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NEWS CONFERENCE

#191

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WITH RON NESSEN

AT 3:17 P.M. EDT

APRIL 18, 1975

FRIDAY

(Concord, New Hampshire)

MR. NESSEN: We have just a couple of routine announcements from Washington.

The President today nominated Laurence Silberman of Bethesda, Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. He succeeds Ambassador Malcolm Toon, who has been reassigned.

Just to refresh your memory a little bit, Larry was the Deputy Attorney General from March 1974 until April 1.

Since April 1 he has been a consultant at the State Department. He came to the Government in 1967 as an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board

Q Have you got any paper on this?

MR. NESSEN: No, we won't have the opportunity to.

In 1969 he was the Solicitor at the Labor Department, and Under Secretary of Labor until 1973. That is the first one.

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President Ford, as he indicated in his foreign policy speech to Congress, does intend to go to the meeting. He looks forward to the meeting as an opportunity to further consultations among the leaders of the Atlantic Alliance, and to reaffirm once again the cohesion and common destiny of members of the Alliance.

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MR. NESSEN: I know of no plans to go anywhere else.

Q Was this done at the request of the American Government? Did NATO decide --

MR. NESSEN: I really don't have any details on this, and I think State can probably give you the full background on the arrangements for the meeting.

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MR. NESSEN: I don't have any reason to believe he won't, but I don't know. I think you ought to have somebody check with State in Washington.

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Q Does the United States wish Portugal to attend?

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Q Ron, has the President accepted a number of invitations in principle without reference to time?

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He will work under the direction of the President and of Dr. Kissinger in his capacity as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

As I say, he will be a kind of coordinator for all the various departments and agencies that are dealing with the problems of refugees, evacuation and humanitarian matters in Vietnam.

Q Is he an Ambassador?

MR. NESSEN: I am going to give you a little background in just a second.

He is being called back to Government service for this job that the President considers to be an important one.

Until now, he has been the President of the Middle East Institute and he is taking a leave of absence from that post.

Just to recall briefly Ambassador Brown's background, in 1974 and until recently, he was the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Management. From 1967 up through 1970, he served as Ambassador to Senegal and Gambia. In 1970-73, he was the Ambassador to Jordan.

You may recall that last summer, after the death of the American Ambassador Davies on Cyprus, Ambassador Brown was sent there as a special representative.

Q Is he a career man?

MR. NESSEN: Johnnie says he is.

Q Do you know how old he is?

MR. NESSEN: No.

Q Where does he live?

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Now, there is the possibility of one other announcement in a few minutes, so I will let you know one way or the other shortly.

Q Can we file now?

MR. NESSEN: Go right ahead and file.

Q Ron, what can you tell us about the President's meeting with Governor Thomson?

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They met alone, just the two of them, and at that point two other Governors -- Governor Longley of Maine and Governor Salmon of Vermont -- joined the meeting, and the four met together for another ten minutes or so.

It was a private meeting, attended by no one other than those four, and I don't have any details of it for you.

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MR. NESSEN: The number of Americans in Vietnam is somewhat below 4,000, and the number of nonessential people and dependents is being reduced.

As I said yesterday, Bob, I think we are not going to make it a practice to give a daily count.

Q What was that 4,000 figure?

MR. NESSEN: Somewhat below 4,000 is the number of Americans in Vietnam.

Q Now there?

MR. NESSEN: Yes.

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Q By that, it could be anywhere down to zero. Does that mean between 3,500 or around 4,000, would you say?

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Q What about the second part of the question? How many Vietnamese will he have to evacuate?

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THE PRESS: Thank you, Ron.

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APRIL 18, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary
(Boston, Massachusetts)

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE OLD NORTH CHURCH
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Two hundred years ago tonight, two lanterns hung in the belfry of this Old North Church. Those lanterns signaled patriots on the other side of the Charles River. British troops were moving out of Boston by water. As Longfellow said in his poem: "One if by land, and two if by sea."

Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott rode into the night alerting the colonists. The British were coming. When day broke, according to diaries of the time, the sky was clear and blue.

British troops had crossed the Charles River. They marched all night and -- after a skirmish at Lexington -- the Redcoats arrived at Concord. There a volley was fired by our Minutemen-- what Emerson called the shot heard 'round the world. The American war for independence had begun.

Tonight, we stand in tribute to those who stood for liberty and for us two centuries ago. Tonight, we bow our heads in memory of those who gave their lives, limbs and property for us during that historic struggle. Because tonight, we begin -- as a Nation and a people -- the celebration of our Bicentennial. Alexis de Tocqueville, the French historian, wrote of our beginnings: "In that land, the great experiment was to be made, by civilized men, of the attempt to construct society on a new basis."

Over the decades, there were challenges to that experiment: could a Nation half slave and half free survive? Could a society with such a mixture of peoples and races and religions succeed? Would the new nation be swallowed up in the materialism of its own well-being?

The answers are found in the history of our land and our people.

It is said that a national character is shaped by the interplay of inheritance, environment and historical experience. Our inheritance is basically that of western Europe. From the English, we received traditions of liberty, laws, language and customs.

(MORE)



The American inheritance has been constantly enriched by people from Western and Eastern Europe, from Asia and Africa as well as Latin America and other parts of the world. Over these two hundred years, some fifty million immigrants have been absorbed into our society. Though our national origins are not forgotten, all of us are proud to be simply called Americans.

Our environment includes every variety of climate, soil and resources. The American historical experience has been brief compared to many other nations. We are the new world, but we are the world's oldest republic.

The most distinguished characteristic of the American way is our individualism. It is reflected in our frontier spirit, our private enterprise, and our ability to organize and produce. Our ability to adopt new ideas and adapt them to practical purposes are also strikingly American.

But now we ask ourselves: How did we come to be where we are tonight? The answer is found in the history of the American experience.

It teaches us that the American experience has been more of reason than revolution . . . more of principles than passions . . . and more of hope than hostility or despair.

But our history is also one of paradox.

It has shown us that reason is not without its moments of rebellion . . . that principles are not without passion . . . and hope is not without its hours of discouragement and dismay.

It is well to recall this evening that America was born of both promise and protest. The promise of religious and civil liberties and protest for representation and against repression.

Some of our dreams have at times turned to disappointment and disillusionment. But adversity has also driven Americans to greater heights. George Washington marched from the anguish of Valley Forge to the acclaim of final victory.

Reason and hope were the twin lanterns of Washington's life. They enabled him to prevail over the day-to-day doubts and defeats. They have been the lamps that have lighted the road of America toward its ultimate goals -- dignity and self-fulfillment -- and, yes, pride in country.

Abraham Lincoln was a man of reason and hope. He acknowledged the grave flaw of our first eighty-seven years -- slavery.

(MORE)

One hundred and ten years ago, the American Civil War ended with our Republic battered and divided. Many people talked more of survival than of union. One-half of the Nation was on its knees in ruin. Nearly two million had been killed and wounded. The war had uprooted the lives and fortunes of millions more.

Its end was marked by more tears than cheers. But it was also the birth of a new Nation--freeing itself from human slavery. Just before the war ended, on March 4, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln stood on the East Portico of the Capitol in Washington and delivered his Second Inaugural Address.

He extended the hand of friendship and unity when he said: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds. . ."

President Lincoln had re-lit the lamps of reason and hope. He had rekindled pride in America.

One hundred years ago--as the Nation celebrated its centennial--America looked to the future. Our Nation had emerged from an agricultural, frontier society into the industrial age. Our towns were beginning to evolve into the cities of the twentieth century. Rail transportation and the telegraph were tying this vast continent together. When we celebrated our one hundredth birthday, one of the themes was: "While proud of what we have done, we regret that we have not done more."

There was certainly more to do. And more people to do the job. Immigrants were pouring into America. They were welcomed by these words inscribed on the Statue of Liberty: "I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

The great increase in the number of Americans made us a formidable force in the world. That force was soon needed. World War I saw American troops fight and die in Europe for the first time. Many Americans were disappointed and disillusioned by the aftermath of the war. They found the causes for which they fought unachieved. The American people rejected foreign entanglements and withdrew into a separate existence. They wanted to be left alone.

In 1941, the United States was attacked. And once more we went to war--this time across the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. We were proud of this country and what it was achieving for liberty around the world. Yet, still another time--following victory over our enemies--the American public was jarred and disillusioned by the post-war years.

They discovered there would be no real peace. Europe was divided in two on V-E Day. In the words of Churchill: ". . . an iron curtain has descended across the continent." America had become the stronghold of liberty.

President Truman instituted a new bipartisan foreign policy of containment, cooperation and reconstruction. The Marshall Plan moved to reconstruct the free world. The United Nations was born but the cold war had already begun soon--all too soon--America was again at war under the banner of the United Nations in Korea. Little did we know then that American troops would only a decade later--be fighting still another war in Asia--culminating in a broken peace agreement in Vietnam.

In the two hundred years of our existence, it is not war and disillusionment which have triumphed. No. It is the American concept and fulfillment of liberty that have truly revolutionized the world. America has not sought the conquest of territory but instead the mutual support of all men and women who cherish freedom.

(MORE)

The Declaration of Independence has won the minds and hearts of this world beyond the dreams of any revolutionary who has ever lived. The two lanterns of the Old North Church have fired a torch of freedom that has been carried to the ends of the earth.

As we launch this Bicentennial celebration, we Americans must remind ourselves of the eternal truths by which we live. We must be re-inspired by the great ideals that created our country. We must renew ourselves as a people and rededicate this nation to the principles of two centuries ago.

We must revitalize the pride in America that carried us from some of our darkest hours to our brightest days.

We must once again become masters of our own destiny. This calls for patience, understanding, tolerance and work toward unity -- unity of purpose. A unity based on reason and hope.

This call is not new. It is as old as the Continental Congress of two hundred years ago . . . as legendary as Lincoln's legacy of more than one hundred years ago . . . and as relevant as today's call to all Americans to join in celebration of our Bicentennial.

Perhaps, national unity is an impossible dream. Like permanent peace, perhaps it will prove to be a never-ending search. But today we celebrate the most impossible dream of our history -- the survival of the Government and the permanence of the principles of our Founding Fathers.

America and its principles have not only survived but flourished far beyond anyone's dreams. No nation in history has undertaken the enormous enterprises of the American people. No country -- despite our imperfections-- has done more to bring economic and social justice to its people and the world.

Yet, we have suffered great internal turmoil and torment in recent years.

Nevertheless, in all the explosive changes of this and the past generation, the American people have demonstrated a rich reserve of reason and hope.

There are few times in our history when the American people have spoken with more eloquent reason and hope than during the tribulations and tests that our Government and economic systems have endured during the past year.

Yet, the American people have stood firm. The nation has not been torn with irresponsible reaction. Rather we are blessed with patience, common sense and a willingness to work things out.

The American dream is not dead. It simply has yet to be fulfilled. In the economy and energy and the environment . . . in housing and transportation . . . in education and communication . . . in social problems and social planning -- America has yet to realize its greatest contribution to civilization.

To do this, America needs new ideas and new efforts from our people. Each of us -- of every color, creed or part of the country -- must be willing to build not only a new and better nation but new and greater understanding and unity among our people.

(MORE)

Let us not only be a nation of peace, but let us foster peace among all nations, Let us not only believe in equality, but live it each day. Let us not only feed and clothe a healthy America, but let us lend a hand to others struggling for self-fulfillment.

Let us seek even greater knowl edge and offer the enlightenment of our endeavors to the educational and scientific community of the world. Let us seek the spiritual enrichment of our people more than material gain. Let us be true to ourselves -- to our heritage and our homeland -- and we will never then be false to any people or nation.

And, finally, let us pray here in the Old North Church tonight that those who follow one hundred years -- or two hundred years -- from now may look back at us and say:

We we re a society which combined reason wi th liberty and hope wi th freedom.

May it be said above all: We kept the faith! Freedom flourished! Liberty lived!

These are the abiding principles of our past and the greatest promise of our future.

Good evening and may God bless us all.

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OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Concord, New Hampshire)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT HAMPSHIRE PLAZA
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

12:15 P.M. EDT

Mayor Stanton, Governor Thomson, former Senator Norris Cotton, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

I do want to thank you from the very bottom of my heart for the wonderful reception. I am deeply grateful and I thank you very, very much.

New Hampshire, as we know, is not the largest State. It doesn't have the most people of all of our 50 States, but New Hampshire does have a first-class record at the very top in history and tradition in America, and I compliment you and congratulate you for that wonderful record.

New Hampshire is also a State that has many firsts, and one, which is probably the most important as I was looking over the history, is that New Hampshire took action on the Declaration of Independence even before the Continental Congress did. And for that, I congratulate your forefathers.

May I add that over the years, the State of New Hampshire has had a wonderful record of outstanding statesmen. Of course, Daniel Webster has no peer, but I have known many of the United States Senators and Representatives from your great State and I can say that you can be proud of men like Norris Cotton, and others.

May I just conclude by saying this: That I came to New Hampshire first back in the late 1930s. I came up here for the purpose of skiing, but in the process of going to Tuckerman's Ravine and going down the headwall, I became very familiar with the terrain.

But it is a great, great State with all its beauty and it is an even greater State with all the wonderful people. I thank you again for the warm welcome. It is a wonderful day and I am most grateful.

END

(AT 12:18 P.M. EDT)

APRIL 18, 1975

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Concord, New Hampshire)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
UPON ARRIVAL
AT THE STATE CAPITOL

12:59 P.M. EDT

Good morning.

Governor Thomson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, President of the Senate, distinguished Members of the Legislature, distinguished Members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen:

It is really a great privilege and a very high honor to have the opportunity of coming to this wonderful community, your State capital, in a State that has a long and enviable history and tradition.

You may not be the biggest, but you certainly are strong in character, and wonderful people. The Granite State is the proper word to underscore the strength of all of you and I thank you for your warm welcome.

I am especially gratified and pleased, and most appreciative for the warm welcome of Governor Thomson. I am also very appreciative of the invitation to speak to the State Legislature.

Fortunately, a good many years ago, I came to the State of New Hampshire back in the late 1930s. I was trying to learn to ski but in the process, I became well acquainted with a great many people from this State.

Over the years, I have had a great experience in knowing such outstanding people as my good friend Norris Cotton, who so ably represented the State of New Hampshire in the House of Representatives as well as the United States Senate.

You know, I have been doing a little reading about New Hampshire history, and I found that the people of New Hampshire, before the Continental Congress declared independence, the people from this part of the 13 colonies enacted, or passed, or approved, a declaration of Independence some six months previously.

MORE



I congratulate you as the ancestors of those people who had the strength and the foresight a good many years ago to take that important step in establishing our great country.

Now, I know all of the school children want to hurry back, and so I won't detain you any longer.

If I have any influence with your teachers -- and I probably don't -- I will give you all an A-plus and I will do that whether you are a Democrat or a Republican.

Thank you very much.

END

(AT 1:00 P.M. EDT)

ADDRESS AT THE OLD NORTH CHURCH

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1975

- 1 -

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO TONIGHT, TWO LANTERNS HUNG IN
THE BELFRY OF THIS OLD NORTH CHURCH. THOSE LANTERNS SIGNALED
PATRIOTS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CHARLES RIVER. BRITISH
TROOPS WERE MOVING OUT OF BOSTON BY WATER. AS LONGFELLOW
SAID IN HIS POEM: "ONE IF BY LAND, AND TWO IF BY SEA."

PAUL REVERE, WILLIAM DAWES, AND SAMUEL PRESCOTT RODE INTO
THE NIGHT ALERTING THE COLONISTS. THE BRITISH WERE COMING.

WHEN DAY BROKE, ACCORDING TO DIARIES OF THE TIME,
THE SKY WAS CLEAR AND BLUE.

BRITISH TROOPS HAD CROSSED THE CHARLES RIVER.
THEY MARCHED ALL NIGHT AND -- AFTER A SKIRMISH AT LEXINGTON --
THE REDCOATS ARRIVED AT CONCORD.

THERE, A VOLLEY WAS FIRED BY OUR MINUTEMEN -- WHAT
EMERSON CALLED THE SHOT HEARD 'ROUND THE WORLD.
THE AMERICAN WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE HAD BEGUN.

TONIGHT, WE STAND IN TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO STOOD
FOR LIBERTY AND FOR US TWO CENTURIES AGO. TONIGHT, WE BOW
OUR HEADS IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES, LIMBS AND
PROPERTY FOR US DURING THAT HISTORIC STRUGGLE. BECAUSE
TONIGHT, WE BEGIN -- AS A NATION AND A PEOPLE -- THE
CELEBRATION OF OUR BICENTENNIAL.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, THE FRENCH HISTORIAN, WROTE
OF OUR BEGINNINGS:

"IN THAT LAND, THE GREAT EXPERIMENT WAS TO BE MADE,
BY CIVILIZED MEN, OF THE ATTEMPT TO CONSTRUCT SOCIETY
ON A NEW BASIS."

OVER THE DECADES, THERE WERE CHALLENGES TO THAT

EXPERIMENT: COULD A NATION HALF SLAVE AND HALF FREE SURVIVE?

COULD A SOCIETY WITH SUCH A MIXTURE OF PEOPLES AND RACES AND

RELIGIONS SUCCEED? WOULD THE NEW NATION BE SWALLOWED UP

IN THE MATERIALISM OF ITS OWN WELL-BEING?

THE ANSWERS ARE FOUND IN THE HISTORY OF OUR LAND

AND OUR PEOPLE.

IT IS SAID THAT A NATIONAL CHARACTER IS SHAPED BY
THE INTERPLAY OF INHERITANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND HISTORICAL
EXPERIENCE. OUR INHERITANCE IS BASICALLY THAT OF WESTERN
EUROPE. FROM THE ENGLISH, WE RECEIVED TRADITIONS OF
LIBERTY, LAWS, LANGUAGE AND CUSTOMS.

THE AMERICAN INHERITANCE HAS BEEN CONSTANTLY
ENRICHED BY PEOPLE FROM WESTERN AND EASTERN EUROPE, FROM ASIA
AND AFRICA AS WELL AS LATIN AMERICA AND OTHER PARTS OF THE
WORLD. OVER THESE TWO HUNDRED YEARS, SOME FIFTY MILLION
IMMIGRANTS HAVE BEEN ABSORBED INTO OUR SOCIETY.

THOUGH OUR NATIONAL ORIGINS ARE NOT FORGOTTEN, ALL OF US ARE PROUD TO BE SIMPLY CALLED AMERICANS.

OUR ENVIRONMENT INCLUDES EVERY VARIETY OF CLIMATE, SOIL AND RESOURCES. THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN BRIEF COMPARED TO MANY OTHER NATIONS. WE ARE THE NEW WORLD, BUT WE ARE THE WORLD'S OLDEST REPUBLIC.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERISTIC OF THE AMERICAN WAY IS OUR INDIVIDUALISM. IT IS REFLECTED IN OUR FRONTIER SPIRIT, OUR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, AND OUR ABILITY TO ORGANIZE AND PRODUCE. OUR ABILITY TO ADOPT NEW IDEAS AND ADAPT THEM TO PRACTICAL PURPOSES ARE ALSO STRIKINGLY AMERICAN.

BUT NOW WE ASK OURSELVES: HOW DID WE COME TO BE
WHERE WE ARE TONIGHT? THE ANSWER IS FOUND IN THE HISTORY
OF THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE.

IT TEACHES US THAT THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN
MORE OF REASON THAN REVOLUTION . . . MORE OF PRINCIPLES THAN
PASSIONS . . . AND MORE OF HOPE THAN HOSTILITY OR DESPAIR.
BUT OUR HISTORY IS ALSO ONE OF PARADOX.

IT HAS SHOWN US THAT REASON IS NOT WITHOUT
ITS MOMENTS OF REBELLION . . . THAT PRINCIPLES ARE NOT WITHOUT
PASSION . . . AND HOPE IS NOT WITHOUT ITS HOURS OF
DISCOURAGEMENT AND DISMAY.

IT IS WELL TO RECALL THIS EVENING THAT AMERICA
WAS BORN OF BOTH PROMISE AND PROTEST. THE PROMISE
OF RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES AND PROTEST FOR REPRESENTATION
AND AGAINST REPRESSION.

SOME OF OUR DREAMS HAVE AT TIMES TURNED TO

DISAPPOINTMENT AND DISILLUSIONMENT. BUT ADVERSITY HAS

ALSO DRIVEN AMERICANS TO GREATER HEIGHTS. GEORGE WASHINGTON

MARCHED FROM THE ANGUISH OF VALLEY FORGE TO THE ACCLAIM OF FINAL

VICTORY.

REASON AND HOPE WERE THE TWIN LANTERNS OF WASHINGTON'S

LIFE. THEY ENABLED HIM TO PREVAIL OVER THE DAY-TO-DAY DOUBTS

AND DEFEATS. THEY HAVE BEEN THE LAMPS THAT HAVE LIGHTED

THE ROAD OF AMERICA TOWARD ITS ULTIMATE GOALS -- DIGNITY AND

SELF-FULFILLMENT -- AND, YES, PRIDE IN COUNTRY.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS A MAN OF REASON AND HOPE.

HE ACKNOWLEDGE THE GRAVE FLAW OF OUR FIRST EIGHTY-SEVEN YEARS

-- SLAVERY.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO, THE AMERICAN CIVIL

WAR ENDED WITH OUR REPUBLIC BATTERED AND DIVIDED. MANY

PEOPLE TALKED MORE OF SURVIVAL THAN OF UNION. ONE-HALF OF

THE NATION WAS ON ITS KNEES IN RUIN. NEARLY TWO MILLION

HAD BEEN KILLED AND WOUNDED. THE WAR HAD UPROOTED THE

LIVES AND FORTUNES OF MILLIONS MORE.

ITS END WAS MARKED BY MORE TEARS THAN CHEERS.

BUT IT WAS ALSO THE BIRTH OF A NEW NATION -- FREEING ITSELF
FROM HUMAN SLAVERY. JUST BEFORE THE WAR ENDED, ON

MARCH 4, 1865, PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN STOOD ON THE EAST
PORTICO OF THE CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON AND DELIVERED HIS
SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

HE EXTENDED THE HAND OF FRIENDSHIP AND UNITY WHEN HE SAID:

"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE; WITH CHARITY FOR ALL;
WITH FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT, AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT,
LET US STRIVE ON TO FINISH THE WORK WE ARE IN, TO BIND UP
THE NATION'S WOUNDS . . . "

PRESIDENT LINCOLN HAD RE-LIT THE LAMPS OF REASON
AND HOPE.

HE HAD REKINDLED PRIDE IN AMERICA.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO -- AS THE NATION CELEBRATED
ITS CENTENNIAL -- AMERICA LOOKED TO THE FUTURE. OUR NATION
HAD EMERGED FROM AN AGRICULTURAL, FRONTIER SOCIETY INTO THE
INDUSTRIAL AGE. OUR TOWNS WERE BEGINNING TO EVOLVE INTO
THE CITIES OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION AND THE TELEGRAPH WERE TYING THIS VAST
CONTINENT TOGETHER. WHEN WE CELEBRATED OUR ONE-HUNDREDTH
BIRTHDAY, ONE OF THE THEMES WAS:

"WHILE PROUD OF WHAT WE HAVE DONE, WE REGRET
THAT WE HAVE NOT DONE MORE."

THERE WAS CERTAINLY MORE TO DO. AND MORE PEOPLE
TO DO THE JOB. IMMIGRANTS WERE POURING INTO AMERICA.
THEY WERE WELCOMED BY THESE WORDS INSCRIBED ON THE STATUTE
OF LIBERTY:

"I LIFT MY LAMP BESIDE THE GOLDEN DOOR."

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THE GREAT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF AMERICANS MADE
US A FORMIDABLE FORCE IN THE WORLD. THAT FORCE WAS SOON
NEEDED. WORLD WAR ONE SAW AMERICAN TROOPS FIGHT AND DIE
IN EUROPE FOR THE FIRST TIME. MANY AMERICANS WERE
DISAPPOINTED AND DISILLUSIONED BY THE AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

THEY FOUND THE CAUSES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT UNACHIEVED.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE REJECTED FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS AND

WITHDREW INTO A SEPARATE EXISTENCE. THEY WANTED TO BE

LEFT ALONE.

IN 1941, THE UNITED STATES WAS ATTACKED. AND ONCE

MORE WE WENT TO WAR -- THIS TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC AS WELL AS

THE ATLANTIC. WE WERE PROUD OF THIS COUNTRY AND WHAT IT WAS

ACHIEVING FOR LIBERTY AROUND THE WORLD. YET, STILL ANOTHER

TIME -- FOLLOWING VICTORY OVER OUR ENEMIES -- THE AMERICAN

PUBLIC WAS JARRED AND DISILLUSIONED BY THE POST-WAR YEARS.

THEY DISCOVERED THERE WOULD BE NO REAL PEACE.

EUROPE WAS DIVIDED IN TWO ON V-E DAY. IN THE WORDS OF
CHURCHILL: ". . . AN IRON CURTAIN HAS DESCENDED ACROSS THE
CONTINENT."

AMERICA HAD BECOME THE STRONGHOLD OF LIBERTY.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN INSTITUTED A NEW BIPARTISAN
FOREIGN POLICY OF CONTAINMENT, COOPERATION AND RECONSTRUCTION
THE MARSHALL PLAN MOVED TO RECONSTRUCT THE FREE WORLD.
THE UNITED NATIONS WAS BORN BUT THE COLD WAR HAD ALREADY BEGUN

SOON -- ALL TOO SOON -- AMERICA WAS AGAIN AT WAR UNDER THE
BANNER OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN KOREA. LITTLE DID WE KNOW
THEN THAT AMERICAN TROOPS WOULD -- ONLY A DECADE LATER --
BE FIGHTING STILL ANOTHER WAR IN ASIA -- CULMINATING IN A
BROKEN PEACE AGREEMENT IN VIETNAM.

IN THE TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF OUR EXISTENCE, IT IS
NOT WAR AND DISILLUSIONMENT WHICH HAVE TRIUMPHED. NO.
IT IS THE AMERICAN CONCEPT AND FULFILLMENT OF LIBERTY THAT HAVE
TRULY REVOLUTIONIZED THE WORLD. AMERICA HAS NOT SOUGHT
THE CONQUEST OF TERRITORY BUT INSTEAD THE MUTUAL SUPPORT
OF ALL MEN AND WOMEN WHO CHERISH FREEDOM.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE HAS WON THE MINDS AND HEARTS
OF THIS WORLD BEYOND THE DREAMS OF ANY REVOLUTIONARY WHO HAS
EVER LIVED. THE TWO LANTERNS OF THE OLD NORTH CHURCH HAVE
FIRED A TORCH OF FREEDOM THAT HAS BEEN CARRIED TO THE ENDS
OF THE EARTH.

AS WE LAUNCH THIS BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, WE
AMERICANS MUST REMIND OURSELVES OF THE ETERNAL TRUTHS BY WHICH
WE LIVE. WE MUST BE RE-INSPIRED BY THE GREAT IDEALS THAT
CREATED OUR COUNTRY. WE MUST RENEW OURSELVES AS A PEOPLE
AND REDEDICATE THIS NATION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF TWO CENTURIES
AGO.

WE MUST REVITALIZE THE PRIDE IN AMERICA THAT CARRIED US
FROM SOME OF OUR DARKEST HOURS TO OUR BRIGHTEST DAYS.

WE MUST ONCE AGAIN BECOME MASTERS OF OUR OWN
DESTINY. THIS CALLS FOR PATIENCE, UNDERSTANDING,
TOLERANCE AND WORK TOWARD UNITY -- UNITY OF PURPOSE.
A UNITY BASED ON REASON AND HOPE.

THIS CALL IS NOT NEW. IT IS AS OLD AS THE
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO . . . AS
LEGENDARY AS LINCOLN'S LEGACY OF MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED YEARS
AGO . . . AND AS RELEVANT AS TODAY'S CALL TO ALL AMERICANS
TO JOIN IN CELEBRATION OF OUR BICENTENNIAL.

PERHAPS, NATIONAL UNITY IS AN IMPOSSIBLE DREAM.
LIKE PERMANENT PEACE, PERHAPS IT WILL PROVE TO BE A
NEVER-ENDING SEARCH. BUT TODAY WE CELEBRATE THE MOST
IMPOSSIBLE DREAM OF OUR HISTORY -- THE SURVIVAL OF THE
GOVERNMENT AND THE PERMANENCE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR
FOUNDING FATHERS.

AMERICA AND ITS PRINCIPLES HAVE NOT ONLY SURVIVED
BUT FLOURISHED FAR BEYOND ANYONE'S DREAMS. NO NATION IN
HISTORY HAS UNDERTAKEN THE ENORMOUS ENTERPRISES OF THE AMERICAN
PEOPLE. NO COUNTRY -- DESPITE OUR IMPERFECTIONS -- HAS
DONE MORE TO BRING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL JUSTICE TO ITS PEOPLE
AND THE WORLD.

YET, WE HAVE SUFFERED GREAT INTERNAL TURMOIL AND TORMENT
IN RECENT YEARS.

NEVERTHELESS, IN ALL THE EXPLOSIVE CHANGES OF THIS
AND THE PAST GENERATION, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE DEMONSTRATED
A RICH RESERVE OF REASON AND HOPE.

THERE ARE FEW TIMES IN OUR HISTORY WHEN THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE SPOKEN WITH MORE ELOQUENT REASON AND
HOPE THAN DURING THE TRIBULATIONS AND TESTS THAT OUR
GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS HAVE ENDURED DURING
THE PAST YEAR.

YET, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE STOOD FIRM.
THE NATION HAS NOT BEEN TORN WITH IRRESPONSIBLE REACTION.
RATHER WE ARE BLESSED WITH PATIENCE, COMMON SENSE AND
A WILLINGNESS TO WORK THINGS OUT.

THE AMERICAN DREAM IS NOT DEAD. IT SIMPLY HAS
YET TO BE FULFILLED. IN THE ECONOMY AND ENERGY AND THE
ENVIRONMENT . . . IN HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION . . .
IN EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION . . . IN SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND
SOCIAL PLANNING -- AMERICA HAS YET TO REALIZE ITS GREATEST
CONTRIBUTION TO CIVILIZATION.

TO DO THIS, AMERICA NEEDS NEW IDEAS AND NEW
EFFORTS FROM OUR PEOPLE. EACH OF US -- OF EVERY COLOR,
CREED OR PART OF THE COUNTRY -- MUST BE WILLING TO BUILD NOT
ONLY A NEW AND BETTER NATION BUT NEW AND GREATER UNDERSTANDING
AND UNITY AMONG OUR PEOPLE.

LET US NOT ONLY BE A NATION OF PEACE,

BUT LET US FOSTER PEACE AMONG ALL NATIONS. LET US NOT ONLY

BELIEVE IN EQUALITY, BUT LIVE IT EACH DAY. LET US NOT ONLY

FEED AND CLOTHE A HEALTHY AMERICA, BUT LET US LEND A HAND

TO OTHERS STRUGGLING FOR SELF-FULFILLMENT.

LET US SEEK EVEN GREATER KNOWLEDGE AND OFFER THE ENLIGHTENMENT

OF OUR ENDEAVORS TO THE EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

OF THE WORLD. LET US SEEK THE SPIRITUAL ENRICHMENT OF OUR

PEOPLE MORE THAN MATERIAL GAIN. LET US BE TRUE TO OURSELVES

-- TO OUR HERITAGE AND OUR HOMELAND -- AND WE WILL NEVER

THEN BE FALSE TO ANY PEOPLE OR NATION.

AND, FINALLY, LET US PRAY HERE IN THE OLD NORTH
CHURCH TONIGHT THAT THOSE WHO FOLLOW ONE HUNDRED YEARS --
OR TWO HUNDRED YEARS -- FROM NOW MAY LOOK BACK AT US AND
SAY:

WE WERE A SOCIETY WHICH COMBINED REASON WITH
LIBERTY AND HOPE WITH FREEDOM.

MAY IT BE SAID ABOVE ALL : WE KEPT THE FAITH !
FREEDOM FLOURISHED ! LIBERTY LIVED !

THESE ARE THE ABIDING PRINCIPLES OF OUR PAST AND
THE GREATEST PROMISE OF OUR FUTURE.

GOOD EVENING AND MAY GOD BLESS US ALL.

END OF TEXT

ITINERARY FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE
AND MASSACHUSETTS, APRIL 18-19

Friday, April 18

Board Army One on South Lawn at 10:15 a. m.
en route Andrews Air Force Base
Air Force One departs at 10:40 a. m. en route
Grenier Field, Manchester, New Hampshire

Saturday, April 19


Board Air Force One approximately 11:00 a. m.
Arrive Andrews AFB 12:30 p. m. (over)

Hotel reservations -- Colonnade Hotel
Boston, Mass.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: COUNSELLOR MARSH
FROM: RED CAVANEY 
SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO
NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MASSACHUSETTS
Friday & Saturday, April 18-19, 1975

You are manifested on Air Force One and are requested to board Army One on the South Lawn at 10:15 am for flight to Andrews AFB. Air Force One will depart at 10:40am en route Grenier Field, Manchester, New Hampshire. The Presidential Party will be staying overnight in Boston, Massachusetts at the Colonnade Hotel. Air Force One will be returning to Andrews AFB at approximately 12:30 pm on Saturday, April 19, 1975.

BAGGAGE CALL: Your baggage should be left in the West Basement no later than 8:15 am.

WEATHER REPORT: New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, temperatures in the low 50s, 20% chance of precipitation, winds 15 mph.
Boston: Temperatures in the low 40s, 30% chance of precipitation.

ATTIRE: The attire for New Hampshire and Massachusetts is Business Suit.

Luncheon will be served on board Air Force One en route New Hampshire and en route Andrews AFB.

A Detailed Guest and Staff Schedule will be passed out on board Air Force One.

APR 18 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MASSACHUSETTS

APRIL 18 - 19, 1975

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SCHEDULE FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1975

Departure: 10:20 A.M.

From: Terry O'Donnell ^{TOP}

BACKGROUND

SUMMARY

Your schedule for Friday, April 18, will include the following events:

1. Remarks to the New Hampshire Legislature at the State Capitol in Concord with possible impromptu remarks to the public along the motorcade route and on the Capitol steps.
2. Meeting with Governor Thomson at the State Capitol.
3. Meeting with GOP representatives in your hotel suite in Concord.
4. Closing Remarks at the White House Conference at your hotel in Concord preceded by a brief reception with the platform guests.
5. Informal reception, remarks and Q & A with regional editors, publishers and broadcast representatives also at your hotel in Concord.
6. Remarks at the Old North Church, Boston.
7. Overnight Colonnade Hotel, Boston.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE

Your address will be to a Joint Session of the New Hampshire Senate and House of Representatives. When sitting together in a Joint Session, they refer to the session as a "Joint Convention" and the body is referred to as the General Court of the State of New Hampshire.

This is one of the few states with Republican majorities in both the Senate and House. The other States with Republican majorities in both houses are Kansas, Idaho, North Dakota and Vermont.

New Hampshire was the third permanent colony in America. On January 5, 1776, the State adopted the first written constitution in the western hemisphere-- six months prior to the Declaration of Independence. That original constitution was replaced in 1784 by the present constitution, which is the second oldest in continuous operation in the United States.

The House of Representatives of 400 members and Senate of 24 members is the third largest legislative body in the English speaking world -- Parliament and Congress are the only two exceeding theirs in number. There are 103 women in the House of Representatives and two in the Senate. Women chair six of the House Committees and one Committee of the Senate.

En route to the State Capitol from the airport in Manchester, you will have an opportunity to greet the public and possibly make informal remarks at the Hampshire Mall in downtown Manchester and on the steps of the Capitol in Concord.

Immediately following your address, you will drop by the Senate Chamber to briefly greet the State Senators.

MEETING WITH GOVERNOR THOMSON

You will meet with Governor Meldrim Thomson in his office at the Capitol following your address to the legislature and your brief drop-by at the Senate Chamber.

A Domestic Council briefing paper on the meeting is attached at TAB A.

MEETING WITH GOP REPRESENTATIVES

At 2:30 p.m., a group of GOP representatives will join you in your hotel suite in Concord for a 30-minute meeting.

A list of participants and a background paper prepared by Mr. Hartmann's office is attached at TAB B.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

At 4:30 p.m., you will deliver the closing remarks at the White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs at your hotel in Concord. This day-long Conference, sponsored by the White House Office of Public Liaison and co-sponsored by 12 local organizations, will be similar in format to the others you have attended. The 500 Conference attendees will have heard from Secretary Weinberger, Frank Zarb, Bill Seidman, Tom Kleppe, and Mike Duval prior to your arrival.

RECEPTION FOR MEDIA EXECUTIVES

Approximately 40 media representatives from New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut and up-State New York will attend the 5:30 p.m. reception at your hotel in Concord. The group will have attended the White House Conference and your address. Midway through the 60-minute reception, you are scheduled to deliver brief remarks and then take questions from the guests.

Among the most influential media representatives attending are:

- Mr. John C. Watkins, President and Publisher,
Providence Journal/Bulletin
- Mr. Robert C. Bergenheim, Publisher, Boston Herald-American
- Mr. Sidney R. Cook, Publisher, Springfield Union-News
- Mr. Douglas Turner, Executive Editor,
Buffalo Courier-Express
- Mr. William Davis Taylor, Chairman and
Publisher, Boston Globe
- Mrs. Jean Gannett Hawley, President, Portland Press Herald-Express (Guy Gannett Publishing Co.)

4.

Mr. William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader is out of town and will not be attending. He will be represented by Paul Tracy, Managing Editor. The hometown newspaper, the Concord Monitor and New Hampshire Patriot, will be represented by publisher George W. Wilson.

THE OLD NORTH CHURCH

The 8:00 p. m. program at the Old North Church commemorates the 200th anniversary of hanging of two lanterns in the steeple that sent Paul Revere on his historic ride through Middlesex to warn the citizenry of the approach of the British expeditionary force. The skirmishes the following morning in Lexington and Concord touched off the American Revolution.

Your remarks will be the highlight of the evening's program which is fully described in the "Sequence" section of this paper. Following your remarks the "Third Lantern" will be lit to signify America's Third Century.

There will be live regional television of the event. NBC is considering going "live" nationally or taping the program for replay at 11:30 p. m.

Some interesting historical background material prepared by Dr. Marrs is attached at TAB C.

SEQUENCE:

10:20 a.m. Board helicopter on South Lawn and depart en route Andrews AFB.

10:35 a.m. Arrive Andrews AFB, board Air Force One and depart en route Grenier Field, Manchester, New Hampshire.

Dick Cheney will join you for staff time. (Flying Time: 1 hour, 5 minutes)
(No Time Change)

PRESIDENTIAL GUESTS

Senator Thomas James McIntyre (D-NH)
Rep. Norman E. D'Amours (D-NH) First District
Rep. James M. Jeffords (R-VT) (At Large)

11:45 a.m.
Advanceman:
B. Siegmund

Arrive Grenier Field, Manchester, New Hampshire, where you will be met by Governor Meldrim Thomson (R-NH) and Former Senator Norris Cotton.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

11:55 a.m. Board motorcade and depart Grenier Field en route State House, Concord, New Hampshire. Governor Thomson and Former Senator Cotton will ride with you in your limousine.

NOTE: En route, the motorcade will pass through downtown Manchester. A contingency microphone will be available at the Hampshire Mall Area should you wish to greet the crowd and offer brief remarks. Mayor Charles R. Stanton (D. NH) will be on hand to greet you.

(Driving Time: 45 minutes)

REMARKS TO NEW HAMPSHIRE
LEGISLATURE / RECEPTION

6.

12:40 p. m.

Advanceman:
P. Sorum

Motorcade arrives State House, Concord, New Hampshire. You will be met by Hon. George B. Roberts, Jr., Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and Hon. Alf E. Jacobson, President of the New Hampshire Senate.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CROWD SITUATION

12:42 p. m.

Escorted by Speaker Roberts and President Jacobson, you, Governor Thomson, and Senator Cotton proceed up the State House walkway and in to the State House en route the Governor's Office.

NOTE: En route, you will have an opportunity to greet the public. A contingency microphone will be available on the State House steps should you wish to make brief remarks.

12:52 p. m.

You and your escorts arrive Governor's Office.

NOTE: The Speaker of the House proceeds to the House Chamber and the President of the Senate proceeds to the House Chamber door.

12:55 p. m.

The House of Representatives is called to order and the Senate enters the House Chamber.

12:56 p. m.

Escorted by the Governor, you proceed into the Council room to meet the escort committee as follows:

Richard F. Ferdinando, Vice President of the Senate
Marshall French, Majority Leader of the House
Chris Spirou, Minority Leader of the House
Ward Brown, Senate Majority Leader
Elbert Downing, Senate Minority Leader

7.

12:59 p. m.

You and Governor Thomson, escorted by the escort committee, proceed to the House Chamber door to await announcement.

1:00 p. m.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announces the President of the Senate and the Governor.

1:01 p. m.

Announcement.

1:01 p. m.

You enter the House Chamber and take your seat on the Speaker's Platform - upper tier-far seat stage right.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 600

1:03 p. m.

Introduction of the Governor by Speaker Roberts.

1:05 p. m.

Introduction of you by Governor Thomson.
Proceed to floor-level podium in front.

1:08 p. m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

1:30 p. m.

Remarks conclude.

The Governor and the President of the Senate will escort you from the House Chamber to a brief informal reception with the State Senators in the Senate Chamber.

NOTE: The Senators will follow you into the Senate Chamber. Once outside the House Chamber, Governor Thomson proceeds to his office.

8.

1:33 p.m.

You greet New Hampshire State Senators.

OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 24

1:45 p.m.

You thank the State Senators and depart Senate Chamber, escorted by Senator Jacobson, en route Governor's office.

MEETING WITH GOV. THOMSON

1:47 p.m.

Arrive Governor's office for a brief, private meeting with Governor Thomson.

OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE

2:05 p.m.

Escorted by the Governor, you depart his office, pausing briefly in the Council Room to meet the Governor's staff (70).

OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE

2:10 p.m.

Depart Council Room en route motorcade for boarding.

2:15 p.m.

Motorcade departs State House en route Highway Hotel. Senator Cotton will ride with you in your limousine.

2:18 p.m.

Arrive Highway Hotel where you will be met by Richard A. Morton, Highway Hotel President and Matthew A. Morton, Highway Hotel Vice President.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

You proceed to your Suite.

2:20 p.m.

Arrive Suite.

PERSONAL TIME: 10 minutes

GOP RECEPTION

2:30 p. m. You depart Suite en route Patterson Room for GOP Reception.

2:31 p. m. Arrive Patterson Room and meet with GOP guests.

OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 22

2:59 p. m. You thank your guests and depart GOP Reception en route Suite.

3:00 p. m. Arrive Suite.

PERSONAL TIME: 1 hour, 15 minutes

RECEPTION WITH PLATFORM GUESTS
CLOSING REMARKS AT WHITE HOUSE
CONFERENCE

4:15 p. m. You depart Suite en route Rumford Room to informally meet Platform guests.

4:17 p. m. Arrive Rumford Room and greet Platform guests.

OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 22

4:24 p. m. You depart Rumford Room, escorted by Governor Thomson, en route holding room.

4:25 p. m. Platform guests depart en route platform.

4:27 p. m. Arrive holding room accompanied by the Governor.

4:28 p. m. Escorted by Governor Thomson, proceed to off stage announcement area and pause for announcement.

10.

4:30 p. m.

Announcement.

4:30 p. m.

Escorted by the Governor, you proceed to platform and take your seat at the White House Conference, third seat, stage left.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

ATTENDANCE: 600

4:32 p. m.

Introduction of you by Governor Meldrim Thomson.

4:35 p. m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

4:55 p. m.

Your remarks conclude. Escorted by Bill Baroody, you depart platform en route Suite. (The Governor will remain with platform guests).

5:00 p. m.

Arrive Suite.

PERSONAL TIME: 25 minutes

REGIONAL MEDIA RECEPTION

5:25 p. m.

Depart Suite en route Pierce Room for Regional Media Reception.

5:30 p. m.

Arrive informal reception for Regional Editors and Publishers and Broadcast Media representatives. Remarks - Q & A period.

OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE

ATTENDANCE: 50

6:25 p. m.

You thank your guests and depart en route Suite.

6:30 p. m.

Arrive suite.

PERSONAL TIME: 30 minutes

OLD NORTH CHURCH

11.

7:00 p. m.

You depart Suite, proceed to motorcade, board and depart en route Concord Airport helo landing zone.

7:05 p. m.

Arrive Concord Airport helo landing zone where you will be met by Malcom McLane, Mayor of Concord (R-N. H.)

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE

Board helicopter and depart Concord, New Hampshire en route Boston, Massachusetts.

(Flying Time: 35 minutes)

7:45 p. m.

Arrive U. S. Coast Guard Station, Boston helo landing zone where you will be met by Kevin White, Mayor of Boston (D-Mass), Capt. Frank Lessing, Commanding Officer, U.S. Coast Guard Station, Boston, and John Warner, American Revolution Bicentennial Administrator.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

7:50 p. m.

Board motorcade and depart helo landing zone en route Old North Church.

7:55 p. m.

Arrive Old North Church (Salem Street entrance) where you will be met by The Rev. Robert W. Golledge, Vicar of the Old North Church.

NOTE: Golledge prefers to be referred to as "Vicar Golledge.

12.

7:58 p. m.

Arrive holding room where you will be met by the following members of the active participants processional:

The Right Rev. John M. Burgess, Bishop of Massachusetts.

Senator Edward W. Brooke (R-Ma)

The Rev. Harold T. Handley, Lexington Minute Men Chaplain

Gino Cappelletti

The Rev. Barry Dawson, attendant

The Rev. Calhoun Ancrum, attendant

The Rev. Gladstone E. Millett, attendant

Stephen Golledge, standard-bearer

Former House Speaker John McCormack (Guest)

The Golledge Family (Guests)

NOTE: John Warner will escort Speaker McCormack to his pew. You will sign the Old North Church Guest Book while in the holding room.

OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE

8:00 p. m.

Processional of color guard and militia companies enters the Church during the singing of "America the Beautiful."

8:02 p. m.

Accompanied by Vicar Golledge and the active participants processional, depart holding room and enter the Old North Church at the end of the militia companies.

LIVE LOCAL TELEVISION

ATTENDANCE: 520

8:05 p. m.

Arrive altar seat, stage left, and take your seat, first seat, stage left.

NOTE: You are to remain seated until you are introduced.

- 8:06 p. m. Remarks by Vicar Golledge, from the altar.
 8:09 p. m. Versicles and Responses by the Rev. Harold T. Handley, from the lectern.
 8:10 p. m. Scripture lesson by Senator Brooke, from the lectern.
 8:15 p. m. "Alleluia" by the Old North Singers.
 8:20 p. m. "Prayers for the Country, For the People" by Bishop Burgess, from the altar.
 8:25 p. m. Paul Revere's Account of April 18, 1775, read by Gino Cappelletti, from the lectern.
 8:29 p. m. Introduction of the President by Vicar Golledge.
- 8:30 p. m. Escorted by Vicar Golledge, depart seat and climb to pulpit, where you will commence your remarks.
- LIVE LOCAL TELEVISION
- 8:45 p. m. Remarks conclude.
 You descend the pulpit, join Vicar Golledge, and proceed to altar (stage left) to view the lighting of the Lanterns.
- 8:46 p. m. Lighting of the Lantern Ceremony with Robert Newman Ruggles and Robert Newman Sheet, descendants of Robert Newman.
- NOTE: "America" will be sung by the congregation after the ceremony.
- 8:50 p. m. You return to your altar seat and are seated.
- 8:51 p. m. "The New Signal" by Vicar Golledge, from the altar.
- 8:55 p. m. You stand and light the Third Lantern and remain standing. (Put hand in lantern and screw in bulb.)
- 8:57 p. m. Benediction by Bishop Burgess.

14.

8:58 p. m.

You and Vicar Golledge lead the processional and depart the Old North Church en route motorcade for boarding.

NOTE: "Faith of Our Fathers" will be sung by the congregation.

Vicar Golledge will bid farewell at the motorcade.

9:05 p. m.

Motorcade departs Old North Church en route Colonnade Hotel.

9:15 p. m.

Arrive Colonnade Hotel. You will be met by Bertran A. Druker, Colonnade Hotel owner, and Amos Juster, Colonnade Hotel General Manager.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

Proceed to Suite.

9:25 p. m.

Arrive Suite.

9:30 p. m.

Mike and Gayle Ford arrive Suite for dinner.

11:30 p. m.

Mike and Gayle Ford depart Suite.

OVERNIGHT.

MEETING WITH GOVERNOR THOMSON

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 16, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
THROUGH: JIM CANNON *Jmi*
FROM: JIM FALK *JF*
SUBJECT: Meeting with Governor Meldrim Thomson

BACKGROUND

Governor Thomson, one of the most conservative Governors in the Nation is now in the first year of his second consecutive two-year term. A brief biography is attached.

SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

A. Where He Has Been Supportive of You

- . He has supported your call for energy self-sufficiency and refused to join the other New England Governors in the law suit to block your imposition of the tariff.
- . He called on other New England Governors to support the President on energy and to specifically:
 1. Help one or more refineries locate in their states;
 2. Work to site one or more nuclear plants in their states;
 3. To help the Federal administration begin leasing and exploration for oil and gas on the Atlantic Continental Shelf this year.
- . He has actively pushed to speed approval from EPA of the Seabrook Nuclear Power Plant for New Hampshire. EPA has delayed a decision pending further environmental studies. You encouraged the Governor's efforts and he has applauded your leadership, but is outraged at EPA.

B. Where He Has Opposed You

- . His most recent public criticism centered around the signing of the tax cut bill. He urged your veto stating the deficit is already far too large.
- . Another major criticism of Presidential action was in regard to the amnesty program, which he opposed and called for an Anti-Amnesty Week in New Hampshire.
- . He has been outspoken in his opposition to Vice President Rockefeller. He opposed his confirmation and has stated publicly that he would openly oppose him if he enters the New Hampshire primary.

C. Other Matters

- . As of April 1, unemployment in New Hampshire climbed to 6.9%, the highest in 25 years with 23,400 persons unemployed.
- . The New Hampshire unemployment rate is the lowest of the six New England states which have an overall unemployment rate of 11.2% (Conn. 9.5%; Maine 11.7%; Mass. 11.9%; R.I. 15.8%; Vermont 10.3%). The current rate for the entire country is 9.1% unemployed.
- . The Governor has offered Bridges House for your use, which is 3 miles from Concord and where he indicates you attended a reception while you were Vice President.
- . Governor Longley (I) Maine, who you have met with privately in the Oval Office, will attend the White House conference later in the day.



Gale Thomson



GOVERNOR MELDRIM THOMSON, JR.
New Hampshire

Inaugurated January, 1975
Term will expire January, 1977
Elected by vote of 51.1%


Meldrim Thomson, Jr., born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1912. Attended Mercer University; LL.B., University of Georgia. Married; four sons, two daughters. Publisher. Public offices include: School Board Chairman; Member, Constitutional Convention; Governor of New Hampshire since January, 1973. Vice Chairman, New England Governors' Conference, 1974. Congregationalist. Republican

MEETING WITH GOP REPRESENTATIVES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT T. HARTMANN 

SUBJECT: Background Information for the New Hampshire
Visit

The following information has been compiled by Gwen Anderson
through the Republican National Committee:

Key People

Party People Tab A

Elected Officials Tab B

Other Prominent Figures Tab C

New Hampshire Legislature Tab D

Topics of Major Interest Tab E

State Profile Tab F

PARTY PEOPLE

Norris Cotton, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

He retired from the U. S. Senate at the end of the last session of Congress after serving almost thirty years on Capitol Hill, beginning in 1946 when he was first elected to the House of Representatives. He was elected Chairman of the New Hampshire Republican State Committee at the end of January after much scrapping and maneuvering among the Party's factions. He assumed the post somewhat reluctantly saying, reportedly, "I just left a job with lots of headaches and a salary. Why should I take another job with lots of headaches but no salary?"

Senator Cotton is staunchly opposed to the idea of a third party, unlike Governor Meldrim Thomson who has been persistently urging the Senator to resign. It was believed by many at the time of his election that Senator Cotton was the only hope for unifying opposing factions of the Party. So far, this hope has not materialized. In fact the Senator is reported by National Committeewoman Victoria Zachos to have quite recently decided to bow to the Governor's pressure and announce his retirement from the Chairman's post after your visit. It is felt that in this case the Governor will assume control of the State Party. However, Miss Zachos believes that Senator Cotton would stay on in his post if you were to personally urge him to do so.

Senator Cotton was supported for the position of State Chairman by William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union Leader and frequent supporter of Governor Thomson and his opinions. A copy of Loeb's editorial on the subject is attached. In it Loeb calls for the revitalization of the Republican Party and the strengthening of the two party system in the state. He obliquely refers to the Governor's opposition to Senator Cotton, stating that opponents of Cotton "want what they describe as 'one of our men' no matter how unsuited he may be for statewide leadership."

You wrote to the Senator in March, congratulating him on assuming the Chairmanship. A copy of that letter is also attached.

Victoria (Vicki) Zachos, Republican National Committeewoman

Considered by Thomson's forces to be a "radical" liberal, she is employed as a legal secretary by a Concord law firm.

Robert P. Bass, Jr., Republican National Committeeman

Has a lucrative law practice in Concord and usually sides with Miss Zachos in all disputes with Thomson forces.

David A. Banks, Finance Chairman of Republican State Committee
Unsuccessful Congressional candidate in 1974 for Louis Wyman's
seat.

Ann Moody, Assistant Chairman of Republican State Committee

Head of the women's division of the State Committee she is also
the second ranking officer of that Committee. She had
been supplanted in that position earlier in the year when the
post of Deputy Chairman was created so that Governor Thomson's
choice for State Chairman might have a position in the State
Party. The position, held by John Clements, was resigned recently
by him thus restoring Mrs. Moody to second spot.

Steve Duprey, Vice Chairman of Republican State Committee

John S. Argue, M.D., Vice Chairman of Republican State Committee

Clyde Coolidge, Vice Chairman of Republican State Committee

Bernard A. Streeter, Sr., Vice Chairman of Republican State
Committee.

Some items in this folder were not digitized because it contains copyrighted materials. Please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library for access to these materials.

An Editorial

U.L. 4/27/75

**A Strong Republican
Party
To Match
A Strong Democratic
Party**

Gratitude and loyalty are two of mankind's finest traits. Therefore it is pleasant to note that,
tion of the Republican Party in the

brought the Republican Party to its present weakness. Now is the time to call a halt to this disgraceful hara kiri, such as in the recent gubernatorial election, which saw so-called Republicans appointing the opposition candidate.

However, it would be equally reckless for those who were then so unfairly attacked to seek revenge now. They won and now is the time for them to be gracious and act like big men and women, not little ones. Fighting in a lifeboat has never been very smart.

THIS NEWSPAPER HOPES THAT IF THERE IS AN ATTEMPT AT REVENGE AND A SHOW OF WHAT MIGHT BE CALLED THE HEIGHT OF INGRATITUDE BY ANY OP-

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 10, 1975

Dear Norris:


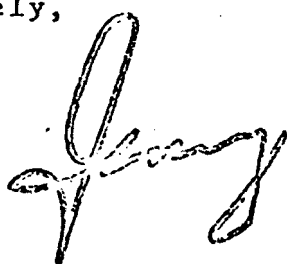
I am pleased to add my congratulations and good wishes to those of your many friends upon your election as Chairman of the Republican Party of New Hampshire. Republicans of your State are very fortunate to have a man of proven ability and experience at their helm.

You are fortunate to have the able assistance of Dave Banks as Finance Chairman, and I hope I will be able to aid both of you in your future responsibilities. I know you will apply the same diligence to these new duties as you did with such distinction during your years in the United States Senate.

Norris, congratulations again for taking on this important assignment. I am looking forward to working with you through 1976.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Norris Cotton
National Bank Building
Lebanon, New Hampshire 03766

Cotton Heads N.H. GOP

777
1/25

By ROD PAUL

The Republican State Committee last night elected former Sen. Norris Cotton as party chairman.

The vote marked the second time since Medrim Thomson has been governor that his vice for party chief was elected by the committee.

Two years ago, the committee

maneuvering. Thomson supporters and opponents lined up to make a lively night of politics.

Leading the battle to elect Cotton was former Gov. Walter R. Peterson of Peterboro, long a foe of Thomson.

Clements subsequently was elected deputy chairman at the suggestion of Peterson.

Thomson appeared at the start of the meeting to ask for



ELECTED OFFICIALS

Meldrim Thomson, Governor

Born in Pennsylvania and a former resident of Georgia, he built a very lucrative law book publishing business prior to becoming Governor in 1973. An arch-conservative, earlier this year he became chairman of a new organization called The Conservative Caucus. He sent out a four page letter (see attached copy) asking 700,000 readers on a nationwide conservative mailing list to "join me in launching this great crusade to gain control of our Government from radical politico-bureaucrats." Included were an opinion poll for 1976 Presidential preference and a solicitation for contributions. The first 65,000 letters yielded \$35,000. Mailings will be done on a continuing basis.

He conducts a running battle with the moderate wing of the State Committee. Presently he is trying to oust Norris Cotton as Party Chairman. Moderates feel he wants control of the State Committee to launch a Third Party movement for the Presidency. One State Party source believes that if he runs in the Presidential Primary as a favorite son candidate and loses, he will probably bolt the Party.

Governor Thomson was quoted in the March 6 Concord Monitor as saying, "If it's Ford and Rockefeller, I certainly will be supporting Wallace as an independent." The article went on to say that Thomson supported California's former Governor, Ronald Reagan as his first choice as the 1976 GOP Presidential candidate. (Article attached.)

George Roberts, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives

From Farmington, New Hampshire, he is youthful, aggressive, conservative, about 40 years of age, and considered a possible future candidate for Governor. He wrote to you on March 26 commenting favorable on your remarks before the Republican Leadership Conference, mentioning the need for unity in the State's Republican Party, and inviting you to speak before the New Hampshire House of Representatives. A copy of his letter is attached.

Alf Jacobson, President of the Senate

A professor at Colby Junior College, he is a good friend of the Governor.

Marshall French, Majority Leader of the House of Representatives

Ward B. Brown, Majority Leader of the Senate

Ruth Griffin, Whip of the House of Representatives

Considered by most to be a moderate.

Bernard A. Streeter, Jr., Governor's Councilor

The office of Governor's Councilor is the second highest elected office in the executive branch of the State government. Mr. Streeter wrote to you recently offering his support should you enter the New Hampshire Presidential Preference Primary. A copy of his letter is attached.

Lyle E. Herson, Governor's Councilor

James H. Hayes, Governor's Councilor

Leon G. Ueaton, Governor's Councilor

Louis D'Allesandro, Governor's Councilor

James Cleveland, U. S. Representative, 2nd District

He has served seven terms in the House. Prior to his election to Congress in 1962 he served for 12 years in the New Hampshire State Senate. He is on the House Administration, Public Works and Transportation and Joint Congressional Operations Committees. He would receive strong support from moderates if he decided to run for Governor. So far he has shown no interest in such a contest.

Louis Wyman, Senator-Elect

Former Congressman from the First Congressional District, he is now awaiting decision of the Senate Rules Committee regarding disputed ballots in this Senatorial contest against Democrat John Durkin.

Gerald Carmen

CONCORD MONITOR, Thursday, March 6, 1975 —

Thomson Would Back Wallace Race

By ADOLPHE V. BERNOTAS
Associated Press Writer
New Hampshire Republican
Gov. Thomson says he would

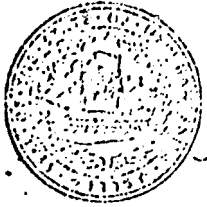
Thomson said former California Gov. Ronald Reagan remains his first choice as the 1976 Republican presidential

with American Party politics. He bolted the GOP in 1968 after losing the Republican gubernatorial primary and ran as

vice presidential candidate. "George Wallace is definitely a strong candidate," Thomson said. "Where he will land re-

luded to Thomson being a possible national candidate. Some have sported "From Mount Cube to Camp David"

being a vice presidential candidate on a Wallace ticket, he laughed, and said: "You fellows have got me all wrong. I'm no



*Invitation
1/21/75*

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
CONCORD 03301

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
CLERK'S ROOM

1975 APR 1 11 10 16

GEORGE B. ROBERTS, JR.
SPEAKER

March 26, 1975

ORIGINAL TO: WARREN RUSTAND
COPY TO: GWEN ANDERSON FY

secret

Honorable Gerald R. Ford
The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20510

Mr. President:

Your remarks at the Republican Leadership Conference were never more true concerning the present political situation in the State of New Hampshire, both in our legislative body and in our congressional delegation. Our attempts within the legislative branch to maintain a strong majority have been met with minimal success to date.

As your White House staff has probably reported to you, we do have division within the Republican Party, particularly because of the statements of our present governor. I would think that your appearance in the State of New Hampshire early this year would perhaps prevent any further division and help us re-establish unity among the party members and isolate those people within our state who are now talking about supporting a third party effort.

If it is your intention to visit the State of New Hampshire in the near future, I would certainly hope that you could arrange to appear before and address our House of Representatives. Our staff stands by ready to help with any arrangements if necessary and I believe that since all the Democratic presidential candidates have requested appearances before the Legislature while in our state, it would be to the Republican Party's benefit to have you make an appearance as President of the United States.

Respectfully yours,

George B. Roberts, Jr.
GEORGE B. ROBERTS, JR.
SPEAKER

*Original
L. H. Thompson*

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
MELDRIM THOMPSON, JR., GOVERNOR
CONCORD



COUNCILORS
LEON G. YEATON, DORSETT LYLE E. HERRON, GROVETON JAMES H. HAYES, CONCORD
LOUIS D'ALLESANDRO, MANCHESTER BERNARD A. STREETER, JR., NASHUA

*Received
L. H. Thompson*

April 2, 1975

President Gerald R. Ford
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Ford:

When you make your decision to enter the New Hampshire Presidential Preference Primary, and I hope you do so soon, I would like to offer my services.

As a pledged delegate and state coordinator to Richard Nixon at both the 1968 and 1972 National GOP Conventions, and having the opportunity of serving as the second highest elected official in the executive branch of our state government, I want to do what I can to insure your nomination and election.

My home address is: 26 Indiana Drive, Nashua, N. H. 03060. My office telephone number is 617-452-2261.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard A. Streeter, Jr.
Bernard A. Streeter, Jr.
Governor's Councilor

OTHER PROMINENT FIGURES

Mrs. Richard (Shirley) Hodgson. Temporarily served as acting State Chairman prior to election of Norris Cotton. Asked by the Governor to submit her resignation.

Walter Peterson, former Governor, defeated by Gov. Thomson. Presently works in real estate business.

David Nixon, former State Senator. Unsuccessfully opposed Thomson in 1974 gubernatorial GOP primary race. You met him during your visit to New Hampshire last May.

Kimon Zachos, former Speaker of the House and brother of National Committeewoman Victoria Zachos. Ran David Nixon's campaign against the Governor.

Ace Parker, former RNC employee, now owner of political consulting firm. Strong supporter of Governor Thomson and works for him as his consultant.

Edie Parker, wife of Ace Parker and unpaid volunteer worker for State Committee. She has assumed title of Executive Secretary.

Peter Thomson, the Governor's son and Administrative Assistant.

Joseph Zellner, press assistant to Governor Thomson.

John Clements, former Deputy Chairman of the State Committee. A businessman and engineer, he was elected to the position of Deputy Chairman as a conciliatory move to the Governor who had supported him over Norris Cotton for Chairman. Recently resigned the position because of personal commitments and because of frustrations caused by petty bickering in the Party. Expected to again be Governor's choice for Party Chairman if Senator Cotton quits that post.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE

The New Hampshire Legislature is the largest in the Nation, with 400 Representatives and 24 Senators. It convened its once-every-two-years regular session on New Year's Day. The Legislators, who range in age from 19 to 82, with a median age of 53 ½ years, earn a salary of \$200, plus mileage for their entire two year term.

New Hampshire is still the only state in New England without a broad-based tax. The Governor refused to support either a general sales tax or an income tax, thus adhering to his "no new taxes" campaign pledge.

Major Legislative Proposals

More than 1,800 bills have been submitted for consideration before the 90 day session is concluded, on or before July 1. The major legislative proposals to be considered this session include bills to:

1. Suspend environmental regulations for short periods of up to one year, in order to expedite the construction of new industry.
2. Allow for full financial disclosure by alien as well as domestic corporations doing business in New Hampshire.
3. Prohibit conflict of interest in government.
4. Reform the state's judiciary system.
5. Allow the manufacture, design and sale of gambling devices such as computerized slot machines.
6. Provide for state control of the Federal Food Stamp Program.
7. To streamline the state welfare program, based on both a recent federal and soon to be released state audit which criticized the current program.
8. Allow for prayer in public schools.

Other major bills to be covered by the New Hampshire Legislature this session deal with land use, a hot topic in New Hampshire, and the outlawing of the use of non-returnable bottles. The Governor has already signed a bill which speeded up the schedule on already approved and already financed state highway projects so that more jobs could be created for the state's unemployed.

TOPICS OF MAJOR INTEREST

1. Unresolved Senate race between Louis Wyman and John Durkin. Senate Rules Committee has made little progress in its review of disputed ballots. The RNC would urge that when you address the New Hampshire State Legislature, you make strong recommendation that citizens of New Hampshire be permitted to choose their own Senator in a special election.
2. Energy Crisis. Much concern here, as in other New England states, over how new taxes on imported oil will affect New England economy. Many feel that such a tax will create undue hardship on this region because of its heavy dependence on imported petroleum.
3. The New Hampshire Primary. The New Hampshire Presidential Preference Primary, the first in the Nation, will take place March 2, 1976, almost one year away. Nevertheless, interest in this election is growing. Considerable speculation has been stimulated by stories in the press as to whether Governor Thomson will run as a Favorite Son or decide to support some third party candidate. Background on New Hampshire Presidential Primary procedures is attached.

P-133

(WYMAN-DURKIN)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- IN A CONTEST THAT COULD BE DECIDED ON A SINGLE
VOTE, THE SENATE RULES COMMITTEE TODAY AWARDED TWO PREVIOUSLY
UNCOUNTED BALLOTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE'S DISPUTED U.S. SENATE RACE.

BOTH ABSENTEE BALLOTS, PREVIOUSLY UNOPENED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE
BECAUSE OF QUESTIONS THEY HAD RAISED, WERE OPENED BY THE COMMITTEE
AND AWARDED TO REPUBLICAN LOUIS WYMAN -- FOR WHOM THEY WERE CLEARLY
MARKED;

THE ACTION CAME AS THE COMMITTEE SETTLED DOWN FOR A DAY OF LEGAL
ARGUMENTS ON SCORES OF PAPER BALLOTS IN TRYING TO DETERMINE WHETHER
WYMAN OR DEMOCRAT JOHN DURKIN IS ENTITLED TO NEW HAMPSHIRE'S JUNIOR
SEAT IN THE SENATE.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION CONCLUDED IN DISCORD WHEN WYMAN'S ATTORNEY,
DANLEY BROWN, CHARGED THE ELECTION WAS BEING STOLEN FROM HIS CLIENT.

"I THOROUGHLY RESENT THAT KIND OF IMPLICATION," SNAPPED ASSISTANT
SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADER ROBERT BYRD, A MEMBER OF THE EIGHT-MAN
PANEL.

THE SPAT AROSE WHEN THE COMMITTEE PRODUCED A TIE VOTE ON EIGHT
BALLOTS THAT HAD BEEN RULED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AS STRAIGHT PARTY VOTES
BECAUSE THE VOTER HAD SO INDICATED IN THE REPUBLICAN COLUMN.

BUT DURKIN'S ATTORNEY, JOSEPH HILLINET, HAD ARGUED THESE WERE
"SKIP LOUIE" BALLOTS, SINCE THE VOTER HAD VOTED FOR EACH CANDIDATE IN
THE GOP COLUMN -- EXCEPT WYMAN, WHO HAD EMERGED AS A CONTROVERSIAL
CANDIDATE IN THE SENATE RACE.

THE COMMITTEE'S TIE VOTE IN EFFECT GAVE NEITHER MAN THE BALLOT.
BUT THE COMMITTEE PREVIOUSLY HAS AGREED TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION
OF TIE VOTES AT SOME LATER TIME.

UPI 04-17 05:20 PED

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SELECTION PROCEDURES: All national convention delegates are directly elected in delegate selection primaries.

NUMBER OF DELEGATES IN 1972: Democrats: 20 (18 votes) Republicans: 14

NUMBER OF ALTERNATES IN 1972: Democrats: 18 Republicans: 14

GENERAL STATEMENT: The state statutes require a closed, advisory presidential preference primary. The statutes also require that national convention delegates be elected by primary. A delegate candidate may pledge his support to a particular presidential candidate, provided he has the written approval of the presidential candidate. The Democratic and the Republican Party Rules and Regulations do not cover delegate selection procedures.

I. PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

Presidential Candidates and the Primary

STATE STATUTES

TYPE
Advisory

Closed

The results of the presidential preference primary shall be advisory in nature for those elected as national convention delegates (SS Chap. 58:6). Any person offering to vote at a primary shall at the time of announcing his name also announce the name of the party to which he belongs. If his name is found upon the checklist, and if his party membership has not been before registered, it shall then be registered; and he shall be allowed to vote the ballot of his party. If his party membership has been before registered, he shall be allowed to vote only the ballot of the party with which he is registered, unless he desires to vote the ballot of a party not having official existence at the time that his party member was previously registered (SS Chap. 56:44).

DATE

On the first Tuesday in March each year when a president of the United States is to be elected, a presidential primary shall be held for each political party (SS Chap. 58:1).

ACCESS TO BALLOT
Eligibility
Petition
Deadline

Any person who files a petition signed by at least 500 qualified voters from each Congressional district, who are members of the same political party as the prospective candidate, with the Secretary of State between 74 and 60 days prior to the primary election may have his name printed on the primary ballot as a candidate for president (SS Chap. 58:3). No candidate for the office of president or vice-

Fees

Consent of candidate

president shall have his name printed on the primary ballot unless such candidate pays to the Secretary of State at the time of filing his nomination petitions, a fee of \$500 (SS Chap. 58:3-a). When the Secretary of State receives petitions that qualify the name of a presidential candidate, he shall notify the prospective candidate of his qualification by the most expeditious means of communication. Unless such candidate withdraws his name from the ballot within ten days after receipt of such notice, his name will appear on the primary ballot (SS Chap. 58:4).

WITHDRAWAL PROCEDURES

See "ACCESS TO BALLOT, Consent of Candidate", above.

BALLOT COMPOSITION

The names of the candidates are rotated on the ballot (SS Chap. 56:30).

WRITE-IN VOTES

Write-in votes are counted (SS Chap. 58.5).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES AND REGULATIONS

The party rules do not cover the presidential preference primary.

REPUBLICAN PARTY RULES AND REGULATIONS

The party rules do not cover the presidential preference primary.

1972 BEHAVIORAL INDICATORS

Democrats

Date The Democratic presidential preference primary was held on March 7.
No. of candidates There were ten candidates on the ballot.
Turnout The turnout was 88,855 voters, or 69% of the registered Democratic voters.
Other primaries The national delegate selection primary was held the same day.

Republicans

Date The Republican presidential preference primary was held on March 7.
No. of candidates There were four candidates on the ballot.
Turnout The turnout was 117,207 voters, or 79% of the registered Republican voters.
Other primaries The national delegate selection primary was held the same day.

II. DELEGATE AND ALTERNATE SELECTION

A. Delegate Selection

1. Ex Officio Members

Ex officio members of the national delegation are not mentioned in the state statutes or the rules and regulations of either party.

2. Delegate Selection Primary: At-Large and Congressional District

STATE STATUTES

GENERAL INFORMATION

Delegates chosen

In presidential election years, a primary shall be held for the election of delegates at-large, alternates at-large, delegates and alternates to the national conventions of the various political parties (SS Chap. 57:1). The primary shall be held on the first Tuesday in March (SS Chap. 57:1). A delegate candidate has the option of pledging his support to a particular presidential candidate on all national convention ballots, provided he has the written approval of the presidential candidate or of indicating that he is favorable toward a presidential candidate or uncommitted (SS Chap. 57:6).

Date

Binding

ACCESS TO BALLOT

Filing procedure

Deadline

Fees

No candidate for delegate shall have his name printed on the primary ballot unless not more than 74 nor less than 44 days prior to the primary he has filed a declaration of candidacy with the Secretary of State (SS Chap. 57:5). The declaration of candidacy must be accompanied by a \$10 filing fee. If a candidate for delegate so chooses, he may state on the declaration of candidacy that he is either (1) "favorable to" a particular presidential candidate or (2) "pledged to support" a particular candidate on all national convention ballots as long as the presidential candidate remains in contention for the nomination. The latter statement shall appear on the ballot only if the presidential candidate files his written consent prior to 44 days before the primary (SS Chap. 57:6). If there is to be a vacancy upon the primary ballot of any party by reason of the failure of as many persons to file as candidates for delegate as are to be elected, such vacancies may be filled after the expiration of the time allowed for filing and 41 days before the primary by the State Committee of that party, without the payment of any fee, and upon the receipt of such names the Secretary of State shall cause the names to be printed upon the primary ballot to fill such vacancies (SS Chap. 57:7).

Consent of presidential candidate

Vacancy on ballot

There is no mention of eligibility requirements and slate-making.

WITHDRAWAL PROCEDURES

Where a candidate has duly filed according to law for a primary election, no withdrawal or declination of a candidate shall be accepted by the Secretary of State subsequent to the last date for filing (SS Chap. 56:69).

BALLOT COMPOSITION
Commitment

The names of the delegate candidates are rotated on the ballot (SS Chap. 56:30). Beside the delegate candidate's name may appear a statement of support for a presidential candidate. For details, see "ACCESS TO BALLOT, Filing procedure", above.

WRITE-INS

Write-in votes are counted (SS Chap. 56:47).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES AND REGULATIONS

The party rules do not discuss the delegate selection primary.

REPUBLICAN PARTY RULES AND REGULATIONS

The party rules do not cover the delegate selection primary.

1972 BEHAVIORIAL INDICATORS

Democrats

- Date
- No. of candidates
- Turnout
- Other primaries

The Democratic delegate selection primary was held on March. There were 116 candidates on the ballot. The turnout was 88,855 voters, or 69% of the registered Democrats. The presidential preference primary was held the same day.

Republicans

- Date
- No. of candidates
- Turnout
- Other primaries

The Republican delegate selection primary was held on March. There were 55 candidates on the ballot. The turnout was 117,207 voters, or 79% of the registered Republican voters. The presidential preference primary was held the same day.

3. Convention System

Not applicable to New Hampshire.

4. State-Level Committee

No state-level committee is directly involved in the selection of delegates except when there are fewer delegate candidates than delegate positions to be filled. For details on State Committee involvement in this case, see "2. Delegate Selection Primary, ACCESS TO BALLOT" for the state statutes, above.

5. National Delegate Caucus

Not applicable to New Hampshire.

B. Alternate Selection

STATE STATUTES

METHOD OF SELECTION Alternates are selected in the same manner as delegates are elected. For details on alternate selection, see "2. Delegate Selection Primary" for the state statutes, above.

METHOD OF FILLING VACANCIES The method of filling vacancies in the delegation is not mentioned.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES AND REGULATIONS

The party rules do not cover alternate delegate selection.

REPUBLICAN PARTY RULES AND REGULATIONS

The party rules do not cover alternate delegate selection.

C. Additional Information

UNIT RULE
FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF
DELEGATES
REASONABLE REPRESENTATION

The unit rule, financial aid to national delegates, and the reasonable representation of certain groups in the national delegation are not mentioned in the state statutes or the rules and regulations of either party.

MAKE-UP OF ORIGINAL 1972 DELEGATION

Democrats

No. of delegates
Method
Level
Ethnic
Sex, youth

New Hampshire sent 20 delegates to the Democratic National Convention. All delegates were elected in Congressional district delegate selection primaries. No delegates were members of an ethnic minority. The delegation included eight women and three delegates under 30 years of age.

Republicans

No. of delegates
Method
Level
Ethnic
Sex
Youth

New Hampshire sent 14 delegates to the Republican National Convention. Four delegates were elected in Congressional district delegate selection primaries and ten delegates were elected in an at-large delegate selection primary. No delegates were members of an ethnic minority. The delegation included three women and one delegate under 30 years of age.

CREDENTIALS CHALLENGES

There were no credentials challenges involving the New Hampshire delegations at their respective national conventions.

State Bibliography

Statutes

New Hampshire Primary and Election Laws, 1972; Abbreviation: SS.

Democrats

Constitution and By-Laws of the New Hampshire Democratic Party and State Committee.

Republicans

Bylaws of the Republican State Committee.

Regional Presidential Primary Elections Sought in Three Sections of the Country

4-11-75

By R. W. APPLE Jr.
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
WASHINGTON, April 10—
Efforts to establish regional
Presidential primaries, which

and Senator Frank Church, both Democrats. The student is an officer of the state college Republicans.
A bill embodying the idea

York on the same day (April 6).
Although some states are considering backing away from their primaries because of the

the nomination process of need- ed variety, prompted two Mas- sachusetts politicians to pro- pose a New England primary.
The two—State Representa-

bating the idea.
One key problem is New Hampshire, where the first-in- the-nation primary is scheduled next year for March 2.
Gov. Meldrim Thomson Jr.

a 50-50 chance of passage sets the voting for the s- day as Wisconsin's.
Some time ago, Gov. Ver- R. Anderson of Minnesota Democrat applauded the i-

STATE PROFILE

New Hampshire was the first of 13 colonies to declare its independence from Great Britain. It was the ninth and deciding state to ratify the Constitution.

New Hampshire has the fastest rate of population and economic growth in the New England region, much of it taking place in the southeastern part of the state because of its proximity to greater Boston.

The state's granite industry, once ranked near the top of the Nation, has given it the nickname "The Granite State."

AREA: 9,304 square miles, ranking 43rd in the United States

POPULATION: more than 700,000, 43rd in the United States

New Hampshire has 33 state parks, with a total of 31,000 acres; 143 state forests of about 56,000 acres; and 1,300 lakes and ponds.

New Hampshire has the highest wind velocity reported anywhere in the world -231 miles per hour on April 12, 1934 at the summit of Mt. Washington.

The state flower is the Purple Lilac; state tree is the White Birch; state bird is the Purple Finch.

When the United States launched its first manned space vehicle on May 5, 1961, the man who was riding in the Mercury capsule was Commander Allen B. Shepard of Derry, New Hampshire.

The capital is Concord, largest city is Manchester.

Major 1976 elections include Governor, House of Representatives delegation (1 R and 1 D) and General Court (State Senate: 12 R and 12 D; State House of Representatives; 233 R and 167 D). Senator McIntyre's seat is up in 1978.

1974 Federal Outlays:

| | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------|---------------|---------------|------|
| HEW | \$331,353,000 | (42)* | Civil Service | \$ 28,468,000 | (41) |
| DOD | 271,243,000 | (40) | U. S. D. A. | 18,619,000 | (50) |
| Veterans | 51,729,000 | (44) | EPA | 14,670,000 | (36) |
| Treasury | 51,307,000 | (47) | Labor | 12,425,000 | (47) |
| Transport. | 42,217,000 | (46) | Other | 34,120,000 | |
| Postal | 39,863,000 | (43) | STATE TOTAL | 896,014,000 | (47) |

Manufacturing is the state's largest industry, followed by trade, services and government. Major manufacturing lines include shoes, machinery, textiles, and paper. Tourism is the state's second largest single industry.

* ranking in the United States

OLD NORTH CHURCH, BOSTON,

MASSACHUSETTS

OLD NORTH CHURCH, BOSTON,

MASSACHUSETTS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ADDRESS

200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE HANGING OF THE LANTERNS

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1975

8:00 PM (One Hour)

OLD NORTH CHURCH, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FROM: DR. THEODORE C. MARRS *TCM*

I. PURPOSE

To commemorate the 200th anniversary of the hanging of Paul Revere's two lanterns and to light the Third Lantern which will symbolize our Nation's Third Century, calling all to look to the future.

II. BACKGROUND

Background: You will be the major participant, besides the Reverend Robert W. Golledge, the Vicar of the Church, in an hour long commemorative service of the 200th anniversary of the hanging of Paul Revere's two lanterns. This service is not considered strictly "religious" and the choice of hymns reflect a patriotic theme.

The moment in history came for Christ Church in Boston (familarly known as the Old North Church) who Robert Newman, the sexton, climbed into the steeple and hung two lanterns as a signal that a British expeditionary force was moving up the Charles River to Cambridge to begin a march to Lexington to seize a cache of Colonial military stores.

The signal had been arranged for by Paul Revere, who at the moment they appeared was being rowed with muffled oars by two friends, virtually under the guns of the British Frigate "Somerset" to the Charlestown shore. He had reasoned that if he were captured, other patriots would spread the alarm. His subsequent dash on horseback is history. Skirmishes the following morning in Lexington and Concord touched off the American Revolution.

The cornerstone of the church was laid April 15, 1723 and the first service of public worship was held on December 29, 1723. The Reverend Timothy Cutler, the first rector invoked Isiah's words "Mine house shall be called an house of prayer for all people," which have proven to be the spiritual destiny of the church.

It was the second Church of England parish in the city. It was established after King's Chapel, then a small wooden structure near Boston Common, proved inadequate for the growing number of Anglicans in the Puritan stronghold.

The timber for the church was felled in the forests around York, Maine, a royal reserve for trees used for masts for the King's navy. The bricks were fashioned in kilns in nearby Medford, Massachusetts, one of the towns through which Revere rode to spread the alarm on the eve of the Revolution.

The box pews are the highest of any church in America. They were designed to keep out wintry drafts before central heating. Families carried foot warmers with them containing hot coals or bricks and placed them on the floor. The first peal of bells brought to America was installed in the Old North. The Avery-Bennett clock, although showing signs of age, still ticks off the hours. It was built by two parishioners in 1726.

James Monroe received Holy Communion at the altar rail in 1817. Theodore Roosevelt attended a service in 1912, while Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke in the church in 1920. Calvin Coolidge, then Vice President, spoke at the 200th anniversary of the church.

The Old North was closed for a period of three years during the Revolution because of conflicts between Patriots and Tories in the Parish.

By the early 1800's affluent Bostonians began moving westward. By mid-century they had been replaced first by an influx of pious Russian Jews, then by Irish fleeing the potato famine and gradually by Italian immigrants; who dominate North End today. In 1918 the parish erected an Italian Protestant chapel which flourished only briefly.

With the decline as a formalized parish, the Old North became the responsibility of the diocesan bishop and since 1939 vicars have administered day to day affairs. While services are conducted in the Episcopal Church tradition, priests of the neighboring Catholic churches have taken part in ecumenical exercises at the Old North.

The two great, great, great grandsons of Robert Newman; Robert Newman Sheets and Robert Newman Ruggles will carry out the two commemorative lanterns during the ceremony. It is traditional that descendants of the original Newman perform this part of the service.