

California State Department of Education / 
Legal Office, 721 Capitol Mall, Room 552
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MESSAGE FROM: JAMES MCCORMICK

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Paul
COMMENTS:

Here's the letter I sent to
attys. for our major school law firms. Thanks
for your help in bringing this to a speedy
resolution
- James

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**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION****721 Capitol Mall: P.O. Box 944272****Sacramento, CA 94244-2720**

May 6, 1994

TO: Selected Attorneys for School Districts

FROM: Janet McCormick
Deputy General Counsel

RE: Presidential Proclamation regarding former
President Nixon

Last week I faxed language to you which was proposed as a clarification of the President's intent regarding the day of respect for former President Nixon. That language was deemed unnecessary. We have just received by fax the only letter which we expect to receive from Washington on this topic. I am forwarding that letter to you for your information.

I apologize for any confusion. If you have further questions, please feel free to call me at (916) 657-5454.

JM:jmc

attachment

Draft

TO: Superintendents, All Member Districts
FROM: Robert J. Henry, General Counsel
DATE: April 25, 1994
SUBJECT: DAY OF MOURNING FOR RICHARD M. NIXON
APRIL 27, 1994

On April 23, 1994, President Clinton issued a Proclamation on the Death of former President Richard Nixon.

A copy of the Proclamation is attached.

In the Proclamation, President Clinton ordered all flags of the United States to be flown at half-staff for a period of 30 days, commencing April 23, 1994.

The Proclamation also appointed the day of interment (Wednesday, April 27, 1994) as a "National Day of Mourning throughout the United States."

By separate Executive Order, President Clinton created a paid holiday for most employees of the federal government. (copy enclosed)

In Laubisch v. Roberdo (45 Cal. 3d 702 at 710 [1954]), a case that followed from President Truman's appointment of a "day of mourning and prayer" following the death of President Roosevelt, the State Supreme Court concluded that the appointment of a day of mourning was, in "the common understanding of the word", the same as the appointment of a holiday.

Thus, it is our opinion that Education Code Section 37220 (a) (12) (copy enclosed) requires the public schools to close on Wednesday, April 27, 1994. In turn, Education Code Section 45203 will require that all classified employees receive a paid holiday for April 27th. *under the proclamation as currently stated.*

Please note, closing the schools does not excuse the district from maintaining the minimum number of days of instruction before the end of the school year.

Please let me know if you have questions.

RJH:sml

Attachments

§§ 37210 to 37214
Repealed

SCHOOL OPERATIONS Title 2

§§ 37210 to 37214. Repealed by Stats.1987, c. 1452, § 246

Historical and Statutory Notes

Legislative findings, declarations and intent relating to Stats.1987, c. 1452, see Historical Note under § 1007.

The repealed sections, enacted by Stats.1976, c. 1010, § 2, provided for closing of schools for agricultural purposes during state of war and related matters.

Section 37210 was derived from Educ.C. 1959, § 5151, enacted by Stats.1959, c. 2, § 5151; Educ.C.1943, § 8121 (Stats.1943, c. 71), amended by Stats.1943, c. 178; School C. § 3.30, amended by Stats.1943, c. 178, § 1; Stats.1917, c. 192, § 1.

Section 37211 was derived from Educ.C. 1959, § 5152, enacted by Stats.1959, c. 2,

§ 5152; Educ.C.1943, § 8122 (Stats.1943, c. 71); School C. § 3.31; Stats.1917, c. 192, § 1.

Section 37212 was derived from Educ.C. 1959, § 5153, enacted by Stats.1959, c. 2, § 5153; Educ.C.1943, § 8123 (Stats.1943, c. 71); School C. § 3.32; Stats.1917, c. 192, § 1.

Section 37213 was derived from Educ.C. 1959, § 5154, enacted by Stats.1959, c. 2, § 5154; Educ.C.1943, § 8124 (Stats.1943, c. 71), amended by Stats.1943, c. 178; School C. § 3.33; Stats.1917, c. 192, § 2, amended by Stats.1943, c. 178, § 2.

Section 37214 was derived from Educ.C. 1959, § 5155, enacted by Stats.1959, c. 2, § 5155; Educ.C.1943, § 8125 (Stats.1943, c. 71); School C. § 3.34; Stats.1917, c. 192, § 1.

Article 3

SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

Section

- 37220. School holidays.
- 37221. Holidays; commemorative exercises.
- 37222. Days having special significance.
- 37222.5. Repealed.
- 37223. Weekend classes; application.
- 37224 to 37227.5. Repealed.
- 37227.6. 37228. Renumbered.
- 37229 to 37232. Repealed.

Article 3 was enacted by Stats.1976, c. 1010, § 2, operative April 30, 1977.

Cross References

Act to be performed on a holiday, see Code of Civil Procedure §§ 13, 13a, 13b.
Closing of public office as it concerns holidays, see Code of Civil Procedure § 12b.
Computation of salary for service less than full school year, see § 45041.
Declaration of holidays by school or governing board, see § 37222.
Extension of time over holidays, see Code of Civil Procedure § 12a.
Holidays, generally, see Government Code § 6700.
List of holidays, see Government Code § 6700.
Paid holidays, see §§ 45203, 88203.

§ 37220. School holidays

(a) Except as otherwise provided, the public schools shall close on the following holidays:

(1) January 1.

(2) The third Monday in January or Monday or Friday in the week in which January 15 occurs, known as "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day." On

SCHOOL CALENDAR Div. 3

the Friday preceding exercises commemorating the rights movement Martin Luther King, Jr.

(3) The Monday as "Lincoln Day," which schools and institutions throughout Lincoln.

(4) The third Friday preceding the state shall have

(5) The last Monday

(6) July 4.

(7) The first Monday

(8) November

(9) That Thursday being "Thanksgiving Day."

(10) December

(11) All days of holiday and all that the schools

(12) All days of holiday, unless

(13) Any other school district.

(b) When any Sunday, the public

(c) When any Saturday, the public Friday shall be

(d) If any holiday pursuant to subchapter the date specified district may close federal law and

(e) The governing may revise the of any of the

(Added by Stats. c. 1263 (A.B.28

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URGENT

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OPERATIONS **Title 2**

46

122 (Stats.1943, c. 1917, c. 192, § 1. ived from Educ.C. Stats.1959, c. 2, 123 (Stats.1943, c. 1917, c. 192, § 1. ived from Educ.C. Stats.1959, c. 2, 124 (Stats.1943, c. 1, c. 178; School C. § 2, amended by ived from Educ.C. Stats.1959, c. 2, 125 (Stats.1943, c. 1917, c. 192, § 1.

ve April 30,

b.
§ 12b.

l close on the

n the week in
Jr. Day." On

SCHOOL CALENDAR **Div. 3**

§ 37220

the Friday preceding which day the schools are closed, schools shall include exercises commemorating and directing attention to the history of the civil rights movement in the United States and particularly the role therein of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

(3) The Monday or Friday of the week in which February 12 occurs, known as "Lincoln Day." On the day that school is in session prior to the day on which schools are closed for that purpose, all public schools and educational institutions throughout the state shall hold exercises in memory of Abraham Lincoln.

(4) The third Monday in February, known as "Washington Day." On the Friday preceding, all public schools and educational institutions throughout the state shall hold exercises in memory of George Washington.

(5) The last Monday in May, known as "Memorial Day."

(6) July 4.

(7) The first Monday in September, known as "Labor Day."

(8) November 11, known as "Veterans Day."

(9) That Thursday in November proclaimed by the President as "Thanksgiving Day."

(10) December 25.

(11) All days appointed by the Governor for a public fast, thanksgiving, or holiday and all special or limited holidays on which the Governor provides that the schools shall close.

(12) All days appointed by the President as a public fast, thanksgiving, or holiday, unless it is a special or limited holiday.

(13) Any other day designated as a holiday by the governing board of the school district.

(b) When any of the holidays on which the schools would be closed falls on Sunday, the public schools shall close on the Monday following.

(c) When any of the holidays on which the schools would be closed falls on Saturday, the public schools shall close on the preceding Friday, and that Friday shall be declared a state holiday.

(d) If any holiday on which the public schools are required to close pursuant to subdivision (a) occurs under federal law on a date different from the date specified in subdivision (a), the governing board of any school district may close the public schools of the district on the date recognized by federal law and maintain classes on the date specified in subdivision (a).

(e) The governing board of a school district, by adoption of a resolution, may revise the date upon which the schools of the district close in observance of any of the holidays identified in subdivision (a).

(Added by Stats.1987, c. 1452, § 248. Amended by Stats.1988, c. 686, § 1; Stats.1990, c. 1263 (A.B.2875), § 11; Stats.1992, c. 759 (A.B.1248), § 8, eff. Sept. 21, 1992.)

§ 37220

Historical and Statutory Notes

Legislative findings, declarations and intent relating to Stats.1987, c. 1452, see Historical Note under § 1007.

Former § 37220, enacted by Stats.1976, c. 1010, § 2, amended by Stats.1977, c. 36, § 139; Stats.1981, c. 325, § 1; Stats.1983, c. 1270, § 2; Stats.1984, c. 295, § 1; Stats.1985, c. 143, § 1, relating to school holidays, was repealed by Stats.1987, c. 1452, § 247.

Derivation: Former § 37220, added by Stats. 1976, c. 1010, § 2, amended by Stats.1977, c. 36, § 139; Stats.1981, c. 325, § 1; Stats.1983, c. 1270, § 2; Stats.1984, c. 295, § 1; Stats.1985, c. 143, § 1.

Former § 37222, enacted by Stats.1976, c. 1010, § 2.

Former § 37223, enacted by Stats.1976, c. 1010, § 2.

Former § 37227.5, enacted by Stats.1976, c. 1010, § 2, amended by Stats.1981, c. 325, § 2; Stats.1984, c. 295, § 2.

Educ.C.1959, § 5201 (Stats.1959, c. 2, p. 758, § 5201, amended by Stats.1968, c. 656, § 1; Stats.1970, c. 246, § 1; Stats.1973, c. 520, § 1; Stats.1974, c. 1347, § 1; Stats.1975, c. 139, § 1; Stats.1976, c. 1257, § 1).

Educ.C.1959, § 5202 (Stats.1959, c. 2, p. 759, § 5202, amended by Stats.1972, c. 618, p. 1104, § 30).

Code of Regulations References

Summer schools, time and duration, see 5 Cal. Code of Regs. § 11474.

Library References

Schools ¶162.

WESTLAW Topic No. 345.

C.J.S. Schools and School Districts § 483.

Notes of Decisions

In general 1

Benefit agreements 5

Compensation 3

Declaration of holiday 2

Saturdays and Sundays 4

1. In general

Under statute authorizing maintenance of schools and classes on specified holidays whenever climatic conditions are such that it is necessary to open school late or to close school early in the year, school district which occasionally must close school during inclement winter weather is not authorized to conduct school on such holidays. 34 Ops.Atty.Gen. 87 (1959).

2. Declaration of holiday

School district, in giving its certificated employees day after Lincoln's birthday off, had declared a "holiday" within meaning of this section empowering it to declare holidays, obligating it to give a holiday to its classified employees under § 45203; governing boards are not limited to declaring local holidays only to commemorate events, and day after Lincoln's birthday qualified as a "holiday" within meaning of this section notwithstanding fact that certificated employees were not paid for holidays. California School Employees Ass'n v. Tamalpais Union High School Dist. (App. 1 Dist.1984) 206 Cal.Rptr. 53, 159 C.A.3d 879.

3. Compensation

In computing amount due a teacher for service for less than school year, Christmas and

SCHOOL OPERATIONS Title 3

SCHOOL CALEN Div. 3

Easter vacation period as holidays. 27 Ops.A

The phrase "school year" shall mean the amount which bears annual salary for post bears to the annual "such purpose" "school day schools of distr school holiday, etc., include only those other holidays during days falling within school terms, that is be excluded. 27 Ops.

4. Saturdays and Sun
Saturdays and Sun counted in determini school district shoulc

§ 37221. Holi

Unless closed l sion (a) of Secti celebrate with a

(a) The anniv on or near whic purpose, meani including the B

(b) March 7, Conservation. F exercises and i promotion of a of natural reso

(c) February known as "Su exercises and i the United Stat

(d) March 5, American mar which day sch of black peopl

(Added by Stats

Legislative find relating to Stats. Note under § 10

Former § 372 1010, § 2, derive



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: Jon Epstein
ORGANIZATION: UH Medical Affairs
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FAX NUMBER: 456-7929
FROM: Paula Shortt
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**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

721 Capitol Mall, P.O. Box 944272

Sacramento, CA 94244-2720

April 26, 1994

TO: County and District Superintendents

FROM: 
William D. Dawson
Acting State Superintendent
of Public Instruction

SUBJECT: Day of Respect for former President Nixon

The President has proclaimed a national day of mourning Wednesday, April 27 and has closed non-essential federal offices for that day. The Governor of California has specifically proclaimed that this is not a state holiday for state purposes. Thus, no state offices will be closed, and schools are not required to close.

Since the President's proclamation was limited to federal offices and employees only, and the Governor has not ordered the schools to close, the decision to close schools as a mark of respect remains a local option.

If schools elect to close for a day, and have scheduled only the minimum 175 days of instruction, it should be noted that the instructional time must be made up.

WDD:jmc

May 6, 1994

The Honorable Maureen DiMarco
Secretary of Child Development and Education
State of California
Suite 600
1121 L Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Secretary DiMarco:

In response to our conversations concerning the effect of the President's Proclamation and Executive Order issued in connection with the death of former President Nixon, I am enclosing a copy of an opinion prepared by the Office of Legal Counsel on the effect of those documents. I hope that you will find it useful.

Please feel free to contact me if I can be of further assistance to you.

Sincerely,

R. Paul Richard
Deputy Staff Secretary



U. S. Department of Justice

Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the
Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

May 4, 1994

Paul Richard
Deputy Staff Secretary
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Richard:

This letter will confirm our conversations with your office last week regarding the effect on the various states, particularly the State of California, of the executive order and presidential proclamation that declared Wednesday April 27, 1994 to be a national day of mourning on the occasion of the interment of former President Richard M. Nixon. The executive order directed that government agencies be closed on this special day as a mark of respect for the deceased former President. This order, as well as the accompanying presidential proclamation, apply only to agencies of the federal government. Indeed, the Tenth Amendment of the United States Constitution precludes these instruments themselves from having any broader effect. Consequently, neither the executive order nor the presidential proclamation itself mandated the closure of schools in California or any other state.

Sincerely,

Walter Dellinger
Assistant Attorney General



PETE WILSON
GOVERNOR

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF
CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION
1121 L STREET, SUITE 600
SACRAMENTO 95814

TELEPHONE
(916) 323-0611
FAX
(916) 323-7132

MAUREEN DIMARCO
SECRETARY OF
CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

FAX COVER SHEET

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TO:

Agency/Company The White House

Attention Paul Richard, Deputy Staff Secretary

FAX Number 202 456 2215

202 456 2702 (voice)

FROM: OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Name Maureen DiMarco - Secretary

Telephone Number 916 323 0611

Total Number of Pages (Including Cover Sheet) 4

Message Attached are: Letter of request

draft response

LA TIMES article

Thanks, Paul for your help!! If we could have
written response Monday it would be wonderful!

Hope we meet in person one day.

MD

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PETE WILSON
GOVERNOR

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF
CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION
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MAUREEN DIMARCO
SECRETARY OF
CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

April 29, 1994

Mr. Paul Richard
Deputy Staff Secretary
White House
Washington, DC 20012
(via FAX 202-456-2215)

Dear Mr. Richard:

Thank you for your speedy and concerned response to our telephone communications regarding the impact of the President's proclamation and executive order pertaining to the Day of Mourning for President Nixon. Your professional and practical counsel has been greatly appreciated by Governor Wilson and myself.

As we discussed, the school districts in California expressed concern as to the intent and limitations of the federal government's actions contained in the two documents and have asked us to request clarification from you so that they may be secure that the actions of the President do not create a federal requirement for a holiday.

Specifically, our school districts request assurances that the President had no intent to establish a holiday for state or local governments, or to require the closing of schools or their offices.

As you know, we originally requested the addition of language to the executive order that would clarify this issue. Our conversations with you have indicated that this is unnecessary due to the limitations on federal executive orders by operation of law. It would be helpful for us to have this clarification of federal limitations in writing so that our districts might better understand the inherent limits on the effects of federal orders.

Again, I want to emphasize our appreciation to you and the President for your attention to an issue that had the potential of significant financial impact upon California school districts. Your written affirmation will be greatly appreciated by Governor Wilson, myself and every school district in our state.

Sincerely,

Maureen G. DiMarco,
Secretary, Child Development
and Education

DRAFT LETTER

Maureen DiMarco
Secretary for Child Development and Education
1121 L Street, Suite 600
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Secretary DiMarco:

This is to confirm our conversations earlier this week and answer your questions regarding both the White House intent and limitations on the federal government's authority in proclaiming a national day of mourning for former President Nixon.

The President had no intent to establish a holiday for state or local governments, or close local schools or their offices. Indeed, as a matter of law he would only have authority for such drastic action in the event of our entering into war.

Upon review, it is the firm opinion of counsel in both the White House and the Department of Justice that adding clarifying language to the Executive Order to so indicate is unnecessary. Since a President's Executive Order is limited in effect to federal employees by operation of law, and the incorporation by reference to 5 U.S.C. 6103 (b) further articulated that limitation, it is our opinion that to modify the Executive Order might suggest that such language was necessary when it is not.

We understand that there are huge fiscal implications for an unanticipated holiday in California's schools. We hope that this reiteration of the limitations on federal action will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

PROPOSED REVISION TO CLINTON PROCLAMATION

In order to avoid chaos in the public school system in California and other states similarly situated, we urgently request a modification of the President's proclamation and executive order on Nixon's death.

We respectfully request that the President modify the second paragraph of the April 23 order as follows:

I do further proclaim the day of interment to be a national day of mourning throughout the United States. I do not hereby, however, establish a holiday for state or local governments, or close local schools or their offices. I thus mark this day for the special, limited purpose of a statement of respect on the event of the passing of a world leader. I encourage the American people to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship to pay homage to the memory of President Nixon and to seek God's continued blessing on our land. I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in this solemn hour.

*Phil: Calif wants to add this language to the proclamation.
Maureen DiMarco.*

916/327-0053/52

Cell 916/296-0500

Home 916/649-0598



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D.C. 20503

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: 4/26/94	TO: Paul Richard
FAX NO.: 62883	OF: Wt10
COMMENTS:	

Your language appears in the first paragraph of § 88203, but I have included the other California Education Code sections mentioned. I have also included an uncodified law that I came across re President Johnson.

FROM:

Linda Corbelli

TELEPHONE: 53397	FAX NO.: 56125
NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover page): 9	

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*** THIS SECTION IS CURRENT THROUGH THE 1993 SUPPLEMENT (1992 SESSION) ***

EDUCATION CODE
TITLE 3. POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION
DIVISION 7. Community Colleges
PART 51. EMPLOYEES
CHAPTER 4. Classified Employees
ARTICLE 6. Resignations and Leaves of Absence

Cal Ed Code @ 88203 (1993)

@ 88203. Paid holidays

All probationary or permanent employees a part of the classified service shall be entitled to the following paid holidays provided they are in a paid status during any portion of the working day immediately preceding or succeeding the holiday: January 1, February 12 known as "Lincoln Day," the third Monday in February known as "Washington Day," the last Monday in May known as "Memorial Day," July 4, the first Monday in September known as "Labor Day," November 11 known as "Veterans Day," that Thursday in November proclaimed by the President as "Thanksgiving Day," December 25, every day appointed by the President, or the Governor of this state, as provided for in subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 79020 for a public fast, thanksgiving or holiday, or any day declared a holiday under Section 1318 or 79022 for classified or academic employees. School recesses during the Christmas and Easter periods shall not be considered holidays for classified employees who are normally required to work during that period; provided, however, that this shall not be construed as affecting vacation rights specified in Section 88203.

Regular employees of the district who are not normally assigned to duty during the school holidays of December 25 and January 1 shall be paid for those two holidays provided that they were in a paid status during any portion of the working day of their normal assignment immediately preceding or succeeding the holiday period.

When a holiday herein listed falls on a Sunday, the following Monday shall be deemed to be the holiday in lieu of the day observed. When a holiday herein listed falls on a Saturday, the preceding Friday shall be deemed to be the holiday in lieu of the day observed. When a classified employee is required to work on any of said holidays, he or she shall be paid compensation, or given compensating time off, for such work, in addition to the regular pay received for the holiday, at the rate of time and one-half his or her regular rate of pay.

The provisions of Article 3 (commencing with Section 79020) of Chapter 8 of Part 48 of this division shall not be construed to in any way limit the provisions of this section, nor shall anything in this section be construed to prohibit the governing board from adopting separate work schedules for the academic and the classified services, or from providing holiday pay for employees who have not been in paid status on the days specified herein. Notwithstanding the adoption of separate work schedules for the academic and the classified services, on any schoolday during which students would otherwise

Cal Ed Code @ 88203 (1993)

have been in attendance but are not and for which faculty receive regular pay, classified personnel shall also receive regular pay whether or not they are required to report for duty that day.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 3 (commencing with Section 88060) of this chapter.

HISTORY:

Enacted Stats 1976 ch 1010 @ 2, operative April 30, 1977; Amended Stats 1977 ch 36 @ 371, effective April 29, 1977, operative April 30, 1977, ch 24 @ 2.
Amended Stats 1990 ch 1302 @ 200 (SB 2298), effective September 24, 1990.

NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1977 Amendment: Added "probationary or permanent" after "All" at the beginning of the first paragraph.

1990 Amendment: (1) Substituted "academic" for "certificated" near the end of the first sentence in the first paragraph and after "schedules for the" both times it appears in the fourth paragraph; (2) added "or she" and "or her" in the third sentence of the third paragraph; and (3) substituted "faculty" for "certificated personnel" after "and for which" in the second sentence of the fourth paragraph.

CROSS REFERENCES:

Declaration of holidays: Ed C @ 1318.
Holidays: Ed C @@ 79020, 79022.

11TH DOCUMENT of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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*** THIS SECTION IS CURRENT THROUGH THE 1993 SUPPLEMENT (1992 SESSION) ***

EDUCATION CODE
TITLE 3. POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION
DIVISION 7. Community Colleges
PART 48. COMMUNITY COLLEGES, EDUCATION PROGRAMS
CHAPTER 8. College Terms
ARTICLE 3. Holidays and Observances

Cal Ed Code @ 79020 (1993)

@ 79020. Specified holidays

Except as otherwise provided the community colleges shall continue in session or close on specified holidays as follows:

(a) The community colleges shall close on January 1st, the third Monday in January, commencing in the 1989--90 fiscal year, known as "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day," February 12th known as "Lincoln Day," the third Monday in February known as "Washington Day," the last Monday in May known as "Memorial Day," July 4th, the first Monday in September known as "Labor Day," November 11th known as "Veterans Day," that Thursday in November proclaimed by the President as "Thanksgiving Day," and December 25th.

(b) Any contractual provision between any community college district and its employees in effect on the effective date of the act that adds this subdivision shall prevail over any conflict regarding Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day until the termination date of the contract or upon termination by mutual agreement of the parties, whichever occurs first.

(c) The Governor in appointing any other day for a public fast, thanksgiving, or holiday may provide whether the community colleges shall close on the day. If the Governor does not provide whether the community colleges shall close, they shall continue in session on all special or limited holidays appointed by the Governor, but shall close on all other days appointed by the Governor for a public fast, thanksgiving, or holiday.

(d) The community colleges shall close on every day appointed by the President as a public fast, thanksgiving, or holiday, unless it is a special or limited holiday.

(e) The community colleges shall continue in session on all legal holidays other than those designated by or pursuant to this section, and shall hold proper exercises commemorating the day.

(f) When any of the holidays on which the schools would be closed fall on Sunday, the community colleges shall close on the Monday following, except that (1) if Lincoln Day falls on a Sunday, the community colleges may observe this holiday on the preceding or following Friday, the following Monday, or the following Tuesday, and maintain classes on the date specified in subdivision (a) where applicable, or (2) if Lincoln Day falls on a Monday, the community colleges may observe this holiday on the preceding or following Friday, that

Cal Ed Code @ 79020 (1993)

Monday, or the following Tuesday, and maintain classes on the date specified in subdivision (a) where applicable.

(g) When any of the holidays on which the schools would be closed, except Lincoln Day, fall on Saturday, the community colleges shall close on the preceding Friday, and that Friday shall be declared a state holiday.

(h) If any holiday on which the community colleges are required to close pursuant to subdivision (a) occurs under federal law on a date different than the date specified in subdivision (a), the governing board of any community college district may close the community colleges of the district on the date recognized by federal law and maintain classes on the date specified in subdivision (a).

(i) When Veterans Day would fall on Tuesday, the governing board of a community college district may close the colleges on the preceding Monday, and maintain classes on the date specified in subdivision (a). When Veterans Day would fall on Wednesday, the governing board of a community college district may close the colleges on either the preceding Monday or the following Friday, and maintain classes on the date specified in subdivision (a). When Veterans Day would fall on Thursday, the governing board of a community college district may close the colleges on the following Friday, and maintain classes on the date specified in subdivision (a).

(j) When Lincoln Day would fall on Tuesday, the governing board of a community college district may close the colleges on the preceding Monday, the preceding Friday, or the following Friday, and maintain classes on the date specified in subdivision (a) where appropriate. When Lincoln Day would fall on Wednesday, the governing board of a community college district may close the colleges on the preceding Monday, the preceding Friday, or the following Friday, and maintain classes on the date specified in subdivision (a). When Lincoln Day would fall on Thursday, the governing board of a community college district may close the colleges on the preceding Friday or the following Friday, and maintain classes on the date specified in subdivision (a). When Lincoln Day falls on Saturday, the governing board of a community college district may close the colleges on the preceding Friday or the following Friday, and maintain classes on the date specified in subdivision (a) where appropriate.

(k) Nothing in this section is to be interpreted as authorizing a community college district governing board to maintain community colleges in its district for a lesser number of days during the college year than the minimum established by law.

HISTORY:

Enacted Stats 1976 ch 1010 @ 2, operative April 30, 1977; Amended Stats 1977 ch 36 @ 313, effective April 29, 1977, operative April 30, 1977; Stats 1981 ch 470 @ 187; Stats 1983 ch 217 @ 1.

Amended Stats 1988 ch 1331 @ 5; Stats 1989 ch 267 @ 1; Stats 1990 ch 1372 @ 513.5 (SB 1854).

NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1981 Amendment: (1) Substituted "community colleges" for "public schools" wherever it appears in the introductory clause and in subds (a)--(g); (2) added " , or Section 79022," in subd (d); (3) added subd (h); (4) redesignated former

Cal Ed Code @ 79020 (1993)

subd (h) to be subd (i); and (5) substituted "college year" for "school year" in subd (i).

1983 Amendment: (1) Added the exception in subd (e); and (2) substituted "that" for "such" after "preceding Friday, and" in subd (f).

1988 Amendment: (1) Added "the third Monday in January, commencing in the 1989-90 fiscal year, known as 'Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day,'" in subd (a); (2) added subd (b); and (3) redesignated former subds (b)--(i) to be subds (c)--(j).

1989 Amendment: (1) Added "or following" after "the preceding" wherever it appears in subd (f); (2) added ", except Lincoln Day," in subd (g); (3) deleted "or Lincoln Day" after "Veterans Day" wherever it appears in subd (i); (4) added subd (j); and (5) redesignated former subd (i) to be subd (k).

1990 Amendment: Deleted "or Section 79022," after "pursuant to this section," in subd (e).

HISTORICAL DERIVATION:

(a) Former @ 79027.5, as enacted Stats 1976 ch 1010 @ 2, operative April 30, 1977, amended Stats 1981 ch 470 @ 194.

(b) Former @ 79028, as enacted Stats 1976 ch 1010 @ 2, operative April 30, 1977, amended Stats 1981 ch 470 @ 195, ch 1000 @ 4, operative July 1, 1982.

EDITOR'S NOTES:

For continued review of Education Code by board of governors, and for rules and regulations and legislative intent, see the 1990 note following Ed C @ 62001.

COLLATERAL REFERENCES:

Cal Jur 3d Universities and Colleges @ 30.

CAL ED CODE @ 79022 (1993) printed in FULL format.

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*** THIS SECTION IS CURRENT THROUGH THE 1993 SUPPLEMENT (1992 SESSION) ***

EDUCATION CODE
TITLE 3. POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION
DIVISION 7. Community Colleges
PART 48. COMMUNITY COLLEGES, EDUCATION PROGRAMS
CHAPTER 8. College Terms
ARTICLE 3. Holidays and Observances

Cal Ed Code @ 79022 (1993)

@ 79022. [Section repealed 1990.]

HISTORY:

Enacted Stats 1976 ch 1010 @ 2, operative April 30, 1977; Amended Stats 1981 ch 470 @ 189.

Repealed Stats 1990 ch 1372 @ 514 (SB 1854). The repealed section related to declaration of holiday by governing board.

NOTES:

AMENDMENTS:

1981 Amendment: (1) Deleted ", and Section 52370," after "article"; and (2) substituted "community colleges" for "public schools".

CAL ED CODE @ 1318 (1993) printed in FULL format.

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*** THIS SECTION IS CURRENT THROUGH THE 1993 SUPPLEMENT (1992 SESSION) ***

EDUCATION CODE
TITLE 1. GENERAL EDUCATION CODE PROVISIONS
DIVISION 1. General Education Code Provisions
PART 2. COUNTY EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES
CHAPTER 2. County Superintendents of Schools
ARTICLE 4. Classified County School Employees

Cal Ed Code @ 1318 (1993)

@ 1318. Declaration of holidays

The county board of education or county superintendent of schools may declare a holiday in the schools or offices operated by the county superintendent of schools whenever good reason exists.

HISTORY:

Enacted Stats 1976 ch 1010 @ 2, operative April 30, 1977.

NOTES:

COLLATERAL REFERENCES:

Cal Jur 3d Schools @@ 238, 459.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINIONS:

Holidays declared for certificated personnel as also holidays for classified personnel. 57 Ops Atty Gen 116.

To be able to browse preceding or succeeding code sections, enter B. The first page of the document you are currently viewing will be displayed in FULL.

LEVEL 1 - 2 OF 2 DOCUMENTS

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*** THIS SECTION IS CURRENT THROUGH THE 1993 SUPPLEMENT (1992 SESSION) ***

UNCODIFIED INITIATIVE MEASURES AND STATUTES
1973

ACT 1973-4. Day of Mourning for Lyndon B. Johnson, 36th President.

Cal Uncod Init Measures & Stats Deer 1973-4 (1993)

1973-4. Day of Mourning for Lyndon B. Johnson, 36th President.

HISTORY: ACT HISTORY:

[Stats 1973 ch 32, effective May 1, 1973.].

Press Alt-H for Help or .SO to End Session or Alt-Q to Quit Software.

Proclamations

Proc. 5917

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5916 of November 28, 1988

To Amend Proclamation 5908

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

In order to amend paragraph A of Proclamation 5908 of November 18, 1988, "To Amend the Quantitative Limitations on Imports of Certain Cheeses," I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, including Section 701 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, and Section 1204(b) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, do hereby proclaim that:

In paragraph A of Proclamation 5908, the tabular material which reads:

"Uruguay 943,569 482,000"

is deleted, and the tabular material

"Uruguay 943,569 428,000"

is inserted in lieu thereof.

This Proclamation shall be effective November 18, 1988.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5917 of November 28, 1988

National Sir Winston Churchill Recognition Week, 1988

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Soldier, author, orator, and statesman, Sir Winston Churchill was one of the towering figures of our century. A man of powerful intellect and deep personal courage, his fierce dedication to freedom changed the course of modern history and left his countrymen, and people everywhere, with an immortal example of the invincibility of the human spirit.

Section 1. Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, is revoked.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Energy shall continue to monitor imports of petroleum and petroleum products and shall, from time to time, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and such other federal agencies as he deems appropriate, review the status of such imports with respect to the national security. The Secretary shall inform the President of any circumstances which in his opinion might indicate the need for further action by the President under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act.

Sec. 3. (a) No crude oil produced in Libya may be imported into the United States, its territories or possessions.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury may issue such regulations and interpretations as he deems necessary to implement this section.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of Energy may continue to consider requests for refund of fees paid under Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, if such requests were filed with the Secretary prior to the effective date of this Proclamation. Any such requests shall be considered in accordance with the previously applicable provisions of Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, and implementing regulations thereunder.

Sec. 5. The revocation of Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, shall not affect the authority of any federal department or agency to institute and conduct any administrative, civil or criminal audit, investigation or proceeding based on any act committed or liability incurred while that Proclamation was in effect.

Sec. 6. The revocation of Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, shall not affect the presently applicable tariff rates for imports of petroleum and petroleum products, as reflected in the Tariff Schedules of the United States, Schedule 4, part 10.

Sec. 7. This Proclamation shall be effective immediately.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighth.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5142 of December 29, 1983

To Amend Proclamation 5133 Implementing the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

1. Section 212 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (the Act) (19 U.S.C. 2702) authorizes the President to designate certain countries and territories or successor political entities as "beneficiary countries" under the

Act. In Proclamation 5133 of November 30, 1983, I designated several countries and territories as "beneficiary countries". I am now adding Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Montserrat, and the British Virgin Islands to the list of "beneficiary countries". I have notified the House of Representatives and the Senate of my intentions to designate these countries and given the considerations entering into my decision.

2. In order to add these countries to the list of beneficiary countries, I am amending the Annex to Proclamation 5133. I am also making certain technical corrections to the Annex to that proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, including but not limited to section 212 of the Act, do proclaim that:

(1) The list of countries in the Annex to Proclamation 5133 of November 30, 1983, is hereby amended by adding, in alphabetical order, "Antigua and Barbuda", "Belize", "El Salvador", "Grenada", "Guatemala", "Haiti", "Honduras", "Montserrat", and "Virgin Islands, British".

(2) The references to "the United States Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements" in the Annex to Proclamation 5133 of November 30, 1983, are corrected to read "the United States".

(3) The reference to TSUS items "748.45-478.50" in the Annex to Proclamation 5133 of November 30, 1983, is corrected to read "748.45-748.50".

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighth.

RONALD REAGAN

Editorial Note: The text of the President's letters to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, dated Dec. 29, 1983, on his intention to sign Proclamation 5142, is printed in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 19, p. 1749).

doing so, we will encourage the women of today to pursue their dreams wherever they lead—even to the stars, as our women astronauts have done.

But in remembering the achievements of especially talented individuals, we should not forget the immense contribution made to our Nation by millions of women whose names we will never know. These women raised families, worked part-time or full-time to support them, and passed on their love, hopes, and dreams to the next generation. They crossed deserts and mountains alongside their families and in times of national emergency, such as war, they undertook vital work in factories and on farms which enabled our Nation to survive and prosper. They were known only to their families, friends, and neighbors, but their influence on their communities was enormous. Whatever greatness our Nation has achieved, we owe in very large measure to them, and we should never overlook or forget their contribution.

In recognition of the many vital contributions of women to our Nation's history, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 50, has designated the week beginning March 3, 1985, as "Women's History Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning March 3, 1985, as Women's History Week. I invite the Governors of the States, the chief officials of local governments, the scholars of our institutions of education, and Americans everywhere to mark this occasion with appropriate ceremonies and activities recognizing the contributions of women to our Nation and our culture.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and ninth.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5308 of March 14, 1985

To Amend Proclamation 5133 Implementing the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

1. Section 212 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (the Act) (19 U.S.C. 2702) authorizes the President to designate certain countries and territories or successor political entities as "beneficiary countries" under the Act. In Proclamation 5133 of November 30, 1983, and Proclamation 5142 of December 29, 1983, I have designated 20 countries and territories as "beneficiary countries." I am now adding the Bahamas to the list of "beneficiary countries." I have notified the House of Representatives and the Senate of my intention to designate this country and given the considerations entering into my decision.

2. In order to add this country to the list of beneficiary countries, I am amending the Annex to Proclamation 5133.

3. Section 213(a)(2) of the Act directs the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations implementing the provisions of the Act relating to articles eligible for duty-free treatment. Section 213(a)(2) also sets out certain specific provisions that Congress sought to have included in the eventual amendments to the Tariff Schedules of the United States. Proclamation 5133 is to be amended in order to bring the language of its Annex into direct conformity with the express intent of the Congress and to eliminate language no longer applicable to the duty-free entry of eligible articles by virtue of recent amendments to the implementing regulations.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, including but not limited to Section 212 of the Act, do proclaim that:

(1) The list of countries in the Annex to Proclamation 5133 of November 30, 1983, is hereby amended by adding the Bahamas.

(2) The Annex to Proclamation 5133 is further amended to strike the phrase "manufacturer or exporter of the article accompanied by an endorsement thereof by the importer or consignee" in Paragraph A of the Annex amending language in general headnote 3(g)(ii)(B) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States and to replace it with the phrase "appropriate party."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and ninth.

RONALD REAGAN

Editorial note: For the text of the President's letters to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, dated Mar. 14, 1985, on his intention to sign Proclamation 5308, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 21, p. 302).

Proclamation 5309 of March 21, 1985

Afghanistan Day, 1985

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

In a time of prosperity, we do not think of hunger and hardship. In a time of peace, we do not think of suffering and war. In a time when our families are together and healthy, we do not think of the pain we would feel if they were pulled apart. Yet, for the people of Afghanistan, it is impossible to escape such thoughts, because terror, hardship, and suffering have become an everyday way of life ever since the Soviet Union brutally invaded and occupied their country over five years ago.

March 21 is the start of a New Year for the Afghan people. It is traditionally a holiday when they bring their families together to celebrate life's new beginnings and to rejoice and give thanks for God's many gifts.

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ANNOUNCING THE DEATH OF RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON

- - 6677 - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

It is with deep sadness that I announce officially the death of Richard Milhous Nixon, the thirty-seventh President of the United States, on April 22, 1994.

A naval officer cited for meritorious service in World War II, Richard Nixon has long been a fixture in our national life. In a career of public service that spanned a quarter of a century, he helped to shape American history. Before taking office as President in 1969, he served with distinction in the United States House of Representatives, in the United States Senate, and as Vice President in the Eisenhower Administration. From his early days in the Congress, through his tenure in the White House, and throughout the two decades that have passed since he left office, he remained a fierce advocate for freedom and democracy around the world.

Leaders in statecraft and students of international affairs will long look for guidance to President Nixon's tremendous accomplishments. His struggle to bridge the gaps between the United States and the former Soviet Union -- beginning in the famous "kitchen debate" with Nikita Khrushchev and culminating with the detente of the early 1970s -- helped to maintain the peace during a volatile era. Our improved relationship with the Chinese people today has grown from President Nixon's bold visit to China over 20 years ago. And in the many books he wrote more recently, he presented a cogent picture of emerging global politics that will serve as a guide for policy makers for years to come.

President Nixon offered our Nation a great many positive domestic initiatives as well. His work to clean up the environment, change our Nation's welfare system, improve

law enforcement, and reform health care serves as an inspiration to us today as we seek to place the "American Dream" within the grasp of all of our citizens.

In his book, *In the Arena: A Memoir of Victory, Defeat and Renewal*, President Nixon wrote, "I believe . . . that the richness of life is not measured by its length but by its breadth, its height and its depth." This is, indeed, a most fitting epitaph for his remarkable life. He suffered defeats that would have ended most political careers, yet he won stunning victories that many of the world's most popular leaders have failed to attain. On this solemn day, we recognize the significant value of his contributions to our Nation, and we pray that he left us with enough of his wisdom to guide us safely into the next century.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, in tribute to the memory of President Nixon and as an expression of public sorrow, do hereby direct that the flag of the United States be displayed at half-staff at the White House and on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the United States for a period of 30 days from the day of his death. I also direct that for the same length of time the representatives of the United States in foreign countries shall make similar arrangements for the display of the flag at half-staff over their Embassies, Legations, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and stations.

I hereby order that suitable honors be rendered by units of the Armed Forces under orders of the Secretary of Defense on the day of the funeral.

I do further appoint the day of interment to be a National Day of Mourning throughout the United States. I encourage the American people to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship to pay homage to the memory of

President Nixon and to seek God's continued blessing on our land. I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in this solemn observance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William S. Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: *Janet McCormack*

Fax Number: *916/657-3844* Phone Number:

FROM: *Paul Richard*

SUBJECT: *EO Language*

DATE: *26 April 1994*

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): *2*

MESSAGE:

Per your request.

If all pages are not received, please call 202/456-2702

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EXECUTIVE ORDER

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HALF-DAY CLOSING OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES
OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1992

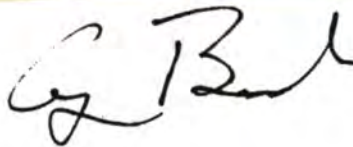
By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. All executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government shall be closed and their employees excused from duty for the last half of the scheduled workday on Christmas Eve, December 24, 1992, except as provided in section 2 below.

Sec. 2. The heads of executive departments and agencies may determine that certain offices and installations of their organizations, or parts thereof, must remain open and that certain employees must remain on duty for the full scheduled workday on December 24, 1992, for reasons of national security or defense or for other essential public reasons.

Sec. 3. Thursday, December 24, 1992, shall be considered as falling within the scope of Executive Order No. 11582 and of 5 U.S.C. 5546 and 6103(b) and other similar statutes insofar as they relate to the pay and leave of employees of the United States.

Sec. 4. This order shall apply to executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government only and is not intended to direct or otherwise implicate departments or agencies of State or local governments.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 18, 1992.

AMENDING PROCLAMATION 6677

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

In order to amend proclamation 6677 of April 22, 1994, I hereby direct that the first sentence of paragraph eight of such proclamation be amended to read as follows, "I do further designate the day of interment to be a National Day of Mourning throughout the United States."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the
United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

F A C S I M I L E

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, DC 20230
DAVID J. BARRAM

Date: April 26, 1994

To: Phil Lader
456-1121

Phil,

Thanks for calling. Here is the language that they are proposing. Also, I am sending you a one page set of notes that my wife, Joan, prepared.

You can call the people on this page of notes (or Joan if you wish 202/338-4553)

Thanks *Dave*

PS: Here is some more information (sloppy as to details, I'm sorry to say.) Just after I hung up the phone, Joan called to say that Janet McCormick called to tell her that through Tom Payzant (Asst Sec at Education and former San Diego Superintendent), Leslie Thornton (in Riley's Office) had been in touch with the White House (I have no idea who.) From this contact, the California people believe that the language will be changed.

The California Education Code says that when the President "appoints" a National Holiday or National Day of Mourning, California school employees are entitled to a holiday.

This affects primarily classified employees whose contracts promise time-and-a-half pay for holiday work. There is a case in court now because school employees want to be paid for the National Days of Thanksgiving after the Gulf War. It would cost school districts many millions of dollars. (\$40M-\$80M)

Note: Governor Wilson is going to declare that it is not a holiday for CA State employees and not a school holiday. This does not necessarily override the Ed Code for school employees.

This proposed language change for the President's proclamation came from the California Department of Education Counsel, Janet McCormick. (The Acting State Superintendent of Public Instruction is Dave Dawson.)

Governor Wilson's Education Secretary is Maureen DiMarco. She has contacted Tom Payzant at the Dept. of Education with a similar request.

The L.A. Times asked Janet McCormick what the consequences of the National Holiday are for schools, she told them about the dilemma and about their attempt to get a change of language. L.A. Times reporter said she will wait to hear outcome before printing story.

Governor's Office

Maureen DiMarco

(916) 296-0500 work, (916) 649-0598 home

State Department of Education

Janet McCormick

(916) 657-5454 work, (916) 442-1673 home can call after 8:00 AM EST

5:00 CA time

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 23, 1994

EXECUTIVE ORDER

12
- - - - -

PROVIDING FOR THE CLOSING OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
AND AGENCIES ON APRIL 27, 1994

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. All executive departments, independent establishments, and other governmental agencies, including their field services, shall be closed on April 27, 1994, as a mark of respect for Richard Milhous Nixon, the thirty-seventh President of the United States. That day shall be considered as falling within the scope of 5 U.S.C. 6103(b), and of all statutes so far as they relate to the compensation and leave of employees of the United States.

Sec. 2. The first sentence of section 1 of this order shall not apply to those offices and installations, or parts thereof, in the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other departments, independent establishments, and governmental agencies that the heads thereof determine should remain open for reasons of national security or defense or other public reasons.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 23, 1994.

#

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO:

Tom Epstein

ORGANIZATION:

WH Political Affairs

PHONE NUMBER:

FAX NUMBER:

456-7929

FROM:

Audrey Shorstein

PHONE NUMBER:

401-3001

FAX NUMBER:

401-0596

MESSAGE:

*Dr. Marcos says we'll (WH) get budget, not lumps for "willingness to work with them."**She Put off negative D.A. Jones story. Call me if need anything else.**The Asher*
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PAGE(S) TO FOLLOW

PROPOSED REVISION TO CLINTON PROCLAMATION

In order to avoid chaos in the public school system in California and other states similarly situated, we urgently request a modification of the President's proclamation and executive order on Nixon's death.

We respectfully request that the President modify the second paragraph of the April 23 order as follows:

I do further proclaim the day of internment to be a national day of mourning throughout the United States. I do not hereby, however, establish a holiday for state or local governments, or close local schools or their offices. I thus mark this day for the special, limited purpose of a statement of respect on the event of the passing of a world leader. I encourage the American people to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship to pay homage to the memory of President Nixon and to seek God's continued blessing on our land. I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in this solemn hour.

Contacts: Marvin DiMarco, Sec'y, Chita
9/6/323-0611 Dev. + Edu

Janet McCarmick, SDE
9/6/657-2453

ANNOUNCING THE DEATH OF RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON

- - 6677 - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

It is with deep sadness that I announce officially the death of Richard Milhous Nixon, the thirty-seventh President of the United States, on April 22, 1994.

A naval officer cited for meritorious service in World War II, Richard Nixon has long been a fixture in our national life. In a career of public service that spanned a quarter of a century, he helped to shape American history. Before taking office as President in 1969, he served with distinction in the United States House of Representatives, in the United States Senate, and as Vice President in the Eisenhower Administration. From his early days in the Congress, through his tenure in the White House, and throughout the two decades that have passed since he left office, he remained a fierce advocate for freedom and democracy around the world.

Leaders in statecraft and students of international affairs will long look for guidance to President Nixon's tremendous accomplishments. His struggle to bridge the gaps between the United States and the former Soviet Union -- beginning in the famous "kitchen debate" with Nikita Khrushchev and culminating with the detente of the early 1970s -- helped to maintain the peace during a volatile era. Our improved relationship with the Chinese people today has grown from President Nixon's bold visit to China over 20 years ago. And in the many books he wrote more recently, he presented a cogent picture of emerging global politics that will serve as a guide for policy makers for years to come.

President Nixon offered our Nation a great many positive domestic initiatives as well. His work to clean up the environment, change our Nation's welfare system, improve

law enforcement, and reform health care serves as an inspiration to us today as we seek to place the "American Dream" within the grasp of all of our citizens.

In his book, *In the Arena: A Memoir of Victory, Defeat and Renewal*, President Nixon wrote, "I believe . . . that the richness of life is not measured by its length but by its breadth, its height and its depth." This is, indeed, a most fitting epitaph for his remarkable life. He suffered defeats that would have ended most political careers, yet he won stunning victories that many of the world's most popular leaders have failed to attain. On this solemn day, we recognize the significant value of his contributions to our Nation, and we pray that he left us with enough of his wisdom to guide us safely into the next century.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, in tribute to the memory of President Nixon and as an expression of public sorrow, do hereby direct that the flag of the United States be displayed at half-staff at the White House and on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the United States for a period of 30 days from the day of his death. I also direct that for the same length of time the representatives of the United States in foreign countries shall make similar arrangements for the display of the flag at half-staff over their Embassies, Legations, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and stations.

I hereby order that suitable honors be rendered by units of the Armed Forces under orders of the Secretary of Defense on the day of the funeral.

I do further appoint the day of interment to be a National Day of Mourning throughout the United States. I encourage the American people to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship to pay homage to the memory of

President Nixon and to seek God's continued blessing on our land. I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in this solemn observance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William S. Clinton



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: Tom Epstein

ORGANIZATION: WH Political Affairs

PHONE NUMBER: _____

FAX NUMBER: 456-7929

FROM: Ausley Shorata

PHONE NUMBER: 401-3001

FAX NUMBER: 401-0596

MESSAGE: Dr. Marcos says we'll (WH) get budget, not lumps for "willingness to work with them."

She Put off negative D.A. Jones story. Call me if need anything else.

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Cher

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Contacts: Maureen DiMarco, Sec'y, Child
9/6/323-0611 Dev. + Educ

Janet McCormick, SDE
9/6/657-2453

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OF CALL

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Janet McCormick

OF (Organization)

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☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

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TIME

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EMPLOYEES Title 2

CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES Div. 3

§ 45203

Historical and Statutory Notes

Derivation: Educ.C.1959, § 13655, added by Stats.1969, c. 1433, p. 2941, § 1; Stats.1975, c. 1895, p. 4462, § 1, amended by 776, p. 1797, § 1.

Cross References

Application of this section to employees under merit system, see § 45267.

§ 45203. Paid holidays

All probationary or permanent employees a part of the classified service shall be entitled to the following paid holidays provided they are in a paid status during any portion of the working day immediately preceding or succeeding the holiday: January 1, February 12 known as "Lincoln Day," the third Monday in February known as "Washington Day," the last Monday in May known as "Memorial Day," July 4, the first Monday in September known as "Labor Day," November 11 known as "Veterans Day," that Thursday in November proclaimed by the President as "Thanksgiving Day," December 25, every day appointed by the President, or the Governor of this state, as provided for in subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 37220 for a public fast, thanksgiving or holiday, or any day declared a holiday under Section 1318 or 37222 for classified or certificated employees. School recesses during the Christmas, Easter, and mid-February periods shall not be considered holidays for classified employees who are normally required to work during that period. However, this shall not be construed as affecting vacation rights specified in this section.

Regular employees of the district who are not normally assigned to duty during the school holidays of December 25 and January 1 shall be paid for those two holidays provided that they were in a paid status during any portion of the working day of their normal assignment immediately preceding or succeeding the holiday period.

When a holiday listed in this section falls on a Sunday, the following Monday shall be deemed to be the holiday in lieu of the day observed. When a holiday listed in this section falls on a Saturday, the preceding Friday shall be deemed to be the holiday in lieu of the day observed. When a classified employee is required to work on any of these holidays, he or she shall be paid compensation, or given compensating time off, for such work, in addition to the regular pay received for the holiday, at the rate of time and one-half the employee's regular rate of pay.

The provisions of Article 3 (commencing with Section 37220) of Chapter 2 of Part 22 shall not be construed to in any way limit the provisions of this section, nor shall anything in this section be construed to prohibit the governing board from adopting separate work schedules for the certificated and the classified services, or from providing holiday pay for employees who have not been in paid status on the days specified herein. Notwithstanding the adoption of separate work schedules for the certificated and the classified services, on any schoolday during which pupils would otherwise have been in attendance but are not and for which certificated personnel receive regular

§ 45203**EMPLOYEES**
Title 2

pay, classified personnel shall also receive regular pay whether or not they are required to report for duty that day.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240).

(Stats.1976, c. 1010, § 2, operative April 30, 1977. Amended by Stats.1977, c. 36, § 196, eff. April 29, 1977, operative April 30, 1977; Stats.1977, c. 24, § 1; Stats.1981, c. 198, p. 1121, § 1.)

Historical and Statutory Notes

Section 13 of Stats.1977, c. 37, added § 1135.5 to Stats.1977, c. 36, to read:

"Any section of any act which is enacted at the 1977-78 Regular Session of the Legislature and which affects any section of the Education Code which is affected by this act [Stats.1977, c. 36] and which is chaptered either before or after this act, shall prevail over this act."

Derivation: Educ.C.1959, § 13656, added by Stats.1963, c. 96, p. 728, § 1, amended by Stats.1967, c. 578, p. 1925, § 1; Stats.1968, c. 1037, p. 2006, § 3; Stats.1970, c. 246, p. 507, § 4; Stats.1971, c. 498, p. 990, § 4; Stats.1973, c. 218, p. 597, § 1; Stats.1973, c. 520, p. 1001, § 2; Stats.1974, c. 1257, p. 2728, § 1; Stats.1976, c. 38, § 1; Stats.1976, c. 1257, § 2.

WESTLAW Electronic Research

See WESTLAW Electronic Research Guide following the Preface.

Notes of Decisions

Compensation or time-off determination 3
Construction and application 1
Local holidays 4
Saturdays and Sundays 2
Waiver 5

1. Construction and application

This section required school district to pay classified employees, including cafeteria workers, bus drivers and instructional aides, for those days designated as local holidays and professional conference days when students would otherwise have been in attendance, but were not, and for which certified employees were paid. California School Employees Ass'n v. Azusa Unified School Dist. (App. 2 Dist.1984) 199 Cal.Rptr. 635, 152 C.A.3d 580.

Holidays declared under statutes for certified personnel were also holidays for classified personnel pursuant to Educ.C.1959, § 13656. 57 Ops.Atty.Gen. 116, 3-5-74.

2. Saturdays and Sundays

Saturdays and Sundays should not have been counted in determining whether employees of school district should be regarded as classified employees under Educ.C.1959, § 13581 providing that substitute and short-term employees employed in state for less than 75% of school year should not be part of classified service; Saturdays and Sundays were not "holidays" within meaning of Educ.C.1959, § 5201. California School Emp. Ass'n v. Trona Joint Unified School Dist. (1977) 138 Cal.Rptr. 852, 70 C.A.3d 592.

3. Compensation or time-off determination

This section required that employees be paid for one extra day when holidays fell outside their workweek, at "time-and-a-half," rather than "straight time," rate. California School Employees Ass'n v. Oakland Unified School Dist. (1983) 190 Cal.Rptr. 464, 141 C.A.3d 624.

It was within discretion of governing board of school district to determine whether classified employees who worked on holidays would receive compensation in amount of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay or compensating time off at the rate of one and one-half days for each holiday worked and in addition to regular pay for such days. California School Emp. Ass'n v. New Haven Unified School Dist. (1979) 154 Cal.Rptr. 479, 91 C.A.3d 919.

Where classified employees received compensating time off, they were entitled to one and one-half days off in addition to regular pay for holiday worked, and where employees received compensating wages for holiday worked, they were entitled to paid compensation in amount of one and one-half times regular rate of pay in addition to regular pay for holiday. California School Emp. Ass'n v. New Haven Unified School District (1979) 154 Cal. Rptr. 479, 91 C.A.3d 919.

4. Local holidays

School district, in giving its certificated employees day after Lincoln's birthday off, had declared a "holiday" within meaning of § 37222 empowering it to declare holidays,

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FROM: RONALD GEISLER
Executive Clerk

SUBJECT: Immediate Presidential Actions to be
Considered in the Event of the Death of the
President or a Former President

The following is a list of some Presidential actions that should be considered in the event of the death of the President or a former President:

1. Statement expressing the Nation's grief.
2. Letters of condolence or personal expression to the family.
3. The customary Special Message to the Congress officially informing them of the death. This should not be done if Congress has adjourned for the year.
4. Proclamation half-staffing the flag for a period of 30 days from the day of death. It is customary to issue a proclamation, but it is not necessary. The statutory authority regulating the half-staffing of the flag provides for the 30-day half-staffing of the flag from the day of death of a President or former President.
5. Proclamation to the People of the United States officially announcing the death, appointing the day of national mourning (this day is usually the day of the funeral service), and ordering that suitable honors be rendered by units of the Armed Forces under orders of the Secretary of Defense on the day of the funeral.

NOTE: Nos. 4 and 5 could be combined in a single proclamation.

6. Executive order closing Government offices as a mark of respect. This day is usually the day of the funeral service.
7. Arrange for or attend memorial services.

Attached is information showing the actions taken immediately following the deaths of Presidents/former Presidents Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Harry S Truman, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dwight David Eisenhower, and Lyndon Baines Johnson.

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON
(36th President of the United States)

Date of Death: January 22, 1973 (Monday)

- 1) Statement by President Nixon on January 22, 1973, on the Death of President Lyndon Baines Johnson. (Tab A)
- 2) Special Message to the Congress on January 23, 1973, informing them officially of the death of Lyndon Baines Johnson. (Tab B)
- 3) Proclamation 4180, January 23, 1973, To the People of the United States, officially "Announcing the Death of Lyndon Baines Johnson." This Proclamation directed the half-staffing of the flag for a period of 30 days from day of death; appointed Thursday, January 25, 1973, a National Day of Mourning; and ordered that suitable honors be rendered by units of the Armed Forces under orders of the Secretary of Defense on the day of the funeral. (Tab C)
- 4) Executive Order 11700, January 23, 1973, "Providing for the Closing of Government Departments and Agencies on Thursday, January 25, 1973," as a mark of respect for Lyndon Baines Johnson. (Tab D)

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A

Divider Title: _____

9 Statement on the Death of President Lyndon Baines Johnson. January 22, 1973

TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON, the "American Dream" was not a catch phrase—it was a reality of his own life. He believed in America—in what America could mean to all of its citizens and what America could mean to the world. In the service of that faith, he gave himself completely.

In over 30 years of public life, he knew times of triumph and times of despair—he knew controversy and adulation. Yet, no matter what the mood of the moment, at the center of his public life—and at the center of his spirit—was an unshakable conviction in the essential rightness of the American experience.

As I said at the dedication of the Lyndon B. Johnson Library, he was a "partisan of principle." He was a dynamic leader, a unique personality, and a man of great ability and unshakable courage.

Twenty-eight days ago, America lost one of its greatest Presidents, Harry S. Truman, a man whose stature has grown enormously as we have gained more perspective on his achievements.

It is particularly heartbreaking that even as our flags fly at half-staff in President Truman's memory, another of our leaders has fallen. Yet, just as their names

are linked in death, I believe that America will come to understand that they are also joined in greatness.

At this sad hour, as we mourn the loss of two great leaders, all Americans will realize more than ever their debt to those who have gone before, and their obligation to carry on the work which they advanced with such devotion.

In my Inaugural Address just 2 days ago I spoke of how my thoughts went back to those who stood in that place before me and of the dreams they had for America. No man had greater dreams for America than Lyndon Johnson. Even as we mourn his death, we are grateful for his life, which did so much to make those dreams into realities. And we know that as long as this Nation lives, so will his dreams and his accomplishments.

NOTE: Former President Lyndon Baines Johnson, 64, died in Johnson City, Tex.

On January 24, 1973, President Nixon and his family joined the cortege bearing the body of President Johnson to the Capitol. During ceremonies in the Capitol Rotunda, the President laid a wreath at the bier of the former President.

On January 25, the President and members of his family attended funeral services for President Johnson at the National City Christian Church.

10 Special Message to the Congress About the Death of President Lyndon Baines Johnson. January 23, 1973

To the Congress of the United States:

It is my sad duty to inform you officially of the death of Lyndon Baines Johnson, the thirty-sixth President of the United States.

His loss is especially poignant for all of us who knew him and worked with him in the House and Senate. It was there that he first became a legend and there that he began to influence our destiny as a

great Nation.

Yet Lyndon Johnson far beyond his years in was a man of fierce d He was devoted to hi devoted to the cause equality for his fellow r dent, he was devoted in to the land he loved.

The whole story of in the White House r and history has yet to But millions of Ame remember a bitter day when so many of our very future of this I many were stunned at an American Chief assassinated in this abroad were fearful

11 Proclamation Lyndon B

By the President of t America a Proclamat

To the People of the

It is my sad duty to the death of Lyndon thirty-sixth Presiden States, on January 22

President Johnson more than thirty ye Senator, Vice Presi Yet it can be said son that he served h for his was a comple love of our Nation. I a teacher, to his last elder statesman, he the promise and th

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In over 30 years of public life, he knew times of triumph and times of despair—he knew controversy and adulation. Yet, no matter what the mood of the moment, at the center of his public life—and at the center of his spirit—was an unshakable conviction in the essential rightness of the American experience.

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His loss is especially poignant for all of us who knew him and worked with him in the House and Senate. It was there that he first became a legend and there that he began to influence our destiny as a

great Nation.

Yet Lyndon Johnson's far beyond his years in that he was a man of fierce devotion. He was devoted to his country, devoted to the cause of equality for his fellow man, and, as a President, he was devoted in a special way to the land he loved.

The whole story of his life in the White House remains to be told, and history has yet to make its final judgment. But millions of Americans will remember a bitter day in 1968 when so many of our people were stunned at the death of an American Chief of State, assassinated in this age of peace and abroad were fearful of the future.

II Proclamation of Lyndon Baines Johnson

By the President of the United States a Proclamation

To the People of the United States

It is my sad duty to inform you of the death of Lyndon B. Johnson, the thirty-sixth President of the United States, on January 22, 1973.

President Johnson served more than thirty years in the United States Senate, Vice President of the United States. Yet it can be said that he served his country with a complete love of our Nation. From a teacher, to his last days as an elder statesman, he fulfilled the promise and the

great Nation.

Yet Lyndon Johnson's legacy extends far beyond his years in the Congress. He was a man of fierce devotion and love. He was devoted to his family. He was devoted to the cause of freedom and equality for his fellow man. And as President, he was devoted in a very special way to the land he loved.

The whole story of the Johnson years in the White House remains to be told, and history has yet to make its judgment. But millions of Americans will always remember a bitter day in November, 1963, when so many of our people doubted the very future of this Republic, when so many were stunned at the very idea that an American Chief of State could be assassinated in this age, and so many abroad were fearful about the future

course of the American democracy. And Lyndon Johnson rose above the doubt and the fear to hold this Nation on course until we rediscovered our faith in ourselves.

If he had done no more, his place in history would have been assured. But he did much more, and his role then was not a high-water mark but a hallmark. For it was his noble and difficult destiny to lead America through a long, dark night of necessity at home and abroad. He had the courage to do what many of his contemporaries condemned him for, but what will surely win warm praise in the history books of tomorrow.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House,
January 23, 1973.

11 Proclamation 4180, Announcing the Death of Lyndon Baines Johnson. *January 23, 1973*

*By the President of the United States of
America a Proclamation*

To the People of the United States:

It is my sad duty to announce officially the death of Lyndon Baines Johnson, the thirty-sixth President of the United States, on January 22, 1973.

President Johnson served his country for more than thirty years as Congressman, Senator, Vice President and President. Yet it can be said of Lyndon Johnson that he served his country all his life, for his was a complete and wholehearted love of our Nation. From his early days as a teacher, to his last days as a distinguished elder statesman, he did his best to make the promise and the wonder of America

become as real in the lives of all his countrymen as it was in his own.

He once said that he was a free man, an American, a United States Senator, and a Democrat, in that order. He was also a great patriot.

Although he will no longer walk among us, Lyndon Johnson's influence on our times, which often seemed so much larger than life, cannot be stolen from us by death. Not only the things that he did, but also the spirit with which he did them, will be remembered long after time heals our sorrow at his leaving.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, in tribute to the memory of President Johnson, and as an expression of public

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RICHARD NIXON

The White House,
January 23, 1973.

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To the People of the United States:

It is my sad duty to announce officially the death of Lyndon Baines Johnson, the thirty-sixth President of the United States, on January 22, 1973.

President Johnson served his country for more than thirty years as Congressman, Senator, Vice President and President. Yet it can be said of Lyndon Johnson that he served his country all his life, for his was a complete and wholehearted love of our Nation. From his early days as a teacher, to his last days as a distinguished elder statesman, he did his best to make the promise and the wonder of America

become as real in the lives of all his countrymen as it was in his own.

He once said that he was a free man, an American, a United States Senator, and a Democrat, in that order. He was also a great patriot.

Although he will no longer walk among us, Lyndon Johnson's influence on our times, which often seemed so much larger than life, cannot be stolen from us by death. Not only the things that he did, but also the spirit with which he did them, will be remembered long after time heals our sorrow at his leaving.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, in tribute to the memory of President Johnson, and as an expression of public

sorrow, do hereby direct that the flag of the United States be displayed at half-staff at the White House and on all buildings, grounds, and Naval vessels of the United States for a period of thirty days from the day of his death. I also direct that for the same length of time the representatives of the United States in foreign countries shall make similar arrangements for the display of the flag at half-staff over their Embassies, Legations, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and stations.

I hereby order that suitable honors be rendered by units of the Armed Forces under orders of the Secretary of Defense on the day of the funeral.

I do further appoint Thursday, January 25, 1973 to be a National Day of

Mourning throughout the United States. I recommend that the people assemble on that day in their respective places of worship, there to pay homage to the memory of President Johnson. I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in this solemn observance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-three and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-seventh.

RICHARD NIXON

NOTE: On the same day, the President signed Executive Order 11700, providing for the closing of Government departments and agencies on Thursday, January 25, 1973, as a mark of respect for President Johnson.

12 Address to the Nation Announcing Conclusion of an Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam. January 23, 1973

Good evening:

I have asked for this radio and television time tonight for the purpose of announcing that we today have concluded an agreement to end the war and bring peace with honor in Vietnam and in Southeast Asia.

The following statement is being issued at this moment in Washington and Hanoi:

At 12:30 Paris time today, January 23, 1973, the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam was initialed by Dr. Henry Kissinger on behalf of the United States, and Special Adviser Le Duc Tho on behalf of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The agreement will be formally signed by the parties participating in the Paris

Conference on Vietnam on January 27, 1973, at the International Conference Center in Paris.

The cease-fire will take effect at 2400 Greenwich Mean Time, January 27, 1973. The United States and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam express the hope that this agreement will insure stable peace in Vietnam and contribute to the preservation of lasting peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

That concludes the formal statement. Throughout the years of negotiations, we have insisted on peace with honor. In my addresses to the Nation from this room of January 25 and May 8 [1972], I set forth the goals that we considered essential for peace with honor.

In the settlement that has now been

agreed to, all the conditions set down then have been met:

A cease-fire, international law will begin at 7 p.m., this January 27, Washington time.

Within 60 days from this date, all Americans held prisoners of war in Indochina will be released, and there will be the fullest possible accounting of those who are missing in action.

During the same 60-day period, all American forces will be withdrawn from South Vietnam.

The people of South Vietnam have been guaranteed the right to determine their own future, without outside interference.

By joint agreement, the terms of the agreement and the protocol for its implementation will be issued tomorrow.

Throughout these negotiations, the United States has been in the closest contact with the Government of President Thieu and other leaders of the Republic of Vietnam. The United States supports the goals of the Republic of Vietnam and the support of President Thieu's government of the Republic of Vietnam, as well as that of our other allies in the area.

The United States recognizes the Government of the Republic of Vietnam as the legitimate government of South Vietnam.

We shall continue to support the Republic of Vietnam within the terms of the agreement, and we shall support the Government of South Vietnam to achieve peace peacefully among themselves.

We must recognize that this is only the first step toward lasting peace. All parties must understand that this is a peace that lasts, a peace that heals—and a peace that ends the war in South Vietnam.

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Executive Order 11699 •

January 22, 1973

Amending Executive Order No. 11248,¹ Placing Certain Positions in
Levels IV and V of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 5317 of title 5 of the United States Code, as amended, section 1 of Executive Order No. 11248 of October 10, 1965, as amended, placing certain positions in level IV of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule, is further amended by deleting "(1) Special Assistant to the Secretary (Congressional Relations), Treasury Department.", and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(1) Assistant to the Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury.

RICHARD NIXON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 22, 1973.

¹ 30 FR 12999; 3 CFR, 1964-1965 Comp., p. 349.

Executive Order 11700 •

January 23, 1973

Providing for the Closing of Government Departments and Agencies
on Thursday, January 25, 1973

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. All executive departments, independent establishments, and other governmental agencies, including their field services, shall be closed on Thursday, January 25, 1973 as a mark of respect for Lyndon Baines Johnson, the thirty-sixth President of the United States. That day shall be considered as falling within the scope of 5 U.S.C. 6103 (b), and of all statutes so far as they relate to the compensation and leave of employees of the United States.

SECTION 2. The first sentence of Section 1 of this order shall not apply to those offices and installations, or parts thereof, in the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other departments, independent establishments, and governmental agencies which the heads thereof

E.O. 11701

Title 3, 1971-1975 Compilation

determine should remain open for reasons of national security or defense or other public reasons.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 23, 1973.

RICHARD NIXON

Executive Order 11701

January 24, 1973

Employment of Veterans by Federal Agencies and Government Contractors and Subcontractors

On June 16, 1971, I issued Executive Order No. 11598 to facilitate the employment of returning veterans by requiring Federal agencies and Federal contractors and their subcontractors to list employment openings with the employment service systems. Section 503 of the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-540; 86 Stat. 1097) added a new section 2012 to Title 38 of the United States Code which, in effect, provides statutory authority to extend the program developed under that order with respect to Government contractors and their subcontractors.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of Labor shall issue rules and regulations requiring each department and agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government to list suitable employment openings with the appropriate office of the State Employment Service or the United States Employment Service. This section shall not be construed as requiring the employment of individuals referred by such office or as superseding any requirements of the Civil Service Laws. Rules, regulations, and orders to implement this section shall be developed in consultation with the Civil Service Commission.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Labor is hereby designated and empowered to exercise, without the approval, ratification, or other action of the President, the authority of the President under Section 2012 of Title 38 of the United States Code.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Labor shall gather information on the effectiveness of the program established under this order and Section 2012 of Title 38 of the United States Code and of the extent to which

the employment veterans. The S the President co along with his r believes to be a

SEC. 4. App with the Secret procurement ru the purposes of States Code. Es ments and age Labor, to furn assistance as he this order, and Secretary.

SEC. 5. Exe superseded.

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SECTION 1. Order No. 115 No. 11595 of ferred from th Health, Educ sumer Affairs for Consume

SEC. 2. In Policy, the C

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WITH RON ZIEGLER

AT 8:30 P.M. EST

JANUARY 22, 1973

MONDAY

MR. ZIEGLER: We will have a statement by President Nixon on the death of President Johnson which we will pass out to those of you who are here in just a moment.

But first, I should tell you that the President was informed of President Johnson's death earlier this evening, initially by Bob Haldeman. We had received word here at the White House that President Johnson was being rushed from the ranch to the hospital and then after his arrival at the hospital, we were informed of President Johnson's death.

Mrs. Johnson telephoned President Nixon at 6:43 this evening to officially inform President Nixon that President Johnson had died.

Mrs. Johnson talked to the President from 6:43 to 6:47.

The President has directed that the flags remain at half-staff over all government buildings and military installations here and abroad for 30 days.

As you know, the flags are flying at half-staff at this time due to the death of President Truman, and would have been raised on January 25th. The lowering of the flags to half-staff pursuant to the President's order will extend the American flag being flown at half-mast until February 21st. So, President Nixon has directed the flags remain at half-staff over all government buildings and military installations here and abroad for 30 days.

We will issue a Proclamation relating to the lowering of flags tomorrow, but the President has so ordered.

That is all we have here.

Q Ron, one of the wire services said that the flags here will be raised and then lowered. Is that the way it is done everywhere, or do you know that the flag on the top of the White House will be raised to the top of the staff and then be brought back down?

MR. ZIEGLER: Tonight?

Q Tonight.

MR. ZIEGLER: I will have to check that. I was not aware of that. That could be the case, but I will check that right now and we will get that word to you.

Q Did they talk about funeral services? Did Mrs. Johnson say anything to the President about funeral services?

MR. ZIEGLER: No. I have informed you of the telephone call from Mrs. Johnson to the President, but the information regarding funeral services and those matters will have to be released by the Johnson family.

Q At the point Mrs. Johnson called the President, he already knew that President Johnson was dead, is that right?

MR. ZIEGLER: Yes, we were aware that President Johnson had died, because we were informed of the fact that he was being rushed from the ranch to the hospital under emergency conditions and the President was subsequently informed that President Johnson had died. But Mrs. Johnson phoned shortly thereafter at 6:43 to officially inform the President.

Q Ron, when was the last time President Nixon saw President Johnson?

MR. ZIEGLER: The President saw LBJ on November 14, 1971, when President and Mrs. Johnson attended a White House Worship Service, and before that on May 22, 1971 when the President took part in the dedication of the LBJ Library.

Q Ron, where was the President when he was informed?

MR. ZIEGLER: In his Executive Office Building office.

Q You will wait for the Johnsons to announce the funeral arrangements and then you will announce what you are going to do?

MR. ZIEGLER: That is correct.

Q Who originated the original information? Was that Secret Service?

MR. ZIEGLER: I am not sure.

Q When was the last time President Nixon talked to President Johnson?

MR. ZIEGLER: The President talked to LBJ by telephone on January 2nd, prior to the Truman funeral, and the President talked to President Johnson frequently in 1972. I believe he called him at Christmas. But the last time the President talked to President Johnson was on January 2nd, prior to the funeral for President Truman.

Q By telephone?

MR. ZIEGLER: By telephone.

Q Do you mean this last Christmas, Ron?

MR. ZIEGLER: This last Christmas, yes.

Q Did you say after the funeral?

MR. ZIEGLER: Yes, after the funeral, but prior to the Memorial Service.

Q He also called him at Christmas, did you say?

MR. ZIEGLER: Yes, the President mentioned tonight that he had called him at Christmas.

Q Did they talk on the occasion of Nixon's birthday?

MR. ZIEGLER: No, the records don't indicate that.

Q Did the President call him to invite him to the Inaugural?

MR. ZIEGLER: No, the last time they talked was January 2nd.

Q Ron, I am not clear on who told the President that Lyndon Johnson died.

MR. ZIEGLER: Bob Haldeman did initially.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

(AT 8:38 P.M. EST)

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WITH JERRY WARREN

AT 11:51 A.M. EST

JANUARY 23, 1973

TUESDAY

MR. WARREN: Good morning.

Ron is in a meeting and has been, this morning, with the President and asked me to give you the information that we have at this time.

The President has been working in his EOB office this morning, meeting with staff members throughout the morning.

We have some additional material which you have in hand relating to the death of former President Johnson. Last evening, many of you were here, and received a statement by the President. Copies of that statement are available if you don't have it.

You have this morning a Message to the Congress officially notifying the Congress of the death of former President Johnson. That Message is being delivered at noon, so there is no embargo on it.

Secondly, you have a Proclamation which directs that the flags be flown at half-staff for 30 days and further directs that Thursday, January 25th, be a national day of mourning throughout the United States. There is an Executive Order providing for the closing of government Departments and agencies on Thursday the national day of mourning.

The President is sending Air Force 1, known to many of you as 26000, to Bergstrom Air Force Base tomorrow morning to bring Mrs. Johnson and the family and the body of President Johnson to Washington. In addition, Mrs. Johnson has accepted, on behalf of her daughters and their husbands, the President's invitation for the family to stay at Blair House while they are in Washington.

I don't have information to give you on the Presidential participation in the funeral ceremonies. We should have something to give you on that later on this afternoon.

As Ron announced this morning, Dr. Kissinger's meeting with Le Duc Tho lasted about 3-1/2 hours at the Hotel Majestic. Following that meeting, Dr. Kissinger had lunch with South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam, and then Dr. Kissinger departed Paris at 3:25, Paris time, which was 9:25 Eastern Standard time. He is scheduled to arrive at Andrews Air Force Base at about 6 p.m.

That is all the information we have this morning.

MORE

#1650

Q Jerry, did Dr. Kissinger initial a Vietnam agreement this morning?

MR. WARREN: I have no further information for you on this subject at this time.

Q Can you say whether the President has any plans to go on television tonight or the rest of this week?

MR. WARREN: I have no further information to give you on the entire situation at this time. As I said, Ron is in a meeting. I expect that he will be out here shortly to provide you any information that might be available.

Q Jerry, is the President going on radio and television tonight?

MR. WARREN: Gene, I have no further information to provide you at this time.

Q Will there be a State of the Union Message this week, do you know, Jerry?

MR. WARREN: I don't have a date on the State of the Union Message. Ron said yesterday it would be this week or next, but I don't have a date to give you for that.

Q Is the President considering going up to the Hill in person after all?

MR. WARREN: I don't understand the context of your question, Sarah.

Q Is the President considering delivering it in person?

MR. WARREN: The State of the Union?

Q Yes.

MR. WARREN: No.

Q It will be written?

Q Has he been urged by Members of Congress to change that?

MR. WARREN: Not that I am aware of. As a matter of fact, I think it was discussed with the Leadership, Sarah.

Q Do you know when Ron will be out?

MR. WARREN: I think he should be out of his meeting by one o'clock, Carroll.

Q Jerry, will the President go to Texas for the funeral?

MR. WARREN: I am going to have to defer on any questions about the President's participation in the funeral arrangements or activities for former President Johnson until this afternoon.

Q Who are the staff members he is meeting with this morning?

MR. WARREN: He has met with Ron and with Bob Haldeman, and Steve Bull and others on the staff, Rose Mary Woods.

MORE

#1650

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER
(34th President of the United States)

Date of Death: March 28, 1969 (Friday)

- 1) Statement by President Nixon on March 28, 1969, on the Death of General Eisenhower. (Tab A)
- 2) Special Message to the Congress on March 28, 1969, informing them officially of the death of Dwight David Eisenhower. (Tab B)
- 3) Proclamation 3907, March 28, 1969, To the People of the United States, officially "Announcing the Death of Dwight David Eisenhower." This Proclamation directed the half-staffing of the flag for 30 days from the day of death; appointed Monday, March 31, 1969, to be a National Day of Mourning; and ordered that suitable honors be rendered by units of the Armed Forces under orders of the Secretary of Defense on the day of the funeral. (Tab C)
- 4) Executive Order 11462, March 28, 1969, "Providing for the Closing of Government Departments and Agencies on March 31, 1969, and for the Granting of Administrative Leave on March 28, 1969," as a mark of respect for General Eisenhower. (Tab D)
- 5) Eulogy delivered on March 30, 1969, by President Nixon at the Rotunda of the Capitol during the State Funeral of General Eisenhower. (Tab E)

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A

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effort made to insure that the Federal Government is an equal opportunity employer. I further urge you, if you have not already done so, to communicate your

personal support for this program to all officials and employees of your agency.

RICHARD NIXON

137 Statement on the Death of General Eisenhower. March 28, 1969

GENERAL EISENHOWER held a unique place in America's history, and in its heart, and in the hearts of people the world over.

For a quarter of a century he spoke with a moral authority seldom equaled in American public life. This was not only because he held the Nation's highest military rank and its highest civilian office, but more importantly because of the kind of a man he was. He was a man of great strength, wisdom, and compassion. But it always seemed to me that two qualities stood out above all in both his public and his private life: one was an unwavering sense of duty; the other was that whatever he did, he did because he believed it was right.

The measure of Dwight Eisenhower's place in history is that we have to reach back two centuries, to the first days of our Republic, to find another American who was a citizen, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

One key to the character of General Eisenhower was revealed in a message he prepared but never had to deliver. Just before D-Day, he wrote a statement in the event of disaster: "Our landings in the Cherbourg-Havre area have failed to gain a satisfactory foothold and I have withdrawn the troops. My decision to attack at this time and place was based upon the best information available. The troops,

the air, and the Navy did all that bravery and devotion to duty could do. If any blame or fault attaches to the attempt it is mine alone."

The landing was successful, and the message filed away. But that was a man ready to take the consequences of decision. That was Eisenhower.

Dwight Eisenhower was selfless. He was devoted to the common cause of humanity, to his beloved country, and to his family and friends. He was both a great man and a good man. To millions the world over, he was a symbol of decency and hope.

As President, I salute him for his services as a soldier, statesman, and peacemaker. As the one who was privileged to serve for 8 years as his Vice President, I pay tribute to him as an inspiring leader and a great teacher. As a person who is proud to have been his friend, and who has happily seen our families united, I join with my fellow Americans in mourning his death and in offering my condolences.

A grateful nation stands in his debt, and those of us who knew him, or who shared this period of history with him, will always warmly cherish his memory.

NOTE: Former President Dwight David Eisenhower died of heart failure on March 28, 1969, at the age of 78 at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

138 Special Message General Eisenhower

To the Congress of the United States

It is my sad duty to announce to you the death of Dwight D. Eisenhower, the thirty-fourth President of the United States.

We have lost a great friend and a great man. Many members of the United States have the privilege of serving under his leadership, and for eight years as President in the building of a great Nation. He had a profound respect for the principles of democracy.

139 Proclamation Dwight D. Eisenhower

By the President of the United States
A Proclamation

To the People of the United States

I have the sad duty to announce officially the death of Dwight D. Eisenhower, the thirty-fourth President of the United States, on March 28, 1969.

In London, in 1953, he received the Freedom of the City. At that time, he should turn to the people of the United States what you will call tangibles that are not in his possession.

As a soldier, he was a man of inner things. As a leader, he was strengthened by the knowledge that the United States is a tangible but uncountable comfort and solace to its people in their darkest hours.

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138 Special Message to the Congress on the Death of General Eisenhower. March 28, 1969

To the Congress of the United States:

It is my sad duty to inform you officially of the death of Dwight David Eisenhower, the thirty-fourth President of the United States.

We have lost a great leader, a great friend and a great man. I know there are many members of the Congress who had the privilege of serving under his military leadership, and who later, during his eight years as President, shared with him in the building of a better America. He had a profound respect for the traditions,

the institutions and the instruments of our nation. He leaves to the Congress and to all Americans the spirit of patriotism and statesmanship beyond party which marked his entire career. As we grieve at his death, we all will recall that spirit, which can guide and sustain us in our tasks ahead. He has been an inspiration to us all, and ours is a better government because he walked among us.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House
March 28, 1969

139 Proclamation 3907, Announcing the Death of Dwight David Eisenhower. March 28, 1969

By the President of the United States of America a Proclamation

To the People of the United States:

I have the sad duty to announce officially the death of Dwight David Eisenhower, the thirty-fourth President of the United States, on March 28, 1969.

In London, in 1945, this great soldier received the Freedom of the City of London. At that time, he said: "... we should turn to those inner things, call them what you will—I mean those intangibles that are the real treasures free men possess."

As a soldier, he was guided by those inner things. As a President, he was strengthened by their wisdom and by the knowledge that the ancient virtues, intangible but unconquerable, could offer comfort and solace even during the darkest hours.

And so it should be with us who today mourn his death. The memory of his greatness is now one of those "real treasures free men possess;" it belongs now to all Americans, and in its simplicity, its devotion, its courage, and its compassion, his life will shape the future as it shaped our time.

As long as free men cherish their freedom, Dwight Eisenhower will stand with them, as he stood during war and peace; strong, confident, and courageous. Even in death he has left us a great spirit that will never die.

Now, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD M. NIXON, President of the United States of America, in honor and tribute to the memory of this great and good man, and as an expression of public sorrow, do hereby direct that the flag of the United States be displayed at half-staff at the White House and on all buildings,

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C

Divider Title: _____

138 Special Message to the Congress on the Death of
General Eisenhower. *March 28, 1969*

To the Congress of the United States:

It is my sad duty to inform you officially of the death of Dwight David Eisenhower, the thirty-fourth President of the United States.

We have lost a great leader, a great friend and a great man. I know there are many members of the Congress who had the privilege of serving under his military leadership, and who later, during his eight years as President, shared with him in the building of a better America. He had a profound respect for the traditions,

the institutions and the instruments of our nation. He leaves to the Congress and to all Americans the spirit of patriotism and statesmanship beyond party which marked his entire career. As we grieve at his death, we all will recall that spirit, which can guide and sustain us in our tasks ahead. He has been an inspiration to us all, and ours is a better government because he walked among us.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House
March 28, 1969

139 Proclamation 3907, Announcing the Death of
Dwight David Eisenhower. *March 28, 1969*

*By the President of the United States of
America a Proclamation*

To the People of the United States:

I have the sad duty to announce officially the death of Dwight David Eisenhower, the thirty-fourth President of the United States, on March 28, 1969.

In London, in 1945, this great soldier received the Freedom of the City of London. At that time, he said: "... we should turn to those inner things, call them what you will—I mean those intangibles that are the real treasures free men possess."

As a soldier, he was guided by those inner things. As a President, he was strengthened by their wisdom and by the knowledge that the ancient virtues, intangible but unconquerable, could offer comfort and solace even during the darkest hours.

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E

Divider Title: _____

triumphs, we find ourselves today thinking, first, not of his deeds but of his character. It was the character of the man, not what he did, but what he was that so captured the trust and faith and affection of his own people and of the people of the world.

Dwight Eisenhower touched something fundamental in America which only a man of immense force of mind and spirit could have brought so vibrantly alive. He was a product of America's soil and of its ideals, driven by a compulsion to do right and to do well; a man of deep faith who believed in God and trusted in His will; a man who truly loved his country and for whom words like "freedom" and "democracy" were not clichés, but they were living truths.

I know Mrs. Eisenhower would permit me to share with you the last words he spoke to her on the day he died. He said: "I have always loved my wife. I have always loved my children. I have always loved my grandchildren. And I have always loved my country." That was Dwight Eisenhower.

He was a man who gave enormously of himself. His way of relaxing from the intense pressures of office or command was to do something else intensely, whether as a fierce competitor on the golf course or executing one of those hauntingly beautiful paintings that he did with such meticulous care. But even more than this, he gave enormously of himself to people. People loved Dwight Eisenhower. But the other side of this coin was that he loved people.

He had the great leader's capacity to bring out the best in people. He had the great humanist's capacity to inspire people, to cheer them, to give them lift.

I remember, for example, just a few

months ago when I asked all of the members of the Cabinet to go out and call on him. And each of them returned with wonder and admiration and said: "You know, I went out there to cheer him up and instead I found he cheered me up."

His great love of people was rooted in his faith. He had a deep faith in the goodness of God and in the essential goodness of man as a creature of God.

This feeling toward people had another side. In the political world, strong passions are the norm and all too often these turn toward personal vindictiveness. People often disagreed with Dwight Eisenhower, but almost nobody ever hated him. And this, I think, was because he, himself, was a man who did not know how to hate.

Oh, he could be aroused by a cause, but he could not hate a person. He could disagree strongly, even passionately, but never personally.

When people disagreed with him, he never thought of them as enemies. He simply thought: "Well, they don't agree with me."

I remember time after time, when critics of one sort or another were misrepresenting him or reviling him, he would sit back in his chair and with that wonderful half-smile and half-frown, he would say: "I am puzzled by those fellows." And he was genuinely puzzled by frenzy and by hate. Because he was incapable of it himself, he could never quite understand it in others.

The last time I saw him that was what he talked about. He was puzzled by the hatreds he had seen in our times. And he said the thing the world needs most today is understanding, an ability to see the other person's point of view and not to hate him because he disagrees.

That was Dwight Eisenhower.

And yet, of course, he was more than all that. He had a side more evident to those of us who worked with him than to the rest of the world. He was a strong man. He was shrewd. He was decisive.

Time and again I have seen him make decisions that probably made the difference between war and peace for America and the world.

That was always when he was at his best. No matter how heated the arguments were, he was always then the coolest man in the room.

Dwight Eisenhower was that rarest of men, an authentic hero.

Wars bring the names of many men into the headlines and of those some few become national or even international heroes. But as the years then pass, their fame goes down.

But not so with Dwight Eisenhower. As the years passed, his stature grew: Commander of the mightiest expeditionary force ever assembled, receiver of the surrender of the German Armies in World War II, president of Columbia University, Supreme Commander of NATO, 34th President of the United States. The honors, the offices were there in abundance. Every trust that the American people had it in their power to bestow, he was given.

And, yet, he always retained a saving humility. His was the humility not of fear but of confidence. He walked with the great of the world, and he knew that the great are human. His was the humility of man before God and before the truth. His was the humility of a man too proud to be arrogant.

The pursuit of peace was uppermost in his mind when he ran for the Presidency. And it was uppermost in his con-

duct of that office. And it is a tribute to his skill and determination that not since the 1930's has the Nation enjoyed so long a period of peace, both at home and abroad, as the one that began in 1953 and continued through his Presidency.

As Commander of the mightiest allied force ever assembled, he was the right man at the right place at the right time. And as President, once again he was the right man at the right place at the right time.

He restored calm to a divided nation. He gave Americans a new measure of self-respect. He invested his office with dignity and respect and trust. He made Americans proud of their President, proud of their country, proud of themselves. And if we in America were proud of Dwight Eisenhower, it was partly because he made us proud of America.

He came from the heart of America. And he gave expression to the heart of America, and he touched the hearts of the world.

Many leaders are known and respected outside their own countries. Very few are loved outside their own countries. Dwight Eisenhower was one of those few. He was probably loved by more people in more parts of the world than any President America has ever had.

He captured the deepest feelings of free men everywhere. The principles he believed in, the ideals he stood for, these were bigger than his own country.

Perhaps he himself put it best again in that Guildhall speech in 1945. He said then: "Kinship among nations is not determined in such measurements as proximity, size and age. Rather, we should turn to those inner things—call them what you will—I mean those intangibles that are the real treasures free men possess.

"To preserve his equality before and act as he sees fit in relations that he respects the rights of others—a will a citizen of Alabama."

"When we consider the Valley of the Texas, the farms of Kar Texas."

Some men are called to lead great armies. They lead great armies. For Eisenhower has no army nor led a nation. He remained through his most admired and the first citizen of

As we marvel again to ponder the Dwight Eisenhower not from his office, but from a unique descended national own deep concern descended national

His life reminds force in this world the might of armions. This man w ful armies that th this man who led tion in the world, t

141 Statem
April 4

IN MY fiscal mes March 26, I call surplus and mon an inflation that into its fourth year

"To preserve his freedom of worship, his equality before law, his liberty to speak and act as he sees fit, subject only to provisions that he trespass not upon similar rights of others—a Londoner will fight. So will a citizen of Abilene.

"When we consider these things, then the Valley of the Thames draws closer to the farms of Kansas and the plains of Texas."

Some men are considered great because they lead great armies or they lead powerful nations. For 8 years now, Dwight Eisenhower has neither commanded an army nor led a nation. And, yet, he remained through his final days the world's most admired and respected man—truly, the first citizen of the world.

As we marvel at this, it leads us once again to ponder the mysteries of greatness. Dwight Eisenhower's greatness derived not from his office, but from his character, from a unique moral force that transcended national boundaries, even as his own deep concern for humanity transcended national boundaries.

His life reminds us that there is a moral force in this world more powerful than the might of arms or the wealth of nations. This man who led the most powerful armies that the world has ever seen, this man who led the most powerful nation in the world, this essentially good and

gentle and kind man—that moral force was his greatness.

For a quarter of a century to the very end of his life Dwight Eisenhower exercised a moral authority without parallel in America and in the world. And America and the world are better because of it.

And so today we render our final salute. It is a fond salute to a man we loved and cherished. It is a grateful salute to a man whose whole extraordinary life was consecrated to service. It is a profoundly respectful salute to a man larger than life who by any standard was one of the giants of our time.

Each of us here will have a special memory of Dwight Eisenhower.

I can see him now standing erect, straight, proud, and tall 16 years ago as he took the oath of office as the 34th President of the United States of America.

We salute Dwight David Eisenhower standing there in our memories, first in war, first in peace, and, wherever freedom is cherished, first in the hearts of his fellow men.

NOTE: The President delivered the eulogy at 5:25 p.m. at the Rotunda of the Capitol.

On the following evening President and Mrs. Nixon held a reception in the Blue Room at the White House for heads of government and foreign representatives in Washington to attend the funeral. The White House Press Office issued a list of guests invited to the reception, and a list giving the order of guests received.

141 Statement on the Balance of Payments.

April 4, 1969

IN MY fiscal message to the Congress on March 26, I called for a strong budget surplus and monetary restraint to curb an inflation that has been allowed to run into its fourth year. This is fundamental

economics, and I pointed out that we intend to deal with fundamentals.

Similarly, the problem of regaining equilibrium in the U.S. balance of payments cannot be solved with expedients

HARRY S TRUMAN
(33rd President of the United States)

Date of Death: December 26, 1972 (Tuesday)

- 1) Statement on the Death of Harry S Truman by President Nixon on December 26, 1972. (Tab A)

- 2) Proclamation 4176, December 26, 1972, To the People of the United States, officially "Announcing the Death of Harry S Truman. This Proclamation directed the half-staffing of the flag for 30 days from day of death; appointed December 28, 1972, a National Day of Mourning; and ordered that suitable honors be rendered by units of the Armed Forces under orders of the Secretary of Defense on the day of the funeral.
(Tab B)

- 3) Executive Order 11693, December 26, 1972, "Providing for the Closing of Government Departments and Agencies on Thursday, December 28, 1972," as a mark of respect for Harry S Truman.
(Tab C)

Note: There was no message to the Congress informing them officially of the death of Harry S Truman. The 2nd session of the 92nd Congress had adjourned sine die on October 18, 1972.

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A

Divider Title: _____

tific realities, we deal in industrial capacity, and technological expertise, and in the belief that men can do whatever they turn their hands to. For all this, however, can we look at the record of 24 men sent to circle the Moon or to stand upon it, and 24 men returned to Earth alive and well, and not see God's hand in it?

Perhaps, in spite of ourselves, we do still live in an age of miracles. So if there is self-congratulation, let it be tempered

with awe, and our pride with prayer, and as we enter this special time of spiritual significance, let us reserve a moment to wonder at what human beings have done in space and to be grateful.

NOTE: The President telephoned Astronauts Cernan, Schmitt, and Evans aboard the U.S.S. *Ticonderoga* in the Pacific, following splash-down of the Apollo 17 command module "America," to express his personal congratulations on the successful completion of their mission.

430 Statement on the Death of Harry S Truman. December 26, 1972

HARRY S TRUMAN will be remembered as one of the most courageous Presidents in our history, who led the Nation and the world through a critical period with exceptional vision and determination.

Our hopes today for a generation of peace rest in large measure on the firm foundations that he laid.

Recognizing the new threat to peace that had emerged from the ashes of war, he stood boldly against it with his extension of aid to Greece and Turkey in 1947—and the "Truman Doctrine" thus established was crucial to the defense of liberty in Europe and the world. In launching the Marshall Plan, he began the most farsighted and most generous act of international rebuilding ever undertaken. With his characteristically decisive action in Korea, he made possible the defense of peace and freedom in Asia.

He was a fighter who was at his best when the going was toughest. Like all political leaders, he had his friends and his opponents. But friends and opponents alike were unanimous in respecting him

for his enormous courage, and for the spirit that saw him through whatever the odds. Whether in a political campaign or making the great decisions in foreign policy, they recognized and admired him—in a description he himself might have appreciated the most—as a man of "guts."

Embroided in controversy during his Presidency, his stature in the eyes of history has risen steadily ever since. He did what had to be done, when it had to be done, and because he did the world today is a better and safer place—and generations to come will be in his debt.

It is with affection and respect that a grateful Nation now says farewell to "the man from Independence"—to its thirty-third President, Harry S Truman.

NOTE: Former President Harry S Truman, 88, died after a long illness at Research Hospital in Kansas City, Mo.

The statement was released at Key Biscayne, Fla.

On December 27, 1972, the President and Mrs. Nixon placed a wreath at President Truman's bier in the Truman Library in Independence, Mo. They later called at the Truman home to express their sympathy.

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B

Divider Title: _____

431 Proclamation 4176, Announcing the Death of
Harry S Truman. December 26, 1972

*By the President of the United States of
America a Proclamation*

To the People of the United States:

It is my sad duty to announce officially the death of Harry S Truman, thirty-third President of the United States, on December 26, 1972.

Throughout his long career in public service, Harry S Truman was known as a man of forthrightness and integrity. He served with distinction in the United States Senate; and when the death of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt thrust him suddenly into the Presidency in April of 1945 at one of the most critical moments of our history, he met that moment with courage and vision. His farsighted leadership in the postwar era has helped ever since to preserve peace and freedom in the world.

Confronted during his Presidency with a momentous series of challenges, his strength and spirit proved equal to them all. His fortitude never wavered, and his faith in America never flagged.

President Truman had a deep respect for the office he held and for the people he served. He gave himself unstintingly to the duties of the Presidency while he held it, and in the years afterward he honorably supported and wisely counseled each of his successors.

The Nation to which he gave so much will honor his memory in admiration and respect, and the other countries for which he helped keep freedom alive will remember his name with gratitude.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America in tribute to the memory of President

Truman, and as an expression of public sorrow, do hereby direct that the flag of the United States be displayed at half-staff at the White House and on all buildings, grounds, and Naval vessels of the United States for a period of thirty days from the day of his death. I also direct that for the same length of time the representatives of the United States in foreign countries shall make similar arrangements for the display of the flag at half-staff over their Embassies, Legations, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and stations.

I hereby order that suitable honors be rendered by units of the Armed Forces under orders of the Secretary of Defense on the day of the funeral.

I do further appoint December 28, 1972 to be a National Day of Mourning throughout the United States. I recommend that the people assemble on that day in their respective places of worship, there to pay homage to the memory of President Truman and to seek God's continued blessing on our land and on this His servant. I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in this solemn observance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-seventh.

RICHARD NIXON

NOTE: On the same day, the President signed Executive Order 11693 providing for the closing of Government departments and agencies on December 28, 1972.

432 Statement
December 26, 1972

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C

Divider Title: _____

**Providing for the Closing of Government Departments and Agencies
on December 28, 1972**

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. All executive departments, independent establishments, and other governmental agencies, including their field services, shall be closed on Thursday, December 28, 1972, as a mark of respect for Harry S Truman, the thirty-third President of the United States. That day shall be considered as falling within the scope of 5 U.S.C. 6103(b), and of all statutes so far as they relate to the compensation and leave of employees of the United States.

SEC. 2. Section 1 of this order shall not apply to those offices and installations, or parts thereof, in the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other departments, independent establishments, and governmental agencies which the heads thereof determine should remain open for reasons of national security or defense or other public reasons.

RICHARD NIXON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 26, 1972.

**Creating an Emergency Board To Investigate a Dispute Between the
Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation and Certain of Its Em-
ployees**

WHEREAS, a dispute exists between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation and certain of its employees represented by the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of the United States and Canada, a labor organization; and

WHEREAS, this dispute has not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended; and

WHEREAS, this dispute, in the judgment of the National Mediation Board, threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive a section of the country of essential transportation service:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Richard Nixon, President of the United States, hereby create a board to investigate this dispute and to recommend otherwise interested parties to a fair and equitable settlement of the same.

The board shall be composed of three members, one of whom shall be designated by the President, and the other two shall be designated by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

As provided by section 10 of the National Mediation Act, as amended, this order shall take effect on the date of the President's signature, and the President, no later than the date of the President's signature, shall transmit to the Senate and the House of Representatives a copy of this order, together with a copy of the report of the board, and shall cause to be published in the Federal Register a copy of this order, together with a copy of the report of the board.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Executive Order 11694

Further

On August 1, 1972, the President issued Executive Order 11694, which provided for a freeze on prices and wages for the date of the agency with the purpose of stabilizing the price of the stabilization program.

Subsequent to the issuance of Executive Order 11694, the Cost of Living Council has issued a number of broad-based price controls. The Price Commission has issued specific standards and guidelines aimed at stabilizing the cost of living.

On December 26, 1972, the President issued Executive Order 11694, which provided for a freeze on prices and wages for the date of the agency with the purpose of stabilizing the price of the stabilization program.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
(35th President of the United States)

Date of Death: November 22, 1963 (Friday)

- 1) Remarks of President Johnson upon arrival at Andrews Air Force Base on November 22, 1963. (Tab A)
- 2) White House Announcement of Plans for the Funeral Rites for President Kennedy issued November 22, 1963. (Tab B)
- 3) Proclamation 3561, November 23, 1963, To the People of the United States, appointing the day of the funeral service, Monday, November 25, 1963, as a "National Day of Mourning for President Kennedy." (Tab C)

Note: This proclamation did not direct the half-staffing of the flag. It is automatic for 30 days from the day of death.
- 4) Executive Order 11128, November 23, 1963, "Closing Government Departments and Agencies on November 25, 1963," as a mark of respect for President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. (Tab D)
- 5) White House Announcement Concerning the Official Cortège for President Kennedy from the White House to the Capitol issued November 23, 1963. (Tab E)
- 6) Message to the Members of the Armed Forces by President Johnson November 25, 1963. (Tab F)
- 7) White House Statement Concerning Investigation of the Assassination of President Kennedy issued November 25, 1963, wherein the President directed the Department of Justice and the FBI to conduct a prompt and thorough investigation. (Tab G)
- 8) Remarks by President Johnson to State Governors After President Kennedy's Funeral on November 25, 1963. (Tab H)
- 9) Statement by the President: Thanksgiving Day. Issued November 26, 1963, urging that the Thanksgiving Day Proclamation that President Kennedy issued on November 4, 1963, be read in church services on November 28, 1963, Thanksgiving Day, as a memorial to him. (Tab I)
- 10) Address Before a Joint Session of the Congress by President Johnson on November 27, 1963. (Tab J)

- 11) The President's Thanksgiving Day Address to the Nation of November 28, 1963. (Tab K)
- 12) Executive Order 11129, November 29, 1963, "Designating Facilities in Florida as the John F. Kennedy Space Center." (Tab L)
- 13) White House Statement on the Appointment of a Special Commission to Investigate the Assassination of President Kennedy issued November 29, 1963. (Tab M)
- 14) Executive Order 11130, November 29, 1963, "Appointing a Commission to Report Upon the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." (Tab N)

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A

Divider Title: _____

I Remarks Upon Arrival at Andrews Air Force Base.

November 22, 1963

THIS is a sad time for all people. We have suffered a loss that cannot be weighed. For me, it is a deep personal tragedy. I know that the world shares the sorrow that Mrs. Kennedy and her family bear. I will do my best. That is all I can do. I ask for your help—and God's.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:10 p.m. at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., near Washington, upon his arrival from Dallas, Tex.

Lyndon Baines Johnson succeeded to the Presidency on November 22, 1963, on the death of President Kennedy in Dallas on the same day.

Vice President Johnson, a member of President Kennedy's party on a speaking tour of several Texas cities, was riding in the third car of a motor-

cade traveling through downtown Dallas when, at approximately 12:30 p.m., c.s.t., President Kennedy was struck by bullets from an assassin's gun. The motorcade proceeded to Parkland Hospital in Dallas where President Kennedy was pronounced dead at 1 p.m. Shortly afterwards Mr. Johnson left the hospital for the Dallas airport, en route to Washington, D.C.

He was sworn in as President at 2:38 p.m. in the cabin of the Presidential plane, Air Force One, at Love Field, Dallas. The oath of office was administered by Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes of the Northern District of Texas. Present at the swearing in were Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Kennedy, and several members of the White House staff. After the ceremony the plane, bearing the body of President Kennedy and with President and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Kennedy, and the White House staff members aboard, left immediately for Washington.

2 White House Announcement of Plans for the Funeral Rites for President Kennedy. *November 22, 1963*

THE body of President John F. Kennedy will lie in repose in the East Room of the White House from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m. Saturday, November 23, and will lie in state in the Rotunda of the Capitol on Sunday and Monday.

The President's immediate family will be present Saturday from 10 to 11 a.m.

President Lyndon B. Johnson, Speaker of the House of Representatives John W. McCormack, and Chief Justice of the United States Earl Warren are scheduled to arrive from 11 to 2 p.m. Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower will be present at this time. Former President Herbert Hoover expressed his regrets that he will be unable to attend, and former President Harry S. Truman is planning to arrive in Washington Sunday.

Members of the President's Cabinet, members of the executive branch holding Presidential appointments, and close personal friends of the President are also scheduled to

arrive from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will arrive from 2 to 2:30 p.m. as will members of the Federal judiciary.

From 2:30 to 5 p.m., members of the U.S. Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Governors of the 50 States and Territories are scheduled to arrive. Members of the diplomatic corps will follow between 5 and 6 p.m.

The President's body will be moved from the White House in an official cortege to the Rotunda of the Capitol at 1 p.m. Sunday, where it will lie in state for one day.

Members of the President's family, Cabinet and Government leaders and members of the Supreme Court, members of the Congress and diplomatic representatives of foreign nations will be present at the ceremonies placing the President's body in state mourning.

The public will be permitted to file past the

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The public will be permitted to file past the

[2] Nov. 22

Public Papers of the Presidents

bier in the Rotunda shortly after its arrival and until 9 p.m. Sunday, and from 9 to 10 a.m. Monday.

The body will be moved Monday at 11 a.m. to St. Matthews Cathedral, Rhode Island Avenue, between Seventeenth and

Eighteenth Streets NW., for a pontifical requiem Mass at 12 noon. The mass will be celebrated by His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston.

Seating arrangements for the mass will be assigned by the White House.

3 Proclamation 3561: National Day of Mourning for President Kennedy. *November 23, 1963*

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

To the People of the United States:

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, has been taken from us by an act which outrages decent men everywhere.

He upheld the faith of our fathers, which is freedom for all men. He broadened the frontiers of that faith, and backed it with the energy and the courage which are the mark of the Nation he led.

A man of wisdom, strength, and peace, he moulded and moved the power of our Nation in the service of a world of growing liberty and order. All who love freedom will mourn his death.

As he did not shrink from his responsibilities, but welcomed them, so he would not have us shrink from carrying on his work beyond this hour of national tragedy.

He said it himself: "The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world."

Now, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America,

do appoint Monday next, November 25, the day of the funeral service of President Kennedy, to be a national day of mourning throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay their homage of love and reverence to the memory of a great and good man. I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in this day of mourning and rededication.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-third day of November in [SEAL] the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-eighth.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

By the President:

DEAN RUSK

Secretary of State

NOTE: The President read the Proclamation over a nationwide radio and television broadcast at 4:45 p.m. on the same day from the Fish Room at the White House.

4 Executive Order
Agencies on N

BY VIRTUE of the authority as President of the United States, I have ordered as follows:

1. All Executive department, bureau, and office establishments, and other agencies, including their offices, shall be closed on Monday, November 25, as a mark of respect for President John F. Kennedy.

2. This order shall not apply to offices and installations, or

5 White House A
President Kenn
November 23,

SUNDAY at 1 p.m. the President Kennedy will leave the White House for the North Portico in a helicopter. It will be preceded by a band of the armed services.

The departure will be lined by a joint honor company. Persons will leave the White House in the following order:

1. Metropolitan Police
2. Escort Commander
3. C. Wehle, Commanding Officer, District of Washington
4. Muffled drums (4 services)—bass drums
5. Army and Marine Corps band leader from Navy Band
6. Company of U.S. National Guard (officers and men).

5. Special honor guard (Staff).

6. National color detail

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Now, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America,

do appoint Monday next, November 25, the day of the funeral service of President Kennedy, to be a national day of mourning throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay their homage of love and reverence to the memory of a great and good man. I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in this day of mourning and rededication.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-third day of November in [SEAL] the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-eighth.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

By the President:

DEAN RUSK

Secretary of State

NOTE: The President read the Proclamation over a nationwide radio and television broadcast at 4:45 p.m. on the same day from the Fish Room at the White House.

4 Executive Order
Agencies on No

BY VIRTUE of the authority as President of the United States, I ordered as follows:

1. All Executive department establishments, and of agencies, including their offices, be closed on Monday, November 25, as a mark of respect for President John F. Kennedy.

2. This order shall not apply to offices and installations, or

5 White House A
President Kenne
November 23, 1963

SUNDAY at 1 p.m. the body of President Kennedy will leave the White House by the North Portico in a hearse. It will be preceded by a band of the armed services.

It will be lined by a joint honor corps. Persons will leave the White House in the following order:

1. Metropolitan Police
2. Escort Commander
3. C. Wehle, Commanding General (District of Washington).

4. Muffled drums (4 snare, 5 services)—bass drums of the Army and Marine Corps. The leader from Navy Band.

5. Company of U.S. national guardsmen (officers and men).

6. Special honor guard (Staff).

7. National color detail

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D

Divider Title: _____

4 Executive Order 11128 Closing Government Departments and Agencies on November 25, 1963. *November 23, 1963*

BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. All Executive departments, independent establishments, and other governmental agencies, including their field services, shall be closed on Monday, November 25, 1963, as a mark of respect for President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

2. This order shall not apply to those offices and installations, or parts thereof, in

the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other departments, independent establishments, and governmental agencies which the heads thereof determine should remain open for reasons of national security or defense or other public reasons.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

THE WHITE HOUSE
November 23, 1963

5 White House Announcement Concerning the Official Cortège for President Kennedy from the White House to the Capitol.
November 23, 1963

SUNDAY at 1 p.m. the body of President Kennedy will leave the White House from the North Portico in a horse-drawn caisson. It will be preceded by a joint honor cordon of the armed services. The route will be lined by a joint honor cordon.

Persons will leave the White House in the following order:

1. Metropolitan Police honor guard.
2. Escort Commander (Maj. Gen. Philip C. Wehle, Commanding General, Military District of Washington).
3. Muffled drums (4 snares from each of 5 services)—bass drums, one each from Army and Marine Corps. Drum Major and leader from Navy Band.
4. Company of U.S. naval personnel (89 officers and men).
5. Special honor guard (Joint Chiefs of Staff).
6. National color detail (reviewman carry-

ing U.S. flags and two guards).

7. Clergy.

8. Caisson with 7 horses (flanking caisson 4 enlisted men from each of the 5 services; 10 on each side, 2 abreast; plus 4 special services personnel).

9. Personal flag detail (one man carrying the Presidential flag).

10. Body bearer detail.

11. Immediate family.

12. President Johnson.

13. Metropolitan Police honor guard.

The procession will proceed to the Capitol where, after a 21-gun salute, ruffles and flourishes, and the playing of "Hail to the Chief," the casket will be carried into the Capitol and placed on the Lincoln catafalque in the center of the Rotunda. The casket will be in state for public view beginning at 2 p.m.

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F

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6 Message to the Members of the Armed Forces.*November 25, 1963*

WE have suffered a great national loss and sorrow in the death of the Commander in Chief, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. A man who knew war and hated it, he loved peace all the more and sought to make it secure in the world for your children and his. He will be remembered and honored forevermore for his valor and courage in serving that cause of peace which you serve in your faithful vigil for freedom.

Our Constitution provides for the orderly continuity of the civil offices of our Government. In the transition brought upon us by tragedy, there is no interruption in the continuity of that commitment to strength,

steadfastness, and selfless sacrifice which has kept us free and the world at peace. As you stand your guard of freedom and peace, you may know that the policies and purposes of your country are unchanged and unchangeable in seeking honorable peace, the friendship and alliance of free nations and the building of a responsible world free of the causes of hatred, division, oppression, and human despair. Praying to be worthy of God's guidance, let us rededicate ourselves to the continuing tasks before us remembering always that the price of our liberty is eternal vigilance.

7 White House Statement Concerning Investigation of the Assassination of President Kennedy. *November 25, 1963*

THE PRESIDENT said today that he has directed the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct a prompt and thorough investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the brutal assassination of President Kennedy and the

murder of his alleged assassin.

The President said he has directed all Federal agencies to cooperate and the people of the Nation may be sure that all of the facts will be made public.

8 Remarks to State Governors After President Kennedy's Funeral.
November 25, 1963

Gentlemen:

I want to tell you how deeply I feel in your debt for not only your coming to Washington on this tragic occasion but for your being so understanding of me and being willing to come here and visit with me this evening.

I am sorry I am late. General de Gaulle had to return to Paris. He has had a long day of it and he is flying back tonight. We talked a little longer than I anticipated.

Even then we did not finish, so we have another meeting set up for early in the year when he comes back to this country.

Prime Minister Ikeda of Japan was among the cabinet ministers who were en route between Honolulu and Tokyo when they got word of the assassination of the President. They had to turn around and come back, and they had to make a few explanations there.

Canada is such a good neighbor that of problems there.

So, I am later than I apologize for delay.

Circumstances overbrought me into this tonight. The difficulties are great, and this whole system could Republican Party and but the American system.

From the standpoint have less people than. From the standpoint respects she has greater have. She has 8,600 land while we have million people while people. She has greater potential oil that is really to detect or lose in this struggle well our system works the best system.

We think that when a dollar, he can get a laborer can get up money and men he is trapped. A laborer who stands a chance of getting a little profit-sharing minimum wage world.

Those three together the end product that

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Canada is such a close neighbor and such a good neighbor that we always have plenty of problems there. They are kind of like problems in the hometown.

So, I am later than I expected to be, and I apologize for delaying you.

Circumstances over which I had no control brought me into this position that I occupy tonight. The difficulties and the tribulations are great, and this is the time when our whole system could go awry, not just the Republican Party and the Democratic Party but the American system of Government.

From the standpoint of population, we have less people than the Soviet Union. From the standpoint of resources, in many respects she has greater resources than we have. She has 8,600,000 tillable acres of land while we have 3 million. She has 208 million people while we have 180 million people. She has greater water resources and greater potential oil and power, but the thing that is really to determine whether we win or lose in this struggle of philosophies is how well our system works. We think we have the best system.

We think that where a capitalist can put up a dollar, he can get a return on it. A manager can get up early to work and with money and men he can build a better mousetrap. A laborer who is worthy of his hire stands a chance of getting attention and may be a little profit-sharing system, and the highest minimum wages of any nation in the world.

Those three together combine to give us the end product that we call free enterprise.

I think continuity without confusion has got to be our password and has to be the key to our system. For that reason, I am going to address the Congress on Wednesday. That is the earliest day that they could receive me and I could meet these

70-80 heads of state who have come here from all over the world.

I am going to tell that Congress that we intend to honor the commitments we have made at home and abroad, and I am going to tell them I understand my own limitations, but I am going to do the best I can with your help and God's.

[Excerpt of further remarks as released by the White House]

We live under a system of checks and balances. We do so because our Founding Fathers figured properly that the only sure method of preventing tyranny was a political system in which no one person or no one group of persons can have power without limitations.

The Congress, the Executive, and the courts all have powers to check each other. This is taken for granted so completely that every schoolboy knows about our "tripartite system of government." But what is not realized as commonly is that there is another check—the division of our government into Federal, State, and local systems. Each level of government has proper responsibilities and proper prerogatives. And our democracy is richer and more enduring because of this division.

However, there is one point that must always be borne in mind. It is that a government by checks and balances will work only when people are willing to cooperate and work together for the common good. If they insist on glaring at each other, refusing to work together, and standing firmly on prerogatives and forgetting responsibilities, the Nation will quickly be paralyzed.

For these reasons, I consider it vitally important to ask for your help. I want you to cooperate. I need your heart and your hand. Our country has suffered a grievous

[8] Nov. 25

Public Papers of the Presidents

shock. The transition while a term is still going on is always a difficult test for democracy. It is doubly difficult in these days of quick decisions on matters that involve the fate of humanity.

I hope to keep in constant touch with you. My permanent purpose is to maintain the

fabric of your Nation intact and in the days that lie ahead I hope to work with you to this end.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:30 p.m. in his temporary office in the Executive Office Building to the group of Governors who were in Washington to attend the funeral of President Kennedy.

9 Remarks on the Alliance for Progress to Representatives of the Countries of Latin America. November 26, 1963

I HAVE asked you to come here today because this is, in a very special sense, a family gathering, for nothing in President Kennedy's public career meant more to him than the ties which united this country and yours.

A little less than 3 years ago, here in the White House, in this very room, President Kennedy met with you, the representatives of the countries of Latin America. In the first full-scale foreign policy address of his administration, he called for an Alliance for Progress among all the nations of the Americas.

Today among you in this same room I have come to reaffirm that Alliance, and pledge all the energies of my Government to our common goals.

I know from personal experience that the future of this hemisphere, the relations between the United States and Latin America, must be among the highest concerns of my Government.

I have lived my life together with many who proudly claim descent from Latin America. The sound of the Spanish tongue and the signs of your rich, cultural traditions were among my earliest and my most enduring impressions.

I began my Government service in Washington under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. And from him I learned that nothing

is more important to the country I now lead than its associations with our good neighbors to the south.

In October of 1960 during the political campaign I reminded my fellow citizens of the United States that, and I quote, "We must support, morally and financially, the struggle of our Latin American friends against political, economic, and social injustice, not only to improve their standard of living but to foster the democratic way of life in every country."

To me, therefore, as it was to President Kennedy, the Alliance for Progress is part of a long and deeply rooted tradition. That alliance contains the basic principles of the new society which we are building, principles agreed to by all our countries in the Charter of Punta del Este.

The first of these agreed principles is the right of every American nation to govern itself free from outside dictation or coercion from any quarter. None among us can tell another how to organize its society or how to conduct its affairs.

The second of these agreed principles is the right to human freedom, the right of each person to freely speak his views, worship God in his own way, participate in the political life of his nation. History and circumstances have created restraints on democracy in some of our nations. But we must

never forget that our task is not complete until every American nation enjoys the fullness of freedom.

The third of these agreed principles is the right to social justice. We have called for the right of every citizen to share in the nation's wealth. We have called for the right to land, education, for the right to work, and an end to the waste of resources at the expense of the poor.

The fourth of these agreed principles is the right to economic freedom. We have called for a program in which the nations of the Americas have agreed to dedicate themselves to the task of economic development. And the United States will carry out its part of this program. And it is to these principles that we are dedicated ourselves.

So I reaffirm the principles that President Kennedy made his own. We have proved and strengthened the Alliance for Progress in the Americas. I know that there have been moments of the past 3 years when the soundness of our principles has been tested. But our faith in the capacity of the nations of the Americas to meet the new challenges of the future has not wavered. It was in the spirit of this Alliance that we have worked out together. Kennedy launched the Alliance for Progress in this very room. I am proud to reaffirm it here today.

10 Statement by the President on the Assassination of President Kennedy

ONE of the last evenings of my life as President was the evening of the assassination of President Kennedy. I was in the White House when he was shot.

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never forget that our task will not be complete until every American lives in the dignity of freedom.

The third of these agreed principles is the right to social justice. The right of every citizen to share in the progress of his nation. We have called for land for the landless, education for those denied education, and an end to the unjust privilege of a few at the expense of the needs of the many.

The fourth of these agreed principles is dedication to economic progress. To this end we have embarked upon a cooperative program in which the nations of Latin America have agreed to dedicate their resources, bear fresh sacrifice, and expect hard labor. And the United States has pledged itself and will carry out its own commitments. And it is to these principles that we have dedicated ourselves.

So I reaffirm the pledge which President Kennedy made last week to improve and strengthen the role of the United States in the Alliance for Progress. We all know that there have been problems within the Alliance for Progress, but the accomplishments of the past 3 years have proven the soundness of our principles. The accomplishments of the years to come will vindicate our faith in the capacity of free men to meet the new challenges of a new day. And it was in the spirit of the principles that we have worked out together that President Kennedy launched the Alliance for Progress in this very room. Inspired by his memory,

and in that same spirit, we will carry on the job.

Let the Alliance for Progress be his living memorial.

NOTE: The President spoke in the East Room at the White House to representatives of Latin American countries who were in Washington to attend the funeral of President Kennedy. His remarks have been transcribed from a tape recording.

After speaking, the President and Alberto Lleras Camargo, former President of Colombia, went to the Fish Room where President Johnson gave a summary of his remarks for release to the press and Mr. Lleras Camargo added the following:

"I am Alberto Lleras Camargo, from Colombia. I came here Saturday in the delegation to the funeral of President Kennedy from my country.

"On behalf of the delegations that were meeting with the President of the United States, I answered to the President on his very memorable speech. I said that it was very difficult to speak on behalf of so many important countries of the world; that it is a task that no one can achieve, but that I understood very well and I can interpret very well the sentiments of all of Latin America and of our countries in general, of our governments, saying to the President that we appreciated very much that one of his first communications with the public opinion of this country and of the world over was dedicated in the same manner in which President Kennedy dedicated his at the beginning of his administration, to that part of the world, Latin America, that has started with the late President a great movement in its development.

"I thank him on behalf of all the representatives of the Latin American countries, the President, for his speech, his inspiring speech, and for the words of hope for the peoples of Latin America."

For President Kennedy's pledge to strengthen the role of the United States in the Alliance for Progress see his address in Miami before the Inter-American Press Association, 1963 volume, this series, Item 468.

10 Statement by the President: Thanksgiving Day.

November 26, 1963

ONE of the last messages of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy to his fellow countrymen was the Thanksgiving Day Proclamation which he issued on November 4, 1963.

I urge that his proclamation be read in the churches of the United States in their services on November 28 as a memorial to him. I also ask that the newspapers and the tele-

vision and radio stations make it available to all of the American people by including it in their recognition of this first and most solemn of our holidays.

We dedicate Thanksgiving Day, as we have for over 300 years, as a day to give

thanks to God for His gifts and the sustenance which He has provided in undertaking the tasks of our Nation.

NOTE: For President Kennedy's Thanksgiving Day Proclamation see 1963 volume, this series, Item 451.

II Address Before a Joint Session of the Congress.

November 27, 1963

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the House, Members of the Senate, my fellow Americans:

All I have I would have given gladly not to be standing here today.

The greatest leader of our time has been struck down by the foulest deed of our time. Today John Fitzgerald Kennedy lives on in the immortal words and works that he left behind. He lives on in the mind and memories of mankind. He lives on in the hearts of his countrymen.

No words are sad enough to express our sense of loss. No words are strong enough to express our determination to continue the forward thrust of America that he began.

The dream of conquering the vastness of space—the dream of partnership across the Atlantic—and across the Pacific as well—the dream of a Peace Corps in less developed nations—the dream of education for all of our children—the dream of jobs for all who seek them and need them—the dream of care for our elderly—the dream of an all-out attack on mental illness—and above all, the dream of equal rights for all Americans, whatever their race or color—these and other American dreams have been vitalized by his drive and by his dedication.

And now the ideas and the ideals which he so nobly represented must and will be translated into effective action.

Under John Kennedy's leadership, this

Nation has demonstrated that it has the courage to seek peace, and it has the fortitude to risk war. We have proved that we are a good and reliable friend to those who seek peace and freedom. We have shown that we can also be a formidable foe to those who reject the path of peace and those who seek to impose upon us or our allies the yoke of tyranny.

This Nation will keep its commitments from South Viet-Nam to West Berlin. We will be unceasing in the search for peace; resourceful in our pursuit of areas of agreement even with those with whom we differ; and generous and loyal to those who join with us in common cause.

In this age when there can be no losers in peace and no victors in war, we must recognize the obligation to match national strength with national restraint. We must be prepared at one and the same time for both the confrontation of power and the limitation of power. We must be ready to defend the national interest and to negotiate the common interest. This is the path that we shall continue to pursue. Those who test our courage will find it strong, and those who seek our friendship will find it honorable. We will demonstrate anew that the strong can be just in the use of strength; and the just can be strong in the defense of justice.

And let all know we will extend no special privilege and impose no persecution.

We will carry on and misery, and other lands and in

We will serve a tion or one secto Americans. These a united people wi

Our American upon unanimity. now, as in the past differences strengt not despair. Both ment, we can unit gram which is wise constructive.

For 32 years C home. I have sh pride with you, p Congress of the U any crisis, to dis strong programs o

An assassin's b the awesome bure am here today to cannot bear this l help of all Amer This Nation has shock, and in this duty, yours and m the United States, tainty and doubt a we are capable of the brutal loss of net weakness, but will act and act nov

From this cham ernment, let all th misunderstand tha ment to the un United Nations, to mined execution c allies, to the maint second to none, to and the stability o

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Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the House, Members of the Senate, my fellow Americans:

All I have I would have given gladly not to be standing here today.

The greatest leader of our time has been struck down by the foulest deed of our time. Today John Fitzgerald Kennedy lives on in the immortal words and works that he left behind. He lives on in the mind and memories of mankind. He lives on in the hearts of his countrymen.

No words are sad enough to express our sense of loss. No words are strong enough to express our determination to continue the forward thrust of America that he began.

The dream of conquering the vastness of space—the dream of partnership across the Atlantic—and across the Pacific as well—the dream of a Peace Corps in less developed nations—the dream of education for all of our children—the dream of jobs for all who seek them and need them—the dream of care for our elderly—the dream of an all-out attack on mental illness—and above all, the dream of equal rights for all Americans, whatever their race or color—these and other American dreams have been vitalized by his drive and by his dedication.

And now the ideas and the ideals which he so nobly represented must and will be translated into effective action.

Under John Kennedy's leadership, this

Nation has demonstrated that it has the courage to seek peace, and it has the fortitude to risk war. We have proved that we are a good and reliable friend to those who seek peace and freedom. We have shown that we can also be a formidable foe to those who reject the path of peace and those who seek to impose upon us or our allies the yoke of tyranny.

This Nation will keep its commitments from South Viet-Nam to West Berlin. We will be unceasing in the search for peace; resourceful in our pursuit of areas of agreement even with those with whom we differ; and generous and loyal to those who join with us in common cause.

In this age when there can be no losers in peace and no victors in war, we must recognize the obligation to match national strength with national restraint. We must be prepared at one and the same time for both the confrontation of power and the limitation of power. We must be ready to defend the national interest and to negotiate the common interest. This is the path that we shall continue to pursue. Those who test our courage will find it strong, and those who seek our friendship will find it honorable. We will demonstrate anew that the strong can be just in the use of strength; and the just can be strong in the defense of justice.

And let all know we will extend no special privilege and impose no persecution.

We will carry on and misery, and in other lands and in

We will serve all or one sector Americans. These a united people with

Our American upon unanimity. now, as in the past, differences strengthen not despair. Both ment, we can unite gram which is wise constructive.

For 32 years C. home. I have sh pride with you, p Congress of the U any crisis, to dis strong programs o

An assassin's b the awesome burc am here today to cannot bear this b help of all Ame. This Nation has shock, and in this duty, yours and m the United States, tainty and doubt a we are capable of the brutal loss of not weakness, but will act and act nov

From this cham ernment, let all th misunderstand tha ment to the uns United Nations, to mined execution c allies, to the mainte second to none, to and the stability o

We will carry on the fight against poverty and misery, and disease and ignorance, in other lands and in our own.

We will serve all the Nation, not one section or one sector, or one group, but all Americans. These are the United States—a united people with a united purpose.

Our American unity does not depend upon unanimity. We have differences; but now, as in the past, we can derive from those differences strength, not weakness, wisdom, not despair. Both as a people and a government, we can unite upon a program, a program which is wise and just, enlightened and constructive.

For 32 years Capitol Hill has been my home. I have shared many moments of pride with you, pride in the ability of the Congress of the United States to act, to meet any crisis, to distill from our differences strong programs of national action.

An assassin's bullet has thrust upon me the awesome burden of the Presidency. I am here today to say I need your help; I cannot bear this burden alone. I need the help of all Americans, and all America. This Nation has experienced a profound shock, and in this critical moment, it is our duty, yours and mine, as the Government of the United States, to do away with uncertainty and doubt and delay, and to show that we are capable of decisive action; that from the brutal loss of our leader we will derive not weakness, but strength; that we can and will act and act now.

From this chamber of representative government, let all the world know and none misunderstand that I rededicate this Government to the unswerving support of the United Nations, to the honorable and determined execution of our commitments to our allies, to the maintenance of military strength second to none, to the defense of the strength and the stability of the dollar, to the expan-

sion of our foreign trade, to the reinforcement of our programs of mutual assistance and cooperation in Asia and Africa, and to our Alliance for Progress in this hemisphere.

On the 20th day of January, in 1961, John F. Kennedy told his countrymen that our national work would not be finished "in the first thousand days, nor in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But," he said, "let us begin."

Today, in this moment of new resolve, I would say to all my fellow Americans, let us continue.

This is our challenge—not to hesitate, not to pause, not to turn about and linger over this evil moment, but to continue on our course so that we may fulfill the destiny that history has set for us. Our most immediate tasks are here on this Hill.

First, no memorial oration or eulogy could more eloquently honor President Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the civil rights bill for which he fought so long. We have talked long enough in this country about equal rights. We have talked for one hundred years or more. It is time now to write the next chapter, and to write it in the books of law.

I urge you again, as I did in 1957 and again in 1960, to enact a civil rights law so that we can move forward to eliminate from this Nation every trace of discrimination and oppression that is based upon race or color. There could be no greater source of strength to this Nation both at home and abroad.

And second, no act of ours could more fittingly continue the work of President Kennedy than the early passage of the tax bill for which he fought all this long year. This is a bill designed to increase our national income and Federal revenues, and to provide insurance against recession. That bill, if passed without delay, means more security

for those now working, more jobs for those now without them, and more incentive for our economy.

In short, this is no time for delay. It is a time for action—strong, forward-looking action on the pending education bills to help bring the light of learning to every home and hamlet in America—strong, forward-looking action on youth employment opportunities; strong, forward-looking action on the pending foreign aid bill, making clear that we are not forfeiting our responsibilities to this hemisphere or to the world, nor erasing Executive flexibility in the conduct of our foreign affairs—and strong, prompt, and forward-looking action on the remaining appropriation bills.

In this new spirit of action, the Congress can expect the full cooperation and support of the executive branch. And in particular, I pledge that the expenditures of your Government will be administered with the utmost thrift and frugality. I will insist that the Government get a dollar's value for a dollar spent. The Government will set an example of prudence and economy. This does not mean that we will not meet out unfilled needs or that we will not honor our commitments. We will do both.

As one who has long served in both Houses of the Congress, I firmly believe in the independence and the integrity of the legislative branch. And I promise you that I shall always respect this. It is deep in the marrow of my bones. With equal firmness, I believe in the capacity and I believe in the ability of the Congress, despite the

divisions of opinions which characterize our Nation, to act—to act wisely, to act vigorously, to act speedily when the need arises.

The need is here. The need is now. I ask your help.

We meet in grief, but let us also meet in renewed dedication and renewed vigor. Let us meet in action, in tolerance, and in mutual understanding. John Kennedy's death commands what his life conveyed—that America must move forward. The time has come for Americans of all races and creeds and political beliefs to understand and to respect one another. So let us put an end to the teaching and the preaching of hate and evil and violence. Let us turn away from the fanatics of the far left and the far right, from the apostles of bitterness and bigotry, from those defiant of law, and those who pour venom into our Nation's bloodstream.

I profoundly hope that the tragedy and the torment of these terrible days will bind us together in new fellowship, making us one people in our hour of sorrow. So let us here highly resolve that John Fitzgerald Kennedy did not live—or die—in vain. And on this Thanksgiving eve, as we gather together to ask the Lord's blessing, and give Him our thanks, let us unite in those familiar and cherished words:

America, America,
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good
With brotherhood
From sea to shining sea.

12 The President
November 28.

[Delivere

My fellow Americans:

On yesterday I went to
to speak for the first time
the United States.

Tonight, on this Thanksgiv-
ing, I would like to ask you to
draw on your strength, to ask your
prayer, to guard this Republic and
its labor.

All of us have lived through times when none of us will ever forget. We have given the divine wisdom of the ages. This has been, but we are now the duty of determining what we want to be for America, for the world, because we lead, for all the people in our hearts.

A great leader is dead, but we must move on. Yesterday we began to recover, but tomorrow is another day to lose. I am resolved that we will win the tomorrows before us. So I stand with you in that resolve, determined that at the midnight of tragedy, we shall emerge with a new American greatness.

More than any generation
have cause to be thankful
this Thanksgiving Day.
bountiful, our factories flourish,
are safe, our defenses are
in peace. The good will
out for us.

But more than these b
tonight that our system
and secure. A deed that
us apart has bound us tog
has passed—you have pa
You have shown what
called upon us to show i
of this Thanksgiving: the

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Divider Title: _____

12 The President's Thanksgiving Day Address to the Nation.
November 28, 1963

[Delivered from his office at the White House at 6:15 p.m.]

My fellow Americans:

On yesterday I went before the Congress to speak for the first time as President of the United States.

Tonight, on this Thanksgiving, I come before you to ask your help, to ask your strength, to ask your prayers that God may guard this Republic and guide my every labor.

All of us have lived through 7 days that none of us will ever forget. We are not given the divine wisdom to answer why this has been, but we are given the human duty of determining what is to be, what is to be for America, for the world, for the cause we lead, for all the hopes that live in our hearts.

A great leader is dead; a great Nation must move on. Yesterday is not ours to recover, but tomorrow is ours to win or to lose. I am resolved that we shall win the tomorrows before us. So I ask you to join me in that resolve, determined that from this midnight of tragedy, we shall move toward a new American greatness.

More than any generation before us, we have cause to be thankful, so thankful, on this Thanksgiving Day. Our harvests are bountiful, our factories flourish, our homes are safe, our defenses are secure. We live in peace. The good will of the world pours out for us.

But more than these blessings, we know tonight that our system is strong—strong and secure. A deed that was meant to tear us apart has bound us together. Our system has passed—you have passed—a great test. You have shown what John F. Kennedy called upon us to show in his proclamation of this Thanksgiving: that decency of pur-

pose, that steadfastness of resolve, and that strength of will which we inherit from our forefathers. What better conveys what is best for America than this?

On Saturday, when these great burdens had been mine only hours, the first two citizens to call upon me and to offer their whole support were Dwight D. Eisenhower and Harry S. Truman.

Since last Friday, Americans have turned to the good, to the decent values of our life. These have served us. Yes, these have saved us. The service of our public institution and our public men is the salvation of us all from the Supreme Court to the States. And how much better would it be, how much more sane it would be, how much more decent and American it would be if all Americans could spend their fortunes and could give their time and spend their energies helping our system and its servants to solve your problems instead of pouring out the venom and the hate that stalemate us in progress.

I have served in Washington 32 years—32 years yesterday. I have seen five Presidents fill this awesome office. I have known them well and I have counted them all as friends—President Herbert Hoover, President Franklin Roosevelt, President Harry Truman, President Dwight Eisenhower, and President John Kennedy.

In each administration the greatest burden that the President had to bear had been the burden of his own countrymen's unthinking and unreasoning hate and division.

So, in these days, the fate of this office is the fate of us all. I would ask all Americans on this day of prayer and reverence to think on these things.

Let all who speak and all who teach and

all who preach and all who publish and all who broadcast and all who read or listen—let them reflect upon their responsibilities to bind our wounds, to heal our sores, to make our society well and whole for the tasks ahead of us.

It is this work that I most want us to do: to banish rancor from our words and malice from our hearts; to close down the poison spring of hatred and intolerance and fanaticism; to perfect our unity north and south, east and west; to hasten the day when bias of race, religion, and region is no more; and to bring the day when our great energies and decencies and spirit will be free of the burdens that we have borne too long.

Our view is outward, our thrust is forward, but we remember in our hearts this brave young man who lies in honored eternal rest across the Potomac. We remember him; we remember his wonderful and courageous widow that we all love. We remember Caroline and John and all the great family who gave the Nation this son and brother.

And to honor his memory and the future of the works he started, I have today determined that Station No. 1 of the Atlantic Missile Range and the NASA Launch Operation Center in Florida shall hereafter be known as the John F. Kennedy Space

Center.

I have also acted today with the understanding and the support of my friend, the Governor of Florida, Farris Bryant, to change the name of Cape Canaveral. It shall be known hereafter as Cape Kennedy.

On this Thanksgiving Day, as we gather in the warmth of our families, in the mutual love and respect which we have for one another, and as we bow our heads in submission to divine providence, let us also thank God for the years that He gave us inspiration through His servant, John F. Kennedy.

Let us today renew our dedication to the ideals that are American. Let us pray for His divine wisdom in banishing from our land any injustice or intolerance or oppression to any of our fellow Americans whatever their opinion, whatever the color of their skins—for God made all of us, not some of us, in His image. All of us, not just some of us, are His children.

And, finally, to you as your President, I ask that you remember your country and remember me each day in your prayers, and I pledge to you the best within me to work for a new American greatness, a new day when peace is more secure, when justice is more universal, when freedom is more strong in every home of all mankind.

Thank you and good night.

13 Executive Order 11129 Designating Facilities in Florida as the John F. Kennedy Space Center. *November 29, 1963*

WHEREAS President John F. Kennedy lighted the imagination of our people when he set the moon as our target and man as the means to reach it; and

WHEREAS the installations now to be renamed are a center and symbol of our country's peaceful assault on space; and

WHEREAS it is in the nature of this assault that it should test the limits of our youth and grace, our strength and wit, our vigor and perseverance—qualities fitting to the memory of John F. Kennedy:

Now, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United

States, I hereby designate the Launch Operations Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the facilities of Station 1 of the Atlantic Missile Range, in the State of Florida, as the John F. Kennedy Space Center.

14 White House Statement on the Commission To Study the Assassination of President Kennedy

THE President today announced the appointment of a special commission to study and report upon all facts relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and the violent death of the man.

The President stated that the commission will include representatives of the majority and minority leadership of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and will be consulted with respect to the commission.

The members of the special commission are:

Chief Justice Earl Warren;
Senator Richard Russell,
Senator John Sherman Cooper,
Representative Hale Boggs,
Representative Gerald R. Ford,
Hon. Allen W. Dulles of the State Department,
Hon. John J. McCloy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The President stated that the commission is to be instructed to make available information concerning the inquiry. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, pursuant to an

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It is this work that I most want us to do: to banish rancor from our words and malice from our hearts; to close down the poison spring of hatred and intolerance and fanaticism; to perfect our unity north and south, east and west; to hasten the day when bias of race, religion, and region is no more; and to bring the day when our great energies and decencies and spirit will be free of the burdens that we have borne too long.

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LYNDON B. JOHNSON

THE WHITE HOUSE

November 29, 1963

14 White House Statement on the Appointment of a Special Commission To Investigate the Assassination of President Kennedy. *November 29, 1963*

THE President today announced that he is appointing a special commission to study and report upon all facts and circumstances relating to the assassination of the late President, John F. Kennedy, and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination.

The President stated that the majority and minority leadership of the Senate and the House of Representatives have been consulted with respect to the proposed special commission.

The members of the special commission are:

Chief Justice Earl Warren, Chairman,
Senator Richard Russell, Georgia,
Senator John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky,
Representative Hale Boggs, Louisiana,
Representative Gerald Ford, Michigan,
Hon. Allen W. Dulles of Washington,
Hon. John J. McCloy of New York.

The President stated that the special commission is to be instructed to evaluate all available information concerning the subject of the inquiry. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, pursuant to an earlier directive

of the President, is making complete investigation of the facts. An inquiry is also scheduled by a Texas Court of Inquiry convened by the Attorney General of Texas under Texas law.

The special commission will have before it all evidence uncovered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and all information available to any agency of the Federal Government. The Attorney General of Texas has also offered his cooperation. All Federal agencies and offices are being directed to furnish services and cooperation to the special commission. The commission will also be empowered to conduct any further investigation that it deems desirable.

The President is instructing the special commission to satisfy itself that the truth is known as far as it can be discovered, and to report its findings and conclusions to him, to the American people, and to the world.

NOTE: For the text of the order appointing the special commission see Item 15, below. For the President's letter to the Chairman of the Commission upon receiving the Commission's report, see Item 595.

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LYNDON B. JOHNSON

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Divider Title: _____

[15] Nov. 30

Public Papers of the Presidents

15 Executive Order 11130 Appointing a Commission To Report
Upon the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

November 30, 1963

[Released November 30, 1963. Dated November 29, 1963]

PURSUANT to the authority vested in me as President of the United States, I hereby appoint a Commission to ascertain, evaluate, and report upon the facts relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination. The Commission shall consist of—

The Chief Justice of the United States,
Chairman;

Senator Richard B. Russell;
Senator John Sherman Cooper;
Congressman Hale Boggs;
Congressman Gerald R. Ford;
The Honorable Allen W. Dulles;
The Honorable John J. McCloy.

The purposes of the Commission are to examine the evidence developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and any additional evidence that may hereafter come to light or be uncovered by Federal or State

authorities; to make such further investigation as the Commission finds desirable; to evaluate all the facts and circumstances surrounding such assassination, including the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination, and to report to me its findings and conclusions.

The Commission is empowered to prescribe its own procedures and to employ such assistants as it deems necessary.

Necessary expenses of the Commission may be paid from the "Emergency Fund for the President."

All Executive departments and agencies are directed to furnish the Commission with such facilities, services, and cooperation as it may request from time to time.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

THE WHITE HOUSE

November 29, 1963

16 Statement by the President on the District of Columbia.

November 30, 1963

AS ONE who has lived in the District of Columbia for over 30 years, I have a deep and continuing interest in the unique and difficult problems faced by the Government of the District of Columbia and by the people who live here. The unusual interest in the affairs of the District evidenced by both President and Mrs. Kennedy are, of course, well known to citizens of the District, not only in terms of the need for improved welfare, educational, employment, and other community programs, but also in Washington as the Nation's Capital.

I have met with Mr. Charles Horsky, the Advisor on National Capital Affairs, and have asked him to remain in his position and to continue to keep me advised personally of the many matters of special concern to the District of Columbia and to the areas adjoining the District which comprise the National Capital Area.

I believe that this Capital City is entitled to the benefits of self-government so its citizens can have a full voice in their own affairs. It is the policy of this administration to seek adequate measures of leadership for

the District, and to recon-
necessary legislation and
to the end that Wash-
example for the world
try can be proud.

17 Memorandum
November 30,

*Memorandum for the He-
and Agencies:*

I have pledged that the
will be administered with
and frugality; that the C
a dollar's value for a do
the Government will
prudence and economy.

To carry out this pledge

—To examine agencies
with the determination
Budget to the barest
with the efficient discharge
and foreign responsibilities.

—To give you my full
efforts to achieve admini-
strative changes which will
sary procedures, curtail
low utility, institute con-
organizational economies
in procurement.

—To support salary
advances, military personnel
which will enable you to
talented, energetic, and
employees.

—To accord increased
governmental units and
make notable advances
service at lower cost.

To assist me in carrying
ask you:

—To assume personal

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
(32nd President of the United States)

Date of Death: April 12, 1945 (Thursday)

- 1) Display of flags at half-staff on public buildings through May 14, 1945, by administrative order of April 13, 1945, issued by the Secretary of State by order of the President. (Tab A)
- 2) Closing of Executive Departments and Agencies by administrative order of April 13, 1945, issued by the Secretary of State by order of the President. (Tab B)
- 3) Proclamation 2648, to the People of the United States, Announcing the Death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, by President Truman on April 13, 1945, which appointed Saturday, April 14, 1945, the day of the funeral service, as a day of mourning and prayer. (Tab C)
- 4) Address Before a Joint Session of the Congress by President Truman on April 16, 1945. (Tab D)
- 5) Address Broadcast to the Armed Forces by President Truman on April 17, 1945. (Tab E)

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1945

ORDER OF APRIL 13, 1945

[DISPLAY OF FLAGS AT HALF-STAFF ON
PUBLIC BUILDINGS]

APRIL 13, 1945.

By order of the President, flags will remain at half-staff on all public buildings of the United States until the close of Monday, May 14.

This order shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr.

ORDER OF APRIL 13, 1945

[CLOSING OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND
AGENCIES]

APRIL 13, 1945.

By order of the President, all Executive Departments and Agencies will be closed on Saturday afternoon, April 14.

This order shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr.

DESIGNATION OF WORLD WAR II

APPROVAL OF RECOMMENDATION OF WAR AND
NAVY DEPARTMENTS

10 SEPTEMBER 1945.

The PRESIDENT

The White House

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

President Wilson, under date of July 31, 1919, addressed a letter to Secretary of War Baker which read, in part, as follows:

"It is hard to find a satisfactory 'official' name for the war, but the best, I think, that has been suggested is 'The World War', and I hope that your judgment will concur."

Subsequently, under date of October 7, 1919, War Department General Orders No. 115 directed:

"The war against the Central Powers of Europe, in which the United States

has taken part, will hereafter be designated in all official communications and publications as 'The World War'."

As a matter of simplicity and to insure uniform terminology, it is recommended that "World War II" be the officially designated name for the present war covering all theaters and the entire period of hostilities.

The term "World War II" has been used in at least seven public laws to designate this period of hostilities. Analysis of publications and radio programs indicates that this term has been accepted by common usage.

If this recommendation is approved it is further recommended that the title "World War II" be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER as the official name of the present war.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.

JAMES FORRESTAL,
Secretary of the Navy.

Approved: September 11, 1945.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

DIRECTIVE OF AUGUST 15, 1945

DIRECTIVE FOR THE DIRECTOR OF
CENSORSHIP

In accordance with the recommendation submitted by him on June 27, 1945, the Director of Censorship shall on Aug. 15, 1945:

1. Declare voluntary censorship of the domestic press and radio at an end.
2. Direct that the Office of Censorship cease at once the censorship of all international communications.
3. Give 30 days' notice to all employees of the Office of Censorship, except for a small group needed for liquidating the Agency.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

AUGUST 15, 1945.

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B

Divider Title: _____

1945

ORDER OF APRIL 13, 1945

[DISPLAY OF FLAGS AT HALF-STAFF ON
PUBLIC BUILDINGS]

APRIL 13, 1945.

By order of the President, flags will remain at half-staff on all public buildings of the United States until the close of Monday, May 14.

This order shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr.

ORDER OF APRIL 13, 1945

[CLOSING OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND
AGENCIES]

APRIL 13, 1945.

By order of the President, all Executive Departments and Agencies will be closed on Saturday afternoon, April 14.

This order shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr.

DESIGNATION OF WORLD WAR II

APPROVAL OF RECOMMENDATION OF WAR AND
NAVY DEPARTMENTS

10 SEPTEMBER 1945.

The PRESIDENT

The White House

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

President Wilson, under date of July 31, 1919, addressed a letter to Secretary of War Baker which read, in part, as follows:

"It is hard to find a satisfactory 'official' name for the war, but the best, I think, that has been suggested is 'The World War', and I hope that your judgment will concur."

Subsequently, under date of October 7, 1919, War Department General Orders No. 115 directed:

"The war against the Central Powers of Europe, in which the United States

has taken part, will hereafter be designated in all official communications and publications as 'The World War'."

As a matter of simplicity and to insure uniform terminology, it is recommended that "World War II" be the officially designated name for the present war covering all theaters and the entire period of hostilities.

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C

Divider Title: _____

amended, do hereby create a board to be composed of three persons not pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railway employees or any carrier, to investigate the aforementioned dispute and report its findings to me within thirty days from this date.

The members of this board shall be compensated for and on account of such duties in the sum of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) for every day actually employed with or upon account of travels and duties incident to such board. The members will be reimbursed for and they are hereby authorized to make expenditures for expenses for themselves and of the Board, including necessary transportation expenses, and in conformity with Public No. 373—78th Congress, approved June 28, 1944, not to exceed six dollars (\$6.00) per diem in lieu of subsistence while so employed.

All expenditures of the Board shall be allowed and paid for out of the appropriation "Arbitration and Emergency Boards, National Mediation Board, 1945" on the presentation of itemized vouchers properly approved by the chairman of the board hereby created.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-ninth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON,
Acting Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION 2647

CHILD HEALTH DAY, 1945

WHEREAS the health and vigor of the Nation's citizens are not only essentials in the achievement of peace but also goals for the fullest enjoyment and perpetuation of peace; and

WHEREAS it has been demonstrated that many physical defects which handicap large numbers of adult citizens are evident during childhood, and could be prevented or corrected with proper care at that time; and

WHEREAS good community planning for the health and care of our children starts with the registration at birth of all babies; and

WHEREAS each year the births of tens of thousands of our babies are not officially registered; and

WHEREAS the Congress by joint resolution of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 617), authorized and requested the President of the United States to issue annually a proclamation setting apart May 1 as Child Health Day:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the first day of May of this year as Child Health Day.

And I call upon the people in each community to use that day as an occasion to impress upon parents the importance of registering the birth of every baby born in the United States; and I further urge our citizens to mobilize community resources for the better care of our children so that the growing generation will be strong to mold the peace.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 7th day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] forty-five and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-ninth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

E. R. STETTINIUS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION 2648

[ANNOUNCING THE DEATH OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT]

To the People of the United States:

It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to take from us the immortal spirit of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the 32nd President of the United States.

The leader of his people in a great war, he lived to see the assurance of the victory but not to share it. He lived to see the first foundations of the free and peaceful world to which his life was

dedicated, but not to enter on that world himself.

His fellow countrymen will sorely miss his fortitude and faith and courage in the time to come.

The peoples of the earth who love the ways of freedom and of hope will mourn for him.

But though his voice is silent, his courage is not spent, his faith is not extinguished. The courage of great men outlives them to become the courage of their people and the peoples of the world. It lives beyond them and upholds their purposes and brings their hopes to pass.

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do appoint Saturday next, April 14th, the day of the funeral service for the dead President, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts their homage of love and reverence to the memory of the great and good man whose death they mourn.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and sixty-ninth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

E. R. STETTINIUS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION 2649

MOTHER'S DAY, 1945

WHEREAS it is fitting that we acknowledge anew our gratitude, love, and devotion to the mothers of America; and

WHEREAS in this year of the war's greatest intensity we are ever mindful of their splendid courage and steadfast loyalty to the highest ideals of our democracy; and

WHEREAS Congress by joint resolution approved May 8, 1914, set aside the

second Sunday in May as Mother's Day, and acclaimed the service rendered the United States by the American mother as "the greatest source of the country's strength and inspiration":

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby request the observance of Sunday, May 13, 1945, as Mother's Day, and call upon the officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings, and the people of the Nation to display the flag at their homes or other suitable places, on that day. And I urge that by our prayers, by our devotion to duty, and by evidences of affection, we give expression to our love and reverence for America's mothers.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 17th day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-ninth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

E. R. STETTINIUS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION 2650

NATIONAL REHABILITATION WEEK

With the attention of the Nation rightly focused on the welfare of men and women returning from service in the armed forces and the emphasis placed on benefits provided for them through Congressional action, we must not let our interest flag in discharging our obligations to the increasing thousands among our civilian population who through accident, disease, or congenital conditions are unable to hold a place in the ranks of the American working force. Even in the midst of war their condition calls to us for renewed effort to bring about their restoration that they, too, may maintain their self-respect through self-supporting work.

On June 2, our Nation-wide program for the vocational rehabilitation of such disabled men and women will have been in operation a quarter of a century. Less than two years ago, the Congress ex-

panded this program. The new law, Act, passed in 1943, the Federal Act, working as a test group of the disabled, necessary to make including physical training and employment.

Over the past years, the demonstration of the restoration of women is paying humanitarian attention. Thousands annually apply for help. Because they are able to contribute to the national income, they begin to pay longer than they are taxpayers.

That we may not neglect our obligation to help those who need vocational training in order to be able to appear appropriate. I should urge the aid of the United States to effort to bring about the use of the service mental restoration provided under the Act, which applies to all.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of America, do hereby beginning June 2, Rehabilitation Week.

And I urge all churches, institutions, health and civic organizations, commerce, boards of trade, public-spirited citizens, press throughout the Nation to observe National Rehabilitation Week to the end that help women throughout the country located and advised which they may be employed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 5th day of May in the

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D

Divider Title: _____

1 Statement by the President After Taking the Oath of Office. April 12, 1945

THE WORLD may be sure that we will prosecute the war on both fronts, east and west, with all the vigor we possess to a successful conclusion.

NOTE: The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone at 7:09 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. Shortly thereafter the President announced through an assistant that the United Nations Confer-

ence would be held in San Francisco on April 25 as President Roosevelt had directed.

The foregoing statement was released at 8:10 p.m.

2 Address Before a Joint Session of the Congress.
April 16, 1945

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the Congress:

It is with a heavy heart that I stand before you, my friends and colleagues, in the Congress of the United States.

Only yesterday, we laid to rest the mortal remains of our beloved President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. At a time like this, words are inadequate. The most eloquent tribute would be a reverent silence.

Yet, in this decisive hour, when world events are moving so rapidly, our silence might be misunderstood and might give comfort to our enemies.

In His infinite wisdom, Almighty God has seen fit to take from us a great man who loved, and was beloved by, all humanity.

No man could possibly fill the tremendous void left by the passing of that noble soul. No words can ease the aching hearts of untold millions of every race, creed and color. The world knows it has lost a heroic champion of justice and freedom.

Tragic fate has thrust upon us grave responsibilities. We *must* carry on. Our departed leader never looked backward. He looked forward

and moved forward. That is what he would want us to do. That is what America *will* do.

So much blood has already been shed for the ideals which we cherish, and for which Franklin Delano Roosevelt lived and died, that we dare not permit even a momentary pause in the hard fight for victory.

Today, the entire world is looking to America for enlightened leadership to peace and progress. Such a leadership requires vision, courage and tolerance. It can be provided only by a united nation deeply devoted to the highest ideals.

With great humility I call upon all Americans to help me keep our nation united in defense of those ideals which have been so eloquently proclaimed by Franklin Roosevelt.

I want in turn to assure my fellow Americans and all of those who love peace and liberty throughout the world that I will support and defend those ideals with all my strength and all my heart. That is my duty and I shall not shirk it.

So that there can be no possible misunderstanding, both Germany and Japan can be certain, beyond any shadow of a doubt, that America will continue the fight for freedom until no vestige of resistance remains!

We are deeply conscious of the fact that much hard fighting is still ahead of us.

Having to pay such a heavy price to make complete victory certain, America will never become a party to any plan for partial victory!

To settle for merely another temporary respite would surely jeopardize the future security of all the world.

Our demand has been, and it *remains*—Unconditional Surrender!

We will not traffic with the breakers of the peace on the terms of the peace.

The responsibility for making of the peace—and it is a very grave responsibility—must rest with the defenders of the peace. We are not unconscious of the dictates of humanity. We do not wish to see unnecessary or unjustified suffering. But the laws of God and of man have been violated and the guilty must not go unpunished. Nothing shall shake our determination to punish the war criminals even though we must pursue them to the ends of the earth.

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Lasting peace can never be secured if we permit our dangerous opponents to plot future wars with impunity at any mountain retreat—however distant.

In this shrinking world, it is futile to seek safety behind geographical barriers. Real security will be found only in law and in justice.

Here in America, we have labored long and hard to achieve a social order worthy of our great heritage. In our time, tremendous progress has been made toward a really democratic way of life. Let me assure the forward-looking people of America that there will be no relaxation in our efforts to improve the lot of the common people.

In the difficult days ahead, unquestionably we shall face problems of staggering proportions. However, with the faith of our fathers in our hearts, we do not fear the future.

On the battlefields, we have frequently faced overwhelming odds—and won! At home, Americans will not be less resolute!

We shall never cease our struggle to preserve and maintain our American way of life.

At this moment, America, along with her brave Allies, is paying again a heavy price for the defense of our freedom. With characteristic energy, we are assisting in the liberation of entire nations. Gradually, the shackles of slavery are being broken by the forces of freedom.

All of us are praying for a speedy victory. Every day peace is delayed costs a terrible toll.

The armies of liberation today are bringing to an end Hitler's ghastly threat to dominate the world. Tokyo rocks under the weight of our bombs.

The grand strategy of the United Nations' war has been determined—due in no small measure to the vision of our departed Commander in Chief. We are now carrying out our part of that strategy under the able direction of Admiral Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King, General Arnold, General Eisenhower, Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur.

I want the entire world to know that this direction must and will remain—*unchanged and unhampered!*

Our debt to the heroic men and valiant women in the service of our

country can never be repaid. They have earned our undying gratitude. America will never forget their sacrifices. Because of these sacrifices, the dawn of justice and freedom throughout the world slowly casts its gleam across the horizon.

Our forefathers came to our rugged shores in search of religious tolerance, political freedom and economic opportunity. For those fundamental rights, they risked their lives. We well know today that such rights can be preserved only by constant vigilance, the eternal price of liberty!

Within an hour after I took the oath of office, I announced that the San Francisco Conference would proceed.¹ We will face the problems of peace with the same courage that we have faced and mastered the problems of war.

In the memory of those who have made the supreme sacrifice—in the memory of our fallen President—*we shall not fail!*

It is not enough to yearn for peace. We must work, and if necessary, fight for it. The task of creating a sound international organization is complicated and difficult. Yet, without such organization, the rights of man on earth cannot be protected. Machinery for the just settlement of international differences must be found. Without such machinery, the entire world will have to remain an armed camp. The world will be doomed to deadly conflict, devoid of hope for real peace.

Fortunately, people have retained hope for a durable peace. Thoughtful people have always had faith that ultimately justice *must* triumph. Past experience surely indicates that, without justice, an enduring peace becomes impossible.

In bitter despair, some people have come to believe that wars are inevitable. With tragic fatalism, they insist that wars have always been, of necessity, and of necessity wars always will be. To such defeatism, men and women of good will must not and can not yield. The outlook for humanity is not so hopeless.

During the dark hours of this horrible war, entire nations were kept going by something intangible—hope! When warned that abject sub-

¹ See note to Item 1.

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mission offered the only salvation against overwhelming power, hope showed the way to victory.

Hope has become the secret weapon of the forces of liberation!

Aggressors could not dominate the human mind. As long as hope remains, the spirit of man will *never* be crushed.

But hope alone was not and is not sufficient to avert war. We must not only have hope but we must have faith enough to work with other peace-loving nations to maintain the peace. Hope was not enough to beat back the aggressors as long as the peace-loving nations were unwilling to come to each other's defense. The aggressors were beaten back only when the peace-loving nations united to defend themselves.

If wars in the future are to be prevented the nations must be united in their determination to keep the peace under law.

Nothing is more essential to the future peace of the world than continued cooperation of the nations which had to muster the force necessary to defeat the conspiracy of the Axis powers to dominate the world.

While these great states have a special responsibility to enforce the peace, their responsibility is based upon the obligations resting upon all states, large and small, not to use force in international relations except in the defense of law. The responsibility of the great states is to serve and not to dominate the world.

To build a foundation of enduring peace we must not only work in harmony with our friends abroad, but we must have the united support of our own people.

Even the most experienced pilot cannot bring a ship safely into harbor, unless he has the full cooperation of the crew. For the benefit of all, every individual must do his duty.

I appeal to every American, regardless of party, race, creed, or color, to support our efforts to build a strong and lasting United Nations Organization.

You, the Members of the Congress, surely know how I feel. Only with your help can I hope to complete one of the greatest tasks ever assigned to a public servant. With Divine guidance, and your help, we

will find the new passage to a far better world, a kindly and friendly world, with just and lasting peace.

With confidence, I am depending upon all of you.

To destroy greedy tyrants with dreams of world domination, we cannot continue in successive generations to sacrifice our finest youth.

In the name of human decency and civilization, a more rational method of deciding national differences *must* and *will* be found!

America must assist suffering humanity back along the path of peaceful progress. This will require time and tolerance. We shall need also an abiding faith in the people, the kind of faith and courage which Franklin Delano Roosevelt always had!

Today, America has become one of the most powerful forces for good on earth. We must keep it so. We have achieved a world leadership which does not depend solely upon our military and naval might.

We have learned to fight with other nations in common defense of our freedom. We must now learn to live with other nations for our mutual good. We must learn to trade more with other nations so that there may be—for our mutual advantage—increased production, increased employment and better standards of living throughout the world.

May we Americans all live up to our glorious heritage.

In that way, America may well lead the world to peace and prosperity.

At this moment, I have in my heart a prayer. As I have assumed my heavy duties, I humbly pray Almighty God, in the words of King Solomon:

"Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad; for who is able to judge this thy so great a people?"

I ask only to be a good and faithful servant of my Lord and my people.

NOTE: The President spoke in the House chamber shortly after 1 p.m. The address was broadcast over the major radio networks.

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E

Divider Title: _____

5 Address Broadcast to the Armed Forces.

April 17, 1945

To the Armed Forces of the United States throughout the world:

After the tragic news of the death of our late Commander in Chief, it was my duty to speak promptly to the Congress, and the Armed Forces of the United States.

Yesterday, I addressed the Congress. Now I speak to you.

I am especially anxious to talk to you, for I know that all of you felt a tremendous shock, as we did at home, when our Commander in Chief fell.

All of us have lost a great leader, a far-sighted statesman and a real friend of democracy. We have lost a hard-hitting chief and an old friend of the services.

Our hearts are heavy. However, the cause which claimed Roosevelt, also claims us. He never faltered—nor will we!

I have done, as you would do in the field when the Commander falls. My duties and responsibilities are clear. I have assumed them. These duties will be carried on in keeping with our American tradition.

As a veteran of the first World War, I have seen death on the battlefield. When I fought in France with the 35th Division, I saw good officers and men fall, and be replaced.

I know that this is also true of the officers and men of the other services, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, and the Merchant Marine.

I know the strain, the mud, the misery, the utter weariness of the soldier in the field. And I know too his courage, his stamina, his faith in his comrades, his country, and himself.

We are depending upon each and every one of you.

Yesterday I said to the Congress and I repeat it now:

"Our debt to the heroic men and valiant women in the service of our country can never be repaid. They have earned our undying gratitude. America will never forget their sacrifices. Because of these sacrifices, the dawn of justice and freedom throughout the world slowly casts its gleam across the horizon."

At this decision. Words will

Yet, I recall to speak for all my hope for the Commander in

"With malice right, as God gi we are in; to bi have borne the which may achi and with all nat

NOTE: The President from the White House was broadcast over

6 Statement

April 18, 1945

THE NATION
No man in this man as America man he became so many extra: power of our m made them.

He wrote about in a determinati

Nobody know helped with his wisely, how war his profession.

At this decisive hour in history, it is very difficult to express my feeling. Words will not convey what is in my heart.

Yet, I recall the words of Lincoln, a man who had enough eloquence to speak for all America. To indicate my sentiments, and to describe my hope for the future, may I quote the immortal words of that great Commander in Chief:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up our nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

NOTE: The President spoke at 10 p.m. Radio Service and was carried over the from the White House. His address major networks. was broadcast over the Armed Forces

6 Statement by the President on the Death of Ernie Pyle.

April 18, 1945

THE NATION is quickly saddened again by the death of Ernie Pyle. No man in this war has so well told the story of the American fighting man as American fighting men wanted it told. More than any other man he became the spokesman of the ordinary American in arms doing so many extraordinary things. It was his genius that the mass and power of our military and naval forces never obscured the men who made them.

He wrote about a people in arms as people still, but a people moving in a determination which did not need pretensions as a part of power.

Nobody knows how many individuals in our forces and at home he helped with his writings. But all Americans understand now how wisely, how warm-heartedly, how honestly he served his country and his profession. He deserves the gratitude of all his countrymen.