I have just come from the ceremonies at the Statue of Liberty. I spoke there of the steady stream of human resources which the old world poured on our shores and out of which our American civilization has been built.

Many of the people who came past the Statue of Liberty settled in this section of New York City. Here they wove into the pattern of American life some of the color and the richness of the cultures from which they came. Here they joined in that great process out of which we have welded an American citizenship.

We gave them freedom. I am proud -- America is proud -- of what they have given to us.

They have never been -- they are not now -- half-hearted Americans. In Americanization classes and at night schools they have burned the midnight oil in order to be worthy of their new allegiance.
They were not satisfied merely to find here the realization of the material hopes which had guided them from their native land. They were not satisfied merely to build a material home for themselves and their families.

They were intent also upon building a place for themselves in the ideals of America. They sought an assurance of permanency in the new land for themselves and their children based upon active participation in its civilization and culture.

Those who have come here of late understand and appreciate our free institutions and our free opportunity, as well as those who have been here for many generations. The great majority of the new and the old do not confuse the word "liberty" with the word "license." They appreciate that the American standard of freedom does not include the right to do things to hurt their neighbors. All of us -- old-comers and new-comers -- agree that for the speculator to gamble with and lose the savings of the clients of his bank is just as contrary to American ideals of liberty as it is for the poor man to upset the peddler's cart and steal his wares. To our newer Americans
America is a great discovery. They who have never been so free before rejoice in our freedom. Our liberty is warmed by the fire of their devotion.

I am inclined to think that in some cases the newer citizens have discharged their obligations to us better than we have discharged our obligations to them. For example, their coming helped to intensify the housing problem in many of our great cities. We have not yet worked out an adequate answer to that problem.

As a matter of fact, we have, for too long, neglected the housing problem for all our lower-income groups. We have spent large sums of money on parks, on highways, on bridges, on museums, and for other projects of civic betterment. For the most part, that was money well spent. But we have not yet begun adequately to spend money in order to help the families in the over-crowded sections of our cities to live as American citizens have a right to live.

You and I will not be content until every American family be-able to live that way.
We need action to get better city housing. Senator Wagner and I had hoped for a new law at the last session of the Congress. We who believe in better housing have not been defeated. I am confident that the next Congress will start us on our way with a sound housing policy. We shall certainly get it if on November third you vote to send to Washington the kind of government which I am confident you want -- a government which will continue to work for security of the home, for security of jobs, for security of savings, and for better homes in every part of the nation.

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Original reading copy
Governor Lehman, Mr. Mayor, my friends of the East Side: (Applause)

There are some experiences in this life which give one new strength, a new purpose to carry on. Today, at the Statue of Liberty, and now seeing this great gathering, I obtain inspiration to go on with the task that is mine. And I am very happy for the first time, because I have not driven through here for two or three years, to see this Park that was named after my dear mother. (Applause) When that was done, I can tell you very simply that I don't believe I have ever seen her made more happy in all her life. (Applause) And that, also, is something that I will always remember, and my children and my grandchildren in the years to come. (Applause)

I have just come from the ceremonies at the Statue of Liberty. I suggested there that we should rededicate that Statue not to Liberty alone but also to Peace. (Applause) I spoke there of the steady stream of human resources which the old world poured on our shores and out of which our American civilization has been built.
Many of the people who came past the Statue of Liberty settled in this section of New York City. Here they wove into the pattern of American life some of the color, (and) some of the richness of the cultures from which they came. Here they joined in that great process out of which we have welded (an) our American citizenship.

We gave them freedom. I am proud -- America is proud -- of what they have given to us. (Applause)

They have never been -- they are not now -- half-hearted Americans. In (Americanization) their classes and (at night) in their schools they have burned the midnight oil in order to be worthy of their new allegiance.

They were not satisfied merely to find here the realization of the material hopes which had guided them from their native land. They were not satisfied merely to build a material home for themselves and their families.

However, they were intent also upon building a place for themselves in the ideals of America. (Applause) They sought an assurance of permanency in the new land for themselves and their children based upon active participation in its civilization and culture.

Those who have come here of late understand and appreciate our free institutions and our free opportunity,
as well as those who have been here for many generations. The great majority of the new and the old do not confuse the word "liberty" with the word "license". They appreciate that the American standard of freedom does not include the right to do things to hurt (their) our own neighbors. (Applause) (All) Every one of us -- old-comers and new-comers -- agree that for the speculator to gamble with and lose the savings of (the) his clients (of) in his bank is just as contrary to American ideals of liberty as it is for the poor man to upset the peddler's cart and steal his wares. (Applause) To our newer Americans America is a great discovery. They who have never been so free before rejoice in our freedom. Our liberty is warmed by the fire of their devotion.

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we have not yet begun adequately to spend money in order to help
the families in the over-crowded sections of our cities to live
as American citizens have a right to live. (Applause)

You and I will not be content until City, State and
Federal governments join with private capital in helping every
American family to live (that) the right way.

We need action to get better city housing. Senator
Wagner and I had hoped for a new law at the last session of the
Congress. We who believe in better housing have not been de-
feated. (Applause) I am confident that the next Congress will
start us on our way with a sound housing policy. (Applause)
We shall certainly get it if on November third you vote to send
to Washington the kind of government which I am confident you
want (applause) -- a government which will work and continue
to work for security of the home, for security of jobs, for se-
curity of savings, and for better homes in every part of the
Nation. (Applause)

And so, my friends, let me thank you for this greet-
ing that you have given me. It has been a wonderful day in my
life and I am going to end my speech by cutting a cake. (Ap-
plause, laughter)
The problem is...

Great idea! But...unfortunately, it's not workable under the circumstances. I'm afraid it's not possible. The costs would be too high. It's just not feasible.

Furthermore, I think it's important to consider the environmental impact. We need to be more mindful of our resources and use them wisely. I don't think this is a sustainable solution.

The bottom line is that we need to find a more practical and feasible solution. It's not a viable option.

However, I'm open to discussing alternative ideas and brainstorming other possible solutions. Let's keep looking for a better approach.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

October 26, 1986

HOLD FOR RELEASE

FILE MATERIALS
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1936 Church's power during
Rosenberg and Lye dumping
was quite different
The "love" was quite
The清除 was quite
Also, "love" is cut.

This "love" was quite

The "love" was quite

Also, "love" is cut.
They were also intent upon building a place for themselves as a part of government in America. They were provided for themselves and their children an assurance of permanency in the new land by becoming members in its civilization and culture.

The process of rapid absorption and assimilation created of course many problems. Most of them have been solved in the course of time. Some of them still remain. Here in New York City one of the things which was created by this rapid influx of settlers in the new country were housing conditions which we have now come to realize are incompatible with the American scheme of things. Of course in all large cities in the United States there is the same problem. Not all of it is, of course, due to immigration. In many cities where foreign immigration has played only a small part, the same problems of inadequate housing are with us. For too many years we have neglected the problem of decent living accommodations particularly for our lower income groups in all of the cities of America. We have spent large sums of money on parks, on highways, on bridges, on museums, on statues and other civic betterments but we have shut our eyes to the needs of American standards of housing conditions.
The details of the proper methods for eliminating substandard housing in America are difficult to work out, but it is important that a definite start be made in the fulfillment of a principle that there is a responsibility on the part of Government—Federal, State and local—to clear the slums of our cities and provide better living conditions for the those of limited income who cannot afford to pay the rents which unrestrained private enterprise would demand of them.

Pail v. dear.
I had hoped that we might make a real start on a permanent policy of this kind under the Housing Bill introduced by Senator Wagner at the last session of Congress. I am sorry that bill did not become law, but I would say without doubt that it ought to go through within the next year, if we continue a liberal administration and a liberal Congress.

Land costs, interest rates and rentals which can be afforded by the lowest income groups are what they are, there will probably never be enough certainty of profit for private enterprise in this field. And if private enterprise cannot profitably supply the kind of minimum healthful housing public policy requires for the lowest income groups, the city, the state, and the federal government will simply have to combine together in removing slums and, as a public service, replacing them with decent homes for those groups.
Roosevelt Park
14 May 36 4:00 PM

L. H. Acorn

LG & Co.

7-12-36

L. H. Acorn
This address of the President, to be delivered at Roosevelt Park, New York City, on Wednesday, October twenty-eighth, MUST BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE UNTIL RELEASED.


Please safeguard against premature release.

STEPHEN EARLY
Assistant Secretary to the President

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STATEMENTS FILE
Shorthand By Kannée
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