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**WHORM Subject Code:** FE009  
**ID Numbers:** 020000-149999  
**Box:**

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027052

1220

FE009

PR 013-024

LG Salem

JL003-01

May 29, 1981 MG

Dear Chuck:

Although this is in response to your April 15 letter, I just wanted you to know that the President sincerely appreciated receiving the proclamations you forwarded, on behalf of Mayor Charles L. McMackin II, and the citizens of Salem, Illinois. X

Please know that the President, Mr. Brady, Mr. McCarthy, and Mr. Delehanty are deeply grateful for the prayers and support offered to them at the prayer service the City of Salem held on their behalf. I have forwarded this correspondence to the appropriate White House offices so that the citizens of Salem can receive a response on behalf of the President and the other men involved in this tragic assassination attempt.

Thank you very much for your interest in writing.

With cordial regard, I am

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf  
Assistant to the President

X  
The Honorable Charles H. Percy  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510  
MLF:CMF:ASR:asr

- ✓ cc: w/inc letter & President's proclamation, Anne Higgins - for further handling.
- ✓ cc: w/copy of inc letter & Jim Brady's proclamation to Jim Brady for appropriate handling.
- ✓ cc: w/copy of in letter & Mr. Delahanty's get-well to Thomas Delahanty, c/o Metropolitan Police Dept., 1620 U St., N.W., 20009
- ✓ cc: w/copy of inc letter and Timothy McCarthy get-well to Timothy McCarthy, c/o Secret Service, Room 12, OEOB, PPD.
- ✓ cc: Powell Moore - FYI.

CHARLES H. PERCY  
ILLINOIS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 15, 1981

Dear Max:

Mayor Charles L. McMackin II, the Mayor of Salem, Illinois recently issued a proclamation requesting all citizens of his City to attend a prayer service organized by the Salem Ministerial Alliance in honor of the President, Mr. Brady, Agent McCarthy, and Patrolman Delahanty.

This is, of course, a very thoughtful gesture on the part of the Mayor and the citizens of the City of Salem. I would very much appreciate your making sure the proclamations are delivered and properly acknowledged.

Warmest regards,



CHP:aj

Mr. Max L. Friedersdorf  
Assistant to the President for  
Legislative Affairs  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500



The City Of  
**SALEM, ILLINOIS**



Birthplace of William Jennings Bryan and the G. I. Bill of Rights

**Proclamation**  
**By The Mayor**

WHEREAS, on Monday, March 30, 1981, a would be assassin severely wounded the President of the United States and shot down his Press Secretary, an Agent of the U. S. Secret Service and a Patrolman of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia at the entrance of the Washington Hilton Hotel on Florida Avenue in Washington, D. C.; and

WHEREAS, President of the United States, The Honorable Ronald Reagan, Press Secretary James S. Brady and Secret Service Agent Timothy J. McCarthy are all original citizens of the State of Illinois, specifically Mr. Brady being a resident of Centralia; and

WHEREAS, the name of Patrolman Thomas Delahanty deserves equal recognition; and

WHEREAS, The Ministerial Alliance of Salem, Illinois desires to conduct a union prayer service at the Grace United Methodist Church, North Broadway and East Schwartz Streets, in downtown Salem; and

WHEREAS, It is the desire of the City Council of the City of Salem to endorse this prayer service and to commend the Salem Ministerial Alliance for their thoughtfulness in conducting same;

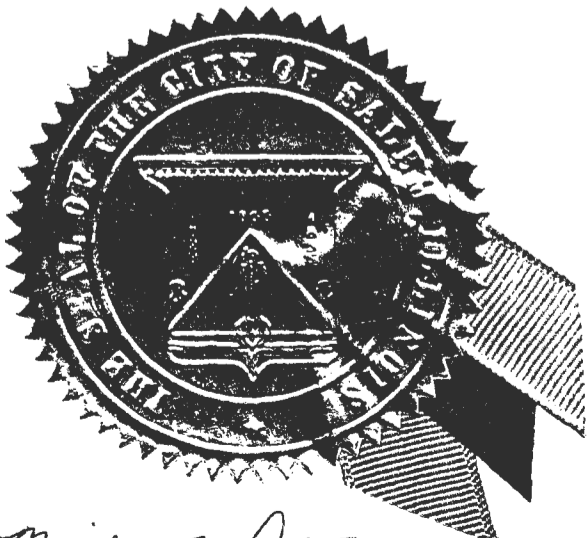
NOW THEREFORE, I, CHARLES LINCOLN McMACKIN II, Mayor of the City of Salem respectfully request all citizens of our City and all persons so inclined to attend this prayer service to give thanks to God Almighty for sparing the lives of the President of the United States, his Press Secretary and the two brave law officers who came into the line of fire and sprang to the President's defense; these services will begin at 12:10 p.m. (ten minutes after the noon hour) at above stated church on Wednesday, April 1, 1981.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Salem, Illinois to be affixed.

Done at the City Hall in the City of Salem, this thirty-first day of March in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and the one hundred and fifty-eighth year since the founding of Salem, Seat of Marion County, Illinois

*Charles Lincoln McMackin II*

Mayor



*Marilyn J. Stevens*  
City Clerk

4  
Jhr

ID # 039566

**WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

FE009

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 8/10/91

Name of Correspondent: Edward J. King

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Express appreciation for the invitation to observe the signing of the Yorktown Proclamation commemorating the bicentennial of the surrender of General Cornwallis in

ROUTE TO: Yorktown, Virginia

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>IA</u>	<u>Meda</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>8/10/91</u>	<u>NAN</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>8/10/91</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>  /  /  </u>			<u>  /  /  </u>
		Referral Note:	<u>  /  /  </u>			<u>  /  /  </u>
		Referral Note:	<u>  /  /  </u>			<u>  /  /  </u>
		Referral Note:	<u>  /  /  </u>			<u>  /  /  </u>

**ACTION CODES:**  
 A - Appropriate Action  
 C - Comment/Recommendation  
 D - Draft Response  
 F - Furnish Fact Sheet  
 to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary  
 R - Direct Reply w/Copy  
 S - For Signature  
 X - Interim Reply

**DISPOSITION CODES:**  
 A - Answered  
 B - Non-Special Referral  
 C - Completed  
 S - Suspended

**FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**  
 Type of Response = Initials of Signer  
 Code = "A"  
 Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).  
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.  
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

## RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

### CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: \_\_\_\_\_ Media: L Individual Codes: 2.100 \_\_\_\_\_

Prime Subject Code: FE 009 \_\_\_\_\_ Secondary Subject Codes: ST 021 \_\_\_\_\_  
ST 046 \_\_\_\_\_  
LG - YORKI \_\_\_\_\_

### PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

**SIGNATURE CODES:**

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence
  - n - 0 - Unknown
  - n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
  - n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
  - n - 3 - Ron
  - n - 4 - Dutch
  - n - 5 - Ron Reagan
  - n - 6 - Ronald
  - n - 7 - Ronnie
  
- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence
  - n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
  - n - 2 - Nancy
  - n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan
  
- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
  - n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
  - n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

**MEDIA CODES:**

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- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

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SE MAIL  
D SECURITY

0 42

37



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
STATE HOUSE • BOSTON 02133

EDWARD J. KING  
GOVERNOR

*Jim Medas*

September 14, 1981

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
16th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

039566

Dear Mr. President:

I wish to thank you for inviting me to observe the signing of the Yorktown Proclamation commemorating the bicentennial of the surrender of General Cornwallis in Yorktown, Virginia.

I am sorry that I was unable to attend, but I am looking forward to seeing you and working with you again.

Sincerely,

*Edward J. King*  
EDWARD J. KING  
Governor

EJK/bph



058026

ID # \_\_\_\_\_

FE009

# WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

25 Anniv - Naval  
Enlisted Reserve Assn

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 82101130

Name of Correspondent: W. Henson Moore

MI Mail Report      User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Requests the President approve a proclamation in honor of the silver anniversary of the Naval Enlisted Reserve Association.

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>La Dube</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>8210201</u>	<u>KD</u>	<u>A 82102104 CS</u>
<u>PMLivi</u>		Referral Note:	<u>A CS 82102112</u>		<u>C 82110102</u>
<u>LA TURN</u>		Referral Note:	<u>R CS 82102104</u>		<u>C 82102112</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:			

**ACTION CODES:**

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
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- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
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- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

**FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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# RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

## CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: \_\_\_\_\_ Media: L Individual Codes: 1240 \_\_\_\_\_

Prime Subject Code: FE 009 Secondary Subject Codes: FG 015  
ND 010 \_\_\_\_\_

## PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

**SIGNATURE CODES:**

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**
- n - 0 - Unknown
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- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
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- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie
  
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- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan
  
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- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

February 11, 1982

Dear Henson:

This is to thank you for your letter of January 27 requesting a special message from the President to the Naval Enlisted Reserve Association on the occasion of its silver anniversary.

Your special interest is appreciated, and please be assured that I have contacted the appropriate White House office on your behalf. I have asked that your request be given prompt consideration.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Duberstein  
Assistant to the President

The Honorable W. Henson Moore  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

KMD:CMF:MDB

cc: w/copy of inc to Dodie Livingston - for further action

WH RECORDS MANAGEMENT HAS RETAINED ORIGINAL INCOMING

W. HENSON MOORE  
6TH DISTRICT, LOUISIANA



WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
2404 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-3901

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
OVERSIGHT  
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND  
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION  
SELECT REVENUE MEASURES

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES:  
236 FEDERAL BUILDING  
750 FLORIDA STREET  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70801  
(504) 344-7679

MOBILE OFFICE

HAMMOND TELEPHONE  
(504) 345-4929

January 27, 1982

Honorable Ronald Reagan  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20515

058028

Dear Mr. President:

It has come to my attention that 1982 will be occasion to celebrate the silver anniversary of the Naval Enlisted Reserve Association. It is the desire of the NERA that you issue a proclamation in honor of this event.

*As per memo*  
I respectfully urge your approval of such a proclamation, as I believe the efforts the NERA performs are a great service to the United States and should be appreciated.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. Henson Moore".

W. Henson Moore  
Member of Congress

WHM:lm

EF

076935

W

FE009

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 15, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD DARMAN

FROM: ELIZABETH H. DOLE *EH*

SUBJECT: Proclamations

My office routinely receives 50 ceremonial copies of printed proclamations, which are distributed to interested private sector organizations. Some proclamations generate enormous public interest, while the demand for others is relatively low or absent altogether.

In the interest of saving time and expense, I would like to suggest that ceremonial proclamations be printed upon request, rather than automatically. As appropriate for public relations purposes, larger printings of specific proclamations could be requested.

*clerk's office says easier  
to leave process as is -- extras  
should be sent to Charlie Love in Central Reference  
-- costs WH nothing. Relayed to Shirley Callard  
5/4/82  
JK.*

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

083387

1110

FE009

FG006-06

HU040

REFERRAL

To: Mr. Verle L. Nicholson  
President's Council on Physical  
Fitness and Sports

Date: June 14, 1982

ACTION REQUESTED

- Draft ~~reply~~ ~~for~~ MESSAGE
- President's signature.
- Undersigned's signature.
- Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- Direct reply.
- Furnish information copy.
- Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
- Furnish copy of reply, if any.
- For your information.
- For comment.

NOTE

*Prompt action is essential.*

If more than 72 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

As discussed with my secretary, I would appreciate a draft message the President could send shortly before the event. We will inform them that it is not possible to issue a Proclamation.

Description:

Letter: \_\_\_\_\_ Telegram: \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_ Memorandum with enclosures

To: DL  
From: Leslie Seagrave, Council on Environmental Quality, D.C.  
Date: 6/1/82  
Subject: Forwards material from organizers requesting Proclamation for "America's Freedom Ride," a 50-state bicycle relay starting in August in New York and ending in Washington in September -- to commemorate Bicentennial of Constitution.

By direction of the President:

ck


DODIE LIVINGSTON  
Director, Office of Special  
Presidential Messages  
456-2941/Room 480-OEOB

(White House File Copy)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dodie Livingston  
Office of Special Presidential Messages

FROM:  Leslie Seagrave, assistant to  
Ernie Minor, Member, Council on Environmental Quality

DATE: June 1, 1982

SUBJECT: America's Freedom Ride

Attached please find background material and letters of support from senators and congressmen on "America's Freedom-Ride". They are planning a 50-state bicycle relay in the late summer to commemorate the bicentennial of the Constitution.

This bicycle odyssey is scheduled to begin in early August in New York and end 9,500 miles later in Washington, D. C. on September 17, Constitution Day.

Mr. Minor, knowing of the President's interest in environmental subjects wanted me to submit this request directly to you. Please keep us apprized of your actions concerning "America's Freedom Ride".

Thank you.

Leslie Seagrave  
4506


THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON.

September 27, 1982

Dear Mr. Hudson:

Mr. Richard Darman has asked that I respond to your letter of September 20th.

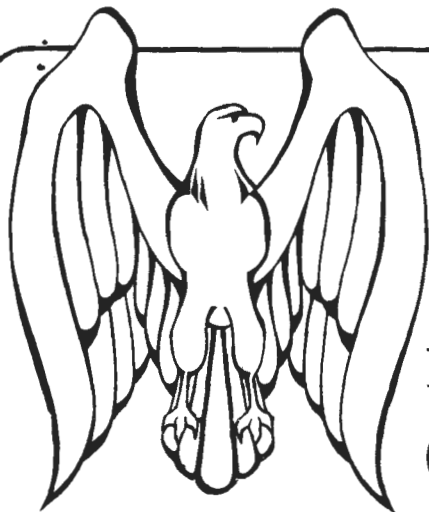
I am please to send you a copy of our working list of proclamations. I am not too certain that it will be of great value to you. However, I would like to refer you to an excellent private publication called the Chases' Calendar of Annual Events, published by the Apple Tree Press, Inc., Box 1012, Flint Michigan 48501. You might find their calendar of interest.

Sincerely,  
  
Dan Marks  
Deputy Executive  
Clerk

104489  
4620  
FED09  
PRO10

Robert Hudson request a list of Working Proclamations





# Clarkston American

P.O. Box 569, Clarkston, WA 99403

(509) 758-9797 425 Elm Street

September 20, 1982

Mr. Richard Darman  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Darman,

We are a relatively small community newspaper in the heart of wheat country here in S/E Washington...but we like to keep up with what's going on.

Could you send us a schedule of proclamations so if something's up, we can celebrate it? In towns this small, any excuse is worth while.

Thanks. I appreciate your help.

Very kindly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert M. Hudson". The signature is fluid and somewhat stylized.

Robert M. Hudson  
Publisher

**"we mean business"**

FED09

**WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING  
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1

Name of Correspondent: Ramon L. Rivera

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Legal question re: Presidential proclamations and how long they are held in effect

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>W Holland</u>	ORIGINATOR <sup>UD</sup> <u>82, 12, 28</u>	<u>C 83102, 04</u> <sup>JV</sup>
<u>W AT 17</u>	<u>D 82, 12, 28</u>	<u>C 83102, 04</u>
<u>W FIEL</u>	<u>S 83102, 04</u>	<u>FF A 83102, 04</u> <sup>JV</sup>
_____	_____ <u>1 1</u>	_____ <u>1 1</u>
_____	_____ <u>1 1</u>	_____ <u>1 1</u>

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  - S - Suspended

**FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**  
 Type of Response = Initials of Signer  
 Code = "A"  
 Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: See ID 126550 CU

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# RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

## CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: \_\_\_\_\_ Media: S Individual Codes: 7000 \_\_\_\_\_

Prime Subject Code: H0 \_\_\_\_\_ Secondary Subject Codes: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

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- R - Report**
- S - Sealed**
- T - Telegram**
- V - Telephone**
- X - Miscellaneous**
- Y - Study**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1983

Dear Mr. Rivera:

Thank you for your letter inquiring about the legal effect of proclamations issued by the President, and particularly the effect of a proclamation issued by President Andrew Johnson on September 3, 1867.

The President, in the exercise of the executive powers vested in him by the Constitution, may issue proclamations when he thinks it proper to give notice or information to the public. A proclamation has legal effect only when authorized by the Constitution or by a law passed by the Congress, and remains valid until that constitutional provision or law is repealed or until a subsequent proclamation or executive order supercedes it.

The proclamation about which you have inquired was issued by President Johnson under the authority of the Act of July 29, 1861, ch. 25, § 1, 12 Stat. 281 (1861). Such statutory authority of the President remains in effect today and is codified at 10 U.S.C. § 332.

You have also inquired as to whether this proclamation was applicable only to the Federal government. The power President Johnson exercised in 1867 was limited to assuring faithful execution of "the laws of the United States within any State or Territory of the United States"; i.e., the enforcement of Federal laws.

I hope this information is helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Fred F. Fielding  
Counsel to the President

Mr. Ramon L. Rivera  
7317 Dunfield Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90045

FFF:SMC:ph 2/7/83

cc: FFFielding ✓  
SMCooksey  
Subject  
Chron.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1983

FOR: FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: SHERRIE M. COOKSEY *SMC*

SUBJECT: Inquiry About the Legal Effect  
of Presidential Proclamations

Ramon Rivera has written you inquiring about the general legal effect of Presidential proclamations and the effect of a proclamation issued by President Andrew Johnson on September 3, 1867.

Attached for your review and approval is a letter to Rivera advising that Presidential proclamations have legal effect only when authorized by the Constitution or Federal statute and remain valid until such authority is revoked or until superseded by a subsequent proclamation or executive order. His specific questions on the Johnson proclamation are also answered.

To Shunda

# 23

December 19, 1982

TO: Mr. Fred Fielding  
Counsel to the President  
White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

116487

Dear Sir:

This letter is in regard to a legal question on the matter of Presidential Proclamations.

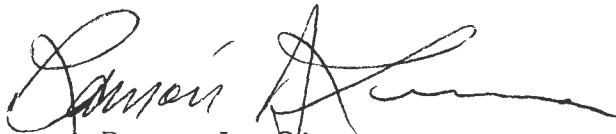
Sir: I would like to know how long Presidential Proclamations are held in effect. Whether they are effective (A) during the term of the President making the proclamation, (B) the life of the President making the proclamation, (C) until revoked superseded by another proclamation, (D) or revoked by an act of congress.

I would like to know if the Presidential proclamation made by President Andrew Johnson on September 3, 1867 is still valid and in effect. I would like to know if said proclamation was or is valid only on the Federal Government and its agencies or did it, or does it apply to the states as well.

A copy of said Presidential Proclamation is enclosed.

Thank you very much for your attention in the matter.

Sincerely your.



Ramon L. Rivera  
7317 Dunfield Ave.  
Los Angeles, CA 90045.

hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 19, 1867.*

*To the House of Representatives:*

For reasons heretofore stated in my several veto messages to Congress upon the subject of reconstruction, I return without my approval the "Joint resolution to carry into effect the several acts providing for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and appropriating for that purpose the sum of \$1,000,000.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

## PROCLAMATIONS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the Constitution of the United States the executive power is vested in a President of the United States of America, who is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and is by the same instrument made Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas by the same Constitution it is provided that the said Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby; and

Whereas in and by the same Constitution the judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, and the aforesaid judicial power is declared to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties which shall be made under their authority; and

Whereas all officers, civil and military, are bound by oath that they will support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and

Whereas all officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, in accepting their commissions under the laws of Congress and the Rules and Articles of War, incur an obligation to observe, obey, and follow such directions as they shall from time to time receive from the President or the General or other superior officers set over them according to the rules and discipline of war; and

Whereas it is provided by law that whenever, by reason of unlawful

obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, the Executive in that case is authorized and required to secure their faithful execution by the employment of the land and naval forces; and

Whereas impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing for a time a proper enforcement there of the laws of the United States and of the judgments and decrees of a lawful court thereof, in disregard of the command of the President of the United States; and

Whereas reasonable and well-founded apprehensions exist that such ill-advised and unlawful proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing or hindering in any manner whatsoever the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws; and I do solemnly enjoin and command all officers of the Government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to said laws and to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of such laws, decrees, judgments, and processes.

And I do hereby enjoin upon the officers of the Army and Navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws thereof and in the judgments, decrees, mandates, and processes of the courts of the United States; and I call upon all good and well-disposed citizens of the United States to remember that upon the said Constitution and laws, and upon the judgments, decrees, and processes of the courts made in accordance with the same, depend the protection of the lives, liberty, property, and happiness of the people. And I exhort them everywhere to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions by a hearty cooperation in the efforts of the Government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the National Union.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents and sign the same with my hand.

[SEAL.] Done at the city of Washington, the 3d day of September, in the year 1867.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
*Secretary of State.*



WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

FE009

Roberts

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING  
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 11/1/83

Name of Correspondent: Robert L. Vincent

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Asks how long Presidential proclamations are in effect

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>WHolland</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>83,02,23</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>83,03,10</u>
<u>WAT18</u>	Referral Note: <u>D</u>	<u>83,02,23</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>83,03,10</u>
<u>WPIEL</u>	Referral Note: <u>S</u>	<u>83,03,10</u>	<u>FFF</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>83,03,10</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>

- ACTION CODES:
- A - Appropriate Action
  - C - Comment/Recommendation
  - D - Draft Response
  - F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
  - I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
  - R - Direct Reply w/Copy
  - S - For Signature
  - X - Interim Reply
- DISPOSITION CODES:
- A - Answered
  - B - Non-Special Referral
  - C - Completed
  - S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:  
Type of Response = Initials of Signer  
Code = "A"  
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: See ID 116487 w

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).  
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.  
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

## RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

### CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: \_\_\_\_\_ Media: X Individual Codes: 4011 \_\_\_\_\_

Prime Subject Code: FE 309 Secondary Subject Codes: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

**SIGNATURE CODES:**

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie
  
- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan
  
- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**
- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

**MEDIA CODES:**

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 10, 1983

Dear Mr. Vincent:

Thank you for your letter inquiring about the legal effect of proclamations issued by the President, and particularly the effect of a proclamation issued by President Andrew Johnson on September 3, 1867.

The President, in the exercise of the executive powers vested in him by the Constitution, may issue proclamations when he thinks it proper to give notice or information to the public. A proclamation has legal effect only when authorized by the Constitution or by a law passed by the Congress, and remains valid until that constitutional provision or law is repealed or until a subsequent proclamation or executive order supersedes it.

The proclamation about which you have inquired was issued by President Johnson under the authority of the Act of July 29, 1861, ch. 25, § 1, 12 Stat. 281 (1861). Such statutory authority of the President remains in effect today and is codified at 10 U.S.C. § 332.

You have also inquired as to whether this proclamation was applicable only to the Federal government. The power President Johnson exercised in 1867 was limited to assuring faithful execution of "the laws of the United States within any State or Territory of the United States"; i.e., the enforcement of Federal laws.

I hope this information is helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Orig. signed by FFF

Fred F. Fielding  
Counsel to the President

Mr. Robert L. Vincent  
19533 E. Vista Hermosa  
Walnut, California 91789

FFF:JGR:aw 3/10/83  
cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj./Chron

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 10, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*

SUBJECT: Inquiry About the Legal Effect  
of Presidential Proclamations

Robert L. Vincent, of California, has inquired concerning the legal effect of Presidential proclamations, and in particular a proclamation issued by the first President Johnson in 1867. His inquiry is, oddly, identical to an earlier inquiry from Ramon Rivera, also of California. Perhaps they are having some sort of contest. Sherrie drafted a response to Rivera, which you signed (copy of Rivera correspondence attached). I see no reason not to send Vincent the same response. If Vincent and Rivera are conspiring, at least they will learn we are consistent.

Attachments

*I suspect one or both  
have smooth special  
in mind re: a prior  
S.O. - we shall  
see - 3/18*

To Sherris

December 19, 1982

TO: Mr. Fred Fielding  
Counsel to the President  
White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

16487 CC

Dear Sir:

This letter is in regard to a legal question on the matter of Presidential Proclamations.

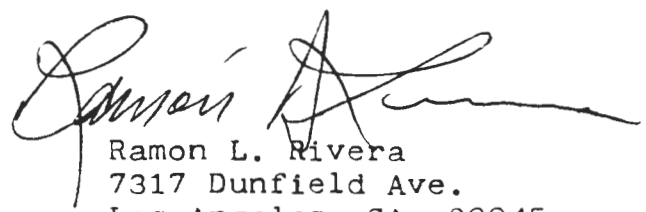
Sir: I would like to know how long Presidential Proclamations are held in effect. Whether they are effective (A) during the term of the President making the proclamation, (B) the life of the President making the proclamation, (C) until revoked superseded by another proclamation, (D) or revoked by an act of congress.

I would like to know if the Presidential proclamation made by President Andrew Johnson on September 3, 1867 is still valid and in effect. I would like to know if said proclamation was or is valid only on the Federal Government and its agencies or did it, or does it apply to the states as well.

A copy of said Presidential Proclamation is enclosed.

Thank you very much for your attention in the matter.

Sincerely your.



Ramon L. Rivera  
7317 Dunfield Ave.  
Los Angeles, CA 90045

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1983

Dear Mr. Rivera:

Thank you for your letter inquiring about the legal effect of proclamations issued by the President, and particularly the effect of a proclamation issued by President Andrew Johnson on September 3, 1867.

The President, in the exercise of the executive powers vested in him by the Constitution, may issue proclamations when he thinks it proper to give notice or information to the public. A proclamation has legal effect only when authorized by the Constitution or by a law passed by the Congress, and remains valid until that constitutional provision or law is repealed or until a subsequent proclamation or executive order supercedes it.

The proclamation about which you have inquired was issued by President Johnson under the authority of the Act of July 29, 1861, ch. 25, § 1, 12 Stat. 281 (1861). Such statutory authority of the President remains in effect today and is codified at 10 U.S.C. § 332.

You have also inquired as to whether this proclamation was applicable only to the Federal government. The power President Johnson exercised in 1867 was limited to assuring faithful execution of "the laws of the United States within any State or Territory of the United States"; i.e., the enforcement of Federal laws.

I hope this information is helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Orig. signed by FFF

Fred F. Fielding  
Counsel to the President

Mr. Ramon L. Rivera  
7317 Dunfield Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90045

FFF:SMC:ph 2/7/83

cc: FFFielding/  
SMCooksey ✓  
Subject  
Chron.

FEB 22 1983

ROBERT L. VINCENT  
19533 E. VISTA HERMOSA  
WALNUT, CALIF. 91789

FEBRUARY 18, 1983

MR. FRED FIELDING  
COUNCIL TO THE PRESIDENT  
WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

126550 CW

DEAR SIR,

THIS LETTER IS IN REGARD TO A LEGAL QUESTION ON THE MATTER OF  
PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS.

SIR, I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW LONG PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS ARE  
HELD IN EFFECT. WHETHER THEY ARE EFFECTIVE

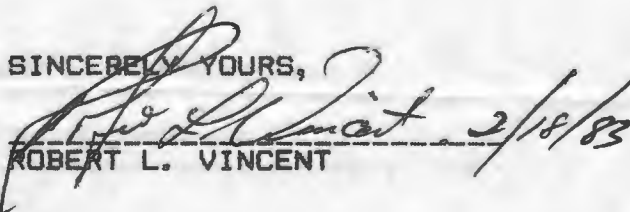
- A. DURING THE TERM OF THE PRESIDENT MAKING THE PROCLAMATION,
- B. THE LIFE OF THE PRESIDENT MAKING THE PROCLAMATION,
- C. ARE THEY REVOKED BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS,
- D. OR UNTIL REVOKED SUPERSEDED BY ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION MADE BY  
PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON ON SEPTEMBER 3, 1867 IS STILL VALID AND IN EFFECT?  
I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF SAID PROCLAMATION WAS OR IS VALID ONLY ON THE  
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS AGENCIES OR DID IT, OR DOES IT APPLY TO THE  
STATES AS WELL?

I HAVE ENCLOSED A COPY OF SAID PROCLAMATION.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION IN THE MATTER.

SINCERELY YOURS,

  
ROBERT L. VINCENT

hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 19, 1867.*

*To the House of Representatives:*

For reasons heretofore stated in my several veto messages to Congress upon the subject of reconstruction, I return without my approval the "Joint resolution to carry into effect the several acts providing for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and appropriating for that purpose the sum of \$1,000,000.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

## PROCLAMATIONS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the Constitution of the United States the executive power is vested in a President of the United States of America, who is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and is by the same instrument made Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas by the same Constitution it is provided that the said Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby; and

Whereas in and by the same Constitution the judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, and the aforesaid judicial power is declared to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties which shall be made under their authority; and

Whereas all officers, civil and military, are bound by oath that they will support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and

Whereas all officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, in accepting their commissions under the laws of Congress and the Rules and Articles of War, incur an obligation to observe, obey, and follow such directions as they shall from time to time receive from the President or the General or other superior officers set over them according to the rules and discipline of war; and

Whereas it is provided by law that whenever, by reason of unlawful



obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, the Executive in that case is authorized and required to secure their faithful execution by the employment of the land and naval forces; and

Whereas impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing for a time a proper enforcement there of the laws of the United States and of the judgments and decrees of a lawful court thereof, in disregard of the command of the President of the United States; and

Whereas reasonable and well-founded apprehensions exist that such ill-advised and unlawful proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing or hindering in any manner whatsoever the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws; and I do solemnly enjoin and command all officers of the Government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to said laws and to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of such laws, decrees, judgments, and processes.

And I do hereby enjoin upon the officers of the Army and Navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws thereof and in the judgments, decrees, mandates, and processes of the courts of the United States; and I call upon all good and well-disposed citizens of the United States to remember that upon the said Constitution and laws, and upon the judgments, decrees, and processes of the courts made in accordance with the same, depend the protection of the lives, liberty, property, and happiness of the people. And I exhort them everywhere to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions by a hearty cooperation in the efforts of the Government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the National Union.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents and sign the same with my hand.

[SEAL.] Done at the city of Washington, the 3d day of September,  
in the year 1867.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
*Secretary of State.*

ID # 130220  
FE009

**WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING  
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 831031/15

Name of Correspondent: Loretta F. Stukas

MI Mail Report      User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Expresses appreciation to the President for issuing the Proclamation of Lithuanian Independence Day, 1993.

ROUTE TO:	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>John Tiller</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>831031</u> <sup>15</sup> <sup>15</sup> <sup>15</sup>		<u>C8303130</u> <sup>15</sup>
<u>State Dept</u>	A	<u>830312</u> <sup>22</sup> <sup>15</sup>		<u>A830312</u> <sup>15</sup>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>

- ACTION CODES:**  
 A - Appropriate Action  
 C - Comment/Recommendation  
 D - Draft Response  
 F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure  
 I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary  
 R - Direct Reply w/Copy  
 S - For Signature  
 X - Interim Reply
- DISPOSITION CODES:**  
 A - Answered  
 B - Non-Special Referral  
 C - Completed  
 S - Suspended
- FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**  
 Type of Response = Initials of Signer  
 Code = "A"  
 Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).  
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.  
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

# RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

## CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: \_\_\_\_\_ Media: L Individual Codes: 4.800 4.400 \_\_\_\_\_

Prime Subject Code: FE 009 Secondary Subject Codes: CO 091 \_\_\_\_\_  
HU 013.52 \_\_\_\_\_  
CO 165 \_\_\_\_\_

## PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

**SIGNATURE CODES:**

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**  
n - 0 - Unknown  
n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan  
n - 2 - Ronald Reagan  
n - 3 - Ron  
n - 4 - Dutch  
n - 5 - Ron Reagan  
n - 6 - Ronald  
n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**  
n - 0 - Unknown  
n - 1 - Nancy Reagan  
n - 2 - Nancy  
n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**  
n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan  
n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

**MEDIA CODES:**

- B - Box/package**  
**C - Copy**  
**D - Official document**  
**G - Message**  
**H - Handcarried**  
**L - Letter**  
**M - Mailgram**  
**O - Memo**  
**P - Photo**  
**R - Report**  
**S - Sealed**  
**T - Telegram**  
**V - Telephone**  
**X - Miscellaneous**  
**Y - Study**



UNCLASSIFIED  
(CLASSIFICATION)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
TRANSMITTAL FORM

25116  
83 MAR 25 P11: 50

S/S 830837 <sup>WHITE HOUSE</sup> ~~SITUATION ROOM~~

Date March 25, 1983

For: Mr. William P. Clark  
National Security Council  
The White House

Reference:

TO: President Reagan From: Mrs. Loretta Stukas  
Date: March 8 Subject: Expresses appreciation  
for the President's issuance of Lithuanian Independence  
Day proclamation  
WH Referral Dated: March 22, 1983 NSC ID # 130220  
(if any)

\_\_\_\_\_ The attached item was sent directly to the  
Department of State.

Action Taken:

- \_\_\_\_\_ A draft reply is attached.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A draft reply will be forwarded.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A translation is attached.
- xx An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- \_\_\_\_\_ We believe no response is necessary for the reason  
cited below.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Department of State has no objection to the  
proposed travel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Other.

Remarks.

*L. Paul Bremer, III*  
L. Paul Bremer, III  
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED  
(Classification)



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 23, 1983

Mrs. Loretta I. Stukas  
National President  
Knights of Lithuania  
234 Sunlit Drive  
Watchung, New Jersey 07060

Dear Mrs. Stukas:

I have been asked to reply to your letter of March 8 to President Reagan which expressed appreciation for the Proclamation of Lithuanian Independence Day. We value the support of the Knights of Lithuania and welcome your remarks regarding the President's proclamation.

Sincerely,

/s/

Mildred A. Patterson  
Baltic Affairs Officer

8308371

T H E   W H I T E   H O U S E   O F F I C E

REFERRAL

MARCH 22, 1983

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:  
APPROPRIATE ACTION

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 130220  
MEDIA: LETTER, DATED MARCH 8, 1983  
TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN  
FROM: MRS. LORETTA I. STUKASS  
NATIONAL PRESIDENT  
KNIGHTS OF LITHUANIA  
234 SUNLIT DRIVE  
WATCHUNG NJ 07060

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES APPRECIATION TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR ISSUING THE PROCLAMATION OF  
LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1983

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN  
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE  
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE  
(OR DRAFT) TO:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

*Received in 5/5-I  
3/22 am 10:18 AM (GJ)*

# Knights of Lithuania



NATIONAL OFFICERS  
1982-1983

Founded 1913  
SUPREME COUNCIL

March 8, 1983

130220

5  
*John T. Ell*  
SPIRITUAL ADVISOR  
Rev. Anthony Jurgelaitis, O.P.  
Providence College  
Providence, R.I. 02918

PRESIDENT  
Loretta I. Stukas  
234 Sunlit Drive  
Watchung, N.J. 07060  
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55 Brandt Street  
Dayton, OH 45404

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Dr. Jack Stukas  
234 Sunlit Drive  
Watchung, NJ 07060

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Treasure Island, FL 33706

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St. Clair, PA 17970

RITUAL  
Helen A. Chesko  
1000 E. Pine Street  
Mahanoy City, PA 17948

PUBLIC RELATIONS  
Irene K. Sankus  
10221 S. Komensky Avenue  
Oak Lawn, IL 60457

SCHOLARSHIP  
William Piacentini  
362 Webster Avenue  
Cranston, R.I. 02920

LITHUANIAN LANGUAGE  
Dr. Algirdas D. Budreckis  
147 Clay Street  
Quincy, MA 02170

ARCHIVES  
Longinas Svelnis  
43 Gage Street  
Needham, MA 02192

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of all the members of the Knights of Lithuania, scattered throughout our great USA, thank you for issuing the Proclamation of Lithuanian Independence Day, 1983, on February 16, 1983.

The United States Government has never recognized the illegal occupation and annexation of Lithuania by the Soviet Union. By your proclamation, you have reemphasized the American belief in the principles of liberty for all people and the right of self-determination of the Lithuanian nation.

Your interest and friendship is greatly appreciated by the Knights of Lithuania and by all Americans of Lithuanian descent.

Thank you most sincerely for your consideration.

Respectfully yours,

*Loretta I. Stukas*  
(Mrs.) Loretta I. Stukas  
National President  
Knights of Lithuania

lis:

ID # 131744-  
FEC09

**WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING  
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 83/03/31

Name of Correspondent: Pete Domenici

MI Mail Report      User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Requests a Presidential proclamation which would lend support to the establishment of a Sister City relationship between Santafe, Spain, and Santa Fe, New Mexico. Requests that the message be given to a delegation from Santa Fe when they meet with the Vice President on April 12.

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>LA DUBE</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>83/03/31</u>	<u>NAN</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>83/04/05</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>  /  /</u>			<u>  /  /</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>  /  /</u>			<u>  /  /</u>
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	Referral Note:	<u>  /  /</u>			<u>  /  /</u>

- ACTION CODES:**
- A - Appropriate Action
  - C - Comment/Recommendation
  - D - Draft Response
  - F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
  - I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
  - R - Direct Reply w/Copy
  - S - For Signature
  - X - Interim Reply
- DISPOSITION CODES:**
- A - Answered
  - B - Non-Special Referral
  - C - Completed
  - S - Suspended
- FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**
- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
  - Code = "A"
  - Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: Handled by phone by Claudia Korta

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOP).  
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No. of Additional Correspondents: \_\_\_\_\_ Media: L Individual Codes: 1220 \_\_\_\_\_

Prime Subject Code: FE 009 Secondary Subject Codes: LG SANTA  
CO 145  
FO 005

## PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P-
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

**SIGNATURE CODES:**

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

**MEDIA CODES:**

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

*United States Senate*

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

APRIL 4, 1983

JEAN -

The attached material has just arrived regarding the Sister City relationship between Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Santafe, Spain.

Perhaps it will be useful to the people who are writing the Proclamation.

THANK YOU FOR EVERYTHING.

*Angela*

PETE V. DOMENICI  
NEW MEXICO



United States Senate  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*please*

131744

Ken -

I am aware of the time constraints on this one, but I hope you will see it through for me and my constituents.

Attached for your further information is a copy of the Resolution adopted by the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Don't hesitate to call if I can be of assistance in any way.

Thanks sincerely.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Pete".



## United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 28, 1983

The Honorable Kenneth Duberstein  
Assistant to the President for Congressional Affairs  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ken:

This letter is to request a Proclamation from the President which would lend support to the letter and spirit of the establishment of a Sister City relationship between Santafe' (Granada), Spain, and our own Santa Fe, New Mexico. Background information follows:

The Mayor of Santafe', Spain and the President of the regional government of Granada, has extended an official invitation to the City of Santa Fe proposing the establishment of a Sister City relationship between the two cities, and the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, has accepted. An invitation has now been extended to Santa Fe citizens to participate on April 15 to 17 in the annual festival "Las Capitulaciones de Santafe'" in Santafe', Spain which celebrates the signing by the Catholic Kings, Ferdinand and Isabella, the pact granting Columbus the necessary resources for his voyage of discovery. At that time, the Sister City relationship will be formalized.

Several citizens of Santa Fe will be going to Santafe', Spain, for the festivities and will be in Washington on April 11 and 12, prior to their trip. Included in the delegation will be the Mayor of the City of Santa Fe, The Honorable Louis R. Montano, along with three City Councilors. They are meeting with the Vice President at 9:00 a.m. on the morning of April 12 in his office.

It is my understanding that the President and Vice President are Honorary Chairpersons of the Sister Cities program, and it would be the most perfect situation if the Proclamation could be presented by the Vice President to the Mayor of Santa Fe and his delegation on Wednesday morning, April 12, at 9:00 in the Vice President's office as an expression of friendship and good will for the people of Santafe' and all of Spain.

With thanks and warm regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Pete".

Pete Domenici  
United States Senator

1 CITY OF SANTA FE

2 RESOLUTION NO. 1983 -9

3 INTRODUCED BY:

4 *Michael P. Branch*  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9

10 A RESOLUTION

11 AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO INITIATE AND CONSUMMATE A SISTER CITY RELATIONSHIP  
12 WITH SANTA FE, SPAIN (GRANADA).

13 WHEREAS, the City of Santa Fe will execute an agreement with Santa  
14 Fe, Spain in the Province of Granada, Spain to strengthen the fraternal  
15 ties of friendship and mutual knowledge with all the peoples of Spain  
16 and especially with the City which bears the same name; and

17 WHEREAS, it is proposed that steps be continued to achieve a Sister  
18 City relationship with Santa Fe, Spain (Granada) which is the historical  
19 site of the signing of the Capitulaciones between their Catholic majesties  
20 and Christopher Columbus on April 17, 1492, thus making possible the  
21 discovery of the New World.

22 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF  
23 SANTA FE:

24 Section 1: The Mayor is hereby granted whatever powers as might  
25 be necessary to initiate and make possible the splendid reality, lawful

1 and moral of a Sister City relationship between the City of Santa Fe,  
2 Spain (Granada) and Santa Fe, New Mexico, U.S.A.


3 Section 2: The objectives of this relationship of this Sister  
4 City will be to strengthen our cultural, historical, educational and  
5 fraternal ties of this friendship.

6 Section 3: The Mayor of the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico is  
7 hereby empowered and authorized to consent on behalf of the City of  
8 Santa Fe to initiate and consummate the Sister City relationship with  
9 Santa Fe, Spain (Granada).

10 PASSED AND APPROVED this 23rd day of February,  
11 1983.



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Louise R. Montano, Mayor

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*Helen Trujillo By: Angel Miller*  
Helen Trujillo  
City Clerk

( S E A L )

**THE HIRST COMPANY**

4665 Indian School Road Northeast  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110  
(505) 266-5637  
(505) 265-5362 - night line  
Affiliated Offices in Major Cities

March 31, 1983

Mr. George Ramones  
Chief Legislative Aide  
U.S. Senator Pete V. Domenici  
Dirksen Building  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear George:

Thank you for your help on the issue of the Spanish Quincentennial and the visit of the Santa Fe, New Mexico, delegation to Washington and to Spain.

As I promised, I am enclosing a copy of some press materials we have prepared for the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, which will send a delegation to Madrid and Santa Fe, Spain. It is my understanding that this delegation will be in Spain April 14 for festivities which will inaugurate a 10-year period of ceremonies leading up to 1992 -- a year which will commemorate not only the 500th anniversary of Spanish independence, but the 500th anniversary of the royal pact with Christopher Columbus.


Both epochal events occurred in Santa Fe, Spain, whose sister city is Santa Fe, New Mexico -- America's oldest capital city and one which served as the northern provincial capital of the Spanish colonies in the New World.

The invitation from the mayor of Santa Fe, Spain, and the governor of the province of Granada was forwarded to the mayor of Santa Fe, New Mexico, by the U.S. Ambassador to Spain.

Thus, the visit of the U.S. delegation will represent the first official U.S. involvement in the Quincentennial.

Again, thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

  
Carrol Cagle

encls

From: Marie Hirst  
Will Hoffman

The Hirst Company  
4665 Indian School Road NE  
Albuquerque, N.M. 87110

Telephone: 505 266 5637

March 20, 1983

The Two Santa Fe's: Key Facts

1. A delegation from Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA (America's oldest capital) will visit Santa Fe, Granada, Spain, the city where Queen Isabella signed the royal pact supporting Christopher Columbus' voyage to the New World in 1492. Visit will be April 15 - 17, 1983. The royal pact was signed on April 17, 1492.
2. Occasion of the visit -- this begins a ten-year celebration in Santa Fe, Spain leading up to the 500th anniversary of the signing of this pact and of Spanish independence from Moorish rule.
3. Santa Fe means in Spanish "city of holy faith" -- the original name because Santa Fe, Spain is the site where Spanish Christians defeated the Islamic Moors, ending 781 years of Moslem rule and creating the modern nation of Spain.
4. Decisive victory was gained on January 2, 1492 in the city of Santa Fe, Spain - - built for the encampment of Ferdinand and Isabella.



5. Columbus waited in Santa Fe, Spain for months to obtain royal sanction for his planned journey -- and nearly lost out when he angered Ferdinand by demanding 20 per cent of any gains from the voyage.
6. A little-known figure in history, Father Juan Perez, Queen Isabella's confessor, rescued the mission by pursuing Columbus after he departed Santa Fe thinking he had lost his cause. Father Perez interceded so effectively with Isabella that she offered to pawn her royal jewels to make Columbus' journey possible.
7. The visit also highlights a facet of U.S. history which is often overlooked -- Spain represented the first major European settlement in the U.S. When the westward migration of "Anglos" reached New Mexico they found a flourishing Spanish culture already two centuries old.
8. Santa Fe, New Mexico, is the oldest capital city in the United States. It was founded in 1610 by the Spanish conquistador Peralta, who laid it out in a similar pattern to Santa Fe, Spain. The cities have agreed to a formal "sister cities" relationship. (The Pilgrims landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620. The first eastern capital, Boston, was founded in 1630).

From: Marie Hirst  
Will Hoffman  
The Hirst Company  
4665 Indian School Road NE  
Albuquerque, N.M. 87110

Telephone: 505 266 5637

March 20, 1983

Press Memorandum

Santa Fe, Spain and Santa Fe, New Mexico:

Sister Cities for Centuries

I. Introduction

When the mayor and a delegation of citizens from America's oldest capital city, Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA, visit Santa Fe, the city in southern Spain of the same name, they will be doing more than carrying on the international "sister cities" program launched by President Dwight Eisenhower in 1956. They will be engaged in a process of symbolically closing a circle of affinity between the two "cities of the holy faith" that began centuries ago and encompassed entire sagas of religious warfare, intrepid exploration and the finding of a "new world," statecraft, diplomacy and evangelism.

The two Santa Fes are separated by thousands of miles and a great ocean. Yet they are "sister cities" in a historic way, in a cultural way, as perhaps no other pair of cities have been. Santa Fe, located near the city of Granada in Spain, was the site of the decisive battle of Spanish Christiandom's victory over the Islamic Moors in 1492, creating the modern Spanish state.

It also was the site of Ferdinand and Isabella's signing of the royal charter which sent Christopher Columbus on his way to the Americas.

Those two epoch-making events, occurring within weeks of each other in a small town in the foothills of the Iberian Peninsula, sent waves of political, military, commercial and religious influence from the epicenter of Santa Fe, Spain, to, eventually, Santa Fe, New Mexico -- an influence which remains strong centuries later and which is being remarked with the visit of the delegation from the Americas and the festivities now being launched to mark the Spanish Quincentennial in 1992.

The festival of celebration will likely bring increased awareness, particularly within the United States, of the important role that Spain has played in the history of the U.S. -- and of the historic "firsts" represented in the founding of the United States by the Hispanic people and their northern provincial capital city of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

## II. Santa Fe, Spain

Six miles west of Granada in southern Spain lies the town of Santa Fe, marked by a signpost reading, La Cuna de Hispanidad, the "cradle of 'Spanishness.'" This small city was the scene of a blockade of Christian soldiers -- with their monarchs Ferdinand and Isabella encamped nearby in their royal tents -- which ended the 781-year struggle by Spanish Catholics against Spanish Islam.

The Moslem Prince Boabdill began negotiating an end to the blockade in the autumn of 1491, and the final capitulation came on January 2, 1492. After 781 years, Moslem rule had ended and Ferdinand and Isabella became the first monarchs of the nation of Spain now preparing to celebrate its quincentennial.

### III. Christopher Columbus and the Capitulaciones

In Santa Fe, Spain, is a street named Calle Cristobal Colon -- the street of Christopher Columbus, one of the few reminders of the other historic event which occurred in the small city only weeks after the conclusion of the blockade against the Moors. The second event, which occurred April 17, 1492, was the signing of the Capitulaciones (royal charter) between King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella and Columbus, enabling him to begin the sea voyage which led to the discovery of the New World.

Columbus, who has been said to be the "most famous witness to Islam's defeat at Santa Fe," had arrived in Spain in 1485. He met Father Juan Perez, former confessor of Queen Isabella. Through Father Perez, he eventually gained a royal audience in order to make his plea for aid in his planned voyage. But the monarchs were engaged in thoughts of war and referred him to subordinate councils.

For years, Columbus was on the royal payroll, following battles and even joining in occasionally. Immediately after the defeat of the Moors, Columbus again approached Ferdinand

but was again rejected. Columbus gave up on the idea of assistance from Spain and departed. He reached as far as Palos, where Father Perez caught up with him and persuaded him to wait.

The priest returned to Santa Fe and begged the monarchs to reconsider. Columbus argued so persuasively that Queen Isabella stated her readiness to pawn her royal jewels to finance the expedition. But Columbus angered Ferdinand with his demand for 20 percent of all profits from the voyage, and he was once again turned down.

Once again, Columbus rode off, but a tear-filled plea by Father Perez finally convinced the king. A rider caught up with the departing Columbus at Puente de Pinos, bid him to return, and the Capitulaciones were signed on April 17, 1492, enabling him to outfit his ships and begin the long sea voyage which ended at the West Indies later that year.

His discovery of the New World was to help launch a flow of Spanish explorers, conquistadores, priests and settlers into what is now the nation of Mexico and the U.S. state of New Mexico -- whose capital city is Santa Fe. The wave of migration was a substantial one. It has been estimated that more than 200,000 Spaniards went to the Indies before the year 1600.

#### IV. Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA

An American writer, Mark Williams, referred to the defeat of the Moors in 1492 which sent Columbus toward the Indies, in an article about the Spanish Santa Fe entitled, "History's Forgotten Town." He wrote: "Conquistadores who roamed America's Southwest only 50 years later surely remembered the role of the tiny Spanish town in opening a new historical era. Santa Fe, the holy faith, symbolized Christian determination in the face of dangerous opposition. When Spaniards founded the northernmost capital of the New World empire in 1610, it was natural that they would again choose the name Santa Fe."

Author Paul Horgan, in his book, The Centuries of Santa Fe, described the journey on horseback of a royal notary in the year 1620, searching for the provincial capital of New Spain as he rode:

When would he see the city?

It lay, they said, at the base of those mountains which at sundown recalled the blood of Christ (he crossed himself). They rose up beyond the great plain over which he moved, now in an afternoon of late October in the year 1620.

Alone, he would have spurred his horse to ride swiftly toward the mountains until he should see the seat of the kingdom of New Mexico, the city of Santa Fe. Was it named for the original Santa Fe in Spain? He recalled how King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella had come to Granada to attack the last stronghold of the Moorish infidel, and had pitched their camp opposite to it, and had named their camp Santa Fe -- Holy Faith ... A town had grown from it.

Santa Fe now has the distinction of being the oldest capital city in the United States. Founded in 1610 (10 years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock) by the conquistador Pedro de Peralta on the site of an Indian pueblo which already had existed for centuries, Santa Fe became the northern provincial capital of the Spanish colonies of the New World. Santa Fe, in the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo mountains not far from the Rio Grande Valley, served as the Spanish government's outpost for the region which now makes up the U.S. states of New Mexico and Arizona, many hundreds of miles north of the southern provinces of what is now the nation of Mexico.

The Spanish explorer Coronado had set the stage for Santa Fe's formation with his epochal journey up the Rio Grande valley in the year 1540, and thus began a steady trickle of priests, merchants and settlers northward up from the southern provinces. Other settlements with Spanish names like Socorro, El Paso del Norte dotted the way.

Although the normally accepted American notion of U.S. historic development recalls a steady westward push toward California during the 1800s by other Europeans -- English-speaking ones -- finding only native Americans, frequently hostile, on the way, the truth is somewhat different. When that westward-seeking Anglo wave reached New Mexico in the early and mid-1800s, they found another European-based civilization already in place that had been there for two centuries.

Except for a brief revolt by Indian insurrectionists in the year 1680, the city of Santa Fe served as the northern Spanish provincial capital. (A virtually bloodless reconquest, led by General DeVargas, has since been marked by the annual Santa Fe Fiesta each Fall -- the oldest, continuing community celebration in the United States.) In 1821, when Mexico gained its independence from Spain, Santa Fe continued to serve as the northern capital and the Mexican flag flew over the capital building known as the Palace of the Governors. It flew there until 1848, when U.S. forces were successful in taking the area now made up of New Mexico and Arizona in the Mexican-American war.

Then, Santa Fe became the capital city for the Territory of New Mexico until the year 1912 when New Mexico was admitted as the 47th state of the union. (During the American Civil War, the confederate flag also flew over the Palace of the Governors -- but only for six days before Union forces again took the area.)

To this day the Hispanic influence in Santa Fe, New Mexico, is substantial. The Hispanic population is almost 58 percent of the total, and there are many families whose ancestry goes back to provinces in Spain: with names like Chavez, Archuleta, Baca, Lucero, Montoya, Roybal, Ortiz, Aragon, Medina, Armijo, Vigil, and Vargas.



#### V. Visit of the American Delegation

On January 17, 1983, the City Council of Santa Fe, Granada, Spain, approved a resolution proposing "sisterhood with the city of Santa Fe in New Mexico." The resolution noted "the fraternal ties of friendship and mutual knowledge with all the peoples of America" and especially with "Santa Fe, capital of the State of New Mexico, ... which today keeps and promotes with pride its deep Spanish roots."

On January 27, U.S. Ambassador to Spain Terence A. Todman forwarded invitations from the Mayor of Santa Fe, Spain and the President of the Regional Government of Granada, proposing the Sister City relationship and inviting Mayor Louis Montano of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and his delegation to personally participate in the April 15-17 annual festival, "Las Capitulaciones de Santa Fe," in celebration of the April 17, 1492 royal pact with Christopher Columbus.

Urging acceptance of the invitations, Ambassador Todman referred to the "colorful and significant celebrations that will take place there this spring to mark an event of such enormous historical proportions."

The City Council of Santa Fe, New Mexico enacted its own resolution on February 23, to achieve a Sister City relationship with Santa Fe, Spain. And Mayor Montano formed a delegation to make the journey, symbolically closing a link between the two cities that had begun some 500 years before.

## VI. Santa Fe's Role in the U.S. Hispanic Tradition

The role of Santa Fe, and the U.S. state of New Mexico of which it is capital, help illustrate the long, rich and important tradition of Hispanic involvement in weaving the historic tapestry of the United States. Only recently have Hispanics begun to be recognized -- via the popular national press and political groups -- as a large and important segment of the U.S. political and economic scene. At the same time, the city of Santa Fe has received another round of national publicity in recent years as a place of unique Southwestern glamour, featuring art, culture, history, Indians and movie stars living incognito.

Although Hispanics in Santa Fe, and to a certain extent throughout New Mexico, often are vividly aware of their long tradition of involvement in America's historical development, the awareness is not widespread nationally. There has been an understandable tendency of most Americans to generalize about the U.S. Hispanics of today that they are relatively recent arrivals from Mexico, or perhaps Puerto Rico.

Hispanic "roots," as generally perceived by the non-Hispanic community, are seen to be only a generation or two away from those countries -- and perhaps, given the widespread press coverage about "undocumented workers" or "illegal aliens," only a few weeks or days away. Coupled with the similar lack of general awareness that the westward-moving "Anglo" settlers

were themselves the newcomers when they reached Santa Fe and the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico, the visit of the New Mexican delegation to Spain could only help shed new light on a little-realized feature of American history.

The fact that the delegation will be headed by Mayor Louis Montano is illustrative. Unlike many areas of the U.S. where Hispanics have had to struggle to gain "entry level" involvement in the political and economic systems, in New Mexico, Hispanics have a centuries-old tradition of involvement -- and leadership -- in politics, commerce, religion, academia and the arts.

Today, Hispanics serve as governor of New Mexico, in the Congressional delegation, as Speaker of the State House of Representatives and in other important legislative roles, on the state and federal courts, and throughout the political system of the state. Their positions are not "breakthroughs" recently achieved, but represent a line of public service going back to 1610 when a second "city of the holy faith" was established in the foothills of New Mexico.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE  
491ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
COLUMBUS AND KING FERDINAND AND ISABELLA OF SPAIN. 1492.

APRIL 15TH- FRIDAY

---

9:00 am-- REVELY AND MARCHING MUSIC. PERFORMED BY THE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION OF  
SANTA FE/GRANADA SPAIN.

12:00 noon--EDICT OF THE MAYOR OF SANTA FE SPAIN, FROM THE BALCONY OF CITY HALL,  
SANTA FE/GRANADA, ANNOUNCING THE COMMEMORATION OF THE 491ST ANNIVERSARY.

12:30 pm-- INNAUGURATION OF THE CHANGES TO THE COLUMBUS MONUMENT. INNAUGURATION OF  
THE BUST OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS AT PINOS PUENTE.

1:00 pm-- FESTIVAL. PERFORMANCES BY THE UNIVERSITY MUSICAL GROUPS OF GRANADA AT  
THE CITY HALL PLAZA.

7:00 pm-- FIRST LECTURE. 'ANOTHER GRANADA MONUMENT OF COLUMBUS. LECTURE BY DR. DEMETRIO  
RAMOS PEREZ, PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF VALLADOLID AND  
DIRECTOR OF THE COLUMBUS MUSEUM.

PRESENTATION OF THE FACSIMILE OF THE COLUMBUS LETTER ANNOUNCING THE DISCOVERY  
OF THE NEW WORLD.

8:00 pm-- RECEPTION FOR THE DIGNITARIES AND PEOPLES OF SANTA FE/GRANADA SPAIN HOSTED  
BY THE CITY OF SANTA FE NEW MEXICO. `

9:30 pm-- PRESENTATION OF DRAMA. MACAMA JONDA, OF J. HEREDRA MAYA AT THE PLAZA DE ESPANA.

SATURDAY-APRIL 16TH

9:00 am-- REVELY AND MARCHING MUSIC. PERFORMED BY THE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION OF SANTA FE/GRANADA SPAIN.

11:30 am-- RECEPTION FOR THE DELEGATIONS AND AUTHORITIES AT CITY HALL, SANTA FE.

12:00 noon-- SOLEMN ACT OF THE FLAG RAISING OF THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN. MUSIC PERFORMANCE OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEMS OF BOTH COUNTRIES PERFORMED BY THE BAND OF THE INFANTRY REGIMENT #10 AND THE BAND OF THE NAVAL BASE AT ROTA. (TENTATIVE)

PROCLAMATION OF COMMEMORATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY. HIS EXCELLENCY TERRANCE TODMAN, AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES TO SPAIN.

OFFERINGS AT THE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS MONUMENT.

1:00 pm-- THE INNAUGURATION OF THE EXPOSITIONS. EXPOSITION OF J. GAMARRA. EXPOSITION OF HISPANIC/AMERICAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. EXPOSITION ON THE TOURIST ASPECTS OF THE UNITED STATES. EXPOSITION OF STAMPS. STUDENT PROJECTS.

2:00 pm-- RECEPTION. (GLASS OF WINE) OFFERED TO THE NEW MEXICO DELEGATION BY THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF SANTA FE, SPAIN.

7:00 pm-- SECOND LECTURE. THE SPANISH INFLUENCES ON SANTA FE NEW MEXICO. LECTURE BY A. SAMUEL ADELO.

8:30 pm-- VIEWING. THE DISCOVERY OF THE 20TH CENTURY. DOCUMENTARIES ON THE SPACE PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES. ISABEL AND FERNANDO THEATRE.

10:00 pm-- HISPANIC/AMERICAN MUSIC FESTIVAL.

SUNDAY APRIL 17TH

---

9:00 am-- REVELY AND MARCHING MUSIC. PERFORMED BY THE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION OF SANTA FE/GRANADA SPAIN.

10:00 am-- RECEPTION FOR THE DELEGATION AND AUTHORITIES AT CITY HALL, SANTA FE.

11:00 am-- SOLEMN HIGH MASS AT THE PAROCHIAL CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION. SUNG BY THE GROUP OF GLORIA dEL ROCIO FRATERNITY.

12:00 noon-- THE OFFICIAL SISTER CITY CEREMONY, SANTA FE NEW MEXICO/SANTA FE SPAIN.

1:00 pm-- FOLKLORIC DANCE EXHIBITION.

2:00 pm-- RECEPTION. (GLASS OF WINE) OFFERED BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF GRANADA.

7:00 pm-- CONCERT. SANTA FE PLAZA. PERFORMED BY THE MUNICIPAL BAND OF GRANADA.

8:00 pm-- PIANO RECITAL. NORTH AMERICAN PIANIST. MANUEL dE FALLA AUDITORIUM.

9:00 pm-- RECEPTION FOR THE DELEGATION AND AUTHORITIES OFFERED BY THE EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES IN SPAIN. AUDITORIUM.

9:30 pm-- HISPANIC/AMERICAN MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Santa Fe —

# History's Forgotten Town

by Mark Williams

photography by C.J.D. Dallet

Travel writers and historians have created a whirlwind of stock romantic phrases describing the splendors of Granada in Spain. Yet few of the millions of visiting tourists realize that one of history's most important towns lies forgotten only six miles away.

Santa Fe, the siege town of Ferdinand and Isabel, is marked solely by a signpost reading *La Cuna de Hispanidad* — the origin of the Hispanic world (literally, the cradle of "Spanishness").

Indeed it was. From here the Catholic monarchs ended the 781-year struggle against Spanish Islam and sent Columbus forth on his voyages of discovery.

Conquistadors who roamed America's Southwest only 50 years later surely remembered the role of this tiny Spanish town in opening a new historical era. *Santa Fe*, the holy faith, symbolized Christian determination in the face of dangerous opposition. When Spaniards founded the northernmost capital of their New World empire in 1610, it was natural that they would again choose the name Santa Fe. Today the name hints at the vitality and continuity of Spanish culture, from a sleepy Andalusian pueblo to a United States state capital.

One sweltering August day I decided to explore this forgotten Spanish town. The approach from the west passes through undulating farmland called the Vega, scene of heated battles for two centuries.

Today it is a paradise of murmuring

fountains and luxuriant gardens, and most of Santa Fe's 12,000 residents work at harvesting the grain and olives the Vega produces.

Its history is even richer. Santa Fe did not exist in 1481, when, after centuries of sporadic warfare, the final stage of the Christian reconquest began.

Troops of Muley Hacem attacked the Andalusian village of Zahara, sparking a strong reaction. Luckily for Castile, the Islamic Kingdom of Granada was then marred by revolu-

tions and palace intrigues between supporters of Prince Boabdil and his uncle El Zagal to decide who would succeed Muley. The Spaniards captured Boabdil in 1486 and enticed him with bribes into promising Granada's surrender once Zagal's territory fell.

Spanish armies continued to chisel away at the kingdom, with victories at Malaga and Almeria, two of Zagal's strongholds. In April 1490, Ferdinand commanded Boabdil to hand over the capital as



*Puerta de Granada, one of four identical gates marking the original limits of the town of Santa Fe.*

had been agreed. Pressured by Berber fanatics, the Moorish king balked, vowing to fight to the last man. Thus the stage was set for the final siege of Granada, and the foundation of Santa Fe.

This curious town sits near the outskirts of Granada's urban sprawl and its drab, heat-hazed streets evoke few images of bygone glory. Upon reaching the main plaza, I scoured the area for the tourist office, a souvenir shop, a postcard vendor — anyone with some information.

Carlos V. Until recently, heaps of these documents were scattered on the floor.

As we left the archives, Juan recounted Santa Fe's meteoric history. After Boabdil's refusal to surrender, Ferdinand realized the difficulties of taking Granada. To the east were the snow-capped summits of the Sierra Nevada. Massive walls and 1,500 towers faced the Vega. He thus chose the tactic of blockade and marched into the Vega, burning crops and rolling the tide of destruc-

solid stone and mortar structures replaced fluttering pavilions. Flags of Castile and Aragon were hoisted above the sturdy towers. The soldiers wanted to name the town after the queen, but Isabel declined, choosing "Santa Fe" in token of Castile's unshaken trust in divine providence. The jubilant Christians deemed it "the only city in Spain never contaminated by Moslem heresy."

Modeled after the old Roman town of Brivesca near Burgos, Santa Fe consists of two spacious avenues intersecting in the center to form a cross, with majestic portals at each extremity. Three of the gates were restored in the 18th century, but only one is not the original structure. This is surprising, since most of Santa Fe was destroyed by an earthquake in 1806.

Only a scattering of landmarks hint at the town's historically rich past. The original plaque marking its foundation adorns the south gate, and inscriptions on blocks of marble, recording the roles of different Spanish cities in the siege, are placed at various points. The cathedral, built in 1773 on the site of the 15th-century original, contains several windows with Star of David mosaics embedded in the glass. This is curious, since in March 1492 Ferdinand gave orders from this very spot expelling practicing Jews from Spain.

In medieval fashion, Ferdinand avoided pitched battles during the siege. Fighting was often between two knights eager to show their gallantry before the ladies of the court. The sculpture of a man's severed head rests atop the church, and the grisly story behind it reveals the romantic, feudal quality of the conquest.

One day a corpulent Moorish knight named Tarfe rode up to Santa Fe and hurled his lance into the Christian camp. On it was an insolent note addressed to Isabel. Furious at this affront, the Spaniard, Hernan del Pulgar, entered Granada that night, found the largest mosque and claimed it for the Virgin Mary. Then he nailed a banner proclaiming "Ave Maria" to the main door with his dagger and, mission accomplished, galloped back to safety.

Some days later, Tarfe rode indifferently to Santa Fe with the banner



*Santa Fe's cathedral, built in 1773 on the site of the 15th century original, is not unlike the Cathedral of St. Francis in New Mexico's Santa Fe.*

But a policeman curtly explained, "Aqui, no hay nada" — There's nothing here. All the while he pointed toward Granada, certain he had a lost tourist on his hands.

A bit bewildered by now, I searched for a local guide, but was driven out of the church by two cleaning women, and ended up at the town hall. Here Juan Rodriguez, the town's resident archivist, offered his aid. We climbed a rickety staircase to a sunless cubicle where about 4,000 historical documents are stored. Juan brushed away cobwebs from decrepit shelves strewn with papers, then showed me priceless letters from Queen Isabel and Emperor

tion right up to the city gates.

In April 1491, the Spaniards stopped this random pillage and camped seven miles from the city. When Queen Isabel joined the group, she vowed not to change her blouse until Granada fell. (Legend has it that Ferdinand soon dissuaded her.) One night an accidental fire transformed the silk and canvas camp into an immense oven. One of Isabel's maids had put a candle too close to a curtain, and flames raged from the queen's tent through the sleeping camp, burning it to the ground.

To guard against similar disasters, Ferdinand decided to build a town. For three months combat ceased, as



