The original documents are located in Box 68, folder "Fourth of July (1976) - National Air and Space Museum, 7/1/76" of the John Marsh Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

JAN 2 8 1975

January 27, 1975

Dear Dr. Ripley:

Thank you for your letter of January 23rd inviting the President to the opening ceremonies of the new National Air and Space Museum on July 4, 1976. Since this is, of course, a date which will be very important in planning the President's participation in the Bicentennial activities for 1976, I am sending your letter on to Mr. John O. Marsh, Jr., Counsellor to the President, who has the primary responsibility on the White House staff for Bicentennial activities, so that he will be able to consider the invitation as he develops the calendar for Bicentennial events.

Sincerely,

James E. Connor
Secretary to the Cabinet

Dr. S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary
Smithsonian Institution
1000 Jefferson Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20560

bcc: Mr. Marsh (Note to Mr. Marsh's office: Dr. Connor handed the incoming letter from Ripley to Mr. Marsh on 1/27)

October 28, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: TED MARRS

FROM: RUSS ROURKE

Ted, please note Jack's comment with regard to a schedule proposal for July 4. As I recall with the tentative schedule, the day is already pretty tightly scheduled.

RAR:cb

American Revolution
Bicentennial Administration
2401 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20276

OCT 24 1975

OCT 22 1975

Honorable S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary of the Smithsonian
Institution
Washington, D. C. 20560

Dear Dillon:

I assure you that the July 4, 1976 opening of the National Air and Space Museum will be an integral and important part of the Nation's Bicentennial commemoration. I certainly accept your invitation to be with you for the opening ceremonies and, as you know, I have recommended to the White House that the President consider this dedication for one of his July 4th appearances.

You are correct, in that, the ARB Board and Council, in cooperation with the Congressional Committee on Joint Arrangements for the Bicentennial, the White House, and the 55 Bicentennial Commissions of the States, Territories, District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, are presently considering all aspects of the 4-day July 4th weekend.

I will, indeed, stay in close touch with you as plans firm up.

"In the Spirit of '76"

John W. Warner
Administrator

bcc: Jack Marsh w/ incoming

R - To Ted for possible
T Schedule 4 July

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560

26 September 1975

Mr. John W. Warner
Administrator
American Revolution Bicentennial Administration
2401 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20276

Dear John:

I understand that the Advisory Council of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration has been considering what form the official observances of July 4, 1976 should take. Because the opening of the National Air and Space Museum will be a major event, I want to reiterate how very much I hope that the President and you will be able to join the Smithsonian Institution in the opening ceremonies. I believe this event is relevant, not only because the Museum is new and will mark a number of milestones in America's technological development, but for the statement it will make about man's aspirations and his ability to realize his dreams.

We plan to open the Museum on July 4, but we do, of course, want to work within overall scheduling for that period. Will you please put the date on your calendar and keep us apprised.

With appreciation and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary

Bicentennial

November 28, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARSH

I am not going to approve Air and Space thing for July 4th yet. We have too many things coming in for July 4th and we have not as yet focused on his schedule for that day. It may be that he can do this, but I think we should be careful how we handle that day. Why can't this be done on July 3rd or 5th?

JOM/dl

APR 28 1976

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Washington, D.C. 20560
U.S.A.

27 April 1976

Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr.
Counsellor to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Marsh:

We are very pleased that the July 1 ribbon cutting ceremony for the National Air and Space Museum is included in the President's schedule of Bicentennial activities.

As you know, an event such as this requires a great deal of advance planning and preparation. For this reason, we would like to arrange a meeting as soon as possible to discuss the plans for the ceremony with members of the President's staff. If such a meeting can be arranged, Mr. Michael Collins, Director of the National Air and Space Museum, will be available, along with key personnel from the Smithsonian's Security and Special Events offices.

Any assistance you can provide us in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary

sent to marrs - please handle - 4/30/76

Bicen Com + [6/76?]
Space Mus

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE

Jack, I have discussed the attached with Mike Collins [illegible]ch Milt Mitler. Milt has now put Mike Collins people in [illegible]ked with WHCA, and appropriate arrangements are being [illegible] out re the podium request.

cc: RCavaney
BNicholson
TO Donnell

RAR:cb

MEMORANDUM FOR: RED CAVANEY
BILL NICHOLSON
TERRY O'DONNELL

FROM: JACK MARSH

Mike Collins, former astronaut and Director of the new National Air and Space Museum, indicated to me the Museum would like to have the pddium that the President will use two days prior to the event for the installation of special wiring.

This wiring relates to the satellite signal that will be received from Mars; however, he can explain the requirements in greater detail.

I suggest you get in touch with him at the following address and telephone number:

Address: Mike Collins
Director
q National Air and Space Museum
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C. 20560

Telephone #: 381-5766

JOM/dl

June 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: TED MARRS
MILT MITLER
ROSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARSH

Someone should preview the Air & Space Museum, particularly the film that is being done in reference to this.

JOM/dl

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: TED MARRS
MILT MITLER
RUSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARSH

Someone should preview the Air & Space Museum, particularly the film that is being done in reference to this.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: RED CAVANEY
BILL NICHOLSON
TERRY O'DONNELL

FROM: JACK MARSH

Mike Collins, former astronaut and Director of the new National Air and Space Museum, indicated to me the Museum would like to have the podium that the President will use two days prior to the event for the installation of special wiring.

This wiring relates to the satellite signal that will be received from Mars; however, he can explain the requirements in greater detail.

I suggest you get in touch with him at the following address and telephone number:

Address: Mike Collins
Director
National Air and Space Museum
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C. 20560

Telephone #: 381-5766

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 11, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE

Jack, I have discussed the attached with Mike Collins and Milt Mitler. Milt has now put Mike Collins' people in touch with WHCA, and appropriate arrangements are being worked out re the podium request.

cc: RCavaney
BNicholson
TO'Donnell

June 9, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: RED CAVANEY
BILL NICHOLSON
TERRY O'DONNELL

FROM: JACK MARSH

Mike Collins, former astronaut and Director of the new National Air and Space Museum, indicated to me the Museum would like to have the pddium that the President will use two days prior to the event for the installation of special wiring.

This wiring relates to the satellite signal that will be received from Mars; however, he can explain the requirements in greater detail.

I suggest you get in touch with him at the following address and telephone number:

Address: Mike Collins
Director
q National Air and Space Museum
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C. 20560

Telephone #: 381-5766

JOM/dl

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 24, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH
RED CAVANEY
DICK KEISER

FROM: WILLIAM W. NICHOLSON WWN

SUBJECT: **Approved Presidential Activity**

Please take the necessary steps to implement the following and confirm with Mrs. Nell Yates, ext. 2699. The appropriate briefing paper should be submitted to Dr. David Hoopes by 4:00 p.m. of the preceding day.

Meeting: Dedicate National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian

Date: Thurs., July 1, '76 **Time:** 10:15 a.m. **Duration:**

Location:

Press Coverage:

Purpose:

cc: Mr. Cheney
Mr. Hartmann
Dr. Marrs
Dr. Connor
Dr. Hoopes
Mr. Nessen
Mr. Jones
Mr. Smith
Mr. O'Donnell
Mrs. Yates
Col. Riley
Mrs. Gemmell
Mr. Orben
Mr. Mitler

6/24/76
11:52 am

PROPOSED SCHEDULE

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM AND THE U.S. CAPITOL

Thursday, July 1, 1976

10:10 am — The President boards motorcade on the South Grounds.

MOTORCADE DEPARTS South Grounds en route National Air and Space Museum.

[Driving time: 5 minutes]

10:15 am — The Vice President's motorcade arrives National Air and Space Museum.

10:20 am — MOTORCADE ARRIVES National Air and Space Museum for Dedication Ceremony.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President will be met by:
Vice President Nelson Rockefeller
Mr. Dillon Ripley, Chairman
Mr. Mike Collins, Museum Director

The President and the Vice President, escorted by Mr. Collins, proceed on a walking tour of the Museum.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

10:50 am — Walking tour concludes.

The President and the Vice President proceed to ceremonial "Ribbon-Cutting" program site off-stage announcement area.

10:55 am — The President and the Vice President arrive announcement area for a brief pause.

11:00 am "Ruffles & Flourishes"
Announcement
"Hail to the Chief"

11:00 am The President and the Vice President proceed onto dais.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CROWD SITUATION

11:02 am The President and the Vice President arrive dais and are seated.

11:03 am Welcoming remarks by Mr. Ripley.

11:05 am Invocation by Bishop Creighton.

11:07 am Presentation of the Colors.

11:09 am National Anthem.

11:12 am Introduction of Chief Justice Warren Burger by Mr. Ripley.

11:14 am Remarks by Chief Justice Burger concluding in the introduction of the President.

11:17 am Presidential remarks.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

11:27 am Remarks conclude.

The President and the Vice President, escorted by Mr. Collins, depart dais and proceed to ribbon-cutting site.

11:29 am The President, the Vice President, and Mr. Collins arrive ribbon-cutting site and remain standing to view (at close range) the ribbon-cutting.

11:30 am The Ribbon, officially opening the Air and Space Museum, is cut.

NOTE: The Ribbon-cutting instruments are electronically keyed by the Mars Viking Spacecraft.

11:32 am — The President, escorted by Mr. Collins, enters door of the Museum as the first official guest en route motorcade for boarding.

11:40 am — MOTORCADE DEPARTS National Air and Space Museum en route the U.S. Capitol.

[Driving time: 10 minutes]

11:50 am — MOTORCADE ARRIVES U.S. Capitol (House Documents Door Entrance) for Centennial Safe Opening Ceremony.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President will be met by:
Mr. George White, Capitol Architech
Mr. Ken Harding, House Sgt.-at-Arms
Mr. Bill Wannell, Senate Sgt.-at-Arms

The President proceeds to Holding Room (H-201).

11:54 am — The President arrives Holding Room.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 5 minutes

11:59 am — The President departs Holding Room and proceeds to off-stage announcement area for a brief pause.

12:00 Noon — Announcement.

12:00 Noon — The President enters U.S. Capitol Statuary Hall for opening of the Centennial Sealed Safe, proceeds to dais, and remains standing.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 250

12:02 pm Invocation by Senator Charles Percy (R-Ill.).

12:04 pm Welcoming remarks by Rep. Lindy Boggs, (D-La.).

12:06 pm Remarks by Speaker of the House Carl Albert (D-Okla.).

12:09 pm Presidential remarks.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

12:19 pm Remarks conclude.

The President and the Speaker join Mr. White at the Centennial Safe. The President opens the safe and removes several objects for perusal by the aforementioned.

12:25 pm The President and others return to their dais seats, where they remain standing.

12:25 pm U.S. Senator Edward Brooke (R-Mass.) thanks the President.

12:28 pm The President thanks the other participants and departs Statuary Hall en route motorcade for boarding.

12:40 pm MOTORCADE DEPARTS U.S. Capitol en route South Grounds.

[Driving time: 10 minutes]

12:50 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES South Grounds.

6/24/76
11:50 am

PROPOSED SCHEDULE

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

8:54 pm The Chief Justice's motorcade arrives.

8:55 pm The President boards motorcade on the South Grounds.

MOTORCADE DEPARTS South Grounds en route National Archives.

[Driving time: 5 minutes]

8:56 pm The Speaker of the House's motorcade arrives.

8:58 pm The Vice President's motorcade arrives.

9:00 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES National Archives for Documents Ceremony.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
OPEN ARRIVAL

NOTE: All guests will arrive immediately prior to the President.

The President proceeds up the steps of the National Archives en route Rotunda.

NOTE: At the tops of the stairs, the President will pause and turn to the crowd while Bicentennial Spokesman Senator Edward Brooke (R-Mass.) announces to the crowd that the ceremonies are to begin. Sen. Brooke & John Warner move from the entertainment platform to greet the President and accompany him inside the Rotunda.

9:10 pm — The President, accompanied by Sen. Brooke and John Warner, arrives inside the Rotunda and takes his place in front of the Declaration of Independence.

LIVE PRESS COVERAGE

NOTE: The President is expected to sign the guest register inside the Rotunda before stepping to his place. The register will be placed in a time capsule for the Tricentennial celebration.

9:12 pm — Introduction of the Chief Justice by the Vice President.

9:13 pm — Remarks by Chief Justice Burger.

9:17 pm — Introduction of Speaker Albert by the Vice President.

9:18 pm — Remarks by Speaker Albert.

9:22 pm — Remarks by the Vice President concluding in the introduction of the President.

9:27 pm — Presidential remarks. - 6 min -

LIVE PRESS COVERAGE

9:33 pm — Remarks conclude.

The President, the Vice President, Chief Justice Burger, and Speaker Albert step to the Shrine and view the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. They pause in place.

9:36 pm — The President, accompanied by the Vice President, the Chief Justice, and Speaker Albert, greets the viewing Dignitaries.

9:40 pm — The President departs the National Archives Rotunda and proceeds to motorcade for boarding.

9:45 pm MOTORCADE DEPARTS National Archives en route South Grounds.

[Driving time: 5 minutes]

9:45 pm The Vice President's motorcade departs.

9:47 pm Speaker Albert's motorcade departs.

9:49 pm Chief Justice Burger's motorcade departs.

9:50 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES South Grounds.

American Revolution
Bicentennial Administration
2401 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20276

June 22, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Warner

SUBJECT: Opening of National Air and Space Museum

Here are the latest details of the official opening of the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum (NASM):

Time: 11:00 a.m., Thursday, July 1, 1976

Place: National Air and Space Museum (North side on Jefferson Drive between 4th and 7th Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

Contact: Ms. Jenny Gould
Special Events
National Air and Space Museum
Phone: 381-4322

Principals: The President
Vice President Rockefeller
Chief Justice Burger (Chancellor, Regents of the Smithsonian)
Board of Regents of the Smithsonian
Mr. S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution
Mr. Mike Collins, Director, NASM
The Right Reverend William Creighton, Bishop of Washington
(Additional names attached)

The above-listed dignitaries will be seated on the platform, while other special guests (including Mr. Warner) will be seated in front of the platform.

Special tickets will be needed both for VIP parking (indoor NASM garage on 7th Street) and for seats.

The proposed program is as follows:

10:30 a.m. - Preliminary music by the U.S. Air Force Band
10:50 a.m. - Several "fly-overs" by the U.S. Air Force's "Thunderbirds"
11:00 a.m. - Presidential Honors - President arrives on platform. (It is planned for the President to tour the museum before the ceremonies.)

Mr. Ripley will welcome everyone and introduce guests on the platform.

Mr. Ripley will introduce Bishop Creighton who will offer a prayer.

Mr. Ripley will introduce Chief Justice Burger who will make some brief remarks.

The Chief Justice will introduce the President.

President Ford will give a 10-minute address timed to be completed when a radio signal from the Viking Space Craft will trigger the mechanical cutting of the ribbon. (This signal takes 18 minutes and a few seconds to reach Earth.)

Conclusion of ceremonies.

These notes were made from a preliminary meeting at the NASM on June 21, 1976, at which representatives from the White House, Secret Service, NASM, Smithsonian and the ARBA were present.

Dick Bain
Deputy Director, Special Events

Enclosure: Platform Guests List

Copy to: Miss McKee
Capt. Hetu
Mr. Hall
Mr. Eiges

PLATFORM GUESTS

The President

A Chief Justice Burger

A Bishop Creighton

Senator Goldwater

A Senator Randolph

Mayor Washington

A Mr. Ripley

A Mr. Collins

A Vice President Rockefeller

R ~~Senator Jackson~~

A Senator Scott

A Senator Moss

A Representative Cederberg

Representative Mahon

R ~~Representative Yates~~

R ~~Mr. John Paul Austin~~

R ~~Mr. John Nicholas Brown~~

A Mr. William A.M. Burden

R ~~Mr. Robert F. Goheen~~

Mr. Murray Gell-Mann

A Mr. Caryl P. Haskins

A Judge Higginbotham

R ~~Mr. Thomas Watson~~

A Mr. James E. Webb

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHILIP W. BUCHEN

FROM: ROBERT T. HARTMANN

SUBJECT: BICENTENNIAL SPEECHES

I would like your priority attention and personal response on the attached draft (even if you approve it as is).

Please return your comments to my office in the West Wing by 9:00 a.m., Monday, June 28. (2299)

Thank you for your cooperation.

Please check one box and sign below:

( ) I approve the draft without changes.

(X) Suggested revisions are noted on the draft ~~or attached separately~~.

Initials: P.W.B.

June 25, 1976

SPEECH #1 AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

This beautiful new museum and its exciting exhibits of the mastery of air and space is a perfect birthday present from the American people to themselves and the guests who will visit our Bicentennial and in years to come.

The wondrous achievements represented here are humbling to those of us who are hard pressed to understand the principles of flight in inner space by heavier-than-air craft, much less those of flight in outer space. But ~~Although it is impolite to boast,~~ perhaps we may be permitted to say with patriotic pride that the flying machines inside, from the Wright Brothers 12-horse power biplane to the latest space vehicle, were mostly "Made in U. S. A."

The story of practical powered flight is an American saga, and the wonder is that it has happened all within the lifetime and memory of many living Americans. How many of us remember vividly the thrill of our first takeoff? How many the first word of Lindbergh's safe landing in Paris? How many man's first giant step on the

Moon, and the American flag planted there?

From Samuel Pierpont Langley's unmanned "aerodrome" that plunged into the Potomac after flying half a mile to the Viking spacecraft now circling Mars -- which we hope has a softer landing on the Fourth of July -- is only 80 years.

The amazing American achievements in air and space tell us something even more important about ourselves on earth. The hallmark of the American adventure has been a willingness -- even an eagerness -- to reach for the unknown.

For three and a half centuries Americans and their ancestors have been explorers and inventors, pilgrims and pioneers -- always searching for something new across the oceans, across the continent, across the solar system, across the frontiers of science, beyond the boundaries of the human mind.

Confined within these walls and windows are the products of American men and women whose imaginiation and

determination could not be confined. There is nothing more American than the saying: If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again.

"In the United States,"Gertrude Stein once wrote, "there is more space where nobody is than where anybody is. This is what makes America what it is."

"The wide open spaces" have lured Americans from our beginnings. The frontier shaped and molded our society and our people. Indeed, the impact of the unknown, of what was dimly perceived to be "out there" made a permanent mark on the American character. It still does.

In 1620, the passengers and crew of the Mayflower set sail across an unfriendly sea. They knew far less about their destination than our astronauts 350 years later were to know about the surface of the Moon.

The pilgrims feared the perils of the voyage, and the miseries of the unfamiliar land. But the sentiments that sustained them were recorded by Governor William

Bradford: "... that all great and honourable actions are accompanied with great difficulties, and must be both enterprised and overcome with answerable courages..."

Behind them lay the mighty ocean, separating them from the world they knew -- and before them lay a desolate wilderness.

Three and a half centuries later, that wilderness has been transformed. A continent once remote and isolated now supports a mighty nation -- a nation built by those who, like the Pilgrims, dared to reach for the unknown.

The discovery of this continent was unprecedented. It opened the eyes of mankind, showing them the world was bigger than they had thought.

Our nation's birth was unprecedented as well.

A new form of free government was born, ~~whose very~~ conceived in liberty by the Declaration of Independence and kept vital and enduri by a Constitution ~~allowed for change by future generations~~. That that has served all generations since with its timeless liberatio government secured basic rights to men and women. The chance

to earn property was given to those who had never had property -- education to those who had never been educated.

In the New World, Americans had to be handy. Ours was a do-it-yourself civilization, and our love-affair with machines to lighten labor and increase production began very early. To master the practical problems of science and engineering required education, and the hard life attracted few learned scholars from Europe. So Americans built their own schools, sometimes before their own rough cabins were completed.

By the time of the Declaration of Independence there were more colleges and universities in America than in the British Isles. The men who wrote it were probably the best-educated rebels and revolutionaries history had ever seen. And when independence was won, the growth of free public education in the United States amazed the world and quickened our pace in science and technology.

Our Constitution specifically gave Congress power to

promote science and useful arts by rewarding authors and inventors with patents and copyrights. While some governments then, and now, are fearful of what individuals may write or discover, ours has always encouraged free inquiry with results that speak for themselves.

It was just a century ago, at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, that Alexander Graham Bell first publicly demonstrated his telephone. Today millions around the world can hear -- and see -- the highlights of history as they are happening.

Each new discovery, the result of each experiment, humbles us, by showing the dimensions of the unknown. Our progress can be measured not only by the extent of our knowledge -- but by increasing awareness of all that remains to be discovered.

To keep reaching into the unknown, we must remain free. We must have freedom to find and freedom to fail.

Today we know our homeland well. But we must find out even more about the forces of nature -- how to harness them and preserve them. Our spirit of adventure must be applied to the problems of human settlement -- the challenges of our great cities. And we must ~~chart~~ look for added ways to comprehend the workings of the human mind and body ~~the landscape of the human mind~~ -- we must explore ourselves.

Although we are now 200 years old, we are a young Nation. The best of the American adventure remains ahead.

And as Thoreau reminded us, long before the age of air and space, "The frontiers are not east or west, north or south, but wherever man fronts a fact."

The American adventure is driven forward by challenge, competition and creativity. It demands of us sweat and sacrifice and gives us substance and satisfaction.

Our country must never cease to be a place where men and woment try the untried, test the impossible and take

uncertain paths into the unknown.

Our Bicentennial marks the beginning of such a quest, a daring attempt to build a new order in which free people govern themselves and fulfill their individual destinies.

Thomas Jefferson said: "I like to dream of the future better than the history of the past." So did his friendly rival, John Adams, who wrote of his dream:

"... to see rising in America an empire of liberty, and a prospect of two or three hundred millions of freemen, without one noble or one king among them. You say it is impossible. If I should agree with you in this, I would still say -- let us try the experiment."

I can only add: Let the experiment continue.

# # #

June 28, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB HARTMANN

FROM: JACK MARSH

SUBJECT: Air and Space Museum Speech (Composite Draft #1)

I think the theme "American Adventure" and "Reaching for the Unknown" should be gotten up front, and, in fact, incorporated into the first paragraph.

Since the Viking spacecraft will not land on the Fourth, the last sentence of the first paragraph on page two should be changed.

At page three, the paragraph beginning "In 1620" reinforces a misimpression which has been pointed out by historians because it implies the Pilgrims were the first settlers. It is significant to note that Jamestown occurred in 1607 and by 1619 there was a Legislative-type Assembly already functioning in the new world. However, the paragraph as now written implies 1620 was the first voyage to one of the thirteen colonies.

On page four in the last paragraph there is a reference to the Constitution. It is important to keep distinct the Declaration of Independence and the Constitition. This sentence creates the wrong impression and implies that the Constitution was concurrent with the Declaration.

On page 5, strike the words "do-it-yourself civilization". I don't think it conveys the thought sought to be conveyed and I am not sure what a "do-it-yourself civilization" is.

JOM/dl

June 28, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB HARTMANN

FROM: JACK MARSH

SUBJECT: Air and Space Museum Speech (Composite Draft #1)

I think the theme "American Adventure" and "Reaching for the Unknown" should be gotten up front, and, in fact, incorporated into the first paragraph.

Since the Viking spacecraft will not land on the Fourth, the last sentence of the first paragraph on page two should be changed.

At page three, the paragraph beginning "In 1620" reinforces a misimpression which has been pointed out by historians because it implies the Pilgrims were the first settlers. It is significant to note that Jamestown occurred in 1609 and by 1619 there was a Legislative-type Assembly already functioning in the new world. However, the paragraph as now written implies 1620 was the first voyage to one of the thirteen colonies.

On page four in the last paragraph there is a reference to the Constitution. It is important to keep distinct the Declaration of Independence and the Constitition. This sentence creates the wrong impression and implies that the Constitution was concurrent with the Declaration.

On page 5, strike the words "do-it-yourself civilization". I don't think it conveys the thought sought to be conveyed and I am not sure what a "do-it-yourself civilization" is.

JOM/dl

Get theme up front

Composite Draft #1
June 25, 1976

SPEECH #1 AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

This beautiful new museum and its exciting exhibits of the mastery of air and space is a perfect birthday present from the American people to themselves, and the guests who will visit our Bicentennial and in years to come.

Although it is impolite to boast, perhaps we ~~may~~ can ~~be permitted to~~ say with patriotic pride that the flying machines inside, from the Wright Brothers 12-horse power biplane to the latest space vehicle, were mostly "Made in U. S. A."

The story of ~~practical~~ powered flight is an American saga, ~~and~~ the wonder is that it has happened all within the lifetime and memory of many living Americans. How many of us remember vividly the thrill of our first takeoff? How many the first word of Lindbergh's safe landing in Paris? How many man's first giant step on the

Moon, and the American flag planted there?

From Samuel Pierpont Langley's unmanned "aerodrome" that plunged into the Potomac after flying half a mile to the Viking spacecraft now circling Mars -- which we hope has a softer landing (later in the Fourth of July) -- is only 80 years.

The amazing American achievements in air and space tell us something even more important about ourselves on earth. The hallmark of the American adventure has been a willingness -- even an eagerness -- to reach for the unknown.

For three and a half centuries Americans and their ancestors have been explorers and inventors, pilgrims and pioneers -- always searching for something new across the oceans, across the continent, across the solar system, across the frontiers of science, beyond the boundaries of the human mind.

Confined within these walls and windows are the products of American men and women whose imaginiation and

determination could not be confined. There is nothing more American than the saying: If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again.

"In the United States,"Gertrude Stein once wrote, "there is more space where nobody is than where anybody is. This is what makes America what it is."

"The wide open spaces" have lured Americans from our beginnings. The frontier shaped and molded our society and our people. Indeed, the impact of the unknown, of what was dimly perceived to be "out there" made a permanent mark on the American character. It still does.

In 1620, the passengers and crew of the Mayflower set sail across an unfriendly sea. They knew far less about their destination than our astronauts 350 years later were to know about the surface of the Moon.

The pilgrims feared the perils of the voyage, and the miseries of the unfamiliar land. But the sentiments that sustained them were recorded by Governor William

Bradford: "... that all great and honourable actions are accompanied with great difficulties, and must be both enterprised and overcome with answerable courages..."

Behind them lay the mighty ocean, separating them from the world they knew -- and before them lay a desolate wilderness.

Three and a half centuries later, that wilderness has been transformed. A continent once remote and isolated now supports a mighty nation -- a nation built by those who, like the Pilgrims, dared to reach for the unknown.

The discovery of this continent was unprecedented. It opened the eyes of mankind, showing them the world was bigger than they had thought.

Our nation's birth was unprecedented as well.

A new form of free government was born, whose very Constitution allowed for change by future generations. That government secured basic rights to men and women. The chance

to earn property was given to those who had never had property -- education to those who had never been educated.

In the New World, Americans had to be handy. Ours was a do-it-yourself civilization, and our love-affair with machines to lighten labor and increase production began very early. To master the practical problems of science and engineering required education, and the hard life attracted few learned scholars from Europe. So Americans built their own schools, sometimes before their own rough cabins were completed.

By the time of the Declaration of Independence there were more colleges and universities in America than in the British Isles. The men who wrote it were probably the best-educated rebels and revolutionaries history had ever seen. And when independence was won, the growth of free public education in the United States amazed the world and quickened our pace in science and technology.

Our Constitution specifically gave Congress power to

promote science and useful arts by rewarding authors and inventors with patents and copyrights. While some governments then, and now, are fearful of what individuals may write or discover, ours has always encouraged free inquiry with results that speak for themselves.

It was just a century ago, at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, that Alexander Graham Bell first publicly demonstrated his telephone. Today millions around the world can hear -- and see -- the highlights of history as they are happening.

Each new discovery, the result of each experiment, humbles us, by showing the dimensions of the unknown. Our progress can be measured not only by the extent of our knowledge -- but by increasing awareness of all that remains to be discovered. (undiscovered)

To keep reaching into the unknown, we must remain free. We must have freedom to find and freedom to fail.

Today we know our homeland well. But we must find out even more about the forces of nature -- how to harness them and preserve them. Our spirit of adventure must be applied to the problems of human settlement -- the challenges of our great cities. And we must chart the landscape of the human mind -- we must explore ourselves.

Although we are now 200 years old, we are a young Nation. The best of the American adventure remains ahead.

And as Thoreau reminded us, long before the age of air and space, "The frontiers are not east or west, north or south, but wherever man fronts a fact."

The American adventure is driven forward by challenge, competition and creativity. It demands of us sweat and sacrifice and gives us substance and satisfaction.

Our country must never cease to be a place where men and woment try the untried, test the impossible and take

uncertain paths into the unknown.

Our Bicentennial marks the beginning of such a quest, a daring attempt to build a new order in which free people govern themselves and fulfill their individual destinies.

Thomas Jefferson said: "I like to dream of the future better than the history of the past." So did his friendly rival, John Adams, who wrote of his dream:

"... to see rising in America an empire of liberty, and a prospect of two or three hundred millions of freemen, without one noble or one king among them. You say it is impossible. If I should agree with you in this, I would still say -- let us try the experiment."

I can only add: Let the experiment continue.

# # #

JUN 30 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 30, 1976 12:10 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB ORBEN

FROM: DAVE GERGEN

SUBJECT: Air and Space Museum Speech

Here is a suggested insert for the speech. Recommend that it be placed on page 7 immediately following the second full paragraph on that page. I would also drop the Thoreau quote.

It might be wise to run this by someone in the scientific community such as Dr. Stever at NSF before final release.

cc: Jack Marsh

We have come far in these two centuries, but like our ancestors before us, we are always at the edge of the unknown. The challenge before us is to continue reaching out, to continue the search for truth, for new understanding, and for a better life. And there is much that we know we can do. In the next 100 years, we have the opportunity:

-- to explore the great riches of our oceans, still an uncharter frontier;

-- to turn space itself intoa partner for controlling pollution and making instant communications to every corner of the world;

-- to learn how to make our energy resources renewable and to protect and enhance our natural environment;

-- to convert the rays of the sun into heating for our homes and places of work;

-- to develop new agricultural technologies so that the deserts of the earth can bloom;

-- to reach further into the secrets of the mind;

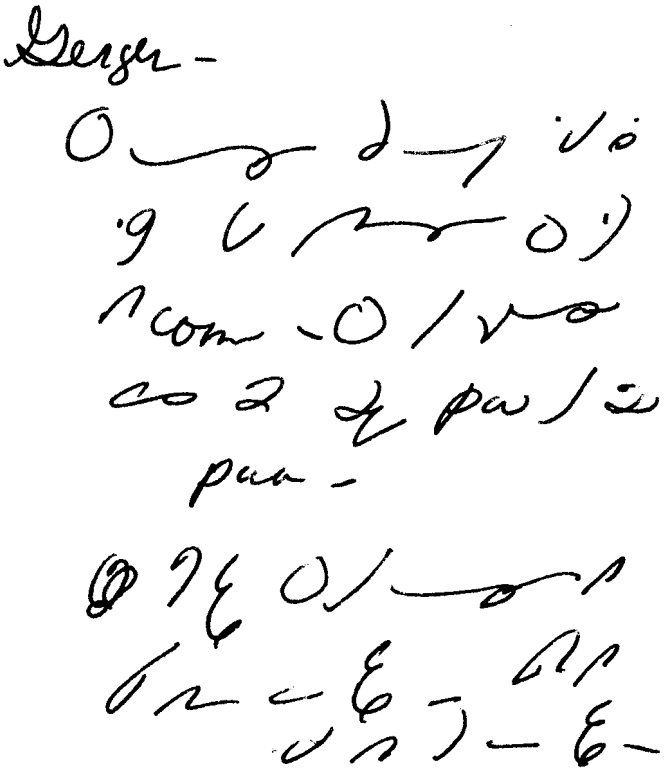
-- to conquer many of man's most virulent enemies such as cancer;

-- and to unlock the secrets of life itself.

These are great opportunities, and we must press forward in their pursuit. And we shall find frontiers as yet undreamed of, and we shall explore them, too.

The American adventure is driven ahead by challenge, competition, etc.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



JUL 1 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 30, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB ORBEN

FROM: DAVE GERGEN DG

SUBJECT: AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM SPEECH

Jack Marsh has phoned over the following points as the insertions for the Air and Space Museum Speech:

1. Marsh's comments regarding the speech say in part, "I like very much what you put together and I would like to commend you."
2. He feels the following changes would be beneficial:
   a. Pg. 2 - Strike "Secrets of the Mind"
   b. Pg. 2 - Strike "Secrets of Life"
3. If possible, he suggests the following additions: "Surely in the next century, we will unlock the secrets of the universe as we travel to the distant planets and probe toward galaxies of the distant stars."

***

I am sending you a revised version of the insertions which reflect Jack's suggestions. I would be very interested to know how this comes out.

Thanks.

cc: Jack Marsh

We have come far in these two centuries, but like our ancestors before us, we are always at the edge of the unknown. The challenge before us is to continue reaching out, to continue the search for truth, for new understanding, and for a better life. And there is much that we know we can do. In the next 100 years, we have the opportunity:

-- to explore the great riches of our oceans, still an uncharter frontier;

-- to turn space itself intoa partner for controlling pollution and making instant communications to every corner of the world;

-- to learn how to make our energy resources renewable and to protect and enhance our natural environment;

-- to convert the rays of the sun into heating for our homes and places of work;

-- to develop new agricultural technologies so that the deserts of the earth can bloom;

~~-- to reach further into the secrets of the mind,~~

-- to conquer many of man's most virulent enemies such as cancer;

-- and to unlock the secrets of ~~life itself~~ the universe itself

or we travel to ~~distant~~ planets and probe toward galaxies of distant stars.

These are great opportunities, and we must press forward in their pursuit. And we shall find frontiers as yet undreamed of, and we shall explore them, too.

The American adventure is driven ahead by challenge, competition, etc.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 1, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARSH

You will recall several weeks ago when the matter came up concerning the Viking space shot, I asked for a one-page fact sheet. This would include such details as when the spacecraft was launched, how far it traveled, and some very brief facts in reference to it so the President could read it and have some general idea what the mission was, its purpose and other data so he could respond to general questions he might receive on it during the ceremonies today.

It should be available at 9:00 so I can take it in to him. If you will go back through the materials on this, that was one of the things I asked, "Where is the one-page fact sheet?"

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE JULY 1, 1976

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE
DEDICATION CEREMONIES OF THE
AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

11:13 A.M. EDT

Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. Vice President, distinguished Members of Congress, Secretary Ripley, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

This beautiful new museum and its exciting exhibits of the mastery of air and space is a perfect birthday present from the American people to themselves. Although it is almost impolite to boast, perhaps we can say with patriotic pride that the flying machines we see here from the Wright Brothers 12-horsepower biplane to the latest space vehicle were mostly "Made in U.S.A."

The story of powered flight is an American saga. The wonder is that it has all happened within the lifetime and the memory of living Americans. How many of us remember vividly the thrill of the first take-off? How many recall the first news of Lindbergh's safe landing in Paris? How many saw man's first giant step that planted the American flag on the moon?

At this moment, an unmanned Viking spacecraft is circling the planet Mars. It has only been 80 years since the Smithsonian's Samuel Langley launched his unmanned aerodrome for a half-mile flight before it plunged into the Potomac.

The amazing American achievements in air and space tell us something even more important about ourselves on earth. The hallmark of the American adventure has been a willingness -- even an eagerness -- to reach for the unknown.

For three and a half centuries Americans and their ancestors have been explorers and inventors, pilgrims and pioneers, always searching for something new across the oceans, across the continent, across the solar system, across the frontiers of science, beyond the boundaries of the human mind.

MORE

Confined within these walls and windows are the products of American men and women whose imagination could not be confined. There is nothing more American than saying if at first you don't succeed, try, try again.

Nor could Americans be confined to the Atlantic Seaboard. The wide open spaces have lured Americans from our beginnings. The frontier shaped and molded our society and our people.

Gertrude Stein once wrote, "In the United States there is more space where nobody is than where anybody is." This is what makes America what it is.

Indeed, the impact of what is unknown, of what was dimly perceived to be as "out there" has left a permanent mark on the American character.

In the early 17th century, a few fragile vessels--like the Discovery in 1607 and the Mayflower in 1620--sailed across 3,000 miles of unfriendly sea. Their passengers and crewknew far less about their destination than the American astronauts knew at lift-off about the lunar landscape a quarter million miles away.

The pilgrims feared the perils of the voyage and the misery of the unfamiliar land, but the sentiments that sustained them were recorded by Governor William Bradford "that all great and honorable actions are accompanied with great difficulties and must be both enterprised and overcome with answerable courages."

Behind them lay the mighty ocean, separating them from the world they knew and before them lay an untamed wilderness. Three and a half centuries later that wilderness has been transformed. A continent once remote and isolated now supports a mighty nation, a nation built by those who also dared to reach for the unknown.

The discovery of this continent was unprecedented. It opened the eyes of mankind, showing them the world was bigger than they had thought. Our nation's birthday was unprecedented as well. A new form of Government was begun which would allow for change by future generations, yet secure basic rights to men and women.

The chance to earn property was given to those who had never had property, education to those who had never been educated.

In the New World, Americans had to be handy. Ours was a do-it-yourself society. Our fascination with machines to lighten labor and increase production began very early. The practical problems of engineering and science required education. The hard life attracted few learned scholars from Europe. Sometimes Americans built their schools before their own rough cabins.

By the time of the Revolution, there were more colleges and universities in America than in the British Isles. The men who wrote our Declaration of Independence were probably the best educated rebels and revolutionaries history had ever seen. When independence was won, the growth of free public education in the United States amazed the world and quickened our pace in science and technology.

Our Constitution specifically gave Congress power to promote science and useful arts by rewarding inventors and authors with patents and copyrights. While some Governments are always fearful of what individuals may write or discover, ours has always encouraged free inquiry, with results that speak for themselves.

It was just a century ago, at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, that Alexander Graham Bell first publicly demonstrated his telephone. Today, millions around the world can see and hear the highlights of history as they are happening. Each new discovery, the result of each experiment, humbles us by the dimensions of the unknown. Our progress can be measured not only by the extent of our knowledge, but by increasing awareness of all that remains to be discovered.

To keep reaching into the unknown, we must remain free. We must have freedom to find and freedom to fail. Like our ancestors, we are always at the edge of the unknown.

In the next 100 years, the American spirit of adventure can find out even more about the forces of nature, how to harness them, preserve them; explore the great riches of the oceans, still an uncharted frontier; turn space into a partner for controlling pollution and instant communication to every corner of the world; learn how to make our energy resources renewable and draw new energy from sun and earth; develop new agricultural technologies so all the deserts of the earth can bloom; conquer many more of humanity's deadly enemies, such as cancer and heart disease.

As Thoreau reminded us, long before the age of air and space, "The frontiers are not east or west, north or south, but wherever man fronts a fact." The American adventure is driven forward by challenge, competition and creativity.

It demands of us sweat and sacrifice and gives us substance and satisfaction. Our country must never cease to be a place where men and women try the untried, test the impossible and take uncertain paths into the unknown.

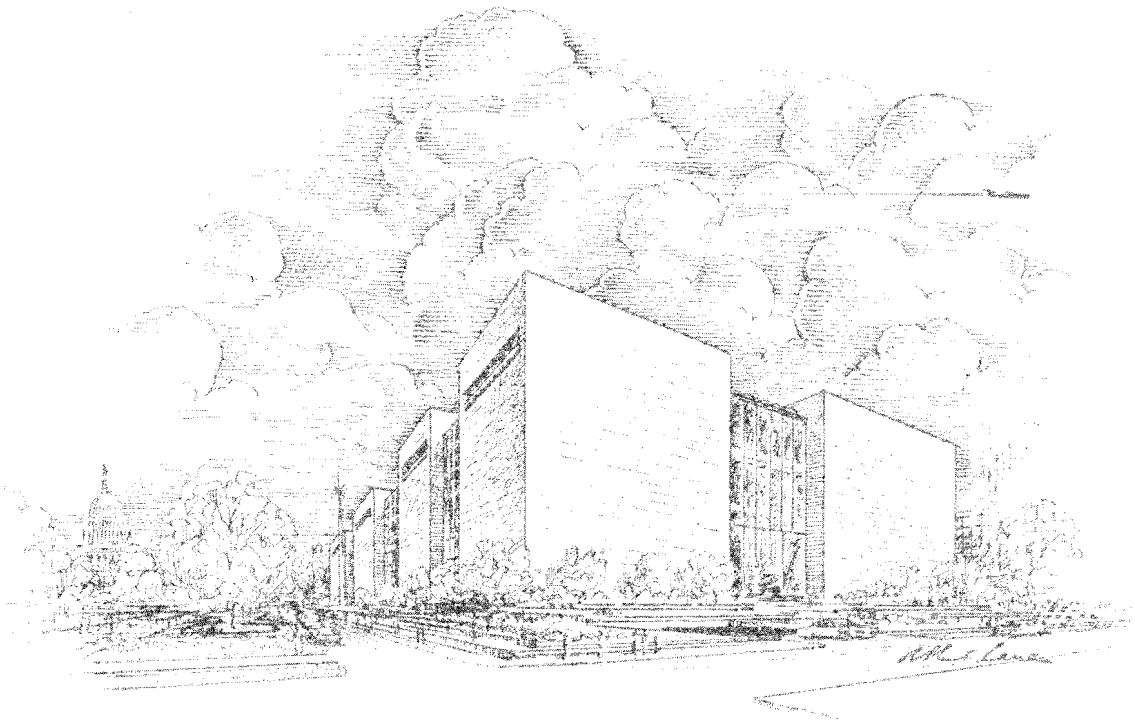
Our Bicentennial commemorates the beginning of such a quest, a daring attempt to build a new order in which free people govern themselves and fulfill their individual destinies. But, the best of the American adventure lies ahead.

Thomas Jefferson said: "I like to dream of the future better than the history of the past." So did his friendly rival, John Adams, who wrote of his dream: "to see rising in America an empire of liberty, and a prospect of two or three hundred millions of freemen, without one noble or one king among them. You say it is impossible. If I should agree with you in this, I would still say -- let us try the experiment."

I can only add -- let the experiment continue.

Thank you.

END (AT 11:22 A.M. EDT)



JULY 1, 1976

Ribbon Cutting

CEREMONY

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The National Air and Space Museum seeks to capture the spirit of the legacies, legends, and lore of flight from our ancestor's first dreams of ascent to the devices that made those dreams reality.

The Smithsonian Institution's aeronautical collections were begun in 1876 with the acquisition of Chinese kites displayed at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. The collections grew rapidly following the pace of technology, particularly during the last fifty years.

A National Air Museum was chartered by Congress in 1946, but the dawn of the space age within twenty years prompted an amendment to the legislation, changing the name of the organization to the National Air and Space Museum. At the same time, Congress authorized the planning and construction of a new building for the Museum's collections. Construction began in September 1972 after appropriations were authorized for this purpose earlier in the year.

The three-block-long marble and glass structure was designed by Gyo Obata, of the architectural firm of Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum, to harmonize with other buildings on the Mall. From the exterior, the enclosed galleries form four geometric blocks faced in Tennessee marble to match the facade of the National Gallery of Art across the Mall. The blocks alternate with three glass-enclosed bays in which historic air and space craft hang in still flight from open steel trusses.

Twenty-three spacious exhibit areas display artifacts ranging from the Wright brothers' original **Kitty Hawk Flyer** and Lindbergh's **Spirit of St. Louis** to the Skylab Orbital Workshop, Appolo-Soyuz spacecraft, and the first moon rock that visitors may touch.

A unique fully-automated planetarium and an unusual theater experience also await air and space enthusiasts.

The Albert Einstein Spacearium features a Carl Zeiss Model VI projector to cast simulations of the heavens on an overhead dome. The planetarium instrument and computer control system is a Bicentennial gift from the Federal Republic of Germany.

A 485-seat theater enables viewers to experience the sensation of flight through the remarkable new IMAX process which employs special 70-mm film, projected on a screen that is five stories high. The half-hour, color film begins with a balloon ascent during post-colonial times and climaxes with a journey into space.

An extensive research library, a public dining facility and a large underground parking garage are among the special facilities offered by the Museum.

The Museum is one of the first completed General Services Administration projects to use both a GSA project manager and a construction manager —the Gilbane Building Company of Providence, Rhode Island. This innovative approach, coupled with Museum management's resistance to changing the design once the ground was broken, enabled the General Services Administration to bring the $40 million structure in on time and within budget.

PROGRAM

Prelude Music	United States Air Force Band Captain James M. Danielsen, USAF, Conducting
Fly Over	The Thunderbirds United States Air Force Precision Flying Team
Presentation of Colors	Joint Armed Forces Color Guard Military District of Washington
The National Anthem	United States Air Force Band
Invocation	William F. Creighton Bishop of Washington
Welcome	S. Dillon Ripley Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution
Introduction of the President	The Honorable Warren E. Burger Chief Justice of the United States Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution
Remarks	The President of the United States
Ribbon Cutting	
Postlude	United States Air Force Band

The Smithsonian Institution welcomes the addition of this brilliant new museum to its community of cultural and educational centers in Washington. The National Air and Space Museum stands as a monument to the remarkable progress made by scientists and engineers concerned with research and development in the fields of aviation and space exploration. We have all benefited by their ingenuity and accomplishments.

S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary
Smithsonian Institution

The successful creation of this building is directly attributable to the thousands of unnamed individuals, from Smithsonian staff to construction workers, who gave an extra bit of effort to get the job done.

Michael Collins
Director
National Air and Space Museum

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 1, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH

FROM: MILT MITLER

SUBJECT: VIKING I

The Viking I Spaceship was launched from the Kennedy Space Center, Cape Canaveral, Florida on August 20, 1975.

It is currently orbiting Mars with a distance of 900 miles as the closest point to the planet and 20,000 miles as the furthest in the elliptical swing.

The Viking, which has traveled some 420.0 million miles to reach Mars, was expected to land on the planet on July 4th. However, the plans had to be changed because photos coming back from the spaceship indicated the original terrain selected was too dangerous. Present possibilities for a landing are July 9th, 21st or 22nd. The new landing site and the day should be announced at a press conference today. (July 1, at 3:00 PM, EDST, from the Space Center in California).

The purpose of the Mars probe is to study the evolution of the planet; to explore the possibility of life in the past, the present and the future; to study Mars in context with Earth and the solar system; to determine further factors concerned with weather systems; and to evaluate all other intelligence sent back from the space craft.

Viking I will operate until November and then shut down temporarily until late December when it will be started up again. In that interim period, the dark side of Mars will be facing Earth. Signals will be continued until March 1977 unless the ship continues to function satisfactorily at which time it will be continued indefinately.

To date, only photo and radar information has been received from the planet showing volcanoes, canals and terrain.

Viking II was sent aloft on September 9, 1975 and it is on its way to follow in the activities of it predecessor.

July 1, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARSH

You will recall several weeks ago when the matter came up concerning the Viking space shot, I asked for a one-page fact sheet. This would include such details as when the spacecraft was launched, how far it traveled, and some very brief facts in reference to it so the President could read it and have some general idea what the mission was, its purpose and other data so he could respond to general questions he might receive on it during the ceremonies today.

It should be available at 9:00 so I can take it in to him. If you will go back through the materials on this, that was one of the things I asked, "Where is the one-page fact sheet?"

JOM/dl

July 1, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK CHENEY

FROM: JACK MARSH

It's essential when you go in to see the President at 8:30 this morning that you point out to him the necessity of taking some time to rehearse the Air and Space speech.

As you are aware, the opening of the exhibit is timed to an electric signal sent from Mars. Therefore, it's necessary on the program to accommodate the President's opening in sufficient time to allow the conclusion of the speech prior to the signal. The signal will acutally have been sent 18 minutes prior to its receipt on Earth. Therefore, once the program starts, there is nothing that can be done to delay the signal.

If we know within 30 seconds to one minute how long the President's speech is, then we can accommodate an overage in time by simply arranging for him to begin his speech earlier. However, in order to make this accommodation,, we have to get a rough timing of his delivery.

The main purpose of this is to get him to run through the speech on a trial basis sometime this morning so we can make the necessary arrangements at the Smithsonian.

JOM/dl

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 1, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH

FROM: MILT MITLER

SUBJECT: VIKING I

The Viking I Spaceship was launched from the Kennedy Space Center, Cape Canaveral, Florida on August 20, 1975.

It is currently orbiting Mars with a distance of 900 miles as the closest point to the planet and 20,000 miles as the furthest in the elliptical swing.

The Viking, which has traveled some 420.0 million miles to reach Mars, was expected to land on the planet on July 4th. However, the plans had to be changed because photos coming back from the spaceship indicated the original terrain selected was too dangerous. Present possibilities for a landing are July 9th, 21st or 22nd. The new landing site and the day should be announced at a press conference today. (July 1, at 3:00 PM, EDST, from the Space Center in California).

The purpose of the Mars probe is to study the evolution of the planet; to explore the possibility of life in the past, the present and the future; to study Mars in context with Earth and the solar system; to determine further factors concerned with weather systems; and to evaluate all other intelligence sent back from the space craft.

Viking I will operate until November and then shut down temporarily until late December when it will be started up again. In that interim period, the dark side of Mars will be facing Earth. Signals will be continued until March 1977 unless the ship continues to function satisfactorily at which time it will be continued indefinately.

To date, only photo and radar information has been received from the planet showing volcanoes, canals and terrain.

Viking II was sent aloft on September 9, 1975 and it is on its way to follow in the activities of it predecessor.

NASA Audio News Service

National
Aeronautics and
Space
Administration

Report No:
Time/Date: 1:30 p.m., PDT July 13

Bulletin

Viking-1 will land on the surface of Mars at 5:12 a.m., PDT, Tuesday, July 20th. That word came today from Viking Project Manager James Martin, of NASA's Langley Research Center. Martin, in his announcement, added:

> " Last night we picked the landing site for Viking-1. It's what I call the western slope of the Chryse basin..... This landing site represents the best, we believe, of all the various sites that we have looked at over the last two weeks."

A small spacecraft maneuver will be made tonight to stop the slight westward movement of Viking-1 over Mars and synchronize its orbit. Pre-separation checkout of the Lander craft begins Sunday night.

Next report at 6:00 p.m., PDT

Note: Landing site coordinates: 47.4 degrees W Long.
22.5 degrees N Lat.

VIKING 1 TO HAVE CHOICE OF LANDING SITES

Viking 1 has completed an engine burn designed to begin an orbital trim that will allow the photo mapping of the A1-NW area to be extended to the far west region of Chryse Planitia. This decision changes the landing date to either July 20 or July 22, depending on which of the two areas is ultimately selected for the landing. Prior to the decision to extend the coverage to the west, a radar sweep across Chryse (July 2-5) was completed by the Arecibo station in Puerto Rico, and it was the new radar data that prompted the decision.

An acceptable landing area had been determined in the A1-NW region on the basis of the visual evaluation. However, radar data acquired during the Arecibo scan of the A1-NW landing elipse area indicated that there was roughness adjacent to – if not in – the target region. During the same radar observations, the western part of Chryse Planitia looked smooth over a larger area. Hence, the decision to plan the trim maneuver and a possible landing for that region. Should it prove unsatisfactory visually, A1-NW would again be a strong and likely candidate for the landing.

The trim maneuver performed Thursday (July 8) afternoon was accomplished with a 26-meter-per-second engine burn lasting 41 seconds. The engine burn took the spacecraft out of sync with a surface point at 20°N by 34°W, the central target for the spacecraft at periapsis during each revolution of Mars since the initial orbital trim maneuver following MOI. This allows Mars to rotate under the spacecraft's orbital path until a point at 23°N by 51°W is reached – when another brief engine burn will synchronize the spacecraft with the surface once again. Synchronization simply means that Viking 1 will then pass over that same site each day during the lowest point of its revolution of Mars.

The new orbital parameters will allow high resolution reconnaissance to be extended to the west as continuous pictorial coverage from the A1-NW area already photographed (western edge of A1-NW coverage extends to about 48°W), to near the far west boundary of Chryse Planitia. The north/south coverage – in diagonal swaths running from the southwest to the northeast – will extend from approximately 19°N to 27°N, centering on 23°N as it did for the A1-NW site reconnaissance. The coverage will be completed during two revolutions as the spacecraft drifts from its previous orbit to its new one, with the first sequence of pictures extending coverage to about 51°W and the second to about 56°W.

VIKING TIMELINES

July 8 Begin Orbital Trim Maneuver to 51°W, Burn Completed 5:58 PM PDT
July 9 Reconnaissance, 46°–50°W
July 11 Reconnaissance, 50°–56°W
July 14 Far West vs Northwest Decision
Far West Option
July 16 Trim Maneuver, Sync at 51°W
July 20 Land Approximately 5:00 AM PDT

Or . . .

July 14 Far West vs Northwest Decision
Northwest (A1-NW) Option
July 16 Begin Orbital Trim Maneuver to 44°W
July 18 Trim Maneuver, Sync at 44°W
July 22 Land Approximately 12:00 Noon PDT

VIKING PROJECT OFFICE
Langley Research Center
Hampton, Virginia

NASA

VIKING MISSION OPERATIONS
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
Pasadena, California

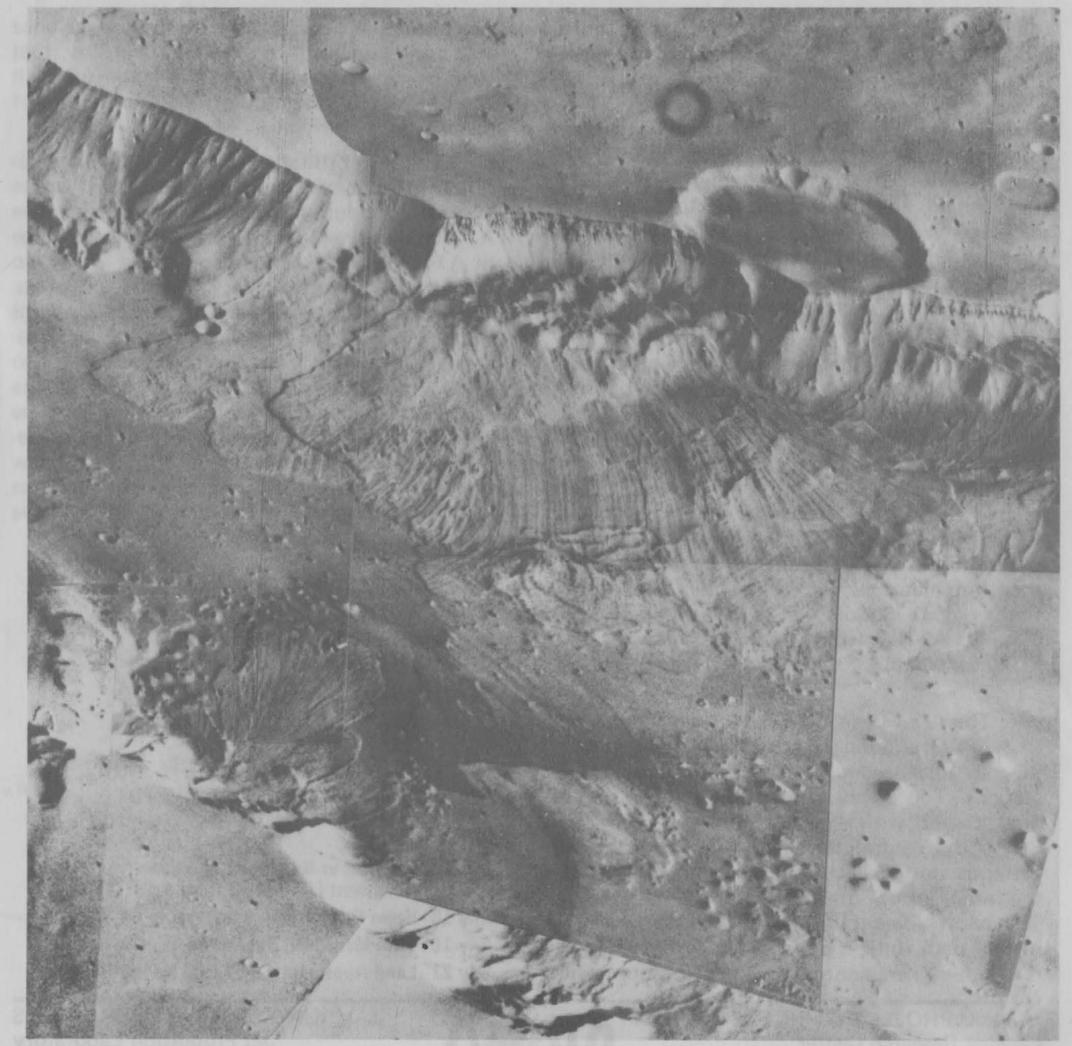
Recorded Mission Status (213) 354-7237

Status Bulletin Editor (213) 354-7873

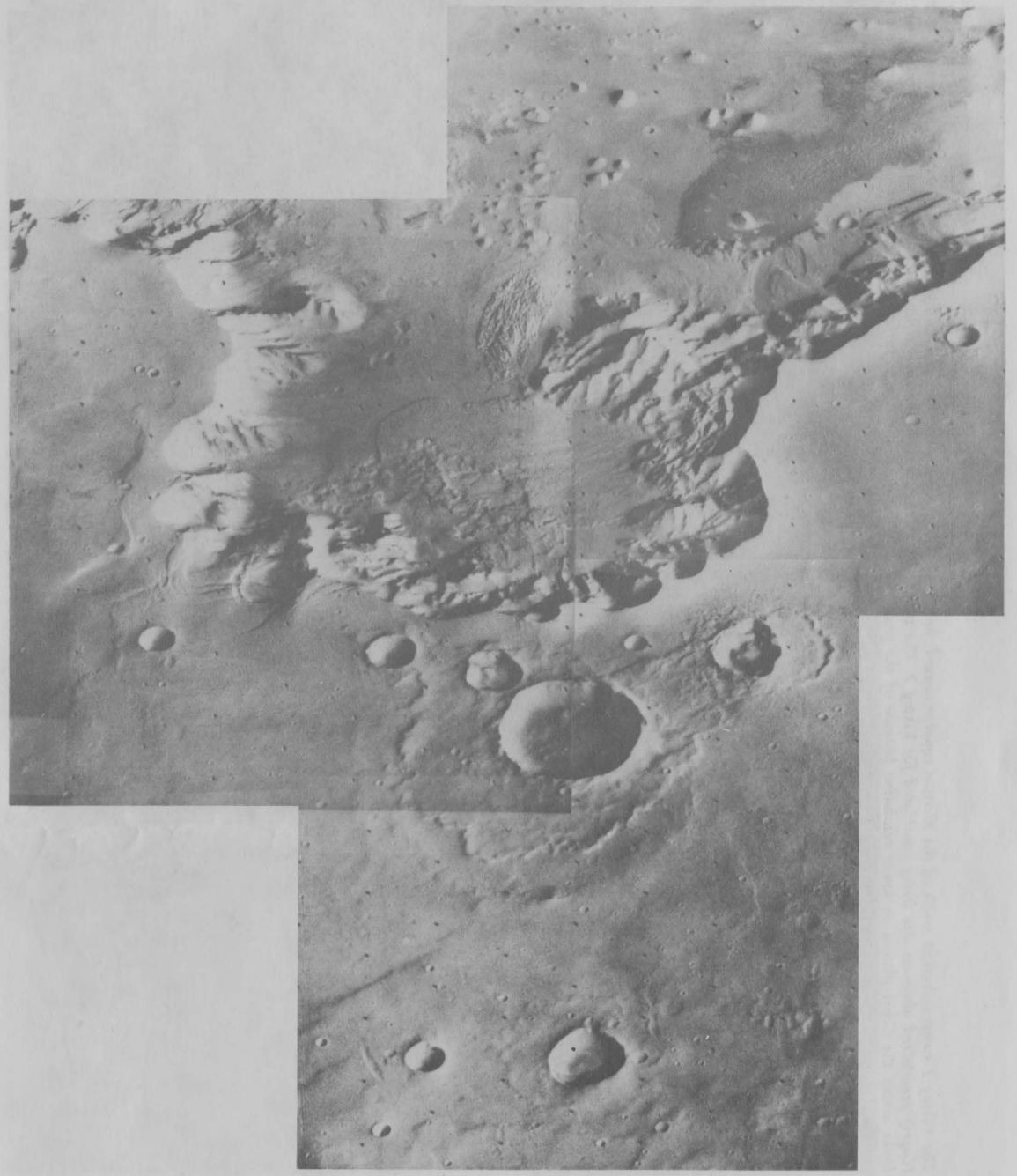
Viking 2 Update:

Viking 2 is drawing nearer to Mars and will soon emerge from behind the shadow of Viking 1's mission to begin its own. Viking 2 will become more and more active in the few weeks remaining until its orbit insertion August 7. The spacecraft is now about 4 million miles from Mars, and optical navigation photo sequences of the planet were acquired July 7 and 8 for playback and evaluation during the coming week. Viking 2's health, performance and trajectory appear to be excellent.

This grand vista of a small part of the Valles Marineris canyon reveals a canyon depth of more than one mile. This part of the canyon is only a few degrees south of the Capri (C-1) landing site candidate, and spans an area of 43 miles by 94 miles. Massive avalanche flows can be seen spread on the floor of the canyon, having collapsed perhaps as a result of permafrost melting and liquid erosion. Layering on the canyon walls indicates alternate layers of materials produced possibly of lava, ash or wind-blown (aeolian) deposits. Streaking on the canyon floor is thought to be the result of an aeolian process.



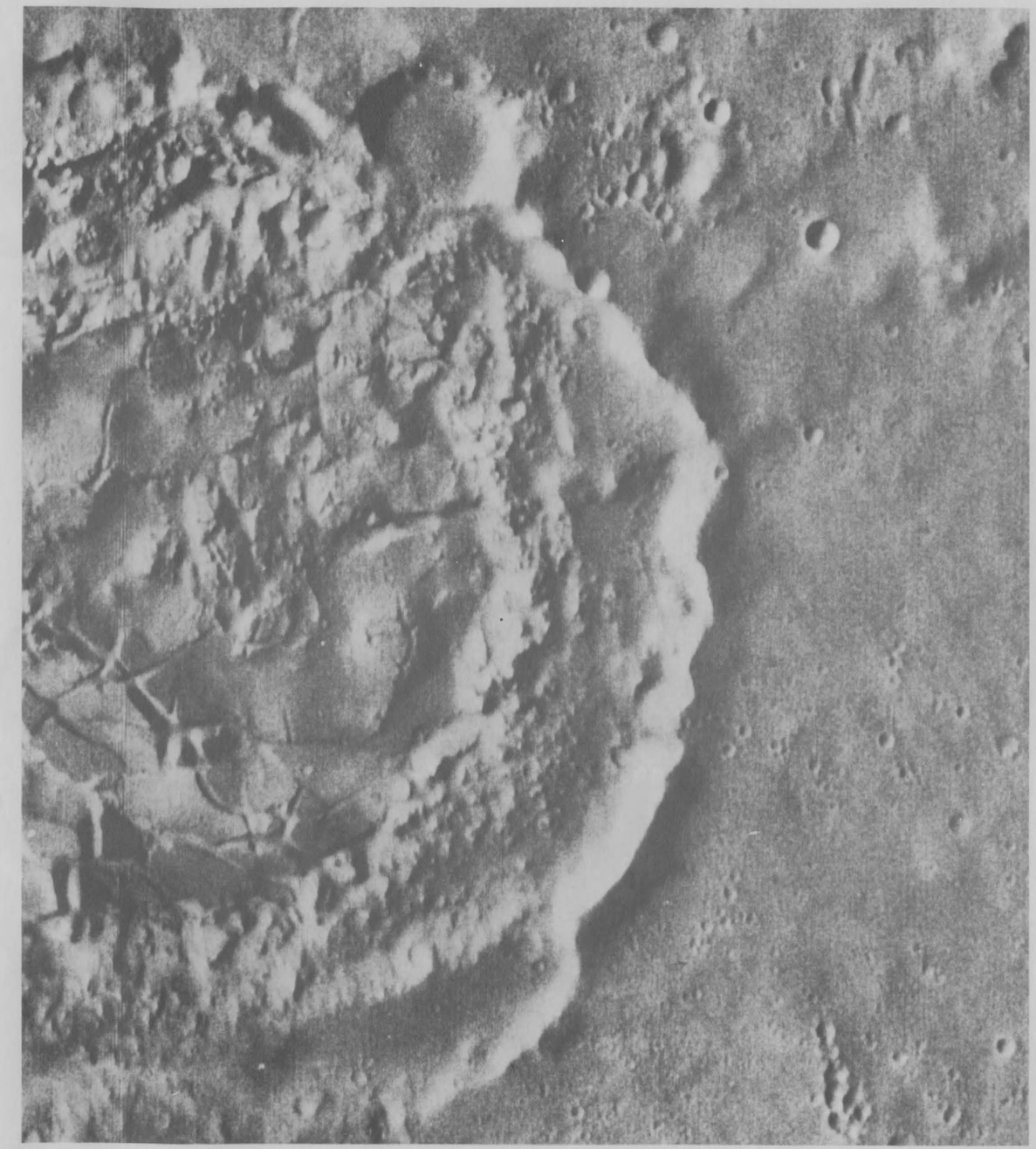
A massive avalanche on the north wall of Gangis Chasma can be seen in this picture looking south of the equator near the Capri landing site plateau. The canyon walls are fluted by wind, and the dark area in the upper right portion of the picture has the obvious wave-like markings of a sand dune.



The Viking 1 cameras looked south of the Martian equator toward the C1 (Capri) preselected alternate site being considered for Viking 2. The view looks across the Capri plateau in lower resolution because of the greater oblique distance of the spacecraft, but the plateau itself offers some smooth areas which agree with favorable radar data. Capri Chasma is at the upper left, and Gangis Chasma – a large canyon which joins the great 3000-mile Martian canyon named for Mariner 9 (Valles Marineris). Lava or water channels (rilles), avalanches and both young and old meteoric craters can be seen. Note the slump in the lower right-center of the picture – this feature may be a clue to the process of subsurface ice melt and runoff (the process which may have formed some of the great river channels on Mars). It is pictured in detail on the opposite side of this page in an area about 180 miles in length and width.

Crustal fractures mark a large fault zone in this mosaic, which represents a view slightly to the south of the equator. Mass wasting and collapse features can be seen throughout the region where the downslope movement of rocks and debris may have been hastened by seismic Mars quakes or the melting of permafrost exposed during or following the fracturing process.

This enlargement of a Martian crater reveals many complex details of its structure. While many craters on Mars are unique to the red planet in appearance, particularly in the way ejecta blankets are formed and appear in photos, many – like this one – are very similar to impact craters found on the moon. The cracked terrain in the central floor may have been caused by the consolidation of lava that filled the crater at a later time, or by "fallback" following the impact. Whatever formed them, it is certain that the floor and the rim of the crater represent a very chaotic assembly of rock and debris. Because there is no visible ejecta blanket, this may be an older crater which has had the blanket worn by erosion and covered by wind-blown deposits. The rim outlines an area approximately 25 miles in diameter.



This mosaic was built from pictures taken at Viking 1's highest perch – its apoapsis point 20,000 miles from Mars. In the lower right corner, Gangis Chasma is seen near the Capri plateau where Viking 2 could land if its prime site is not favorable. The Martian canyon region is barely visible along the right edge of the picture, and the focal point of the channels flowing into the center of the upper left-hand frame is where Viking 1's landing site mapping work began approximately three weeks ago during the last week of June. The black triangle in the corner of the frame is at the limb of the planet, and the white patch in the upper right-hand corner is an ice cloud moving toward the lower left at approximately 60 miles per hour.