

**The original documents are located in Box 1, folder “Speeches - Generic - Volunteerism and Running for Office” of the Patricia S. Lindh Papers, (1970) 1974-76 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

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- 1) Back in TEXAS, our neighbor
- 2) Jr LEAGUE - my provisional world
- 3) Anne bringing me to WASH - a FAR cry  
From Baton Rouge
- 4) my JOB

VOLUNTEERISM - RUNNING FOR OFFICE  
PATRIOTISM



ON THE 18TH OF APRIL OF 1975, PRESIDENT FORD TALKED  
*which best reflect the American spirit*  
ABOUT THOSE QUALITIES AND THEN HE SAID THAT:

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERISTIC OF OUR  
AMERICAN WAY IS OUR INDIVIDUALISM. IT IS REFLECTED  
IN OUR FRONTIER SPIRIT, OUR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND  
OUR ABILITY TO ORGANIZE AND TO PRODUCE.

OUR ABILITY TO ADOPT NEW IDEAS AND TO ADAPT THEM TO  
PRACTICAL PURPOSES IS ALSO STRIKINGLY AMERICAN. BUT  
~~NOW WE ASK OURSELVES, HOW DID WE COME TO BE WHERE~~  
~~WE ARE TONIGHT? THE ANSWER IS FOUND IN THE HISTORY~~  
~~OF THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE. IT TEACHES US THAT THE HISTORY~~  
~~AMERICAN EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN MORE OF REASON THAN~~



OF REVOLUTION, MORE OF PRINCIPLES THAN <sup>OF</sup>PASSIONS AND  
MORE OF HOPE THAN <sup>OF</sup>HOSTILITIES OR DESPAIR.

BUT OUR HISTORY IS ALSO ONE OF PARADOX. IT HAS SHOWN  
US THAT REASON IS NOT WITHOUT ITS MOMENTS OF  
REBELLION, THAT PRINCIPLES ARE NOT WITHOUT PASSION  
AND HOPE IS NOT WITHOUT ITS HOURS OF DISCOURAGEMENT  
AND DISMAY.

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



SOME OF OUR DREAMS HAVE AT TIMES TURNED TO  
DISAPPOINTMENT AND DISILLUSIONMENT, BUT ADVERSITY HAS  
ALSO DRIVEN AMERICANS TO GREATER HEIGHTS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MARCHED FROM THE ANGUISH OF  
VALLEY FORGE TO THE ACCLAIM OF FINAL VICTORY. REASON  
AND HOPE WERE THE TWIN LANTERNS OF WASHINGTON'S  
LIFE. THEY ENABLED HIM TO PREVAIL OVER THE DAY-TO-DAY

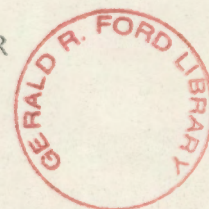


DOUBTS AND DEFEATS. THEY HAVE BEEN THE LAMPS THAT  
HAVE LIGHTED THE ROAD OF AMERICA, TOWARD ITS ULTIMATE  
GOALS--DIGNITY AND YES, SELF-FULFILLMENT--AND PRIDE  
IN COUNTRY.

FT WORTH MORNING  
IN ~~AUSTIN~~ THIS ~~EVENING~~ IT MIGHT BE WELL TO EXAMINE  
THESE GOALS. SOME PEOPLE TEND TO REFER TO THEM AS  
"OLD FASHIONED VIRTUES." THEY ARE QUAIN, COMFORTABLE  
AND FAINTLY HISTORICAL. THEREFORE IRRELEVANT.

I DO NOT, FOR ONE MINUTE, BELIEVE THAT THEY ARE IRRELEVANT.  
THRIFT, HARD WORK, INTEGRITY, INDIVIDUALISM, FREEDOM,  
DIGNITY, SELF-FULFILLMENT AND PRIDE IN COUNTRY ARE <sup>(what wonderful</sup>  
MORE IMPORTANT TODAY THAN EVER BEFORE IN OUR HISTORY. <sup>words</sup>  
<sup>they</sup>  
<sup>are)</sup>

~~WHY ELSE ARE WE GATHERED TOGETHER HERE, IF NOT TO~~  
~~RECOGNIZE AND PAY TRIBUTE TO THE EXERCISE OF THESE~~  
~~VIRTUES. WHY ELSE DO YOU, THE JC'S, REWARD THEIR~~  
~~EXCELLENCE?~~



IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THERE ARE TWO PRINCIPLE PATHS  
WHICH HAVE LED US TO THE THRESHOLD OF OUR THIRD  
CENTURY. ONE IS PRIDE IN OUR COUNTRY, ~~YES~~ PATRIOTISM.  
THE OTHER IS SERVICE TO OTHERS-HUMANITARIANISM.

And this brings me to my two private personal  
goals in my White House office - Patriotism →  
Public Service; Humanitarianism → Volunteering



THOSE TWO WORDS HAVE TAKEN QUITE A BEATING LATELY.  
THEY ARE CONSIDERED NOT ONLY OLD FASHIONED AND  
IRRELEVANT, BUT THEY ARE DENIGRATED AND LAUGHED AT.  
AND YET PATRIOTISM HAS PROVIDED US WITH THE LEADERSHIP  
NECESSARY TO PRESERVE OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TOLD THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,  
IN THOSE EARLY YEARS THAT MUCH OF THE STRENGTH AND  
EFFICIENCY OF ANY GOVERNMENT, IN PROCURING AND  
SECURING HAPPINESS TO THE PEOPLE, DEPENDS ON THE GENERAL  
OPINION OF THE GOODNESS OF THAT GOVERNMENT, AS WELL  
AS THE WISDOM AND THE INTEGRITY OF ITS GOVERNORS.

IT IS NOT EASY TO OFFER ONESELF FOR PUBLIC SERVICE. THE  
PAY IS MEAGER, THE HOURS ARE TERRIBLE AND THE DEMANDS  
ON THE SPIRIT ARE EXHAUSTING. BUT THROUGHOUT OUR  
HISTORY, GOOD PEOPLE HAVE STEPPED FORWARD AND HAVE  
DONE THE JOB.

OUR GOVERNMENT IS ONLY AS GOOD AS WE PERMIT IT TO BE.  
WE SELECT OUR LEADERS; WE CREATE THE ISSUES AND WE  
PAY THE TAXES.





WE MUST INCREASE THE PARTICIPATION AND INFLUENCE  
OF EVERY CITIZEN IN THE PROCESSES OF SELF-GOVERNMENT  
AND THE SHAPING OF NATIONAL CONSENSUS, AND WE WILL.  
THE QUALITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT DEPENDS ON ALL OF  
US, BUT MOST ESPECIALLY ON YOU, BECAUSE YOU ARE THE  
BUSINESS AND CIVIC LEADERS OF YOUR STATE. YOU ARE  
YOUNG AND THAT'S IMPORTANT TOO. YOU HAVE THE VIGOR  
AND THE ENERGY TO TACKLE THIS <sup>TASK</sup> ~~TRACK~~ AND COMPLETE  
IT. ~~I'M SPEAKING TO BOTH THE WOMEN AND THE MEN.~~ *And*  
LEADERSHIP DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF SEX.

NOT EVERYONE CAN PACK THEIR BAGS AND MOVE TO AUSTIN;  
OR TO WASHINGTON. BUT AMONG YOU HERE IN THIS ROOM  
THERE ARE SOME WHO CAN. THEY NEED THE ENCOURAGEMENT  
OF THE REST OF YOU TO MAKE THAT DECISION.

IF YOU CANNOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC OFFICE, YOU CAN  
MOST CERTAINLY HELP TO FIND GOOD CANDIDATES. IN FACT  
YOU MAY EVEN KNOW ALREADY WHO YOU'D LIKE TO SEE  
MAKE THE RACE. ASK THEM. AND THEN, SUPPORT THEM  
WITH YOUR TALENTS, YOUR FAITH, YOUR TIME AND YES,  
SOMETIMES YOUR MONEY. *It will be the best  
investment you ever made.*





TODAY  
SOMEWHERE IN THIS ROOM TONIGHT THERE ARE THE  
AMERICAN PATRIOTS OF OUR THIRD CENTURY.

TODAY  
SOMEWHERE HERE TONIGHT THERE ARE THE DESCENDENTS  
OF PATRICK HENRY, THOMAS JEFFERSON, ANDREW JACKSON  
*and Abigail Adams, Barbara Ditchie and Nellie Young.*  
~~AND ABE LINCOLN.~~ THEY ARE HERE. YOU MUST FIND THEM.

However  
PATRIOTISM CANNOT SURVIVE TOMORROW, WITHOUT  
HUMANITARIANISM -SERVICE TO OUR SISTERS AND BROTHERS.  
JUNIOR LEAGUE  
THE JAY-GEES HAVE A PROUD HISTORY OF SERVICE.  
HAR

IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT THE IDEA OF SERVICE REALLY TOOK  
ROOT IN THIS COUNTRY. IT WAS UNIQUE AND SOMEWHAT  
REVOLUTIONARY AS WELL.



ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, THE FRENCH HISTORIAN, WROTE  
OF US, "IN THAT LAND THE GREAT EXPERIMENT WAS TO BE  
MADE, BY CIVILIZED MEN, OF THE ATTEMPT TO CONSTRUCT  
SOCIETY ON A NEW BASIS."

FROM THE VERY BEGINNING THE DIVERSITY OF OUR ANCESTRY  
BROUGHT US TOGETHER; FIRST IN LOOKING AFTER THOSE  
WHO SHARED OUR LANGUAGE AND CUSTOMS, THOSE WHO ARRIVED



gifts God has given us. The gift of soul and mind, the freedom to choose and order our own lives and to contribute to the well-being and growth of those around us. These are precious gifts and should be used accordingly.

*other* [And that brings me to a few thoughts on my private project ~~in the White House~~, and that is the value of the volunteer.

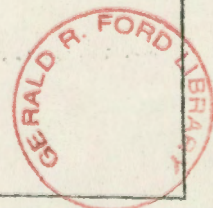
For 19 years--and probably longer--that is what I was. I was strictly a volunteer. I discovered, like many volunteers going back to work, that it really doesn't count for all that much, even if it was important. And I would like somehow--and we are working on this--to give some kind of value to the services performed by we who serve others for nothing but love or affection, for concern for our fellow citizens. I certainly don't mean pay. I am talking about the wonderful word "value."

There is a story from another decade about a jury that had vainly deliberated for 36 hours. Finally, the jury returned to the courtroom and the judge solemnly asked the foreman:

"Has the jury reached a decision?"

The foreman said: "Yes, your honor. We have decided that we'd rather not get involved."

(Laughter)





their time and talents for the public good during the one-year period from May, 1973 to April 1974. Of the population surveyed--those 14 years and over--nearly one out of every four persons, 24 percent, were involved in voluntary activities, with more than one-third serving at least once a week. ~~During the week preceding the polling,~~ effective . . . During the week preceding the polling, for example, more than fifteen million people contributed 140 million hours of volunteer work--an average of nine hours per person--to such organizations as hospitals, schools and religious, civic, political and community groups. That comes to, if you think of the minimum wage in this country, \$2.00 an hour--it is more than that, but I can multiply it easier--it is \$2.20--that comes to \$280,000,000 a week, ~~or about 1.5 billion dollars a~~ *and that is a minimum figure.*





One of the most interesting findings was the high frequency with which people volunteered their services. Sixty percent were active at least once a month and thirty-six percent at least once a week or more.

And I think, for instance, the statistics,

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CONVENTION REPORTERS

308 ALHAMBRA CIRCLE





# Report of the Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs

John Diller, Chairman, & Chairman  
of Aetna Life & Casualty Co

2. Giving in America involves an immense amount of time and money, is the fundamental underpinning of the voluntary sector, encompasses a wide diversity of relationships between donor, donations and donee, and is not keeping pace.

Most giving—79 per cent in 1974—comes from living individuals, and the main focus of the Commission's research has been on such giving. The Commission's largest single research effort was a Commission-sponsored sample survey of 2,917 taxpayers





conducted jointly by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center and by the U.S. Census Bureau. Extensive questioning of respondents was conducted in 1974, covering giving for the previous year. In 1973, according to projections based on the respondents' answers, individuals may have given as much as \$26 billion.

In addition, nearly six billion womanhours and manhours of volunteer work were contributed to nonprofit organizations in 1973, the survey indicates, and the total value placed on this contributed labor is another \$26 billion. (Bequests accounted for \$2.07 billion in 1974, foundations for \$2.11 billion and corporations for \$1.25 billion in direct dollar giving.)

Estimating the sources of giving by individuals is still more art than science, but even by conservative reckonings, \$50 billion a year is the very large round-number total of the value of contributed time and money in the mid-1970's. A disproportionate amount of giving comes from contributors with the highest income, at least 43 per cent of individual giving from this 1 per cent of the population. Yet at the same time the bulk of giving, more than half, comes from households with incomes below \$20,000.

[Other Commission findings: college graduates give six times as much on the average as do those with only high school educations. Small town residents give more than city dwellers. The married give more than the single, the old more than the young. The giving of time was also found to correlate closely with the giving of money; the contributor of one is likely to be a contributor of the other.]

### *Where the Giving Goes*

Where does the giving go? The largest single recipient area is religion. Studies by the Interfaith Research Committee of the Commission indicate that religious giving may be larger than generally estimated, and at the same time the committee found that a sizable share of religious giving—one out of five dollars—is ultimately given in turn by religious organizations to other, non-sacramental categories of recipient. The estimated breakdown of giving in terms of ultimate recipient, in 1973, was:



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religion, \$10.28 billion; education, \$4.41 billion; health, \$3.89 billion; social welfare, \$2.07 billion; arts, humanities, civic and public causes, \$1.67 billion; and all other, \$3.19 billion.

When incomes of givers and kinds of recipients are looked at together, a pronounced pattern is evident. Lower-income contributors give even more predominantly to religion than do Americans as a whole; higher incomes give mainly to education, hospitals and cultural institutions.





show that volunteerism is greater among those with more education and higher incomes, and most amazingly, that although women account for fifty-nine percent of the volunteers, men are forty-one percent, so a very high total of the whole are men.

Your government recognizes the need for effective use of volunteer programs, and the private sector also recognizes this as well.

In order that a person may find satisfactory identification with volunteer work, agencies must realize and recognize their responsibility to organize, train and coordinate their volunteers. The wage of a volunteer, after all, is interaction with others and a knowledge that the time they give is needed and appreciated. It is important to remember that citizen awareness and citizen concern cannot be hired.

Before the end of the 1970s, I think we will see degrees offered in Volunteer Administration. We shall see, too, the birth of a society or a guild of volunteers. We also have the basis for this in Washington, in the National Center for Voluntary Action.

The purpose will be to demand a meaningful role for volunteers from reluctant agencies, and to lobby



for support for volunteers and volunteer programs, and to provide a medium of exchange among all of our organizations to find out what we all are doing and how we are accomplishing our goals.

Lack of funds for coordinators and training may slow the volunteer movement. Resistance of paid staff may retard the use of volunteers. But there is no force great enough to stop the concern of our citizens for their fellowman.

And so, as a service organization and a philanthropic organization and an educational organization, the basis of these other two, I really want to commend to you all and particularly to your <sup>PROVISIONALS</sup> colleagues, the useful use of our own lives, having a job, raising a family-- whatever it may be--are imperative. But there is the other imperative, too. Your service, the gift of yourself to others, to make your community one of the finest in the world.

I think Albert Schweitzer put it best. He said, "I don't know what your destiny will be, but one thing I know: the only ones among you who will be really happy are those who have sought and found how to serve." Thank you.

(Standing ovation.)



US, TO BE SURE. [ HOW WELL WE DO IS, HOWEVER, IMPORTANT FOR ALL OTHER SELF-GOVERNING PEOPLE. FOR IT IS OUR CIRCUMSTANCE TO BE AMERICANS AT A TIME WHEN OUR VOICE, OUR BEHAVIOR, OUR EXAMPLE, OUR PURPOSEFULNESS, OUR SUCCESS OR FAILURE, WILL AFFECT THE FUTURE OF THE MODERN WORLD.

OUR LEADERSHIP OF THE FREE WORLD HAS NOT COME TO US EASILY. AND WE CANNOT ACCEPT IT EASILY. OUR RESPONSIBILITIES ARE HEAVY. PRESIDENT FORD HAS LISTED A FEW OF THEM:

WE MUST LEAD HUMANITY'S EVERLASTING EFFORT TO LIVE HARMONIOUSLY WITH NATURE, EMPLOYING ~~THE~~ TECHNOLOGY <sup>FOR</sup> ~~THROUGH~~ THE ENRICHMENT OF SPIRIT AS WELL AS BODY, AND WE WILL.

WE MUST SUSTAIN AND STRENGTHEN OUR ALLIANCES AND PARTNERSHIPS WITH OTHER FREEDOM-LOVING NATIONS AS WE SEEK COOPERATION AND RATIONAL RELATIONS WITH ALL PEOPLES, AND WE WILL.

WE MUST MAINTAIN OUR VIGILANCE AND OUR DEFENSES AS A SYMBOL OF OUR UNDIMINISHED DEVOTION TO PEACE IN A LAWFUL WORLD, AND WE WILL.

~~11/11~~ FINALLY, PERHAPS <sup>most</sup> MORE IMPORTANTLY, WE MUST DECLARE AGAIN THE BROTHERLY LOVE IN WHICH THIS GREAT COMMONWEALTH WAS FOUNDED. WE MUST LEARN TO TRUST ONE ANOTHER AND TO HELP ONE ANOTHER.

WE MUST PLEDGE ANEW TO ONE ANOTHER OUR LIVES, OUR FORTUNES AND OUR OWN SACRED HONOR, AND WE WILL.

~~THE FIVE YOUNG MEN WE HONOR TONIGHT, AND INDEED ALL~~  
OF THE JAYCEES AND JAYCEE-ETTES, MUST HELP OUR PRESIDENT





~~CARRY THIS BURDEN OF LEADERSHIP. AND I KNOW YOU WILL.~~

AMERICA IS THE GREATEST. IN THIS ANNIVERSARY YEAR,  
LET US ALL TELL IT LIKE IT IS. ACROSS TEXAS, AND ACROSS  
THE NATION - MAKE YOUR VOICES HEARD. WE ARE NOT PERFECT,  
WE ARE TRYING TO BE BETTER, BUT AS OF NOW WE ARE THE VERY  
BEST THERE IS.

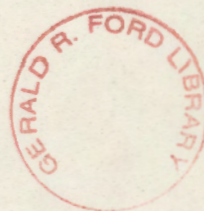




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He said, "I don't know what your destiny will be, but  
one thing I know: the only ones among you who will be  
really happy are those who have sought and found how to  
serve." Thank you.

(Standing ovation.)

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think there is more hope—let me put it this way, if  
ght. If the Congress is so unwise to impose manda-  
gas rationing or quotas or allocations, there is no  
ative, none whatsoever for greater domestic produc-  
including greater domestic production in Kansas  
of the 20 or 30 or 40,000 oil wells in Kansas.  
my program does recommend an incentive, a stimu-  
to greater production. What I hear some people are  
cating, there is no chance of any stimulation to  
er production.

## THE RIGHT TO PETITION THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. President, Leonard Woodcock of the UAW  
ed Auto Workers] is talking about organizing 250,-  
employed labor members to come to Washington  
rch on the Capital this spring or summer to demand  
by the Government. How would you view such  
es—which you hear increasingly talked about in  
circles? Would you consider them a serious threat to  
omestic tranquillity?

THE PRESIDENT. I certainly respect the right of any  
dual or any group to come to the Congress and to  
resident and petition where they have a grievance  
hey feel ought to be so presented to the executive or  
tive branches of the Federal Government.

ope that we can show there will be an improvement  
economy so that a march or such marchers in the  
er will not be necessary. But I would be the last per-  
say that an individual or a group doesn't have the  
o so take such action.

v, I think it is just a great deal better from the point  
v of domestic tranquillity for all of us to concentrate  
ieving an answer on our domestic problems, action  
Congress, administrative decisions by me. This,  
k, is more productive than something that could  
ome of the people in Washington and elsewhere.

ORTER. Thank you, Mr. President.

President Ford's eighth news conference was held at 7:03  
Tuesday, February 11, 1975, in the ballroom at the Ramada  
peka, Kans.

## ed States Ambassador to the blic of South Africa

ncement of Intention To Nominate  
n G. Bowdler. February 12, 1975

President today announced his intention to nomi-  
illiam G. Bowdler, of Inverness, Fla., to be Am-  
r to the Republic of South Africa. He will succeed  
Hurd who is resigning.

Since 1973, Mr. Bowdler has served as Deputy Assistant  
Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. From 1971  
to 1973, he was Ambassador to Guatemala after serving  
as Ambassador to El Salvador from 1968 to 1971. He was  
Executive Liaison Officer for Latin American Affairs at  
the White House from 1964 to 1968. During 1963 and  
1964, he was Deputy Coordinator of Cuban Affairs. From  
1961 to 1963, he was International Relations Officer of  
the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. In 1956, he became  
Political and Consular Officer in Havana, serving until  
1961. In July of 1956, he became Officer in Charge,  
Antarctica and International Geophysical Year Affairs for  
the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. During October of  
1956, he was Secretary of the Inter-American Committee  
of Presidential Representatives to the Organization of  
American States.

From 1952 to 1956, he was International Relations  
Officer for the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs for the  
Office of Regional Political Affairs. In 1951, he was an  
International Administration Officer, serving until 1952.  
He became a research assistant for the Division of Inter-  
national Administration in the Department of State from  
1950 to 1951.

He was born March 27, 1924, in Buenos Aires, Argen-  
tina, of British subjects. He was naturalized in 1945. He  
received his B.A. in history from the University of Rich-  
mond in 1948. He received an M.A. degree in 1949 from  
the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. He served  
with the United States Army overseas from 1944-46.

Mr. Bowdler is married to the former Margaret C.  
Clark, and they have three children.

*and finally,  
Today we celebrate a birthday  
as you know.*  
Lincoln's Birthday, 1975

*The President's Remarks at a Wreath-Laying Ceremony  
at the Lincoln Memorial. February 12, 1975*

*Mr. Chairman, Mr. Ambassador, Mayor Washington,  
Senator Beall, Mr. Hunt, ladies and gentlemen:*

When Abraham Lincoln was President, the half-fin-  
ished Washington Monument down the Mall stood as a  
silent testimony that the Nation itself was still unfinished,  
that it was young and that it was struggling. Today, I  
find a new inspiration in laying this wreath to the memory  
of Lincoln on his 163th anniversary of his birthday.

President Lincoln envisioned a program to achieve,  
in his words, a just and lasting peace among ourselves  
and among all nations. He saw the need for action to  
face an unprecedented challenge. Addressing himself to  
a nation then divided, he proclaimed that the dogmas  
of a quiet past are inadequate in the stormy present. None  
of our problems today are as severe as those facing



Lincoln—human slavery and civil war between the States—but we are confronted with the need to achieve economic emancipation.

As President, I believe it would be fitting to memorialize Abraham Lincoln by rededicating this Administration to reviving the moral and spiritual strengths which he bequeathed to the United States.

In his first annual message to the Congress on December 3, 1861, Lincoln stressed that responsibility must center somewhere. Advocating action on a united program for a troubled America, Lincoln told the Congress exactly that. And these are his precise words: In a storm at sea no one on board can wish the ship to sink, and yet not infrequently, all go down together because too many will direct and no single mind will be allowed to control. ~~So spoke Abraham Lincoln.~~

Lincoln had the courage to openly assert that he would conduct the affairs of his Administration so that, as he put it: If at the end, when I come to lay down the reins of power, I have lost every other friend on earth, I shall have at least one friend left, and that friend shall be deep down inside me.

The finest testimonial I can conceive for Abraham Lincoln is for the Congress and for the President to unite at once on an effective program for national recovery and economic independence. I concur with the vision which Lincoln puts this way: We of the Congress and this Administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves.

Ladies and gentlemen, in serving America we shall nobly save or weakly abandon what Lincoln ~~said~~, so aptly described, as the last great hope on earth. The way, as it was in his day, is plain, peaceful, generous, just, a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless.

Despite all the tribute that we can pay him, Lincoln himself honors his own memory the very best, because he left all of us a message about humility and humanity that continues to inspire and to help us grow as a people.

I believe the reason each generation of Americans find inspiration from Lincoln's life is because he seems, above all, to have been so human himself. He was humble. His compassion for others came from an understanding of himself. He laughed. He laughed at himself and with others. He ran for President knowing that he faced the most grave political crisis in the Nation's history. He accepted the challenge because he believed in his own ability.

In these days of new hardships, new responsibilities, and new challenges, it is important for us as a people to reflect upon the past, to draw strength from triumph over great trials in other times.

We honor the memory of Lincoln best not only by formal ceremonies but by doing our best to preserve for the next generation the legacy he so proudly handed

down to us—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:30 p.m. at the Lincoln Memorial.

## National Entertainment Conference

### *The President's Informal Remarks at a Luncheon Honoring Bob Hope. February 12, 1975*

Bob, that wonderful ovation sounds just like when I go back up to the Congress of the United States.

Well, Bob, first let me say this luncheon has presented me with some very good news and at the same time some very bad news. The good news, of course, is that my very good friend, Bob Hope, has been named Comedian of the Century, and Bob, I congratulate you for it. Now, the bad news. How am I ever going to explain this to Earl Butz?

Of course, Bob has received a great many honors during his lifetime and deservedly so. In fact, Bob was telling me just last week he received a very special award from a leading student organization, a very special award. They named Bob the George Carlin of the Stone Age.

Bob, I do want to thank you for this constant dedication on your part to humanitarian causes. Just look at what Bob is doing here in Washington. Not only is he getting this award from this great organization, but later on he's going over to entertain our fighting forces in the Congress.

Well, the last thing I intend to do is to try to tell jokes in the presence of the master. Bob has spent a lifetime, as we all know, bringing laughter and many happy hours to at least two generations of grateful Americans. Bob is truly the comedian of this century and any other.

Bob, on behalf of all Americans, let me say thanks for the memory of all the happiness you have brought to all of us all over the world.

Thank you and congratulations.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:54 p.m. at the Shoreham Americana Hotel to a group of college student entertainment agents who had been meeting in Washington.

## Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

### *Announcement of Intention To Nominate Carla Anderson Hills. February 13, 1975*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Carla Anderson Hills, of California, to be Sec