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June 16

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Marsh:

R. Walton MOORE, Cong. from
Virginia, represented the
8th Cong. District.



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PRESIDENTIAL RECORD BOOK
SECTION, WHITE HOUSE

02 . E. O. B.

DATE: 6/16/76

TO: Monna

RETURN DATE: _____

1901, to battalion chief March 15, 1907, to deputy chief December 27, 1911, and to chief engineer in 1912; served until his retirement on August 1, 1924, when he engaged as a fire-fighting-equipment salesman; member of the International Association of Fire Engineers 1912-1924 and of the New Jersey State Fire Chiefs' Association 1912-1938; elected as a Democrat to the Seventieth Congress (March 4, 1927-March 3, 1929); unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1928 to the Seventy-first Congress and for election in 1930 to the Seventy-second Congress; served as chairman of the Essex County Democratic committee in 1928 and 1929; again engaged as a fire-fighting-equipment salesman in Newark, N. J., until 1931, when he moved to Maplewood, N. J., and retired from active pursuits; died in Newark, N. J., January 10, 1938; interment in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, East Orange, N. J.

MOORE, Robert (grandfather of Michael Daniel Harter), a Representative from Pennsylvania; born on a farm near Washington, Washington County, Pa., March 30, 1778; pursued an academic course; attended Washington (now Washington and Jefferson) College, Washington, Pa.; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1802 and commenced practice in Beaver, Beaver County, Pa.; treasurer of Beaver County 1805-1811; served in the Pennsylvania State Militia in the War of 1812; elected to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Congresses (March 4, 1817-March 3, 1821); was not a candidate for renomination; resumed the practice of law; member of the State house of representatives in 1830 and 1831; died in Beaver, Pa., January 14, 1831; interment in Beaver Cemetery.

MOORE, Robert Lee, a Representative from Georgia; born near Scarboro, Screven County, Ga., November 27, 1867; attended the common schools, Scarboro Academy, Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga., and Moore's Business University, Atlanta, Ga.; was graduated from the law department of the University of Georgia at Athens in 1890; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Statesboro, Ga., the same year; mayor of Statesboro in 1906 and 1907; solicitor general of the middle judicial circuit 1913-1916; elected as a Democrat to the Sixty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1923-March 3, 1925); unsuccessful candidate for renomination in 1924; continued the practice of law in Statesboro, Ga., until his death there on January 14, 1940; interment in the City Cemetery.

MOORE, Robert Walton, a Representative from Virginia; born in Fairfax, Fairfax County, Va., February 6, 1859; attended the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, Va., and the University of Virginia at Charlottesville; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1880 and practiced in Virginia and Washington, D. C.; member of the Virginia State Senate 1887-1890; presidential elector on the Democratic ticket of Cleveland and Stevenson in 1892; member of the State constitutional convention in 1901 and 1902; president of the Virginia State Bar Association in 1911; member of the board of visitors to William and Mary College and the University of Virginia; from 1907 until the First World War was special counsel for carriers of the South in cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Commerce Court, and the United States Supreme Court; assistant general counsel of the United States Railroad Administration in 1918 and 1919; elected as a Democrat to the Sixty-sixth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles C. Carlin; reelected to the Sixty-seventh and to the four succeeding Congresses and served from May 27, 1919, to March 3, 1931; was not a candidate for renomination in 1930; appointed a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution December 7, 1922; member of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission; served as chair-

man of the Fredericksburg Battlefield Park Commission and as vice president of the Washington National Monument Association; appointed as Assistant Secretary of State by President Franklin D. Roosevelt September 19, 1933, was made ~~counselor~~ in 1937, and served until his death in Fairfax, Va., February 8, 1941; interment in Fairfax Cemetery. *8th District*

MOORE, Samuel, a Representative from Pennsylvania; born in Deerfield (now Deerfield Street), Cumberland County, N. J., February 8, 1774; pursued an academic course, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1791; instructor in the university 1792-1794; studied medicine and practiced in Dublin, Bucks County, Pa., and later at Greenwich, N. J.; spent several years in trading to the East Indies; returned to Bucks County, Pa., and in 1805 purchased and operated grist and oil mills at Bridge Point (now Edison) near Doylestown; later erected and operated a sawmill and woolen factory; elected as a Democrat to the Fifteenth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel D. Ingham; reelected to the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Congresses and served from October 13, 1814, until his resignation May 20, 1822; appointed by President Monroe as Director of the United States Mint on July 15, 1824, and served until 1835; moved to Philadelphia, Pa., became interested in the mining and marketing of coal and served as president of the Hazleton Coal Co. until his death in Philadelphia, Pa., February 18, 1861; interment in Woodland Cemetery.

MOORE, Samuel McDowell (son of Andrew Moore), a Representative from Virginia; born in Philadelphia, Pa., on February 9, 1796; attended the public schools and Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), Lexington, Va., where he settled after leaving college; member of the State house of delegates 1825-1833; member of the Virginia constitutional convention of 1829; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-third Congress (March 4, 1833-March 3, 1835); unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1834 to the Twenty-fourth Congress; again a member of the house of delegates in 1836 and 1837; served in the State senate 1845-1847; delegate to the secession convention in 1861; during the Civil War served in the Confederate Army; resumed the practice of his profession; died in Lexington, Rockbridge County, Va., on September 17, 1875; interment in Lexington Cemetery.

MOORE, Sydenham, a Representative from Alabama; born in Rutherford County, Tenn., May 25, 1817; pursued classical studies; attended the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa 1833-1836; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Greensboro, Ala.; judge of Greene County Court 1840-1846 and 1848-1850; judge of the circuit court in 1857; served in the war with Mexico as captain in Colonel Coffey's regiment of Alabama Infantry from June 1846 to June 1847; elected brigadier general of Alabama Militia; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses and served from March 4, 1857, until January 21, 1861, when he withdrew; during the Civil War served as colonel of the Eleventh Alabama Regiment in the Confederate Army; died in Richmond, Va., from wounds received in the Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, May 31, 1862; interment in the City Cemetery, Greensboro, Hale County, Ala.

MOORE, Thomas, a Representative from South Carolina; born in Spartanburg District, S. C., in 1759; served in the Revolutionary War, taking part in the Battle of Cowpens at the age of sixteen; brigadier general in the War of 1812; engaged in planting; was one of the founders of the first high school in Spartanburg

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARSH

Can we find out on what day of the week July 4, 1876 occurred
and also 1826 and 1776?

1776 - Thursday
1826 - Tuesday
1876 - Tuesday

Brent,

June 16, 1976

Dear Harry:

In going through some of the records of the Sesquicentennial observances of the Declaration of Independence, I came upon a speech which I thought you would like to have.

Accompanying this letter you will find the address of the Governor of Virginia at Monticello on July 4, 1926. You need no reminder as to who the Governor was.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

John O. Marsh, Jr.
Counsellor to the President

The Honorable Harry Byrd, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

JOM/dl



ADDRESS BY HON. BRECKINRIDGE LONG

Former Assistant Secretary of State, chairman of the National Jefferson Centennial Committee, at Monticello July 4, 1926

We are assembled here to-day on one of the most unique coincidences of dates in our history and on the anniversary of one of the very great dates in the world's history. One hundred and fifty years ago there emanated from the representatives of the then struggling Colonies an instrument, penned by Thomas Jefferson, assisted by John Adams, which in its effects has changed the course of governments in the world and which instituted among men a different form of government. And on the same anniversary, just 100 years ago, there died Thomas Jefferson, the author of this document, and on the same day John Adams, his collaborator.

We have met to-day under circumstances which bring to the lips and bring to the thoughts of every American those sentiments which have their foundation in reverence and in admiration. We are assembled in the hills occupied as a residence by and, as a boy, as a playground of the man whose death we to-day commemorate, and there are sentiments the expression of which is due to his memory. The man whose whole life and whose work was an effort to express in all of its manifestations liberty and freedom—freedom of thought, freedom of religion, freedom of political activity. Not a libertine, not unbridled liberty, but liberty, freedom, and independence of mind, of body, and of soul.

And on this occasion it gives me pleasure to resign and to present as your chairman the distinguished gentleman who, the last of the successors of Thomas Jefferson, who now holds the chair of Governor of Virginia. I take pleasure in presenting Governor Byrd.

ADDRESS BY HON. HARRY FLOOD BYRD

Governor of Virginia, at Monticello July 4, 1926

One hundred years ago the master of Monticello lay dying here in the house he planned and on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence he wrote.

Old in years, poor in purse, he was rich in renown and serene in soul.

"His manner was that of a person going on a necessary journey, evincing neither satisfaction nor regret," said his favorite grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, who watched by his bedside.

A few days before his death, when Randolph asked if he were not better, Jefferson said, "Do not imagine for a moment that I feel the smallest solicitude about the result; I am like an old watch with a pinion worn out here and a wheel there, until it can go no longer."

But he did feel solicitude that he should survive until the Fourth of July. At 7 o'clock on the 3d he awoke from his increasing stupor and asked Doctor Dunghson, "Is it the Fourth?" and again, an hour before midnight, he roused himself to whisper to Nicholas Trist for an assurance that the Fourth had come. He seemed satisfied when Trist nodded assent, and breathed on until 10 minutes to 1, when, in the silence of the summer night, he put on immortality.



He had realized the desire he expressed to Gilmer in 1787, "All my wishes end, where I hope my days will end, at Monticello."

Two days before his death Mr. Jefferson told his daughter to find in a certain drawer something he had left for her. She found verses her father had composed, entitled "A deathbed adieu from Th. J. to M. R.," and, on the torn back of an old letter, directions for his grave, as follows:

"Could the dead feel any interest in monuments or other remembrances of them when, as Anacreon says (then follows the quotation in Greek), the following would be to my mind the most gratifying: On the grave a plain die or cube of 3 feet, without any moldings, surmounted by an obelisk of 6 feet height, each of a single stone; on the faces of the obelisk the following inscription and not a word more:

HERE WAS BURIED
THOMAS JEFFERSON
AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
OF THE STATUTE OF VIRGINIA FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM,
AND FATHER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Because by these as testimonials that I have lived I wish most to be remembered.

As he approached fearlessly the flaming ramparts that separate this life from eternity he was not concerned that men should remember the great power he had exercised, but he was concerned that they should not forget his fight to make them free.

"Remember me, he said, by the Declaration that each of you has an inalienable right to be free, free in body, yes, but above that, free in mind and soul.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

"Your conscience shall be free to worship God according to its dictates; your body shall be free to pursue happiness so long as you do no injury to the equal rights of your neighbor; but you will still be a slave if you remain ignorant. I will open for you the needs of freedom and then I will place here, in sight of the home I leave, a lighthouse—a university—to illuminate all the various roads to truth, that you may follow that one that appeals to you."

And it was that this man, Jefferson, not only snatched the scepter from a kingly tyrant, but opened as well the fight upon the deadly power of a great tyrant, ignorance. I will trust you to travel the road you select; but I will not leave you alone on that road without signs to mark the dangerous turns and to warn you of the steep descents that lead to destruction. But, once the light of learning is shining on the way, you alone must decide for yourself the way you shall go. I will offer you the opportunity to be trained and then I will trust you with a faith in your virtue, in your sense to use aright the freedom I demand for you, that you will not fail, however much you may falter.

JEFFERSON'S RELIGION

Mr. Jefferson was indeed a brave man when he risked death for treason by proclaiming the right of rebellion against the King; but he was a braver man when he came to Williamsburg in the October

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following the adoption of his Declaration to abolish by law the right of the eldest son to inherit his father's property and the privileges of the Established Church to be supported by the taxes of dissenters as well as those who conformed to its creed.

Jefferson himself appears to have been a Unitarian in belief, although not like one of his successors in the presidential office, an adherent of the Unitarian Church. Unitarians in colonial Virginia could be punished for their opinions and severely punished at that. Jefferson's friends in the Virginia aristocracy belonged to the established church, and many of them revered the rights of this church that had been so long their spiritual home and mother. Yet Jefferson persuaded many of these men to join him in the enactment of that great statute for religious freedom that struck the shackles from the souls of Virginians.

It was not, indeed, until 1785, while Jefferson was absent as minister to France, that his "Bill for establishing religious freedom" was adopted in Virginia, but he had fought for the principles embodied therein in the meantime.

STATE AND CHURCH APART

In his "Notes on Virginia" he insisted that the right of conscience to be free is a natural right and denied the right of the civil power to interfere with the right of his neighbor to say there are 20 gods or no god. The legitimate powers of government extend to such acts only as are injurious to others. The religious belief or disbelief of another man "neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg."

Jefferson insisted that reason and free inquiry are the only effectual agents against error, and in his statute itself he asserts "that truth is great and will prevail if left to herself; that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist to error and has nothing to fear from the conflict unless by human interposition disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate; errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them."

Jefferson boldly wrote into the law of his State "that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, any more than our opinions in physics or geography; that, therefore, the proscribing of any citizens as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument unless he professes or renounces this or that religious opinion is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow citizens, he has a natural right."

The political enemies of Jefferson assailed him vindictively for his utter independence in religious opinion. He was denounced as an infidel, which he was not, and in a letter to Benjamin Rush in 1800 he strikes out vigorously against intolerance. He intimates that many of his sectarian critics have failed to understand the character of Christ and insists that his view of Christianity should displease neither the rational Christian nor Deitists. But he insists that the conscience of every man shall be free, and exclaims:

"I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."



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"I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."



ADORE GOD FIRST To-day as we stand here where Mr. Jefferson lived, near where his ashes repose, in the place where his affections centered, we can salute his spirit and say he kept his high oath.

Mr. Jefferson loved children and turned to them a disposition attested by his overseer, Bacon, to have been all sunshine and music. He liked to give them good counsel, and his advice to a young namesake reveals his reverence for God. First, "Adore God," he said; then, "reverence and cherish your parents"; third, "love your neighbor as yourself, your country more than yourself"; fourth, "Be just"; fifth, "Be true"; and, sixth, "Murmur not at the ways of Providence."

Thus spoke the master of this place in the mellow wisdom of his reflective years. He had struck and received hard blows; he had suffered more than most by the very freedom of the press and opinion be protected; but in his retirement to this place he called "our own dear Monticello" he was consoled by faith in the same God that commands alike the allegiance of this good priest who will speak, this kindly rabbi who will pay his just tribute, and this Protestant Christian minister whose tolerance is a reflection of the character of the Master whom he serves.

Mr. Jefferson seems very near and real to us here at the home he planned and built. If his sentinel spirit can see or feel this simple ceremony he will rejoice that the time has already come when the vice of intolerance has abated and when three men of God can come together to praise this great champion of a free conscience that he has made safe all the avenues that lead up the mountain of difficulty to the shining throne of God.

ADDRESS BY THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM T. MANNING

Bishop of New York, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, on Sunday, July 4, 1926, at the grave of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, Charlottesville, Va.

The occasion which has called us together here is of high interest not only to our Nation but to lovers of human liberty throughout the world.

One hundred years ago the thought of all America was turned toward this grave at Monticello.

And to-day we come to it as one of the shrines of our national life.

It was John Adams who, at the moment of his own death, said "Thomas Jefferson still lives." And after a hundred years those words remain true. The influence of Thomas Jefferson is greater beyond measure than on that day in 1826 when, his work finished, they laid his body here to rest. And we are here to pay the tribute of a grateful Nation to his memory. We do not say that he made no mistakes. He shared the frailties common to all of us. But he stands among the greatest of that amazing group, the founders of this Republic, who have been described as "the wisest body of men ever assembled at a given time to advance the interests of

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the human spirit of life, stands for the individual in the President of Virginia. A call to the English. Among battle the nation of men became was indistinguishable. We need Jefferson's freedom, gain, the wise dimensions, the us. This does not mean the learning connection. And if whatever fellowmen. It was Republic history to George V. champion contended these two resented, life. The

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 16, 1976

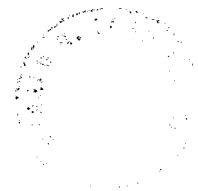
MEMORANDUM FOR: BICENTENNIAL PLANNERS

FROM: JACK MARSH 

Following are certain facts and information in reference to the observance of the Sesquicentennial of American Independence in 1926.

1. The President designated the week of June 28-July 5 as American Independence Week, called for the Nation to observe it as such. It called on a renewal of fidelity to the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence and recognition to Thomas Jefferson. The Independence Week was promulgated on the 28th of June 1926.
2. Observance of the week began with the ringing of bells throughout the Nation at 11:11 a.m. National exercises were held in Charlottesville on July 3, 4 and 5. These observances occurred at the University of Virginia and at Monticello, which was designated a national patriotic shrine. The major address at Monticello was made by the Secretary of State, Frank Kellogg.
3. The Commission recommended that April 13 of each year should be celebrated as the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.
4. The Commission recommended that it continue in support of a nation-wide effort to raise funds for the preservation of Monticello. Apparently, the restoration of Monticello would be one the principal events to come out of the Sesquicentennial.

5. The Commission recommended the construction of an appropriate shrine in Washington to Thomas Jefferson.
6. The Commission agreed that it would adopt a program for American Independence Week. The Chairman of the Commission was directed to send letters to Governors, Mayors and patriotic citizens throughout the country urging a nation-wide observance of the week on behalf of the National Education Committee so that the week prior to Independence Day would be celebrated as "Appropriate Patriotic Educational Manner and every man, woman and child hereforth give the opportunity to witness the ceremony to be known as the 'Echo of the Liberty Bell' and to pronounce the official 'Patriots Pledge of Faith. "
7. The National Jefferson Centennial Committee recommended the following program:
 - a. A Pilgrimage for Jefferson's Gig -- This was to be a motorcade escort of the one horse carriage from Monticello to Philadelphia which carriage Jefferson rode in to Philadelphia.
 - b. Sunday, July 4th be observed as Jefferson Memorial Day to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his death.
 - c. American Independence Day would be observed on Monday, July 5th.
 - d. A private tour sponsored by the Jefferson Foundation to take an United States Birthday Party tour of Europe be organized.
8. In the report of the Chairman of the Jefferson Foundation he states the preservation of Mount Vernon was intended to be "a birthday gift to the Nation" in honor of the Sesquicentennial. As a part of that there would be prepared a birthday book of all contributors to the Foundation.



9. There are solid indicators as part of the Sesquicentennial ceremonies there was established the National Capitol Parks. Also the Congress authorized \$50,000,000 for the construction of government office buildings between the Lincoln Monument and Capitol Hill. These are major Departmental buildings along Constitution Avenue today. It is interesting to note it was anticipated that a substantial number of these buildings authorized in 1926 would be completed by 1932 in order to mark the Bicentennial of George Washington's birth. This reference appears in official documents relating to the Sesquicentennial.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BICENTENNIAL PLANNERS

FROM:

JACK MARSH *JM*

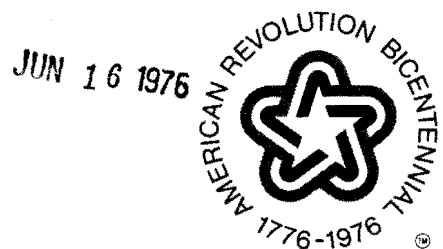
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MEMORANDUM FOR: John O. Marsh, Jr.
Counsellor to the President

SUBJECT: National Medal to Foreign Governments


This Administration in its overall role of the coordinating Federal Agency for the Bicentennial -as prescribed by P.L. 93-179- has been assisting foreign governments, at their initiative, with their respective Bicentennial participations. At last count, there are 47 governments which have received direct assistance and in almost each case, I have met personally with the Ambassadors.

It is my judgement that some special recognition should be accorded by this Agency to these governments on behalf of the people of the United States. The ARBA Board concurred in this recommendation and on February 10, 1976 authorized me to present plaques. Each plaque consists of the National Bicentennial Medal (using the 3" silver medal cut in half to minimize cost) with the following inscription:

The American Revolution Bicentennial Administration
Presents the National Bicentennial Medal
On Behalf of the People of the
United States of America
In Recognition of Bicentennial Participation
By the People of
FRANCE

Mr. William Blue, Assistant Administrator of ARBA then staffed out this recommendation within the Department of State with members of Assistant Secretary John Richardson's staff--ARBA's customary chain of coordination with the Department of State. Likewise, my office has advised Mr. Milt Mitler.

The first presentation of such a plaque is scheduled to be given the French Ambassador on Wednesday June 23 at ceremonies during the private showing of the Barthold Exhibit, "Lady in the Harbor", at the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. This special showing is being coordinated by the National Park Service.


John W. Warner
Administrator

6/16/76 - copies to Marrs & Mitler - FYI/cb
(and for comments)

June 16, 1976

OBE

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARSH

Can we find out on what day of the week July 4, 1876 occurred
and also 1826 and 1776?

JOM/dl

1776 - Thursday
1826 - Tuesday
1876 - Tuesday



June 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DAVE GERGEN

FROM: JACK MARSH

While doing some reading, I found that Thomas Jefferson, while President, also was elected President of the first School Board for the public schools in the City of Washington.

The first meeting of the School Board was held in the Supreme Court Room of the United States Capitol. The first school was located at the corner of 17th and I Streets. It was called Western School and it was a wooden building 50 feet long, 20 feet wide and one story tall with a bell in the steeple.

JOM/dl



June 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE
FROM: JACK MARSH

I find on page 532 of this book, which contains a report of the Sesquicentennial Commission, there is reference to a Bicentennial Commission for the observance of George Washington's birth in 1932. You will recall that I had mentioned this earlier.

On page 529 of the same book I found reference to an Act of the 69th Congress, under a public building program, to authorize the expenditure of \$50,000,000 over a five-year period for new buildings in Washington to be located in the area south of Pennsylvania Avenue between the United States Capitol and the White House. It is interesting to note that the Congress took this action just five days before President Coolidge made his address to the people calling for American Independence Week. It is not unlikely these two events were associated and the building plan of 1926 which probably authorized the construction of major Department buildings between the Lincoln Monument and the Capitol were part of the 1926 ceremonies.

You will also find the National Capitol Park and Planning Commission was created by Congress in 1926. This undoubtedly was the forerunner of the National Capitol Parks which are part of the Department of Interior. Incidentally, the President should recognize the 50th anniversary of the National Capitol Parks if this observation is correct.

You will note that the construction plan for public buildings just mentioned was apparently to tie-in with a goal for completion in 1932.

You might wish to examine that portion of the book in reference to the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, particularly in light of your recent visit to the new museum building at the Smithsonian.

JOM/dl



Bicen

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARSH *Jack*

You might tell Ted Marrs and Milt Mitler the motorcade to escort Jefferson's Gig from Monticello to Philadelphia was under the auspices and direction of the American Automobile Association.

*F48 marrs
mitler
-6/16/76/oa*

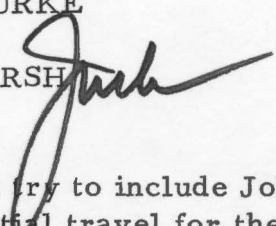


July 4 & 5

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE
FROM: JACK MARSH



To the extent possible I think we should try to include John Warner as much as we can on Presidential travel for the events of the 4th and 5th.

There may be some special circumstances that will change travel guests substantially, arising in part from the participation of the First Family.

F48 to Marsh
Mittler
6/16/76.1cc



June 16, 1976

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JOM/dl



June 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BICENTENNIAL PLANNERS

FROM: JACK MARSH

Following are certain facts and information in reference to the observance of the Sesquicentennial of American Independence in 1926.

1. The President designated the week of June 28-July 5 as American Independence Week, called for the Nation to observe it as such. It called on a renewal of fidelity to the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence and recognition to Thomas Jefferson. The Independence Week was promulgated on the 28th of June 1926.
2. Observance of the week began with the ringing of bells throughout the Nation at 11:00 a. m. Musical exercises were held in Charlottesville on July 3, 4 and 5. These observances occurred at the University of Virginia and at Monticello, which was designated a national patriotic shrine. The major address at Monticello was made by the Secretary of State, Frank Kellogg.
3. The Commission recommended that April 13 of each year should be celebrated as the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.
4. The Commission recommended that it continue in support of a nation-wide effort to raise funds for the preservation of Monticello. Apparently, the restoration of Monticello would be one the principal events to come out of the Sesquicentennial.



5: 22

The Commission recommended the construction of an appropriate shrine in Washington to Thomas Jefferson.

6. The Commission agreed that it would adopt a program for American Independence Week. The Chairman of the Commission was directed to send letters to Governors, Mayors and patriotic citizens throughout the country urging a nation-wide observance of the week on behalf of the National Education Committee so that the week prior to Independence Day would be celebrated as "Appropriate Patriotic Educational Manner and every man, woman and child hereforth give the opportunity to witness the ceremony to be known as the "Echo of the Liberty Bell" and to pronounce the official "Patriots Pledge of Faith."

7. The National Jefferson Centennial Committee recommended the following program:

- a. A Pilgrimage for Jefferson's Gig -- This was to be a motorcade escort of the one horse carriage from Monticello to Philadelphia which carriage Jefferson rode to Philadelphia.
- b. Sunday, July 4th be observed as Jefferson Memorial Day to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his death.
- c. American Independence Day would be observed on Monday, July 5th.
- d. A private tour sponsored by the Jefferson Foundation to take an United States Birthday Party tour of Europe be organized.

8. In the report of the Chairman of the Jefferson Foundation he states the preservation of Mount Vernon was intended to be "a birthday gift to the Nation" in honor of the Sesquicentennial. As a part of that there would be prepared a birthday book of all contributors to the Foundation.

JOM/al



9. There are solid indicators as part of the Sesquicentennial ceremonies there was established the National Capitol Parks. Also the Congress authorized \$50,000,000 for the construction of government office buildings between the Lincoln Monument and Capitol Hill. These are major Departmental buildings along Constitution Avenue today. It is interesting to note it was anticipated that a substantial number of these buildings authorized in 1926 would be completed by 1932 in order to mark the Bicentennial of George Washington's birth. This reference appears in official documents relating to the Sesquicentennial.

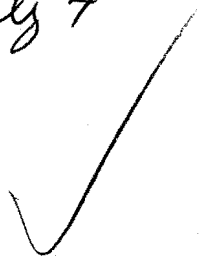
JOM/dl



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 4

June 16, 1976



MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CONNOR
FROM: RON NESSEN

RAM

In response to your questions about network coverage of the July 1-5 period, they plan live coverage only on July 4 itself. NBC and CBS will be on the air continually from 8 a.m. to late at night, including live pickup of all the President's activities that day. ABC will have live, but not continuous, coverage of the July 4 activities. All the President's activities will be live on ABC also.

Bicentennial events on July 1, 2, 3 and 5 will be covered by the networks like any other news stories and will be used on their regular news programs depending on the network's judgment of their news value.

Bob Mead and I have had informal conversations with the networks and to be perfectly realistic, there is virtually no chance of live network coverage beyond the schedule outlined above.

Attachment: UPI wire story on television coverage

✓ cc: Jack Marsh

cc to: Marsh
Mittler
Rourke
Gerser

6/18
dl



X X X BICENTENNIAL.

OTHER EVENTS TO BE COVERED INCLUDE A TRIBUTE TO LOUIS ARMSTRONG FROM NEW ORLEANS, WHERE HE WAS BORN ON JULY 4; AN INDIAN POWWOW IN CARNEGIE, OKLA.; AND AN ECUMENICAL RELIGIOUS SERVICE, "ONE NATION UNDER GOD," LIVE, FROM MIAMI.

VALERY HARPER, DANNY KAYE AND BEVERLY SILLS WILL BE AMONG THE CELEBRITIES WHO WILL DROP IN TO HELP CRONKITE HOST THE BIRTHDAY GALA.

NBC NEWS PLANS ON REACHING MORE THAN 50 LOCATIONS DURING ITS "GLORIOUS FOURTH" COVERAGE. ASIDE FROM THOSE EVENTS THAT ALL THE NETWORKS ARE COVERING, NBC WILL TRY TO SHOW HOW AMERICANS ARE CELEBRATING TOGETHER.

THAT INCLUDES ATLANTA'S "SALUTE TO AMERICA" PARADE; THE READING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN BOSTON BY A DESCENDANT OF ONE OF THE SIGNERS; SUNRISE AT GRAND CANYON; AN INDIAN POWWOW AND CEREMONIAL DANCE AT FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.; A RIVERSIDE CONCERT OF AMERICAN MUSIC FROM FORT WORTH, TEX.; AND THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN FESTIVAL, WITH THE PARADE OF 1,000 FLAGS, AT THE ALAMO AT SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AS WELL AS THE LOUIS ARMSTRONG SALUTE.

AFTER AN HOUR'S RECESS FOR LOCAL PROGRAMS, THE NETWORK WILL RESUME WITH PAUL ANKA AND HIS FAMILY HOSTING A 7-8:30 P.M., EASTERN TIME, "HAPPY BIRTHDAY AMERICA," A PAGEANT WHOSE CAST INCLUDES 6,000 STUDENTS AND ASSORTED CELEBRITIES FROM TWO ASTRONAUTS TO EVEL KNIPEL.

THEN COMES A 90-MINUTE BOB HOPE SALUTE TO THE BICENTENNIAL, WITH SPECIAL GUESTS SAMMY DAVIS JR., DEBBIE REYNOLDS, AND DONNIE AND MARIE OSKOND, TO BE FOLLOWED BY A FINAL HOUR WRAPUP OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

ABC HAS A SPECIAL PROBLEM, BECAUSE IT IS TRYING TO COMBINE HIGH SPOT LIVE COVERAGE WITH PACKAGED MATERIAL IN THREE HOUR-LONG SEGMENTS.

"THE FINAL SEGMENT DEFINITELY WILL BE FROM 10-11 P.M., EASTERN TIME," SAID ARTHUR HOLCH, EXECUTIVE PRODUCER OF 'ABC NEWS GOES TO THE GREAT AMERICAN BIRTHDAY PARTY.'

"THAT'S THE ONLY SEGMENT IN WHICH WE CAN BE SURE OF THE TIME. IN THE FIRST HOUR -- THE MORNING HOUR -- SOMEWHERE IN THE MIDDLE WE WANT TO PICK UP PRESIDENT FORD LIVE MAKING HIS REMARKS IN FRONT OF INDEPENDENCE HALL IN PHILADELPHIA. WE THINK WE'LL BE ON THE AIR FROM 11-NOON, EASTERN TIME, BUT IT MIGHT BE EARLIER, DEPENDING ON THE BEGINNING OF FORD'S MORNING ADDRESS. "IN THE SECOND HOUR, WE WOULD LIKE TO FEATURE THAT PART OF OPERATION SAIL AND THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL REVIEW WHERE THE SENIOR REVIEWING OFFICER -- WHICH WE ASSUME WILL BE PRESIDENT FORD -- WILL BE ABOARD THE USS MAINWRIGHT. THE WHITE HOUSE NOW SAYS HE MAY COME TO NEW YORK IN MIDAFTERNOON, BUT BECAUSE OF THE TIDES, THE SENIOR REVIEWING OFFICER MUST BE OFF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE AND ONTO THE MAINWRIGHT BY 2:30 P.M. EASTERN TIME."

IN THE EVENING ABC WILL PRESENT AN HOUR-LONG EVOCATION OF THE OLD AND NEW WEST FROM 7-8 P.M., EASTERN TIME, NARRATED BY CHAD EVERETT, HENRY FONDA AND BUFFY SAINTE-MARIE.

IT WILL BE FOLLOWED BY "THE NEW LAND," THE SECOND OF A TWO-PART SERIES STARRING LIV ULLMANN AND MAX VON SYDOW, IN THE TALE OF A PIONEERING SWEDISH EMIGRANT FAMILY, WHICH SETTLED IN THE MINNESOTA TERRITORY IN THE 1800S.

ROY FOR WEEKEND JUNE 19-20

UPI 06-15 09:29 AED



X X X BICENTENNIAL.

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ADV FOR WEEKEND JUNE 19-20

UPI 06-15 09:29 AED

June 17, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

TED MARRS
MILT MITLER
RUSS ROURKE

FROM:

JACK MARSH

Please be certain that all written documents coming from ARBA, or other Departments and Agencies, intended for Presidential publication in reference to the Bicentennial are cleared and coordinated through one source.

Many thanks.

JOM/dl



June 17, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON

FROM: JACK MARSH

Let's get together sometime today and talk about the matter that you mentioned to me briefly in reference to the Bicentennial program.

JOM/dl



June 17, 1976

*Bucent
July 4⁹²*

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB HARTMANN
 TED MARRS
 MILT MITLER
 RUSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARSH

You should be aware that the Senate yesterday took two actions in reference to the Bicentennial:

1. **Passed Resolution designating July 2, 1976 as "National Bicentennial Day of Prayer of Thanksgiving and Guidance."**
2. **Passed Resolution authorizing the President to establish a "National Bicentennial Highway Safety Year."**

JOM/dl

bcc: Dave Gergen
 Foster Chancock



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 17, 1976

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MILT MITLER
RUSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARRS

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Many thanks.



JUN 16 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

R, Ted, Milt
June 17, 1976
FYI

MEMORANDUM FOR: ROBERT MEAD
ROBERT ORBEN

FROM: WILLIAM W. NICHOLSON *WUN*

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: Taping Session

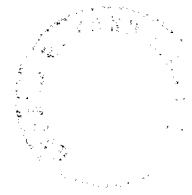
Date: Mon., June 21, '76 Time: 12:00 p.m. Duration: 30 mins.

Location:

Press Coverage:

- Purpose:
- 1) 20th Anniversary Program of Thomas Road Baptist Church sponsored by Liberty Baptist College as Bicentennial event
 - 2) National Convention of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Chicago, July 4-8
 - 3) National Association of Counties, Salt Lake City, late June

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



June 18, 1976

July 4

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARSH

**When will the Advance Team be back in so we can have a
Bicentennial planning meeting with the Advance people?**

JOM/dl



JUN 18 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH
FROM: JIM CANNON *Jim*
SUBJECT: Bicentennial

I think there is considerable merit in the President making some Bicentennial declaration for conservation -- specifically to preserve the great heritage of our natural resources and public lands.

To be meaningful, he would have to make a commitment of money, but I believe that conservation is the kind of government expenditure which does have broad national appeal.

Much of what he would say would not have a budgetary impact, but would be an affirmation of his commitment to the values of our wilderness areas, our national parks and forests, the game refuges, historic sites and recreation areas. These are legacies from our forefathers, to be enjoyed by all Americans now, and to be held in trust for future generations. The Federal involvement in the public lands is one of stewardship, not of exploitation for short-sighted gain at the cost of depleting a finite resource.

Having articulated this commitment, it would be necessary to back up his statement with specific proposals.

For example, the President might:

- A. Call for immediate Congressional action on the more than 100 wilderness proposals that have been sent to the Hill but have received no Congressional action (list attached).
- B. Propose an additional authorization for the National Park Service to add 400 positions. This would allow accelerated staffing of newly authorized areas and fully protect the existing old line parks. (Cost

would be approximately \$8 million). This would be an increase over a similar FY proposal already approved by the President.

- C. Propose 400 new positions for the Fish and Wildlife Service to raise them out of a severely understaffed category. The emphasis would be on refuges and research areas. (Cost - approximately \$8 million).
- D. Take the lead in calling for an increase in the Land and Water Conservation Fund authorization. Current level is \$300 million. Pending House legislation calls for an increase to \$450 million in FY '78, \$625 million in '79, and \$800 million per year thereafter. The Senate version calls for an immediate increase to \$1 billion per year.

This is a very popular program, devoting 40% of the monies to Federal acquisition of critical recreational areas by the Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service and the Forest Service. The other 60% is apportioned to State and local governments -- with matching funds -- for development of outdoor recreation areas.

Other legislative actions or thrusts that could be considered:

- Minarets

A superb scenic area of volcanic mountains which was left out of Yosemite National Park: could be added to the Park either by legislation or by Presidential creation of a National Monument.

- Mineral King

Proposal to add to Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park 16,000 plus acres from the adjacent National Forest. The area in question is presently under consideration for development as a ski area by Walt Disney, Inc. Major nationwide conservation community issue.

- Sawtooth - White Clouds

Proposal to create in Idaho an 1,018,300 acre National Park and National Recreation area primarily from National Forest lands.



- New River, N.C. - to make a 26.5 mile segment a component of the Wild and Scenic River System.
- Delaware River National Recreation Area and Deauthorization of Tocks Island Dam.

Proposal to deauthorize the Tocks Island Dam and authorize the National Park Service to acquire those lands purchased by the Corps of Engineers for the flood pool. These lands would be added to NPS holdings in the Delaware National Recreation Area.

- Redwoods
 - A. Proposal to extend the authority of Section 3e of the Redwoods National Park Act to enable the Secretary to regulate those land-use practices on private lands adjacent to the Park which threaten Park resources.
 - B. Proposal to acquire control by fee acquisition 48,000 acre zone of influence around Redwood Creek Corridor which Alternate A proposed to achieve through regulation.
 - C. Proposal to acquire all the remaining uncut stands of Redwood within the Redwood Creek Basin, and the entire drainages of Skunk Cabbage, Lost Man, and May Creek.

- Platte River Refuge

Proposed establishment of about 65,000 acres as a wildlife refuge to preserve habitat critical to the endangered whooping crane, the sandhill crane and the white-fronted goose and as a spring migration resting sanctuary for nearly 1 million ducks and geese.

- Alaska D2 Withdrawals

Proposals to double the National Park Service holdings and also the National Wildlife Refuge holdings also languish on the Hill.

cc: Jim Connor
Paul O'Neill
Dave Gergen
Jim Reichley



Fish and Wildlife Service
Proposed Wilderness Areas in the
National Wildlife Refuge System
awaiting action by Congress

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u> <u>Vicinity</u>
Aleutian Islands	1,395,357	Alaska	Aleutian Island Chain
Kenai	829,000	"	Kenai Peninsula
Izembek	301,451	"	Alaska Peninsula
Semidi	256,000	"	Gulf of Alaska
Simenof	25,140	"	Gulf of Alaska
Unimak	973,000	"	Alaska Peninsula
Cabeza Prieta	833,500 ^{1/}	Arizona	Southwestern
Havasu	2,510	Ariz.-Calif.	Along the Colorado River
Imperial	12,010	Ariz-Calif.	Along the Colorado River
Kofa	570,600 ^{1/}	Arizona	Southwestern
Big Lake	1,818	Arkansas	Northwestern
White River	975	"	Eastern
Bombay Hook	2,000	Delaware	Eastern
Chassahowitzka	16,900	Florida	West Central
J.N."Ding"Darling	2,735	"	Southwestern
Lake Woodruff	1,106	"	Northeastern
Lacassine	2,854	Louisiana	Southern
Hawaiian Islands	1,742	Hawaii	Leeward Islands
Crab Orchard	4,050	Illinois	Southern
Parker River	3,110	Massachusetts	Northeastern
Agassiz	4,000	Minnesota	North central
Mille Lacs	0.6	"	North central

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location</u>	
		<u>State</u>	<u>Vicinity</u>
Rice Lake	1,406	Minnesota	North central
Tamarac	2,138	"	North central
Noxubee	1,200	Mississippi	Eastern
Mingo	1,705	Missouri	Southeastern
Charles M. Russell	155,288 ^{1/}	Montana	North central along the Missouri River
Medicine Lake	11,366	Montana	Northeastern
Red Rock Lakes	32,350	"	Southwestern
U.L. Bend	19,683	"	North central along the Missouri River
Crescent Lake	24,502	Nebraska	Western
Fort Niobrara	4,645	"	North central
Valentine	16,317	"	North central
Anaho Island	747	Nevada	Western outside of Reno
Charles Sheldon Antelope Range	321,400 ^{1/}	Nevada	North central
Sheldon National Antelope Refuge	20,000	"	North central
Desert	1,443,300 ^{1/}	"	Southern, outside of Las Vegas
Cedar Island	180	North Carolina	Pamlico Sound
Mattamuskeet	590	"	Pamlico Sound
Pea Island	180	"	Pamlico Sound
Swanquarter	9,000	"	Pamlico Sound
Hart Mountain	15,500	Oregon	Southeastern
Malheur	30,000	"	Central
Oregon Islands	384	"	Scattered off the coast
Santee	163	South Carolina	East Central

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location</u>	
		<u>State</u>	<u>Vicinity</u>
Missisquoi	2,165	Vermont	Northwest
Assateague Island			
Chincoteague Refuge	1,300	Virginia	Eastern Shore
National Seashore	440	Maryland	Eastern Shore
San Juan Islands	283	Washington	San Juan Islands

1/ Wilderness recommendations made subject to congressional appropriation of funds to conduct mineral survey and completion of such survey.

National Park Service
Wilderness Proposals Pending in Congress

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Vicinity</u>
Katmai National Monument (NM)	2,603,547	Alaska		Alaska Peninsula on Skelikof Strait
Chiricahua National Monument	9,440	Arizona		Southeast Arizona
Saguaro	42,400	Arizona		Southeast Arizona near Tucson
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	299,600	Arizona		Southwest Arizona on Mexican border
Point Reyes National Seashore (NS)	24,654	California		Pacific Coast, Northwest of San Francisco
Yosemite National Park (NP)	646,700	California		Sierra Mountains, Central California
Sequoia-Kings Canyon NP	750,690	California		Sierra Mountains, Central California
Pinnacles NM	10,980	California		Coastal Mountain Range, Central California
Death Valley NM	1,900,000	California		East Central California
Joshua Tree NM	372,700	California		Southeast California
Dinosaur NM	124,341	Colorado		Northwest Colorado
Rocky Mountain NP	239,835	Colorado		North Central Colorado
Colorado NM	10,300	Colorado		Western Colorado
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	11,180	Colorado		Central Colorado
Great Sand Dunes NM	32,930	Colorado		South Central Colorado
Mesa Verde NP	8,100	Colorado		Southwest Colorado

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u> <u>Vicinity</u>
Everglades NP	1,296,500	Florida	South Florida
Haleakala NP	19,270	Hawaii	Island of Maui
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	123,100	Hawaii	Island of Hawaii
Yellowstone NP	30,000	Idaho	Eastern Idaho
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park (NHP)	3,577	Kentucky	Southeast Kentucky
Assateague Island NS	440	Maryland	East Maryland on Atlantic Coast
Isle Royale NP	131,880	Michigan	In Lake Superior
Yellowstone NP	150,000	Montana	South Central Montana
Glacier NP	927,550	Montana	Northwest Montana
Death Valley NM	8,000	Nevada	Southwest Nevada
Bandelier NM	22,030	New Mexico	North Central New Mexico
Carlsbad Caverns NP	30,210	New Mexico	Southeast New Mexico
Great Smoky Mountains NP	195,250	North Carolina	Western North Carolina
Theodore Roosevelt NMP	29,095	North Dakota	Western North Dakota
Crater Lake NP	122,400	Oregon	Southern Oregon
Badlands NM	58,924	South Dakota	Southwest South Dakota
Great Smoky Mountains NP	195,250	Tennessee	Eastern Tennessee
Guadalupe Mountains NP	46,850	Texas	Southwest Texas
Big Bend NP	533,900	Texas	Southwest Texas or Rio Grands
Dinosaur NM	41,000	Utah	Northeast Utah
Bryce Canyon NP	21,520	Utah	South Central Utah
Cedar Breaks NM	4,830	Utah	Southwest Utah
Zion NP	120,620	Utah	Southwest Utah

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location</u>	
		<u>State</u>	<u>Vicinity</u>
Shenandoah NP	79,699	Virginia	Northwest Virginia
Cumberland Gap NHP	4,363	Virginia	Southwest Virginia
Olympic NP	862,139	Washington	Olympic Peninsula Western Washington
North Cascades Complex	526,650	Washington	North Central Washington
Mt. Rainier NP	210,700	Washington	Central Washington Southeast of Seattle
Yellowstone NP	1,842,221	Wyoming	Northwest Wyoming
Grand Teton NP	115,807	Wyoming	Northwest Wyoming

U.S. Forest Service
Wilderness Areas Pending in Congress

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Location</u> <u>Vicinity</u>
Monarch	31,000	California	Sequoia and Sierra National Forests (NF)
Trinity Alps	268,000	California	Klamath, Six Rivers, Shasta-Trinity NF
Courthouse Mountain Big Blue, Mt. Sneffels	61,000	Colorado	Uncompahgre NF
Mt. Wilson, Dolores Peak	19,000	Colorado	Uncompahgre and San Juan
Idaho	891,000	Idaho	Boise, Chalis, Payette, Salmon NF
Salmon River	252,000	Idaho	Betterort, Neg Perce Salmon NF
Beartooth	542,000	Montana	Custer, Gallatin NF
Spanish Peaks	63,000	Montana	Gallatin NF
Gila Addition	116,000	New Mexico	Gila
High Unitas	323,000	Utah	Ashley and Wassatch NF
Alpine Pikes	292,000	Washington	Mt. Baker, Snoqualmie, and Winatchee NF
Cloud Peak	150,000	Wyoming	Big Horn
Glacier	183,000	Wyoming	Shoshonee
Popo Agie	82,000	Wyoming	Shoshonee

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Marsh -

FYI from

Bill Kendall.

✓ Donna



NEWS

from U.S. Senator HUGH SCOTT, Pennsylvania

Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 225-6324

REMARKS BY U. S. SENATOR HUGH SCOTT (R-PA.)
MUSIC '76! ON THE MALL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1976 8 P.M.

I think of so many things, so many different things, when I think about what America means to me. So it must be with each of you, for every heart responds to a different memory.

The American experience is shared today by our nearly 216 million people. As a nation, we are 200 years old. We have come a long way over years which were not always kind. But we've made it because we've stayed together. That special staying power is what keeps America great. We are one people made up of many peoples; that is what keeps America strong.

The America we celebrate is made up of many moments which sing through these two centuries. Some of them are happy, others sad. Some are quiet, others resound. But all of them are in cadence with the wonderful anthem that is America. May we, tonight, remember some of them together?

Remember the splendid impertinence of Patrick Henry declaiming to the First Continental Congress: "I am not a Virginian, but an American!"

Remember Jackie Robinson stealing home -- and taking some of our prejudices away from us at the same time.

Think of George M. Cohan, whose songs are a festival of the American spirit. We remember this Yankee Doodle Dandy. On Times Square your statue still gives your regards to Broadway.

Think of where you were on July 21st, 1969. Neil Armstrong was on the moon. Or where you were on November 22nd, 1963. President Kennedy was in Dallas.

Remember Helen Keller, blind and deaf from the age of two, encouraging others: "Keep your face to the sunshine," she wrote, "and you cannot see the shadow."

Think of the four chaplains -- Protestant, Jew and Catholic -- aboard the U.S.S. Dorchester when she was torpedoed in World War II. They gave up their life jackets to men who didn't have any. Then, they linked arms and sang praises to God as they went down. That was what brotherhood meant.

Think of the brothers, bicycle-makers with a vision, daring to prove that man can fly.

Think of the Union troops and the Confederate troops encamped for the night; a narrow river, and a war, separating them. Think of them joining their voices, singing "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground," to relieve the melancholy of the dark and the fears for the morrow.

Remember the Alamo and the Maine and Pearl Harbor.

Think of Thomas Jefferson, of whom it was written: "A gentleman. . . who could calculate an eclipse, survey an estate, tie an artery, plan an edifice, try a cause, break a horse, dance a minuet and play the violin."

Remember President Lincoln, passing on the bereavement of a nation to Mrs. Bixby of Massachusetts, who had lost two sons in battle: "I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming."

Look just a few hundred yards from where we are tonight, and remember Martin Luther King telling the multitudes: "I have a dream."

Remember "Christina's World," shining and pure on the canvas of Andrew Wyeth. And the little town of "Whoville," which charms our children from the zany pages of Dr. Seuss. And "Our Town," which Thornton Wilder invites us to visit upon the American stage.

Remember Fort McHenry, guarding the Port of Baltimore during the long night of seige when Francis Scott Key penned the words to "The Star-Spangled Banner." The words are American, the melody Hessian. We have roots. Remember Crispus Attucks, the first American to fall in the Boston Massacre. He was black. We have roots.

Remember Bunker Hill and Mount Suribachi and Pork Chop Hill.

Turn to any page in any telephone book in America and tell me, what is an American name?

Remember, for Thurber's sake, that there's a little bit of Walter Mitty in the heart of all of us. You can't stop an American from dreaming.

No, indeed, you can't stop an American from dreaming. Nor can you, in this land blessed with freedom, stop an American from marching to a different drummer if he chooses. That's the way free people are.

My drum has been the gavel of Congress. When I retire at the end of this session, it will be my privilege to have served the people of Pennsylvania for 34 years, first in the House of Representatives and, for three terms, in the Senate. And, I will have served four terms as Minority Leader of the Senate.

Looking back, I see so much history has been made over this time. I hope the years will establish that we here on an historic Hill have tried our best and often helped to move the wheel of government creditably onward.

I remember, with pride, leading the fight to enact the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

I remember the passage of the War Powers Act: never again can this nation go to war without the consent of the Congress.

I look with personal pride to the passage this month of my legislation to make Valley Forge a national Park. President Ford will sign that bill into law at Valley Forge on July 4th. From that day forward, the Federal government will preserve and protect the hallowed grounds upon which George Washington and his army survived the bitter winter of 1777-1778.

I remember, also, so many faces. General Pershing leading victorious troops down Pennsylvania Avenue. General Douglas MacArthur delivering his emotional farewell to the Congress. Winston Churchill honoring a joint session with words of wisdom, warmth and wit. The late Senator Richard Russell, to my mind the greatest senator I have ever known. My friend and colleague, Senator Mike Mansfield. He leads his party and I lead mine, but no aisle divides our trust in each other.

My great happiness and greatest pride, of course, is Marian, my wife for 52 years. She is with me this evening.

Now let us look forward to an ever better progression for nation and for people.

That's, after all, what America is all about. The growing. The learning. The making of friends. The keeping of trusts. The willingness to try. The joining together (as this evening) with fellow Americans to rejoice in our heritage, as we mark the first days of our Tricentennial.

So listen well. What we hear is the music of America -- ringing the bells and telling the people.

#

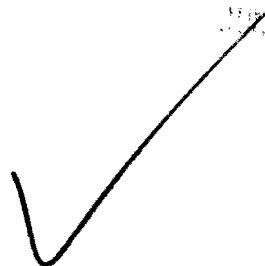
Contact: Patricia Agnew
202-224-7753 (7754)
301-657-1978

*Agenda
B. Cant*

JUL 2 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 21, 1976

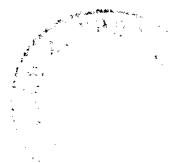


MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH
FROM: DAVE GERGEN
SUBJECT: Fourth of July

After you were called out of the meeting late last week on 4th of July activities, I promised that I would give you a brief summary of the ideas that emerged.

Clean Up America -- The idea that attracted the most interest as a Presidential initiative for the 4th is to launch a "Clean Up America" campaign. It is generally agreed that America needs a face-lifting -- we need to clean up the parks, clean up our big cities, and even clean up many of our suburban areas. With a fairly modest amount of Federal funds, we could enlist the talents and energies of young people who can't find jobs, putting them to work in very constructive jobs. It would also give communities a chance to renew themselves, restoring a greater sense of pride. As you will recall, this was a jobs creation proposal that Paul O'Neill and Jim Lynn circulated during the State of the Union period; it was not followed up then, but participants in this meeting thought the time was now ripe. (Could also effect Humphrey-Hawkins, for instance.) Paul estimates that the cost would be a minimum of \$1 billion -- and if you really wanted to alleviate teenage unemployment in the ghettos, it could go three or four times higher.

Designation of Worthy Americans -- You were present for the initial part of the discussion of Paul O'Neill's idea. The sentiment at the end of the meeting was that it might be very good so long as the President could personally have the first group in before the end of this year -- perhaps around Labor Day.



Special Scholarship Program -- Discussion continued on this idea without clear resolution.

Sponsorship of Historical TV Series -- Another idea that came up was to provide the country with a permanent memorial to its history and to great Americans of the past through Federal sponsorship of a series of documentaries and semi-historical accounts on film. They might be similar to the Forsyth Saga or the Alistair Cooke materials. The films would be shown in coming years through the cooperation of the major networks as part of their public affairs programming. Then the films would be donated to schools for educational purposes. Details would have to be carefully worked out, but a majority thought it worth pursuing (one notable exception, Jim Reichley, thought historical material had already been sufficiently done this year on TV).

cc: Jim Cannon
Paul O'Neill
Jim Reichley

JUN 22 1976

*Agenda
B. Cant*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK MARSH

FROM:

DAVE GERGEN

SUBJECT:

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cc: Jim Cannon
Paul O'Neill
Jim Reichley



Jack - FYI - Russ
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE

FROM: MILT MITLER *Milt*

Russ, reference Marquis Childs' column on the Centennial - ARBA is and has been documenting the Bicentennial and should have quite a thorough history of this year and what preceded. Since we do not have a Bicentennial Exposition, like the one in Philadelphia, we won't have the innovations to display a hundred years from now. But, hopefully, those permanent nature items which have been developed for the Bicentennial will still be standing.

Attachment (Marquis Childs' article on The Centennial)

WASHINGTON
June 15, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: TED MARRS
MILT MITLER ✓

FROM: RUSS ROURKE *Rur*

Jack asked that I call the attached to your attention. The article, itself, indicates the importance of the historical research.



Washington Post

Tuesday, June 15, 1976

Marquis Childs

The Centennial: The Past as a Guide to the Future

JUN 23 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK MARSH
FROM JIM REICHLEY
SUBJECT BICENTENNIAL

I would like strongly to second Dave Gergen's report on the feeling in support of Paul O'Neill's idea that the President launch a "Clean Up America" campaign as an official means of commemorating the Bicentennial.

The "Clean Up America" idea, as I see it, has several advantages:

- (1) It would give the nation a needed shot in the arm, encouraging us to take pride in ourselves, and bringing us together on a project for the common good.
- (2) It would be addressed in part to the problem of unemployed teen-agers, particularly in the cities. While the economy is recovering, this group is lagging behind, and it would show that the President is directing his concern to this problem.
- (3) It would be directed to the problems of both the environment and the cities -- two areas in which the President needs greater identification.
- (4) The cost, within the bottom limit set by Paul's estimated minimum of \$1 billion, could be held to what we could safely afford. It would be a one-shot effort and need have no future budget impact.

On the con side, it would no doubt be criticized as being both too much and too little. But its very nature as a commemorative expression would largely exempt it from such criticisms.

From the political standpoint, it would give the President an opportunity to act in an imaginative and unexpected way -- giving positive expression of boldness and leadership.

cc: Dave Gergen, Paul O'Neill, Jim Cannon



JUN 28 1976



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

JUN 28 1976

TO R file

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

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

Dear Mr. Marsh:

At the June 4 meeting of the Federal Agency Bicentennial Task Force you asked that the White House be advised of agency senior officials' plans for participation in 4th of July celebrations.

At the same meeting, John Warner, Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, requested that senior officials make known their availability for taking part in various Bicentennial events.

In response to these requests I am including the following information:

Attorney General Edward H. Levi - Dedicating Texas Law Center at the University of Texas Law School, Austin, Texas. The event, sponsored by the University of Texas at Austin and the Texas State Bar, will be held at 10:00 a.m.

Clarence M. Kelley - Director, FBI - Attending Bicentennial Citizens' Assembly on Courts and Justice '76 sponsored by the American Judicature Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Leonard F. Chapman, Jr. - Commissioner, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service - Addressing the naturalization hearing at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland.

*Note: sent by M. Metzler
6/30
al*



The following Department of Justice officials have indicated their availability for July 4th Bicentennial events:

Harold R. Tyler - Deputy Attorney General

Norman A. Carlson - Director, Bureau of Prisons

William E. Hall - Director, United States Marshals Service

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



Glen E. Pommerening
Assistant Attorney General
for Administration