FREEDOM ISN'T FREE

ANNOUNCER: AMERICA WAKE UP, in cooperation with the Daughters of the American Revolution, State of Illinois, presents Phyllis Schlafly:

MRS. SCHLAFLY: The famous television musical UP WITH PEOPLE has one song which goes like this: "Freedom isn't free, You've got to pay a price, You've got to sacrifice, For your liberty." These lyrics are so true -- freedom is never free. Today, let us look at a few of the American heroes who paid a high price so that we all might enjoy our great American liberty and independence.

Do you know what happened to the 56 men who bravely signed their names to the Declaration of Independence? When these men pledged their lives and fortunes to the cause of American freedom, those were not just empty words. Nearly all paid a high price for their courage. Most of them sacrificed their lives or their fortunes, or both, for the cause of independence. Five were captured and tortured by the British; nine died from wounds of war; twelve had their homes pillaged and destroyed; two had their sons lost in battle; others were tracked down and persecuted for their patriotism. Most of the signers of the Declaration of Independence died broke -- their homes had been looted, their fortunes spent or stolen because of the stand they took for American Independence. It is good for all our citizens to pause and reflect on the courage and idealism of the signers of the Declaration of Independence who truly "signed for us."

One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence was a wealthy Virginian named Thomas Nelson, Jr., who joined the fighting forces of the American Revolution and became a Brigadier General. Toward the end of the Revolution, as the battle of Yorktown approached,

the British General Cornwallis made his headquarters in the beautiful Nelson home. The seige of Yorktown lasted three weeks. Nelson personally directed the fire on his own stately dwelling. Soon after, Cornwallis surrendered; but the costs of war were not over. Nelson had raised a necessary $2,000,000 almost overnight by putting up his own properties as collateral. They were forfeited when the loans came due, and the government never reimbursed him. With his health and fortune ruined, Thomas Nelson, Jr. died a few years later. This is the kind of personal sacrifice by great heroes which enables us to enjoy independence today.

If we were to try to think of one single hero from American History who personifies the finest in courage and character, many of us would think first of Nathan Hale. Nathan Hale lived only 21 years on this earth, but he will be remembered and honored as long as there is an America. He was just a young schoolteacher from Connecticut who became a captain in the Continental Army, and then volunteered for hazardous spy duty behind British lines on Long Island. He was caught by the British. Bible and religious consolation were denied him; his letters to his mother and sister were destroyed. Yet, as he stood on the scaffold ready to be hanged, he spoke the famous words which are known to every American: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

One of the great Revolutionary patriots was Patrick Henry, statesman and orator, who, with Thomas Jefferson and Richard Henry Lee, in 1773 initiated the intercolonial committee of correspondence which enabled revolutionary patriots from the 13 colonies to keep in touch with each other. He served in the Virginia Legislature and

in the Continental Congress. Patrick Henry is best known for his speech in behalf of American independence which includes these famous words: "Gentlemen may cry peace, peace! But there is no peace. ... Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death." After American liberty was son, Patrick Henry was one of those principally responsible for the adoption of the Bill of Rights.

The United States Navy was established as a first class fighting force by the skill and determination of an American hero named John Paul Jones. In 1779, sailing the old leaky French vessel he had renamed the Bonhomme Richard, Captain Jones deliberately engaged the newer, much larger, more heavily armed British ship, the Serapis. When the Bonhomme Richard was severely damaged and half its crew dead, the British ship signalled, "Have you struck?" John Paul Jones then made his immortal reply, "I have just begun to fight." Lashing his ship to the Serapis, he forced the British to surrender after three hours of hand-to-hand fighting. Sheer courage and grim determination brought about a great American victory over tremendous odds, and set a shining example to American sailors in succeeding generations.

The war with the Barbary Pirates which ended in 1805 was a brief episode in American History which covered our small nation with glory. The Barbary Pirates were gangs of bandits on the north coast of Africa who exacted tribute from nations in return for not attacking their ships while they were in the Mediterranean. Believing that an honorable peace could never be purchased by appeasement,

the young American government refused to pay. In what was later called "the most daring act of the age," Stephen Decatur sailed into the pirate harbor at Tripoli and burned the captured frigate named Philadelphia. As a result of this and other victories, the Barbary pirates finally agreed to sign a peace threaty. The kind of patriotism which led Stephen Decatur to become one of America's greatest Naval heroes was best expressed in his famous toast: "Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong!"

One of the great American heroes whose courage will always appeal to our youth was Captain James Lawrence. Most people don't say anything in their whole lives that anyone can remember; but Captain Lawrence, who died at the age of 32, spoke one sentence which will ring forever in the annals of American History. Lawrence was the captain of an American ship which took a bad defeat from superior British forces during the War of 1812. As he lay dying, mortally wounded in this bloody battle, he ordered his men, "Don't give up the ship!" Lawrence's words became a battle cry for the American Navy and were flown as a pennant from the American ships which finally brought us victory in the War of 1812.

One of the youngest heroes who served in the American Revolution was Andrew Jackson, later the seventh President of the United States. Jackson joined the Revolutionary forces as a lad, being captured by the British when he was only thirteen years old. His mother, nursing wounded Americans at the British prison, was able to secure his release. Andrew Jackson won fame in the Indian Wars where he set an example of endurance by subsisting on hickory nuts; from this he gained his famous nickname, "Old Hickory." Jackson's

greatest achievement was winning the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812. Jackson, commanding 4,000 Americans, held off 14,000 crack British troops who had defeated Napoleon at Waterloo. The Americans lost only seven killed and six wounded.

It would be a mistake to think that all deeds of heroism in American History are in the distant past. One of the most heroic acts in our country's history happened within the lifetime of most of us living today. It was on February 3, 1943 that the four famous Chaplains of World War II went to their death. When the American transport ship named the Dorchester was sunk by enemy submarine 100 miles off the coast of Greenland, there were not enough life preservers for the troops. The four Chaplains on board, a Catholic priest, two Protestant ministers, and a Jewish rabbi, gave their life preservers to servicemen who had none, and the Chaplains went down with the ship. This is the kind of self-sacrifice and heroism that made our country great.

On February 20, 1942, Lieutenant Commander Butch O'Hare, performed one of the greatest feats in all military history and became one of the top heroes of World War II. He became an ace in one afternoon when he shot down six Japanese bombers attacking a United States carrier fleet. This remarkable victory of one man shooting down six enemy planes in a single battle has never been equalled before or since. After receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor for this magnificent accomplishment, Butch O'Hare could have taken a soft desk job for the remainder of the war and enjoyed the acclaim of a grateful nation. Instead, he volunteered for the most dangerous kind of wartime duty there is: night combat flying off a carrier

in the Pacific. In 1944, in another battle, his plane was lost at sea. The busiest airport in the world, O'Hare Field in Chicago, is named in honor of Butch O'Hare.

These episodes from American History have been brought to you in the hope that they will stimulate you to acquire a wider knowledge of American History and a love of the heroes who built a great nation. Only if our young people learn a true knowledge and appreciation of American History can we safeguard our American heritage. We can only remain the land of the free if we are also the home of the brave. As the lyrics of the famous song tell us: "Freedom isn't free, You've got to pay a price, You've got to sacrifice, For your liberty." And each generation must pay a new price if we are to retain the freedom that was won by our forefathers.

ANNOUNCER: The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is one of the largest patriotic organizations in the United States. Through its many educational and historical projects in every community, the DAR works to instill patriotism in the minds and hearts of our citizens. Every meeting of the DAR begins with a prayer and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States, followed by a recitation of this "American's Creed" written by William Tyler Page.

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect Union; one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity, for which American patriots sacri-

ficed their lives and fortunes. I, therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its Flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

Listen in again next week at this same time for another in the series of programs called AMERICA WAKE UP.