Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that special restrictions placed on the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States by the submarines or armed merchant vessels of a foreign state, will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign states, or to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or to promote the security of the United States, and shall make proclamation therefore, it shall thereafter be unlawful for any such submarine or armed merchant vessel to enter a port or the territorial waters of the United States or to depart therefrom, except under such conditions and subject to such limitations as the President may prescribe. Whenever, in his judgment, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply.

TRAVEL ON VESSELS OF BELLIGERENT STATES

SEC. 9. Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 of this Act it shall thereafter be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to travel on any vessel of the state or states named in such proclamation, except in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe: . . .

ARMING OF AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSELS PROHIBITED

SEC. 10. Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1, it shall thereafter be unlawful, until such proclamation is revoked, for any American vessel engaged in commerce with any belligerent state, or any state wherein civil strife exists, named in such proclamation, to be armed or to carry any armament, arms, ammunition, or implements of war, except small arms and ammunition therefor which the President may deem necessary and

shall publicly designate for the preservation of discipline aboard such vessels.

REGULATIONS

SEC. 11. The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations.

515. REFORM OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY
1937

(U. S. 75th Cong. 1st Sess. *Sen. Report 711*)

The judicial invalidation of a large part of the New Deal program revived the oft-expressed demand for judicial reform. President F. D. Roosevelt argued, as had Theodore Roosevelt, that the courts were out of harmony with democracy and that some way should be found to force them in line with the will of the people as expressed through the other branches of the government. President Roosevelt's specific program called for a reorganization of the inferior federal courts to attain greater efficiency, and the appointment of one new justice, up to six in number, for every justice of the Supreme Court who, having passed the age of seventy and served for ten years, failed to retire. The proposal shocked many who felt that it violated the spirit of the American constitutional system of checks and balances and threatened the independence of the judiciary. The ultimate rejection of the proposal by the Senate Judiciary Committee and by Congress was probably the most serious setback which the President suffered during his eight years of office, yet it is clear now that although he lost the battle he won the campaign. We have included here the proposed bill for the reorganization of the judiciary, the President's address on the bill, the adverse report of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the emasculated reform act which finally emerged. See M. Ernst, *The Ultimate Power*; I. Brant, *Storm over the Constitution*; R. K. Carr, *Democracy and the Supreme Court*; D. Alfange, *The Supreme Court and the National Will*; W. Lippman, *The Supreme Court, Independent or Controlled*; J. Alsop and T. Catledge, *The 168 Days*; C. A. and M. R. Beard, *America in Midpassage*; C. A. Ewing, *Judges of the Supreme Court, 1789-1937*; C. Fairman, "Retirement of Federal Judges," 51 *Harv. L. Rev.* 397. The Hearings are published, in six parts, in U. S. 75th Cong. 1st Sess. *Sen. Comm. on Judiciary, Hearings on 1392*.

1. PROPOSED BILL.

Be it enacted, That—

(a) When any judge of a court of the United States, appointed to hold his office

not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this Act through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct. . . .

during good behavior, has heretofore or hereafter attained the age of seventy years and has held a commission or commissions as judge of any such court or courts at least ten years, continuously or otherwise, and within six months thereafter has neither resigned nor retired, the President, for each such judge who has not so resigned or retired, shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one additional judge to the court to which the former is commissioned: *Provided*, That no additional judge shall be appointed hereunder if the judge who is of retirement age dies, resigns, or retires prior to the nomination of such additional judge.

(b) The number of judges of any court shall be permanently increased by the number appointed thereto under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section. No more than fifty judges shall be appointed thereunder. nor shall any judge be so appointed if such appointment would result in (1) more than fifteen members of the Supreme Court of the United States, (2) more than two additional members so appointed to a circuit court of appeals, the Court of Claims, the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, or the Customs Court, or (3) more than twice the number of judges now authorized to be appointed for any district or, in the case of judges appointed for more than one district, for any such group of districts. . . .

(d) An additional judge shall not be appointed under the provisions of this section when the judge who is of retirement age is commissioned to an office as to which Congress has provided that a vacancy shall not be filled.

SEC. 2. (a) Any circuit judge hereafter appointed may be designated and assigned from time to time by the Chief Justice of the

United States for service in the circuit court of appeals for any circuit. Any district judge hereafter appointed may be designated and assigned from time to time by the Chief Justice of the United States for service in any district court, or, subject to the authority of the Chief Justice, by the senior circuit judge of his circuit for service in any district court within the circuit. A district judge designated and assigned to another district hereunder may hold court separately and at the same time as the district judge in such district. . . . The designation and assignment of any judge may be terminated at any time by order of the Chief Justice or the senior circuit judge, the case may be. . . .

SEC. 3 (a) The Supreme Court shall have power to appoint a proctor. It shall be his duty (1) to obtain and, if deemed by the Court to be desirable, to publish information as to the volume, character, and status of litigation in the district courts and circuit courts of appeals, and such other information as the Supreme Court may from time to time require by order, and it shall be the duty of any judge, clerk, or marshal of any court of the United States promptly to furnish such information as may be required by the proctor; (2) to investigate the need of assigning district and circuit judges to other courts and to make recommendations thereon to the Chief Justice; (3) to recommend, with the approval of the Chief Justice, to any court of the United States methods for expediting cases pending on its dockets; and (4) to perform such other duties consistent with his office as the Court shall direct. . . .

SEC. 5. When used in this Act—

(a) The term "judge of retirement age" means a judge of a court of the United States, appointed to hold his office during good behavior, who has attained the age of seventy years and has held a commission or commissions as judge of any such court or courts at least ten years, continuously or otherwise, and within six months thereafter, whether or not he is eligible for retirement, has neither resigned nor retired. . . .

2. ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 9, 1937

... Tonight, sitting at my desk in the White House, I make my first radio report to the people in my second term of office. . . .

The American people have learned from the depression. For in the last three national elections an overwhelming majority of them voted a mandate that the Congress and the President begin the task of providing that protection—not after long years of debate, but now.

The courts, however, have cast doubts on the ability of the elected Congress to protect us against catastrophe by meeting squarely our modern social and economic conditions.

We are at a crisis in our ability to proceed with that protection. It is a quiet crisis. There are no lines of depositors outside closed banks. But to the far-sighted it is far-reaching in its possibilities of injury to America.

I want to talk with you very simply about the need for present action in this crisis—the need to meet the unanswered challenge of one-third of a nation ill-nourished, ill-clad, ill-housed.

Last Thursday I described the American form of government as a three-horse team provided by the Constitution to the American people so that their field might be plowed. The three horses are, of course, the three branches of government—the Congress, the executive, and the courts. Two of the horses are pulling in unison today; the third is not. Those who have intimated that the President of the United States is trying to drive that team overlook the simple fact that the President, as Chief Executive, is himself one of the three horses.

It is the American people themselves who are in the driver's seat.

It is the American people themselves who want the furrow plowed.

It is the American people themselves who expect the third horse to pull in unison with the other two.

I hope that you have reread the Constitution of the United States. Like the Bible, it ought to be read again and again.

It is an easy document to understand when you remember that it was called into being because the Articles of Confederation under which the Original Thirteen States tried to operate after the Revolution showed the need of a National Government with power enough to handle national problems. In its preamble the Constitution states that it was intended to form a more perfect Union and promote the general welfare; and the powers given to

VOLUME 20

Navajo to Opium

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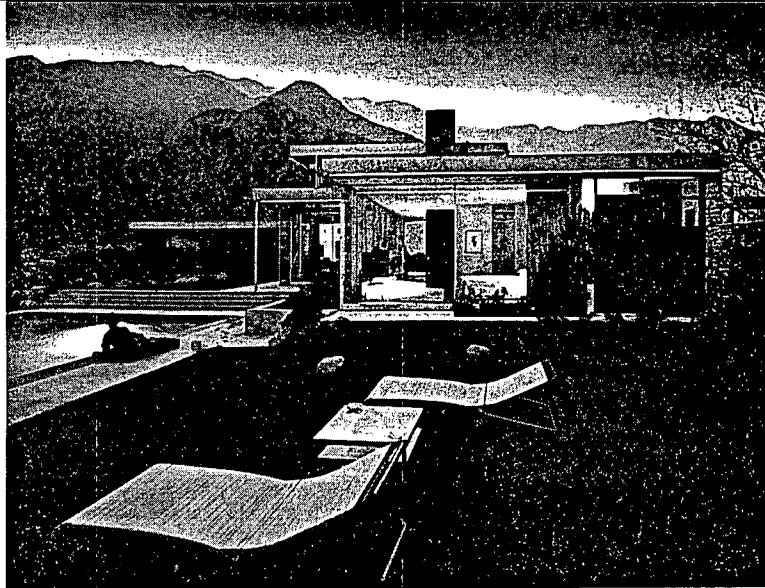
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Neutra concentrated on
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Richard Neutra's Kaufmann des-
 ert house, Palm Springs, Calif.,
 strongly complements its site.



JULIUS SHULMAN

In the Kaufmann desert house (1946) in Palm Springs, Calif., and the Warren Tremain house (1947) in Santa Barbara, Calif., Neutra employed the concept of the pavilion, with horizontal planes extending over transparent walls. The main block of the Kaufmann house loses its rectangular outline as it blends with the landscape. The Tremain house also merges with the landscape as it utilizes Wright's idea of the open plan, but in a much more subtle way.

Neutra's commercial and public buildings reflect the same design philosophy that he brought to house design, and for this reason they have an unusually human scale and atmosphere. One example is the Gemological Institute (1956) in Los Angeles.

Neutra was also an enthusiastic educator and author. His *Survival Through Design* (1954) has become a standard reference work in the field. He died in Wuppertal, West Germany, on April 16, 1970.

JOHN FOWLER
 Architect

NEUTRALITY, in international law, denotes the legal status of a state that asserts a position of nonparticipation in respect to a war existing between other states. It is not merely abstinence from war. It is a relationship involving rights and duties on the part of neutrals toward belligerents and on the part of belligerents toward neutrals.

The status of neutrality was hardly known in the ancient world. Its first statement as law was probably in the *Consolato del mare* (1494), a code of maritime law citing provisions from the previous century. During the following centuries neutrals made and upheld various claims, and the law was further developed. President George Washington's proclamation of neutrality (1793), which recognized neutral duties as well as rights, was widely followed. The Declaration of Paris in 1856, asserting the general principle that free ships make free goods, was accepted by almost every state. A more definite statement of the rules of neutrality is to be found in Conventions 5 and 8, adopted at the Second Hague Conference in 1907.

Duties of A Neutral. The law of neutrality is a compromise between the desire of the belligerent to prevent his opponent from obtaining supplies from a neutral and the desire of the neutral to

pursue his ordinary courses as if no war existed. The neutral thus accepts certain duties as a government while disclaiming responsibility, for the most part, for preventing individuals from carrying on trade.

The development of modern means of communication, the changed character of modern war, and in general the interdependence of nations make it impossible for a neutral to be impartial in fact. Whatever he does is bound to injure or aid one belligerent more than the other. During World War I, Germany claimed that the United States was selling goods to its enemies but not to it. This situation was due to the British blockade and not to partiality by the United States. Had the United States changed its rule, as requested by Germany, to forbid sales impartially to both sides, the result would have been to offset the power of the British Navy. Similar situations appeared in the 1930's with the Japanese attack on China and the Italian invasion of Ethiopia.

The neutral government has some specific duties: It may not, as a government, lend money or furnish troops or war materials to either belligerent. Its territory may not be used as a base for hostile operations. It must not allow prizes to be brought into its ports and there be adjudicated. Belligerent military persons found in neutral territory must be interned. Likewise, warships must be held, though they may be allowed the use of a neutral port for a limited time.

Although the neutral has no duty to prevent individuals from trading with a belligerent, the latter has certain rights of interference with such trade. It is the individual, rather than his government, who takes the risk. The belligerent may stop a neutral vessel on the high seas for visit and search. Articles clearly intended for military use are designated as *absolute contraband* and may be captured and confiscated. Other articles that might be useful for military purposes may be taken if it can be shown that they are destined for such use. Such articles are called *conditional contraband*. Articles not of a military character, such as food for the civilian population, are *non-contraband*, and they are therefore not subject to capture.

On the other hand, a belligerent is permitted to stop all articles, whether contraband or not, if he proclaims a blockade. This blockade must be effective—that is, there must actually be ships

before the blockaded port to stop vessels that seek to enter. Finally, there is the doctrine of continuous voyage, according to which a belligerent may stop a neutral vessel en route to a neutral country if its cargo is really intended to be transferred from the neutral to the enemy.

Rights. The neutral has certain rights that must be respected by the belligerent. No act of warfare may be performed by the belligerent within the territory of the neutral—a rule that was violated by Germany in both world wars. A belligerent may not maintain radio stations for war communications within a neutral country, nor commit acts of sabotage, such as the Black Tom munitions explosion (1916) at Jersey City, N. J., for which the United States was awarded damages against Germany after World War I. The legality of the capture of a neutral vessel must always be adjudicated by a prize court or a national court, under international law. Because national courts may be prejudiced, an effort was made at the Second Hague Conference (1907) to set up an international prize court. The effort failed because states would not ratify the Declaration of London (1909), which was intended to state the law to be used by such a court.

A neutral state should have domestic laws to enable it to perform its duties under international law. The law of the United States was first stated in an act of June 5, 1794, and later incorporated into the *Code of Laws of the United States of America* (1934 ed.). These laws make it a misdemeanor for any citizen of the United States to accept a commission to serve a foreign power in a war against a state at peace with the United States; to enlist, or to induce to enlist, in such foreign service; to fit out, arm, or augment the force of any armed vessel to be used in such service; or to provide the means for setting on foot any military expedition against a friendly state. No belligerent vessel is allowed to provide itself with military supplies in the territory of the United States. The use of force is authorized to expel from its territorial waters any ship not entitled to remain therein, or to detain any ship not entitled to depart.

It is debatable, though, whether this law of neutrality is acceptable as modern law. At the end of World War I it was left in a very uncertain position, and there has been no effort to rebuild it. Experience with the conflicts in China and Ethiopia added to the confusion, and in World War II little attention was paid to the rules stated above. The growth of interdependence between nations, technical developments, and changes in the methods of warfare have made such rules unacceptable or inapplicable. On the other hand, the principle of collective security laid down both by the League of Nations and the United Nations has raised questions as to the validity of neutrality in principle and in morals.

The distinctions concerning contraband are of little value when practically all articles are used by a modern army. Moreover, the distinction between combatants and noncombatants cannot be maintained when the entire population of a nation is organized for war. Similarly, neutral areas and resources are needed in wars fought on so tremendous a scale that no one state can draw from itself or its allies all that it needs. Consequently, both contraband lists and blockades were extended by the belligerents in World War I, and with quite plausible reasoning, until

practically all neutral commerce with the enemy was forbidden. Even commerce between neutrals was much circumscribed. The United States and other neutrals protested, but when the United States entered the war, its protests were no longer heard. Its viewpoint as a belligerent was quite different from that as a neutral.

The appearance of powerful new weapons of warfare also made adherence to the old rules difficult. A belligerent will not deprive itself of a valuable weapon because of rules acceptable under earlier conditions. One such rule required a captured vessel to be brought in for adjudication. Another rule forbade sinking a vessel without warning and without saving lives.

Again, a blockade must be laid, not against one port but against a continent, neutrals included. Indeed, any trade in either direction is stopped insofar as a belligerent is able to stop it. Such trade, even though not directly relevant to war purposes, might bring money, the sinews of war, to the enemy. During World War I the Allied blockade practically put the Netherlands and other European neutrals on a ration basis. Neutral vessels could go only where they were directed by the Supreme Allied War Council and could carry only what they were told to carry. Radio made it possible to order neutral vessels to put into a belligerent port, at their own cost in delay, for visit and search in port rather than by a warship on the high seas. They could not proceed safely unless they had for their protection a document called a "navicert."

In the long struggle between the belligerent and the neutral, the latter has been steadily forced to give way. Even at its best, the law of neutrality puts heavy responsibilities upon the neutral. During World War I a small state like the Netherlands or Switzerland was obliged to keep its armed forces fully mobilized to protect home territories from violations of neutrality and also to care for thousands of interned belligerents.

In World War II another small state, Uruguay, had to risk German vengeance by refusing sanctuary to a German warship, the *Graf Spee*, for neutrality's sake. The Axis powers showed no hesitation in swallowing up the smaller states of Europe that wished to remain neutral and even attacked the two strongest neutrals, the United States and the Soviet Union, without warning.

The war then spread everywhere, and peoples who had known nothing of it—such as those in northern Africa or the Pacific Islands—were dragged into it. Latin American states that contributed no military power were lined up on the side of the Allies so that the law of neutrality would not deprive the Allies of their ports or of their resources. Even toward the end of the war, other states had to sign the Declaration by the United Nations on Jan. 1, 1942, if they wished to be invited to the San Francisco conference that planned the UN organization. Very few states were able to keep out of World War II. For the future, long-range weapons and the need for faraway bases leave little hope for a state that would like to be neutral.

A Neutral's Dilemma. The neutral must either fight to defend his position or be prepared to suffer loss. He is at a disadvantage, for he does not wish to fight and is not prepared to do so. There have been few cases of armed neutrality. The most notable was the effort of the Baltic states in 1780 and 1800 to enforce against

England the neutral doctrine that free ships make free goods. On Oct. 3, 1939, the American republics issued a joint declaration inviting belligerents to stay outside of a zone some 300 miles (480 km) from American coasts, but little attention was paid to this demand, which, it was claimed, went much further than the law of neutrality permitted.

The United States entered World War I in defense of its neutral rights. It had fought the War of 1812 for the same reason. When the rise of Hitler brought apprehension of another war, there was a revulsion of feeling among the American people, and it was said that if defense of neutral rights led the country into war, then neutral rights should not be defended. In 1935-1939, certain neutrality legislation was enacted, statutes that could not properly be regarded as neutrality laws. They were designed mainly for the purpose of keeping the United States out of war.

According to this legislation, when the president or the Congress found that a state of war existed between foreign countries, it was unlawful for any American vessel to carry any materials or passengers to any country named as a belligerent; for any materials to be exported from the United States to such a country until title had been transferred to a foreign owner; for any American citizen or vessel to proceed into an area designated as a combat area; or for any person within the United States to lend money (with exceptions) to a belligerent government. It was purely domestic legislation, and the State Department maintained that it did not diminish U.S. rights under international law.

There was heated controversy over this legislation, and after lengthy debates Congress passed a new act, signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on Nov. 17, 1941. It repealed Section 2 of the 1939 act, which forbade commerce with states engaged in armed conflict; Section 3, which authorized the president to proclaim combat areas into which American vessels could not enter; and Section 6, which forbade the arming of American merchant vessels. The U.S. attitude became increasingly unneutral, as evidenced by such steps as the Lend-Lease Act of 1941, and, finally, it was forced into the war by the attack on Pearl Harbor. Neither defense of neutral rights nor surrender of them could avert war.

The Future. An alternative is collective security, which, carried to its logical conclusion, would forbid neutrality. Membership in the League of Nations was, in principle, held to be incompatible with neutrality, but the League Covenant did not establish an obligation for members to take sides against an aggressor. The Charter of the United Nations does establish such an obligation. When and if the Security Council decides that there has been an act of aggression, members of the United Nations are obligated to act. However, flaw in the UN structure is the requirement of Article 106 that the five permanent members of the Security Council must be unanimous.

There has been no real effort to revise the law of neutrality. On the other hand, the idea naturally persists, for a nation is not inclined to go to war except on issues in which it is directly and vitally concerned. Current terms, such as "non-belligerency," "qualified neutrality" (for members of the United Nations), "intermediacy," or "neutrality" (for others), reflect this feeling. Switzerland, although not a member of the United Na-

tions, kept its former status as a neutral under the League of Nations Covenant. Austria, a UN member, had adopted a law under the terms of its World War II peace treaty (1955) that decreed the permanent neutrality of the nation. Laos, though it had been recognized as a neutral state by the Declaration of the 14-nation Geneva Conference in 1962 and had pledged itself to remain neutral, became a battleground in the late 1960's during the escalation of the War in Vietnam. Future efforts, it would appear, must look toward a new law fixing the status of states under some system of collective security.

See also BELLIGERENCY; BLOCKADE; INTERNATIONAL LAW; WAR, LAWS OF.

CLYDE EAGLETON*

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Bibliography: Gabriel, Jurg Martin, *The American Conception of Neutrality after 1941* (Macmillan 1988); Neuhold, H., and Thalberg, H., *The European Neutrals in International Affairs* (Westview Press, 1985); Ross, John F. L., *Neutrality and International Sanctions: Sweden, Switzerland, and Collective Security* (Praeger 1989).

NEUTRINO, nōō-trē'nō, a stable neutral particle that has zero rest mass, spin 1/2, travels at the speed of light, and interacts extremely weakly with matter. Of all the known particles in the universe, the neutrino may be the most unusual. Once created in a nuclear-decay process, it interacts hardly at all with matter. For example, only one of about 10^{10} neutrinos that pass through the center of the earth will encounter another particle. Thus the neutrino is most difficult to detect.

The original hypothesis for the existence of the neutrino arose from a fundamental problem: How is the conservation of energy and momentum preserved in a beta decay in which an unstable nucleus emits an electron or a positron? In 1931, Wolfgang Pauli hypothesized that another particle also was emitted and that such an emission would account for the observed results and also conform to the conservation of energy and momentum. In 1934, Fermi formulated a theory of beta decay including this idea, and he called this particle a neutrino ("small neutral particle").

Direct evidence for the existence of the neutrino (actually, the antineutrino) was first established by the American physicists Frederick Reines and Clyde L. Cowan, Jr., in 1956. In their work they created antineutrinos in a nuclear reactor, and they observed the very rare antineutrino captures in a huge detector. The neutrino ν and the antineutrino $\bar{\nu}$ have the same properties, except that the spin vector of the neutrino points in the direction opposite to its direction of motion, whereas the spin vector of the antineutrino points in the same direction as its direction of motion.

In 1962 it was demonstrated that there are other kinds of neutrinos and antineutrinos in addition to the so-called electron neutrinos, ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$, emitted in beta decay. These are the so-called mu neutrinos, ν_μ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu$, which arise from the decay of mu mesons, or muons.

Measurements of such characteristics as the flux of neutrinos from the sun have been of great interest, and it is known that these neutrinos are created in nuclear processes that provide the sun's energy. However, the field of neutrino physics is still in its infancy.

See also PARTICLE, ELEMENTARY.

GARY MITCHELL, North Carolina State University

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REVISED EDITION

VOLUME V

National Urban League—Quasi-Judicial Agencies

Charles Scribner's Sons · New York

NESHAMINY, a creek that flows in a generally southerly direction into the Delaware River about three miles north of the Philadelphia city line. Near its banks was established in 1726 William Tennent's Log College for the training of Presbyterian ministers. Gen. George Washington encamped there, Aug. 10, 1777, while awaiting word of where the British army, then at sea, would land. He left Aug. 23 to meet the British force when it unexpectedly sailed up the Chesapeake. The Battle of Brandywine followed.

[William S. Baker, *Itinerary of General Washington*.]

HARRY EMERSON WILDES

NESTERS AND THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

Beginning in the late 1860's cattle grazing on the open range of the western Plains from Texas to Montana became the major industry. The cattlemen divided the public domain into large grazing tracts, some of which they fenced. When farmers, contemptuously called nesters, attempted to settle on the range, the cattlemen kept them out by intimidation and in some rare instances by murder. The contest of the ranger and the granger continued from 1867 to 1886. Congress passed a law, Feb. 25, 1885, prohibiting interference with settlers, and President Grover Cleveland followed it with an enforcement proclamation, Aug. 7, 1885. Of greater potency was the great blizzard of January 1886. Freezing rain encased the buffalo grass, on which the cattle depended for winter feed, in a glare of ice. There followed driving snow and zero temperatures. Range cattle died of freezing and starvation, and most of the cattle barons were financially ruined. Commencing with the spring of 1886 homesteaders, streaming west in covered wagons on a 1,000-mile front, occupied the public domain on the Plains. In the mountain states the contest continued in isolated areas into the 20th century.

[Edward Everett Dale, *The Range Cattle Industry*; T. A. McNeal, *When Kansas Was Young*.]

BLISS ISELY

NETHERLANDS AWARD. At the close of the War of 1812 the Treaty of Ghent established a mixed boundary commission to mark the northeastern boundary of the United States and Canada; it also provided that if the commission could not agree, the matter should be referred to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or state. A special treaty of 1827 referred specific points of difference in the commission concerning that part of the line between the source of the Saint Croix and the "north west angle of

Nova Scotia" to the arbitration of the king of the Netherlands, William I. Instead of deciding on the points in difference, as obliged by the treaty, the king, in 1831, laid down a compromise line that, roughly speaking, "split the difference." Great Britain did not object when the United States refused to accept the award on the valid ground that the king had exceeded his authority. After much further dispute the line was fixed by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842—which treaty line does not depart much from the compromise of the arbitrator in 1831.

[Samuel Flagg Bemis, *A Diplomatic History of the United States*; John Bassett Moore, *History and Digest of International Arbitrations to Which the United States Has Been a Party*.]

SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS

NEUTRAL GROUND. During the American Revolution, Westchester County, N.Y., especially the Bronx, then within that county, was known as neutral ground because it was not consistently occupied either by the British or by the Americans and the sympathies of its inhabitants were divided. In 1776 British Gen. William Howe began there his advance to White Plains.

After 1806 the region between the Arroyo Hondo, near Natchitoches, La., and the Sabine River, near Nacogdoches, Tex., was also called neutral ground as a result of the "neutral ground" agreement between Gen. James Wilkinson and Spanish Lt. Comdr. Simon de Herrera.

Another area received the designation "neutral ground" in 1830, when the Sioux on the north and the Sauk and Fox on the south each ceded twenty miles of land along a line from the Mississippi westward to the Des Moines River, leaving a neutral area forty miles wide, largely in present-day Iowa, in which they could hunt but must remain peaceful.

[Walter F. McCaleb, *The Aaron Burr Conspiracy*; Charles Pryer, *The Neutral Ground*.]

PHILIP COOLIDGE BROOKS

NEUTRALITY. The concept of neutrality has two aspects: it is a legal status and a political policy. Both have figured prominently in American history from 1776 to 1941, but both have declined in importance since World War II.

The legal aspect of neutrality guided the relations between belligerents engaged in a recognized war and all other states not parties to the conflict. The purpose of neutrality was to reconcile the conflicting military

NEUTRALITY

necessities of belligerents that adversely affected neutrals with the neutrals' insistence that hostilities be limited to the territories, armies, navies, and civilian populations of the belligerent states.

Under traditional international law, a neutral state has the following duties toward belligerents: (1) impartiality; (2) abstention from assistance to belligerents; (3) prevention of the use of neutral territory as a base for belligerent operations; and (4) acquiescence in belligerent interference with neutral commerce to the extent permitted by international law. The belligerents had corresponding duties toward the neutral: (1) abstention from violations of neutral territory (including territorial waters and air space); (2) respect for the neutral's impartiality; and (3) abstention from interference with neutral commerce except under the guidelines of international law.

Historically, the principal area of application of neutral rights and duties was on the high seas. Neutrality was always a reflection of the legal status and material characteristics of war. The traditional law of neutrality developed in a period when recourse to war was a sovereign prerogative of all states. International law and diplomacy did not impose conditions on the decision of a state to go to war. The law was confined to the role of registering the fact of formal armed conflict and specifying the legal consequences of that fact.

This international law of neutrality developed in a period of limited wars, in the 17th and 18th centuries. The trend toward "total" wars, beginning as early as the Napoleonic Wars (1799–1815), was at odds with the traditional concept of neutrality. The intensity of the stakes, the technological changes in warfare, and the increased mobility of belligerents tended to make wars more bitter, destructive, and widespread in their effects. All of these factors mitigated against the traditional notion of neutrality as the international equivalent of forming a circle around two men engaged in a fist fight. By World War I the contradictions between the assumptions of traditional neutrality and the realities of modern total war were evident. They were not adequately recognized, however, until World War II.

The foregoing overview of the concept of neutrality as a legal status explains in part the troubled history of American neutrality. The United States came into existence just before such developments as the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution unleashed the human and material forces that combined to make total war the central problem of the international community. Accordingly, the struggling American republic

was obliged to seek neutral rights in an environment hostile to those rights.

For the United States, neutrality was a wise policy as well as a legal status. George Washington's administration rejected alliance with the new French republic and, indeed, with any foreign power. But the desire to avoid foreign entanglements did not preclude foreign trade. The United States wanted to avoid participation in foreign wars while profiting from them by trade with the belligerents. Under the circumstances, even the traditional 18th-century neutrality proved precarious. Violations of neutral rights, which had plagued European neutrals, were also inflicted on the United States. There were recurring threats of war with Great Britain and the undeclared war with France over neutral rights (1798–1800), all before the more comprehensive phase of European Napoleonic Wars.

Thomas Jefferson anticipated modern aspirations for alternatives to armed force in his attempts to protect American neutral rights through embargoes against belligerents who consistently violated those rights (1807–09). These embargoes apparently failed, although appraisal is difficult. It appears that the domestic American constituencies most adversely affected by British and French violations of their rights (mainly in the Northeast) preferred to take their chances with those belligerents rather than punish both the belligerents and themselves by embargoing trade. The Hawks of the period, not themselves the principal target of belligerent violations of U.S. neutral rights, wanted to fight for those rights, *inter alia*, because of their expansionist aspirations in the South and West.

Although the War of 1812 was supposedly fought with the protection of U.S. neutral rights as a major objective, the results were inconclusive. The end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 left a legacy of generally successful violation of neutral rights by the great maritime powers, Britain and France. The principal change in the law of neutrality of the 19th century came with the Declaration of Paris in 1856. This agreement abolished privateering—that is, commissioning of private ships so as to give them belligerent status to raid enemy shipping.

The United States did not adhere to the Declaration of Paris, because of the declaration's inadequate recognition of the rights of private neutral property on ships subject to search and seizure. However, the American posture as a leading proponent of neutral rights was altered considerably during the Civil War. Enforcement of the blockade of the Confederacy led

to adoption of many of the same practices earlier objected to by the United States. As a belligerent rather than a neutral, the United States adopted the doctrine of continuous voyage, in order to deal with the problems of transshipment of supplies destined for the Confederacy through British and French possessions and Mexico. These departures from traditional neutral positions were later invoked against the United States when it was once again a neutral in the early years of World War I.

A major issue was raised in the wake of the Civil War in the Alabama Claims Arbitration (1871). The United States sought compensation from Great Britain for losses inflicted on U.S. shipping by Confederate raiders outfitted and based in British territory. The final settlement was more of a political compromise than a legal decision. In a precedent of continuing importance, Great Britain did agree that neutral territory henceforth should not be permitted to provide bases for belligerent operations. This precedent remains relevant even after the decline of the forms of maritime warfare that gave rise to it. Thus, connivance or acquiescence in the use of a state's territory as a base for civil war, terrorism, subversion, or other kinds of indirect aggression is contrary to contemporary international law.

The general U.S. policy of neutrality was potentially at variance with the Monroe Doctrine (1823), although the special interest claimed by the principle of European nonintervention in the Western Hemisphere was never brought to a major test. By the end of the 19th century the United States was adding a further special interest to its claims, this time in insistence on the Open Door policy for China. This policy, plus U.S. expansion in the Pacific, meant that the logic and integrity of a general posture of isolation and neutrality were questionable.

Efforts to codify the law of war and neutrality at sea at the Hague conferences of 1899 and 1907 were unsuccessful. A final attempt in the Declaration of London (1909) was never ratified. The greatest stumbling block was disagreement over the definition of "contraband of war," a term that came to include virtually all commerce with belligerents. World War I began with the law of neutrality in disarray. The United States attempted to maintain a policy of neutrality in this war and to protect its neutral rights. Both efforts were in vain.

World War I, the first modern total war, involved the continuous mobilization of the whole societies of the belligerents. Whatever distinctions had been previously possible between combatants and noncom-

batants, public and private property, free goods and contraband, were destroyed. The conduct of the war was incompatible with such distinctions and rights. Moreover, the heavy dependence of the Allies on U.S. trade and financial support made U.S. policies inherently unneutral and critically injurious from the German-Central Powers viewpoint.

Other factors affected the U.S. policy of neutrality and insistence on neutral rights: majority popular sentiment for the Allies over the Central Powers, effective Allied propaganda, heavy-handed Central Powers diplomacy, and attempts at subversion. But the essential element was Allied dependence on U.S. economic support—given at enormous profit—and the conviction of the Central Powers that this support must be interrupted. In a growing record of infringement of U.S. neutral rights the character of German violations arising out of submarine attacks overcame the substantial reaction against Allied practices. The United States went to war with neutral rights once again foremost among its war aims, although given the performance of the United States in the Civil War, it was not surprising that Allied total-war practices were immediately adopted and neutral rights virtually ceased.

American reaction against war, power politics, foreign entanglements, and allies who did not repay their war debts contributed to a return to an isolationist policy and to insistence on neutral rights in the interwar period. This trend was further encouraged by broad revulsion against the munitions industries, which, according to congressional investigations (1934–36), were greatly responsible for war and U.S. involvement therein. In the context of the failure of attempts at disarmament (for example, at the Geneva Conference, 1931–33), the failure of economic and other sanctions against Japan after its Manchurian takeover (1931–32) and Italy during its Ethiopian conquest (1935–37), and growing evidence of Nazi aggressive intentions, the United States continued to proclaim political and legal neutrality in preference to support for collective security.

The complicated development of U.S. neutrality laws in the late 1930's reflected the division between strong isolationist sentiment in Congress and increasing determination in the executive branch to resist aggression. Neutrality acts passed by Congress in 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1939 reflected these differences, as did the uneven record of their enforcement by the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

These differences erupted in the debate over American neutrality from the outbreak of World War II

NEUTRALITY, PROCLAMATION OF

(September 1939) until the Pearl Harbor attack (Dec. 7, 1941). Roosevelt consistently sought liberalization of the U.S. neutrality laws, beginning with "cash-and-carry" armament sales by private concerns and proceeding to the "destroyer deal," whereby the U.S. government directly supplied navy vessels, field artillery, half a million rifles, and other arms and munitions to Britain in exchange for leases on Caribbean bases. Meanwhile, Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill planned all manner of increased U.S. involvement, including participation in British convoys and consequent loss of U.S. naval vessels in combat. The concept of neutral impartiality was replaced with that of the arsenal of democracy.

U.S. interventions on behalf of Great Britain and its allies were clearly unneutral and would have justified a German declaration of war in defense of traditional neutral rights. Adolf Hitler's disinclination to take this course does not alter the lesson that the concept of neutrality cannot survive the conviction of a powerful neutral that one party to a conflict is an evil aggressor and the other a victim to be saved. This point is demonstrated in the case of the Declaration of Panama of October 1939, which sought to ban belligerent action within an enormous security zone enveloping the Western Hemisphere south of Canada. In addition to the practical impossibility of enforcing the declaration against German submarines, manifest nonapplication of the ban to Great Britain reflected U.S. unneutral policies.

Thus, technological advances in warfare, total-war attacks in an economically interdependent world, and aspirations for collective security against aggressors destroyed the foundations of neutrality as a policy and as a legal status. Since World War II these forces have continued to preclude a return to traditional neutrality. Although true collective security under the United Nations has not been feasible, nations such as the United States still distinguish illegal aggressors from their victims, as in the Korean conflict (1950-53). The duty to cooperate with collective security or collective defense measures—for example, under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the Organization of American States—generally overrides the presumption of neutral impartiality.

Ideological East-West rifts have produced a new concept of neutralism or nonalignment. Nations in the developing Third World have proclaimed their neutrality in the cold war's recurring conflicts and competitions. Additionally, some states such as Austria have become "neutralized," somewhat following the model of Switzerland. During the 1950's, Secretary

of State John Foster Dulles and other U.S. statesmen denounced neutralism and sought unity in the non-Communist "Free World." By the 1970's the United States had become reconciled to neutralism and had moved cooperatively with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and other Communist states to soften the edges of ideological conflict. Nevertheless, a return to the international system in which neutrality developed appears remote.

[William W. Bishop, *International Law: Cases and Materials*; Edwin Borchard and William Potter Lage, *Neutrality for the United States*; Cecil V. Crabb, Jr., *The Elephants and the Grass: A Study in Nonalignment*; Charles G. Fenwick, *International Law*; Charles Cheney Hyde, *International Law*; Myres S. McDougal and Florentino P. Feliciano, *Law and Minimum World Public Order*; Roderick Ogley, *The Theory and Practice of Neutrality in the Twentieth Century*; Robert W. Tucker, *The Law of War and Neutrality at Sea*; Marjorie M. Whiteman, *Digest of International Law*, vols. 10 and 11.]

WILLIAM V. O'BRIEN

NEUTRALITY, PROCLAMATION OF. When news arrived in the United States in April 1793 of the declaration of war by France against Great Britain, and the extension of the wars of the French Revolution into a great maritime war, it was the general disposition of the U.S. government and the people, despite a strong predilection for the old ally France (see Franco-American Alliance), to remain neutral. In fact, France preferred its ally to be neutral, as a source of foodstuffs and naval stores to be moved in American neutral ships to France, despite the preponderant British navy, under the protection of the freedom of the seas if possible. President George Washington hurried from his home to Philadelphia, then the nation's capital, and after earnest discussion with his cabinet decided on a policy of strict neutrality. A proclamation to that effect was drawn up by Edmund Randolph, attorney general, and signed by the president and the secretary of state, Thomas Jefferson. At Jefferson's suggestion, the proclamation studiously avoided the word neutrality, hoping that the absence of this would be noted by Great Britain and persuade that power to make concessions of maritime practice to the United States in order to keep it neutral. The proclamation of Apr. 22, 1793—a landmark in the history of international law and neutral rights and obligations—enjoined upon citizens of the United States a friendly and impartial conduct and warned them against committing or abetting hostilities against any of the belligerent powers under penalty of "punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations," par-

ticularly if they should carry "articles which are deemed contraband by the modern usage of nations." Jefferson thought the use of the word "modern" very significant in that it might dispute the British traditional practice of including foodstuffs and naval stores in the category of contraband, which was contrary to American practice.

Despite the absence of the word "neutrality" in the proclamation, the belligerent powers, and the neutral world, regarded it as a genuine proclamation of neutrality—as indeed it was—and even the U.S. government soon lapsed into the habit of referring to the document as the proclamation of neutrality. The policy fixed by the proclamation was carefully carried out, in adherence to the strict letter of treaty obligations, and the executive rules proclaimed to enforce it were soon legislated into the Neutrality Act of June 5, 1794. It set American precedent and law for neutrality.

[Samuel Flagg Bemis, *Jay's Treaty, A Study in Commerce and Diplomacy*, and *A Diplomatic History of the United States*; Charles Marion Thomas, *American Neutrality in 1793*.]

SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS.

NEUTRALITY ACT OF 1939. In the spring and summer of 1938 impending war in Europe made the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt and, in general, the public of the United States apprehensive lest the Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 prevent Great Britain and France from purchasing arms, ammunition, and implements of warfare in the United States during the war. Under international law, as unamended by domestic legislation, belligerents had a right to purchase contraband of all kinds in a neutral state, and the power that controlled the seas would be able to secure their safe delivery. But the existing neutrality acts had superimposed restrictions and self-denials on American neutrality beyond what was called for by international law. These self-denials, particularly the embargo on the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of warfare to belligerents in time of war, had been accepted on the theory that they would serve to keep the United States out of the war.

The Neutrality Law of 1939 was approved on Nov. 4, after the war between Germany, on the one hand, and Poland, France, and the British Empire, on the other hand, had commenced in September. It was a relaxation of previously self-imposed obligations of neutrality and a deviation from strict juridical neutrality. It was in fact a diplomatic instrument, the purpose

of which was to help the Allies win the war without American military involvement.

Briefly summarized, the act set forth the following:

(1) "Whenever the President, or the Congress by concurrent resolution, shall find that there exists a state of war between two states, and that it is necessary to promote the security, preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of citizens of the United States, the President shall issue a proclamation," putting into effect the statute. By the provisions of this section it is clear that the act did not apply to all wars: it did not apply to civil wars (as did the Neutrality Act of 1937), and it did not apply to those wars that both the president and Congress believed not to affect the peace or security of the United States or the lives of its citizens. For example, the law was immediately applied to the war between Germany and its enemies, but not to the subsequent war between Russia and Finland. (2) It omitted any embargo on arms, ammunition, or implements of war, or on anything else (in contrast to the neutrality legislation of 1935-37) but forbade American ships to carry arms, ammunition, or implements of war. (3) It forbade American ships to go to belligerent ports in Europe or North Africa, as far south as the Canary Islands. (4) It prohibited the arming of American merchant ships. (5) It gave discretionary power to the president to forbid American ships to enter such "combat zones" as he should proclaim. Roosevelt immediately proclaimed a zone that included the waters around the British Isles and European Atlantic waters, from the Spanish boundary to Bergen, Norway, including all the Baltic coasts. (6) It prohibited American citizens from traveling on belligerent vessels. (7) It allowed American ships to carry all goods except arms, ammunition, and implements of war—but did not exclude other contraband—to belligerent and neutral ports other than in Europe or North Africa or east of 66° west longitude and north of 35° north latitude. (These limits excluded them from the Saint Lawrence estuary and the port of Halifax, but allowed them to go to Saint John, in New Brunswick, Canada; Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; the Caribbean; Vancouver; and all belligerent ports in the Pacific and Indian oceans.) They could carry any goods—except arms, ammunition, and implements of war—to such ports without previous divesting of American title on leaving the United States. (8) All goods shipped to European belligerent ports on foreign ships must first have their title transferred from American ownership, so that they might never be the source of spoliation claims of any citizen of the United States. (This was in effect a

NEUTRALITY ACTS OF 1935, 1936, AND 1937

pass-title-and-carry provision, not a cash-and-carry clause, as popularly called.) (9) Like the Neutrality Act of 1937, the act of 1939 forbade "any person within the United States to purchase, sell, or exchange bonds, securities, or other obligations" of a belligerent state, "or any person acting for or on behalf of any such state," but allowed dealing in securities issued previous to the act and did not prohibit "renewal or adjustment of existing indebtedness." (10) Like the previous neutrality legislation, the Neutrality Act of 1939 provided for the licensing of all munitions exports in time of peace or war.

[William L. Langer and S. Everett Gleason, *The Challenge to Isolation, 1937-1940*.]

SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS

NEUTRALITY ACTS OF 1935, 1936, AND 1937

represented an effort to reorient American neutrality in anticipation of another conflict in Europe. The principal provisions of this legislation were (1) prohibition, in time of war between foreign states, or of foreign "civil strife," of the export from the United States of "arms, ammunition or implements of war," as the same shall be defined by presidential proclamation, "to any port of such belligerent state, or to any neutral port for transshipment to, or the use of, a belligerent country," with the exception of an American republic at war with a non-American state and not cooperating with a non-American state in such a war; (2) prohibition of loans or credits to a belligerent state (with the same exception) by an American national; (3) delegation of discretionary power to the president to forbid exportation on American ships to belligerent countries of articles or materials other than arms, ammunition, or implements of warfare, and to forbid the exportation of any American property in such articles or materials in foreign ships (the so-called "cash-and-carry" feature limited to two years, which expired May 1, 1939); (4) establishment of government licensing and control of the munitions industry in time of peace and war; (5) delegation of power to the president to forbid to belligerent submarines or armed merchant ships the use of American neutral ports; and (6) prohibition of the arming of American ships trading to belligerent countries.

Except for the first and second provisions, which were mandatory, the president retained a large measure of discretionary power in the execution of these acts, and even these provisions were brought measurably under his discretion (a) by the power he had to decide what was or was not a war (President Franklin

D. Roosevelt did not recognize the second Sino-Japanese War as a war within the meaning of the act, although he did so judge the Italo-Ethiopian War) and (b) by phraseology that might exclude contiguous states—Mexico and Canada—from the operation of the cash-and-carry section.

After the outbreak of war in Europe in September 1939, this legislation was superseded by the Neutrality Act of that year.

[Samuel Flagg Bemis, *A Diplomatic History of the United States*; Edwin M. Borchard, "Neutrality," in Frank P. Davidson and George F. Viereck, Jr., eds., *Before America Decides*.]

SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS

NEUTRAL RIGHTS. The United States entered an 18th-century international community in which there had developed some basic concepts of belligerent and neutral rights in time of war. War was a sovereign prerogative that engendered rights to prevent non-belligerents from assisting the enemy. These rights primarily concerned maritime commerce. Direct assistance to belligerents through shipment of arms and other war materials—that is, contraband of war—could be prevented through blockades, interception, search and seizure, and conversion of unneutral ships and property to the use of the belligerent.

Neutral rights sought to limit belligerent interference with neutral impartiality, territory, commerce, and general international intercourse. Among the points most pressed by neutrals were the following: (1) blockades had to be real and effective, not "paper" proclamations; (2) "contraband" had to be limited to munitions and to material closely related to the conduct of war; (3) the right of neutrals to trade among themselves had to be respected, irrespective of the ultimate destination of commerce.

International law rights require a degree of general observance and/or enforcement. In retrospect, traditional neutral rights were defined by Great Britain and France. Despite the attempt by the United States to defend its neutral rights in the undeclared war with France (1798-1800), Thomas Jefferson's embargo of all belligerents (1807-09), and U.S. involvement in the War of 1812, the United States was never able to obtain satisfactory recognition of these rights. When the European nations ended privateering and sought to codify the maritime law of war in the Declaration of Paris in 1856, the United States refused to adhere because of inadequate protection for noncontraband neutral property. More unsuccessful codification attempts in the Hague conferences of 1899 and 1907

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Netherlands accorded sanctuary to the German kaiser, just prior to the armistice when U.S. troops were still committed, U.S. public opinion turned against the Netherlands.

With the advent of World War II, both the United States and the Netherlands again attempted to pursue neutralism. However, Hitler's invasion of the Netherlands in the Spring of 1940 and subsequent occupation until 1945 forced Queen Wilhelmina to move her government to London in exile. Before the invasion and U.S. entrance into the war, President Franklin Roosevelt, motivated in part by his family's Dutch ancestry, offered the royal family safe haven in the United States. The subsequent intimate cooperation between the free Dutch and the U.S. armed forces created a bond between the two nations and people that had never been stronger. U.S. participation in the liberation of the Netherlands and the establishment of the Marshall Plan in 1947 to aid in postwar reconstruction ushered in a new era of close U.S.-Dutch relations.

Under the Marshall Plan, the Netherlands received more than \$1.1 billion in aid, the fifth largest recipient after Great Britain, France, Italy and West Germany, and the largest recipient in terms of aid per capita. The United States, however, did use Marshall Plan aid as leverage to dissuade the Netherlands from reestablishing control over its former East Indies possessions. When the Dutch took military action in Indonesia in 1948, they were denounced before the United Nations by the U.S. representative, and the termination of Marshall Plan aid was threatened. The Dutch ultimately acquiesced to U.S. pressure despite regarding it as undue interference. From the U.S. perspective, the pressure seemed appropriate given the onset of the Cold War and U.S. fears of antagonizing nationalist forces in Asia and the Middle East and driving them into the Soviet sphere of influence. U.S. anticolonial sentiments and widespread sympathies in Congress for the cause of Indonesian nationalism also drove policy. Later, President Kennedy also pressured the Dutch to cede Dutch New Guinea to Indonesia in an effort to lure the Indonesian leader, Sukarno, away from Moscow. Again, the Netherlands grudgingly relented.

The United States and the Netherlands proved to be strong military allies within the NATO alliance and political allies within the United Nations. The Netherlands sent a combat unit of volunteers to join fourteen other countries as part of the UN-sanctioned forces during the Korean War. U.S. military aid accounted for half the military equipment the Dutch acquired during the 1950s. During that decade—and in the 1960s—the Dutch were willing to leave matters of NATO strategy to the United States, trusting in the reliability of U.S. strategic guarantees to Europe and firmly rejecting the formation of an independent European nuclear force. In 1957 the

Netherlands was the first NATO country to react positively to the U.S. offer for deployment of tactical nuclear weapons on European soil and for placing them under NATO command. The Netherlands also consistently supported the U.S. position of excluding the People's Republic of China from UN membership and even defended early U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Starting in the 1970s, however, the Netherlands began to demonstrate a desire for some distancing from the superpower rivalry, despite its continuing commitment to NATO membership and military cooperation with the United States. In 1972, for example, the Dutch criticized the Christmas bombings of North Vietnam and they provided development aid to Cuba and North Vietnam from 1973 to 1977. In 1977, the Netherlands led the drive against President Carter's intention to produce the neutron bomb and deploy it in Western Europe and in 1979, the Dutch also resisted NATO deployment of new generation intermediate-range nuclear missiles on their territory.

With the end of the Cold War, containment and nuclear issues are no longer points of disagreement between the United States and the Netherlands. Dutch leaders in 1991 reaffirmed their commitment to a strong NATO, demonstrating that military and diplomatic links remain strong. Economic relations also are close as Dutch foreign direct investment in the United States continues to rank third, exceeded only by British and Japanese foreign direct investment in the United States.

REBECCA BRITTON

See also: Indonesia; Marshall Plan; North Atlantic Treaty Organization; World War II

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NEUTRALITY ACTS OF THE 1930S

Legislation designed to keep the United States out of future wars, passed by Congress and signed by the president in 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1939. Endlessly debated and frequently revised, these acts became the central element of U.S. foreign policy from 1935 to 1941.

The legislation had its origins in three sometimes-conflicting streams of thought, all of which can be seen as interpretations of the U.S. experience in World War I. The first held that in the face of the massive changes in

warfare in the twentieth century, some traditional neutral rights had to be relinquished to maintain the neutrality of the United States in future international conflicts. This concept, which was advanced by Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson in the waning days of the Hoover administration, was widely promoted by experts in international law and was substantially adopted by the Department of State in 1935. A second element was the idea that, to maintain peace and thereby promote its own security, the United States should cooperate with international collective security efforts that promoted disarmament and the cutting off of arms shipments to nations at war; Stimson had tried unsuccessfully to move in that direction, and the new administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt pursued it in 1933 and 1934. The final, and ultimately the determining, element in neutrality legislation was the isolationist impulse, which sought to insulate the United States against war by prohibiting activities that were deemed to have brought the country into World War I. A majority of the members of Congress, and almost certainly a majority of the American people, shared that impulse for most of the decade of the 1930s.

In 1935, the Roosevelt administration sought authorization from Congress for a discretionary embargo on the sale of arms to belligerents, hoping to bring an end to the Chaco War between Bolivia and Paraguay and, if possible, to avert an impending Italian attack on Ethiopia. Under the influence of revelations produced by the investigation of the munitions industry by the Senate committee headed by Gerald P. Nye, and with pressure provided by powerful isolationists who feared that the discretionary application of embargoes might involve the United States in war, Congress instead passed the Neutrality Act of 1935. This act required the president, in the event of war anywhere, to bar the shipment of arms and ammunition to all participants, regardless of which ones had been the aggressors. Arms shipments to the Allies during World War I, it was argued, had been a major cause of U.S. entry into the war, and banning such shipments would do much to keep the country out of future wars. The bill passed both the Senate and the House by an overwhelming vote of 79 to 2 in the Senate and was signed by Roosevelt on 31 August. The Neutrality Act of 1935, however, left the president some discretion both in the definition of what constituted arms and ammunition and in the application of the law to new belligerents entering an existing conflict. While it set up a National Munitions Board to license and supervise all arms shipments and forbade munitions destined for belligerents to be carried on U.S. ships, it allowed the president to choose whether to bar the shipment of supplies from U.S. ports on vessels of a belligerent power, to keep such a country's submarines out of U.S. ports, and to proclaim

that American citizens traveling on belligerent ships did so at their own risk.

Even this partial compromise between Congress and the president had been difficult to achieve, and the law was to expire in six months. The presumed lessons of World War I were to be found in its every clause. Roosevelt invoked the new law in the Italian-Ethiopian War on 5 October, but he noted its unneutral effects: Ethiopia was denied access to American arms it desperately needed (but had no realistic possibility of acquiring), while well-armed Italy ran its tanks and planes on increasing quantities of U.S. oil. Still eager to use neutrality laws as a foreign policy tool, Roosevelt now sought to gain discretionary embargo powers for war material other than arms. A large majority of Congress remained suspicious of presidential discretion and of two minds on the trade issue. In February, the Neutrality Act of 1936 was approved by a vote of 353-27 in the House of Representatives and without a record vote in the Senate. It extended the mandatory arms embargo for a year and, drawing another ostensible lesson from World War I, added a ban on loans to belligerents. The next armed conflict to break out in Europe was not in war between nations but an internal conflict in Spain: in 1936, General Francisco Franco, supported by Italy and Germany, sought to overthrow the government of the Spanish Republic, which was, in its turn, aided by the Soviet Union. U.S. neutrality legislation did not apply to civil wars, but Roosevelt undertook to extend it. He was motivated in part by the wish to cooperate with the Nonintervention Committee established by Great Britain and France in hopes of limiting the Spanish conflict, and he acted in the mistaken belief that extending the embargo to Spain would hurt Franco's rebel forces more than the elected government. Congress, primarily interested in keeping the United States out of war, approved the necessary legislation with only a single dissenting vote on 6 January 1937.

By that time, discussion of the "permanent" Neutrality Act of 1937 was already under way. Once again Congress tried to insulate the United States against future conflicts while the Roosevelt administration sought to retain some flexibility that would allow cooperation with collective security efforts. The House agreed to a compromise measure by a vote of 376-12, but in the Senate, whose isolationists made a strong stand, the conference report which agreed with the House bill was accepted by a vote of only 41 to 15, with 39 abstentions. Signed by Roosevelt on 1 May, the measure applied to all wars and required the president to embargo arms and implements of war, to ban loans and American travel on belligerent ships, and to forbid the arming of American merchant ships trading with warring states. Its new "cash-and-carry" clause allowed the president to limit trade with

belligerents in war material other than arms by requiring that such goods be paid for before they left the country and not be carried on American ships. This legislation did not insulate the United States against wars elsewhere in the world any more than its predecessors had. It was marginally helpful to Great Britain and France, which would have greater access to money and ships than their potential adversaries in any foreseeable future war, and, had it been invoked, would have helped Japan in its war against China. It may have given encouragement to Adolf Hitler's moves toward building a greater German Reich, since he might now virtually take for granted that the United States would do nothing to stop him.

The rationale for neutrality legislation came increasingly into question as Germany's annexation of Austria in 1938 and its territorial demands on Czechoslovakia in 1938 and early 1939 appeared to be threats not only to world peace, but to American security as well. In the spring of 1939, Roosevelt proposed scrapping the arms embargo and putting all trade with belligerents on a cash-and-carry basis, thereby making military aid to Great Britain and France possible. But the "selling arms means war" mood in Congress remained strong enough to prevent passage. When the House voted to restore an only slightly modified arms embargo to the administration proposal and, by a vote of 217 to 173, refused to delete it, the measure was effectively dead. Only after World War II broke out on 1 September 1939 and Hitler's forces overran Poland in less than a month was Congress persuaded that attempts to insulate the United States from foreign conflict no longer served the nation's needs. Still, the Neutrality Act of 1939 which Roosevelt signed on 4 November retained all the provisions of the earlier law except for the arms embargo.

Over the next two years the 1939 act was circumvented in various ways, most spectacularly by the president's September 1940 agreement with Great Britain to swap fifty American destroyers for the right to establish U.S. naval and air bases on British territory in the Western Hemisphere, thus giving Great Britain the use of ships of the officially neutral U.S. Navy; and by the passage of the Lend-Lease Act in March 1941, which negated the "cash" portion of the cash-and-carry provision of the Neutrality Act. Not until October 1941, however, did Roosevelt request formal revision of that law. Congress responded in November by voting, by margins of 50 to 37 in the Senate but only 212 to 194 in the House, to permit the arming of American merchantmen and their entry into war zones and belligerent ports. Though the United States had by this time moved far away from anything that might be properly described as neutrality, remnants of the neutrality acts were still in place when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

MANFRED JONAS

See also America First Committee; Austria; Bolivia; Collective Security; Czech Republic; Ethiopia; Franco, Francisco; Germany; Hitler, Adolf; Isolationism; Italy; Neutral Rights; Nye, General Prentice; Paraguay; Roosevelt, Franklin Delano; Spain; Stimson, Henry Lewis; World War II

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NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION OF 1793

See Washington, George

NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION OF 1914

See World War I

NEUTRAL RIGHTS

The trading rights of neutral states in time of war. The assertion and defense of neutral rights were important elements in American foreign policy from the nation's earliest days, and on two occasions, in 1812 and 1917, played a major role in bringing the United States into war. The concept of neutral rights developed during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as the world's oceans became major commercial highways and sea power acquired a decisive role in European wars. Belligerents sought to prevent all nations from trading with their enemies. Neutrals, caught in the middle and dependent on trade for their prosperity, sought to trade as freely as possible and claimed "neutral rights." Maintaining the right of neutrals to trade in wartime (even with belligerents) required laying down rules of blockade and definitions of contraband as well as developing a set of ground rules that defined the rights and duties of neutral states. Although belligerents were rarely inclined to recognize the rights of neutrals, they were frequently compelled to do so in order to prevent retaliation or a wider war, and over the course of time these rights were incorporated into treaties, domestic legislation, and the rulings of prize courts, where they became part of international law.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

FLANDERS FIELD AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



from the station in Waregem.

The World War I Flanders Field American Cemetery and Memorial lies on the southeast edge of the town of Waregem, Belgium, along the Lille-Gent AutoRoute E-17. It is located 175 miles north of Paris, France and 46 miles west of Brussels. The cemetery is within 30 miles of Brugge (Brugges) and Gent (Gand), the two largest cities in Flanders. Waregem may be reached by train from Brussels via Gent (Gand) in approximately one hour; from Paris, Gare du Nord, in about five hours via Rysel (Lille) and Kortrijk (Courtrai), and five and one-half hours via Brussels and Gent. Taxi service is available

The cemetery occupies a six acre site. Masses of graceful trees and shrubbery frame the burial area and screen it from the passing traffic. At the ends of the paths leading to three of the corners of the cemetery are circular retreats with benches and urns. At this peaceful location rest 368 American military Dead most of whom gave their lives in liberating Belgium in World War I. Their headstones are aligned in four symmetrical areas around the white stone chapel which stands in the center of the cemetery,

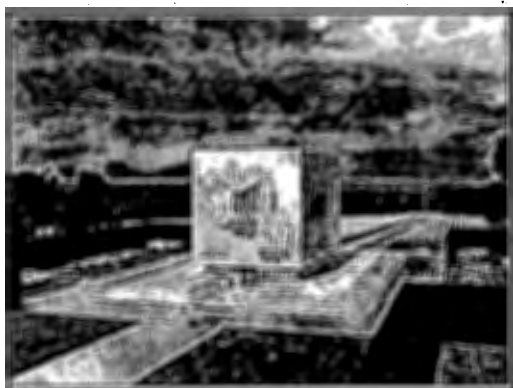
The altar inside the chapel is of black and white Grand Antique marble having draped flags on each side; above it is a crusader's sword outlined in gold. The chapel furniture is of carved oak, stained black and white veining to harmonize with the altar. On the side walls are inscribed the names of 43 of the Missing in Action who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

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AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

ARDENNES AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



Memorial



Graves Area

The World War II Ardennes American Cemetery and Memorial is located near the southeast edge of Neupre (Neuville-en-Condroz), Belgium, twelve miles southwest of Liege. The main highway to Marche passes the cemetery entrance. Liege can be reached by express train from Paris (Gare du Nord) in about five and a half hours; from Brussels and from Germany via Aachen. Taxicabs and limited bus service to Neupre are available from Liege. There are several hotels in the city.

The approach drive leads to the memorial, a rectangular structure bearing on its facade a massive American eagle and other symbolic sculptures. Within are the chapel, three large wall maps composed of inlaid marble, marble panels depicting combat and supply activities and other ornamental features. Along the outside of the memorial, inscribed on granite slabs, are the names of 462 American Missing who gave their lives in the service of their country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified. The cemetery, ninety acres in extent, contains the graves of 5,328 American military Dead, many of whom died in the so-called "Battle of the Bulge." Their headstones are aligned in straight rows which compose the form of a huge Greek cross on the lawn and are framed by tree masses. The cemetery served as the location of the Central Identification Point for the American Graves Registration Service of the War Department during much of the life of the Service.

The facade on the far (north) end, which overlooks the burial area bears the insignia in mosaic of the major United States units which operated in the Northwest Europe in World War II.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If you would like to learn more in detail about the Ardennes Cemetery, the Commission has a booklet that you can obtain in two ways:

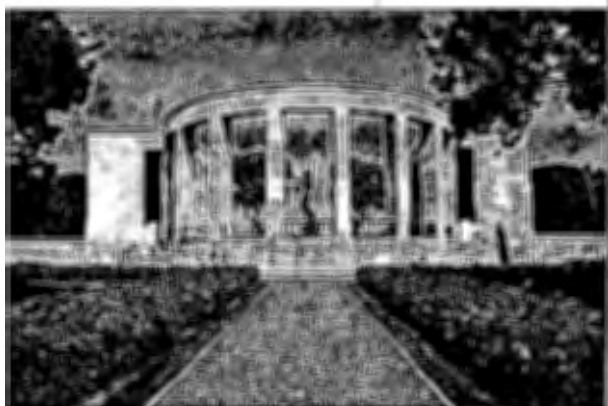
1. You may write to us at:

Colonel Anthony N. Corea
Director of Operations and Finance
American Battle Monuments Commission
Courthouse Plaza II, Suite 500
2300 Clarendon Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22201
Telephone (703) 696-6897

2. If you have an Adobe Acrobat, you may down load the booklet with or without pictures. If

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

NORMANDY AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



The World War II Normandy American Cemetery and Memorial is situated on a cliff overlooking Omaha Beach and the English Channel in Colleville-sur-Mer, France. It is just east of St. Laurent-sur-Mer and north west of Bayeux about one hundred and seventy miles west of Paris. The cemetery may be reached from Paris by automobile via Highway A-13 to Caen, then Highway N-13 through Bayeux to Formigny, then following D-517 to St.

Laurent-sur-Mer and D-514 to Colleville-sur-Mer. A large stone directional sign designates the cemetery entrance. There is regular rail service between Paris (Gare St. Lazare) and Bayeux, where taxicabs and tour bus service are available. Travel by rail takes three hours. Hotels are available in Bayeux and Port-en-Bessin. The cemetery is located on the site of the temporary American St. Laurent Cemetery, established by the U.S. First Army on June 8, 1944, the first American cemetery on European soil in World War II.

The cemetery is at the north end of its one half mile access road and covers one hundred and seventy two acres. It contains the graves of 9,386 American military Dead, most of whom gave their lives during the landings and ensuing operations of World War II.

On the walls of the semicircular garden on the east side of the memorial are inscribed the names of 1,557 American Missing who gave their lives in the service of their country, but whose remains were not located or identified. The memorial consists of a semicircular colonnade with a loggia at each end containing maps and narratives of the military operations. At the center is a bronze statue titled, "Spirit of American Youth." An orientation table overlooks the beach and depicts the landings at Normandy. Facing west at the memorial, one sees in the foreground the reflecting pool, the mall with burial areas to either side and the circular chapel beyond. Behind the chapel are statues representing the United States and France.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.



Sean P. O'Shea

05/26/2000 02:56:22 PM



Record Type: Record

To: Thomas M. Rosshirt/NSC/EOP@EOP

cc:

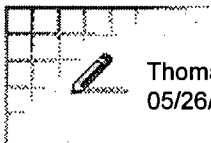
bcc:

Subject: Re: DoD Contact 

Acknowledgements :

Secretary Cohen, Secretary West, Secretary Slater, General McCaffrey

Thomas M. Rosshirt



Thomas M. Rosshirt

05/26/2000 02:53:35 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Sean P. O'Shea/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: DoD Contact 

just heard from gen. ivany's aide; thanks for your help.

also: do you do the acknowledgments for this? Do you give them to the President separately?

Loretta M. Ucelli

05/26/2000

07:25:46 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Tomasz P. Malinowski/NSC/EOP@EOP

cc: Thomas M. Rosshirt/NSC/EOP@EOP

Subject: Memorial Day remarks

as we discussed-- here's one of the e-mails with the acknowledgements. thanks

----- Forwarded by Loretta M. Ucelli/WHO/EOP on 05/26/2000 07:22 PM -----

● Michele Ballantyne

05/26/2000 06:44:31 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Loretta M. Ucelli/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Memorial Day remarks

----- Forwarded by Michele Ballantyne/WHO/EOP on 05/26/2000 06:44 PM -----

● Michele Ballantyne

05/26/2000 04:08:31 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Justin H. Siberell/NSC/EOP@EOP

cc: Mara E. Rudman/NSC/EOP@EOP

Subject: Memorial Day remarks

Podesta said that the President's remarks should mention the National Moment of Remembrance, and mention by name Carmella LaSpada (WH Liaison for the NMoR) and Lt. Col. Jeff Douglass (her deputy).

Thanks.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

BRITTANY AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



time including layover is about five hours.
(10 miles) and Mont St. Michel (15 miles).

The World War II Brittany American Cemetery and Memorial lies one and a half miles southeast of the village of St. James (Marche), France, twelve miles south of Avranches and fourteen miles north of Fougères. It may be reached by automobile from Paris via toll Highway A-11 to Laval, then D-31 to Ernee, N-12 to Fougères and finally D-798 to St. James, a total distance of 220 miles from Paris. The cemetery is reached by rail, bus and taxi. From Paris take the high speed train (TGV) at the Montparnasse Station to Laval. Change to the SNCF bus to Fougères and from there to St. James by taxi. Travel There are hotels at St. James, Avranches, Pontorson

At this cemetery, covering twenty eight acres of rolling farm country near the eastern edge of Brittany, rest 4,410 American Dead, most of whom gave their lives in the Normandy and Brittany campaigns in 1944. Along the retaining wall of the memorial terrace are inscribed the names of 498 American who gave their lives in the service of their country but rest in unknown graves. Brittany American Cemetery is located on the site of the temporary American St. James Cemetery, established on August 4, 1944 by the U.S. Third Army. It marks the point where the American forces made their famous breakthrough from the hedgerow country of Normandy into the plains of Brittany during their offensive around Avranches.

The gray granite memorial contains the chapel as well as two large operations maps and flags of our military services and overlooks the burial area. Interesting stained glass and sculpture aid in embellishing the structure. The lookout platform of the chapel tower, reached by 98 steps, affords a view of the stately pattern of the headstones as well as the peaceful surrounding countryside stretching northward to the sea and Mont St. Michel.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If you would like to learn more in detail about this cemetery, the Commission has a booklet that you can obtain in two ways:

1. You may write to us at:

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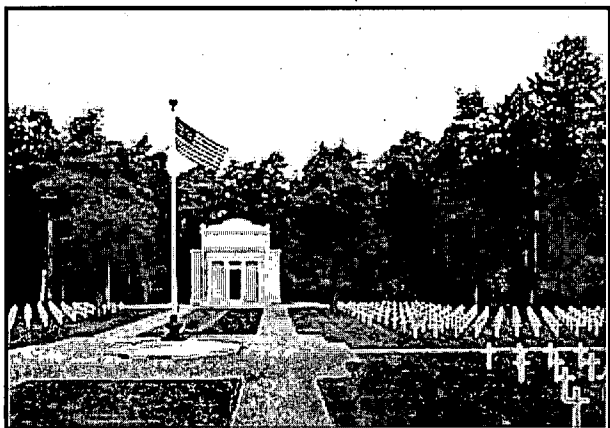
2. If you have an Adobe Acrobat, you may download the booklet with or without pictures. If you do not have a copy of Adobe's Acrobat Reader currently installed on your PC, you will need to download and configure a free copy before you can read and print the booklet.

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[Download Booklet with pictures \(0.7 M - takes about 7 minutes\).](#)

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

BROOKWOOD AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



The World War I Brookwood American Cemetery and Memorial is located southwest of the town of Brookwood, Surrey, England, about six miles north of Guildford and nine miles north-east of Aldershot. It may be reached by automobile from London, a distance of twenty-eight miles, or by train from Waterloo Station in less than an hour. The cemetery is about 300 yards from the Brookwood Station. There are hotels and restaurants at Woking, Guildford, Aldershot and other nearby towns.

This small cemetery of four and a half acres lies within the large civilian cemetery of the London Necropolis Company and contains the graves of 468 American military Dead from World War I. Close by are military cemeteries and monuments of the British Commonwealth and other Allied nations. Automobiles may drive through the Necropolis to the American cemetery.

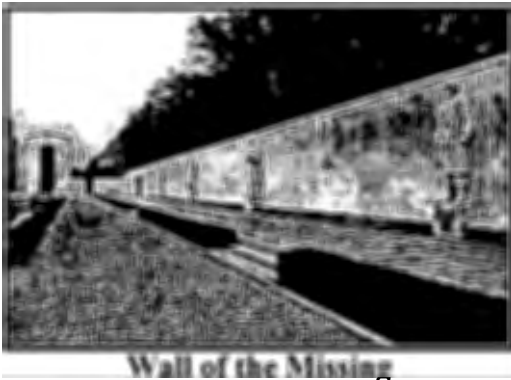
Within the American cemetery the headstones are arranged in four plots, grouped about the flagpole. The regular rows of white marble headstones on the smooth lawn are framed by masses of shrubs and evergreen trees which form a perfect setting for the chapel, a classic white stone building on the northwest side of the cemetery. The interior of the chapel is of tan-hued stone. Small stained-glass windows light the altar and flags and the carved cross above them. On the walls within the chapel are inscribed the names of 563 of the Missing in Action, who gave their lives in the service of their country and whose graces are at sea.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm on weekdays and 10:00 am to 6:00 pm on weekends and holidays.

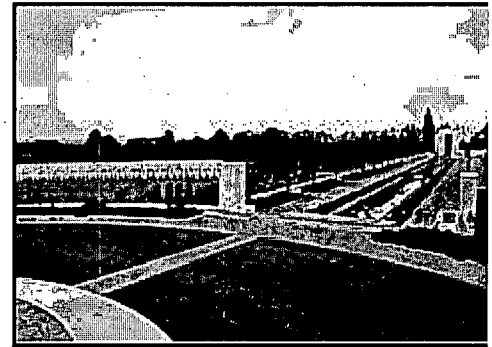
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AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

CAMBRIDGE AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



Wall of the Missing



Reflecting Pool and Chapel

The World War II Cambridge American Cemetery and Memorial is located three miles west of the university city of Cambridge, England on Highway A-1303 and sixty miles north of London. It takes about four and a quarter hours driving from London. By automobile. Cambridge may also be reached by railroad from the Liverpool Street Station. Travel time is about one and a half hours. Train service is frequent. Taxicab service to the cemetery is available at the Cambridge Station. There are excellent hotels in the city.

The site, thirty and a half acres in extent, was donated by the University of Cambridge. It lies on a north slope with wide prospect. The west and south sides of the cemetery are framed by woodland. There are 3,812 American military Dead buried there. On the wall running from the entrance to the chapel are inscribed the names of 5,126 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified. Most of these died in the Battle of the Atlantic or in the strategic air bombardment of Northwest Europe during World War II.



Graves Area

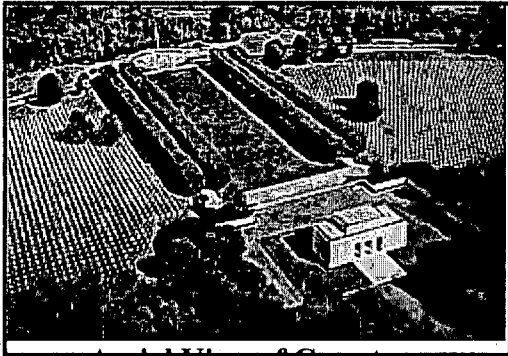
From the flag platform near the main entrance the great mall with its reflecting pool stretches eastward. From this mall the headstones in the burial area form a sweeping curve across the green lawn. Along the south side of the mall is the Wall of the Missing. At its far end is the chapel containing two huge military maps, stained glass windows bearing the State Seals and military decorations, and its mosaic ceiling with a memorial to our Air Forces Dead.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If you would like to learn more in detail about the Cambridge Cemetery, the Commission has

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

EPINAL AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



Aerial View of Cemetery



The World War II Epinal American Cemetery and Memorial is located approximately four miles southeast of Epinal (Vosges), France on Road D-157 in the village of Dinoze-Quequement. It can be reached by automobile via toll Autoroute A-4 eastward to the Nancy Exit. Take Highway N-57 and exit at Arches-Dinoze. Rail service is available from Gare de l'Est, Paris via Nancy, where it may be necessary to change trains. The journey by train takes about five hours. Air travel is available from Paris to the Epinal-Mirecourt Airport. Travel by air takes forty-five minutes. Adequate hotel accommodations and taxi service can be found in Epinal and vicinity.

The cemetery, forty-eight acres in extent, is located on a plateau one hundred feet above the Moselle River in the foothills of the Vosges Mountains. It contains the graves of 5,255 American military Dead. It was established in October 1944 by the 46th Quartermaster Graves Registration Company of the U.S. Seventh Army as it drove northward from southern France through the Rhone Valley into Germany. The cemetery became the repository for the fatalities in the bitter fighting through the Heasbourg Gap during the winter of 1944-45.

The memorial, a rectangular structure with two large bas-relief panels, consist of a chapel, portico and museum room with its mosaic operations map. On the walls of the Court of Honor, which surround the memorial, are inscribed the names of 424 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country and who rest in unknown graves.

Stretching northward is a wide tree-lined mall which separates two large burial plots. At the northern end of the mall the circular flagpole plaza forms an overlook affording a view of a wide sweep of the Moselle valley.

On May 12, 1958, thirteen caskets draped with American flags were placed side by side at the memorial at Epinal American Cemetery. Each casket contained the remains of one World War II "Unknown" American serviceman; one from each of the thirteen permanent American military cemeteries in the European Theater of Operations. In a solemn ceremony, General Edward J. O'Neill, Commanding General of the U.S. Army Communication Zone, Europe, selected the "Unknown" to represent the European Theater. It was flown to Naples, Italy and placed with "Unknowns" from the Atlantic and Pacific Theaters of Operation aboard the USS Blandy for transportation to Washington, DC for final selection of the "Unknown" from World War II. On Memorial Day, 1958, this "Unknown" was buried along side the "Unknown" from World War I at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If you would like to learn more in detail about the Epinal Cemetery, the Commission has a

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

FLORENCE AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



Memorial

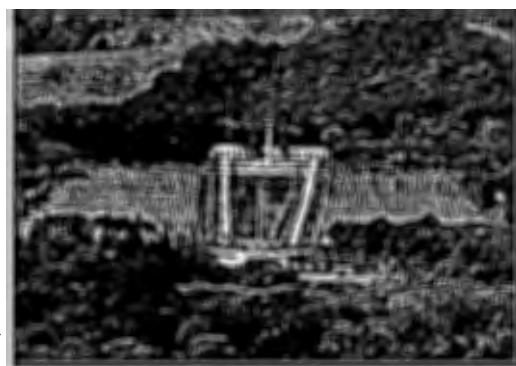


Central Mall

The World War II Florence American Cemetery and Memorial is located on the west side of Via Cassia, about seven and a half miles south of Florence, Italy. The Rome-Milan highway (Autostrada) passes near the cemetery. Its Certosa-Florence exit is two miles to the north. There is excellent train service to Florence from the principal cities in Italy. It is also served by some of the international trains. The "SITA" bus station provides frequent bus service along Via Cassia. There is a bus stop conveniently located just outside the cemetery gate.

The site covers seventy acres, chiefly on the west side of the Greve River. The wooded hills which frame its west limit rise several hundred feet. Between the two entrance buildings a bridge leads to the burial area where the headstones of 4,402 American military Dead, representing thirty-nine percent of the U.S. Fifth Army burials originally made between Rome and the Alps.

Most died in the fighting which occurred after the capture of Rome in June 1944. Included among them are casualties of the heavy fighting in the Apennines shortly before the war's end. On May 2, 1945, the enemy troops in northern Italy surrendered. At Florence, the headstones are arrayed in symmetrical curved rows upon the hillside. Above the burial area on the topmost of three broad terraces stands the memorial marked by a tall pylon surmounted by a large sculptured figure. The memorial has two open atria or courts joined by the Tablets of the Missing upon which are inscribed the names of 1,409 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country and who rest in unknown graves.



Aerial View of Cemetery

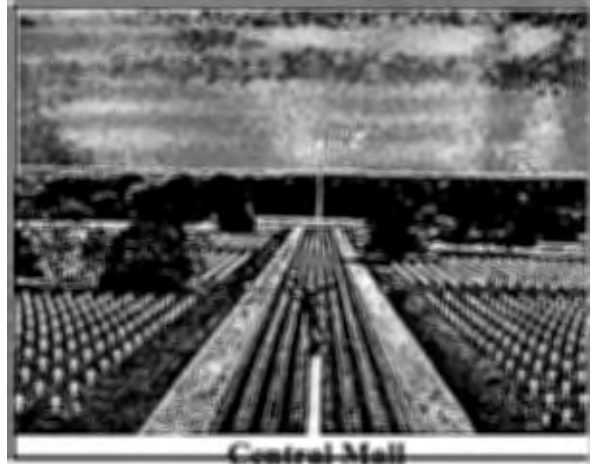
The atrium at the south end of the Tablets of the Missing serves as a forecourt to the chapel which is decorated with marble and mosaic. The north atrium contains the marble operations maps recording the achievements of the American Armed Forces in this region during World War II.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

HENRI-CHAPELLE AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



Memorial



Central Mall

The World War II Henri-Chapelle American Cemetery and Memorial is located two miles northeast of the village of Henri-Chapelle, Belgium, which is on the main highway from Liege (18 miles) to Aachen, Germany (10 miles). Henri-Chapelle is four and a half miles northwest of the Welkenraedt Exit (seven miles from the German border) on the Aachen-Antwerp Autoroute. Welkendaedt, the nearest railroad station with taxi service to the cemetery. It may be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord), Brussels and Aachen.

At this cemetery, covering fifty seven acres, rests 7,989 American military Dead, most of whom gave their lives during the advance of the American Armed Forces into Germany during World War II. Their headstones are arranged in gentle arcs sweeping across a broad green lawn which slopes gently downhill.

A highway passes through the reservation. West of the highway an overlook affords an excellent view of the rolling countryside, once a battlefield. To the east is a long colonnade, which with a chapel and museum at either end, overlooks the burial area. The chapel is simple but richly ornamented. Two maps of military operations, carved in black granite, with inscriptions recalling the achievements of the American Armed Forces are in the museum. The cemetery possesses great military historic significance as it accommodated the fallen Americans of two major efforts - one covering the U.S. First Army's drive in September 1944 through northern France, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg into Germany - and second covering the Battle of the Bulge



Front View of Memorial

On the rectangular piers of the colonnade are inscribed the names of 450 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country but whose remains were never recovered or identified. The seals of the states and territories are also carved on these piers.

It was from the temporary cemetery at Henri-Chapelle that the first shipment of remains of American War Dead were returned to the U.S. for permanent burial. The repatriation program began on July 27, 1947 at a special ceremony at Henri-Chapelle American Cemetery when the disinterment began. The first shipment of 5,600 American Dead from Henri-Chapelle left Antwerp, Belgium the first week of October 1947. An impressive ceremony was held with over 30,000 reverent Belgium citizens attending and representatives of the Belgium government and senior Americans presiding.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If you would like to learn more in detail about this cemetery, the Commission has a booklet that you can obtain in two ways:

1. You may write to us at:

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2300 Clarendon Boulevard
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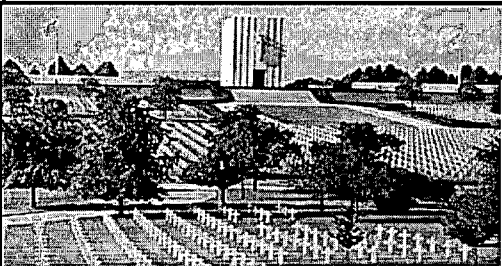
LORRAINE AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL

The World War II Lorraine American Cemetery and Memorial is located three quarters a mile north of the town of St. Avold (Moselle), France on Highway N-33. St. Avold, which is twenty eight miles east of Metz and seventeen miles southwest of Saarbrücken can be reached by automobile from Paris via toll Autoroute A in about four hours. Trains from Paris (Gare de l'Est) take about three and a half hours to the St. Avold Station, which is three miles from the cemetery. There are hotels at St. Avold, Forbach, Saarbrücken and Metz.

The cemetery, one hundred and thirteen acres in extent, contains 10,489 American Military Dead, the largest number in our military cemeteries of World War II Dead in Europe. Most of the Dead here were killed in driving the German forces from the fortress city of Metz toward the Siegfried Line and the Rhine River. Initially, there were over 16,000 Americans interred in the St. Avold region, mostly from the U.S. Seventh Army's Infantry and Armored Divisions and its Cavalry Groups. Their headstones are arranged in nine plots in a generally elliptical design extending over the beautiful rolling terrain of eastern Lorraine and culminating in a prominent overlook feature. St. Avold served as a vital communications center for a vast network of enemy defenses guarding the western border of the Third Reich.



Interior of the Chapel



The Memorial from the Graves Area

The memorial, which stands on a plateau to the west of the burial area, contains ceramic operation maps with narratives and service flags. High on its exterior wall is the figure of St. Nabor, the martyr Roman soldier, who overlooks the silent host. On each side of the memorial and parallel to its front stretch the Tablets of the Missing on which are inscribed the names of 444 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country but whose remains were not recovered or identified. The entire area is framed in woodland.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If you would like to learn more in detail about this cemetery, the Commission has a booklet that you can obtain in two ways:

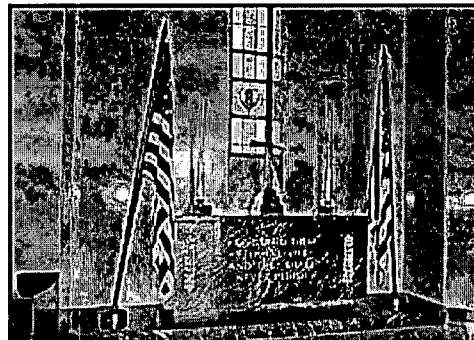
1. You may write to us at:

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

LUXEMBOURG AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



The Memorial from the Burial Area



The Altar in the Chapel

The World War II Luxembourg American Cemetery and Memorial lies just within the limits of Luxembourg City, about three miles east of the center of that capital. It can be reached by train from Paris (Gare de l'Est) in approximately four hours, from Liege, Belgium and from Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. The airport is three miles northeast of the cemetery. Taxicabs are available at the Luxembourg Station and at the airport. There are several excellent hotels in the city.

The cemetery, fifty acres in extent, is situated in a beautiful wooded area. Not far from the entrance stands the white stone chapel sitting on a wide circular platform nearly surrounded by woods. It is embellished with sculpture in bronze and stone, a stained glass window with American unit insignia and a mosaic ceiling. In front of the chapel at a lower level are two large stone pylons with operations maps made of inlaid granites and accompanying inscriptions describing the achievements of American Armed Forces in the region during World War II. Additionally these pylons are inscribed with the names of 371 American who gave their lives in the service of their country who lie in unknown graves. The cemetery was established on December 29, 1944 by the 609th Quartermaster Company of the U.S. Third Army while Allied Forces were stemming the enemy's desperate Ardennes Offensive, one of World War II critical battles. The city of Luxembourg served as headquarters for General George S. Patton's U.S. Third Army. General Patton is buried at the Luxembourg American Cemetery.

Sloping downhill from the memorial is the burial area containing 5,076 American Dead, many of whom gave their lives in the "Battle of the Bulge" and in the advance to the Rhine River. Their headstones follow along graceful curves. The nearby trees, fountains and flower beds contribute to the dignity of the cemetery.

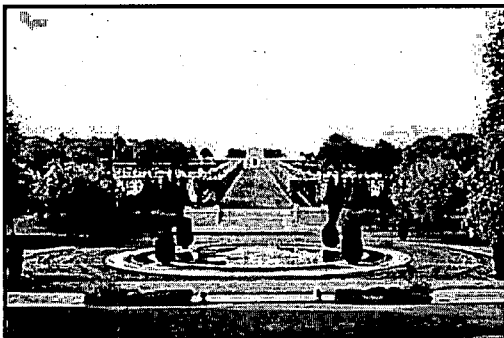
In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If you would like to learn more in detail about this cemetery, the Commission has a booklet that you can obtain in two ways:

1. You may write to us at:

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

MEUSE-ARGONNE AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



Memorial Pool



Aerial View of Cemetery

The World War I Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery and village of Romagne-sous-Montfaucon (Meuse), France and about twenty-six miles northwest of Verdun. It may be reached by automobile from Paris via toll Autoroute A-4 or Highway N-3 to Ste. Menehould, about one hundred and fifty-two miles. Follow Highway N-3 to Clermont-en-Argonne, then via Varennes-en-Argonne about nineteen mile to the cemetery. It may also be reached from Verdun via Consenvoye or Dun-sur-Meuse a distance of about twenty seven miles. Rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Verdun takes about three and a half hours. Hotels and taxis are available at Verdun.

Meuse-Argonne, covering one hundred and thirty acres, holds the largest number of American Dead in Europe, a total of 14,246. Most of those buried here gave their lives during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive of World War I. The immense array of headstones rises in rectangular rows upwards beyond a wide central pool to the chapel which crowns a ridge. A beautiful bronze screen separates the chapel foyer from the interior, which is decorated with stained glass windows portraying American unit insignia. Behind the altar are the flags of the Allied nations.

On either side of the chapel are memorial loggias. One panel of the west loggia contains a map of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Inscribed on the remaining panels are the names of the 954 American Missing whose remains were never recovered or identified to include those Missing during our expedition to northern Russia during 1918-1919.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

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AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



The World War II Netherlands American Cemetery and Memorial is the only cemetery in the Netherlands. It lies in the village of Margraten six miles east of Maastricht. Maastricht can be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord) via Liege, any city in Holland or from Germany via Aachen. Bus service to the cemetery runs from the Maastricht Railroad Station. The Maastricht Airport is five miles to the north. Taxicabs are available. The cemetery's site has a rich historical background, lying near the famous Cologne-Boulogne highway, originally built by the Romans and used by Caesar during his campaign in that area. The highway was also used by

Charlemagne, Charles V, Napoleon, and Kaiser Wilhelm II. In May 1940, Hitler's legions advanced over the route of the old Roman highway, overwhelming the Low Countries. In September 1944, German troops once more used the highway for the withdrawal from the countries occupied for four years.



The tall memorial tower can be seen before reaching the cemetery which covers sixty five acres. From the cemetery entrance the visitor approaches through the Court of Honor with its pool reflecting the chapel tower. The visitors' building is on the right and the museum with its three engraved operations maps describing the achievements of the American Armed Forces in the area during World War II is on the left. At the base of the tower facing the reflecting pool is a statue representing the grieving mother of her lost son.

The walls on either side of the Court of Honor contain the Tablets of the Missing on which are recorded the names of 1,723 American Missing who gave their lives in the service of their country and who rest in unknown graves.



Beyond the chapel and tower is the burial area which is divided into sixteen plots. Here rest 8,301 American Dead, most of whom lost their lives nearby. Their headstones are set in long curves. A wide tree-lined mall leads to the flag staff which crowns the crest.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

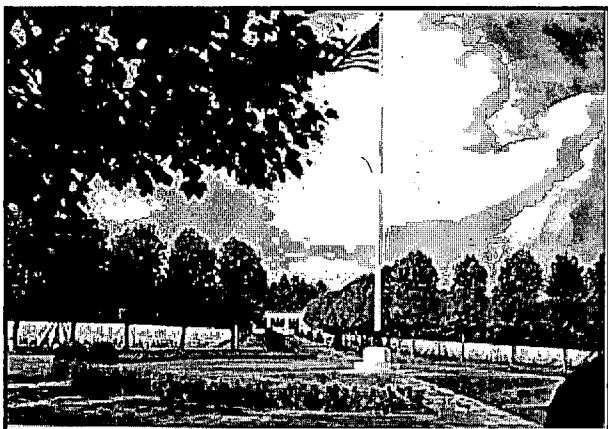
If you would like to learn more in detail about this cemetery, the Commission has a booklet that

you can obtain in two ways:

1. You may write to us at:

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

OISE-AISNE AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



The World War I Oise-Aisne American Cemetery and Memorial lies one and a half miles east of Fere-en-Tardenois (Aisne), France and about fourteen miles northeast of Chateau-Thierry. It may be reached from Paris by automobile by taking toll Autoroute A-4 forty-nine miles to the Chateau-Thierry Exit, turn left onto Highway D-1 to Fere-en-Tardenois about twelve miles. Hotels are available in Chateau-Thierry, Reims (27 miles) and Soissons (18 miles). There is railroad service to each of these cities where taxicabs may be hired.

At this cemetery site of thirty six acres, beneath the broad lawn surrounded by stately trees and shrubbery, rest 6,012 Americans who died while fighting in this vicinity during World War I. Their headstones are aligned in long rows and rise in a gentle slope from the entrance at the far end. The burial area is divided into four plots by wide paths lined by trees and beds of roses. At the intersection of the paths is a circular plaza and flagpole.



The memorial is a curving colonnade, flanked at the ends by a chapel and a map room. It is built of rose colored sandstone with white trim bearing the sculptured details of wartime equipment. The chapel contains an altar of carved stone. Engraved upon its walls are the names of 241 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country and whose remains were never recovered.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

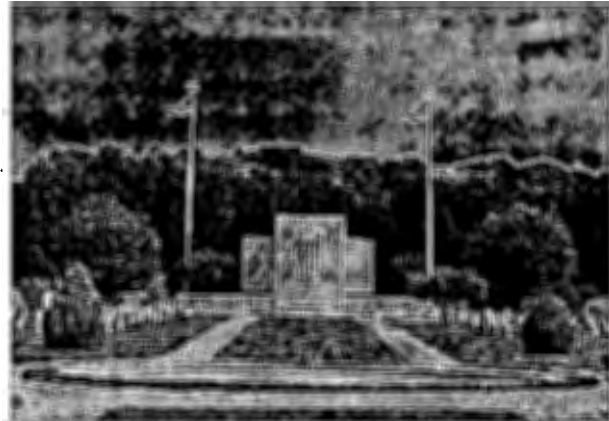
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AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

RHONE AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



The World War II Rhone American Cemetery and Memorial is located in the city of Draguignan (Var), France about twenty miles west of Cannes and sixteen miles inland from the Mediterranean Sea. It can be reached from Paris by toll Autoroutes A6/A7/A8 and taking the Le Muy exit onto Highway N-555 to Draguignan. Railroad trains from Cannes, Marseille and Paris stop at St. Raphael where taxicab and bus services are available to the cemetery twenty miles away. Hotel accommodations in Draguignan are limited but there are many hotels in St. Raphael, Cannes and other Riviera cities.



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the route of the U.S. Seventh Army's drive up the Rhone Valley. It was established on August 19, 1944 after the Seventh Army's surprise landing in southern France. This cemetery, twelve acres in extent, is located at the foot of a hill clad with characteristic cypresses, olive trees and oleanders of southern France, rest 861 American Military Dead. Their headstones are arranged in straight lines and divided into four plots grouped about an oval pool. At the end of the crosswalks is a small garden.

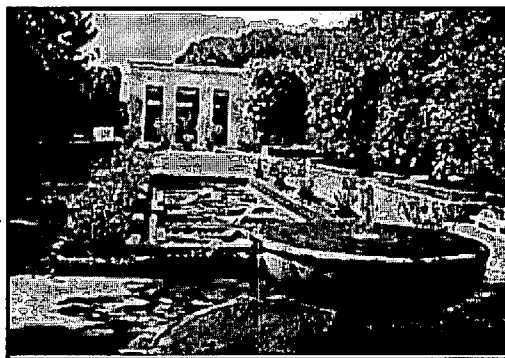
On the hillside overlooking the burial area is the chapel with its large sculptured figure and decorative mosaic within. Between the chapel and the burial area is a great bronze relief map recalling the military operations in the region. On the retaining wall of the terrace are inscribed the names of 294 American Missing who gave their lives in the service of their country and who rest in unknown graves.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

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AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

SICILY-ROME AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



North Garden of the Memorial

The World War II Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial is situated at the north edge of the town of Nettuno, Italy. It is just east of Anzio and thirty miles south of Rome. The cemetery can be reached by automobile from Rome along Via Cristoforo Colombo which runs into Via Pontina (Highway 148). Drive south approximately thirty-seven miles and exit at Campoverde/Nettuno. Turn right to Nettuno and go five and a half miles to the cemetery. There is hourly train service from Rome to Nettuno where taxicabs can be hired. There are numerous hotels in Anzio and Nettuno.

The cemetery site covers seventy-seven acres, rising in a gentle slope from a large pool with an island and cenotaph flanked by groups of cypress trees. Beyond the pool is an immense field of headstones of 7,862 American military Dead arranged in gentle arcs which sweep across the broad green lawns beneath rows of Roman pines. Many of the Dead interred or commemorated here lost their lives in the liberation of Sicily (July 10 to August 17, 1943); in the landings at Sabeno Area (September 9, 1943) and in the heavy fighting northward; in the landings at Anzio Beach and expansion of the beachhead (January 22, 1944 to May 1944); and in air and naval support in the regions.

At the head of the wide central mall stands the memorial, a building rich in works of art and architecture, expressing America's remembrance of its Dead. It consists of a chapel to the south, a peristyle and a museum to the north. On the white marble walls of the chapel are engraved the names of 3,095 American Missing who gave their lives in the service of their country and whose remains were never recovered or identified. The museum room contains a bronze relief map and four fresco maps depicting the military operations in Sicily and Italy. At the north end of the memorial is an ornamental garden.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

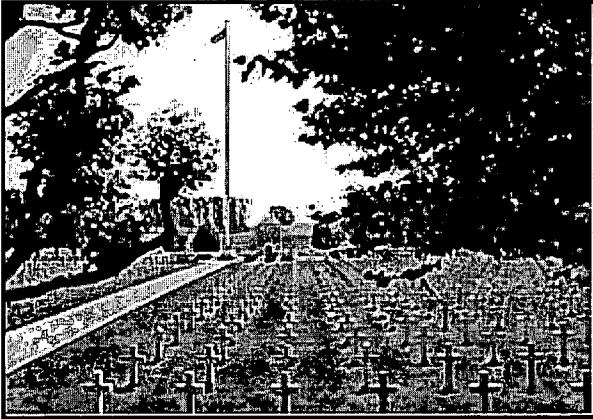
If you would like to learn more in detail about the Sicily-Rome Cemetery, the Commission has a booklet that you can obtain in two ways:

1. You may write to us at:

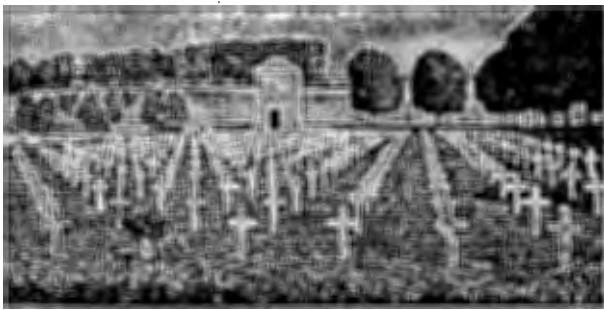
Colonel Anthony N. Corea
Director of Operations and Finance
American Battle Monuments Commission
Courthouse Plaza II, Suite 500
2300 Clarendon Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22201
Telephone (703) 696-6897

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

SOMME AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



Highway N-44 south for seven and one-half miles to Bony. Hotel accommodations are available at Peronne, St. Quentin and Cambrai, which may be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord).



cemetery.

The World War I Somme American Cemetery is located one-half mile southwest of the village of Bony (Aisne), France, which is one and one-half miles west of Highway N-44, thirteen miles north of St. Quentin and fourteen miles southwest of Cambrai. The road leading to Bony leaves Highway N-44 ten miles north of St. Quentin, a short distance north of the Bellicourt American Monument. The cemetery, ninety-eight miles northeast of Paris, can also be reached by automobile via the Paris-Brussels toll Autoroute A-1 to Peronne, then via Vermand and Bellenglise, or Brussels-Reims toll Autoroute A-26 exit 9, via

This fourteen acre cemetery, sited on a gentle slope typical of the open, rolling Picardy countryside contains the graves of 1,844 American military Dead. Most lost their lives while serving in American units attached to British Armies or in the operations near Cantigny during World War I.

The headstones, set in regular rows, are separated into four plots by paths which intersect at the flagpole near the top of the slope. The longer axis leads to the chapel at the eastern end of the

A massive bronze door, surmounted by an American eagle, leads the way into the chapel whose outer walls contain sculptured pieces of military equipment. Once inside, light from a cross-shaped crystal window above the marble altar bathes the subdued interior with luminous radiance. The walls bear the names of 333 heroic American Missing in Action who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified. There are three Medal of Honor recipients interred at the cemetery.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

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AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

ST. MIHIEL AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



The World War I St. Mihiel American Cemetery and Memorial is located at the west edge of Thiaucourt, France. The cemetery can be reached by automobile from Paris by toll Autoroute A-4. Take the Fresnes-en-Woevre Exit following Route D-904 south to Beney-en-Woevre then D-67 to the cemetery. There is direct rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Onville. At Metz, Nancy and Verdun, hotel accommodations are available and taxicabs may be hired.

This cemetery, forty acres in extent, contains the graves of 4,153 American military Dead from World War I. Most of these gave their lives in the great offensive which resulted in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient that threatened Paris. Their headstones are aligned in long rows and divided into four plots by tree lined walks. At the center of these walks is a large sundial surmounted by an American eagle. To the right (west) end of the walk is a small monument and to the left is a semicircular overlook.

Beyond the burial area to the south is a white stone memorial consisting of a small chapel, a peristyle with a large rose granite urn in the center and a museum. The chapel contains a beautiful mosaic portraying an angel sheathing a sword. On the end walls of the museum are recorded the names of 284 American Missing who gave their lives in the service of their country and whose remains were never recovered or identified. On the wall opposite the door is a large inlaid marble map describing the St. Mihiel Offensive.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

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AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

SURESNES AMERICAN CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL



The World War I Suresnes American Cemetery and Memorial is located in the suburb of Suresnes five miles west of the center of Paris. It can be reached by automobile, taxicab or suburban trains which depart from Gare St. Lazare to the Suresnes Mont Valerien Station every twenty minutes. From the Suresnes Station it is a ten minute walk to the cemetery. Located high on the slopes of Mont Valerien, the cemetery affords a fine panorama of a large part of Paris.

This cemetery, seven and a half acres in extent, contains the graves of 1,541 American military Dead from World War I and twenty-four graves of American Unknown Dead from World War II. Bronze tablets on the walls of the chapel record the names of 974 American Missing or buried or lost at sea in 1917 and 1918.

Originally a World War I cemetery, Suresnes now shelters American Dead from both wars. The World War I memorial chapel was enlarged by the addition of two loggias dedicated to the Dead of both wars. In the rooms at the ends of the loggias are white marble figures in memory of those who gave their lives in these two wars. Inscribed on the walls of the loggias is a summary of the loss of life suffered by our Armed Forces during these great conflicts listing the location of all overseas military cemeteries where American Dead are buried. Senior representatives of American and French Governments assemble at Suresnes Cemetery on ceremonial occasions to honor the memory of the American Dead.

In the summer the cemetery is open to visitors daily from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm and in the winter from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

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