

The original documents are located in Box 67, folder “Fourth of July (1976) - Bicentennial Speeches: General (1)” of the John Marsh Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS

- RTH ✓-- Air and Space Museum
- RTH ✓-- National Archives
- RTH ✓-- Honor America event
- RTH ✓-- Valley Forge signing
- Ted -- Wagon Train
- RTH -- Independence Hall
- Op Sail
- RTH -- Monticello
- ? -- Proclamation to the Nation honoring the Fourth
- ~~-- Bicentennial Message to Congress~~
- > -- Prayer Proclamation
- ~~-- Address to the Nation the night of the Fourth~~
- Viking/Mars space shot the night of the Fourth
- Recognition of Happy Birthday USA parade
- Recognition of Fourth of July fireworks
- ~~-- Medal of Freedom~~
- Commander-in-Chief message
- ✓-- Message to foreign governments
- ? -- Message to Americans overseas
- ? -- Recognition of Fourth of July nation-wide bell ringing
- ~~-- Recognition of arrival of Freedom Train~~
- Presidential letters to significant events
- Tree planting
- ~~-- Message to United Nations~~



- 4th of July message to the Governors
- ✓ -- Message for 2076
- ✓ -- Opening of the Centennial Safe

Naturalization ceremonies



POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS

- ✓-- Air and Space Museum (Dedictory)
- ✓-- National Archives (Recognition of Declaration and Constitution)
- ✓-- Honor America Event (Remarks at end of performance)
- ✓-- Valley Forge signing (Bill declaring site a National Park)
- * -- Wagon Train (greetings)
- ✓-- Independence Hall (ceremony honoring signing of Declaration)
- * -- Op Sail (possible Salute to Statue of Liberty)
- ✓-- Monticello (Naturalization ceremony)
- Proclamation to the Nation honoring the Fourth(written)
- ~~-- Bicentennial Message to Congress (written)~~
- * -- Prayer Proclamation (written -could be tied in with proclamations)
- omit -- [Address to the Nation the night of the Fourth]
- * -- Viking/Mars space shot the night of the Fourth (telephone call to NASA space Lab)
- omit -- [Recognition of Happy Birthday USA parade] (written)
- * -- Recognition of Fourth of July fireworks (written)
- omit -- [Medal of Freedom]
- * -- Commander-in-Chief message (taped)
- * -- Message to foreign governments (written)
- * -- Message to Americans overseas (written)
- * -- Recognition of Fourth of July nation-wide bell ringing (written as part of proclamation)
- * -- Presidential letters to significant events
- ? -- [Tree planting]
- ? -- [Message to United Nations]

- * -- 4th of July Messages to the Governors (written)
- * -- Message for 2076 (written for Centennial Safe which will be sealed at the end of the year for Tricentennial)
- * -- Opening of Centennial Safe (official opening of safe)
- * -- Message to Naturalization Ceremonies (written)
(could be taken from Monticello remarks)

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- Honor America event
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A THEMATIC APPROACH TO BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

[6/76?]

The overall theme --

Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

The great language of the Declaration of Independence, with its memorable words and phrases, offers themes for the President's remarks at the significant events marking this celebration.

There is a need for all Americans to reexamine the meaning of this great document. The use of key phrases as topics in the Presidential addresses will assist in this reexamination.

Examples as to how this might be used are set out below:

1. "When in the course of human events"

(Air and Space Museum)

This theme will trace the progress made by the American people and the meaning of the Declaration not only to Americans but to mankind. Emphasize freedom for exploration and enlightenment and the legacy of freedom described in this document both to the world of knowledge and the world of political affairs.

2. "Governments are instituted among men"

(Ceremony at the National Archives)

This theme will emphasize the necessity of government to social order and stability. It will stress the three co-equal branches of government to safeguard individual liberties where the governmental powers are drawn from the people.

3. "We mutually pledge to each other"

(Honor America Day)

This theme emphasizes the interdependence of all our people, and our common bond to one another for the security of our nation, and the fulfillment of national purpose.



4. "Protection of divine Providence"

(Valley Forge National Day)

The relationship of spiritual values to national will, emphasizing the higher purposes of our lives individually and nationally.

5. "We hold these truths to be self-evident"

(Philadelphia -- Independence Hall)

The relationship of the Declaration as having meaning not only to Americans, but to mankind. With the continuing meaning of this document to the political affairs for succeeding generations including other countries of the world.

6. "Pursuit of happiness"

(Monticello, Virginia address)

The realization of the American dream, the growth of the American economic and industrial empire. The individual's right to attain. The freedom of opportunity to include education, economic security, home ownership and to achieve a more meaningful life for himself and succeeding generations.



[6/768]

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1. Prayer [6/76?]
2. Bell
Proc.

POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS

- ✓-- Air and Space Museum (Dedicatory)
- ✓-- National Archives (Recognition of Declaration and Constitution)
- ✓-- Honor America Event (Remarks at end of performance)
- ✓-- Valley Forge signing (Bill declaring site a National Park)
- * -- Wagon Train (greetings) (*separate?*)
- ✓-- Independence Hall (ceremony honoring signing of Declaration)
- * -- Op Sail (possible Salute to Statue of Liberty)
- ✓-- Monticello (Naturalization ceremony)
- * -- Proclamation to the Nation honoring the Fourth (written)
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- omit -- [Recognition of Happy Birthday USA parade] (written)
- * -- Recognition of Fourth of July fireworks (written)
- omit -- [Medal of Freedom]
- * -- Commander-in-Chief message (taped) (*all hands merge?*)
- * -- Message to foreign governments (written) — *MILT AALEA*
- * -- Message to Americans overseas (written) ??
- * -- Recognition of Fourth of July nation-wide bell ringing (written as part of proclamation) *see above*
- * -- Presidential letters to significant events ** * * Done*
- ? -- [Tree planting]
- ? -- [Message to United Nations]



???

- * -- 4th of July Messages to the Governors (written)
- * -- Message for 2076 (written for Centennial Safe which will be sealed at the end of the year for Tricentennial) *Post 4 quarter;*
- * -- Opening of Centennial Safe (official opening of safe)
- * -- Message to Naturalization Ceremonies (written)
(could be taken from Monticello remarks)



June 3, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB HARTMANN
FROM: JACK MARSH

In addition to the formal remarks expected of the President for the Fourth of July weekend beginning July 4 through the 5th, there will also be a need for very short remarks at Valley Forge State Park. The nature of these remarks will be contingent upon the type of ceremonies which has not been completely formalized.

However, you should be aware there will be certain event and one highly probable event at the State Park. These two events are:

1. Wagon Train -- A Bicentennial event of the Bicentennial Commission of Pennsylvania (see attached Wagon Train Weekly).
2. Bill signing ceremony making Valley Forge State Park a national park. It is anticipated this legislation will be enacted in time for a signing ceremony on July Fourth.

As I am sure you will agree, the requirements for the nature of Presidential remarks will vary substantially depending on the signing ceremony.

JOM/dl



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In addition to the memo in reference to Presidential remarks at Valley Forge, I have tasked people associated with the Bicentennial to come up with as complete a list as possible of remarks which the President may be required to make at events in which he participates in addition to the formal set speeches.

Set out below are examples of what I think might be occasions for short remarks or possible Presidential statements recognizing a particular event:

1. Op Sail
2. Honor America festivities
3. National bell ringing
4. Presidential Proclamation observing the Bicentennial
5. Acceptance of the Bicentennial gift from the Crown Prince of Norway
6. Meeting with the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints
7. Possible satellite message
8. Recognition of the national fireworks display in Washington, D. C.
9. Possible written message to the Congress marking the Fourth



10. Prayer Proclamation

In reference to the above it should be remembered the visit of the Queen of England will begin on July 7 and will require significant Presidential participation.

[Handwritten mark]

JOM/dl



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CENTENNIAL
WAGON TRAIN
PILGRIMAGE
to Pennsylvania



A Project of:
Bicentennial Commission of Pennsylvania

Lt. Governor Ernest P. Kline, Chairman

George H. Ebner, Executive Director

For information contact: (215) LO 3-0280

With the support of:
North American Trail Ride Conference

WAGON TRAIN WEEKLY

1: NO. 8

JUNE 1, 1976

JUN 1 1976

STRIPES AND 13 STARS

ger Morse, wagonmaster of the four-wagon Bicentennial Train will carry a Maine centennial flag and a 13-star flag (presented by the D.A.R.) through the Pine Tree State to Valley Forge State Park. The history of the flag is interesting. Congress resolved on June 14, 1777 that "the Flag of the United States be 13 stripes alternate red and white and the Union be 13 stars white in a blue field representing new constellation."

THE GREATEST!"

communities in many states have been using the promotional techniques of Mum & Bailey with hoop-la advertising in the local press a few days before the arrival of the Wagon Train. A full-page, two-color advertisement in the Overbrook, Kansas, Citizen and another in the Star-Journal, Hillsboro, Kansas, exploded with admonitions and superlatives: "Don't Miss!" "Look Here!" "The Greatest!" "The Single Most Dramatic and Appealing National Bicentennial Event!" Ads of this sort are sponsored by as many as 100 local businesses.

BILL HOWARD

Leading the Western States' wagon train segment from Pittsburgh to Valley Forge State Park will be Bill Howard, a native Weicksburg, Pa. and head of the Appalachian Wagon Club. As a certified wagonmaster Howard is one of few Americans capable of handling a six-horse team. His own team of dappled gray Percheron draft horses will pull a Conestoga Wagon being displayed around the tri-state area.

NO HORSES ALLOWED

While the 31 prairie schooners the horses pulled from all over the West are being barged up the Ohio River, 64 horses were loaded aboard trucks for the trip to Pittsburgh. The horses must travel separately because, for ecological reasons, the horses must stay off the waterways. When they team up again, the train will rumble East across Pennsylvania on the old Appalachian Trail which roughly parallels the Turnpike.

ITEMS

At Fort Hall, Idaho, Shoshone Indians invited 20th century travelers to a buffalo stew dinner and let the train camp on their reservation.

Traditionally, the Conestoga Wagon was driven by a teamster using a "jerk" line connected to the left-lead horse. The driver walked along side the wagon, rode the "lazy board" (which pulled out from the left side) or sat astride the first horse. This pattern resulted in the American custom of driving on the right side of the road as opposed to the European style of driving on the left.

THE WAGON TRAIN SHOW

The Wagon Train Show, produced by Pennsylvania State University's Department of Theatre and Music, will have been played hundreds of times by the time the Pilgrimage reaches its final destination at Valley Forge State Park. Each of the Train's five segments stages the show at each encampment. The audience reaction ranges, we're told, "from cheers to tears and from bravos to hysteria." The life of a performer is challenging and routine, exciting and dull, glamorous and workaday. Riding in motorized

Nationalizing Valley Forge

WITH SOME OF the same persistence that characterized the first encampment at Valley Forge 200 years ago, a small group of eastern Pennsylvania citizens has been working doggedly to save the scenic and historic parkland now at the site. At the moment, the 2,250 acres of the Valley Forge State Park come under the control of officials in the state government in Harrisburg. But because many of these officials have either been uncaring or uninformed about the problems of keeping the parkland in a fit condition, the local commission that runs the park (and runs it well) is seeking to transfer Valley Forge from state to federal control.

Legislation is now before the House and Senate. The bills have national interest, not only because the original heroism at Valley Forge was a high moment in the nation's formation but because the current dispute tells us something about the workings—or non-workings—of Congress. The deficiency in the legislation is that neither House nor Senate committees reported out provisions for including an 869-acre site known as Chesterbrook, which is adjacent to the park. This ecologically valuable property has been considered an essential buffer for the park if Valley

Forge is not to have still another real estate development crowding its borders. Unfortunately, Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), who originally sponsored the bill fittingly known as S. 1776, lost interest in the Chesterbrook tract and offered little leadership in the cause of acquiring it. It isn't wholly clear what costs are involved; estimates range from \$14 million to \$22 million.

Although Sen. James A. McClure (R-Idaho) is offering an amendment to acquire Chesterbrook, the fear of many—a legitimate fear, we believe—is that a do-or-die fight over Chesterbrook at this point could interfere with progress toward the goal of nationalizing the park. Local historians say that the idea of turning the park over to the federal government goes back to the 1840s when Daniel Webster and Dr. Isaac Penny-packer first suggested the idea. With the passage of 130 years, it would seem to us that a final and favorable decision on the park is overdue. President Ford is scheduled to visit Valley Forge on the Fourth of July. It would be nice if on that occasion he could have on hand newly signed legislation making Valley Forge what it should have been all along—a national park.



M


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 5, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: BOB HARTMANN

FROM: JACK MARSH 

I suggest that we look for the 4th of July themes in the language of the Declaration of Independence, itself. For example:

- 1) The truths self-evident--the American commitment to freedom, equality and liberty represented in the Declaration, the Constitution, the American Bill of Rights and our system of social justice under law.
 - 2) The pursuit of happiness--the realization of the American dream, the growth of the American economic and industrial empire, the individual right of attainment. The freedom of opportunity for education, for economic security, home-ownership, and the achievements of a more meaningful life to succeeding generations.
 - 3) The mutual pledge to each other--the interdependence of all our people, and our common bond to one another for the security of our nation, and the fulfillment of national purposes.
 - 4) The course of human events--the relationship of the Declaration as meaning not only to America, but to mankind. With the contending meaning of this document to the political affairs of succeeding generations in other countries of the world.
 - 5) Protection of Divine Providence--the relationship of spiritual values to national will, emphasizing the higher purposes of our lives individually and nationally.
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CLOSE HOLD

June 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: COUNSELLOR MARSH ✓
MR. CANNON
MR. CHENEY
MR. NESSEN

FROM: ROBERT T. HARTMANN *RTH*

1. On June 1 The President charged me with preparing the timely production of his major Bicentennial speeches, 4 or 5 in number, with a single overall theme to be subdivided in a manner appropriate to, but not exclusively dictated by, the events at which he will speak. None of the addresses will exceed 15 minutes in length and some may be only 5 or 10 minutes. An auxiliary consideration is that the 4 or 5 coordinated speeches would be published in booklet form as a permanent record of his Bicentennial views. The goal would be that they read well 50 or 100 years from now, as well as in 1976.
2. Attached are seven outlines, identified by Roman numerals, which vary considerably in concept. The President asked that Dr. Daniel Boorstin and Dr. Irving Kristol be consulted and, subsequently, that other eminent authorities also be enlisted to assist. Dr. Boorstin's contributions are reflected in one of the outlines. Dr. Kristol sent his suggestions (absent a specific overall theme) in the form of a memorandum which is also attached.
3. The President would like each of you to meet with him tomorrow morning for a small group discussion of thematic options prior to his decision. Once his course is set, it is my intention to assign these guidelines to writers both inside and outside the White House staff for draft development, with a deadline for first draft submission of one week from today, Tuesday, June 15.



Once a general Presidential theme is established, it will also be applied to the lesser Bicentennial remarks, messages and proclamations which are required during the July 1-5 period. We clearly have enough good ideas to take care of all these needs with consistency but without duplication.



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I

BICENTENNIAL SERIES

AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENTS; AMERICAN TASKS

The theme would be that in each of four major areas of human life, the United States has made great progress in successfully meeting problems which are universal, but that in each area challenges remain. Each speech would identify one of the four areas of life, trace America's achievements, identify the current challenge, and chart the direction we must take to meet it in the century ahead.

I. A LAND OF PLENTY (Air & Space Museum)

Problem: Soaring human aspirations can be crushed unless resources can be devoted to realizing those dreams. Achievement: Our system of private enterprise, our inventiveness, and our natural resources combined to provide abundance. Challenge: How can abundance be maintained when we are increasingly aware that many resources are exhaustible? Course: Technological progress has often turned such problems into opportunities for developing new resources as well as new ways of using old ones.

II. A COUNTRY INFORMED (National Archives)

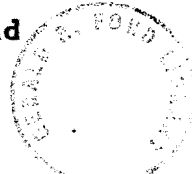
Problem: Technological development, self-government, the enjoyment of cultural diversity -- all these require an educated population. Achievement: Even without the Constitutional Amendment which Grant proposed to mark the centennial, Americans know education to be one of their rights. Challenge: We must increase the diversity of careers and the diversity of life styles for which our educational systems prepare their students. Course: Policy should reward flexibility in curriculum and multiplicity of goals rather than bureaucratic standardization.

III. A SELF-GOVERNING NATION (Independence Hall)

Problem: Tyranny can be avoided and a multiplicity of aspirations can achieve fulfillment only if government is responsive and responsible to the people. Achievement: The Framers created and later generations developed a system of government by the people which occasionally makes notable errors but which is largely self-correcting. Challenge: How can popular control be maintained in the face of mounting pressures to create large, impersonal bureaucracies? Course: The pressures must be resisted and decentralization pursued.

IV. A UNION OF OPPOSITES (Monticello)

Problem: A diverse people must be woven into a single nation. Achievement: The idea of the melting pot coupled with the building of a national culture produced one nation without destroying the rich



gifts brought to us by immigrants from many background.

Challenge: We need to increase the appreciation and understanding which each American has of the contributions of those of heritages other than his own. Course: We must set examples in government, in education, and in our private lives so that these values are chosen by our children.

In sum, the series suggests that America is unique not because of one contribution, but because she has achieved such success in each of these four areas and because she is not content with only that degree of success.

THE AMERICAN ADVENTURE

The Bicentennial speaking series (July 1-6) should describe not only what has made the American adventure successful, but what has made it unique. Freedom, sacrifice, wealth and power have been shared in varying degrees by a host of nations. But reaching for the unknown with a reverence for the past has produced in America a foundation for liberty and a haven of opportunity unmatched in the history of mankind. While these general themes reflect the high tone such memorable events demand, the episodes and examples which bring these themes to life are quite down-to-earth and human.

Reaching for the Unknown (Air and Space Museum, July 1)

The hallmark of the American adventure has been a willingness to explore the unknown -- whether it lay across an ocean, a continent, a solar system or the frontiers of human knowledge. Americans have always been ready to try new and untested enterprises; new political, social and economic systems; new inventions in the arts and sciences; and new rights for men. The continuing adventure of exploring the unknown will be dramatized by the landing on Mars of an unmanned U.S. space vehicle on July 4.

A Reverence for the Past (National Archives, July 3)

Our search for the unknown has been launched from the safe harbor of experience -- adopting the best of human traditions in religion, law and learning. Colonists and immigrants brought with them familiar objects and ideals which have become our cultural inheritance. The Magna Carta, the immediate focal point of this speaking engagement, was sent to the United States for safekeeping during World War II, a fact that demonstrates both our reverence for the past and our strength and will to preserve the best of it.

A Foundation for Liberty (Independence Hall, July 4)

The union of the tried and the untried, the known and the unknown, has created a foundation for American liberty. The true meaning of liberty, embodied in the Declaration of Independence itself, is that men may be masters rather than victims of their destiny. The purpose of our government, embodied in the Constitution, is to preserve this liberty. With our freedom comes the obligation to ensure that all our fellow citizens can have the opportunity to make the most of their lives.

A Haven of Opportunity (Monticello, July 5 or 6)

The American opportunity, the right of individuals to shape their own destiny, is not limited by social, economic or geographic boundaries. The colonists saw their settlement as "a city upon a hill, the eyes of all people are upon us;" and we declared our independence "with a decent respect for the opinions of mankind." We shared our destiny of freedom not only with those who came to our shores, but with all people throughout the world who share our ideals. This dynamic element of the American adventure keeps America young and reaching for the unknown as we enter our third century.

This series is intended to personalize, rather than theorize, the American adventure in all its forms, with grand themes illustrated through the stories of struggle and courage, hope and faith and achievement of succeeding generations



111

THEME: The Progress and Challenge of Freedom

This history of America is the progress of freedom. From its inception, America has nurtured the flame of freedom like no other nation. In so doing, America has not only achieved material but spiritual wealth. Throughout our history, the challenge of freedom has been to maintain it; that goal has strengthened the American character while preserving the American experience. The unique American experience is the process of making freedom work. (These speeches examine aspects of the progress and challenge of freedom to give definition to what it means to be an American.)

SPEECH 1: The Spirit of Adventure (Dedication of Air and Space Museum)

A. Our progress as a Nation reveals that our character is molded by the spirit of adventure. From the colonization of Jamestown to the landing on the moon, we have been a people free to explore. Science, industry, and education search for and find answers to problems unsolvable when our Nation was born.

B. The challenge we now face is to maintain the free spirit that fortified explorers and pioneers, that encouraged captains of industry and geniuses of science.

SPEECH 2: The Spirit of Justice (National Archives)

A. The progress of freedom is traceable from our heritage (Magna Charta--Bible) through the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Emancipation Proclamation, through all our historic documents. Each reveals another major step in the perfecting of freedom. America has been more concerned with providing justice for all than any other nation.

B. The challenge we now face is to retain the structure and substance of justice, and the prosperity, liberty and equality it has guaranteed. (Use of President's legislative record.)

SPEECH 3: The Spirit of Sacrifice (Independence Hall)

A. The progress of freedom is revealed in the sacrifice of our citizens. From the early settlers, to the lives lost in battle, to the men and women who work to provide for their children, the American character reveals the spirit of sacrifice. (Use of President's war record.)

B. The challenge to our generation is to continue to sacrifice when necessary to insure the progress of freedom. In the face of adversity, diligence, unselfishness, and strength will be essential now and in the future.

SPEECH 4: The Spirit of Patriotism (Naturalization Ceremony - Monticello)

A. The progress of freedom is the justification for patriotism. Americans have built a free nation from the House of Burgesses in 1619 through the Revolution to preserve our freedom to this year's electoral process.

B. The challenge is to continue to allow men to create their own futures, their own enterprises, their own dreams.

SUMMARY: In each speech, Progress is used to review the past; Challenge to project a vision of the future. Unquestionably, what makes being an American unique is our spirit. And that spirit is born out of progress freedom has made, and out of the challenge freedom provides. Adventure and sacrifice, patriotism and justice, are the essence of the American experience in the past, at the present, and with God's guidance in the future.

THEME: The Challenges of Freedom

America's Bicentennial celebration is a time to take stock. What are the sources of our greatness? What must we do to fulfill America's potential.

SPEECH 1: The Heritage of Freedom (Dedication of Air and Space Museum)

This speech would spell out our origins as a Nation, why the settlers came to America, what people sought to escape in other lands and what they sought here. Our willingness to explore uncharted territory; development of new forms of government and social structures.

SPEECH 2: The Values of Freedom (National Archives)

The best of America's cultural and political traditions -- religious faith, morality, the English Common Law, literature, frontier neighborliness and the fierce pride and national will to overcome obstacles -- need to be understood and given fresh emphasis.

SPEECH 3: The Vitality of Freedom (Independence Hall)

The concepts of individual liberty and responsibility contained in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The idea that man can chart his own course, shape his own destiny. The heritage of individual freedom embodied in our form of government.

SPEECH 4: The Unity of Freedom (Monticello)

America's tradition of gathering diverse peoples together, assimilating them and drawing values and spirit from each of them.

SUMMARY: The four speeches, taken separately or together, should stress the theme that America's challenge is to draw from its past to chart its future -- on a path that enhances and protects individual freedom.

V


A PROUD PAST - A FUTURE OF PROMISE

The four events outlined below are well suited for a look at a past in which Americans can be proud and a future which holds great promise not only for Americans, but all people. The United States is a Nation of great material and intellectual accomplishment. It has a strong moral fiber, a willingness to sacrifice for the sake of others and a proven commitment to the common good of all mankind. The United States is a symbol of promise and hope. Its great physical strength, its still youthful idealism and its human compassion make it capable of extending the promise of peace, prosperity and trust to the four corners of the earth.

- I. MUSEUM THEME: The Progress and Potential in Science and Technology.
 - A. Scientific and technological advances in the United States are unparalleled in history. They represent the American spirit at its best.
 - B. Advancements in just the last three decades are only a hint of what this Nation can accomplish for future generations.

 - II. NATIONAL ARCHIVES THEME: The Vision of America
 - A. Our founding fathers had a vision of a Republic based on self-government and individual freedoms.
 - B. We must preserve that vision of America and perfect the principles of government which have emanated from it.

 - III. INDEPENDENCE HALL THEME: The History of America: A Unique Experience
 - A. Young country uninhibited and lacking the staidness of European or Asian tradition.
 - B. A melting pot of civilization united in the quest for personal and national independence.
 - C. A world power set apart from those throughout recorded history by its religious and moral conviction, individual freedom and opposition to world domination.
 - D. Applying the lessons of history to our Third Century.

 - IV. MONTICELLO THEME: The U.S. and the Family of Nations
 - A. Peace among Nations: We have the resources and the willingness to achieve international peace through communication, commitment and cooperation.
 - B. Peace among Men: We have the moral fiber to seek harmony among men through brotherhood, equality and trust.
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BICENTENNIAL OUTLINE

THEME: The Spirit of America, 1776-1976

We take time in observing our 200th anniversary of independence to consider those elements from our past which make us a unique people, and how we can build upon them to ensure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

SPEECH 1: The Spirit of Learning (Air and Space Museum)

Our ancestors brought with them the love of learning and built schools and universities even before our independence. Knowledge is the necessary launching pad for exploration of the unknown. We have only begun to unlock the treasures of the remaining frontiers of human knowledge.

SPEECH 2: The Spirit of Law (National Archives)

We are a Nation of laws, not men; our revolution was fought to ensure the protection of the law and require all persons, even the King's ministers, to honor it; we have always been ready to change the law to meet changing needs; our liberty remains rooted in respect for equal laws and equal justice.

SPEECH 3: The Spirit of Sacrifice (Valley Forge)

Americans have always been willing to sacrifice their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in the defense of liberty and to ensure a better life for their children.

SPEECH 4: The Spirit of Liberty (Philadelphia)

Based on Ben Franklin's famous saying: "Where liberty dwells, there is my country." Individual liberty our third century goal.

SPEECH 5: The Spirit of Sharing (Monticello)

Americans from the outset have been willing to share their own blessings of liberty with all who came in search of them, and to this day remain the hope of those who yearn for liberty throughout the world. Summary of all the above.



A THEMATIC APPROACH TO BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

The overall theme --

Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

The great language of the Declaration of Independence, with its memorable words and phrases, offers themes for the President's remarks at the significant events marking this celebration.

There is a need for all Americans to reexamine the meaning of this great document. The use of key phrases as topics in the Presidential addresses will assist in this reexamination.

Examples as to how this might be used are set out below:

1. "When in the course of human events"

(Air and Space Museum)

This theme will trace the progress made by the American people and the meaning of the Declaration not only to Americans but to mankind. Emphasize freedom for exploration and enlightenment and the legacy of freedom described in this document both to the world of knowledge and the world of political affairs.

2. "Governments are instituted among men"

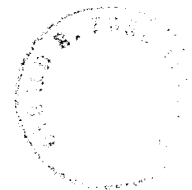
(Ceremony at the National Archives)

This theme will emphasize the necessity of government to social order and stability. It will stress the three co-equal branches of government to safeguard individual liberties where the governmental powers are drawn from the people.

3. "We mutually pledge to each other"

(Honor America Day)

This theme emphasizes the interdependence of all our people, and our common bond to one another for the security of our nation, and the fulfillment of national purpose.



4. "Protection of divine Providence"

(Valley Forge National Day)

The relationship of spiritual values to national will, emphasizing the higher purposes of our lives individually and nationally.

5. "We hold these truths to be self-evident"

(Philadelphia -- Independence Hall)

The relationship of the Declaration as having meaning not only to Americans, but to mankind. With the continuing meaning of this document to the political affairs for succeeding generations including other countries of the world.

6. "Pursuit of happiness"

(Monticello, Virginia address)

The realization of the American dream, the growth of the American economic and industrial empire. The individual's right to attain. The freedom of opportunity to include education, economic security, home ownership and to achieve a more meaningful life for himself and succeeding generations.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB HARTMANN
FROM: JACK MARSH

In reference to the themes, drawing on the various submissions, set out below are my suggestions for the themes for these events.

1. Air and Space Museum

Reaching for the Unknown (Air and Space Museum, July 1)

The hallmark of the American adventure has been a willingness to explore the unknown -- whether it lay across an ocean, a continent, a solar system or the frontiers of human knowledge. Americans have always been ready to try new and untested enterprises; new political, social and economic systems; new inventions in the arts and sciences; and new rights for men. The continuing adventure of exploring the unknown will be dramatized by the landing on Mars of an unmanned U. S. space vehicle on July 4.

Also:

The Spirit of Adventure (Dedication of Air and Space Museum)

A. Our progress as a Nation reveals that our character is molded by the spirit of adventure. From the colonization of Jamestown to the landing on the moon, we have been a people free to explore. Science, industry, and education search for and find answers to problems unsolvable when our Nation was born.

B. The challenge we now face is to maintain the free spirit that fortified explorers and pioneers, that encouraged captains of industry and geniuses of science.

2. National Archives

The Spirit of Justice (National Archives)

A. The progress of freedom is traceable from our heritage (Magna Charta--Bible) through the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Emancipation Proclamation, through all our historic documents. Each reveals another major step in the perfecting of freedom. America has been more concerned with providing justice for all than any other nation.

B. The challenge we now face is to retain the structure and substance of justice, and the prosperity, liberty and equality it has guaranteed. (Use of President's legislative record.)

Also:

"Governments are instituted among men"

(Ceremony at the National Archives)

This theme will emphasize the necessity of government to social order and stability. It will stress the three co-equal branches of government to safeguard individual liberties where the governmental powers are drawn from the people.

3. Independence Hall

The reason behind both of these phenomena is the fact that the United States is unique among nations in being founded, not on race, not on kinship, not on language, not on religion, but on political values. To be an American is to subscribe to these values. We are uniquely a political community, as distinct from an ethnic community, a religious community, a racial community, or any other kind. Our two key political values are individual liberty (i.e., limited government) and civic liberty (i.e., self-government). Our experience with mass immigration demonstrates that these are not parochial values, not peculiar to Americans, but rather reside in the hearts and minds of men and women all over the world.

For the President's Independence Hall speech, I would suggest the use of the quotation from Lincoln, in a speech also delivered



in Independence Hall, as quoted at the opening of Diamond's lecture. That quotation reads:

"I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing here in the place where were collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle, from which sprang the institutions under which we live."



These are noble, simple words. These also make an important point: At Independence Hall was born both the Declaration and the Constitution, and these two documents cannot be understood except in the light of one another. The Declaration provides us with the purpose of government, as Americans understand it -- i.e., to secure the rights of the individual, against even government. The Constitution gives us the means to this end -- i.e., a democratic republic, with a decentralized, federal structure, and with checks and balances within this government. The importance of checks and balances certainly needs to be emphasized today. But the importance of a decentralized political structure needs to be emphasized even more. It is healthy and vigorous self-government on the local level, that is the bedrock of American freedom.

Also:

A Foundation for Liberty (Independence Hall, July 4)

The union of the tried and the untried, the known and the unknown, has created a foundation for American liberty. The true meaning of liberty, embodied in the Declaration of Independence itself, is that men may be masters rather than victims of their destiny. The purpose of our government, embodied in the Constitution, is to preserve this liberty. With our freedom comes the obligation to ensure that all our fellow citizens can have the opportunity to make the most of their lives.

4. Monticello

Let me begin with the Monticello speech because I find myself with some specific thoughts on this question of "a nation of immigrants." The thoughts have been provoked by my teaching experience -- it is astonishing how little our young people appreciate the uniqueness of the immigrant experience in this country, and I'm sure their elders are no more enlightened. This uniqueness is revealed in two extraordinary facts:

(1) The United States is, to my knowledge, the only nation in history which, during most of its existence, permitted unrestricted immigration. The boldness of this policy has been insufficiently appreciated -- we gambled that we could take in anyone, from anywhere, and that simply by reason of their experience in America these people would become loyal, law-abiding, productive citizens. The gambles worked. And the success of this enterprise reveals both the universality of the political ideals on which the U.S. was founded, and their realism.

(2) The U.S. is, to my knowledge, the first nation, and still remains one of the very few nations -- it may even be the only one: check it out! -- which makes the acquisition of citizenship an automatic proceeding. The conditions for becoming a citizen are specific, and those who fulfill these conditions

have a right to citizenship -- one which the government cannot deny. In all other countries I am familiar with, citizenship is regarded as a privilege, not a right, and the political authorities have final discretion as to whether to bestow or withhold it.

A Haven of Opportunity (Monticello, July 5 or 6)

The American opportunity, the right of individuals to shape their own destiny, is not limited by social, economic or geographic boundaries. The colonists saw their settlement as "a city upon a hill, the eyes of all people are upon us;" and we declared our independence "with a decent respect for the opinions of mankind." We shared our destiny of freedom not only with those who came to our shores, but with all people throughout the world who share our ideals. This dynamic element of the American adventure keeps America young and reaching for the unknown as we enter our third century.

The above addresses only the four speeches which were discussed with the President this morning and does not make inputs for Valley Forge and the Honor America ceremonies.