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* A M E R I C A I L L U S T R A T E D *
*
* R U S S I A N 231 *
*

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Story No. 21-76
8/14/75 (MO/law)
English Count: 2,940

RUSSIAN 231

HELSINKI CONFERENCE: A COMMITMENT AND A CHALLENGE

Leaders of 35 nations convened in Helsinki, Finland, last July to pledge adherence to a declaration of 30,000 words proposing a code of conduct for their mutual relations. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was not a summit meeting of a few powers, called in response to worldwide crisis, such as those held during World War II. The substance of the declaration, which is not a legally binding document, had been agreed upon by diplomats from the 35 nations during two years of meetings in Geneva. And the relaxation of East-West tensions had created an atmosphere in which agreement on salient points could be reached by the many countries with their divergent national interests.

Each of the leaders spoke at the conference, but not in the heated tones of a debate over the declaration's provisions; rather it was in a manner that expressed hope that the principles of the agreement would truly lead toward permanent peace. Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, noted that the 35 participating nations are responsible for 80 per cent of the world's military expenditures. He said

(more)

1. that a mutual reduction in arms requires mutual confidence and
2. hoped that a cornerstone for trust would be laid at Helsinki.
3. In the declaration participating states pledge to
4. "broaden, deepen and make continuing and lasting the process
5. of detente." To this end the signers agreed to reject the use
6. of force to settle disputes, to give advance notice of large
7. military maneuvers, to respect the inviolability of one another's
8. frontiers and to extend cooperation in such fields as economics,
9. science, technology and the environment. They agreed, too,
10. on the right of states to change their frontiers by peaceful
11. means and by agreement.
12. Other pledges deal with human rights and fundamental
13. freedoms, including "the freedom of thought, conscience,
14. religion or belief for all without distinction as to race,
15. sex, language or religion." Furthermore, the nations pledged
16. to allow divided families to reunite across borders, and to
17. permit marriages between persons of different nations, to
18. facilitate the flow of information and printed matter and to
19. relax visa and travel restrictions for journalists.
20. To achieve agreements on such a broad front, the drafters
21. of the declaration were obliged to express principles in the
22. most general terms. Exactly how the spirit of the Helsinki
23. declaration works in practice will be examined by experts
24. from the participating nations at a meeting to be held in
25. Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on June 15, 1977.

1. Translating the principles of the declaration into
2. positive national policy and actions has been cited as the
3. challenge of Helsinki by President Gerald Ford and other
4. leaders who addressed the conference. "History will judge
5. this conference not by what we say today," President Ford
6. noted, "but by what we do tomorrow -- not by the promises we
7. make but by the promises we keep."

8. CAPTION A

9. At top, President Gerald R. Ford expresses his hope for
10. improved East-West relations to the leaders of 34 other nations
11. at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held
12. last July in Helsinki.

13. CAPTION B

14. President Ford and Soviet Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev
15. enjoy a relaxed moment after a meeting at the American Embassy.

16. CAPTION C

17. President Ford signs the declaration setting forth a code of
18. conduct for states participating in the conference. On his
19. left is Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria; to his right sits
20. Erich Honecker of the German Democratic Republic.

21.

22.

23.

24. TEXT AVAILABLE FOR USIA/USIS USE.

25. #####

Story No. 244-75
6/19/75 (TB/bp)
English Count: 3,110 w/options
2,870 w/o options

RUSSIAN 231

ABOUT THIS ISSUE. . .

One of our greatest pleasures on America magazine is to give ordinary citizens, from many walks of life and different parts of the country, a chance to speak out in our pages -- such as the group in the article beginning on page 4. It is the kind of story that we feel contributes to a deeper understanding between the two countries on a person-to-person level. At the same time, it presents for us some monumental logistical problems. It is virtually impossible for a single writer -- or photographer for that matter -- to travel through these 50 United States and get the geographical diversity we need, so we must hire regional free-lancers -- and for "Americans Talk about Their Revolution," we felt we really hit the Trans: picked a group of winners jackpot. //(Digging back into our memories, and files, we came up with a list of former staffers and free-lance contributors plus some new writers, who, together, pulled off the project on a high level of professionalism as well as in an atmosphere of warm, nostalgic camaraderie.)//

(more)

1. Old and new friends, colleagues and contributors included:
- B.F. 2. Barbara Kindness (Seattle, Washington), staff writer and copy
3. editor on America for 13 years and now a busy housewife.
4. ("Besides having done these interviews, I am also associate
5. editor of a new magazine, Young Athletes, taking tennis les-
6. sons, hunting for a vacation home and taking care of Karin
B.F. 7. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$) and Terri (15 months.); Judy Leonard (Tucson, Arizona),
8. formerly a writer for America (1964-1966), now the mother of
9. three children and a part-time modern-dance student and per-
10. former. ("However, just recently, after an agonizing decision,
11. I gave up dance to become a law-school student. It will be
B.F. 12. a big change in my life!"); Virginia Olsen, (Denver, Colorado),
13. also a former writer for America (1956-1966) and now a house-
14. wife. ("I do little else these days but take/care of the house
15. and children /ages 12, 10 and 7/, so it was great fun and a
16. nice change to get back to working on a story for America
B.F. 17. again!"); Sally Defty (St. Louis, Missouri), writer/editor
18. on the St. Louis Post Dispatch, who also wrote our story in
19. Issue No. 221 on the Italian neighborhood in St. Louis ("What
20. a thrill it was to see 'Sally Defty' in the Cyrillic alphabet!");
B.F. 21. Kent Ashworth (Savannah, Georgia), Editor-in-Chief Marjorie
22. Yahraes' nephew, who graduated from George Washington Univer-
23. sity in Washington, D.C., and now works as a reporter on the
24. Savannah Morning News and the Savannah Evening Press, where
25. his beat is the county commission. ("I was very pleased with

(more)

1. this assignment. All the people I interviewed took a very
B.F. 2. serious, thoughtful approach to my questions."); and Pamela
B.F. 3. Leven (Boston), who is single, and a magazine reporter for
4. two periodicals, Business Week and Electronics. ("The extent
5. of my knowledge about electronics is that I date an electron-
6. ics engineer whom I met while doing a story for the magazine.")
* * * * *
7. This month begins our coverage of America's Bicentennial
8. year and for our readers' sakes, we intend to identify each
9. article on the subject with the official graphic symbol, shown
10. on p.20, created by the American Revolution Bicentennial Ad-
11. ministration. Its legend reads, simply, "American Revolution
12. Bicentennial, 1776-1976."

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RUSSIAN 231

1. Story No. 244-75
7/9/75 (TB/law)
2. About This Issue...
- 3.
4. CAPTION A
5. Barbara
6. CAPTION B
7. Judy
8. CAPTION C
9. Virginia
10. CAPTION D
11. Sally
12. CAPTION E
13. Kent
14. CAPTION F
15. Pamela
- 16.
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- 19.
20. #####
- 21.
- 22.
- 23.
- 24.
25. TEXT AVAILABLE FOR USIA/USIS USE.

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PUBLISHED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

FRONT COVER CAPTION

Connie Eggers, who designed and executed the three-dimensional needlework for this month's special cover, has won several awards for her artistry. Although Mrs. Eggers has been "using a needle almost as long as I can remember," she took up needlework professionally less than five years ago and began devoting full time to it only last year. [1975]. Mrs. Eggers, who spent some 100 hours on the cover work, used a large number of fabrics and appliqued them one over the other by machine embroidery.

CITIES WHERE AMERICA IS ON SALE, AS REPORTED BY SOYUZPECHAT:

Alma-Ata	Kamensk-Shakhtinsky	Orel
Arkhangelsk	Karaganda	Orenburg
Astrakhan	Kaunas	Pavlodar
Ashkabad	Kemerovo	Penza
Baku	Kiev	Perm
Barnaul	Kirov	Petrozavodsk
Brest	Kirovograd	Petropavlovsk
Bryansk	Kishinev	Poltava
Vilnius	Krasnodar	Pskov
Vitebsk	Krasnoyarsk	Riga
Vladivostok	Kuibyshev	Rostov - na - Donu
Volgograd	Kursk	Ryazan
Voronezh	Kustanai	Saratov
voroshilovgrad	Leningrad	Sverdlovsk
Gorki	Lvov	Simferopol
Dnepropetrovsk	Magadan	Smolensk
Donetsk	Minsk	Stavropol
Dushanbe	Moscow	Tallinn
Erevan	Murmansk	Tambov
Zaporozhye	Nikolaev	Tashkent
Ivanovo	Novosibirsk	Tbilisi
Irkutsk	Odessa	Tomsk
Kazan	Omsk	Tula
Kalinin		Uzhgorod
Kaliningrad		

(more)

Ulyanovsk

Ust-Kamenogorsk

Ufa

Frunze

Khabarovsk

Kharkov

Kherson

Tselinograd

Chelyabinsk

Chernigov

Chita

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk

Yaroslavl

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6/20/75 (HC/nb)

RUSSIAN 231

A BURST OF FIERY COLOR AND LOOK OUT!-- AMERICA IS CELEBRATING ITS
200TH BIRTHDAY. THERE WILL BE PAGEANTS AND SKIES FULL OF FIREWORKS,
OF COURSE, BUT THE BICENTENNIAL IS ALSO A TIME FOR A FRESH LOOK AT
THE MEANING OF AMERICA-- PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

CAPTION A

No caption.

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TEXT AVAILABLE FOR USIA/USIS USE.

Story No. 100-75
4/25/75 (TB/Law)
English Count: 44,203 w/options
40,905 w/o options

RUSSIAN 231

AMERICANS TALK ABOUT THEIR REVOLUTION

/(ITALICS)/

Anniversaries are a natural time for stocktaking -- and this first month of America's Bicentennial year is no exception. To plumb the meaning and effect of the 1776 Revolution today, America set out to find what individuals from several different parts of the country and different walks of life were thinking as America's 200th birthday approached. The answers were spontaneous, intensely personal, predictably outspoken, sometimes cantankerous and as varied as America itself. Most striking, however, were the similarities: ^{many showed} /a deep concern for present-day problems and an abiding sense of optimism about the future, which is a basic earmark of the national character.

/(END ITALICS)/

(more)

1. English Count: 1,204

2.

3.

4. JUNE VIRGINIA HECKENDORF

5. RANCH WIFE,

6. BRIGHTON, COLORADO

7. "I think America's greatest heritage from the Revolution
8. is a terrific thirst for spirituality. I go to church each
9. week and see marvelous young people there and am sure this
10. is true all over the country. I realize then I should be
11. optimistic, because they will carry the world.

12. "But I often think it is not enough. I feel, up to now,
13. much of the Bicentennial celebration has been superficial.
14. What we need is a more spiritual approach. Much of what
15. many people have sought in the past has been too material.
16. I think it is shocking that old-fashioned values -- such as
17. those of our Founding Fathers -- ^{Trans: been abandoned} have gone by the board
18. values like courtesy, which is simply wanting to have the
19. other person comfortable and happy.

20. "I think it is changing, though. My hope for young
21. people, including my nine grandchildren, is for them to be
22. in good health, to give of themselves and to be fulfilled.
23. I hope they can give back the love that has become a part of
24. them. I hope in their world nobody knows what armaments are,
25. or war or killing. I hope they will ^{have} learned to live with one
another and love one another."

####

1. English Count: 2,364

2.

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4. RICHARD D. LAMM
GOVERNOR OF COLORADO

5.

6. "Birthday parties are fine; we're going to have to do a
7. lot of celebrating. But they really miss the point. Along
8. with the Fourth-of-July festivities, we have to make the
9. Bicentennial a time for reexamination, for a systematic look
10. at our basic institutions.

11. "One thing impresses me more than any other about those
12. institutions -- that is the genius of the men who set them
13. down in the first place. Think of the hard questions they
14. had to ask themselves 200 years ago as they faced a future
15. of really terrifying uncertainty! They came up with a
16. system, a political structure, of great flexibility; at first
17. it was designed primarily for white, male, property owners,
18. but the inspired part of it was that it allowed for orderly
19. change. In later times, it has had to adjust to challenges,
20. increasingly disrespectful, of established institutions by
21. civil rights activists, consumers' advocates, feminists,
22. environmental protectionists, etc. And I think it is passing
23. these tests in good shape because of the flexibility those
24. men incorporated into the political structure. Two hundred
25. years ago, they faced hard questions and they thought the

(more)

1. unthinkable. We face hard questions today, and we mustn't
2. just celebrate the genius of 1776 -- not when we have to make
3. cities livable, protect our threatened environment, solve the
4. problem of what to do with our new immigrants, intensify
5. agriculture and at the same time redevelop rural America.
6. We have to put the genius of 1976 to work. We, too, have to
7. think the unthinkable.

8. "I believe the system will still be around 200 years
9. from now, most certainly, though by no means in its present
10. form. But the basic tenets will survive: equality, justice,
11. the right to pursue one's talents; those continuing and
12. lasting promises of the American dream.

13. "Of course, I am not blind to the cynicism some people
14. throughout the country feel about the Bicentennial, because
15. of the overwhelming problems and controversies we now face.
16. But personally, I tend to get very excited about things, and
17. I have to resist sounding corny about the Bicentennial. To
18. me, it is such a marvelous opportunity to look back and
19. ahead at the same time; to try to devise ways to do as well
20. with what we have as those men did with what they had."

21.

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1. English Count: 696
- 2.
- 3.
4. ROY SLADE
5. DIRECTOR, CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART,
6. WASHINGTON, D.C.
7. "Since the Revolution, American art and artists have con-
8. tributed significantly to the emerging American identity and
9. helped strengthen the image of the United States. Today,
10. American art is coming of age, and that is exactly what the
11. Corcoran Gallery would like to say in 1976. We plan to show
12. as much of our extensive collection of American painting as
13. we can, pay homage to the founder of our gallery, express
14. our commitment to the city of Washington and to the nation
15. and display a special series of landscapes, by contemporary
16. painters, which have been commissioned by the U.S. Department
17. of Interior for the Bicentennial."
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- 25.

1. English Count: 840

2.

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4. /(ANTHONY GEORGE LOPEZ

5. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLTEACHER, PHILIPS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL,

6. DENVER, COLORADO

7. "I think the Bicentennial should be celebrated. I

8. think people should celebrate just about anything. I think

9. they ought to celebrate living. I'm not much for history,

10. though. I'm more concerned with tomorrow; you can change

11. tomorrow.")/

12. "The biggest problem in America now is racial. For

13. example, the reason I got this teaching job, in a year when

14. jobs were scarce, is that my name is Lopez. Denver schools
[Trans: obviously Mexican-American]

15. are required to hire a certain percentage of their teachers

16. from among the Mexican-Americans and I am our school's five

17. per cent. I like the job, but I don't like being a token.

18. One problem, of course, has been finding well-qualified

19. people to fill quotas; college graduates from racial minority

20. groups are in demand. When this changes, I think tokenism

21. will end, too.")/

22.

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1. English Count: 1,392

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4. FRANCES SMITH COHEN

5. DANCER, CHOREOGRAPHER, DANCE TEACHER

6. TUCSON, ARIZONA

7. "To me, one of the most meaningful results of the

8. American Revolution has been the promise of freedom of

9. speech. I can tirade about things. If

10. I'm really upset about something, there are lots of things

11. I can do -- I can write letters, picket, join or form a

12. group; I can talk, speak my mind, or give money to an

13. organization to fight for me. If enough small voices get

14. together, they make a big voice.

15. "As an artist, this freedom of expression is very

16. important to me. I can say anything in my dance, put any-

17. thing on stage. It is impossible to create when there are

18. restrictions.

19. "It goes without saying, then, that the arts are the

20. most important legacy that we leave to future generations.

21. Through the arts, we've learned about history. When all is

22. gone, the arts will still be here; poetry, sculpture, paint-

23. ings will outlast all.

24. "Even though I believe the only limitations an artist

25. should have are his personal ones, I do think the government

(more)

1. should become involved in the arts. Artists need money
2. without controls, they need to be helped so that they can
3. survive. An affluent nation is one where arts can flourish;
4. a lot of people have the misconception that arts are not a
5. necessity. Creativity is an innate human instinct."

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1. English Count: 1,346

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4. DAN BEYNON,

5. JOURNALIST [NEWSPAPER COPY EDITOR, FORMER REPORTER]

6. SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

7. "I can see a lot of parallels right now between our
8. time and the time of the American Revolution, except now
9. the enemies have changed; they are big business and big
10. government. I think the Revolution was a battle for justice
11. and freedom for people. Of course, a lot of Americans still
12. don't have that freedom completely, but the ideal is still
13. there and the Constitution still guarantees the personal free-
14. dom to say what you want, to congregate. If you don't like
15. what your representative is doing, you can oust him at the
16. next election; if you don't like what the President is doing,
17. you can oust him without an election.

18. "Our strength is our government, slow as it sometimes
19. is; specifically, the form of our government: it is of the
20. people. We've probably corrupted a few of its ideals along
21. the way, but one of the things that has gotten us this far
22. is the American press, the fact that we can publicly point
23. out our inconsistencies and our errors. It puts the
24. government on display, and gives people a source from which
25. to develop opinions, so it is a check against the government.

(more)

1. Through the American press we can shout to the heavens,
2. without fear of recrimination. It is an indication of the
3. unique strength of this country."

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1. English Count: 1,789

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4. PASCHAL N. STRONG

5. BRIGADIER GENERAL, U.S. ARMY, RETIRED,

6. CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA

7. "The American Revolution is one of the most amazing
8. historical feats in the past thousand years. That we could
9. have developed so many great leaders in such a short time is
10. simply astounding. General George Washington was the most
11. stubborn man who ever lived; he was beaten but didn't give
12. [Trans: defeated by illness, weakness etc., not a battle]
up, he was defeated at Valley Forge, but refused to believe
13. it. I know of no other time in history with a similar
14. concentration of leadership, except perhaps the Age of
15. [Trans: 490-429 B.C.]
Pericles in Greece.

16. "I think the real backbone of the American system as
17. shaped by the Revolution, is the independence of the common
18. man and his basic good judgment, which, however, I think has
19. been polluted by handouts from big government. It seems to
20. me that too few people feel they have a responsibility as a
21. citizen. They feel that the government has a responsibility
22. to keep them alive, but they feel no responsibility to keep
23. government alive. However, if and when disaster strikes,
24. the American people can rise to the challenge.

25. "It is such a big and diverse country, opportunity for

(more)

1. the individual is far greater in the United States than
2. anywhere else I have ever been. I grew up in America
3. accepting it as wonderful nation, accepting the army as a
4. wonderful profession, accepting the heritage of democracy
5. and freedom as something great to be on the receiving end
6. of. But the only dream I've ever had was to build a boat
7. and sail it around the world. Well, I haven't been quite
8. around the world, but I've sailed to the Bahamas, the
9. Virgin Islands and up and down the Atlantic coast -- and
10. I'm lucky to have had that dream come true.

11. "I haven't talked so much in 20 years!"

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1. English Count:

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4. DR. JOHN PAUL SCHAEFER

5. PRESIDENT,

6. UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

7. "We realize we are not perfect, but we're always trying
8. to make things better. In reality, opportunities are not
9. completely equal, but those who are ambitious enough, make
10. their opportunities and open their own doors. We're trying
11. hard to make higher education available to everyone. We go
12. into communities and encourage members of the minority groups
13. in high schools to go on to college. We try to raise their
14. educational expectations; we make money available.

15. "I come from a long line of ordinary people. I owe all
16. of my fulfilled dreams to being an American. It let me
17. become what I am. As a citizen, I have a great deal to say
18. about state policies, even national policies. As a university
19. president, I communicate with state officials and governors.
20. They are very sensitive to the needs of higher education. My
21. voice is heard.

22. "Today, our problem as Americans seems to be coming to
23. grips with reality. We're used to infinite cheap energy;
24. we must change our lifestyle and adapt. The underprivileged
25. countries have increased expectations; they will want more

(more)

1. materials and our share will decrease. Preserving our
2. environment is going to cost money and we'll have to start
3. paying there, too. We have problems in the area of social
4. welfare and health care, and although they are far from
5. solved, we're moving in the right direction. Personally, I
6. worry that we do not pay enough attention to the gifted in
7. this country. It is the top two to three per cent that have
8. to make tomorrow what we want it to be. They generate the
9. ideas. Fine private colleges that these people attend are
10. bogged down in financial problems. The government is going
11. to have to make grants to these schools with no strings
12. attached. As a university president, I feel that the key
13. to the continued success of our country lies in education
14. for everyone.

15. "As for the Bicentennial, I think the most important
16. thing of all is that it will help us remember the dreams
17. on which our country is founded."
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1. English Count: 1,687

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4. ANN FAHEY

5. HIGH-SCHOOL TEACHER,

6. UNIVERSITY CITY, MISSOURI

7. "The American Revolution is so much a part of our daily
8. lives -- in effect, we are living it every day -- that many
9. of us seldom really think about it. What hits me hardest
10. is what a catalyst it has been for the rest of the world.
11. Recently I read to my students the American Declaration of
12. Independence, the Declaration of the Rights of Man from the
13. French Revolution and a similar document from Argentina and
14. it really opened their eyes. They saw that many governments
15. since 1776 have lifted ideas and expressions from our
16. Declaration of Independence and that what our Founding
17. Fathers put down there -- the rights they determined people
18. should have -- lives on.

19. "Recently, I shepherded a group of 30 students to
20. Washington, D.C., to participate in a program called 'Close-
21. up,' which is just that -- a close-up look at the way our
22. government works. It had a profound effect on all of us.
23. Before, government seemed remote to me, but I found out that
24. senators and representatives are very much aware of the
25. people they are serving. I was amazed at the elasticity of

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1. the Constitution, how it has been amended, adapted and has
2. demonstrated over and over again its flexibility.
3. "Many of the rituals of our government are antiquated.
4. When the House passes a bill, for example, the message is
5. brought to the Senate by a messenger, as though the telephone
6. had never been invented. And the gavel in the Senate dates
7. back to the early days of the Republic. But there they
8. were, discussing atomic energy! I wonder if our Founding
9. Fathers ever dreamed they would be debating something like
10. that?"

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1. English Count: 1,124

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4. JAMES A. LABUA

5. LABOR UNION LEADER,

6. MASSACHUSETTS

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9. "The labor unions are
10. /very American because they stand as the champion of the
11. little people, to right some of the wrongs committed against
12. them. Labor unions exist to watch that a group of people get
13. all they deserve and are entitled to from their jobs.

14. "Because labor unions operate within the framework of
15. the American democratic system, our freedom of communication
16. is unhampered and our activities are only limited in the
17. sense that we have to exercise discretion. Otherwise we
18. can move freely to secure our members' good.

19. "There is always something comforting about going back
20. into history, and that includes celebrating the Bicentennial.
21. But, on the other hand, I have my doubts about the time,
22. money and energy being spent on this. I'd like to see the
23. revolutionary spirit be put to work finding more jobs for
24. people. I'd rather see a guy celebrate / ^{the} Bicentennial and
25. remember it because that was when he went back to work."

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1. English Count: 728

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4. /(WENDELL HAYES

5. PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL PLAYER,

6. KANSAS CITY (MISSOURI) CHIEFS

7. "America has been good to my family. The meaning of the

8. Revolution -- and America -- to me is that it has enabled my

9. father to provide for me and for me to provide for my family.

10. I've got what I wanted from America.

11. "I think we have to make the country better for people

12. coming along and I have this crazy idea to make America

13. better; it is about a train. I'd like to get hold of a big

14. old train that would hold about 20,000 people from each

15. city, and they'd go around and trade homes -- sit down and

16. study each other -- then they would know about other people.

17. I think you don't really appreciate things until you go to

18. other places.")/

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1. English Count: 1,386

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4. /(GARY JONES,

5. RETAIL CLERK,

6. EDMONDS, WASHINGTON

7. "The Bicentennial is a natural time to look back, and

8. I think there are a lot of things to be proud of in American

9. history, an awful lot of things. I get kind of peeved at ^{Trans: irritated}

10. people who are constantly tearing the government down and

11. yet don't have any better solutions themselves for the problems

12. they are complaining about. Like today, I think the system

13. and the government have got troubles up to their ears, but

14. I think that most people in high posts are well meaning.

15. When there is corruption in high places, it does tend to

16. undermine our country and gives people abroad a very bad

17. opinion of us. It can really hurt foreign affairs, and I

18. feel that is bad, because our contributions to society abroad

19. have been one of the most enduring strong points of our

20. country since the Revolution. I know a lot of politicians

21. have been under fire for being in favor of foreign aid, for

22. the amount of it and its cost to the American people. But

23. I think that there a lot of places in the world right now

24. which would really be in bad straits or would not even

25. exist if it hadn't been for our help. And if you want to

(more)

1. go farther back in history, I think you can look back and
2. say, without bias, honestly, about the United States: 'That
3. country has really done something not only for itself, but
4. for the world.'")/

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1. English Count: 388

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4. /(ROBERT GIBSON

5. POLICE LIEUTENANT,

6. TUCSON, ARIZONA

7. "Equality -- equal justice under the law -- is probably

8. the main thing America is founded on. It is really true

9. that you are innocent until proven guilty in the United

10. States. We live by that rule, and it is a good one. It

11. is necessary. If you've got to be tried for something, it's

12. the best system to be tried under.")/

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1. English Count: 752

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4. KYLE GOODMAN,

5. TELEVISION ENGINEER,

6. SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

7. "We're getting flabby. We're reaching a point in our

8. lives where we don't have to work as hard as we once did.

9. We're getting soft. That's why there is an important lesson

10. for us to learn from our Founding Fathers: we get strength

11. from overcoming difficulties, from a determination, such as

12. theirs, to accomplish something.

13. "That's why I think Americans should celebrate the

14. Bicentennial by reviewing the basis of our country, to know

15. what the Founding Fathers' dreams were. We might possibly

16. be shown some way we can get closer to their ideals. If all

17. of us can think in that direction, perhaps some of us will come

18. up with an answer to give us a revival in the love of our

19. country."

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1. English Count: 1,186

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4. MRS. JOY MELMAN

5. HOUSEWIFE,

6. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

7. "I took no history in college, and in fact, I haven't
8. had any history since about the 10th grade in high school.
9. But what I am doing now seems to me to be a far more fitting
10. tribute to the Revolution than to steep myself in history.

11. "I am working seven days a week -- and often evenings,
12. too -- as co-chairperson of the Bicentennial Horizons of
13. American Music and the Performing Arts in St. Louis. Part
14. of my task is to raise \$425,000 dollars to finance an array
15. of programs which will tour the Midwest during the
16. Bicentennial year. They include a floating barge on the
17. Mississippi, on which a theater company will perform an
18. hour-long drama of the history of the river; 11 student/
19. theater companies which will tour St. Louis and its surround-
20. ing area, and special performances of American Indian dances.
21. In all, close to 50 programs are planned to commemorate the
22. Revolution in music, performance, dance and theater.

23. "To me the American Revolution means looking to the
24. future and involving as many people as possible in the arts.
25. That, to me, is the real vitality of any country."

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1. English Count: 1,495

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4. RANDY KELLY ELLIOTT

5. STUDENT BODY PRESIDENT, GOLDEN HIGH SCHOOL,

6. GOLDEN, COLORADO

7. We wrote a constitution of our own in the student

[Trans: 1974]

8. council last year, and it made me realize some of the

9. difficulties the Founding Fathers encountered in making the

10. U.S. Constitution binding and yet flexible. Their foresight

11. seems amazing to me; there have been surprisingly few amend-

12. ments to the original Constitution in 200 years, and most

13. of those were rather minor matters.

14. "I think the Constitution as it was written is being

15. realized now, even some of its more utopian viewpoints such

16. as people being free and equal. Two hundred years ago people

17. seem to have foreseen that civil rights would be an issue

18. and what they were hoping for has come about. Our situation

19. today is like a dream that has been fulfilled in many ways.

20. We have reached the limits of expansion and started to con-

21. serve and use wisely what we have. At least here in the

22. western United States we have, and so I think the future of

23. America will be determined in the West, because our promise
[Trans: western United States]

24. hasn't yet been completed and fulfilled.

25. "I think young people today are more aware of themselves

(more)

1. and of others than people used to be. Education is the key
2. to that; it's probably what civilization is all about. Our
3. future depends on other countries. If we are to be here
4. in the year 2000, it is because we can coexist with them;
5. the state of our own economy is of secondary importance."

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1. English Count: 1,107

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4. NANCY DOLAN,

5. NURSE,

6. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

7. "I think the strength of America lies in the
8. strength of the American people, who keep the country working
9. in an orderly manner.

10. "Competition makes us what we are. If I want to get a
11. job, I have to be better than the next person to get it. I
12. have to go to school, I have to train myself. I think that
13. competition brings out the best in us.

14. "We also have the freedom of choice to live the kind
15. of life we want. No one tells us where we'll go to school
16. or what kind of job we'll have.

17. "People say that they want this and they want that. I
18. say to them 'Go get it. It's there.' Education, for example,
19. is there if anyone wants to have it. You may have to work
20. hard and suffer for a time, but it's so worthwhile. I say
21. if the chance is there you should grab it and in America, the chance
22. is always there if you're not afraid to take it.

23. "On the other hand, I firmly believe Americans also
24. need more time to relax. Everything is go-go-go. People
25. need more leisure time -- to prevent heart attacks. But that's

1. the nurse in me coming out."
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1. English Count: 2,186

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4. [Trans: pronounced Shire]
GEORGE SCHAIRER,

5. VICE-PRESIDENT, RESEARCH, BOEING AIRCRAFT COMPANY

6. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

7. "I think a great thing that pulled America together
8. in the first place was our struggle [the Revolutionary War]
9. to free ourselves from outside political domination and the
10. reason we were able to pull ourselves together into one nation
11. was that we had to struggle to do it ourselves. Without that
12. struggle, there would have been a lot of divisive forces
13. which would have prevented us from coming together into a
14. single, successful nation. A lot of our success stems from
15. this working together.

16. "Today, the struggle is reflected in what to me is our
17. greatest strength: [Trans: energy and motivation] our get-up-and-go. We are prepared to
18. do things like go to the moon, develop new grains, increase
19. agricultural production, develop power systems so that
20. people can heat their houses, use power to make better food,
21. clothing and what have you. We have been largely the world's
22. leader in applying science and technology to the betterment
23. of people.

24. "A perfect example of that is the development of
25. commercial aviation in the past 20 years. It is now possible

(more)

1. to go from any one place in the world to almost any other
2. place in a matter of hours or days; when I was growing up,
3. it was anywhere from one to two weeks.

4. "Now that has made big changes in the world. It has
5. helped smooth out the differences between people. Unfortunate-
6. ly, rapid transportation doesn't seem to have stopped people
7. from warring, but there's always the hope that more
8. communication will mean less war.

9. "And that is where our energy and know-how come into
10. play. Worldwide, we have a major challenge of supplying
11. food, clothing and other necessities to create a standard of
12. living for the less-privileged people in the world. We have
13. a big challenge to do as much as we can to help them. In
14. order to do that, we must learn to increase our output of goods
15. and to control our economics so that prices will not escalate
16. faster than our ability to produce goods.

17. "And, in my opinion, we are especially suited to do
18. so, since we have been fortunate to have worked out so many
19. of our problems in the United States better than a lot of
20. other places around the world. We have the means to change
21. our system, to let it grow and be more and more beneficial
22. and responsive to the people."

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1. English Count: 4,107

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4. DR. MATTHEW S. MESELSON

5. PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGY

6. HARVARD UNIVERSITY

7. "A most important lesson to learn today from the
8. Revolution is the importance of an international point of
9. view and an understanding of the changing nature of nation-
10. alism. In the past, nations have played a great role in
11. organizing the environment, in expressing the national character.
12. The nation is a valuable institution, a great contribution to
13. civilization. History has seen man organize himself into
14. large units, but it is my hope that we all soon realize, as
15. a species on this planet, that our greatest concern is that
16. we all have decent lives and don't divide into different
17. opposing groups. For mankind as a whole, there has to be
18. some international consciousness, an international framework
19. for dealing with disputes, with distribution of resources,
20. and such species-wide problems as pollution and disease.
21. We are going in that direction, but very slowly.

22. "Some other thoughts occur to me in connection with the
23. celebration of our American Revolution: A system that has
24. lasted 200 years has a certain amount of stability, I feel.
25. If we look at the immediate future, some interesting things

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1. can be foreseen. For example, there was a baby boom just
2. after World War II and these people are now becoming the ones
3. who are determining the character of our country and will do
4. so for the next 50 years. Therefore, I believe we'll see,
5. first, a very young society, then, because the birthrate
6. is not increasing as rapidly as it has been, an older society
7. made up of these same 'World War II babies.' It will have
8. profound implications. It means that we have two or three
9. decades ahead of us which contain great opportunity for making
10. changes. If we don't make those changes while we are still a
11. young country, there will be too many old people who are more
12. reluctant to consider far-reaching changes. As a result, I
13. feel the United States will be in a position to make some
14. philosophic contributions to the world in this period. Mostly
15. because of the youthfulness of our population, the size and
16. strength of our nation and the bitter, sobering political ex-
17. periences we have recently gone through. I think our young
18. people are aware of these things -- the threat of nuclear war,
19. waste of life and resources, self-deception in faraway wars,
20. the threat of environmental degradation. Most importantly,
21. I feel our government is flexible enough to support the needed
22. philosophical changes.

23. "Yet, while no system is perfect, and certainly not ours,
24. I feel our system is open enough so that we have a chance to
25. avoid the worst mistakes in the future. Especially if our

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1. young people take part in government and in such influential
2. fields as journalism.

3. "The Bicentennial comes at a time when the United States
4. is worried, depressed, rather sad. In spite of this, I think

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1. that out of this period may grow something better.
2. "Patriotism comes from that feeling of common possession
3. of a land and its means of production, its culture. It is,
4. in a way, like grass -- it grows and must always come from
5. the earth. People who first came to the American colonies
6. didn't bring patriotism with them. It came from a feeling
7. of shared effort. Many young people today do not have the
8. attention and respect for authority that many did in the
9. past. But perhaps a new birth of patriotism will grow up
10. when young people feel they are a common generation, that
11. they own a common land and have common opportunities. They
12. will then become the government and if there's an old govern-
13. ment around that simply wants flag-waving, it will simply
14. become aged and pass away. It is an evolution -- a continuous
15. process. The kind of patriotism we need now is the kind the
16. first colonists had -- concern for what is around us, con-
17. cern that we instill values in children, concern for the
18. rights of minorities. If we have that patriotism, then it
19. will be expressed also on a national level; and it has no-
20. thing to do with waving flags."

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1. English Count: 824

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4. JACK BEAL,

5. FLORIST,

6. EDMONDS, WASHINGTON

7. "When I think about the Revolutionary War period, I am
8. impressed by how the people worked together. They all had a
9. part in the whole thing, everybody in all walks of life.
10. Even back then, they must have had different factions, so that
11. it must have been one heck of a thing to get together; but
12. they did! It must have been just as hard as it is now, to
13. get all the factions to work together. That's why I think
14. it's important to celebrate the Bicentennial. I think it
15. should be a big deal. And I mean it is, really, because no-
16. body else has done what we've done here in America. When you
17. talk about democracy, we've had our ups and downs, but it's
18. still going. The country started basically in a pursuit of
19. freedom, and ever since then, the United States has been
20. one."

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1. English Count: 1,671

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4. ROBERT S. PULCIPHER,

5. BANKER,

6. DENVER, COLORADO

7. "As I think about the American Revolution and the
8. Bicentennial celebration of it, I am convinced more and more
9. that the biggest challenge facing America today is an awaken-
10. ing to the desirability of preserving and conserving every-
11. thing around us -- brick and mortar, land, natural resources,
12. lifestyles, quality of life, the quality of all life. Look
13. in any direction and you see wasted energy, food, land, water,
14. buildings. The American system devised by our Founding
15. Fathers is more than adequate to deal with these things; it
16. has demonstrated its flexibility and adaptability, has
17. suffered bad times and seen good ones. ^[Trans: energy, economics] The crises we are
18. going through now are a very healthy thing if given a chance
19. to be worked out in free surroundings. The worst thing that
20. could happen would be for the government to become too in-
21. volved in trying to solve these problems. If free enterprise
22. and the political system are allowed to operate alone --
23. not in a vacuum but in a natural system -- they will make
24. ^[Trans: come up with natural solutions] these accommodations.

25. "As for the future, I would like to be able to say

(more)

1. there will be a utopia in America. But, well, now we can go
2. to the moon and we can't even reprocess garbage. Everything
3. can be recycled if you want to do it! If our whole frame-
4. work can be attuned to recycling and conservation, that will
5. be a major accomplishment.

6. "Somehow, though, we will muddle through, I'm convinced
7. of that. The trend for college graduates to work with
8. manual skills indicates that they are looking for job
9. satisfaction, not top dollar. More people are seeking more
10. than monetary values these days."

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1. English Count: 2,675

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4. WESLEY W. LAW

5. U.S. MAILMAN,

6. PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

7. SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

8. "After 200 years, America still represents the great
9. promise for mankind on earth, because it requires faith in
10. human beings; that human beings can be depended upon to treat
11. their fellows equally and justly. Today, there is a greater
12. need than ever before to reconsecrate ourselves to the
13. original declaration that all men are created equal.

14. "In our free democratic society there is the ideal
15. where we say 'let the people speak.' A free ballot must be
16. assured every citizen, and government must respond so that
17. every American will feel the need to participate. I think
18. we are moving toward that end.

19. "One of the things I would hope is that the Bicentennial
20. will give us the opportunity to reassess the founding of the
21. country, the issues, the personalities and the events out of
22. which the Declaration of Independence grew. "We have not
23. had the courage and the sense at all points in our history
24. to make those early principles our first and initial
25. commitment. We've been sidetracked and waylaid and have

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1. allowed ourselves to have mental lapses. . . . We've played
2. all kinds of games with our original intentions. So much so
3. until each hundred-year period has brought us to a great
4. Trans: the Civil War in the 1860's and racial unrest in 1960's
social upheaval based on race.

5. "I think all of this has come about because too many
6. people have wanted to sweep under the rug our racial
7. differences and past injustices. What we need is a greater
8. openness, whereby persons who feel in any instant that they
9. have been unjustly dealt with can have that matter immediately
10. adjudicated, not by an all-white jury, but by one including
11. his own peers as well, if he happens to be black.

12. "During the first 200 years, it has always been the issue
13. of the Negro that has been compromised. We must begin the
14. next hundred years with black people making it clear that
15. there will be no further compromise on any issue affecting
16. our rights of citizenship. The Negro's struggle has been
17. a painful one, but nevertheless it has been a very positive
18. and successful one.

19. "America was founded as a result of people being run
20. out of other parts of the world, or of people being dragged
21. and snatched from West Africa, but the truth is now that there
22. are no other places to run to. We will have to stand here
23. and make the promise of democracy work. I think we can do
24. it. I think that this nation can create leadership out of
25. its young, and that this leadership will lead/on to the un-

(more)

1. finished work of democracy. Of course, it must be done by
2. blacks and whites together."
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1. English Count: 1,482

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4. WALTER SUSSKIND

5. CONDUCTOR,

6. ST. LOUIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

7. "I have been heir to some different points of view about
8. the American Revolution. As a child in Czechoslovakia, I studied
9. the American Revolution just as intensively as the French
10. Revolution, and the emphasis was on the incredible impact
11. both had on the history of mankind. I am sure that the fact
12. that we had just come through our own movement for independence
13. made my teachers emphasize all such revolutions.

14. "Today, as an American citizen, what is most impressive
15. to me about the American Revolution is the fact that the in-
16. habitants of the Colonies were living in a young, primitive
17. rough country. Survival was difficult enough; there is
18. plenty of documentation of the hardships. And this is the
19. most admirable aspect to me -- that they had the time, the
20. energy and the will under those circumstances to take on
21. England.

22. "Musically, consciousness of the Revolution is a re-
23. cent thing. All ~~works~~ connected with or inspired by the
24. American Revolution are of recent times. In film and in all
25. other branches of the arts, the Bicentennial is a fact of

(more)

1. contemporary life and it is just beginning to be so in music,
2. too. Major composers are being commissioned to compose new
3. works. But, alas, in my opinion, such commissions are
4. generally not successful. I am convinced that there has
5. only been one masterpiece written in commemoration of an
6. event -- Aïda, for the opening of the Suez Canal."

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1. English Count: 677
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4. RAYMOND LERNER
5. STREET VENDOR,
6. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
7. "The arrival of the Bicentennial has never crossed my
8. mind, but I sure think the American system of government works.
9. I've got a good business, don't I? That's all that matters
10. to me; that shows our system works. So I like this country.
11. "Only one thing is wrong, I have a hard time getting
12. workers who will stay. People these days don't want to work.
13. I gave a girl \$25 a day and after one day, she left. She
14. said the work was too hard. We used to have good, steady
15. help, but they all died off."
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1. English Count: 1,068
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3. ANTHONY PRIMO
4. PRESIDENT, PLEASURE TRAVEL AGENCY,
5. SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS
6. "People have asked me during my foreign travels, 'What
7. history can the United States have? It's only 200 years old!'
8. They think it is only a baby compared to a lot/^{of}other places
9. which are centuries older, and that the American Bicentennial
10. is insignificant historically in comparison to what other countries
11. have to offer. Well, my answer is to point out all that we
12. have accomplished -- our space program and fantastic technology,
13. for example -- in such a short period of time; the tremendous
14. influence our way of life has had throughout the world and
15. and how far we have come at home. My grandfather remembers
16. looking for work and seeing signs that said 'Italians need
17. not apply,' and I remember traveling through the South as
18. a child and seeing signs which said 'For Whites Only.'
19. This has changed, but we still have a long way to go.
20. "I know the country will always have problems, of course,
21. but we'll adjust to them as we did in the past. My children's
22. children's children will be the ones who will have everything
23. my grandparents didn't have."
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1. English Count: 1,613
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4. ALBERTO CONTRERAS
5. SILVERSMITH, CRAFTSMAN
6. TUCSON, ARIZONA
7. "Individuality is the great lesson of the Revolution.
8. Individually we make our own destiny. Success or failure
9. is up to each person; it takes perseverance. And help, too.
10. As a Mexican-American, I never felt I didn't belong. I
11. Trans: went bankrupt almost went under in my business many times; friends helped,
12. customers helped, and here I am. I'm affluent now. I'm
13. diversifying, expanding, building and buying land. It was a
14. dream and it's becoming reality. That's what America --
15. the Revolution -- means to me.
16. "Also, that we all have a say in government. I can
17. contact my congressman or walk into my governor's office. He'd see me, I know.
18. He'd help me and guide me. I've always felt I could do
19. that. Government doesn't limit my opportunity; we make
20. our own limitations. It's individual incentive.
21. "And it has been that way since the beginning. The
22. pilgrims came over to America for freedom of religion,
23. political freedom and to improve themselves financially.
24. It was a gamble. Those dreams that those people had, have
25. become a reality. Minority groups in the United States have

(more)

1. slowly become aware of their rights and now they're beginning
2. to demand them. Nothing is perfect, but we're moving in the
3. right direction. Some people are cynical, it's true, but
4. I'm not. Some want to use violence; I don't. We need to
5. use other methods, like education, for example.

6. "And, as far as Mexican-Americans are concerned, we
7. need to work harder to keep our own culture. That makes us
8. better and prouder Americans."

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1. English Count: 451

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4. /(GEORGE W. BECKFORD,

5. CONSTRUCTION WORKER;

6. WEYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

7. "I like the idea of a great celebration for the Bicentennial
8. celebrate, this is where it all started. I hope we have a
of our American Revolution! Here in Boston is the best place to/

9. lot of people from other countries visiting the United

10. Trans: 1976 States this coming year. Americans are always talking about

11. how great their country is. Well, now is the chance for

12. foreigners to learn for themselves -- and we can learn about

13. them at the same time."/

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1. English Count: 1,303

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4. RALPH DODD

5. CITY COUNCILMAN,

6. GARDEN CITY, GEORGIA

7. "I look at the American Revloution as something that
8. had to happen because of the tyranny that was forced on the
9. Colonies at that time. I never really think back to the
10. Revolution as to whether it affects today's living, but I
11. do think back on how and why the country was born. When we
12. are at work for the government in Garden City, we're think-
13. ing about this, too; subconsciously we're thinking about it.

14. "I see the U.S. Constitution as an almost infallible
15. document; the people who wrote it were lawyers, doctors and
16. were from various religious groups. It is one of the best
17. doctrines to govern by that I know of. As far as political
18. parties are concerned, we sometimes have trouble in
19. Washington, D.C., such as the recent Trans: Watergate scandals. But even
20. though we've had this turmoil, I don't believe we'll ever
21. let it happen again.

22. "One thing I'd like to see is a three-party system, be-
23. cause the two we have now do not have adequate leadership to
24. continue in their present form. I think a third party could
25. bring forth better leaders. So many leaders are in politics

(more)

1. for money unlike the signers of the Declaration of Independence,
2. who were dedicated to trying to get the government to be
3. drawn up so that people could live with it."
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1. English Count: 575

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4. JERRY MORRIS

5. PARTNER IN BOOKSTORE

6. RESTON, VIRGINIA

7. [Trans: of the American Revolution]
"I think the intent and purposes are great and a celebra-
8. tion would be an excellent thing, except for the economic
9. problems we have. People would spend some money on celebra-
10. ting otherwise, but they won't -- people don't have the money,
11. and in my opinion, they don't have the peace of mind to
12. celebrate. Maybe in a year or two, though, things will
13. level off.

14. "It would be nice if people looked back at 1776 and
15. what came out of it and did something positive now -- another
16. American revolution, but not a bloody one."

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1. English Count: 1,367

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4. MARY AGNES LAMBOLEY

5. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLTEACHER,

6. PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND

7. "Like a lot of Americans, I often take our freedom,
8. abundance and the special opportunities we have for a good
9. life, for granted. But I do think about them and the most
10. priceless thing to me is the independence we have to deter-
11. mine our own lives. This was first impressed upon me as a
12. child when my parents told me the story of ^{my} grandparents, who
13. fled the Irish potato famine of last century to settle in the
14. United States. Here, they were able, with diligence and hard
15. work, to build a wholesome, productive life for themselves
16. and for those of us who came after them.

17. "As a child, too, I enjoyed a physical closeness to
18. the Revolutionary War locale. I grew up in New England and
19. my parents would often drive the family to historic sites
20. for outings -- it left a lasting impression on me. "I think
21. this is a very exciting time in our history. ^[Trans: 1976] This year
22. millions of people are expected to come to Washington to
23. celebrate, and I intend to be one of them.

24. "Today, as part of our daily routine at school, I lead
25. my class of six-to-eight years olds in repeating the Pledge

(more)

1. of Allegiance to the flag and, at that moment, I am again
2. reminded of our rich heritage. I know that's sentimental,
3. but there is so much about our country that I am not senti-
4. mental about. Over the past 200 years, we have suffered
5. through wars, depressions, scandals and other crises and our
6. system has endured -- as it will for a long, long time, I
7. am sure."

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1. English Count: 2,804

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4. ORLAND M. CHRISTENSEN,

5. PATENT ATTORNEY,

6. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

7. "I think, basically, that our Constitutional form of
8. government, with its separation of powers between the
9. legislative, judiciary and executive branches, is one of the
10. strongest and most enduring features which resulted from the
11. Revolution. Individual rights, civil liberties, the franchise
12. of votes and many other things have changed. There have been
13. amendments to the Constitution, movements, and all kinds of
14. political and economic pressures on the government, but
15. the underlying principle of the separation of powers has re-
16. mained essentially constant. It was in evidence most recently
17. during the traumatic revelations of corruption in Washington,
18. D.C./were vividly reminded that no one branch of government
19. has all-encompassing power; that powerful as the office of
20. the President is, he must yield to the orders of the courts
21. and to the pressures of the U.S. Congress. So this import-
22. ant doctrine is still very much alive and functioning very well.

23. "Another legacy of the Revolution that has characterized
24. America over the years has been the so-called 'Great American
25. Dream,' the idea that there is hope, there is a prospect for

(more)

1. every person no matter what his station in life is or what
2. background he may have come from. Opportunity -- the free-
3. enterprise system coupled with the freedom individuals have
4. to do their own thing -- has kept the dream alive. But it
5. is changing lately, becoming a troubled dream. The future
6. isn't as predictable as it used to seem, so some people have
7. lost their self-confidence and their sense of national
8. confidence is shaken as well.

9. "But I think we will become richer as a result of it.
10. We will need to get beneath the veneer of life, to probe a
11. little deeper than the superficial idea of the 'Great American
12. Dream' and the good life, to consider the fundamentals from
13. which those ideas developed. We must rethink our values,
14. retrace our steps back to some basics, and I think that is
15. good. Unless we're tested once in a while, we really don't develop our/
16. It seems to me so much of our free time has been
17. spent in a rather shallow way, not in a reflective and
18. creative way. But now that we are running out of resources,
19. now that we face serious problems and have to reassess our
20. hectic, competitive way of life, I think we may get back to
21. the better use of our free time. I think these problems,
22. -- economic, racial, international -- are going to strengthen
23. our country if we react as rational human beings. I think
24. these problems are testing us severely today, but unless we
25. are tested once in a while, we really don't develop ourselves.
The result will be that some of our real values which have

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1. been pushed into the background will surface and make this
2. nation even stronger."
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25. TEXT AVAILABLE FOR USIA/USIS USE.

Story No. 211-75
5/8/75 (HC/law)
English Count: 26,743 w/options
24,621 w/o options

RUSSIAN 231

HOW 213 MILLION AMERICANS WILL CELEBRATE
THEIR 200TH BIRTHDAY

By Howard Gincotta

America will mark its 200th birthday with characteristic exuberance -- as well as with some confusion. High purpose and excitement abound, but there are also questions of exactly what America is celebrating. Is the Bicentennial simply a commemoration of the nation's ability to stay intact through two centuries of tumultuous history? Is a nod to the past sufficient -- in the form of scholarly tomes on the meaning of the American Revolution or a program of refurbishing historical sites? Or is the Bicentennial an opportunity to draw up a new national agenda to meet the social, economic and political challenges still confronting the United States?

The answers are characteristically American. Amid the pageants and the panoply, the United States will celebrate its 200th birthday in all these ways as thousands of communities across the country commemorate the American past, celebrate its present and plan for its future.

Rather like the chaotic early days of the Revolution itself, planning for America's Bicentennial did not get off to a particularly auspicious start. President Lyndon Johnson appointed an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission in

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1. 1966, but its initial proposals were grandiose -- and costly.
2. The Commission misread the mood of both the people and their
3. representatives in Congress. There was little enthusiasm
4. for massive, expensive programs.

5. In 1973 the Commission was replaced by a smaller, more
6. streamlined, American Revolution Bicentennial Administration
7. (ARBA), with a new administrator, former Secretary of the
8. Navy John Warner, and a new mandate -- not to direct the
9. celebrations, but to coordinate and encourage a multitude
10. of Bicentennial activities by cities, towns and community
11. organizations across the country. According to Warner, "the
12. Bicentennial is going to be exactly where it belongs -- in
13. every major city, minor city, community, county and tribe."
14. It will be, Warner adds, "a chain reaction of tens of thousands
15. of individual celebrations -- large and small -- planned and
16. carried out by citizens in every part of America /(...The
17. success of the commemoration of the nation's first two
18. centuries will be judged by the numbers of players, not the
19. number of spectators)/."

20. ARBA has designated over 7,000 official Bicentennial
21. Communities throughout the United States, ranging from cities
22. of one million or more to small subdivisions of under 1,000
23. persons. All such communities have drawn up comprehensive
24. plans for participation in the Bicentennial, including at
25. least one project with lasting value. Although the only

(more)

1. common factor among these many celebrations would seem to be
2. their diversity, ARBA has categorized projects into three
3. theme areas: Heritage '76 (the studies, restorations and
4. reenactments of the past), Festival USA (the birthday-party
5. celebration of the present) and Horizons '76 (programs aimed
6. at America's future).

7. * * *

8. Although the emphasis is upon small, community-based
9. activities, there are a number of nationwide -- and even
10. broader -- traveling Bicentennial projects underway:
11. •The American Freedom Train, a multimedia show on
12. rails, will be seen by an estimated 10 million people in
13. about 80 cities before it completes its travels in 1977.
14. Moving conveyor belts have been installed in 10 former baggage
15. cars of the 24-car train, and visitors are whisked past a
16. multitude of photos, film snippets, recordings, historic
17. artifacts and contemporary mementos -- everything from
18. President George Washington's personal copy of the U.S.
19. Constitution to basketball star Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's size-
20. 16 shoe. Conveyed through the train at a maximum rate of
21. 1,800 persons per hour, visitors will see such displays as
22. a re-creation of an 18th-century New England town together
23. with items of the Revolutionary War era and a car whose
24. theme is exploration, both of the American West and of space.
25. Among the displays: the original 1803 Louisiana Purchase

(more)

1. Agreement (which transferred about 828,000 square miles from
2. France to the United States for the relatively modest sum of
3. \$15 million), and a collection of moon rocks. /(In other
4. Freedom Train cars, visitors explore urban life in America,
5. science and technology, and memorabilia from the worlds of
6. sports and Hollywood films.)/
7. ● A slower but equally ambitious traveling project is the
8. Bicentennial Wagon Train Pilgrimage that commemorates America's
9. westward migration by assembling 50 covered wagons (one for
10. each state) and trekking eastward. Beginning in the summer
11. of 1975, steel-built, horse-drawn replicas of 19th-century
12. wagons plodded from each state (Hawaii's was shipped by
13. boat, Alaska's by air) to join one of five wagon trains
14. following such historic routes as the Santa Fe and Oregon
15. Trails. Accompanied by outriders mounted on horseback or in
16. automobiles, the wagons will roll toward^a July 4, 1976 ren-
17. dezvous at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, where the Continental
18. Army under General George Washington endured its harshest
19. winter of the war. During their more than 1,000 scheduled
20. evening encampments of the trip, the wagoners will entertain
21. visitors with a musical revue called "The Wagon Train Show,"
22. and communities will respond with music, dance, plays or
23. other presentations that highlight the local culture.
24. ● The "Bikecentennial" is a plan to map and maintain a
25. series of bicycle trails -- using mainly secondary and rural
roads -- running from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts. /(Two

(more)

1. Revolution than Boston, Massachusetts, and its residents
2. have responded with a great variety of projects and activities.
3. For example:
4. • Three major historical exhibits feature Boston city
5. life in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Visitors not only
6. look at the displays, but take part in them as well. In the
7. 18th-century exhibit, called "The Revolution: Where It All
8. Began," tourists are handed a ballot on which to mark their
9. responses to the issues that confronted American colonists in
10. the 1770's. Only after his ballot is counted does a visitor
11. learn whether he would have joined the Revolution or re-
12. mained loyal to the British Crown.
13. • An observatory on the 60th floor of Boston's gargantuan
14. skyscraper, the John Hancock Tower, offers a remarkable
15. panorama of city, sea and sky along with some fascinating
16. displays: a topographical map of Boston in 1775 and a filmed
17. simulation of a helicopter tour of the modern city. In other
18. city locations there are exhibits of contemporary Boston
19. painting; a multimedia show that re-creates the Battle of
20. Bunker Hill; a display of prints, drawings, furniture,
21. diaries and textiles of the 1770's; and a film, Boston and
22. the Sea, that explores the city's history as a port.
23. • Boston's Citygame transforms the entire city into a
24. vast exhibit with a network of historic trails marked by
25. special "pathfinder" signs and historical markers. In

(more)

1. addition to the famous Freedom Trail that traces Boston's
2. colonial and revolutionary past, other newly blazed urban
3. trails explore architecture, medicine and education, as well
4. as the history of blacks and women in the city.

5. •On April 19, 1975, the date commemorating the opening
6. battles of the Revolution at nearby Lexington and Concord,
7. Boston celebrated as a collective musical instrument. On
8. cue, bells in every church and tower rang out across the
9. echoing streets of the city. The pealing was followed by
10. a parade of more than a hundred bands playing music especially
11. composed for the occasion. The parade culminated in a massed
12. band concert of more than 2,000 persons in City Hall Plaza
13. that may well have been the largest such musical event in
14. U.S. history. It was a memorable beginning to one city's
15. celebration of the Bicentennial.

16. * * *

17. The National Park Service, responsible for 298 park
18. areas in the United States and for an estimated 270 million
19. visitors in 1976, has invested three years and over \$100
20. million in the Bicentennial -- more than any other federal
21. agency.

22. •The Park Service has produced two films: Americans and
23. the Revolution, a social history of the Revolutionary period,
24. and Wilderness America, a portrayal of the land and people
25. west of the Appalachian Mountains in 1770's.

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1. As caretaker for many battlefield and other historic
2. sites, the Park Service has undertaken a number of restoration
3. projects. Among them: Independence Hall in Philadelphia
4. where the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776; the
5. Ironworks at Hopewell Village, Pennsylvania, which furnished
6. cannon and shot for the American armies; and the siege lines
7. at Yorktown, Virginia, site of the Revolution's final, de-
8. cisive battle in 1781.

9. "Living history" programs in the parks will re-create
10. many of the crafts of the Colonial era, from candlemaking to
11. weaving. The Park Service is even building 150 authentic
12. Revolutionary War cannon and teaching employees how to fire
13. smooth-bore muskets so they can reenact the battles of the
14. Revolution. "This camp life is damp and grubby," commented
15. one Park Service "soldier." But he added: "The experience
16. we are gaining makes it all worthwhile."

17. / (Trucks will fan out to all the national parks in
18. 1976, laden with everything from contemporary art to squads
19. of "living history" specialists who will reenact the daily
20. lives of Americans 200 years ago.) /

21. To unearth new data on the Colonial era, archaeological
22. digs are underway in several historic park areas, including
23. Wakefield, the Virginia plantation that was the birthplace
24. of George Washington, and Saratoga, New York, site of the
25. 1777 battle that was a turning point in the Revolutionary War.

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