



4TH OF JULY

236th Independence Day of the United States of America



The Daily Star

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

July 4, 2012



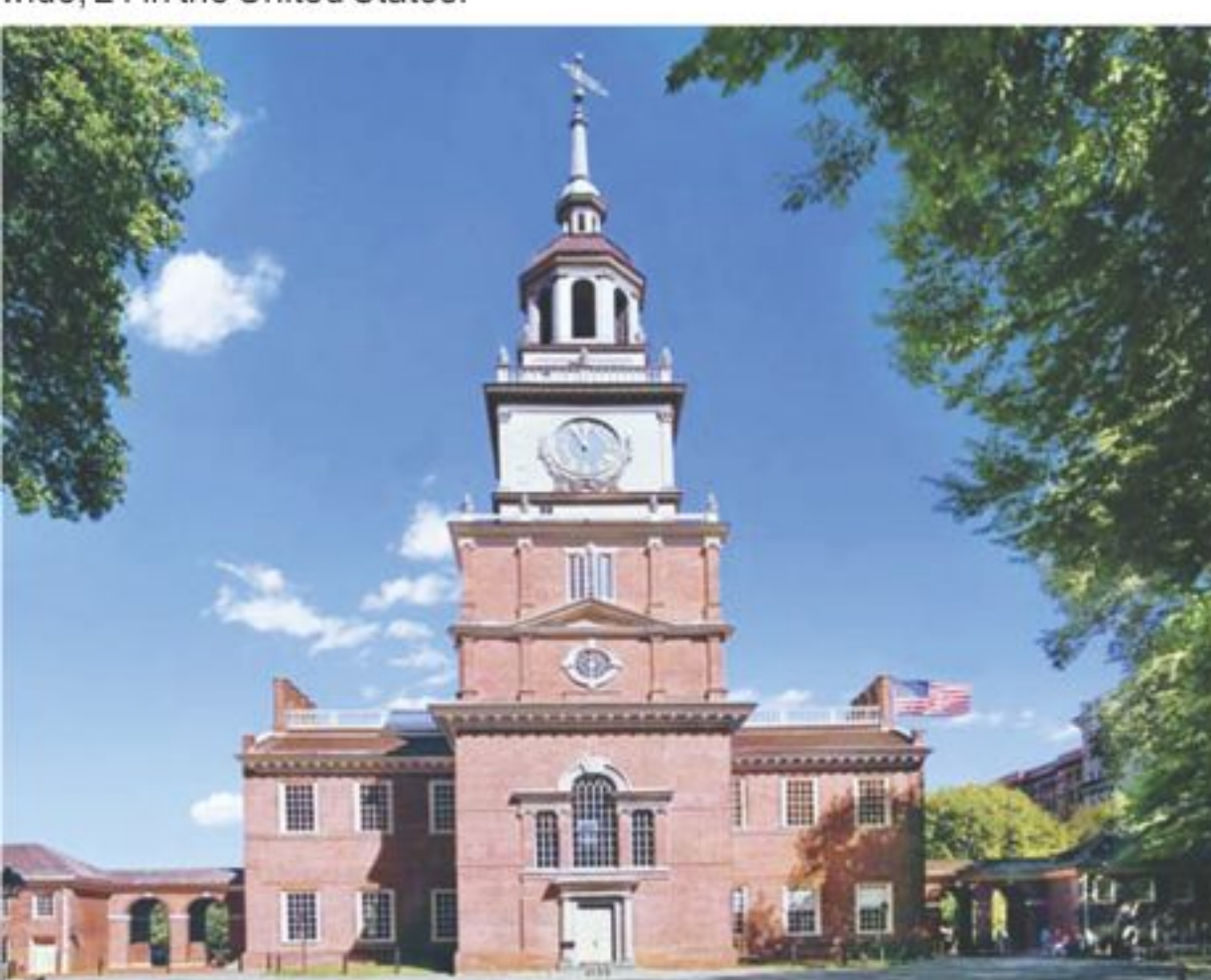
Barack Obama
President of the United States of America

INDEPENDENCE HALL Where the United States was born

THE United States Was Born In The Hearts And Minds Of Its Founders, Who Sought To Implement Fundamental Principles Of Freedom and democracy. But the tangible birthplace of the United States is Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where the U.S. Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776 and the Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1787. These documents are the foundation of the United States and have influenced lawmakers worldwide.

Independence Hall also housed the Liberty Bell, which called citizens for the reading of the Declaration of Independence and became a symbol of the American Revolution.

In 1979, Independence Hall was accepted as a World Heritage site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The UNESCO World Heritage site program catalogues sites of cultural or natural importance to all humanity. As of 2011, 936 sites are listed worldwide, 21 in the United States.



The First 10 Amendments to the Constitution as Ratified by the States

December 15, 1791

PREAMBLE

Congress of the United States

begun and held at the city of New York, on Wednesday the Fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

THE Conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.:

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Preamble

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of

Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising

called Bedloe's Island (renamed Liberty Island in 1956).

Since the statue was a joint effort between America and France, it was agreed that the American people would build the pedestal while the French people would be responsible for the statue and assembly. In France, funds came in from city governments, sales of miniature statues, a lottery, and contributions from French schoolchildren and others. Some 2 million francs were raised (about \$400,000 in U.S. dollars of the time). But fundraising was more difficult in the United States. Publisher Joseph Pulitzer stepped in and started a drive for donations using his newspaper the New York World. He printed the names of every donor, including schoolchildren who donated pennies. The fund drive drew more than 120,000 contributions, most of them less than a dollar; thus Americans were able to contribute about \$250,000 for the statue's pedestal.

Bartholdi fashioned the statue whose full name is "Liberty Enlightening the World" from copper hammered out until it was just 2.4 millimeters thick. French engineer Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel (designer of the Eiffel Tower) built a skeleton for the statue, designed so that the statue's copper skin moves independently yet can stand upright. This flexibility allows the statue to sway in the harbor winds.

The statue, often called Lady Liberty, is 93 meters from the base of the pedestal to the tip of the torch. From her heel to the top of her head, she is 34 meters. Over the years the copper has turned green because of a chemical reaction called patination.

LADY LIBERTY 125 years as icon of freedom

LOUISE FENNER

"OVER the years, the meanings of the [Statue of Liberty] have grown until she has become an international icon of freedom and liberty, the most recognizable symbol of democracy in the world," says the National Park Service, which has responsibility for both the statue and Ellis Island.

America will mark the 125th anniversary of the dedication of the Statue of Liberty on October 28 with a huge birthday party. The statue will be honored with a flotilla of ships in New York Harbor, musical performances, speeches, a cake and a massive fireworks display. There will also be a naturalization ceremony welcoming 125 people as U.S. citizens.

The 93-meter-high copper beauty was a gift from the people of France in 1886, in recognition of the friendship established during the American Revolution. Completed in France in 1884, the statue was disassembled, shipped to New York, and reassembled. On October 28, 1886, it was dedicated in front of thousands of cheering spectators.

The idea of the statue originated around 1865 with Édouard de Laboulaye, a French law professor, politician and writer who wanted to foster the bond between the United States and France with a monument dedicated to their shared ideals of freedom and independence.

Artist Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, who was known for large-scale work, was commissioned to design the sculpture. Bartholdi traveled to the United States to look for a location for the monument and decided on a small island in New York Harbor

called Bedloe's Island (renamed Liberty Island in 1956). Since the statue was a joint effort between America and France, it was agreed that the American people would build the pedestal while the French people would be responsible for the statue and assembly. In France, funds came in from city governments, sales of miniature statues, a lottery, and contributions from French schoolchildren and others. Some 2 million francs were raised (about \$400,000 in U.S. dollars of the time). But fundraising was more difficult in the United States. Publisher Joseph Pulitzer stepped in and started a drive for donations using his newspaper the New York World. He printed the names of every donor, including schoolchildren who donated pennies. The fund drive drew more than 120,000 contributions, most of them less than a dollar; thus Americans were able to contribute about \$250,000 for the statue's pedestal.

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The Statue of Liberty, a gift from France, was dedicated 125 years ago.

The United Nations designated the Statue of Liberty as a World Heritage Site in 1984. The statue was closed for a two-year restoration project and reopened in 1986, in time for her 100th birthday.

During that project, the new torch was carefully covered with thin sheets of 24k gold. Visitors are able to climb to the top of the pedestal and the crown in recent years by making a reservation. Starting October 29, the inside of the statue will be closed for a year for addi-

tional restoration, but Liberty Island will remain open to visitors and their cameras.

The Statue of Liberty welcomed more than 12 million immigrants who entered the United States through the federal immigration station on nearby Ellis Island between 1892 and 1954. The old immigration station is now a museum. Ferries take visitors to both Ellis Island and Liberty Island, where the Statue of Liberty stands.

MESSAGE

THE Fourth of July one of the most special days in America -- marks the 236th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America. On this day, all across the country, men, women and children of all races, creeds, beliefs and cultures stop to honor and celebrate the bravery of our nation's Founders and our independence as a free nation.

Since 1776, Americans have strived to build a country of liberty, peace and opportunity for all. This has not always been easy. From the emancipation of African-Americans following a bloody civil war to the great civil rights movements of the 20th century, the people of the United States have argued, demonstrated, protested and even fought to see our ideals become reality and our country become, in the words of our Constitution, "a more perfect union." July 4 -- Independence Day -- is a time for Americans, and for people around the world, to reflect on the challenges of freedom and the ongoing work of democracy.

The story of America is a story that transcends borders, and today we reach out to our friends around the globe with

whom we are connected by both heritage and friendship. The people of Bangladesh are among those friends. The relationship between our two countries is stronger than ever, and we are committed to a peaceful, secure, prosperous, healthy and democratic future for all Bangladeshis. At home, the growing community of Americans of Bangladeshi origin enriches our heritage and further strengthens our bonds of friendship.

We hope that Bangladeshis here and around the world will join Americans this July 4 in celebrating our friendship, our shared ideals and our abiding commitment to democracy.



Dan Mozena
Ambassador of the United States of America to Bangladesh



American International University-Bangladesh [AIUB] Wishes a Happy Independence Day to the people of the United States of America on 4th of July 2012

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