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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Document No. 330-716

October 14, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PETER J. WALLISON
ALFRED H. KINGON
WILL BALL
CHUCK HOBBS
MITCH DANIELS
PAT BUCHANAN
FRED RYAN (FYI)

FROM:

(for) Dan Engler
ANNE HIGGINS
94 OEOB

SUBJECT:

(DRAFT PROCLAMATION)

The National Floral Emblem of the USA

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating the Rose as the National Floral Emblem of the USA.

It was submitted by the Office of Management and Budget and edited/revised by this office.

(IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than 5 p.m., Wednesday, October 15, 1986. For routine clearance, call Amy Miller, extension 7610. For questions or discussion, call Dan Engler, extension 7610.

Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

THE NATIONAL FLORAL EMBLEM OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE ROSE

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

People of every age and clime have always loved the flowers with which God decorates the earth. More often than any other flower, in cultures around the globe, the rose is held dear as the symbol of life and love and devotion. For the love of man and woman, for the love of mankind and God, for the love of country, those who would speak the language of the heart do so with a rose.

We see proofs of this everywhere -- "I am the rose of Sharon," we read in the Song of Solomon; poets have celebrated the rose through the centuries as a synonym for beauty and eternity; the Rosary is a garland of prayers; and parents name newborn babies "Rose."

The rose has been cultivated in gardens for more than five thousand years, we know, and it appears in the earliest art, poetry, and tradition. The study of fossils reveals that the rose has existed in America for age upon age. We Americans have always loved roses. We grow them in all our fifty States, and we find them throughout our art, music, and literature. Our first President, George Washington, bred roses; a variety he cultivated and named after his mother is still grown today. The White House boasts a beautiful Rose Garden.

The American people have long held a special place in their hearts for roses. Let us continue to cherish them, to honor the love and devotion they represent, and to bestow them on all we love just as God has bestowed them on us.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 159, has designated the rose as the National Floral Emblem of the United States and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation declaring this fact.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the rose as the National Floral Emblem of the United States of America.

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

RR/OMB/DE / *oh*
cc: Dan Engler

ROSE.861006

People of every age and clime have always loved the flowers with which God decorates the earth. More often than any other flower, in cultures around the globe, the rose is held dear as the symbol of ^{life and} love and devotion. For the love of man and woman, for the love of mankind and God, for the love of country, those who would speak the language of the heart do so with a rose.

We see proofs of this everywhere -- "I am the rose of Sharon," we read in the Song of Solomon; "~~Roslin Bush,~~ ^{poets have celebrated the rose through the centuries as a} "Little Dark Rose," ~~the poets call Ireland,~~ the Rosary is a garland of prayers; and parents name newborn babies "Rose."

The rose has been cultivated in gardens for more than five thousand years, we know, and it appears in the earliest art, poetry and tradition. The study of fossils reveals that the rose has ~~been~~ existed in America for age upon age. We Americans have always loved roses. We grow them in all our fifty States and we find them throughout our art, music, and literature. Our first President, George Washington, bred roses; a variety he cultivated and named after his mother is still grown today. *The White House boasts a beautiful Rose Garden.*

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

Proclamation for beauty and serenity!

Ninety-ninth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-six

Joint Resolution

To designate the rose as the national floral emblem.

Whereas the study of fossils has shown that the rose has been a native wild flower in America for over thirty-five million years; Whereas the rose is grown today in every State; Whereas the rose has long represented love, friendship, peace, and the devotion of the American people to their country; Whereas the rose has been cultivated and grown in gardens for over five thousand years and is referred to in both the Old and New Testaments; Whereas the rose has for many years been the favorite flower of the American people, has captivated the affection of human kind, and has been revered and renowned in art, music, and literature; Whereas our first President was also our first rose breeder, one of his varieties being named after his mother and still being grown today; and Whereas the United States is without a national flower: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the flower commonly known as the rose is designated and adopted as the national floral emblem of the United States of America, and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to declare such fact by proclamation.

Thomas B. Clark
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Strom Thurmond

~~Vice President of the United States and~~
President of the Senate *pro Tempore*



X

9/26/86 - copy to Ann Miller

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Document No. 330-716

October 14, 1986

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PETER J. WALLISON
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FROM:

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SUBJECT:

(DRAFT PROCLAMATION)

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It was submitted by the Office of Management and Budget and edited/revised by this office.

(IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than 5 p.m., Wednesday, October 15, 1986. For routine clearance, call Amy Miller, extension 7610. For questions or discussion, call Dan Engler, extension 7610.

Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

October 3, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

John H. Carley
General Counsel

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "JHC", is written over the printed name "John H. Carley".

SUBJECT:

Designation of the Rose as the National Floral
Emblem

Pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 159, the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation which would designate the Rose as the National Floral Emblem.

The proposed proclamation was prepared by this office.

The proposed proclamation has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Attachment

THE NATIONAL FLORAL EMBLEM OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE ROSE

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

People of every age and clime have always loved the flowers with which God decorates the earth. More often than any other flower, in cultures around the globe, the rose is held dear as the symbol of life and love and devotion. For the love of man and woman, for the love of mankind and God, for the love of country, those who would speak the language of the heart do so with a rose.

We see proofs of this everywhere -- "I am the rose of Sharon," we read in the Song of Solomon; poets have celebrated the rose through the centuries as a synonym for beauty and eternity; the Rosary is a garland of prayers; and parents name newborn babies "Rose."

The rose has been cultivated in gardens for more than five thousand years, we know, and it appears in the earliest art, poetry, and tradition. The study of fossils reveals that the rose has existed in America for age upon age. We Americans have always loved roses. We grow them in all our fifty States, and we find them throughout our art, music, and literature. Our first President, George Washington, bred roses; a variety he cultivated and named after his mother is still grown today. The White House boasts a beautiful Rose Garden.

The American people have long held a special place in their hearts for roses. Let us continue to cherish them, to honor the love and devotion they represent, and to bestow them on all we love just as God has bestowed them on us.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 159, has designated the rose as the National Floral Emblem of the United States and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation declaring this fact.

8

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the rose as the National Floral Emblem of the United States of America.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

THE NATIONAL FLORAL EMBLEM OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE ROSE

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

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nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of
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RONALD REAGAN

#

ROSE.861006

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We see proofs of this everywhere -- "I am the rose of Sharon," we read in the Song of Solomon; ~~"Roisin Dubh," or "Little Dark Rose," the poets call Ireland,~~ ^{poets have celebrated the rose through the centuries as a} the Rosary is a garland of prayers; and parents name newborn babies "Rose."

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of _____, in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the

proclamation for health and fertility!

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I thank my colleague. I move the question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and to be read a third time.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 159) was read the third time and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 159), together with its preamble, is as follows:

S.J. RES. 159

Whereas the study of fossils has shown that the rose has been a native wild flower in America for over thirty-five million years;

Whereas the rose is grown today in every State;

Whereas the rose has long represented love, friendship, peace, and the devotion of the American people to their country;

Whereas the rose has been cultivated and grown in gardens for over five thousand years and is referred to in both the Old and New Testaments;

Whereas the rose has for many years been the favorite flower of the American people, has captivated the affection of human kind, and has been revered and renowned in art, music, and literature;

Whereas our first President was also our first rose breeder, one of his varieties being named after his mother and still being grown today; and

Whereas the United States is without a national flower: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the flower commonly known as the rose is designated and adopted as the national floral emblem of the United States of America, and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to declare such fact by proclamation.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank my colleagues. I am pleased to dispose of that thorny issue.

IMMIGRATION REFORM AND CONTROL ACT OF 1985

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I believe there is a pending motion of the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. SYMMS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. KASSEBAUM). The Senator from Idaho.

(The remarks of Mr. SYMMS and Mr. SIMPSON at this point relating to amendment No. 619 are printed earlier in the RECORD.)

AMENDMENT NO. 624

(Purpose: To require the Federal Government to reimburse State governments for the cost of incarcerating in State prisons illegal aliens and Marielito Cubans who commit felonies)

Mr. D'AMATO. Madam President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

First, is there any objection to temporarily setting aside the pending amendment? Hearing none, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HAWKINS, Mr. CHILES, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. WILSON, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. INOUE, Mr. BOREN, and Mr. SIMON, proposes an amendment numbered 624.

Mr. D'AMATO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place insert:

Sec. (a) The Attorney General shall reimburse a State for the costs incurred by such State for the imprisonment of any illegal alien or Marielito Cuban who is convicted of a felony by such State.

(b) An illegal alien referred to in subsection (a) is any alien convicted of a felony who is in the United States unlawfully and—

(i) whose most recent entry into the United States was without inspection, or

(ii) whose most recent admission to the United States was a nonimmigrant but—

(A) whose period of unauthorized stay as a nonimmigrant expired, or

(B) whose unlawful status was known to the Government,

before the date of the commission of the crime for which the imprisonment was imposed.

(c) A Marielito Cuban convicted of a felony referred to in subsection (a) is a national of Cuba who—

(i) was allowed by the Attorney General to enter the United States in 1980,

(ii) after such entry committed any violation of State law for which a term of imprisonment was imposed, and

(iii) at the time of such entry and such violation was not an alien lawfully admitted to the United States—

(A) for permanent residence, or

(B) under the terms of an immigrant visa or a nonimmigrant visa issued, under the laws of the United States.

(d) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(e) This amendment shall become effective on October 1, 1985.

Mr. D'AMATO. Madam President, our amendment reimburses the same amendment that I offered, and that the Senate passed by vote of 55 to 40, the last time we considered immigration reform.

Our amendment reimburses the States for the cost of incarcerating the

5,000 or more illegal aliens and Marielito criminals, convicted of felonies and now in State prison. It offers us the opportunity to provide desperately needed assistance to our seriously overcrowded State prisons.

More than that, it recognizes that these alien felons are a Federal, not a State, responsibility. If we had a truly effective immigration policy, these individuals would never have been let into the country in the first place. If the Immigration Service had enough detention space, the States could parole such individuals to the INS pending deportation. But we have no effective control of our borders, and INS detention centers are filled to bursting.

While I appreciate Senator SIMPSON's commendable and good faith efforts to address this problem, S. 1200 offers our overcrowded prisons only the possibility of assistance and relief, and postpones the granting of any assistance at all for at least 3 years.

Madam President, the prisons do not need promises and possibilities. They need action, they need help, and they need it now. Today, we learned from the Justice Department that the population of our Nation's overcrowded State prisons increased by nearly 23,000 inmates, or almost 1,000 inmates a week in the first half of this year. The increase for the first half of 1985 is so great that it nearly equals the total for all of 1984.

No one can say that the States are not doing their share to respond to this crisis. Expenditures on State prisons are at an all-time high of \$7.2 billion per year. But despite their best efforts, the States are losing ground. Last year, 17,365 convicted criminals were released from State prisons, not because they were rehabilitated or had served their sentences, but simply because of prison overcrowding.

In virtually every State, the illegal alien felon problem, brought about by Federal immigration policies, only makes the States' problems worse. It is time that we accept our responsibility for adding to the States' burden. More than 3,000 illegal aliens, and more than 1,700 Marielito Cuban felons released from Castro's prisons in 1980, have been convicted of felonies and are now adding to the overcrowding in our State prisons.

The States did not create this situation. The Federal Government did.

S. 1200 does not adequately deal with this issue:

First, at a time when prison overcrowding is at its worst, S. 1200 would delay even the possibility of help reaching our State prisons for 3 more years; and

Second, by including prisons in a social welfare block grant, S. 1200 forces prisons to compete for funds that may or may not be adequate, and creates the serious possibility that our overcrowded prisons will not receive any assistance at all.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 20, 1986

THE NATIONAL FLORAL EMBLEM OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE ROSE

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Americans have always loved the flowers with which God decorates our land. More often than any other flower, we hold the rose dear as the symbol of life and love and devotion, of beauty and eternity. For the love of man and woman, for the love of mankind and God, for the love of country, Americans who would speak the language of the heart do so with a rose.

We see proofs of this everywhere. The study of fossils reveals that the rose has existed in America for age upon age. We have always cultivated roses in our gardens. Our first President, George Washington, bred roses, and a variety he named after his mother is still grown today. The White House itself boasts a beautiful Rose Garden. We grow roses in all our fifty States. We find roses throughout our art, music, and literature. We decorate our celebrations and parades with roses. Most of all, we present roses to those we love, and we lavish them on our altars, our civil shrines, and the final resting places of our honored dead.

The American people have long held a special place in their hearts for roses. Let us continue to cherish them, to honor the love and devotion they represent, and to bestow them on all we love just as God has bestowed them on us.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 159, has designated the rose as the National Floral Emblem of the United States and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation declaring this fact.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the rose as the National Floral Emblem of the United States of America.

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

RONALD REAGAN

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 20, 1986

THE NATIONAL FLORAL EMBLEM OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE ROSE

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

5574

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