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Samuel Freedman
NY Times (212) 556-1533
Culture Staff
for name of Wiart's city -

CH

(Dolan)
June 30, 1986
10:00 a.m.

lpm
Thierry Despont -
architect -
Johanna
(212) 556-1533

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LIGHTING OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1986

President Mitterand ^R and MADAME MITTERAND my fellow Americans. The iron workers from New York and New Jersey who came here 2 years ago to begin restoration work were at first puzzled and a bit put off to find foreign workers -- craftsmen from France -- ^{also arriving} already here. Jean Wiart, the leader of the French workers, said his countrymen understood. After all, he asked, how would Frenchmen feel if Americans showed up to help restore the Eiffel Tower?

Iron workers
Local 455
selected

But as they came to know each other -- these Frenchmen and Americans -- affections grew; and so too did perspectives. The Americans were reminded that Miss Liberty, like the many millions she has welcomed to these shores, is originally of foreign birth -- the gift of workers, farmers and shopkeepers who donated a billion francs to send her here. They were the ordinary people of France -- this statue came from their pockets; and from their hearts.

Jean Wiart
NY Times
Magazine
The World of New York
Statue of Liberty
A Centennial Preview
Mag 18, 1986; p. 73

Statue of Liberty: The First Hundred Years (Barbara Weinberger)
American Assoc. New York, 1985; p. 110-115 million
returned 1840s
1900 and 13 or 14 million more
1900-1914
+ 4 million in 1920s
ordinary citizens
This p. 25

The French workers too made discoveries. Monsieur Wiart, for example, normally lives in a 150-year-old cottage in a (quiet Norman village) but for the last year he has been riding the subway through Brooklyn. A study in contrasts, he says; contrasts indeed. But he has also told the newspapers that he and his countrymen learned something else at Liberty Island. For the first time, they worked in proximity with Americans of Jewish, black, Italian, Irish, Polish, and Indian backgrounds.

you have to accept the differences
ok per Tony

NY Times
Mag; 1/19/86
73
Liberty Island
Nat'l Geog. July 1986; p. 17

Tony's Additions

Restoring the Statue of Liberty; Richard Seltzer Hayden; Thierry Despont; Hill Paperbacks; NY, 1986; p. 62
100,000 francs
hundreds of thousands
ep. cit. p. 52

where is Wiart from?

NY TIMES
Mag; p. 75

Fascinating, he said, to see different ethnic and national types work and live so well together. "A good human experience," he called it.

It is how we like to think of America; and it is good to know that even during her restoration -- Miss Liberty is still giving life and meaning to the dream that brought her to us, the dream of a new world where old antagonisms and ancient animosities could be cast aside, where people of every nation could live together as one.

It is especially fitting that this lesson should be relived and relearned here by Americans and Frenchmen. President Mitterand, the French and American people have forged a special friendship over the course of 2 centuries. In the 1700's, France was the mid-wife of our liberty. In two world wars, America stood with France as she fought for her life -- and for civilization. And today, Mr. President, with infinite gentleness your countrymen tend the final resting places -- marked now by rows of white crosses and stars -- of more than 60,000 Americans who remain on French soil, a reminder of our mutual struggles and sacrifices for freedom.

So too, let me assure you that tonight and always, America keeps in her heart a special place for the names of Lafayette, Rochambeau, (De) Grasse and all the people of France; a people who have given to America and the world not only the art, learning, and culture symbolized by this statue but the ideal itself, its inspiration -- the love of liberty.

2 world wars - THE 1986 INFORMATION PLEASE Almanac Nov. '86 Boston 1986; pp. 118, 119 NATIONAL BATTLE Monuments Commission

p. 14

60,000 American soldiers buried in France Statue of Liberty; THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS; Bernard Weiskerger; American Heritage; New York; 1985; p. 8 Ibid; p. 14 de Grasse

Dictionary of AMERICAN Biography; M. R. H. - Webster; Marguerite de Lafayette - pp. 542-548 Comptes de Rochambeau p. 127; Comptes Français Joseph Paul de Grasse -

So tonight, as we celebrate the friendship of our two nations, we also pray: may it ever be so. God bless America. Vive La France.

And yet my fellow Americans, it is not only the friendship of two peoples but the friendship of all peoples that brings us here tonight. So too we also celebrate something more than the restoration of this statue's physical grandeur.

Another worker here, Scott Arons^{son}, a marble ~~filter~~ ^{Restorer} -- has put it well: "I grew up in Brooklyn and never went to the Statue of Liberty. But when I first walked in ⁺ here to work, there's this feeling I can't describe. I thought about my grandfathers coming through here."

Sunday NY Times 6/29/86
X Liberty Week and Wear Woolcoats Rush to Put Fire! Details in Place pp 1, 25

And which of us does not think of other grandfathers and grandmothers -- from so many places around the globe -- for whom this statue was that first glimpse of America, that first chance at their dreams.

"She was silhouetted very clear" one of them wrote about standing on deck as their ship entered New York Harbor. "We passed her very slowly. Of course we had to look up, she was beautiful." Another talked of how all the passengers rushed to one side of the boat for a first look at their new home -- and at her. "Everybody was crying. The whole boat bent toward her." "She was beautiful ^{with} in the early morning light."

National Geographic July 1988 p 116

To millions returning home, especially from foreign wars, she was also special. A young World War I captain of artillery described how on a troop ship returning from France, even the most hard-bitten veteran had trouble blinking back the tears. "I've

NY Times MAGAZINE MAY 1985 p 15

Statue of Liberty - p. 8 see also p. 114

Statue of Liberty: The First Hundred Years; Bernard Sussberger; Heritage, N.Y. 1985, p. 8

Ann. Her. Diet; p. 1375

Ty Cobb
X5076

on wife by mar
W. W. I. B.
Ron Thomas
X2150 - all wife
case not

letter of
April 28, 1979
in New York
Times
World of New York
The Statue of
Liberty
PREVIEW
MAY 18, 1986
p. 43

or fiancée

never seen anything that looked so good," that doughboy, Harry Truman, wrote to his wife Bess back in Independence, Missouri, "as the liberty lady in New York Harbor."

And that is why tonight -- with thoughts of those who came here seeking freedom and those who returned here appreciating freedom more -- we celebrate Miss Liberty, this mother of exiles who lifts her light beside the golden door, this symbol of all that we are and wish to be, this symbol of America.

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC;
July 1986;
p. 3
also
USA Today;
"The Day Liberty
Smiled"; June
30, 1986; p. 1

I wonder how many of you have seen the picture of another worker here -- a tool belt around his waist -- balanced like a tightrope walker on one narrow steel rod of scaffolding. He is balanced precariously because he is leaning over -- leaning over to place a kiss on the wrought iron forehead of Miss Liberty herself. And Frank Soraci, the son of immigrant Italian parents, said it was something he was proud to do; being here, he said, has made him part of history. "Something to tell my grandchildren."

New York Times
MAGAZINE; The
World of New
York; The
Statue of Liberty;
Centennial
Preview; p. 75
during the

Robert Frank Kearney feels the same way. He worked for many months on the statue until struck with a serious illness. But he returned here and then invested \$10,000 of his own money in commemorative pins; he gave them away to those who visited the island restoration. Part of the reason, he says, has to do with another construction job a few years ago over in Hoboken, and his friend named Blackie. Every morning when they went to the top of the building they were working on, they could see the harbor. And Blackie would look over the water, give a salute and say "That's my lady."

though limited in his activities by a

heart attack in 1984, he went back to work at the statue.

11,250 =
75¢ x 15,000

and he returned here and then invested \$10,000 of his own money in commemorative pins; he gave them away to those who visited the island restoration. Part of the reason, he says, has to do with another construction job a few years ago over in Hoboken, and his friend named Blackie. Every morning when they went to the top of the building they were working on, they could see the harbor. And Blackie would look over the water, give a salute and say "That's my lady."

^

Treasurer's Documents - Spirit of America Rally
July 4, 1982 - DECATUR, ALABAMA
- Oct. 3, 1983 Heritage Foundation's 10th Anniversary
- Nov. 29, 1982 Nat'l League of Cities Convention, Los Angeles, Cal

Truth is: she's everybody's lady. We sometimes forget that even those who came here first to settle the new land were also strangers. I have spoken before of the ship ~~Arabella~~ ^{Arabella} -- a tiny vessel that carried on it ^{some of} the first settlers to Massachusetts Bay. As they huddled on deck -- ~~these refugees from~~ persecution -- John Winthrop the first Governor of Massachusetts offered a ~~prayer~~ ^{sermon}. He reminded his fellow ~~Pilgrims~~ ^{PURITANS} that all the eyes of the world were upon them, that they must keep faith with their God, that they must be a light unto the nations, a city upon a hill.

Arabella =
Bartlett's
15th Ed., p. 264
Bay
The Annals of
America;
vol. 1; John
Winthrop's
Model of
Charity; ENCY-
clopedic
Chicago;
pp. 109-115

Mayflower w/
Pilgrims landed
in 1620 at
Plymouth - its
now a town in
southeastern
Massachusetts
p. 408
1st gov. of Mass
Dictionary of
AMERICAN
BIOGRAPHY;
vol. 20; Charles
Schenck's Sons;
NY; p. 408

Speaking on this point, I have on occasion raised an eyebrow or two. Some have called it mysticism or romanticism but I've always thought that some providential hand had something to do with the founding of this country. That God had his reasons for placing this land here between the two great oceans -- to be found by a certain kind of people, that whatever corner of the world they came from there would be in their hearts a fervent love of freedom and a special kind of courage, a courage that would enable them to uproot themselves and their families, travel great distances to a foreign shore and build there a new world of peace and freedom. And hope.

Hope. Lincoln spoke about it. I told the story recently. He had just left the hometown he would never see again, on his way to take up the duties of the Presidency and bring America through a terrible Civil War. His train made its way through what was then the continental United States; Illinois, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania -- and at each stop the word came back:

Abraham
LINCOLN;
THE WAR YEARS;
John Sandberg;
Warrent, Ohio
and World; N.Y.
1939, pp. 35-8

Kansas
just admitted
INDIANA

the Nation was dividing; Lincoln's life was in great peril, he would not make it safely to the Capital.

On he pushed, undaunted. Finally, the train reached Philadelphia and on Washington's birthday, Lincoln gave a speech in Independence Hall where ⁸⁰ years earlier the Declaration of Independence had been signed. ^(He was so hurried in the speech) His biographers tell us he spoke with great feeling, that he traced all his political ideas back to that document. He noted that much more had been achieved there than just independence from Great Britain. It was he who said, "hope for all future time."

151
1841
1776
85

Speech in Independence Hall Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Feb. 23, 1861

THE Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln; vol IV Roy P. Basler, Ed. Rutgers Univ. Press, 1953, p. 248

Hope for all future time -- that is the common thread, the tie that binds us to those crowded for a worship service on the deck of the Arabella, to beleaguered farmers and landowners signing the declaration in a hot Philadelphia hall; to Lincoln on a train, lonely, brooding but ready to guide us through the conflagration; to all the millions crowded into the hulls and steerage who passed this lady and wept at the sight of her; and to those who have worked here in the scaffolding with their hands -- and with their love -- Jean Wiart, Scott Aronson, Frank Soraci, Robert Kearney and so many others -- to restore her. Among them and with them; to all of them tonight we are bound.

millions crowded into steerage - see Statute of Liberty p. 110 E/14

We are bound together because like them, we too dare to hope. We dare to hope for our children; that they will always find here the lady of liberty in a land that is free. We dare to hope too that we will understand that as Americans our work can never be said to be truly done until every man, woman and child shares in our gift -- in our hope -- until each of God's

creatures stands with us in the light of liberty -- a light that, as it has for 2 centuries, will shortly cast its glow upon her and upon us; keeping faith with a dream of long ago and -- we dare to hope -- guiding millions still to a future of peace and freedom.

Thank you and God bless you.

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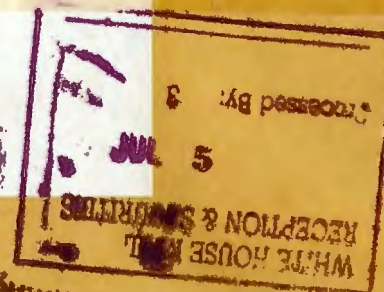
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Ms. Kim White
Room 111½
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

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Harry S. Truman Library

Independence, Missouri 64050

July 2, 1986

Ms. Kim White
Room 111 1/2
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. White:

As a follow-up to your telephone conversation with Dennis Bilger of our staff, we are sending you a copy of Harry S. Truman's letter to Bess Wallace, dated April 24, 1919, from Camp Mills, Long Island to Independence, Missouri.

We hope this information is useful to you.

Sincerely,

BENEDICT K. ZOBRIST
Director

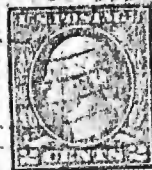
Enclosure

Camp Mills LA
April 24 1919

Dear Bess:

I have been in America just
four days and I have been so busy just
lookin' at the place and getting some
hopes to goodness, food under my belt
that I haven't had time to do anything
else.

I had the most miserable ten days com-
municating over that I've spent in this war.
We had a fine boat, hand sew and new,
used tape but she was empty except for
our baggage and ourselves and she did
some rolling. I am not a good sailor and
you can guess the ~~in~~rowing details. Of
course I could get no sympathy. Even my
own battery laughed at me. Lost about
twenty pounds (and I can afford to lose it)
For a time I wished most sincerely that



Miss Bess Wallace

219 Delaware St

Independence

Missouri

I could go back to the Argonne Forest
and at least die nobly. I am barely
over it now and I fear that I am gaining
in weight.

I had never seen a thing that looked
so good as the Liberty rally in New
York Harbor and the Mayor's Welcoming
Boat which came down the river to meet
us. You know the men I have seen, so
much and been in so many hard
places that it takes something real to give
them a thrill, but when the band that
had played "Home Sweet Home" there,
were not very many dry eyes. The hard-
est of said found cookies and had to
blow his nose a time or two. Every well
fare organization in America met us
and gave us something. The Jews gave us
handkerchiefs, the YMCA chocolate, the KC's
cigarettes, the Red Cross, real home made

cape and the Salvation Army. Got flessien, sent
telegrams free and gorgeous Easter Eggs - made of choc-
olate. They took us off the boat at Plev No 1 id 40 tokens
fed us till we wouldn't hold any more, put us
on a ferry and sent us to Camp Smith. Here they
gave us a bath and lots of new clothes, the first
some of the men have had since they joined. Then
we made a raid on the canteens and free stores.
I'll bet ten barrels wouldn't hold the ice cream
consumed that first evening. It was so true that I
didn't connect until the next day but I've been
going strong ever since.

I was down on Broadway night before last with
Major Turley and Major Nixon, and stopped in at an
ice cream joint and whom do you suppose asked
me if I belonged to the 35th Division? Stella Serape.
She asked me where I was from what regiment I
belonged to and then if I knew you she told me
who she was. I was somewhat embarrassed but man-
aged to tell her she was with a sailor but didn't
introduce him.

I am so crazy to get home - that I'm about to go
A.W.O.L. but I guess I'd better not set my dick a trail
exp. up at this late day. We hope to leave here day after
tomorrow for Kansas City where we parade. They'd better
keep Klemm out of that parade too.

I hope you'll forgive me for not writing or seeing
while here but it's just so good to have G. S. H. under
my feet that I have to look at it somewhat. My
Dad gave me an Italian dinner at his sister's
house last night - loads and loads of spaghetti, chicken
and dumplings, rabbit and peas and all the trimmings
I nearly powdered myself. Hope to see you soon and make
up for lost time.
Sincerely,
Harry.

(DOLAN)



JULY 3, 1986

LIGHTING OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

PRESIDENT AND MADAME MITTERRAND,
MY FELLOW AMERICANS. THE IRON WORKERS FROM
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY WHO CAME HERE TO
BEGIN RESTORATION WORK WERE AT FIRST PUZZLED
AND A BIT PUT OFF TO SEE FOREIGN WORKERS --
CRAFTSMEN FROM FRANCE -- ARRIVE.

(JHON) (WE-ARE), THE LEADER OF THE FRENCH
WORKERS, SAID HIS COUNTRYMEN UNDERSTOOD.
AFTER ALL, HE ASKED, HOW WOULD FRENCHMEN
FEEL IF AMERICANS SHOWED UP TO HELP RESTORE
THE EIFFEL TOWER?

BUT AS THEY CAME TO KNOW EACH OTHER --
THESE FRENCHMEN AND AMERICANS -- AFFECTIONS
GREW; AND SO TOO DID PERSPECTIVES.

THE AMERICANS WERE REMINDED THAT MISS LIBERTY, LIKE THE MANY MILLIONS SHE HAS WELCOMED TO THESE SHORES, IS ORIGINALLY OF FOREIGN BIRTH -- THE GIFT OF WORKERS, FARMERS AND SHOPKEEPERS WHO DONATED HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF FRANCS TO SEND HER HERE. THEY WERE THE ORDINARY PEOPLE OF FRANCE -- THIS STATUE CAME FROM THEIR POCKETS; AND FROM THEIR HEARTS.

THE FRENCH WORKERS TOO MADE DISCOVERIES. MONSIEUR (WE-ARE) FOR EXAMPLE, NORMALLY LIVES IN A 150-YEAR-OLD COTTAGE IN A SMALL FRENCH TOWN, BUT FOR THE LAST YEAR HE HAS BEEN RIDING THE SUBWAY THROUGH BROOKLYN. A STUDY IN CONTRASTS, HE SAYS; CONTRASTS INDEED. BUT HE HAS ALSO TOLD THE NEWSPAPERS THAT HE AND HIS COUNTRYMEN LEARNED SOMETHING ELSE AT LIBERTY ISLAND.

FOR THE FIRST TIME, THEY WORKED IN PROXIMITY WITH AMERICANS OF JEWISH, BLACK, ITALIAN, IRISH, RUSSIAN, POLISH, AND INDIAN BACKGROUNDS. FASCINATING, HE SAID, TO SEE DIFFERENT ETHNIC AND NATIONAL TYPES WORK AND LIVE SO WELL TOGETHER.

IT IS HOW WE LIKE TO THINK OF AMERICA; AND IT IS GOOD TO KNOW THAT MISS LIBERTY IS STILL GIVING LIFE TO THE DREAM THAT BROUGHT HER TO US, THE DREAM OF A NEW WORLD WHERE OLD ANTAGONISMS COULD BE CAST ASIDE AND PEOPLE OF EVERY NATION COULD LIVE TOGETHER AS ONE.

IT IS ESPECIALLY FITTING THAT THIS LESSON SHOULD BE RELIVED AND RELEARNED HERE BY AMERICANS AND FRENCHMEN. PRESIDENT MITTERRAND, THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE FORGED A SPECIAL FRIENDSHIP OVER THE COURSE OF TWO CENTURIES. IN THE 1700'S, FRANCE WAS THE MIDWIFE OF OUR LIBERTY.

- 4 -

IN TWO WORLD WARS, AMERICA STOOD WITH FRANCE AS SHE FOUGHT FOR HER LIFE -- AND FOR CIVILIZATION. AND TODAY, MR. PRESIDENT, WITH INFINITE GENTLENESS YOUR COUNTRYMEN TEND THE FINAL RESTING PLACES -- MARKED NOW BY ROWS OF WHITE CROSSES AND STARS -- OF MORE THAN 60,000 AMERICANS WHO REMAIN ON FRENCH SOIL, A REMINDER SINCE THE DAYS OF LAFAYETTE OF OUR MUTUAL STRUGGLES AND SACRIFICES FOR FREEDOM. SO TONIGHT, AS WE CELEBRATE THE FRIENDSHIP OF OUR TWO NATIONS, WE ALSO PRAY: MAY IT EVER BE SO. GOD BLESS AMERICA. VIVE LA FRANCE.

AND YET, MY FELLOW AMERICANS, IT IS NOT ONLY THE FRIENDSHIP OF TWO PEOPLES BUT THE FRIENDSHIP OF ALL PEOPLES THAT BRINGS US HERE TONIGHT. WE CELEBRATE SOMETHING MORE THAN THE RESTORATION OF THIS STATUE'S PHYSICAL GRANDEUR.

- 5 -

ANOTHER WORKER HERE, SCOTT ARONSEN, A MARBLE RESTORER -- HAS PUT IT WELL: "I GREW UP IN BROOKLYN AND NEVER WENT TO THE STATUE OF LIBERTY. BUT WHEN I FIRST WALKED IN THERE TO WORK, THERE'S THIS FEELING I CAN'T DESCRIBE. I THOUGHT ABOUT MY GRANDFATHERS COMING THROUGH HERE."

AND WHICH OF US DOES NOT THINK OF OTHER GRANDFATHERS AND GRANDMOTHERS -- FROM SO MANY PLACES AROUND THE GLOBE -- FOR WHOM THIS STATUE WAS THAT FIRST GLIMPSE OF AMERICA, THAT FIRST CHANCE AT THEIR DREAMS.

"SHE WAS SILHOUETTED VERY CLEAR," ONE OF THEM WROTE ABOUT STANDING ON DECK AS THEIR SHIP ENTERED NEW YORK HARBOR. "WE PASSED HER VERY SLOWLY. OF COURSE WE HAD TO LOOK UP. SHE WAS BEAUTIFUL." ANOTHER TALKED OF HOW ALL THE PASSENGERS RUSHED TO ONE SIDE OF THE BOAT FOR A FIRST LOOK AT THEIR NEW HOME -- AND AT HER.

- 6 -

"EVERYBODY WAS CRYING. THE WHOLE BOAT BENT TOWARD HER..." "SHE WAS BEAUTIFUL WITH THE EARLY MORNING LIGHT."

TO MILLIONS RETURNING HOME, ESPECIALLY FROM FOREIGN WARS, SHE WAS ALSO SPECIAL. A YOUNG WORLD WAR I CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY DESCRIBED HOW, ON A TROOPSHIP RETURNING FROM FRANCE, EVEN THE MOST HARD-BITTEN VETERAN HAD TROUBLE BLINKING BACK THE TEARS. "I'VE NEVER SEEN ANYTHING THAT LOOKED SO GOOD," THAT DOUGHBOY, HARRY TRUMAN, WROTE TO HIS FIANCEE, BESS, BACK IN INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI, "AS THE LIBERTY LADY IN NEW YORK HARBOR..."

AND THAT IS WHY TONIGHT -- WE CELEBRATE MISS LIBERTY, THIS MOTHER OF EXILES WHO LIFTS HER LIGHT BESIDE THE GOLDEN DOOR, THIS SYMBOL OF AMERICA, THIS VISION OF ALL THAT WE ARE AND WISH TO BE.

I WONDER HOW MANY OF YOU HAVE SEEN THE PICTURE OF ANOTHER WORKER HERE -- A TOOL BELT AROUND HIS WAIST -- BALANCED ON A NARROW METAL ROD OF SCAFFOLDING, LEANING OVER TO PLACE A KISS ON THE WEATHERED COPPER FOREHEAD OF MISS LIBERTY. AND TONY SORACI, THE GRANDSON OF IMMIGRANT ITALIANS, SAID IT WAS SOMETHING HE WAS PROUD TO DO; "...SOMETHING TO TELL MY GRANDCHILDREN."

ROBERT KEARNEY FEELS THE SAME WAY. AT WORK ON THE STATUE AFTER A SERIOUS ILLNESS, HE GAVE \$10,000 WORTH OF COMMEMORATIVE PINS TO THOSE WHO VISITED HERE. PART OF THE REASON, HE SAYS, WAS AN EARLIER CONSTRUCTION JOB OVER IN HOBOKEN, AND HIS FRIEND NAMED BLACKIE. THEY COULD SEE THE HARBOR FROM THE BUILDING THEY WERE WORKING ON. AND EVERY MORNING BLACKIE WOULD LOOK OVER THE WATER, GIVE A SALUTE AND SAY, "THAT'S MY GAL."

TRUTH IS: SHE'S EVERYBODY'S GAL.
WE SOMETIMES FORGET THAT EVEN THOSE WHO CAME
HERE FIRST TO SETTLE THE NEW LAND WERE ALSO
STRANGERS. I HAVE SPOKEN BEFORE OF THE SHIP
ARABELLA -- A VESSEL THAT CARRIED SOME OF
THE FIRST SETTLERS TO MASSACHUSETTS BAY,
AS THEY HUDDLED ON DECK -- JOHN WINTHROP THE
FIRST GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS REMINDED HIS
FELLOW PURITANS THAT ALL THE EYES OF THE
WORLD WERE UPON THEM, THAT THEY MUST KEEP
FAITH WITH THEIR GOD, THAT THEY MUST BE A
LIGHT UNTO THE NATIONS, A CITY UPON A HILL.

SOME HAVE CALLED IT MYSTICISM OR
ROMANTICISM, BUT I'VE ALWAYS THOUGHT THAT A
PROVIDENTIAL HAND HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH
THE FOUNDING OF THIS COUNTRY.

THAT GOD HAD HIS REASONS FOR PLACING THIS LAND HERE BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT OCEANS -- TO BE FOUND BY A CERTAIN KIND OF PEOPLE, THAT WHATEVER CORNER OF THE WORLD THEY CAME FROM THERE WOULD BE IN THEIR HEARTS A FERVENT LOVE OF FREEDOM AND A SPECIAL KIND OF COURAGE, THE COURAGE TO UPROOT THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES, TRAVEL GREAT DISTANCES TO A FOREIGN SHORE AND BUILD THERE A NEW WORLD OF PEACE AND FREEDOM, AND HOPE.

HOPE. LINCOLN SPOKE ABOUT IT, I TOLD THE STORY RECENTLY, HE HAD JUST LEFT THE HOMETOWN HE WOULD NEVER SEE AGAIN ON HIS WAY TO TAKE UP THE DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENCY AND BRING AMERICA THROUGH A TERRIBLE CIVIL WAR. AT EACH STOP ON HIS LONG TRAIN RIDE TO WASHINGTON, THE NEWS GREW WORSE: THE NATION WAS DIVIDING; HIS OWN LIFE WAS IN GREAT PERIL; HE WOULD NOT MAKE IT SAFELY TO THE CAPITAL.

- 10 -

ON HE PUSHED, UNDAUNTED, AND IN PHILADELPHIA HE GAVE A SPEECH IN INDEPENDENCE HALL WHERE 85 YEARS EARLIER THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE HAD BEEN SIGNED. HIS BIOGRAPHERS TELL US HE SPOKE WITH GREAT FEELING, THAT HE TRACED ALL HIS POLITICAL IDEAS BACK TO THAT DOCUMENT. HE NOTED THAT MUCH MORE HAD BEEN ACHIEVED THERE THAN JUST INDEPENDENCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN. IT WAS, HE SAID, "HOPE TO THE WORLD FOR ALL FUTURE TIME."

HOPE TO THE WORLD FOR ALL FUTURE
TIME -- THAT IS THE COMMON THREAD,
THE TIE THAT BINDS US TO THOSE CROWDED FOR
A WORSHIP SERVICE ON THE DECK OF THE
ARABELLA, TO BELEAGUERED FARMERS AND
LANDOWNERS SIGNING THE DECLARATION IN A HOT
PHILADELPHIA HALL; TO LINCOLN ON A TRAIN --
LONELY, BROODING BUT READY TO GUIDE HIS
PEOPLE THROUGH THE CONFLAGRATION; TO ALL THE
MILLIONS CROWDED INTO THE HULLS AND STEERAGE
WHO PASSED THIS LADY AND WEPT AT THE SIGHT
OF HER; AND TO THOSE WHO HAVE WORKED HERE IN
THE SCAFFOLDING WITH THEIR HANDS -- AND WITH
THEIR LOVE -- (JHON) (WE-ARE), SCOTT
ARONSEN, TONY SORACI, ROBERT KEARNEY AND SO
MANY OTHERS. AMONG THEM AND WITH THEM; TO
ALL OF THEM TONIGHT WE ARE BOUND.

- 12 -

WE ARE BOUND TOGETHER BECAUSE,
LIKE THEM, WE TOO DARE TO HOPE. WE DARE TO
HOPE FOR OUR CHILDREN; THAT THEY WILL ALWAYS
FIND HERE THE LADY OF LIBERTY IN A LAND THAT
IS FREE. WE DARE TO HOPE TOO THAT WE WILL
UNDERSTAND OUR WORK AS AMERICANS CAN NEVER
BE SAID TO BE TRULY DONE UNTIL EVERY MAN,
WOMAN AND CHILD SHARES IN OUR GIFT --
IN OUR HOPE; UNTIL EACH OF GOD'S CREATURES
STANDS WITH US IN THE LIGHT OF LIBERTY --
A LIGHT THAT, TONIGHT, WILL SHORTLY CAST ITS
GLOW UPON HER, AS IT HAS UPON US FOR
2 CENTURIES; KEEPING FAITH WITH A DREAM OF
LONG AGO AND...WE DARE TO HOPE...GUIDING
MILLIONS STILL TO A FUTURE OF PEACE AND
FREEDOM.

THANK YOU AND GOD BLESS YOU.

#

KW

(Dolan)
June 30, 1986
5:00 p.m.

RR

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: LIGHTING OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1986

THREAT DESTROY
(212) 334-9444
Jo Ann

111 8th AVE,
NY
IRONWORKERS
LOCAL 455
(212) 675-0000

President and Madame Mitterrand, my fellow Americans. The iron workers from New York and New Jersey who came here 2 years ago to begin restoration work were at first puzzled and a bit put off to find foreign workers -- ~~craftsmen~~ ^{we-ART} from France -- also arriving. Jean Wiart, the leader of the French workers, said his

French team
came in early
1985

~~countrymen~~ understood. After all, he asked, how would Frenchmen feel if Americans showed up to help restore the Eiffel Tower?

Embassy
of FRANCE
944-6000

Wiart - what
town is he from?

But as they came to know each other -- these Frenchmen and Americans -- affections grew; and so too did perspectives. The Americans were reminded that Miss Liberty, like the many millions she has welcomed to these shores, is originally of foreign birth -- the gift of workers, farmers and shopkeepers who donated hundreds of thousands of francs to send her here. They were the ordinary people of France -- this statue came from their pockets; and from their hearts.

Embassy Press
Office

The French workers too made discoveries. Monsieur Wiart, for example, normally lives in a 150-year-old cottage in a small French town, but for the last year he has been riding the subway through Brooklyn. A study in contrasts, he says; contrasts indeed. But he has also told the newspapers that he and his countrymen learned something else at Liberty Island. For the first time, they worked in proximity with Americans of Jewish, black, Italian, Irish, Russian, Polish, and Indian backgrounds.

Limoges
Champagne
RHEIMS

LMC. →
2017279-3573
Jean Wiart

Dept of Interior
Nat'l Park Service

See
KEARNEY
in pi 4

Fascinating, he said, to see different ethnic and national types work and live so well together. "A good human experience," he called it.

It is how we like to think of America; and it is good to know that even during her restoration -- Miss Liberty is still giving life and meaning to the dream that brought her to us, the dream of a new world where old antagonisms and ancient animosities could be cast aside, where people of every nation could live together as one.

It is especially fitting that this lesson should be relived and relearned here by Americans and Frenchmen. President Mitterrand, the French and American people have forged a special friendship over the course of two centuries. In the 1700's, France was the mid-wife of our liberty. In two world wars, America stood with France as she fought for her life -- and for civilization. And today, Mr. President, with infinite gentleness your countrymen tend the final resting places -- marked now by rows of white crosses and stars -- of more than 60,000 Americans who remain on French soil, a reminder of our mutual struggles and sacrifices for freedom.

So, too, let me assure you that tonight and always, America keeps in her heart a special place for the names of Lafayette, Rochambeau, De Grasse and all the people of France; a people who have given to America and the world not only the art, learning, and culture symbolized by this statue but the ideal itself, its inspiration -- the love of liberty.

AMERICAN
BATTLE
Monuments
Commission
- local nationals
tend grounds
under supervision
of Americans.
Payrolled by U.S.
272-0533

X
Col. Badger
Dir. of
Engineering
Maintenance
confirm
60,441

So tonight, as we celebrate the friendship of our two nations, we also pray: may it ever be so. God bless America. ~~Vive~~ La France.

And yet my fellow Americans, it is not only the friendship of two peoples but the friendship of all peoples that brings us here tonight. So, too, we also celebrate something more than the restoration of this statue's physical grandeur.

Another worker here, Scott Aronson^S, a marble ^{restorer} fitter -- has put it well: "I grew up in Brooklyn and never went to the Statue of Liberty. But when I first walked in[†] here to work, there's ~~X~~ this feeling I can't describe. I thought about my grandfathers coming through here."

And which of us does not think of other grandfathers and grandmothers -- from so many places around the globe -- for whom this statue was that first glimpse of America, that first chance at their dreams.

"She was silhouetted very clear," one of them wrote about standing on deck as their ship entered New York Harbor. "We passed her very slowly. Of course we had to look up...she was beautiful." Another talked of how all the passengers rushed to one side of the boat for a first look at their new home -- and at her. "Everybody was crying. The whole boat bent toward her..." "She was beautiful with the early morning light."

To millions returning home, especially from foreign wars, she was also special. A young World War I captain of artillery described how, on a troop ship returning from France, even the most hard-bitten veteran had trouble blinking back the tears.

"I've never seen anything that looked so good," that doughboy, Harry Truman, wrote to his fiancée, Bess, back in Independence, Missouri, "as the Liberty Lady in New York Harbor..."

OK per Truman Lib. copy of letter to follow:

And that is why tonight -- with thoughts of those who came here seeking freedom and those who returned here appreciating freedom more -- we celebrate Miss Liberty, this mother of exiles who lifts her light beside the golden door, this symbol of all that we are and wish to be, this symbol of America.

I wonder how many of you have seen the picture of another worker here -- a tool belt around his waist -- balanced like a tightrope walker on one narrow metal rod of scaffolding. He is balanced precariously because he is leaning over -- leaning over to place a kiss on the copper and wrought iron forehead of Miss Liberty herself. And Tony Soraci, the grandson of immigrant Italians, said it was something he was proud to do; being here, he said, has made him part of history; "...something to tell my grandchildren."

Park service stainless

Robert Kearney feels the same way. ~~He worked for many months on the statue until struck with a serious illness. But he returned here and then~~ invested over \$10,000 of his own money in commemorative pins; he gave them away to those who visited the restoration. Part of the reason, he says, has to do with another construction job a few years ago over in Hoboken, and his friend named Blackie. Every ^{time} (morning when) they went to the top of the building they were working on, they could see the harbor. And Blackie would look over the water, give a salute and say, "That's my gal."

NO see, real dates & REAL account in NY Times May

X]

Truth is: she's everybody's lady. We sometimes forget that even those who came here first to settle the new land were also strangers. I have spoken before of the ship Arabella -- a ~~tiny~~ vessel that carried on it ^{some of} the first settlers to Massachusetts Bay. As they huddled on deck -- ~~these refugees from~~ persecution -- John Winthrop the first Governor of Massachusetts ^{Bay} offered a ~~prayer~~ ^{SERMON}. He reminded his fellow ~~Pilgrims~~ ^{Puritans} that all the eyes of the world were upon them, that they must keep faith with their God, that they must be a light unto the nations, a city upon a hill.

Speaking on this point, I have on occasion raised an eyebrow or two. Some have called it mysticism or romanticism, but I've always thought that some providential hand had something to do with the founding of this country. That God had His reasons for placing this land here between the two great oceans -- to be found by a certain kind of people, that whatever corner of the world they came from there would be in their hearts a fervent love of freedom and a special kind of courage, a courage that would enable them to uproot themselves and their families, travel great distances to a foreign shore and build there a new world of peace and freedom. And hope.

Hope. Lincoln spoke about it. I told the story recently. He had just left the hometown he would never see again on his way to take up the duties of the Presidency and bring America through a terrible Civil War. His train made its way through what was then much of the continental United States; Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania -- and at each stop the word came

600 or 700
took place
Arabella and
other vessels of
the fleet of 14

no evidence of this
in Winthrop's

Pilgrims --
one of the
English Puritans
who from
the coast
Plymouth
New England (1620)
Am. Hist. Dict.
p. 995

back: the Nation was dividing; Lincoln's life was in great peril, he would not make it safely to the Capital.

On he pushed, undaunted. Finally, the train reached Philadelphia and on Washington's birthday, Lincoln gave a speech in Independence Hall where 85 years earlier the Declaration of Independence had been signed. His biographers tell us he spoke with great feeling, that he traced all his political ideas back to that document. He noted that much more had been achieved there than just independence from Great Britain. It was, he said, "hope to the world for all future time."

Hope for all future time -- that is the common thread, the tie that binds us to those crowded for a worship service on the deck of the Arabella, to beleaguered farmers and landowners signing the declaration in a hot Philadelphia hall; to Lincoln on a train, lonely, brooding but ready to guide us through the conflagration; to all the millions crowded into the hulls and steerage who passed this lady and wept at the sight of her; and to those who have worked here in the scaffolding with their hands -- and with their love -- Jean Wiart[[], Scott Aronson[]], Tony Soraci^e, Robert Kearney and so many others -- to restore her. X

Among them and with them; to all of them tonight we are bound.

We are bound together because like them, we too dare to hope. We dare to hope for our children; that they will always find here the lady of liberty in a land that is free. We dare to hope too that we will understand that as Americans our work can never be said to be truly done until every man, woman and child shares in our gift -- in our hope -- until each of God's

creatures stands with us in the light of liberty -- a light that, as it has for two centuries, will shortly cast its glow upon her and upon us; keeping faith with a dream of long ago and -- we dare to hope -- guiding millions still to a future of peace and freedom.

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KW
Carr

(Dolan)
July 1, 1986
3:30 p.m. RR

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NEW YORK, NEW YORK
THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1986

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Could we have some information, please?

We want **Information Please** to be as useful as possible to you. The more we know about our readers and their requirements, the better we, in "The Answer Book," can supply the answers you need.

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INFORMATION

PLEASE

ALMANAC[®]

ATLAS & YEARBOOK

1986

39TH EDITION

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY BOSTON

1986

- Capt. Alfred Dreyfus convicted on false treason charge (pardoned in 1906). In U.S., Jacob S. Coxey of Ohio leads "Coxey's Army" of unemployed on Washington. Eugene V. Debs calls general strike of rail workers to support Pullman Company strikers; strike broken. Debs jailed for six months. Thomas A. Edison's kinoscope given first public showing in New York City.
- 1895 X-rays discovered by German physicist, Wilhelm Roentgen.
- 1896 Supreme Court's *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision—"separate but equal" doctrine. Alfred Nobel's will establishes prizes for peace, science, and literature. Marconi receives first wireless patent in Britain. William Jennings Bryan delivers "Cross of Gold" speech at Democratic Convention in Chicago. First modern Olympic games held in Athens, Greece.
- 1898 Chinese "Boxers," anti-foreign organization, established. They stage uprisings against Europeans in 1900; U.S. and other Western troops relieve Peking legations. Spanish-American War (see special material on the "Spanish-American War"). Pierre and Marie Curie discover radium and polonium.
- 1899 Boer War (or South African War). Conflict between British and Boers (descendants of Dutch settlers of South Africa). Causes rooted in long-standing territorial disputes and in friction over political rights for English and other "uitlanders" following 1886 discovery of vast gold deposits in Transvaal. (British victorious as war ends in 1902.) Casualties: 5,774 British dead, about 4,000 Boers. Union of South Africa established in 1908 as confederation of colonies; becomes British dominion in 1910.
- 1900 Hurricane ravages Galveston, Tex.; 6,000 drown. Sigmund Freud's *The Interpretation of Dreams*.
- 1901 Queen Victoria dies; succeeded by son, Edward VII. As President McKinley begins second term, he is shot fatally by anarchist Leon Czolgosz. Theodore Roosevelt sworn in as successor.
- 1902 Enrico Caruso's first gramophone recording.
- 1903 Wright brothers, Orville and Wilbur, fly first powered, controlled, heavier-than-air plane at Kitty Hawk, N.C. Henry Ford organizes Ford Motor Company.
- 1904 Russo-Japanese War—competition for Korea and Manchuria: In 1905, Port Arthur surrenders to Japanese and Russia suffers other defeats; President Roosevelt mediates Treaty of Portsmouth, N.H., ending war with concessions for Japan. *Entente Cordiale*: Britain and France settle their international differences. General theory of radioactivity by Rutherford and Soddy. New York City subway opened.
- 1905 General strike in Russia; first workers' soviet set up in St. Petersburg. Sailors on battleship *Potemkin* mutiny; reforms including first Duma (parliament) established by Czar's "October Manifesto." Albert Einstein's special theory of relativity and other key theories in physics. Franz Lehár's *Merry Widow*.
- 1906 San Francisco earthquake and three-day fire; 500 dead. Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, fixes magnetic North Pole.
- 1907 Second Hague Peace Conference, of 46 nations, adopts 10 conventions on rules of war. Financial panic of 1907 in U.S.
- 1908 Earthquake kills 150,000 in southern Italy and Sicily. U.S. Supreme Court, in *Danbury Hatters' case*, outlaws secondary union boycotts.
- 1909 North Pole reached by American explorers Robert E. Peary and Matthew Henson.
- 1910 Boy Scouts of America incorporated.
- 1911 First use of aircraft as offensive weapon in Turkish-Italian War. Italy defeats Turks and annexes Tripoli and Libya. Chinese Republic proclaimed after revolution overthrows Manchu dynasty. Sun Yat-sen named president. Mexican Revolution: Porfirio Diaz, president since 1877, replaced by Francisco Madero. Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire in New York; 145 killed. Richard Strauss's *Der Rosenkavalier*. Irving Berlin's *Alexander's Ragtime Band*. Amundsen reaches South Pole.
- 1912 Balkan Wars (1912-13) resulting from territorial disputes: Turkey defeated by alliance of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro; London peace treaty (1913) partitions most of European Turkey among the victors. In second war (1913), Bulgaria attacks Serbia and Greece and is defeated after Romania intervenes and Turks recapture Adrianople. *Titanic* sinks on maiden voyage; over 1,500 drown.
- 1913 Suffragettes demonstrate in London. Garment workers strike in New York and Boston; win pay raise and shorter hours. Sixteenth Amendment (income tax) and 17th (popular election of U.S. senators) adopted. Bill creating U.S. Federal Reserve System becomes law. Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring*.
- Edouard Manet, *French painter* (1832-1883)
- Johannes Brahms, *German composer* (1833-1897)
- Alfred Nobel, *Swedish industrialist* (1833-1896)
- Edgar Degas, *French painter* (1834-1917)
- James McNeill Whistler, *American painter* (1834-1903)
- Dmitri Mendeleev, *Russian chemist* (1834-1907)
- Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens), *American author* (1835-1910)
- Camille Saint-Saëns, *French composer* (1835-1910)
- Andrew Carnegie, *American industrialist* (1835-1919)
- W. S. Gilbert, *English librettist* (1836-1911)
- Bret Harte, *American novelist* (1836-1902)
- Winslow Homer, *American painter* (1836-1910)
- Sitting Bull, *American Indian chief* (1837-1890)
- J. P. Morgan, *American financier* (1837-1913)
- Georges Bizet, *French composer* (1838-1875)
- Paul Cézanne, *French painter* (1839-1906)
- John D. Rockefeller, *American industrialist* (1839-1937)
- Thomas Hardy, *English novelist* (1840-1928)
- Emile Zola, *French novelist* (1840-1902)
- Claude Monet, *French painter* (1840-1926)
- Pierre Renoir, *French painter* (1840-1919)
- Auguste Rodin, *French sculptor* (1840-1917)
- Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky, *Russian composer* (1840-1893)
- Ambrose Bierce, *American author* (1842-1914)
- William James, *American philosopher* (1842-1910)
- Arthur Sullivan, *English composer* (1842-1900)
- Henry James, *American novelist* (1843-1916)
- Edvard Grieg, *Norwegian composer* (1843-1907)
- Sarah Bernhardt, *French actress* (1844-1923)
- Anatole France (Jacques Anatole Thibault), *French author* (1844-1924)
- Gerard Manley Hopkins, *English poet* (1844-1899)
- Friedrich Nietzsche, *German philosopher* (1844-1900)
- Nikolai Rimski-Korsakov, *Russian composer* (1844-1908)

- 1914 World War I begins (see special material on "World War I"). Panama Canal officially opened. Congress sets up Federal Trade Commission, passes Clayton Antitrust Act. U.S. Marines occupy Veracruz, Mexico, intervening in civil war to protect American interests.
- 1915 U.S. protests German submarine actions and British blockade of Germany. U.S. banks lend \$500 million to France and Britain. D. W. Griffith's film *Birth of a Nation*. Albert Einstein's *General Theory of Relativity*.
- 1916 Congress expands armed forces. Tom Mooney arrested for San Francisco bombing (pardoned in 1939). Pershing fails in raid into Mexico in quest of rebel Pancho Villa. U.S. buys Virgin Islands from Denmark for \$25 million. President Wilson re-elected with "he kept us out of war" slogan. "Black Tom" explosion at munitions dock in Jersey City, N.J., \$40,000,000 damages; traced to German saboteurs. Margaret Sanger opens first birth control clinic. Easter Rebellion in Ireland put down by British troops.
- 1917 First U.S. combat troops in France as U.S. declares war (April 6). Russian Revolution—climax of long unrest under czars. February Revolution—Czar forced to abdicate, liberal government created. Kerensky becomes prime minister and forms provisional government (July). In October Revolution, Bolsheviks seize power in armed coup d'état led by Lenin and Trotsky. Kerensky flees. Revolutionaries execute the czar and his family (1918). Reds set up Third International in Moscow (1919). Balfour Declaration promises Jewish homeland in Palestine. Sigmund Freud's *Introduction to Psychoanalysis*.
- 1918 Russian Civil War between Reds (Bolsheviks) and Whites (anti-Bolsheviks); Reds win in 1920. Allied troops (U.S., British, French) intervene (March); leave in 1919. Japanese hold Vladivostok until 1922. World-wide influenza epidemic strikes; by 1920, nearly 20 million are dead. In U.S. alone, 500,000 perish.
- 1919 Third International (Comintern) establishes Soviet control over international Communist movements. Paris peace conference. Versailles Treaty, incorporating Wilson's draft Covenant of League of Nations, signed by Allies and Germany; rejected by U.S. Senate. Congress formally ends war in 1921. Eighteenth (Prohibition) Amendment adopted. Alcock and Brown make first trans-Atlantic non-stop flight.
- 1920 League of Nations holds first meeting at Geneva, Switzerland. U.S. Dept. of Justice "red hunt" nets thousands of radicals; aliens deported. Women's suffrage (19th) amendment ratified. First Agatha Christie mystery. Sinclair Lewis's *Main Street*.
- 1921 Reparations Commission fixes German liability at 132 billion gold marks. German inflation begins. Major treaties signed at Washington Disarmament Conference limit naval tonnage and pledge to respect territorial integrity of China. Irish Free State formed in southern Ireland as self-governing dominion of British Empire. In U.S., Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Italian-born anarchists, convicted of armed robbery murder; case stirs world-wide protests; they are executed in 1927.
- 1922 Mussolini marches on Rome; forms Fascist government. Irish Free State officially proclaimed.

WORLD WAR I (1914-1918)

Imperial, territorial, and economic rivalries lead to the "Great War" between the Central Powers (Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria, and Turkey) and the Allies (U.S., Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Romania, Montenegro, Portugal, Italy, Japan). About 10 million combatants killed, 20 million wounded.

1914 Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo by Serbian nationalist, Gavrilo Princip (June 28). Austria declares war on Serbia (July 28). Germany declares war on Russia (Aug. 1), on France (Aug. 3), invades Belgium (Aug. 4). Britain declares war on Germany (Aug. 4). Germans defeat Russians in Battle of Tannenberg on Eastern Front (Aug.). First Battle of the Marne (Sept.). German drive stopped 25 miles from Paris. By end of year, war on the Western Front is "positional" in the trenches.

1915 German submarine blockade of Great Britain begins (Feb.). Dardanelles Campaign—British land in Turkey (April), withdraw from Gallipoli (Dec. to Jan. 1916). Germans use gas at second Battle of Ypres (April-May). *Lusitania* sunk by German submarine—1,198 lost, including 128 Americans (May 7). On Eastern Front, German and Austrian "great offensive" conquers all of Poland and Lithuania; Russians lose 1 million men (by Sept. 6). "Great Fall Offensive" by Allies results in little change from 1914 (Sept.-Oct.). Britain and France declare war on Bulgaria (Oct. 14).

1916 Battle of Verdun—Germans and French each lose about 350,000 men (Feb.). Extended submarine warfare begins (March). British-German sea battle of Jutland (May); British lose more ships, but German fleet never ventures forth again. On Eastern front, the Brusilov offensive demoralizes Russians, costs them 1 million men (June-Sept.). Battle of the Somme—British lose over 400,000; French, 200,000; Germans, about 450,000; all with no strategic results (July-Nov.). Romania declares war on Austria-Hungary (Aug. 27). Bucharest captured (Dec.).

1917 U.S. declares war on Germany (April 6). Submarine warfare at peak (April). On Italian front, Battle of Caporetto—Italians retreat, losing 600,000 prisoners and deserters (Oct.-Dec.). On Western Front, Battles of Arras, Champagne, Ypres (third battle), etc. First large British tank attack (Nov.). U.S. declares war on Austria-Hungary (Dec. 7). Armistice between new Russian Bolshevik government and Germans (Dec. 15).

1918 Great offensive by Germans (March-June). Americans' first important battle role at Château-Thierry—as they and French stop German advance (June). Second Battle of the Marne (July-Aug.)—start of Allied offensive at Amiens. St. Mihiel, etc. Battles of the Argonne and Ypres panic German leadership (Sept.-Oct.). British offensive in Palestine (Sept.). Germans ask for armistice (Oct. 4). British armistice with Turkey (Oct.). German Kaiser abdicates (Nov.). Hostilities cease on Western Front (Nov. 11).

- Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, *German discoverer of X-rays* (1845-1923)
- Gabriel Fauré, *French composer* (1845-1924)
- Thomas Alva Edison, *American inventor* (1847-1931)
- Alexander Graham Bell, *American inventor* (1847-1922)
- Paul Gauguin, *French painter* (1848-1903)
- August Strindberg, *Swedish dramatist* (1849-1912)
- Luther Burbank, *American horticulturist* (1849-1926)
- Guy de Maupassant, *French author* (1850-1893)
- Robert Louis Stevenson, *English author* (1850-1894)
- Vincent van Gogh, *Dutch painter* (1853-1890)
- George Eastman, *American photographic pioneer* (1854-1932)
- George Bernard Shaw, *Irish dramatist* (1856-1950)
- Oscar Wilde, *Anglo-Irish author* (1856-1900)
- Sigmund Freud, *Austrian founder of psychoanalysis* (1856-1939)
- Robert E. Peary, *American explorer* (1856-1920)
- Booker T. Washington, *American educator* (1856-1915)
- Joseph Conrad, *Anglo-Polish novelist* (1857-1924)
- Giacomo Puccini, *Italian composer* (1858-1924)
- Theodore Roosevelt, *American President* (1858-1919)
- Max Planck, *German physicist* (1858-1947)

- 1923 Adolf Hitler's "Beer Hall Putsch" in Munich fails; in 1924 he is sentenced to five years in prison where he writes *Mein Kampf*; released after eight months. Occupation of Ruhr by French and Belgian troops enforces reparations payments. Widespread Ku Klux Klan violence in U.S. George Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue*.
- 1924 Death of Lenin; Stalin wins power struggle. Italian Fascists murder socialist leader Giacomo Matteotti. Interior Secretary Albert B. Fall and William Harry Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny are charged with conspiracy and bribery in the Teapot Dome scandal, involving fraudulent leases of naval oil reserves. In 1931, Fall is sentenced to year in prison; Doheny and Sinclair acquitted of bribery. Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb convicted in "thrill killing" of Bobby Franks in Chicago; defended by Clarence Darrow; sentenced to life imprisonment. (Loeb killed by fellow convict in 1936; sentenced paroled in 1958, dies in 1971.)
- 1925 Nellie Tayloe Ross elected governor of Wyoming; first woman governor elected in U.S. Locarno conferences seek to secure European peace by mutual guarantees. John T. Scopes convicted and fined for teaching evolution in a public school in Tennessee "Monkey Trial"; sentence set aside. John Logie Baird, Scottish inventor, transmits human features by television. Adolf Hitler publishes Volume I of *Mein Kampf*.
- 1926 General strike in Britain brings nation's activities to standstill. U.S. mines dispatched to Nicaragua during revolt; they remain until 1933. Gertrude Ederle of U.S. is first woman to swim English Channel.
- 1927 German economy collapses. Socialists riot in Vienna; general strike follows acquittal of Nazis for political murder. Trotsky expelled from Russian Communist Party. Charles A. Lindbergh flies first successful solo non-stop flight from New York to Paris. Ruth Snyder and Judd Gray convicted of murder of Albert Snyder; they are executed at Sing Sing prison in 1928. *The Jazz Singer*, with Al Jolson, first part-talking motion picture.
- 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact, outlawing war, signed in Paris by 65 nations. Alexander Fleming discovers penicillin. Richard E. Byrd starts expedition to Antarctic; returns in 1930.
- 1929 Trotsky expelled from U.S.S.R. Lateran Treaty establishes independent Vatican City. In U.S., stock market prices collapse, with U.S. securities losing \$26 billion—first phase of Depression and world economic crisis. St. Valentine's Day gangland massacre in Chicago.
- 1930 Britain, U.S., Japan, France, and Italy sign naval disarmament treaty. Nazis gain in German elections. Cyclotron developed by Ernest O. Lawrence, U.S. physicist.
- 1931 Spain becomes a republic with overthrow of King Alfonso XIII. German industrialists finance 800,000-strong Nazi party. British parliament enacts statute of Westminster, legalizing dominion equality with Britain. Mukden Incident begins Japanese occupation of Manchuria. In U.S., Hoover proposes one-year moratorium of war debts. Harold C. Urey discovers heavy hydrogen. Gangster Al Capone sentenced to 11 years in prison for tax evasion (freed in 1939; dies in 1947).
- 1932 Nazis lead in German elections with 230 Reichstag seats. Famine in U.S. S.R. In U.S., Congress sets up Reconstruction Finance Corporation to stimulate economy. Veterans march on Washington—most leave after Senate rejects payment of cash bonuses; others removed by troops under Douglas MacArthur. U.S. protests Japanese aggression in Manchuria. Amelia Earhart is first woman to fly Atlantic solo. Charles A.
- 1938 Extension of anti-Semitic laws to Austria after annexation (March). *Kristallnacht* (Night of Broken Glass)—anti-Semitic riots in Germany and Austria (Nov. 9). 26,000 Jews sent to concentration camps; Jewish children expelled from schools (Nov.). Expropriation of Jewish property and businesses (Dec.).
- 1940 As war continues, Nazi acts against Jews extended to German-conquered areas.
- 1941 Deportation of German Jews begins; massacres of Jews in Odessa and Kiev—68,000 killed (Nov.); in Riga and Vilna—almost 60,000 killed (Dec.).
- 1942 Unified Jewish resistance in ghettos begins (Jan.). 300,000 Jews from Warsaw Ghetto deported to Treblinka death camp (July).
- 1943 Warsaw Ghetto uprisings (Jan. and April); Ghetto exterminated (May).
- 1944 476,000 Hungarian Jews sent to Auschwitz (May-June). D-day (June 6). Soviet Army liberates Maidanek death camp (July). Nazis try to hide evidence of death camps (Nov.).
- 1945 Americans liberate Buchenwald, Bergen-Belsen camps (April). Nuremberg War Crimes Trial (Nov. 1945 to Oct. 1946).

THE HOLOCAUST (1933-1945)

"Holocaust" is the term describing the Nazi annihilation of about 6 million Jews (two thirds of the pre-World War II European Jewish population), including 4,500,000 from Russia, Poland, and the Baltic; 750,000 from Hungary and Romania; 290,000 from Germany and Austria; 105,000 from The Netherlands; 90,000 from France; 54,000 from Greece, etc.

The Holocaust was unique in its being *genocide*—the systematic destruction of a people solely because of religion, race, ethnicity, or nationality—on an unmatched scale. Along with the Jews, another 9 to 10 million people—Gypsies, Slavs (Poles, Ukrainians, and Belorussians)—were exterminated. The only comparable act of genocide in modern times was launched in April 1915, when an estimated 600,000 Armenians were massacred by the Turks.

1933 Hitler named German Chancellor (Jan.). Dachau, first concentration camp, established (March). Boycotts against Jews begin (April).

1935 Anti-Semitic Nuremberg Laws passed by Reichstag (Sept.).

1937 Buchenwald concentration camp opens (July).

Arthur Conan Doyle, writer (1859-1930)

Knut Hamsun, Norwegian novelist (1859-1952)

Henri Bergson, French philosopher (1859-1941)

John Dewey, American philosopher (1859-1952)

Georges Seurat, French painter (1859-1891)

Pierre Curie, French physicist (1859-1906)

Anton Chekhov, Russian dramatist (1860-1904)

Gustav Mahler, German composer (1860-1911)

Rabindranath Tagore, Indian poet (1861-1941)

Alfred North Whitehead, British philosopher-mathematician (1861-1947)

Edith Wharton, American author (1862-1937)

Claude Debussy, French composer (1862-1918)

David Lloyd George, British statesman (1863-1945)

Henry Ford, American automobile pioneer (1863-1947)

William Randolph Hearst, American newspaper magnate (1863-1951)

Henri Toulouse-Lautrec, French painter (1864-1901)

George Washington Carver, American botanist (1864-1943)

Richard Strauss, German composer (1864-1949)

Rudyard Kipling, English writer (1865-1936)

William Butler Yeats, Irish poet (1865-1939)

Jean Sibelius, Finnish composer (1865-1957)

Sun Yat-sen, Chinese statesman (1866-1927)

Benedetto Croce, Italian philosopher (1866-1952)

Lundbergh's baby son kidnapped, killed. (Bruno Richard Hauptmann arrested in 1934, convicted in 1935, executed in 1936.)

1933 Hitler appointed German chancellor, gets dictatorial powers. Reichstag fire in Berlin; Nazi terror begins. (See special material on "The Holocaust.") Germany and Japan withdraw from League of Nations. Giuseppe Zangara executed for attempted assassination of President-elect Roosevelt in which Chicago Mayor Cermak is fatally shot. Roosevelt inaugurated ("the only thing we have to fear is fear itself"); launches New Deal. Prohibition repealed. U.S.S.R. recognized by U.S.

1934 Chancellor Dollfus of Austria assassinated by Nazis. Hitler becomes Führer. U.S.S.R. admitted to League of Nations. Dionne sisters, first quintuplets to survive beyond infancy, born in Canada.

1935 Saar incorporated into Germany after plebiscite. Nazis repudiate Versailles Treaty, introduce compulsory military service. Mussolini invades Ethiopia; League of Nations invokes sanctions. Roosevelt opens second phase of New Deal in U.S., calling for social security, better housing, equitable taxation, and farm assistance. Huey Long assassinated in Louisiana.

1936 Germans occupy Rhineland. Italy annexes Ethiopia. Rome-Berlin Axis proclaimed (Japan to join in 1940). Trotsky exiled to Mexico. King George V dies; succeeded by son, Edward VIII, who soon abdicated to marry American-born divorcée, and is succeeded by brother, George VI. Spanish civil war begins. (Franco's fascist forces defeat Loyalist forces by 1939, when Madrid falls.) War between China and Japan begins, to continue through World War II. Japan and Germany sign anti-Comintern pact; joined by Italy in 1937.

1937 Hitler repudiates war guilt clause of Versailles Treaty; continues to build German power. Italy withdraws from League of Nations. U.S. gunboat *Panay* sunk by Japanese in Yangtze River, Japan invades China, conquers most of coastal area. Amelia Earhart lost somewhere in Pacific on round-the-world flight.

1938 Hitler marches into Austria; political and geographical union of Germany and Austria proclaimed. Munich Pact—Britain, France, and Italy agree to let Germany partition Czechoslovakia. Douglas "Wrong-Way" Corrigan flies from New York to Dublin.

1939 Germany occupies Bohemia and Moravia; renounces pacts with Poland and England and concludes 10-year non-aggression pact with U.S.S.R. Russo-Finnish War begins; Finns to lose one tenth of territory in 1940 peace treaty. World War II begins (see special material on "World War II"). In U.S., Roosevelt submits \$1,319-million defense budget, proclaims U.S. neutrality, and declares limited emergency. Einstein writes

WORLD WAR II (1939-1945)

Axis powers (Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria) vs. Allies (U.S., Britain, France, U.S.S.R., Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia).

1939 Germany invades Poland and annexes Danzig; Britain and France give Hitler ultimatum (Sept. 1), declare war (Sept. 3). Disabled German pocket battleship *Admiral Graf Spee* blown up off Montevideo, Uruguay, on Hitler's orders (Dec. 17). Limited activity ("Sitzkrieg") on Western Front.

1940 Nazis invade Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg (May 10). Chamberlain resigns as Prime Minister; Churchill takes over (May 10). Germans cross French frontier (May 12) using air/tank/infantry "Blitzkrieg" tactics. Dunkerque evacuation—about 335,000 out of 400,000 Allied soldiers rescued from Belgium by British civilian and naval craft (May 26-June 3). Italy declares war on France and Britain; invades France (June 10). Germans enter Paris; city undefended (June 14). France and Germany sign armistice at Compiègne (June 22). Nazis bomb Coventry, England (Nov. 14).

1941 Germans launch attacks in Balkans. Yugoslavia surrenders—General Mihajlovic continues guerrilla warfare; Tito leads left-wing guerrillas (April 17). Nazi tanks enter Athens; remnants of British Army quit Greece (April 27). Hitler attacks Russia (June 22). Atlantic Charter—FDR and Churchill agree on war aims (Aug. 14). Japanese attacks on Pearl Harbor, Philippines, Guam force U.S. into war; U.S. Pacific fleet crippled (Dec. 7). U.S. and Britain declare war on Japan. Germany and Italy declare war on U.S.; Congress declares war on those countries (Dec. 11).

1942 British surrender Singapore to Japanese (Feb. 15). U.S. forces on Bataan peninsula in Philippines surrender (April 9). U.S. and Filipino troops on Corregidor island in Manila Bay surrender to Japanese (May 6). Village of Lidice in Czechoslovakia razed by Nazis (June 10). U.S. and Britain

land in French North Africa (Nov. 8).

1943 Casablanca Conference—Churchill and FDR agree on unconditional surrender goal (Jan. 14-24). German 6th Army surrenders at Stalingrad—turning point of war in Russia (Feb. 1-2). Remnants of Nazis trapped on Cape Bon, ending war in Africa (May 12). Mussolini deposed; Badoglio named premier (July 25). Allied troops land on Italian mainland after conquest of Sicily (Sept. 3). Italy surrenders (Sept. 8). Nazis seize Rome (Sept. 10). Cairo Conference: FDR, Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek pledge defeat of Japan, free Korea (Nov. 22-26). Teheran Conference: FDR, Churchill, Stalin agree on invasion plans (Nov. 28-Dec. 1).

1944 U.S. and British troops land at Anzio on west Italian coast and hold beachhead (Jan. 22). U.S. and British troops enter Rome (June 4). D-Day—Allies launch Normandy invasion (June 6). Hitler wounded in bomb plot (July 20). Paris liberated (Aug. 25). Athens freed by Allies (Oct. 13). Americans invade Philippines (Oct. 20). Germans launch counter-offensive in Belgium—Battle of Bulge (Dec. 16).

1945 Yalta Agreement signed by FDR, Churchill, Stalin—establishes basis for occupation of Germany, returns to Soviet Union lands taken by Germany and Japan; U.S.S.R. agrees to friendship pact with China (Feb. 11). Mussolini killed at Lake Como (April 28). Admiral Doenitz takes command in Germany; suicide of Hitler announced (May 1). Berlin falls (May 2). V-E Day—Germany signs unconditional surrender terms at Rheims (May 7). Potsdam Conference—Truman, Churchill, Atila (after July 28), Stalin establish council of foreign ministers to prepare peace treaties; plan German postwar government and reparations (July 17-Aug. 2). A-bomb blasts Hiroshima (Aug. 6). U.S.S.R. declares war on Japan (Aug. 8). Nagasaki hit by A-bomb (Aug. 9). Japan surrenders (Aug. 14). V-J Day—Japanese sign surrender terms aboard battleship *Missouri* (Sept. 2).

Wilbur Wright, American aviation pioneer (1867-1912)

Arturo Toscanini, Italian conductor (1867-1957)

Marie (Skłodowska) Curie, Polish-French scientist (1867-1937)

Maxim Gorki, Russian writer (1868-1936)

Robert A. Millikan, American physicist (1869-1953)

Mohandas Gandhi, Indian leader (1869-1948)

André Gide, French author (1869-1951)

Henri Matisse, French painter (1869-1954)

Frank Lloyd Wright, American architect (1869-1959)

Nikolai Lenin, Russian revolutionist (1870-1924)

Orville Wright, American aviation pioneer (1871-1948)

Rasputin, Russian monk (1871-1916)

Stephen Crane, American author (1871-1900)

Theodore Dreiser, American novelist (1871-1945)

Marcel Proust, French author (1871-1922)

Bertrand Russell, English philosopher (1872-1970)

Enrico Caruso, Italian tenor (1873-1921)

Chaim Weizmann, first president of Israel (1874-1952)

How many immigrants
Sole - 8773

763-7662

1826
Pres
637
2048
for

#1 (EP's) UNIVERSITY - laser beam RR will press button will
be used in 1st remarks not torch 3 mins

#2 Torch 1 1/2 - but let them know it's longer

#3 Op Sail - Eagle going by - 3 minutes - must be finished
at 1050

#4 Fireworks - USS Kennedy - Boston Pops → fireworks
5 minutes + conclude could be
each one as a trigger - to make them each here

#1

- historical & state focus on statue

#2

- torch → focus more on significance of torch/liberty

#3

- slaps & winds - Op Sail - works in final
- must acknowledge Eagle to keep him from looking
like a spare case - doesn't need so much stage
directions - don't pose - must show itself
don't want to try w/ concept.

#4

USS Kennedy remarks - all 70 - confesce, galvanize, patriot's
build on 30 sec hero model - pick 5 or so of the
new immigrants - what's this all about
it's about you AN TRUNG... you scholar
Go ahead and start the fireworks... it's for you -
it's for us - for everyone who's family came
("That's my lady" workers getting sworn in)

Thursday

guy holding liberty on forehead - find guy 2

Sunday Times Magazine

written up

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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April 20, 1985, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 1; Page 27, Column 1; Metropolitan Desk

LENGTH: 1018 words

HEADLINE: ABOUT NEW YORK;
FRENCHMEN RENEW OLD ROLES AT STATUE OF LIBERTY

BYLINE: By William E. Geist

BODY:

The 10 Frenchmen journeyed to America despite warnings from their mothers that they would be mugged within five minutes of their arrival in New York and mowed down by gangsters in Chicago - provided, of course, that they were not scalped by Indians along the way.

"For better - and sometimes for worse - none of the warnings about America have come true," said a disappointed Jacky Dupont, who was warned by his mother to watch out for crowds of American women waiting at the airport to get their hands on a Frenchman.

"This is a mission," Jean Wiart said, "and nothing our mothers said could stop us."

Mr. Dupont and Mr. Wiart are among the team of 10 that has been "dropped on another planet," as one of them phrased it in broken English: suddenly living in Brooklyn and commuting by boat to their job - their "mission" - in Upper New York Bay. They are fine metal workers from Rheims, brought to America to help restore the Statue of Liberty. They are expected to be here until the end of the year.

Things are going more smoothly now. Shortly after they arrived in November, they attempted to befriend neighbors one night by knocking on the windows with a bottle of wine. They were nearly run in by the authorities. "We want to get to know the American people," Mr. Dupont said. "They had two beautiful daughters," Jean-Michel Gres explained.

When they showed up for work, members of Iron Workers Local 455 greeted them with a picket line protesting the hiring of foreigners to work on the Statue of Liberty, of all things.

The French workers were repeating what their forefathers had done in the 1870's, hammering copper and making the parts - the spikes, the torch and the flame - for the Statue of Liberty. The workers, from Les Metalliers Champenois restoration firm in Rheims were said to have been picked because they are the best in the world at fine metal work.

They arrived with two tons of hand tools, including more than 100 different hammers of their own making. What surprised the Americans was that these were not decrepit, old men practicing the art, but men in their 20's, most of them, the youngest 18 years old and the oldest 37. One of them said that they still

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practiced the art in Europe 'because it is an old continent with everything falling apart all the time.'

After work Thursday they trudged up State Street in Brooklyn from the subway, slumped into living-room chairs drinking a favorite French liqueur and told of their almost monastic existence: rising at dawn and returning home from Liberty Island at dusk six days a week. They live dormitory-style in a three-story town house, which they hurriedly furnished in a decor that Mr. Wiart refers to as 'L'Armee du Salut.' It sounds rather sophisticated in French but means 'Salvation Army,' where they bought mismatched couches, chipped Formica tables and odd chairs.

They did their own cooking for a while, but it became just too much work. There were murmurs that the food being prepared by their colleagues, some of whom prided themselves on their cooking, was a tad 'moche' or 'lousy.'

Marlene Price of Crown Heights was hired to cook dinner five days a week. They ask her for French pruned rabbit and she gives them American fried chicken with mashed potatoes.

Three of the men are married, but only Mr. Wiart has his family with him: his wife, Monique, and two young daughters.

'We go to the grocery,' said Philippe Fiers, 'and the cashier says: 'One woman and 10 men! You're in New York. I can't tell you what to do, but -''

They divvy up the housework, each pointing to the person next to him when asked whose turn it is to do the dishes. Things are running relatively smoothly with a few grievances cropping up over hogging the two bathrooms and excessive snoring.

It is difficult for them to meet people because they speak little or no English. They did meet a woman across the street who had lived in France. She saw Mr. Gres drying salad greens by whipping them against the front railing in a beach towel and asked if perchance they were from out of town.

They have entertained the American electricians and tonight are having a party for the Liberty Island park rangers. The aforementioned 'beautiful daughters,' Mr. Gres said, are teaching them about America, one having taken him to a museum, the Brooklyn Botanical Garden and a film, 'The Rocky Horror Picture Show.'

Hoping to meet other French people, they sometimes go to French restaurants, where, instead, they spend more money than they would like and 'just meet the conventionists,' or conventioners.

They spend a good deal of time walking and looking at architecture and ironwork. They are particularly impressed with the convention center, which is under construction, and with Trump Tower, describing the latter as 'so very American.'

They have planted a small garden in back of the town house. 'This summer we are going to build a barbecue,' Mr. Wiart announced proudly. 'We want to fit in. Every American has a barbecue, no?'

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Sometimes they watch television and try to understand it. "We watch the baseball," Mr. Gres said, "and they are with the clubs and the running. And there is the American football and they jump on top of each other and then get off, time after time."

"And on the news programs there is no analysis," Mr. Fiers said, "just the murder, the fire, the accident; the murder, the fire, the accident."

"And so much publicity!" said Mr. Fiers, speaking of advertising. "You are watching the dramatic production and the hero is chasing to help the beautiful woman and all of a sudden there is a man selling the hamburgers."

The automobile rental lot on the corner has caught their eyes and they are thinking of taking a trip out of their small world to Niagara Falls. Mr. Gres wants to see Hoboken, N.J., before he returns to France, explaining, "Frank Sinatra was born there."

One thing they all agreed they would not forget is the subway, which they describe mellifluously as degoutant! - disgusting!

GRAPHIC: Photo of Jacky Dupont, a metal worker from Rheims, France, working on a new base of the torch for the Statue of Liberty (NYT/Fred R. Conrad)

SUBJECT: STATUE OF LIBERTY; STEEL AND IRON; RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

NAME: GEIST, WILLIAM E; DUPONT, JACKY; WIART, JEAN

GEOGRAPHIC: RHEIMS (FRANCE) ; BROOKLYN (NYC); NEW YORK CITY; FRANCE

TITLE: ABOUT NEW YORK (TIMES COLUMN)

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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October 20, 1985, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 11NJ; Page 14, Column 5; New Jersey Weekly Desk

LENGTH: 764 words

HEADLINE: MISS LIBERTY CREW GREETED BELATEDLY

BYLINE: By ALFONSO A. NARVAEZ

DATELINE: EAST ORANGE

BODY:


FOR Grace Spinelli, a recent New York Times article reporting that American workers had not welcomed the 10-member team of French metalworkers recreating the Statue of Liberty's flame and torch of by inviting them to their homes was a clarion call for action.

The 79-year-old retired social worker began writing letters and calling on friends to help her celebrate the long-standing friendship between France and the United States, symbolized by the Statue of Liberty, by having a luncheon party to honor the members of Les Metalliers Champenois, an artisans' guild.

Last Sunday, about 60 people, including professors and students from Seton Hall University and Upsala College, gathered at Mrs. Spinelli's apartment here to greet some of the French workers and celebrate their efforts with food, French and American wines and conversation in French and English.

"This is rare," said Jean Wiart, project director and head of the French team of workers, of the luncheon party. "It's very rare that we get to meet regular Americans."

He said that, although the group had met a lot of nice people in the United States at official functions and had received about 50 drawings by schoolchildren depicting the friendship between the two countries and the meaning of the Statue of Liberty, there had been little contact with everyday Americans.

When the 10 Frenchmen showed up for work on the Statue of Liberty earlier this year, they were greeted by a picket line of American iron workers protesting the hiring of foreigners. 

Les Metalliers Champenois of Rheims won the \$2 million, yearlong contract to rebuild the torch and flame of the statue, a gift from the French people almost 100 years ago.

The workers said they were rebuffed when they first tried to make friendly overtures to a family near the house in Brooklyn where they were staying.

The family had two beautiful daughters, and the men had knocked on a window with a bottle of wine, a move that is just not appreciated in Brooklyn.

Mr. Wiart said that the team was trying to recreate the torch to its original specifications by scrutinizing old photographs and drawings made in the 1860's. The torch that was removed, he said, had been changed over the years, with portholes being cut into the copper skin.

The metalworkers are also employing centuries-old techniques for forming and shaping the copper sheets into the contours and design of the original.

They use more than 120 different hammers to do the 'repousse' work and achieve the intricate details in the torch. The flame will be coated with gold foil so it will reflect sunlight and artificial light, Mr. Wiart said.

'This is what gives me life, what gives me a reason to live,' said Mrs. Spinelli of her culinary efforts at breaking down barriers between the metalworkers and Americans.

'It is my belief that there is no substitute for people-to-people contact, for creating ties of friendship between people of different backgrounds.'

Mrs. Spinelli, who does not speak French, said that during her years as a social worker in Jersey City she discovered 'that food is a helpful tool in bringing people together.'

She has used dinner parties to raise funds for worthy causes, including the \$1,734.25 she recently collected for famine relief in Ethiopia.

'I think it's wonderful what she's trying to do,' said Monique Seyler, the daughter of a Seton Hall professor.

'I understand the problems of the American workers, who feel that their jobs are being taken away. But the Statue of Liberty, coming from France, is a symbol of the generosity of the French people, and it's important that we transcend any labor problems and look at the symbolism of it.'

Miss Seyler's mother, Prof. Claude Seyler, said that when Mrs. Spinelli first contacted her about writing letters in French to the metalworkers and other possible guests, 'I got as excited about this affair as she did.'

'She truly believes in what she says and does,' Professor Seyler added. 'She's just a wonderful person. She wanted to bring in so many people who speak French to make these workers feel comfortable.'

For 9-year-old Jason Isom of the Kings Road School in Madison, being around so many older people was 'boring.' However, he said that meeting the French workers could have its rewards.

Children at the school raised about \$2,000 to help refurbish the Statue of Liberty, Jason said, and he will be able to report back that it is going to a good cause.

'The statue is a symbol of freedom in the United States, in Europe and everywhere,' he said.

SUBJECT: Terms not available

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Robert H. Ferrell

Dr. **Harry S. Truman**
and the
Modern
American Presidency



Edited by Oscar Handlin

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horseback the dozen or so miles to Independence. When the farm prospered, Truman bought a Stafford car for \$600 and drove to Independence regularly to visit Aunt Ella Noland and her daughters, Ethel and Nellie. He often spent the night in their parlor, sleeping on the couch. By this time the Nolands had moved to a little house right across the street from 219 North Delaware, where Bess then lived. One day he came into his aunt's kitchen to learn that Mrs. Wallace, Bess's mother, had sent over a cake and that the plate needed to be returned. As Truman's daughter Margaret remembered the incident many years later from family talk, her father seized the plate "with something approaching the speed of light," walked across to the Wallace house, and rang the doorbell. Bess answered the door, and the courtship was on. By early 1917, Harry and Bess were engaged.

In April 1917, when Truman was almost thirty-three years old, his bucolic life—courting his boyhood sweetheart, farming, and pursuing his interests in zinc, lead, and oil—suddenly ended. The United States was entering the First World War. President Wilson went before Congress on April 2 and asked for a declaration of war; he got it four days later. Truman and his countrymen had taken little interest in the events that led up to the declaration. In 1916 Wilson had warned the Germans that, if they again pursued a policy of "unrestricted" submarine warfare—by which he meant the sinking of American ships on sight, without provision for the safety of passengers and crew, or the sinking of foreign passenger liners in which American lives were lost—he would break diplomatic relations and presumably would follow with a declaration of war. The German government did not fear American retaliation; the army of the United States was about the size of Portugal's. The British had already penned up the German High Seas Fleet, and the Germans hoped to starve the British isles by cutting off Argentine and Australian grain; they calculated that the American reaction would not affect the outcome. The German decision was made early in January; the United States acted in early April.

These events almost immediately put Truman into the army. In 1905, at the age of twenty-one, he had joined the National Guard and was a member for several years. He attended drills and summer camp regularly, until he found his duties on the farm too time-consuming. When President Wilson called out the guard during the Mexican crisis of 1916, he was unable to go. When the president again called up the guard in 1917, however, Truman went to work filling out his field artillery battery and helping to enlarge it into a regiment. He devoted such effort to bringing in enlistments that he told his fellow workers he thought he deserved to be a sergeant, whereupon, and much to his surprise, he was made a first lieutenant.

When the war began, Lieutenant Truman soon was off to Camp Doniphan in Oklahoma, just west of and adjoining Fort Sill. There, among other duties, he supervised the regimental canteen, together with Sergeant Eddie Jacobson, whom he had known years earlier when he had worked in the Commerce Bank. Drawing on Eddie's experience as a men's furnishings buyer, he and Truman collected two dollars from each of the 1100 men in their artillery regiment, went to Oklahoma City, and bought items for the canteen that the army did not furnish. They sold the items at a modest profit, which they eventually returned to the men. The fame of the canteen spread, and men from other units hastened to buy, adding to the profit of the canteen. Its success was due to careful buying and accounting, and also to such precautions as sewing shut the pockets of men delegated to work in the canteen.

On March 30, 1918, the day before Easter Sunday, Truman and an advance contingent of the 129th Field Artillery Regiment sailed for France aboard the *George Washington*, the same vessel that some months later took President Wilson to France to attend the peace conference. The ship docked at Brest on April 13. A few days later, Truman went to Montigny-sur-Aube to artillery school to learn how to shoot the famous French 75, the principal allied artillery piece during World War I. In April 1918 he was promoted to captain.

JG & TDA'S

(Dolan)
June 30, 1986
10:00 a.m. JS

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LIGHTING OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1986**

President Mitterand, my fellow Americans. The iron workers from New York and New Jersey who came here 2 years ago to begin restoration work were at first puzzled and a bit put off to find foreign workers -- craftsmen from France -- already here. Jean Wiart, ^[how we-ARE] the leader of the French workers, said ~~his countrymen~~ ^{ok} understood. After all, he asked, how would Frenchmen feel if Americans showed up to help restore the Eiffel Tower?

But as they came to know each other -- these Frenchmen and Americans -- affections grew; and so too did perspectives. The Americans were reminded that Miss Liberty, like the many millions she has welcomed to these shores, is originally of foreign birth -- the gift of workers, farmers and shopkeepers who donated a million francs to send her here. They were the ordinary people of France -- this statue came from their pockets; and from their hearts.

The French workers too made discoveries. Monsieur Wiart, for example, normally lives in a 150-year-old cottage in a quiet Norman village, but for the last year he has been riding the subway through Brooklyn. A study in contrasts, he says; contrasts indeed. But he has also told the newspapers that he and his countrymen learned something else at Liberty Island. For the first time, they worked in proximity with Americans of Jewish, black, Italian, Irish, Polish, and Indian backgrounds.

Fascinating, he said, to see different ethnic and national types work and live so well together. "A good human experience," he called it.

It is how we like to think of America; and it is good to know that ~~even during her restoration~~ Miss Liberty is still giving life ~~and meaning~~ to the dream that brought her to us, the dream of a new world where old antagonisms ~~and ancient animosities~~ could be cast aside ^{and} where people of every nation could live together as one. (1)

Imp. rep. It is especially fitting that this lesson should be relived and relearned here by Americans and Frenchmen. President Mitterand, the French and American people have forged a special friendship over the course of 2 centuries. In the 1700's, France was the mid-wife of our liberty. In two world wars, America stood with France as she fought for her life -- and for civilization. And today, Mr. President, with infinite gentleness your countrymen tend the final resting places -- marked now by rows of white crosses and stars -- of more than 60,000 Americans who remain on French soil, a reminder of our mutual struggles and sacrifices for freedom.

So too, let me assure you that tonight and always, America keeps in her heart a special place for the names of Lafayette, Rochambeau, De Grasse and all the people of France; a people who have given to America and the world not only the art, learning, and culture symbolized by this statue but the ideal itself, its inspiration -- the love of liberty. (2)

So tonight, as we celebrate the friendship of our two nations, we also pray: may it ever be so. God bless America. ~~Vive La France.~~

And yet my fellow Americans, it is not only the friendship of two peoples but the friendship of all peoples that brings us here tonight. So too we also celebrate something more than the restoration of this statue's physical grandeur.

Another worker here, Scott Aronson, a marble fitter -- has put it well: "I grew up in Brooklyn and never went to the Statue of Liberty. But when I first walked in^e here to work, there's this feeling I can't describe. I thought about my grandfathers coming through here."

And which of us does not think of other grandfathers and grandmothers -- from so many places around the globe -- for whom this statue was that first glimpse of America, that first chance at their dreams.

"She was silhouetted very clear" one of them wrote about standing on deck as their ship entered New York Harbor. "We passed her very slowly. Of course we had to look up^e -- she was beautiful." Another talked of how all the passengers rushed to one side of the boat for a first look at their new home -- and at her. "Everybody was crying. The whole boat bent toward her. She was beautiful in the early morning light."

To millions returning home especially from foreign wars, she was also special. A young World War I captain of artillery described how on a troop ship returning from France even the most hard-bitten veteran had trouble blinking back the tears. "I've

never seen anything that looked so good," that doughboy, Harry Truman, wrote to his wife Bess back in Independence, Missouri, "as the liberty lady in New York Harbor."

And that is why tonight -- with thoughts of those who came here seeking freedom and those who returned here appreciating freedom more -- we celebrate Miss Liberty, this mother of exiles who lifts her light beside the golden door, this symbol of all that we are and wish to be, this symbol of America.

I wonder how many of you have seen the picture of another worker here -- a tool belt around his waist -- ^{P. - I recall} ~~balanced like a tightrope walker~~ on ^{metal} ~~one~~ narrow ~~steel~~ rod of scaffolding. ~~He is balanced precariously because he is leaning over~~ ^{leaning over} to place a kiss on the wrought iron forehead of Miss Liberty, ~~herself~~. And Frank Soraci, the son of immigrant Italian parents, ~~said it was something he was proud to do; being here, he said,~~ ~~has made him part of history.~~ "Something to tell my grandchildren."

Frank Kearney feels the same way. ^{At work on the Statue} He worked for many months ^{after a serious illness} on the statue until struck with a serious illness. But he ^{gave} returned here and then ^{put} invested \$10,000 ^{worth of commemorative} of his own money in ^{pins} commemorative pins: ^{to those who visited the e.} he gave them away to those who ^{was an earlier} donated to the ^{was an earlier} restoration. Part of the reason, he says, ^{was an earlier} has to do with another construction job a few years ago, over in Hoboken, and his friend named Blackie. ^{from the building} ~~Every morning when they went to the top of the building they were working on,~~ they could see the harbor, ^{And} ~~Blackie would look over the water, give a salute and say "That's my lady."~~ ^{every morning} ~~Blackie would look over the water, give a salute and say "That's my lady."~~ ^{work}

(3)

segue on children in previous & comes out

(Truth is: she's everybody's lady.) We sometimes forget that even those who came here first to settle the new land were also strangers. I have spoken before of the ship Arabella -- a tiny vessel that carried on it ^{some of} the first settlers to Massachusetts Bay. As they huddled on deck -- these refugees from ^{persecution} persecution -- John Winthrop the first Governor of Massachusetts ^{Bay} offered a SERMON prayer. He reminded his fellow ^{Pilgrims} Pilgrims that all the eyes of the world were upon them, that they must keep faith with their God, that they must be a light unto the nations, a city upon a hill.

Speaking on this point, I have on occasion raised an eyebrow or two. Some have called it mysticism or romanticism but I've always thought that some providential hand had something to do with the founding of this country. That God had his reasons for placing this land here between the two great oceans -- to be found by a certain kind of people, that whatever corner of the world they came from there would be in their hearts a fervent love of freedom and a special kind of courage, a courage that would enable them to uproot themselves and their families, travel great distances to a foreign shore and build there a new world of peace and freedom. And hope.

Hope. Lincoln spoke about it. ~~I told the story recently.~~ He had just left the hometown he would never see again; on his way to take up the duties of the Presidency and bring America through a terrible Civil War. ~~His train made its way through~~ ~~what was then the continental United States; Illinois, Ohio,~~ ~~New York, Pennsylvania~~ ~~and at each stop the word came back:~~

on this long train ride to Washington the news grew worse:

(-2)

the Nation was dividing; ^{his own} Lincoln's life was in great peril, he would not make it safely to the Capital.

On he pushed, undaunted, ^{and in} ~~Finally, the train reached Philadelphia and on Washington's birthday, Lincoln~~ ^{he} gave a speech in Independence Hall where 80 years earlier the Declaration of Independence had been signed. His biographers tell us he spoke with great feeling, that he traced all his political ideas back to that document. He noted that much more had been achieved there than just independence from Great Britain. It was he who said, "hope ^{to you well} for all future time."

Hope for all future time -- that is the common thread, the tie that binds us to those crowded for a worship service on the deck of the Arabella, to beleaguered farmers and landowners signing the declaration in a hot Philadelphia hall; to Lincoln on a train, lonely, brooding but ready to guide us through the conflagration; to all the millions crowded into the hulls and steerage who passed this lady and wept at the sight of her; and to those who have worked here in the scaffolding with their hands -- and with their love -- Jean Wiart, Scott Aronson, Frank Soraci, Frank Kearney and so many others -- to restore her. Among them and with them; to all of them tonight we are bound.

We are bound together because like them, we too dare to hope. We dare to hope for our children; that they will always find here the lady of liberty in a land that is free. We dare to hope too that we will understand that as Americans our work can never be said to be truly done until every man, woman and child shares in our gift -- in our hope -- until each of God's

creatures stands with us in the light of liberty -- a light that, as it has for 2 centuries, will shortly cast its glow upon her and upon us; keeping faith with a dream of long ago and -- we dare to hope -- guiding millions still to a future of peace and freedom.

Thank you and God bless you.