

I believe we can find a lot of common ground with the Congress on these issues. I've had some good meetings with the Democratic leadership. I appreciate the openness of our discussions. I'm—will continue to reach out to find common ground with them and, as well, with you. We owe it to the people to do so.

Anyway, thanks for giving me a chance to come by. I appreciate it.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:22 a.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Matt Blunt of Missouri; Gov. Mark Sanford of South Carolina; Gen. Peter Pace, USMC, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Office of Management and Budget Director Robert J. Portman; Secretary of Health and Human Services Michael O. Leavitt; and Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings.

Remarks on Presenting the Congressional Medal of Honor to Bruce P. Crandall

February 26, 2007

Welcome. I am pleased that you all are here on a very special day. Presenting the Medal of Honor is one of the great privileges for the President. The medal is the highest military decoration a President can confer. This medal is awarded for actions above and beyond the call of duty.

Today I am proud to bestow this medal on a daring pilot, a devoted soldier, and a selfless leader, Lieutenant Colonel Bruce Crandall. I welcome Bruce and his wife, Arlene, back to the White House. I congratulate you on 50 years of marriage. She must be a patient woman. [*Laughter*] I also am glad that their three sons and three of their grandchildren are here. Welcome. I'm especially pleased that some of Bruce's comrades have joined us.

As an officer, Bruce always put his men before himself. Today, his men are here for him. And this afternoon, 41 years after his heroic actions in Vietnam, America recognizes Bruce Crandall with our highest award for valor, the Medal of Honor.

I appreciate Secretary of Defense Bob Gates joining us today. Mr. Secretary, you're always welcome here at the White House.

I appreciate the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, Jim Nicholson; welcome. I appreciate Members of the United States Congress who have joined us, starting with the ranking member of the Senate Appropriations Committee—Subcommittee on Defense, Ted Stevens, the Senator from Alaska. Congressman Norm Dicks, who happens to be the U.S. Congressman from Colonel Crandall's district. Congressman, welcome. Congressman Jim Marshall, Congressman Patrick Murphy, we are glad you're here. Thank you for coming.

I appreciate very much Dr. Fran Harvey, the Secretary of the Army; General Pete Pace, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs; General Pete Schoomaker, Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

I thank all the other members of the military who joined us. I particularly want to say thanks and welcome to the Medal of Honor recipients who are with us today: Harvey "Barney" Barnum, Bob Foley, Jake Jacobs—Jack Jacobs, Joe Marm, Bob Patterson, Al Rascon, Gordon Roberts, and Brian Thacker. Welcome.

I appreciate the families, friends, and comrades of Bruce Crandall. David Hicks, thank you for your blessings.

The journey that brought Bruce Crandall to this day began 74 years ago in Olympia, Washington. Growing up, Bruce was a gifted athlete and a bit of a handful. [*Laughter*] A teacher once observed that he had, quote, "a unique ability to get into trouble and out of trouble without any trouble at all." [*Laughter*] At Olympia High School, Bruce was named an All American in baseball. He batted .612 for the league champs; I think we better check the scorecards. [*Laughter*] His dream was to be drafted by the New York Yankees. Instead, he got drafted by the U.S. Army. [*Laughter*]

He was commissioned as an officer, trained as an aviator. His early career took him on mapping missions over Alaska and North Africa and Latin America. In 1963, he reported to Fort Benning to help lead a new unit that would become known as the air cavalry. Two years later, he arrived in Vietnam as a major and as a commanding officer in the 229th Assault Helicopter Battalion.

As a leader, Major Crandall earned the respect of his men with his honesty and his humor. He earned their admiration with his remarkable control over a Huey. His radio call sign was “Ancient Serpent 6,” which his men shortened to “Old Snake.” [Laughter] Or sometimes, they used a more colorful nickname—[laughter]—which we better not pronounce. [Laughter]

On the morning of November 14th, 1965, Major Crandall’s unit was transporting a battalion of soldiers to a remote spot in the Ia Drang Valley, to a landing zone called X-Ray. After several routine lifts into the area, the men on the ground came under a massive attack from the North Vietnamese Army. On Major Crandall’s next flight, three soldiers on his helicopter were killed; three more were wounded. But instead of lifting off to safety, Major Crandall kept his chopper on the ground—in the direct line of enemy fire—so that four wounded soldiers could be loaded aboard.

Major Crandall flew the men back to base, where the injuries could be treated. At that point, he had fulfilled his mission. But he knew that soldiers on the ground were outnumbered and low on ammunition, so Major Crandall decided to fly back into X-Ray. He asked for a volunteer to join him. Captain Ed Freeman stepped forward. In their unarmed choppers, they flew through a cloud of smoke and a wave of bullets. They delivered desperately needed supplies. They carried out more of the wounded, even though medical evacuation was really not their mission.

If Major Crandall had stopped here, he would have been a hero. But he didn’t stop. He flew back into X-Ray again and again. Fourteen times he flew into what they called the Valley of Death. He made those flights knowing that he faced what was later described as an “almost unbelievably extreme risk to his life.” Over the course of the day, Major Crandall had to fly three different choppers; two were damaged so badly they could not stay in the air. Yet he kept flying until every wounded man had been evacuated and every need of the battalion had been met.

When they touched down on their last flight, Major Crandall and Captain Freeman

had spent more than 14 hours in the air. They had evacuated some 70 wounded men. They had provided a lifeline that allowed the battalion to survive the day.

To the men of Ia Drang, the image of Major Crandall’s helicopter coming to their rescue is one they will never forget. One officer who witnessed the battle wrote, “Major Crandall’s actions were without question the most valorous I’ve observed of any helicopter pilot in Vietnam.” The battalion commander said, “Without Crandall, this battalion would almost have surely been overrun.” Another officer said, “I will always be in awe of Major Bruce Crandall.”

For his part, Bruce has never seen it that way. Here’s what he said: “There was never a consideration that we would not go into those landing zones. They were my people down there, and they trusted in me to come and get them.”

As the years have passed, Bruce Crandall’s character and leadership have only grown clearer. He went on to make more rescue flights in Vietnam. He served a second tour, and he retired from the Army as a lieutenant colonel. As a private citizen, he’s continued to serve. He’s worked in local government, and he speaks to students all across our country. One of his favorite stops is Midland, Texas. [Laughter] It happens—where Laura and I grew up. In fact, he’s been to Midland so many times they gave him the key of the city. It’s not exactly the Medal of Honor. [Laughter] It’s not a bad thing to have. [Laughter] Maybe one day I’ll get a key to the city. [Laughter]

A few years ago, Bruce learned he was being considered for our Nation’s highest military distinction. When he found out that Captain Freeman had also been nominated, Bruce insisted that his own name be withdrawn. If only one of them were to receive the Medal of Honor, he wanted it to be his wingman. So when I presented the medal to Captain Freeman in 2001, Bruce was here in the White House. Captain Freeman wished he were here today, but he got snowed in, in Iowa. But his spirit is with us. And today the story comes to its rightful conclusion; Bruce Crandall received the honor he always deserved.

In men like Bruce Crandall, we really see the best of America. He and his fellow soldiers were brave, brave folks. They were as noble and selfless as any who have ever worn our Nation's uniform. And on this day of pride, we remember their comrades who gave their lives and those who are still missing. We remember the terrible telegrams that arrived at Fort Benning, the families devastated, the children who traced their father's name on panel three-east of the Vietnam Memorial Wall.

Our sadness has not diminished with time. Yet we're also comforted by the knowledge that the suffering and grief could have been far worse. One of the reasons it was not is because the man we honor today. For the soldiers rescued, for the men who came home, for the children they had and the lives they made, America is in debt to Bruce Crandall. It's a debt our Nation can never really fully repay, but today we recognize it as best as we're able, and we bestow upon this good and gallant man the Medal of Honor.

Commander, please read the citation.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:30 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Maj. Gen. David Hicks, USA, Army Chief of Chaplains. Following the President's remarks, Lt. Comdr. Geoffrey Gagnier, Coast Guard Aide to the President, read the citation.

Proclamation 8107—Irish-American Heritage Month, 2007

February 26, 2007

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The friendship between Ireland and the United States has deep roots, and Irish Americans have played an integral role in making our country a place of hope and opportunity. During Irish-American Heritage Month, we recognize the vital contributions of Irish Americans to our Nation.

Since our founding, Irish immigrants have come to America's shores in search of better lives. Today, millions of American citizens are of Irish descent, and they and their

forbearers have helped shape our way of life, strengthened our economy, and contributed to the arts, and protected our Nation. Irish Americans have shown their devotion to our country by serving in our Armed Forces. America is especially grateful to these brave men and women for the sacrifices that have helped preserve the ideals of our country and made the world a safer place.

During the month of March, we reflect on our Nation's past and how Irish Americans helped create the country we live in today. America is a melting pot of cultures, and Irish-American Heritage Month is an opportunity to celebrate the accomplishments of Irish-American citizens and remind our people we are blessed to be a Nation of immigrants.

Now, Therefore, I, George W. Bush, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 2007 as Irish-American Heritage Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month by celebrating the contributions of Irish Americans to our Nation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord two thousand seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

George W. Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:35 a.m., February 28, 2007]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on March 1.

Notice—Continuation of the National Emergency Relating to Cuba and of the Emergency Authority Relating to the Regulation of the Anchorage and Movement of Vessels

February 26, 2007

On March 1, 1996, by Proclamation 6867, a national emergency was declared to address the disturbance or threatened disturbance of