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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release September 16, 1981

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT
A LUNCHEON WITH MEMBERS OF THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY

The State Dining Room

1:05 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much and buenas tardes. I had to say that because the reason I was late today, and I apologize to all of you, is because I had a very distinguised visitor in the office and he had a presentation to make and it did run over the time, but it was the Patriarch of Antioch -- I am trying to think again exactly what his title is -- but of the Maronite Christian people in Lebanon. It was fascinating, the story that he was telling. But what fascinated me the most was that he conducted the almost thirty minutes of message to me in our language, in English, and he had simply just sat down and learned English in order to make this trip. And I had to confess that if I was going to Lebanon (laughter) I could not do what he had done. But anyway it couldn't be interrupted, so I was late.

But as a Californian it is a special pleasure for me to welcome you here to the White House and I know it probably would not be proper for me to say mi case es su casa because this is already su casa (laughter). I just am a temporary tenant here. But all of us from the West have a special place in our hearts for Hispanic culture. Incidently, as long as I was talking about language, the day after tomorrow, I am going to be speaking to an audience in Denver, Colorado, and I was going to tell them a little story that happened to deal with a visit that, when I was governor of California, I made to Mexico on behalf of the then administration in Washington. I made a speech and I sat down to rather unenthusiastic and scattered applause and I was a little embarrassed. I didn't know what I might have said that was wrong, and I was doubly embarrassed when the next man up, speaking in Spanish, which I did not understand, was getting enthusiastic applause every other sentence. So to hide my embarrassment I was clapping before everyone else and clapping after everyone else had finished until our ambassador leaned over to me and said,"I wouldn't do that if I were you. He is interpreting your speech." (Laughter.)

Coming from the West and having Hispanic culture in our hearts it is so much a tradition in the Southwest that moving here to Washington was a bit of a culture shock. I understand that whenever there is federal business to be done in any of the southwestern states there is fierce competition among the Californians on my staff to get the assignment. It has something to do with enchiladas and refried beans and the fact that you don't just get those every day in Washington, D.C. In fact, I don't know where you can get them. Somebody, I am sure, will tell me there is a place when I leave here.

But seriously, all of this has given me a deep appreciation for Hispanic culture, including its music, food and qualities, but more than that, the qualities of character that it engenders, especially the sense of personal honor and integrity.

In the past election I talked about five important values,

family, neighborhood, work, peace, and freedom. Campaigning in Hispanic areas I never felt more comfortable about those values. During the last two decades, when our traditions and values were under attack as never before, Hispanic Americans held firm to their beliefs like a solid rock amidst a stormy sea. They demonstrated a commitment to family, a reverence for God, as well as the pride and self-respect that comes from hard work.

Today all of us are rediscovering those values. But the Hispanic community never lost them, and this dedication is beginning to bear fruit. Progress made by Hispanics can be described as nothing less than phenomenal. After years of adversity and, yes, discrimination there is no doubt that Hispanics are taking their rightful place in American society. In my own administration they are playing an invaluable role. Eighty Hispanics have already received appointments at all levels and 18 of them in major positions and I am happy to say in looking back over the records to see how we are doing that these first few months top anything that has happened in the entire administrations that have preceded us. (Applause.) And across this land in the private sector you are making your way into positions of influence and leadership and all of this is a trememdous source of pride for a people who have worked so hard to overcome the obstacles before them.

A most admirable quality is the sense of honor and duty that is rooted so firmly in that culture. Few others can claim the patriotism demonstrated by our Hispanic citizens. Consistent with this they have received rewards for heroism and bravery far in excess to their proportion of the population. Two of my first ceremonial functions as President were, interestingly enough, directly related to heroism of Hispanic Americans. First I was honored to welcome back the hostages from Iran and two of the marines had been especially heroic, both of them were Hispanic Americans. One of them, Jimmy Lopez, is remembered not only for risking his life to help several embassy employees escape, but also for his spirit of defiance in captivity. Before they left to come home he wrote on his cell wall in Spanish, which the Iranians did not understand, "Viva la roja, blanca, y azul." His devotion will not be forgotten. And then on February 24th we discovered that there had been neglected for several years the presentation of a Congressional Medal of Honor, given only for service above and beyond the call of duty, and it was to go to a brave man, Master Sergeant Roy Benevidez, raised on a farm down near the border in Texas. His heroism in Vietnam earned him that highest award, the Congressional Medal of Honor, and I had the honor to present it to him. I had the honor to sit and visit with him for awhile about this and let me just say a word or two about it. If you tried to put it in a television show, no one would believe it. He was manning a desk when helicopters came in from an attempted rescue mission of a patrol surrounded by the enemy. The crews were shot up. The helicopters were shot up. They were readying others to go back in and try again and he just walked away from his desk and climbed in the first helicopter, and he was the first man to -- he is the only man to drop down from the only helicopter to get in and he went 75 yards through heavy fire to get to this patrol of 12 men, 4 then dead and 8 wounded. And one by one, he carried the 8 out through that fire, wounded, shot four times. And after he had been shot four times, he had to put down one of the men he was carrying and draw his bayonet and engage in hand-to-hand combat with a Vietnamese who had clubbed him with a rifle and then was trying to stab him with a bayonet. And I think that you would appreciate this when I tell you that he said, "I know that we are taught to parry the bayonet by shoving it aside," but he said, "you don't always think of that," and he said, "so I grabbed it and held it against him and in the sawing effort to get it loose, my left arm was totally disabled." But what I loved most of all was -- he had been shot four times, remember, when this happened -- he said to me, "that is when I got mad." (Laughter.)

The proclamation that we celebrate today about the strength that the Hispanic people have given to this country, all of this is based on the strength of character which I spoke of earlier. Recognizing this, I am proud to have proclaimed this National Hispanic Heritage Week. In doing so, I hope that all Americans will reflect on how lucky we are to have such a wonderful people as a part of our country and a part of ourselves.

I could confess something and my people of my own background would not hold it against me. I think that if the country were just left to us Anglos that it would be kind of dull. (Laughter.)

Thank you all very much and God bless you. (Applause.)

END 1:16 P.M. EDT

(Rohrabacher)

September 15, 1981
First Draft

HISPANIC LUNCHEON -- SEPTEMBER 16, 1981

Buenas tardes. As a Californian it is a special pleasure for me to welcome you to the White House. All of us from the West have a special place in our hearts for the Hispanic culture. It is so much a part of our tradition in the Southwest that moving here to Washington was a bit of culture shock.

I understand that whenever there is Federal business to be done in any of the Southwestern states there is fierce competition among my staff to get the assignment. It has something to do with enchiladas and refried beans -- and the lack of them in Washington, D.C.

Seriously, being from the West has given me a deep appreciation for the Hispanic culture, including its food, its music and its personal integrity.

In the past election I talked about five important values: family, neighborhood, work, peace, and freedom. Campaigning in Hispanic areas, I could sense that the people shared these values.

During the last two decades, when our traditions and values were under attack as never before, the Hispanic Americans held firm to their beliefs like a solid rock amidst a stormy sea. They demonstrated a commitment to family, a reverence for God, as well as the pride and self-respect that comes from hard work. Today, many of our

citizens are rediscovering those values, but the Hispanic community never lost them.

And this dedication is beginning to bear fruit. Progress made by Hispanics can be described as nothing less than phenomenal. After years of adversity and discrimination, there is no doubt that Hispanics are taking their rightful place in American society.

In my own Administration, they are playing an invaluable role. Eighty Hispanics have already received appointments at all levels; 18 of them to major positions. And across this land in the private sector, Hispanic Americans are making their way into positions of influence and leadership. All of this is a tremendous source of pride for a people that have worked so hard to overcome the obstacles before them.

A most admirable quality of Hispanics is the sense of duty that is rooted so firmly in their culture. Few others can claim the patriotism demonstrated by these citizens. Consistent with this, they have received awards for heroism and bravery far in excess to their portion of the population. Two of my first ceremonial functions as President were, interestingly enough, directly related to the heroism of Hispanic Americans.

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Then on February 24 I was honored to pay tribute to another brave man: Master Sergeant Roy Benavidez. His heroism in Vietnam earned him his country's highest award, the Congressional Medal of Honor. I am proud to have had the opportunity to present it to him.

The proclamation ~~I am about to sign~~ we celebrate today talks about the strength Hispanic people give to this country. All of this is based on the strength of character of which I spoke of earlier. Recognizing this, I am proud to ~~sign this document proclaiming~~ have proclaimed this National Hispanic Heritage Week. Doing so, I hope all Americans will reflect on how lucky we are to have such a wonderful people ~~with us.~~ a part of us

Thank you again.

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Tony's changes

(Rohrabacher)

September 15, 1981
First Draft

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Thank you again.

Hispanics clamor for leadership role

10/10/71
P:6

(First of a two-part series)

by ROBERT L. CONWAY, CPPS

IN JANUARY 1979 various delegations of Chicanos and other Hispanics assembled at the Hotel Colonial in Puebla, Mexico. They had come to plan strategy for the presentation of their concerns to Pope John Paul II. Among the four themes the Congreso para Pueblos Unidos — from the United States — wanted to present to the pope was the lack of proportional representation of Hispanic bishops in the U.S. hierarchy. Unable to have an audience with the pope, the delegates gave their document to Cardinal Aloisio Lorscheider of Fortaleza, Brazil, who promised to place it in the Holy Father's hands.

The statement, "Declaracion de una Nueva Vision," petitioned, among other things: 1) that in all dioceses of the U.S. where Hispanics represent 50 per cent or more of the faithful, Hispanic bishops be consecrated when vacancies occur; 2) that those Hispanic priests "truly committed to the development and liberation of the people" be considered and elevated to the episcopacy; and 3) that in every diocese with 20 per cent or more Hispanics there be an Hispanic episcopal vicar "with genuine authority over personnel, programs and economic resources."

The declaration concluded: "As a people we find ourselves in a moment of crisis. Although we live in one of the wealthiest and most democratic of countries, we are subordinated to a position of powerlessness, exploitation and poverty. We are a people crying in the desert. Our cry is one of hunger for liberation, justice and for the living gospel of Christ."

That Hispanic plea for a leadership role within the U.S. Catholic church was not unique. Yearly the voices grow more insistent. In autumn 1978 the California bishops and the apostolic delegate, Archbishop Jean Jadot, met in Redlands to celebrate the establishment of the new San Bernardino diocese, ruled by an Anglo bishop. Hispanic priests, religious and laity from California, Texas and New Mexico demonstrated *a la Mexicana* with music, banners and much color. Their placards, in English or Spanish, called for Hispanic bishops: "Always we are the sheep, never the shepherd" — "First Polish Pope, Now Hispanic Bishops" — "San Jose Wants Its Own Hispanic Bishop" — "No Listen, No Action, No Money."

The U.S. hierarchy is listening and responding. In 1979 Agustin Roman, a Cuban, was named auxiliary bishop of Miami; Bishop Patrick Flores was installed as ordinary of El Paso and within a short time was returned to San Antonio as archbishop; and more recently Jose de Jesus Uribe Madera was named ordinary of Fresno and Arthur Tafoya ordinary of Pueblo.

One voice advocating a more just distribution of Hispanics among the hierarchy is the weekly, *El Visitante Dominical*. This Spanish-language Catholic paper was originally printed by the Sunday Visitor Press, but it has now moved to San Antonio under the Oblate Fathers. During the past year the paper's mood has gone from moderate to militant.

Noting the elevation of Agustin Roman to the episcopacy, in March 1979, *El Visitante*'s editors observed: "Evidently the variety and plurality of cultures represented within the episcopal body are important, but as we have commented on before, that which really counts is the quality of our leaders; we are not striving only to fill quotas or to have numbers; rather, we ought to agitate strongly for the designation of true leaders of the people, men who are strong, brave, prophetic and of great courage . . . the voice of those who have no voice."

Four months later *El Visitante* printed a letter from an Hispanic priest of the San Angelo diocese. He objected: "As a priest of the diocese I am not in agreement with the author (of an earlier article) that an Hispanic bishop will be the remedy of all the ills that afflict us. What not only the diocese of San Angelo but all within the United States need are men of God, be they Hispanic, German or Anglo, men who seek the glory of God and not their own. . . . An Hispanic can be as ambitious as any Anglo and no diocese needs that."

But last November, in a special edition devoted to the growing influence of Hispanic leadership, an article in *El Visitante* took a tone that was not conciliatory: "If in Rome and Washington they imagine that the Hispanic Catholic people were going to be content with the appointment of Archbishop Patrick Flores to the archdiocesan see of San Antonio, Texas, they are very much wrong. The thirst which the Hispanic people have for participating on the levels where policy is created that affects our religious community is for the difference between the barrio where we lived and the seminaries where we expected to be trained is as great as the difference between the heat of the moon and the sun. Some of us made up our minds to stick it out for eight years, but it wasn't easy. Having to adjust to a totally different diet . . . that's why I am fat. But I was used to chili, tortilla, arroz, frijoles, and I went to the seminary and I got Irish potatoes three times a day."

Archbishop Robert Sanchez of Santa Fe took a more serious tack. At the workshop he explained the results of a questionnaire sent to 130 Hispanic priests in the U.S. More than half of the respondents agreed that the seminary environment put them at a disadvantage: socially, 56 per cent; economically, 66 per cent; educationally, 61 per cent; linguistically, 57 per cent, and culturally, 74 per cent.

When asked how effective their seminary training was, the response was dismal: poor, 48 per cent; below average, 20 per cent; average, 21 per cent, and above average, 11 per cent. An overwhelming 80 per cent thought they had not been adequately trained to minister to the needs of the people, especially Hispanics.

Even among themselves Hispanic seminarians face special pressures. This was apparent at last year's "Second Meeting of Hispanic Seminarians," at Sacred Heart School of Theology, Hales Corners, Wis., when some Hispanic students refused to attend the sessions. They opposed the notion that the sole fact of their being Hispanic demanded their presence.

They also objected to giving themselves over completely to the Hispanic ministry. As one remarked: "We are not opposed to working with Hispanics, but it disturbs us that for the single fact of our being Hispanic, it is expected of us to dedicate ourselves exclusively to that apostolate." However, the majority of seminarians who came to Hales Corners for the *encuentro* did so because they wanted to maintain their Hispanic identity in the midst of an Anglo seminary system.

In 1977 there were 804 Hispanic seminarians in the United States. More than half, 484, were at the minor seminary level. They represented nine per cent of the 5,382 preparatory seminarians in the country. At the college level there were 176 seminarians, four per cent of the total 4,355 college seminarians. Schools of theology had 141 Hispanics out of 4,800. Of these 804 Hispanic seminarians, the greatest concentration is in the Southwest: Texas, 170; California, 149. Illinois has 127; Wisconsin, 41, and New York, 71. The remainder are scattered throughout the other states.

The issue, then, seems clear: only a small percentage of Hispanics are preparing for the priesthood, and an inordinately small number of Hispanics are bishops.

In the face of this apparent injustice, the cries of protest continue. When public displays of outrage are postponed, the Anglo church breathes a collective sigh of relief. Thus we read (*NCR*, Feb. 1, 1980): "Tensions eased in the troubled Sacramento diocese last week as it became clear Hispanic Catholic leaders would not stage demonstrations to protest the appointment of an Anglo, Francis Quinn, as Sacramento's new bishop."

Granted that Hispanic seminarians are few and that often they are the victims of prejudice; granted that the number of Hispanic bishops, especially ordinaries of dioceses, is lamentably small; granted that the church, as an institution, has frequently neither understood nor accepted Hispanic Catholics as equal to other Catholic people in the United States, nor has the church paid enough attention to Hispanics' religious needs and culture: yet it is my contention that the whole story has not been told.

Conway worked 11 years in the Chilean vicariate of the Precious Blood Fathers, has a PhD in Latin American history, now teaches at Calumet College, Whiting, Ind.

Roy P. Benavidez salutes President Reagan after [illegible]

President Awards Medal, Says Troops Weren't Permitted to Win in Vietnam

Medal of Honor
WP 2/25/81

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Reagan yesterday used the presentation of the nation's highest military award as a platform for declaring that the United States had lost the war in Vietnam because its soldiers had not been permitted to win.

"Several years [ago] we brought home a group of American fighting men who obeyed their country's call and fought as bravely and well as any Americans in our history," Reagan said to the cheers of military men and their families at a Pentagon ceremony. "They came home without a victory not because they had been defeated but because they had been denied permission to win."

The occasion of the president's remarks, which recalled his controversial campaign declaration to the American Legion last Aug. 20 that the Vietnam war was "a noble cause," was the presentation of the Medal of Honor to Roy P. Benavidez, 45, a retired Army sergeant who is credited with saving the lives of eight Green Berets in a battle near Loc Ninh on May 2, 1968.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1976 refused to grant the award to Benavidez, of El Campo, Tex., because there was only one corroborating witness to his heroism. They reversed their decision last year when another witness was found.

Yesterday, with his wife and three young children watching proudly, Benavidez received full military honors and listened impassively while Reagan read a citation recounting a saga of jungle heroism under heavy fire.

Benavidez, wounded in the face, head and one leg, dragged his fallen comrades to a waiting helicopter and killed a Vietnamese soldier who attacked him along the way. When the helicopter was destroyed and the pilot killed, he organized the survivors into a defensive ring and killed two more enemy soldiers as the group waited for another helicopter.

In presenting the 239th Medal of Honor for valor in Vietnam, Reagan said that all the veterans of that war had been overlooked far too long.

"It's time to show our pride in them and to thank them," he said.

In his 1976 presidential campaign, Reagan frequently sounded the theme that U.S. troops had been denied victory in Vietnam by the restraints imposed on them at home. After his "noble cause" remark created a stir, Reagan soft-pedaled such declarations in 1980, but he has never changed his view that Vietnam veterans have gotten too little credit for their sacrifices.

"They were greeted by no parades, no bands, no waving of the flag they had so nobly served," Reagan said yesterday. "There was no thank you for their sacrifice."

Reagan is known to feel that some of the celebrated movies and books about Vietnam portray an unduly harsh view of American conduct in the war. He said yesterday that some of the best-known films had failed to depict the many generous acts of Americans in Vietnam. And he then related stories and statistics about hospitals built and children assisted by U.S. soldiers.

Every window on the Pentagon courtyard was jammed with onlookers as Reagan draped the blue-ribboned Medal of Honor, awarded only for gallantry "above and beyond the call of duty," around the neck of Benavidez. Afterward, Reagan and Benavidez shook hands with guests at a private reception.

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1679354
  One hundred days of freedom: at a final reunion, the hostage families put
the past behind them.
  Martin, Frank W.; Hall, Sarah Moore; Bonnett, Margie
  People  v15  p36(6)  May 4 1981  CODEN: PEWEDE
  illustration; photograph
  NAMED PEOPLE:  Laingen,  Bruce-conduct of life;  Lopez,  James-conduct of
life; Gallegos, Billy-conduct of life; Morefield, Richard-conduct of life;
Sickmann,  Rodney-conduct  of  life;  Hall,  Joe-conduct  of  life;  Lee,
Gary-conduct of life;
  DESCRIPTORS: hostages-conduct of life

1/2/2
1604017
  When the hostages came home.
  US News and World Report  v90  p23(4)  Feb 9 1981  CODEN: XNWRA
  illustration
  ARTICLE TYPE: biography
  NAMED PEOPLE:  Metrinko, Michael-rites and ceremonies; McKeel, John-rites
and ceremonies; Lopez, James-rites and ceremonies; Laingen, Bruce-rites and
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  DESCRIPTORS: hostages-rites and ceremonies

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  The hostages return.
  Newsweek  v97  p22(7)  Feb 2 1981  CODEN: NSWKA
  illustration
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Christopher, Warren-mediation and arbitration;  Ahern,  Thomas-travel;
Hohman, Donald-travel; Hall, Joseph-travel; Rosen, Barry-travel; German,
Bruce-travel;  Royer,  William-travel;  Subic,  Joseph-travel;  Moore,
Bert-travel;  Ward,  Philip-travel;  Barnes, Clair C.-travel; Limbert,
John-travel; Cooke, Donald-travel; Ode, Robert-travel; Lopez, James-travel;
Lewis, Paul-travel; Graves, John-travel; Carter,  Jimmy-political activity;
Reagan, Ronald-political activity;
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DESCRIPTORS: hostages-Iran; Iran-relations with the United States; United States-relations with Iran; Algeria-foreign relations; mediation, international-Algeria

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E5       9  LOPEZ, JAMES M.
E6       3  LOPEZ, JESSE
E7       1  LOPEZ, JESUS
E8       1  LOPEZ, JOHN
E9       1  LOPEZ, JOSEPH
E10      1  LOPEZ, JOSEPH JOHN
E11      3  LOPEZ, LOURDES
E12      1  LOPEZ, LUIS
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? s e4-e5
           1    13 E4-E5
                   E3: LOPEZ, J
? t 1/2/1-13
1/2/1
1708310
  3 months after return, ex-hostages showing signs of smooth readjustment.
  Ayres, B. Drummond
  New York Times  v130  p12  April 14 1981  CODEN: NYTIA
  col 1   035 col in.   illustration; portrait
  EDITION: Tue
  NAMED PEOPLE:  Lopez, James-conduct of life; Swift, Elizabeth-conduct of
life
  DESCRIPTORS: hostages-conduct of life; Iran-foreign public opinion

1/2/2
1596133
  Ex-hostage preparing a cartoon. (James Lopez)
  Barbanel, Josh
  New York Times  v130  p11(N) pA26(LC)  Feb 18 1981  CODEN: NYTIA
  col 5   008 col in.
  EDITION: Wed
  NAMED PEOPLE:  Lopez, James M.-art
  DESCRIPTORS:  hostages-caricatures and cartoons; Iran-caricatures and
cartoons

1/2/3
1567148
  Days of captivity: the hostages' story: from those inside, an account of
how the embassy fell and how they endured captivity.
  McFadden, Robert D.; Treaster, Joseph B.; Carroll, Maurice; Clines,
Fancis X.
  New York Times  v130  p11(N) pA1(LC)  Feb 4 1981  CODEN: NYTIA
  col 1   531 col in.   illustration; photograph; table; map; cartoon
  EDITION: Wed
  ARTICLE TYPE: biography
  NAMED  PEOPLE:  Kennedy,  Moorhead  C.,  Jr.-interviews;  Queen,
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DESCRIPTORS: hostages-Iran; Iran-relations with the United States; United States-relations with Iran; Algeria-foreign relations; mediation; International-Algeria

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Ref Items Index-term

E1 1 LOPEZ, FRANCISCO

E2 1 LOPEZ, HENRY

E3 [illegible] LOPEZ, J

E4 4 LOPEZ, JAMES

E5 2 LOPEZ, JAMES M.

E6 3 LOPEZ, JESSE

E7 1 LOPEZ, JESUS

E8 1 LOPEZ, JOHN

E9 1 LOPEZ, JOSEPH

E10 1 LOPEZ, JOSEPH JOHN

E11 3 LOPEZ, LOURDES

E12 1 LOPEZ, LUIS

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E3: LOPEZ, J

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3 months after return, ex-hostages showing signs of smooth readjustment.

Ayres, B. Drummond

New York Times v130 p12 April 14 1981 CODEN: NYTIA

col 1 035 col in. illustration; portrait

EDITION: Tue

NAMED PEOPLE: Lopez, James-conduct of life; Swift, Elizabeth-conduct of life

DESCRIPTORS: hostages-conduct of life; Iran-foreign public opinion

1/2/2

15961J3

Ex-hostage preparing a cartoon. (James Lopez)

Barbarel, Josh

New York Times v130 p11(N) pA22(LC) Feb 18 1981 CODEN: NYTIA

col 5 008 col in.

EDITION: Wed

NAMED PEOPLE: Lopez, James M.-art

DESCRIPTORS: hostages-caricatures and cartoons; Iran-caricatures and cartoons

1/2/3

15671AB

Days of captivity: the hostages' story: from those inside, an account of how the embassy fell and how they endured captivity.

McFadden, Robert D.; Treaster, Joseph B.; Carroll, Maurice; Times, Francis X.

New York Times v130 p11(N) pA1(LC) Feb 4 1981 CODEN: NYTIA

col 1 531 col in. illustration; photographs; table; map; cartoon

EDITION: Wed

ARTICLE TYPE: biography

NAMED PEOPLE: Kennedy, Moorhead C., Jr.-interviews; Queen

Richard-interviews; Jones, Charles, Jr.-interviews; Koob, Kathryn L.-interviews; Kupke, Frederick L.-interviews; Morefield, Richard H.-interviews; Montagne, Elizabeth-interviews; Scott, Charles W.-interviews ; Metrinko, Michael J.-interviews; Blucker, Robert-interviews; Keough, William-interviews; Lopez, James M.-interviews; Sickmann, Rodney V.-interviews; Moore, Bert C.-interviews; Belk, William E.-interviews; Pahlavi, Mohammad Reza, Shah of Iran-biography; Sharer, Donald A.-interviews; Howard, M. William, Jr.-public opinion; Coffin, William Sloan-public opinion; Christopher, Warren-mediation and arbitration
DESCRIPTORS: hostages-Iran; embassy buildings-capture, 1979; United States. Embassy. Iran-capture, 1979; Iran-relations with the United States; United States-relations with Iran; Canada-relations with Iran; Canada. Embassy. Iran-international aspects; terrorism-Iran; special operations (military science)-Iran; Iraq-relations with Iran; diplomatic negotiations in international disputes-Iran; Algeria-mediation and arbitration

1/2/4
1558614
'Kamikaze mission' was planned to kill captors, marine discloses.
Crewdson, John M.
New York Times v130 p9(N) p28(LC) Jan 31 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 1 013 col in. illustration; portrait
EDITION: Sat
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: Globe, Ariz.
NAMED PEOPLE: Lopez, James M.-interviews
DESCRIPTORS: hostages-interviews

1/2/5
1554563
Hostages given hero's welcome in home towns: Washington and New York planning events today.
Treaster, Joseph B.
New York Times v130 p1(N) pA1(LC) Jan 29 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 2 033 col in. illustration; photograph
EDITION: Thu
NAMED PEOPLE: Lainsen, Bruce-festivals; Sharer, Donald-festivals; Lopez, James M.-festivals; Hohman, Donald-festivals; Sickmann, Rodney-festivals; Subic, Joseph-festivals; Keough, William F.-festivals; Miele, Jerry J.-festivals; Lee, Gary E.-festivals
DESCRIPTORS: hostages-festivals; Washington, D. C.-festivals; New York (City)-festivals

1/2/6
1554482
Ex-hostages assert clergy made captivity worse.
New York Times v130 p8(N) pB9(LC) Jan 29 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 2 019 col in. illustration; portrait
EDITION: Thu
NAMED PEOPLE: Jones, Charles-quotations; Rupiper, Darrell-quotations; Metrinko, Michael-attitudes; Capucci, Hilarion-ethics; Lopez, James M.-quotations; Sickmann, Rodney-quotations; Blucker, Robert O.-attitudes; Engelmann, Robert-attitudes; Koob, Kathryn-quotations
DESCRIPTORS: hostages-attitudes; clergy-ethics

1/2/7
1552749
Transcript of news conference held by former Iranian hostages at West Point. (transcript)
New York Times v130 p8(N) pA12(LC) Jan 28 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 1 122 col in. illustration; photograph
EDITION: Wed
ARTICLE TYPE: transcript
NAMED PEOPLE: Lainsen, Bruce-addresses, essays, lectures; Tomseth,

1\2\4
1598614

"Kamikaze mission" was planned to kill cameramen, marine biologists,
Crewdson, John M.
New York Times (130) p29(M) p29(LC) Jan 31 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 1 013 col in. illustrations portrait
EDITION: Sat
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: Globe, Arctic.
NAMED PEOPLE: Lopez, James M.-interviews
DESCRIPTORS: Hostages; interviews

1\2\5
1559453

Hostages given hero's welcome in home towns; Washington and New York
planning events today.
Treaster, Joseph B.
New York Times (123) p1(N) nA1(LC) Jan 27 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 2 035 col in. illustrations photograph
EDITION: Thu
NAMED PEOPLE: Lazmen, Bruce-festivals; Sharon, Donald-festivals; Lopez,
James M.-festivals; Hohman, Donald-festivals; Stickman, Rodney-festivals;
Subic, Joseph-festivals; Keough, William F.-festivals; Mistal, Jerry
J.-festivals; Lee, Gary E.-festivals
DESCRIPTORS: Hostages-festivals; Washington, D. C.-festivals; New York
(city)-festivals

1\2\6
1559482

Ex-hostages assert slavery made captivity worse.
New York Times (130) p6(N) p6(LC) Jan 29 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 2 019 col in. illustration portrait
EDITION: Thu
NAMED PEOPLE: Jones, Charles-quotations; Dwyer, Darrell-quotations;
Metrinko, Michael-attitudes; Carucci, Hilarion-ethics; Lopez, James
M.-quotations; Stickmann, Rodney-quotations; Blucher, Robert E.-attitudes;
Enselmann, Robert-attitudes; Cook, Kathryn-quotations
DESCRIPTORS: Hostages-attitudes; clergy-ethics

1\2\7
1552749

Transcript of news conference held by former Iranian hostages at West
Point. (transcript)
New York Times (130) p8(N) pA12(LC) Jan 28 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 1 122 col in. illustration photograph
EDITION: Wed
ARTICLE TYPE: transcript
NAMED PEOPLE: Lazmen, Bruce-addresses, essays, lectures; Tunseths

Victor-addresses, essays, lectures; Rosen, Barry-addresses, essays, lectures; Keough, William-addresses, essays, lectures; Hermening, Kevin-addresses, essays, lectures; Gallegos, William-addresses, essays, lectures; Lopez, James-addresses, essays, lectures; Lauterbach, Steven-addresses, essays, lectures; Limbert, John-addresses, essays, lectures; Koob, Kathryn-addresses, essays, lectures; Jones, Charles-addresses, essays, lectures; German, Bruce-addresses, essays, lectures; Morefield, Richard-addresses, essays, lectures; Scott, Charles-addresses, essays, lectures; Dausherty, William-addresses, essays, lectures; Enselmann, Robert-addresses, essays, lectures; Swift, Elizabeth-addresses, essays, lectures; McKeel, John-addresses, essays, lectures
DESCRIPTORS: hostages-addresses, essays, lectures

1/2/8
1546247
Long-awaited journey begins for Lopez family.
Crewdson, John M.
New York Times v130 Section 1 p8 Jan 25 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 5 017 col in.
EDITION: Sun
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: Atlanta
NAMED PEOPLE: Lopez, James M.-travel; Lopez, Jesse-travel; Lopez, Mary-travel
DESCRIPTORS: hostages-travel

1/2/9
1544389
Sgt. James M. Lopez reads a newspaper while relaxing on a balcony of the hospital in Wiesbaden, West Germany. (illustration)
New York Times v130 p7 Jan 24 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 1 015 col in. illustration; photograph
EDITION: Sat
ARTICLE TYPE: illustration
NAMED PEOPLE: Lopez, James M.-recreational activities
DESCRIPTORS: hostages-recreational activities; Wiesbaden, Germany, Federal Republic of-hospitals

1/2/10
1544297
In joyous mood, families prepare for homecoming. (hostages)
Treaster, Joseph B.
New York Times v130 p1(N) p1(LC) Jan 24 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 2 031 col in. illustration; portrait
EDITION: Sat
NAMED PEOPLE: Lopez, James M.-recreational activities; Ward, Phillip R.-planning; Hohman, Donald R.-planning
DESCRIPTORS: hostages-social life and customs

1/2/11
1540454
Actions of marine guard in takeover enable five to escape, diplomats say.
Crewdson, John M.
New York Times v130 p5(N) pA9(LC) Jan 22 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 1 033 col in. illustration; portrait
EDITION: Thu
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: Globe, Ariz.
ARTICLE TYPE: biography
NAMED PEOPLE: Lopez, James-security measures; Lopez, Jesse-personal narratives; Lopez, Mary-personal narratives
DESCRIPTORS: hostages-Iran; United States. Embassy. Iran-capture, 1979; embassy buildings-protection

1\2\8
1584527
Long-awaited journey begins for Lopez family.
Crewdson, John M.
New York Times v130 Section 1 p8 Jan 25 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 5 017 col in.
EDITION: Sun
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: Atlanta
NAMED PEOPLE: Lopez, James M.-Travel
DESCRIPTORS: Hostages-travel

1\2\9
1584389
Sgt. James M. Lopez reads a newspaper while relaxing on a balcony of the
hospital in Wiesbaden, West Germany. (Illustration)
New York Times v130 p7 Jan 24 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 1 015 col in. Illustrations photograph
EDITION: Sat
ARTICLE TYPE: Illustration
NAMED PEOPLE: Lopez, James M.-recreational activities
DESCRIPTORS: Hostages-recreational activities Wiesbaden, Germany,
Federal Republic of-hospitals

1\2\10
1584297
In joyous mood, families prepare for homecoming. (Illustrations)
Treaster, Joseph B.
New York Times v130 p1(N) p1(C) Jan 24 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 2 021 col in. Illustration: portrait
EDITION: Sat
NAMED PEOPLE: Lopez, James M.-recreational activities: Ward, Philip
R.-planning; Hohman, Donald R.-planning
DESCRIPTORS: Hostages-social life and customs

1\2\11
1584054
Actions of marine guard in takeover cause five to escape, diplomats say.
Crewdson, John M.
New York Times v130 p5(N) p4P(LC) Jan 22 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 1 033 col in. Illustration: portrait
EDITION: Thu
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: Globe, Arc.
ARTICLE TYPE: biography
NAMED PEOPLE: Lopez, James-security measures; Lopez, Jesse-personal
narratives; Lopez-Mary-personal narratives
DESCRIPTORS: Hostages-Iran United States. Embassy, Iran-capture, 1979;
embassy buildings-protection

1/2/12
1538359
52 who became a national symbol. (brief biography of the hostages)
New York Times v130 p6(N) pA6(LC) Jan 21 1981 CODEN: NYTIA
col 1 112 col in. illustration; portrait
EDITION: Wed
ARTICLE TYPE: biography
NAMED PEOPLE: Ahern, Leo, Jr.-biography; Barnes, Clair-biography; Belk, William-biography; Blucker, Robert-biography; Cooke, Donald-biography; Dausherty, William-biography; Enslemann, Robert-biography; Gallegos, William-biography; German, Bruce-biography; Gillette, Duane-biography; Golacinski, Alan-biography; Graves, John-biography; Hall, Joseph-biography; Hermening, Kev!n%biography; Hohman, Donald-biography; Holland, Leland-biography; Howland, Michael-biography; Jones, Charles, Jr.-biography; Kalp, Malcolm-biography; Kennedy, Moorhead, Jr.-biography; Keough, William-biography; Kirtley, Steven-biography; Koob, Kathryn-biography; Kupke, Frederick-biography; Lainsen, Bruce-biography; Lauterbach, Steven-biography; Lee, Gary-biography; Lewis, Paul-biography; Limbert, William, Jr.-biography; Lopez, James-biography; McKeel, John-biography; Metrinko, Michael-biography; Miele, Jerry-biography; Moeller, Michael-biography; Moore, Bert-biography; Morefield, Richard-biography; Needham, Paul, Jr.-biography; Ode, Robert-biography; Persinger, Gregory-biography; Plotkin, Jerry-biography; Ragan, Regis-biography; Roeder, David-biography; Rosen, Barry-biography; Royer, William-biography; Schaefer, Thomas-biography; Scott, Charles-biography; Sharer, Donald-biography; Sickmann, Rodney-biography; Subic, Joseph-biography; Swift, Elizabeth-biography; Tomseth, Victor-biography; Ward, Phillip-biography;
DESCRIPTORS: hostages-Iran

1/2/13
0708981
Seizure of a Marine in Iran united a town in Arizona.
Stevens, William K.
New York Times v129 Section A pA22 Dec 12 1979 CODEN: NYTIA
col 4 026 col in. illustration; portrait
EDITION: Wed
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: Globe, Ariz.
NAMED PEOPLE: Lopez, James M.-biography
DESCRIPTORS: hostages-Iran; marines-biography

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  DESCRIPTORS: possessed-form
Pfiffle-pronoun:
Smiley's  Editor-pronoun;  Tomeka's  Afford-pronoun;  Mary
Donald-pronoun;  Stadium  Bodybuilding-pronoun;  Sophie's  Jupiter-pronoun;
accepted's  Thomas-pronoun;  Accept's  Chapter-pronoun;  Stadium
Kayaker's  Dayid-pronoun;  Bosses  Baby-pronoun;  Bowel  Miller-pronoun;
Orange-pronoun;  Bright  Jelly-pronoun;  Bagel  Geek-pronoun;
Needham  Emily  Al's-pronoun;  Oak  Footstep-pronoun;  Perfect
Michael-pronoun;  Moore  Beef-pronoun;  Movie's  Bright-pronoun;
Mechanic  Michael-pronoun;  Miss  Jelly-pronoun;  Mobile
Miller  Al's-pronoun;  Lover  Thomas-pronoun;  Mack  Jelly-pronoun;
Stream-pronoun;  Leek  Dog-pronoun;  Least  Beef-pronoun;  Jumper
Kevin  Emergency-pronoun;  Library  Bruce-pronoun;  Lamp-post
Miller-pronoun;  Kitchen  Stream-pronoun;  Book  Kaptain  proud-pronoun.
;  Kate  Machine-pronoun;  Kangaroo  Mountain  Al's-pronoun;  Kayaker
Leopard-pronoun;  Homicide  Michael-pronoun;  Jupiter  Chapter  Al's-pronoun
Hardware  Key,Explosion-pronoun;  Hammer  Donald-pronoun;  Hotel
Contractor  Mind-pronoun;  Orange  Bruce-pronoun;  Hill  Jupiter-pronoun;
Miller-pronoun;  Garmin  Bruce-pronoun;  Gillette  Dawson-pronoun;
Donald  Miller-pronoun;  Explosion  Report-pronoun;  Gettysburg-
Miller-pronoun;  Blanket  Report-pronoun;  Cook's  Donald-pronoun;
  NAMED PEOPLE:  Afford  Leek  Al's-pronoun;  Bertha's  Client-pronoun;  Bell
  ARTICLE TYPE: pronoun
  EDITION: Mac
  cat 1  ISS cat 10.  Illustration, portrait
  New York Times  (ISSN) NAS(LC)  Jan 21 1981  CODEN: NYTIM
  25 mph pedaled a motorboat swamp. (print pronoun of the postseason)
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ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE RONALD REAGAN
CELEBRATION OF DIEZ Y SEIS DE SEPTIEMBRE
16TH OF SEPTEMBER - MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY
HARLINGEN, TEXAS

Mayor Robert Youker, distinguished guests, citizens of Texas: on my own behalf, on behalf of Ambassador Bush, and in the name of our families, I express to you my deepest appreciation for your resolution of welcome, and for this opportunity to address you on a day of honor for every American of Mexican descent.

One hundred seventy years ago today, in the village of Dolores, Mexico, a brave Mexican priest, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla rang the bells of the village church to announce the Mexican people's desire for freedom. He did not live to see his victory. But the sound of those ringing bells is, today, in the hearts of all those who love and desire freedom, all over the world.

The heritage symbolized by those ringing bells of freedom is, I know, a great source of pride to Americans of Mexican ancestry, as is the rich and ancient culture from which it has grown.

That heritage is not a relic of the past, but a vital force in American life today. Americans of Mexican ancestry have

- MORE -

Paid for by Reagan Bush Committee United States Senator Paul Laxalt, Chairman. Bay Buchanan, Treasurer.

honored the values they cherish, and, in doing so, have made a significant contribution to the growth of our nation.

You have preserved the fundamental values of the Hispanic community--not merely the immediate family, but the extended family linking the generations.

Hispanics in Texas and throughout this nation have not only preserved strong family ties, but have also maintained a deep and active concern for their parishes and neighborhoods. Strong ties of language, religion, culture, and family combine to build communities of shared values, communities organized for public service--for better housing, for improved education, for recreational opportunities, for activities that enrich life on the small, human scale where people live their everyday lives.

Hispanics have a deep and abiding belief in the value of work--not useless make-work, but real work that produces things of value. There is a firm attachment to the great human right of property ownership, and you have labored long and hard to own your homes, your farms, your business enterprises, your own piece of America.

And when our country has been threatened with the dark clouds of war, none have been more dedicated in their patriotism, none more willing to risk their lives so that the banner of this republic can float free under the heavens.

For eight years I served as governor of a state with more than four million Hispanic citizens. I'm proud that during those

eight years I appointed more Hispanics to important state positions than any other governor of California. During those eight years Spanish-surnamed state employees increased from 2,382 to 5,477--an increase of 129 percent. That was more than one-half the total increase in the number of employees.

I signed legislation that expanded bilingual study programs that helped Spanish-speaking students get the most out of their educational opportunities. The Driver's Handbook, our consumer brochures and park guidebooks were made available in Spanish. In counties with 10 percent or more Spanish-surnamed residents tax exemption notices were sent out in Spanish as well as English.

And I am here to testify to you today, that everything the State of California did to help its Hispanic citizens was repaid many times over.

Family - Neighborhood - Work - Peace - Freedom: those values are dear to you and to me. I deeply believe those values must be given new life, for the sake of our country.

We have always believed that in this land of freedom, men and women could grow and create wealth and prosper and build a better life for those who came after. Today, however, there are doubts about our economic future. And well there should be. In the past three and a half years of Jimmy Carter's economic failures, consumer prices have increased at an average rate of more than 10 percent a year. As inflation increases, working people are driven

into ever higher tax brackets when their income goes up, leading to a bigger tax bite.

And, as you know, the failures of the Carter Administration have brought us to a point where eight million Americans are unemployed. You know and I know that in an economy like this, members of Hispanic, Native American, Black and other communities are the last hired and the first fired. There is no greater tragedy than that of someone eager to work, willing to work, but unable to find work because of Mr. Carter's economic policies. And you know this tragedy is today all too real in the Hispanic community.

The question facing every Hispanic is whether the values cherished by this community are going to undergo another four years of indifference and insensitivity and inflation, or whether there is a chance for a new beginning.

I'm convinced that our problems can be solved. I say we can do better than eight million Americans out of work. I say we can do better than inflation rates soaring as high as 18 percent in recent months. I say we can do better than 17 percent interest rates. I say we <u>can</u> curb inflation, we <u>can</u> bring down interest rates, we <u>can</u> keep more money in the pockets of workers, we <u>can</u> put millions of Americans back to work. And starting January 20, 1981, I plan to do just that.

But rescuing the American economy from the Carter collapse, important as it is, is not the only task facing the next President.

I need not remind you that in the field of foreign relations, as in so many important areas of government policy, the Carter Administration has been sadly lacking in vision, in understanding, and in sensitivity. Nowhere has this been more evident than in our relations with Mexico during the past three and one-half years.

You know that the Carter Administration, in a series of diplomatic blunders, failed to come to an agreement with Mexico on energy matters. You know that Mexico set out to reduce its dependence on our nation as a trade partner.

For years the United States had supplied over 60 percent of Mexico's imports. During 1978, thanks to the foolish Carter policies, that share slipped to 54 percent. And finally--after lost energy, lost sales, lost jobs, and lost friendship--Jimmy Carter finally got the message. It was time for a new Mexican policy.

May I pause here and say that every time Jimmy Carter blunders he tells us he is going to have a "new" policy. He has had five "new" economic policies in three and one-half years. He has had various "new" energy policies. And so the fact that he had a "new" policy toward Mexico is not surprising.

It didn't work, of course--he has yet to learn that what the American people want is not a series of "new" policies, but good policy, policy that works the first time.

To emphasize his new Mexican policy Mr. Carter appointed Patrick J. Lucey as Ambassador. This spring Ambassador Lucey, having resigned, stumped the country for Jimmy Carter's primary opponent with the statement, "I have traveled across this country and I have seen the human wreckage Jimmy Carter's Presidency has left in its wake." Nowhere have Ambassador Lucey's words been more true than in Mexican-American relations under President Carter.

It is time for a new policy toward Mexico, a policy steadfastly based on good will, mutual respect, fair treatment, and dignity.

If Mexico and the United States are to speak frankly with each other, the sensitive question of immigration is one major area where we must begin. This is a matter that demands the utmost sensitivity and spirit of cooperation on both sides. We are talking here not just about statistics, but human beings, families, the hopes and dreams for a better life.

The ultimate solution, it seems to me, is to help our friends in Mexico push forward with their great national project of creating an agricultural and industrial base that offers better opportunities for all the Mexican people.

In the meantime, however, the most important elements are mutual concern, mutual respect, and cooperation between Mexico and the United States.

I spoke, in my announcement speech last November, of a North American Accord, a developing closeness among the great nations of North America. But closeness and accord do not imply dependence of one nation upon another or integration of our separate economies or a blurring of our borders. Each nation of North America has its unique needs, its unique heritage, its own unique role to play. But, we must face mutual problems together, in an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect.

The way to a true accord lies through consultation, cooperation, and in President Lopèz Portillo's words, a commitment to "keeping insensitivity, ambition, fear, or self-seeking manipulation of illusions from casting a shadow on a relationship founded on friendship."

Together Mexico and the United States can, in time, solve problems that today seem so intractable. Together we can, in time, build a new relationship of trust that allows both peoples to take advantage of mutually beneficial opportunities.

Let us work together, as members of the North American family, to shape a new accord between nations and peoples, an accord which will usher in a new and bright era of cooperation, prosperity and dignity, under God.

Today, here in the Valley, we honor Father Hidalgo and the brave men that set a great land free.

Today we honor the values of the Mexican-American community, values that have for too long been neglected or ignored, values attacked by high inflation, high taxes, and high unemployment.

On this day, dedicated to the spirit of freedom, let us dedicate ourselves to a rebirth of economic freedom and the defense of freedom, so that all Americans can have a new beginning.

Let's get America to work again.

The time is now.

* * * * *

52 Americans: Pride in Arizona, Cheers in Missouri

With Son Safe, Proud Family Shares Secret of How He Helped C

By JOHN M. CREWDSON
Special to The New York Times

GLOBE, Ariz., Jan. 21 — For most of the past year Jesse and Mary Lopez kept the secret bottled up inside them. Their pride was nearly boundless but they feared that disclosure would place their 22-year-old son, Sgt. James M. Lopez of the Marine Corps, in greater danger from the Iranian militants holding him hostage in Teheran.

But early this morning, when Sergeant Lopez, 50 pounds lighter and with his shoulder-length hair tied back with a yellow ribbon, walked off a bus in Wiesbaden, West Germany, and called home, the secret came tumbling out.

"I know about what you did over there the first day," said Mrs. Lopez, her voice breaking with joy and relief.

According to accounts from several Americans, when trouble broke out on the morning of Nov. 4, 1979, at the American Embassy in Teheran, Sergeant Lopez quickly invoked his authority as the lone Marine guard on duty at the consulate, one of several buildings in the embassy compound.

Drove Back Invaders

In his best drill-instructor manner, Sergeant Lopez barked orders to the 70 or so people huddled inside. Among them were Iranian citizens who had been seeking visas and 14 other Americans, including several American Foreign Service officers many years his senior.

For nearly three hours, Sergeant Lopez, who had been an embassy guard only a month, managed to stave off the angry Iranian demonstrators outside, according to these accounts, securing the doors with coat hangers, herding his charges to the more secure second floor, driving back the invaders with tear gas grenades and destroying the visa stamps.

Finally, as the situation grew more desperate, Sergeant Lopez gave the order to leave, dividing those inside into small groups of Americans and Iranians in hopes that they would attract less attention and dispatching them at intervals out of a side door, American diplomats recalled.

Most of the Americans were recaptured soon afterward as they tried to make their way to safety through the back streets of Teheran. But five of the American diplomats were able to evade the mob and, with a sixth man they encountered on the street, ultimately took refuge in the Canadian Embassy. Using false Canadian passports, the six left Iran last Jan. 29 and when they reached the United States, Kathleen Stafford, a consular assistant, telephoned Mr. and Mrs. Lopez to tell them of their son's bravery.

'He Didn't Lose His Composure'

"By keeping the consulate secure he made it possible for us to go," said Mark Lijek, one of those who escaped and who is now a consular officer in Hong Kong. "He was the one all of us looked to to tell us what to do. He may have been the most junior guy there, but he was certainly up to the occasion. He didn't get excited, he didn't lose his composure."

"He was standing there and overseeing the entire effort and putting his own safety last," Mrs. Stafford's husband, [illegible] Foreign Service [illegible] and I'm sure you were in the consulate that day [illegible] He performed superbly."

[illegible] there would have been two marine guards on duty at the consulate, the second assigned to the visa section. But the second had been recalled in anticipation of [illegible] alone [illegible]

The rules of engagement for Marine embassy guards prohibit firing outside a compound without specific State Department approval or using more force except in defense of American lives.

'We Beat Them Back'

[illegible] said [illegible] and consular [illegible] seemed as a man throughout the whole thing. There was nobody there to help [illegible] at one point, the militants tried to break into the consulate through one of the windows. He beat them back. I think he threw a smoke grenade, or tear gas."

"It was tear gas," said Robert Anders, another of the escaped diplomats, who works at the State Department and who confirmed Mr. Lijek's account and added his own praise for Sergeant Lopez.

Mr. Anders, who was in the last group of Americans to leave, recalled that Sergeant Lopez had quickly put on a civilian shirt and torn the red stripes from his uniform trousers before joining Mr. Anders, Richard H. Morefield, the Consul General, and a few others in departing the consulate.

But Mr. Anders, Mr. Lijek, his wife, Cora, and the Staffords went off in one direction, a direction that eventually led to freedom. Sergeant Lopez, Mr. Morefield, Richard I. Queen, who was released by the militants last July after he became ill, and the others went in a different direction and were intercepted by the militants a few blocks away.

For much of the next 14 months, Sergeant Lopez told his family on the telephone, he was "kept in some really bad-hole places, like [illegible]. But he said, "at least I got some of the others out, right?"

Marines May Be Decorated

Mrs. Lopez was also [illegible] captivity [illegible] continued to try to resist [illegible] at one point scrawling, "Viva La Raza, and y Blanco" on a wall at the embassy compound. But the translation, Mrs. Lopez said, "never figured out" that the words were Spanish for "Long Live the Red, Blue and White."

Asked [illegible] whether Sergeant Lopez was likely to be decorated upon his return home, Lieut. Col. Walter DeForest, a Marine spokesman in Washington, would say only that there was "a possibility that some or perhaps all of the marines will be put in for some recognition."

In a way, the account of their son's activities during the embassy seizure has made the last nine months all the more painful for Mr. and Mrs. Lopez, who had not seen or heard from Sergeant Lopez since last Easter and who had begun to fear that he might be dead.

She was tempted once or twice to tell the story, Mrs. Lopez said, most recently when she saw a letter to the editor of a Phoenix newspaper suggesting that all her son was missing by being [illegible] captivity was "his tamales."

Desperate for some news, the family asked an Iranian metallurgical engineer who lives in Globe and who had a friend among the militants in Teheran to see what he could learn about their son's well-being.

One of Last to Disembark

As it turned out, the engineer's friend had been assigned to guard a different group of captives and so was unable until Monday, when the 52 hostages were assembled for medical examinations, to report to the Lopez family that the sergeant was alive and seemed to be well.

Last night, as the freed hostages stepped off an airplane that had stopped in Algiers on the trip from Iran to West Germany, the tension in the family's crowded living room became nearly unbearable. Sergeant Lopez, in



Jesse and Mary [illegible] guard on [illegible] a thanksgiving mass at Holy Angels Roman Catholic Church in Globe, Ariz.



Hostage to Parents, 'Hello, Is This Krakow Store?'

By MATTHEW L. WALD
Special to The New York Times

KRAKOW, Mo., Jan. 21 — With almost his first breath as a free man, Sgt. Rodney V. Sickmann let his family [illegible] house by pretending that they have [illegible] down the road.

In a one-hour conversation that began here at 1:30 A.M. today, Sergeant Sickmann described the conditions of his captivity in Iran, the [illegible] documents he could [illegible] letters only sporadically and packages more rarely but that other hostages had had worse times. He also said that

"It's such a dream," he said. "One of the nurses had to pinch me to wake up."

'Really Hard to Believe'

Sergeant Sickmann, who is known as

Missouri

mily Shares Secret of How He Helped Others Escape

into small groups of Americans and Iranians in hopes that they would attract less attention and dispatching them at intervals out of a side door, American diplomats recalled.

Most of the Americans were recaptured soon afterward as they tried to make their way to safety through the back streets of Teheran. But five of the American diplomats were able to evade the mob and, with a sixth man they encountered on the street, ultimately took refuge in the Canadian Embassy. Using false Canadian passports, the six left Iran last Jan. 29 and when they reached the United States, Kathleen Stafford, a consular assistant, telephoned Mr. and Mrs. Lopez to tell them of their son's bravery.

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For much of the next 14 months, Sergeant Lopez was held in the basement of the Foreign Ministry, where he was kept in a small room and was allowed to read only the Koran, the Moslem holy book. Recently, when he was moved to a new location, he was allowed to read a Spanish-language newspaper, and it was then that he learned that his family knew of his bravery.

Recently when she saw a letter to the editor of a Phoenix newspaper suggesting that all her son was missing by being in captivity was "his tamales."

Desperate for some news, the family asked an Iranian metallurgical engineer who lives in Globe and who had a friend among the militants in Teheran to see what he could learn about their son's well-being.

One of Last to Disembark

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Last night, as the freed hostages stepped off an airplane that had stopped in Algiers on the trip from Iran to West Germany, the tension in the family's crowded living room became nearly unbearable. Sergeant Lopez, in a red T-shirt, was one of the last to disembark, and when he appeared on the screen the tension gave way to pandemonium.

"Momma, he has long hair," shouted Marcie, Sergeant Lopez's 10-year-old sister. But, speaking with her a few hours later by telephone from Wiesbaden, he told her that he would have to cut it off. "Honey, I have to," he said. "I'm in the Marine Corps."

"I really am glad that, this time, he gets to come home," Marcie said, "to joke around, make us laugh." And despite his ordeal, Sergeant Lopez sounded relaxed and cheerful as he bantered with his family over the telephone.

At one point, however, Sergeant Lopez could not prevent a tone of seriousness from seeping into his voice. Having been held hostage, he told his family, was "like Mark Twain said about being tarred and feathered — if it wasn't for the honor, I'd rather do without."



The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, March 3, 1863, has awarded in the name of the Congress the Medal of Honor to

MASTER SERGEANT ROY P. BENAVIDEZ
UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED

for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty:

On May 2, 1968, Master Sergeant (then Staff Sergeant) Roy P. Benavidez distinguished himself by a series of daring and extremely valorous actions while assigned to Detachment B-56, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces, Republic of Vietnam. On the morning of May 2, 1968, a 12-man Special Forces Reconnaissance Team was inserted by helicopters in a dense jungle area west of Loc Ninh, Vietnam to gather intelligence information about confirmed large-scale enemy activity. This area was controlled and routinely patrolled by the North Vietnamese Army. After a short period of time on the ground, the team met heavy enemy resistance, and requested emergency extraction. Three helicopters attempted extraction, but were unable to land due to intense enemy small arms and anti-aircraft fire. Sergeant Benavidez was at the Forward Operating Base in Loc Ninh monitoring the operation by radio when these helicopters returned to off-load wounded crewmembers and to assess aircraft damage. Sergeant Benavidez voluntarily boarded a returning aircraft to assist in another extraction attempt. Realizing that all the team members were either dead or wounded and unable to move to the pickup zone, he directed the aircraft to a nearby clearing where he jumped from the hovering helicopter, and ran approximately 75 meters under withering small arms fire to the crippled team. Prior to reaching the team's position, he was wounded in his right leg, face, and head. Despite these painful injuries, he took charge, repositioning the team members and directing their fire to facilitate the landing of an extraction aircraft, and the loading of wounded and dead team members. He then threw smoke cannisters to direct the aircraft to the team's position. Despite his severe wounds and under intense enemy fire, he carried and dragged half of the wounded team members to the awaiting aircraft. He then provided protective fire by running alongside the aircraft as it moved to pick up the remaining team members. As the enemy's fire intensified, he hurried to recover the body and the classified documents on the dead team leader. When he reached the team leader's body, Sergeant Benavidez was severely wounded by small arms fire in the abdomen and grenade fragments in his back. At nearly the same moment, the aircraft pilot was mortally wounded, and his helicopter crashed. Although in extremely critical condition due to his multiple wounds, Sergeant Benavidez secured the classified documents and made his way back to the wreckage, where he aided the wounded out of the overturned aircraft, and gathered the stunned survivors into a defensive perimeter. Under increasing enemy automatic weapons and grenade fire, he moved around the perimeter distributing water and ammunition to his weary men, reinstilling in them a will to live and fight. Facing a build-up of enemy opposition with a beleaguered team, Sergeant Benavidez mustered his strength, and began calling in tactical air strikes and directing the fire from supporting gunships, to suppress the enemy's fire and so permit another extraction attempt. He was wounded again in his thigh by small arms fire while administering first aid to a wounded team member just before another extraction helicopter was able to land. His indomitable spirit kept him going as he began to ferry his comrades to the craft. On his second trip with the wounded, he was clubbed from behind by an enemy soldier. In the ensuing hand-to-hand combat, he sustained additional wounds to his head and arms before killing his adversary. He then continued under devastating fire to carry the wounded to the helicopter. Upon reaching the aircraft, he spotted and killed two enemy soldiers who were rushing the craft from an angle that prevented the aircraft door gunner from firing upon them. With little strength remaining, he made one last trip to the perimeter to ensure that all classified material had been collected or destroyed, and to bring in the remaining wounded. Only then, in extremely serious condition from numerous wounds and loss of blood, did he allow himself to be pulled into the extraction aircraft. Sergeant Benavidez' gallant choice to join voluntarily his comrades who were in critical straits, to expose himself constantly to withering enemy fire, and his refusal to be stopped despite numerous severe wounds, saved the lives of at least eight men. His fearless personal leadership, tenacious devotion to duty, and extremely valorous actions in the face of overwhelming odds were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service, and reflect the utmost credit on him and the United States Army.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

NAME: Master Sergeant Roy P. Benavidez, United States Army, Retired.

ORGANIZATION AT THE TIME OF ACT: Detachment B-56 (SIGMA), 5th Special Forces Group, Republic of Vietnam.

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: August 5, 1935, on a small farm outside Cureo in DeWitt County, Texas.

WIFE: Hilaria (Lala) Coy Benavidez, El Campo, Texas (place of birth Sinton, Texas).

CHILDREN: Denise Benavidez (daughter, age 14, a freshman at El Campo, Texas High School).

Yvette Benavidez (daughter, age 11, who attends St. Phillip's Catholic School in El Campo, Texas).

Noel Benavidez (son, age 8, who attends St. Phillip's Catholic School in El Campo, Texas).

CIVILIAN SCHOOLING: Following retirement from the Army, attended Wharton County (Texas) Junior College for two years.

MILITARY SCHOOLING: Basic Airborne Training; Third U.S. Army Noncommissioned Officer Academy; Advanced Chemical Noncommissioned Officer Course; Operations and Intelligence Course and Light/Heavy Weapons School (with cross training as a medic), U.S. Army Special Forces School.

SUMMARY OF SERVICE: Enlisted into the U.S. Army Reserve in June 1952, and served in that capacity until June 1955. Entered active duty June 1955, and served continuously until September 1976, when he was medically retired as a result of combat-related injuries. Served in a variety of infantry, military police and Special Forces assignments, as a chauffeur for senior Army officers, and as an enlisted advisor to the Army's Special Forces reserve units. Overseas service includes two tours in the Republic of Vietnam and assignments in Korea and the Federal Republic of Germany. Participated in six campaigns in the Republic of Vietnam.

MAJOR PERMANENT DUTY ASSIGNMENTS: (Last 10 years of active duty)

FROM	TO	ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES
MAY 66	JUL 66	Chemical Noncommissioned Officer, 1st Battalion, 325th Infantry, 82d Airborne Division, Ft. Bragg, N.C.
JUL 66	FEB 67	Personnel Management Noncommissioned Officer, 82d Airborne Division, Ft. Bragg, N.C.
FEB 67	APR 68	Operations and Intelligence Sergeant, U.S. Army Special Forces Training Group, Ft. Bragg, N.C.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON Master Sergeant Roy P. Benavidez, cont'd

FROM	TO	ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES
APR 68	MAY 68	Light Weapons Infantry Leader, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces, Republic of Vietnam.
MAY 68	MAY 69	Patient, Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, TX.
MAY 69	AUG 69	Light Weapons Infantry Leader, 10th Special Forces Group, Ft. Devens, MA.
AUG 69	SEP 71	Chauffeur for Commanding General, 24th and later 1st Infantry Divisions, Ft. Riley, KS.
SEP 71	JUN 72	Operations Sergeant, 2d Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, Ft. Riley, KS.
JUN 72	JUL 73	Chauffeur to Commanding General, Fifth U.S. Army, Ft. Sam Houston, TX.
JUL 73	SEP 76	Senior Enlisted Advisor, U.S. Army Readiness Region VII, Ft. Sam Houston, TX.

Medically retired September 10, 1976

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PROMOTIONS

Promotion	Date of Rank
Private (E2)	November 5, 1955
Private First Class	June 10, 1958
Specialist Four	February 15, 1959
Specialist Five	May 11, 1964
Staff Sergeant	September 8, 1964
Sergeant First Class	June 20, 1968
Master Sergeant	June 26, 1975

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Medal of Honor
Meritorious Service Medal
Army Commendation Medal
Purple Heart with two oak leaf clusters
Good Conduct Medal (six awards)
Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal
Vietnam Service Medal with six service stars
Meritorious Unit Commendation (U.S. unit award)
Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal
Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Unit Citation Medal, First Class
Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation with Palm
Combat Infantryman Badge
Parachute Badge
Republic of Vietnam Parachute Badge

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON Master Sergeant Roy P. Benavidez, cont'd

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES SINCE RETIREMENT:

Since his medical retirement (at 80% disability), Master Sergeant Benavidez has resided with his family in El Campo, Texas. He belongs to St. Roberts Catholic Church and is active with a number of military and veterans groups including:

- The Special Forces Decade Association
- The 82d Airborne Division Association (Lone Star Chapter)
- The Disabled American Veterans (lifetime member)
- The American Legion (past 2nd Vice Commander at the El Campo Post 251)
- The Veterans of Foreign Wars
- The Legion of Valor
- The El Campo Action Community Committee (an advisory body to the mayor of El Campo)

Master Sergeant Benavidez is also the recipient of the Distinguished Service Award from the El Campo Chamber of Commerce and has been active in supporting Army recruiting in his community through appearances and speeches.

come to the United States for asylum. The deposed ruler, however, went from Egypt to Morocco, reportedly in the

On Oct. 20, 1979, Mr. Vance cabled Mr. Laingen that the Shah would be admitted, and on Oct. 22 the Shah entered

situation said, Mr. Vance and other policy makers thought Foreign Minister Yazdi and Prime Minister Bazar-

The mob broke open the outer steel door and several marines held them off by leveling shotguns at them, then

forced them to open the vault o

The embassy had fallen with fired, but also with no deaths.

NYT, 1-21-81, P.A6

ecame a National Symbol

nal preoccupation, the d little by little the col ndividuals:

Ahern Jr. . . . 48 years urch, Va. . . . listed as l coordinator on em- ne of the Americans ac- n militants of being a 6, 1979, militants dis- its, including a forged t, a set of instructions er to be used, and a set tamps, all allegedly his h State Department . . . an in May 1979 . . . jour- om University of Notre Army Counter-Intelli- 4-60 . . . security officer in 1960's . . . wife, Gise- rganization of hostages' y Liaison Action Group aughter.

d Barnes . . . age un- ills Church, Va. . . . one not seen in the Christ- photos released by Iran formation available on the hostage crisis.



Robert A. Englemann . . . 34, of Hurst, Tex. . . . lieutenant commander in Navy, whose work as attaché involved sale of surplus Iranian military equipment to other countries, according to relatives . . . one week from end of Iran tour when taken hostage . . . native of Pasadena, Calif. . . . father, Ardo, a retired Air Force major . . . psychology graduate, State University of New York at Stony Brook, L.I., 1968 . sea duty aboard submarines and oiler . . . Navy assignments in New York and Philadelphia, where he was involved in sale of arms to Iran while Shah was in power . . . single . . . described by brother, David, as strong-willed, self-confident, physically and emotionally strong.



Sgt. William Gallegos . . . 22-year-old embassy guard . . . enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1977 and served tour in Okinawa . . . sent to Teheran in July 1979 after attending embassy-protection training school in Quantico, Va. . . . first hostage interviewed by American correspondents, on NBC News Dec. 10, 1979, five weeks after crisis began . . . promoted from corporal while captive . . single . . . oldest of four children of Richard and Theresa Gallegos . . . grew up in Mexican-American neighborhood of Pueblo, Colo., and attended Pueblo East High School . . . on football and track teams . . . likes hunting, hiking,



Warrant Officer Joseph M. Hall . . . 31, who lists Elyria, Ohio, as home . . . assigned to embassy by Army as military attaché . . . arrived in Teheran in August 1979 . . . born in Oklahoma but grew up in Bend, Ore., where he graduated from high school in 1967 . . . enlisted in Army in 1968 . . . has served in Jacksonville, Fla.; Washington, D.C.; Greece, and Indonesia . . . wife, Cheri, staying in Washington suburb . . . before takeover, she had been with him on overseas assignments for nine years . . . his parents, Zane and Dorothy Hall, live in Little Falls, Minn.



Sgt. Kevin Jay Hermening . . . at 21 the youngest hostage . . . an embassy guard on his first assignment after graduating from Marine Corps Quantico security school in August 1979 . . . Barbara Timm, his mother, visited him in April in Iran although United States Government tried to discourage her from going . . . father, Richard Hermening, lives in Cudahy, Wis. . . . eldest of five children . . . born in Milwaukee . . . grew up in Oak Creek, Wis., where he graduated from high school in 1977 and joined Marines that year . . . served in Okinawa for 13 months before going to Iran . . . Boy Scout and clarinet player . . . star of the embassy baseball team . . . single.



Donald R. Hohman . . . 38, of West Sacramento, Calif. . . . Army medic with rank of Specialist 6 . . . re-enlisted in Army six years ago after leaving the



Moorhead Cowell Kennedy 50, of Washington, D.C. . . . a New York . . . economic and cial officer and the third-ranki mat in embassy . . . went to Ira tember 1979 . . . was not seen i mas 1980 film . . . an Islamic la and economics expert . . . Groton School and earned B. Princeton, 1952, and law deg Harvard, 1959 . . . served in Ar 54 . . . worked for the Federal ment in unknown capacity, 19 joined State Department in 19 intelligence research specia previous Foreign Service duty East . . . speaks Arabic and Fr posted to Yemen, 1960, Athens and Beirut 1965-69 . . . returned ington 1969 to direct office of in affairs . . . spent a year at Wa 1974-75 . . . commercial consul in 1975-1978 . . . posted to Beiru . . . wife, Louisa, was co-dire spokesman for the Family Li tion Group, and led some hosta tives on European mission . . . Moorhead, 23, Philip, 21, Andre Duncan, 15. . . . parents, Moo and Anna Kennedy, live in N City . . . hobbies sailing, climbing and reading.



William Francis Keough J . . . head of American School i bad, Pakistan . . . was visiting when it was seized . . went t collect student records from 4,000-student American School ran, of which he had been sup ent, but which was closed aft

11:00 am

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Wednesday, September 16, 1981

9:00 am (30 min)		Staff Time (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)		Senior Staff Time	Oval Office
9:45 am (30 min)		Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
10:15 am (10 min)	✓	Greet National Boy of the Year and Boys Clubs of America Representatives (Elizabeth Dole) Writing Pool and Photo Coverage	Roosevelt Room
10:30 am (10 min)		Courtesy Visit by His Beatitude Anthony Peter Khoraiche, Maronite Catholic Patriarch of Antioch and all the East (Richard V. Allen) Writing Pool and Photo Coverage	Oval Office
10:45 am (45 min)		Hold for Speech Preparation Time	Oval Office
11:30 am (15 min)	✓	Swearing-in Ceremony and Brief Remarks to President's Commission on Executive Exchange (Frank Hodsoll) Writing Pool and Photo Coverage ?	Cabinet Room
11:50 am (10 min)		Brief Visit and Photo with Ambassador Walter Annenberg Helene von Damm White House Photographer	Oval Office
12:00 m (75 min)	✓	Hispanic Luncheon (Elizabeth Dole/Peter McCoy)	State Dining Room
1:30 pm (5 hours)		Personal Staff Time	Oval Office or Residence
6:45 pm (60 min)	N ✓	Join White House Reception and Buffet for Republican Senatorial Trust (State Floor) (Under Tent) (Lyn Nofziger/Peter McCoy)	State Floor and Under Tent South Grounds
7:45 pm	N	To Private Quarters	Private Quarter

Encyc Americana V.27

The Spanish Legacy. In the vast American territories that once belonged to Spain, extending to some 20 of the present United States, the same clash of cultures occurred. When the Americans swarmed into these regions they found, particularly in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, Spanish institutions and culture firmly entrenched. They also found that the bulk of the people were a racial mixture of Spanish and Indian. Of some 37,500 of the "civilized" borderland peoples, few, apart from the senior Spanish officials, did not have Indian ancestry, and living among them were tens of thousands of Christianized Indians. The language, religion, economy, governmental institutions, and even architecture were alien to the Anglo-American experience and sense of what was proper.

The older frontier way of life was deemed inferior, and its practitioners were considered a lesser breed to be kept apart. Within a few generations they were submerged, and only vestiges of the old culture were retained, to be exploited for commercial ends. Spanish place-names, the church, the vast ranches, the adobe buildings with elements of the baroque architectural style these survived. With the passage of time, bringing with it a questioning of materialistic values and a heightened sense of social justice, a more sympathetic attitude and a growing curiosity for the Spanish culture began to develop. With this came the gradual awareness that the history and traditions of the Spanish colonial experience were part of an American heritage that was richer than had previously been realized.

W. J. ECCLES, *University of Toronto*

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The English Colonies in America

England prepared itself for colonization overseas during long intervals of peace, between 1485 and 1640. The nation then freed itself from militarism and foreign military adventures, forged ahead of most of its European rivals in industry and trade, and developed sea power as its chief means of defense. It escaped the evils of an oppressive absolute monarchy and retained a representative parliament as an important part of its government. It achieved religious independence by rejecting the power of the papacy over the English parishes in favor of the authority of the sovereign, who was designated the supreme governor of a newly established national church.

The growth of industry and trade brought into the foreground a class of aggressive merchants who energetically strove to sell English goods, especially woolen cloth, in all parts of the world. Because England concentrated upon maritime enterprises instead of land warfare, its king did not command a large standing army that could have been used to keep the country's businessmen in line. As their trade grew and their wealth increased, English merchants were not dwarfed by an all-powerful, autocratic sovereign. In the sphere of religion, the monarch lacked the power then exercised by the leading rulers on the Continent. In consequence, the English church did not resort to severe persecution and permitted dissenting groups, such as the Puritans and the Quakers, to exist, to gain adherents, and to extend their influence.

Diversity became the mark of English life. A host of individual merchants, partnerships, and small companies carried on the nation's industries and trade. Religious sects multiplied. The relative weakness of the monarchy encouraged thought, initiative, and enterprise. The multiplicity of trading interests and of religious points of view produced many projects for activity both at home and abroad. Within 75 years after 1606, English leaders and promoters established 15 separate colonies within the eastern limits of the present United States. Each of these colonies created conditions that favored leadership and the realization of the ideals of a group, thereby animating the growth of each with the spirit of initiative and achievement. Diversity in England made for diversity in America.

The strong English emphasis on individual enterprise, together with the freedom of action permitted to private groups, did not mean that the national government stood wholly apart from the merchants and religious leaders who wished to found colonies in the New World. The voyage of John Cabot in 1497 to Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, or Labrador had invested the English sovereign with a title to the land of all North America, with the right to govern his subjects residing there, and with the right to regulate all the trade that they might carry on.

Before private enterprisers could prudently start a colony in America, it was necessary that they obtain the approval of the king. This he gave by granting a royal charter or patent to the colonizers, conferring upon them a title to a defined tract of land, the right to govern their settlement, and the right to trade with it, usually on a privileged basis. Such a patent bestowed on the promoters and their colonies something of the prestige and dignity of the crown.

By 1570, Spain had acquired a great empire in the West Indies and in Central and South America. Treasure from Mexico and Peru enabled the Spanish king, Philip II, to become Europe's military master and to endanger England's national prosperity and independence, as he threatened to impose his personal rule and the Roman Catholic faith upon the island kingdom. In the ensuing conflict, which was fought mainly on the seas, the English endeavored to destroy Spain's sources of wealth and power in the New World. This urge impelled the English to think of colonies for themselves—outposts abroad from which English raiders might despoil the centers of Spanish wealth and trade in the Caribbean Sea. American colonies would also supply England with riches comparable to those of Spain.

EARLY COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA

Sir Walter Raleigh failed in several efforts to colonize "Virginia" in the late 16th century. Then, in 1606, James I issued a patent to two

glish, architects. With these handbooks as a common source, carpenter-craftsmen developed regional variations. Many of these men, such as Peter Harrison, had become truly self-conscious architects who took pride in both craftsmanship and design.

The Georgian style in New England towns was relatively concentrated in layout and civic in concept, particularly in Boston, as in Christ (Old North) Church (1723), King's Chapel (1754) by Harrison, Old South Meeting House (1730), and Faneuil Hall (1742). Modest compared with Southern plantation homes, but nevertheless convincing in their workmanlike integrity, are merchants' houses—from the early Foster-Hutchinson House (about 1688; Boston, now destroyed) through the Royall House (remodeled 1737; Medford, Mass.), the Craigie (Vassal-Longfellow) House (1759; Cambridge, Mass.), and the elaborate Jeremiah Lee mansion (1768; Marblehead, Mass.).

The most aristocratic and pretentious Georgian architecture was that of Virginia, as seen in plantations such as Carter's Grove (1751; James City county) and Williamsburg, with its town plan, College of William and Mary, and capital and governor's palace (1699–1780). Late Georgian, or Palladian, style is reflected in Washington's Mount Vernon (remodeled 1759–1783). Variations of southern Georgian style may be found in the houses, churches, and especially city plans of Annapolis and Charleston and the river plantations of South Carolina.

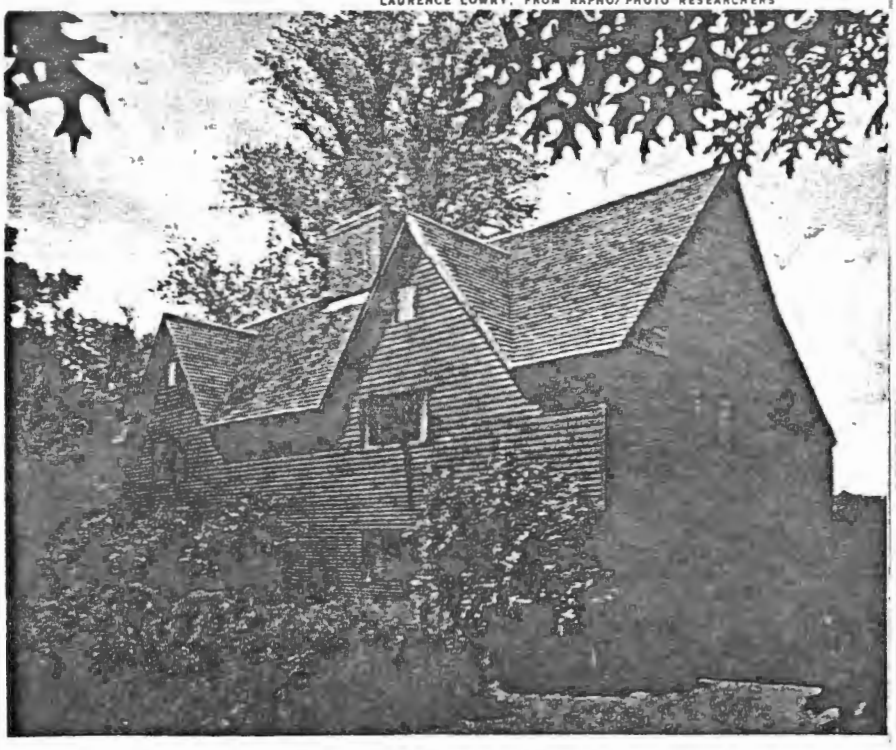
In the middle colonies in the 17th century the Dutch built solid, often stepped-gable structures of brick and stone. Examples are the Old Dutch City Hall (1642; New York, now destroyed), the Senate House (1695; Kingston, N. Y.), and Fort Crailo (1642; Rensselaer, N. Y.), one of the few remaining manor buildings of the great Hudson River patroonships. The Swedes built log cabins and then brick structures. Pennsylvania Germans, in the 18th century, raised heavy stone and wood buildings with traces of Gothic and Renaissance design.

Except for the German areas, the architecture of the middle colonies in the 18th century was basically English. It was of prime artistic importance, especially in Philadelphia, where William Penn established the idea of a planned community. He laid out the city on a gridiron in 1682, insisted on durable brick and stone construction, demanded good workmanship (organized through the first builders' guild of master carpenters in 1724), and was conscious of architectural design. A succession of fine, chiefly Georgian houses arose—Wynnestay (1689; West Philadelphia), Moore Hall (about 1724; Chester county, Pa.), and Mount Pleasant (1761; Fairmont Park, Philadelphia). Philadelphia's Independence Hall (1753) and Christ Church (1754) echo Boston's community interests and Georgian heritage.

French and Spanish. The French colonial empire, along the water highways of the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi, was studded with forts of vertical logs, known as *poteaux-en-terre*, of which the Cahokia Courthouse (about 1837; Cahokia, Ill.) with its surrounding *galerie* is the oldest extant example. The greater pretentiousness of the French colonial styles in the 18th century is shown in galleried wooden plantation houses, such as the handsome Parlange (1750; Pointe Coupée parish, La.), the early plan of New Orleans, laid out by Le Blond de la Tour and Adrien de Pauger in 1721, and the Spanish-influenced Cabildo (1795; New Orleans).

The chief monument of the Spanish in Florida is the Castillo de San Marcos (begun 1672; St.

LAURENCE LOWRY, FROM RAPHO/PHOTO RESEARCHERS



The John Whipple House (1640; Ipswich, Mass.) has the clapboards, small casement windows, and steep pitched gables that were characteristic of much early New England architecture.

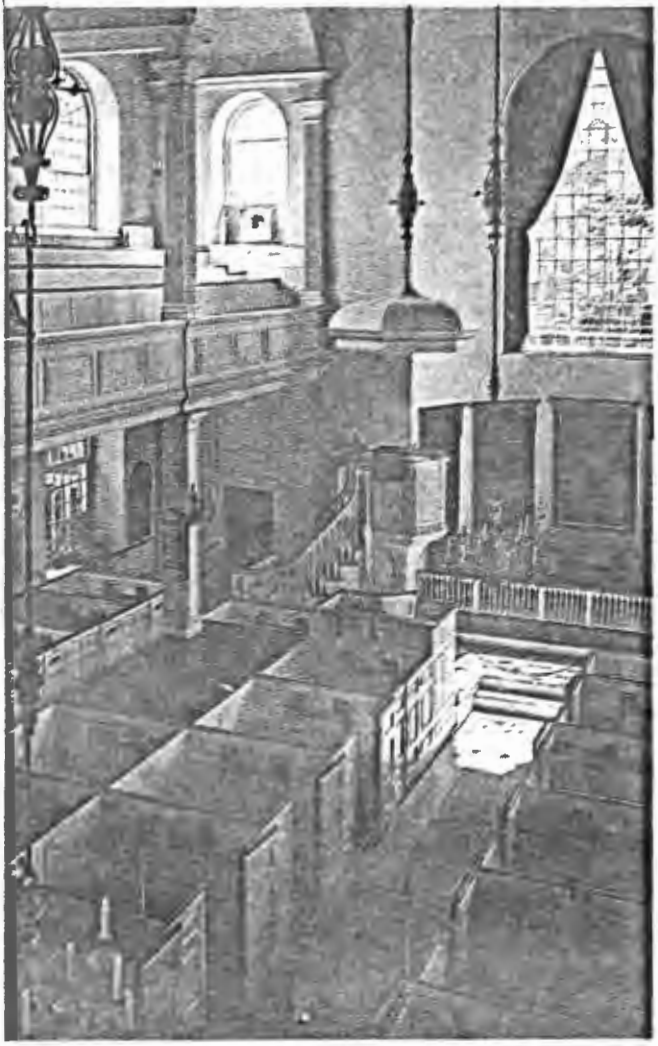


St. Francis of Assisi (1730; Ranchos de Taos, N. Mex.), was built by Spanish friars and combines European bell towers with Pueblo Indian adobe construction.

ELLIOTT ERWITT, FROM MAGNUM PHOTOS

Old North Church (1723; Boston), designed by William Price, was inspired by Neoclassical churches in London, as were many other New England churches.

MICHEL SERAILLIER, FROM RAPHO/PHOTO RESEARCHERS



Augustine). The great missions, government buildings, and ranch houses of the Spanish Southwest followed the stone and adobe building techniques of the Indian pueblos. They developed from the primitive simplicity of the convent and church of San Estevan (about 1629; Acoma, N. Mex.), to the more consciously baroque and lavishly ornamented churches of the 18th century, such as San Xavier del Bac (1797; Tucson, Ariz.). The famous chain of missions along the old Camino Real, or King's Highway, stretching up the coast of California was built from 1769 to 1823.

Painting and Sculpture. The Spanish-Indian Southwest produced a vigorous folk art consisting of devotional images (*santos*) in painting (murals and *retablos*, or altarpieces) and in sculpture (*bultos*), and functional objects such as carved furniture and leather saddles. More important was the art of the Eastern Seaboard, especially New England, which spread west with the settlers and, as a parallel to architecture, eventually determined the character of the art of the whole country.

In the English colonies in the 17th century virtually all painting and sculpture was in the folk category. Its combination of Puritan restraint and the middle-class craftsman's simplicity, integrity, and directness forms its chief aesthetic appeal. In sculpture it included New England tombstones with their laconic inscriptions, impressively carved figureheads and weathervanes, and sturdy, functional furniture. The paintings were chiefly portraits, executed by anonymous artists, or limners, as sober, factual likenesses in the Puritan spirit of middle-class England. Many early portraits, such as *Mrs. Freake and Baby Mary* (about 1674; Worcester Art Museum), are stiff and primitive, yet they are full of color and character.

Folk art continued to flourish in the 18th and 19th centuries, and folk artists attained a greater proficiency, as seen in the figureheads and weathervanes of Simeon and John Skillin and Shem Drowne. In the 18th century, however, a more sophisticated art, closer to European models, was emerging, chiefly in portraiture. It was commissioned by a newly culture-conscious public and created by artists who had some

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: TONY DOLAN x6246 or Henry Zuniga x6585

FROM: DIANA LOZANO

SUBJECT: Talking Points for Presidential Remarks
Hispanic Heritage Week Luncheon
September 16, 1981

Purpose of Hispanic Heritage Week: To recognize the contributions Hispanics have made to our country throughout history and continuing through today.

Key Data and Facts about Hispanics:

* 1980 census shows 14.5 million Hispanics

* Most statisticians agree that sometime during the 1980s Hispanics will become the largest ethnic minority in the United States.

* Hispanics are a very young group, with 42% under 18 years of age and only 4% over age 65. With most America growing older, the influence of Hispanics, as younger Americans, will be increasingly important.

* Key Hispanic traditions: strong work ethic, self-reliance, aversion to government interference, and fierce partiorism.

* Patriotism: Hispanics have earned more Congressional Medals of Honor for valor and bravery than any other group.

  One of President Reagan's first ceremonial activities was on February 20, 1981 when he awarded the Medal of Honor to Master Sergeant Ray Benarides.

  Two Iranian hostages were Hispanic. Jimmy Lopez is remembered most fondly because of the following subtle act of defiance -- he wrote on his cell wall the following phrase, "Viva el rojo, blanco y azul", long live the red, white and blue. He also risked his life to help several embassy employees escape to the Canadian Embassy. Both Lopez and Sgt. Gallegos denied the terrorists the propaganda value of having released all so-called "oppressed minorities" by refusing to be set free and remaining with their colleagues at the embassy.

* Hispanic Appointments: President Reagan has already made 80 Hispanic appointments at all levels. He has appointed 18 Hispanics to PAS positions, which is a record. At the end of his first full year as President, Jimmy Carter had only named 10 Hispanics to these spots.

* September 16 is a very special day, even in spite of Hispanic Heritage Week. September 16 is Mexican Independence Day -- the day that Mexico declared independence from Spain. It is a very big holiday among Mexican Americans in the Southwest as well as in Mexico.

National Hispanic Heritage Week, 1981

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The Hispanic peoples, their traditions, language and culture are a vital part of the American heritage. Their influence on our nation began with the Spaniards long before our revolution brought independence from England. This heritage can today be found almost everywhere in our daily lives: the arts and music we enjoy, the architecture of the homes and buildings in which we live and work, the history we read, and the language we use.

The Hispanic peoples today add to our strength as a nation with their strong devotion to family, deep religious convictions, pride in their language and heritage and commitment to earning a livelihood by hard work. Outstanding Hispanic men and women have advanced our nation in science and technology, business and public service. From the Southwest to the Northeast of the United States, they carry on their tradition of service to the communities in which we all live. This year, San Antonio has joined Miami and other American cities in electing a prominent Hispanic citizen as its mayor. Hispanic Americans bring to us, as well, a tradition of respect for the role of women both at home and in the workplace. Hispanic Americans serve with distinction in our military services today as they have served with leadership and courage on the battlefield in defense of this nation in the past.

Their contributions all too often go unrecognized. It is, therefore, fitting that we set aside this week to honor the Hispanic peoples that are among us as a nation of Americans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 13, 1981, as National Hispanic Heritage Week in honor of the Hispanic peoples who have enriched our daily lives, our traditions and our national strength. In this spirit, I ask all of our citizens to reflect on the sense of brotherhood that binds us together as one people.

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

Ronald Reagan