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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

ARBA



March 10, 1975

Per your request of March tenth,  
enclosed are memoranda from Henry Diamond  
to the Vice President concerning the bi-  
centennial.

Cathy Greenwald



January 3, 1975

Memorandum for the Vice President

Re: Bicentennial Activities

This is an interim report.

The Bicentennial program is not in any sense a centrally planned, structured, or even coordinated effort. A huge number of events, some say as many as 20,000, ranging from statements of spiritual reawakening to the striking of commemorative ashtrays, will take place. One of the principal activities of the federal agency involved is simply trying to keep track of what is going on with a computer print-out.

This is probably as it should be, allowing each community or interest group to commemorate in its own way. Most or all of this is going to happen no matter what the Federal Government does or does not do, and this undirected diversity is probably as refreshing a restatement of the Revolutionary spirit as one could want.

The question remains, what more, if anything, should the Federal Government do.

I. What Is Going On

A. ARBA: There is in existence, a federal agency, the American Revolutionary Bicentennial Administration (ARBA). It is headed by John Warner, former Secretary of the Navy. It has about \$30 million, \$20 million of which is being doled out to the states and territories on a peculiarly equal apportionment -- i.e., Guam gets the same thing as California.

The Administration came about after a checkered and unhappy history of commissions dating back to the Johnson Administration. In fact, Carl Humelsine, President of Colonial Williamsburg, was the first Chairman of the Commission. The American Bicentennial Administration (ARBA) essentially coordinates, promotes, and stimulates Bicentennial activity by others -- others being federal agencies, state and local governments, private corporations and organizations.

ARBA is the keeper of the official Bicentennial Seal and is empowered to authorize the use of the Seal on paperweights, scarves, and other trinkets. This is a somewhat controversial activity.





- B. American Issues Forum: The National Endowment for the Humanities is preparing what is known as a calendar of issues for the Bicentennial. This "calendar" is a series of nine major issues, with four subdivisions under each. The concept, originally suggested by Walter Cronkite, is to stimulate a simultaneous national discussion of national issues by various segments of the society from differing viewpoints -- from September, 1975, through May, 1976.

The issues which make up the calendar were selected not as current issues or problems but rather as "abiding issues" which have affected American life and which will continue to do so. These criteria produce such major headings as "Certain Unalienable Rights," "Growing Up in America," "Working in America," "The Business of America," and so forth. The subtopics are somewhat more specific but still more general than those of Critical Choices.

The originators of the idea are aware of the generality, but they view the "calendar" as a framework which will be fleshed out in different ways by different groups. For example, labor might approach the issues one way and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce or the Rotarians in another.

The Endowment for the Humanities will print 250,000 of the calendars and distribute them in February. A major event is planned to announce the publication and draw attention to it. The present thinking is that the program will be pretty much on its own after that point, although there is considerable hope for at least public television participation and perhaps some commercial television. Unions, schools, library associations, and citizen groups have committed to devising programs under the calendar. The Endowment will do a modest amount of promotion but views its follow-on role as limited.

- C. Other Federal Agencies: Many federal agencies are carrying out projects under the Bicentennial banner. One estimate is that some \$200 million is involved, but much of this represents activities which the agencies might be doing anyway as ambitious administrators.

For example, the National Park Service is carrying out a sorely needed major rehabilitation of the national parks as part of



the Bicentennial. Other imaginative bureaucrats have packaged similar undertakings.

The National Endowment for the Arts has made a number of grants with a Bicentennial connection. There are some 500 grants worth \$18 million which are related in one way or another to the Bicentennial.

D. Community Involvement Network: This is a program whereby 20 cities across the nation will examine their goals and means of achieving them in a systematic way. It is based on the successful effort in Dallas along these lines. The project is funded with \$500,000 from ARBA and several foundations, including the JDR III Fund. Willard Witz is retained as President.

The idea is to involve citizens and communities across the land in their problems on the local level, improve that process, and exchange information among communities. For example, if one community is doing parks or police better than another, that information will be spread about. Although the program is still somewhat general, this does hold promise of being a project of substance.

E. JDR III Declaration: JDR III has proposed a declaration on the Bicentennial and has written you urging that the President be involved in signing it.

JDR III has lined up some 40 distinguished Americans as signers.

The declaration is a well-written statement of principal, but it is not quite clear as to where it leads.

F. State, Local, and Private Efforts: Each state has its own Bicentennial Commission; and many cities, towns, and villages have theirs as well. Boston and Philadelphia, for instance, are understandably particularly active. Private organizations are sponsoring everything from quilting bees to ocean yacht races.

The computer printout published by ARBA on a quarterly basis lists these activities as to time and place and indicates some of them as authorized Bicentennial activities. However, with a very few exceptions, it does not offer either money, advice, or anything else to them.

These scheduled events are, however, the backbone of the Bicentennial Celebration as it stands now.



## II. Recommendations

- A. What Not to Do: The Bicentennial activities and the federal role in the Bicentennial can be divided into two parts. One is the ceremonial activities, the re-enactments, the parades, the local projects, and the regular program projects under the government auspices. These are being kept track of and encouraged to a certain extent by ARBA, and there will be some federal participation with funding and flag-raising.

The Vice President's role in this area should be quite limited. There may be two or three or no more than a half dozen events of such importance as to warrant the Vice President's participation. However, these should be carefully limited and chosen.

The Vice President should not take on the overall management of the Bicentennial program because it cannot and should not be managed.

- B. What to Do: A more important and useful role for the Vice President in the Bicentennial would be to serve as the focal point for those activities which do not involve ceremony or concrete but rather involve re-thinking the principles, goals, and choices upon which our nation was built and upon which our future depends.

The American Issues Forum, the Community Involvement Network, the Declaration by JDR III, and perhaps Critical Choices as well all hold potential for this kind of approach. There are perhaps others being developed on a regional or local basis which will be discovered upon further investigation.

These efforts need not and probably should not be merged, but there is a natural community of interest and interaction which the Vice President can stimulate and for which he can be the intellectual leader.

As a basic approach, then, what I am recommending is that the Vice President should become the focal point of a "thinking man's Bicentennial," participating in, linking, and fostering those activities which use the occasion of the Bicentennial as a point of moral, spiritual, ethical, and political reassessment.

To soar a bit, the opportunity is to change a birthday party into a rebirth. What is needed is a thematic centerpiece or archstone, and I believe that the creation of one is a manageable task.

If this approach is agreeable, I will proceed to develop the specifics for a program to carry it out.

February 19, 1975

To: THE VICE PRESIDENT

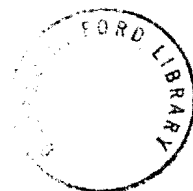
From: Henry L. Diamond

Subject: Developments in the Bicentennial Situation and  
Recommendations for Vice Presidential Action

I. Developments:

A number of things are beginning to happen on the Bicentennial scene.

1. John Warner is holding a meeting of State and Local Bicentennial Commissioners next week in Washington. This will be an effort to kick-off the official governmental activities.
2. John D. Rockefeller III is launching a series of newspaper and magazine advertisements this weekend on the Bicentennial (Sunday papers of February 23rd and Time Magazine and Newsweek the following week). The purpose of the advertisements are to call attention to the Bicentennial generally and to JDR III's Declaration.
3. The National Endowment for the Humanities will release its "calendar" about March 15th. As you know, this is a month-by-month and week-by-week agenda of national issues in very general terms.
4. The Community Involvement Network is completing the planning phase for its network of 20 communities to plan their future together with interchange of ideas.
5. HUD is selecting 200 communities which have done something outstanding -- Parks, communications or citizen involvement -- as examples of American achievement over the past 200 years.
6. There are continuing, but somewhat disoriented efforts to put together a national television series on issues facing the nation.





II. Problems:

1. There is no central place in government, to which the various efforts can turn for high level policy guidance. The Bicentennial Administration is the point to which State and Local governments turn. HUD had an early coordinating role among the Federal agencies, but this has dissipated. White House supervision was once exercised by Anne Armstrong. It is now done by Jack Marsh, but has not been given high priority because of the press of other business.

This lack of focal point has brought about a loss of momentum and productive interaction among some of the more promising Bicentennial possibilities. The efforts mentioned above are each worthwhile and should go ahead. They could be enhanced greatly, however, if they were competitive and more cooperative.

For example, the communities being selected for the Community Involvement Network could be closely tied into the National Endowment calendar and the HUD 200 achievements project. Some of this is happening but not enough to have major themes and issues emerge for wide and thoughtful consideration.

This is a major gap and one where the Vice President and The Domestic Council might play a useful role -- not as manager of a national celebration, but as stimulus for a "thinking man's" Bicentennial.

2. A second result of the lack of high level direction, is that corporations and foundations are not certain as to where to put their Bicentennial money. There is a substantial potential here. Shell Oil has put \$12 million into a series of rather fluffy television advertisements. There are other potential commitments of the same size in the offing. But most corporations and foundations want to be assured that when they make a grant, that they are not going to get pressured to give again to a new entry on the scene which might have White House priority. Some sort of semi-official stamp of approval is needed.



III. Recommendations:

1. That the Vice President convene a meeting very soon, of a small group of the key federal and private Bicentennial leaders for a review of the situation as an expression of high level interest. Invitations should include:

John W. Warner, Administrator ARBA  
John D. Rockefeller III  
Willard Wirtz  
David Meeker, Assistant Secretary HUD  
Ronald S. Berman or Robert Kingston  
National Endowment for the Humanities  
John Marsh, White House

2. If the results of the meeting indicate the need (and I think it will), the Vice President should set-up a committee of The Domestic Council for the Bicentennial.

The purpose of the committee would not be to supercede the work of the American Bicentennial Administration or to try to manage the overall effort. Rather, the committee would be:

- a. A contact point for the "thinking man's Bicentennial," bringing together the non-ceremonial, thoughtful projects and helping them help each other.
- b. Serving as a contact point for corporations and foundations who want to help in this aspect, but want to be sure that their effort is in accord with the national effort.
- c. Serving as a clearing house for State, Local and private efforts, who want to enrich their Bicentennial functions with substantive content.

(III. Recommendations continued:)

Membership might include:

Housing & Urban Development  
Health, Education & Welfare  
Justice  
Labor  
Commerce  
Interior  
Agriculture  
American Revolutionary Bicentennial Administration  
National Endowment for the Humanities  
National Endowment for the Arts

HUD might be asked to take the lead role.  
Assistant Secretary Meeker, has been active in the Bicentennial program and is as knowledgeable as anyone about overall Federal activities.

3. Another area where the Vice President's influence can be helpful, is to encourage a television series on the issues forming the nation in the Third Century. The National Endowment for the Humanities started such a project with support of Walter Cronkite, but has not progressed. John D. Rockefeller III and Willard Wirtz are trying to stimulate a proposal through the Community Involvement Network. An individual named Michael McManus, who has done some good work in similar programs on a regional basis, is working with them.

The Aspen Institute and Bill Moyers, who is associated with the Institute, are another possibility. They are seeking funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The public television networks, themselves, are interested.

Despite this interest, nothing will probably happen unless the project gets a strong Vice Presidential push.

(III. Recommendations continued:)

The studies of the Commission on Critical Choices for Americans might be useful in creating an issues series. If the work of the Commission might be made available for a series of programs, it would be a way of airing choices and the Commission's work without commitment to any specific policies. Pat Moynihan might be a resource here.

If the Vice President brought together the interested people and a reasonable way of proceeding toward a series were agreed upon, it might be relatively easy to attract foundation and corporation support.

A television series, in itself, is of value, but in this case because of the particular circumstances, it might also serve as a unifying vehicle for these varying "thinking man's Bicentennial" projects. However, time is of importance and if the Vice President wishes to be helpful, this project should be part of the meeting recommended above or a separate session.





President will drop by  
~~Holler~~ Hullin + Buckles  
will attend.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

WILLIAM BAROODY, JR.  
JAMES CANNON  
JAMES CONNOR  
BOB GOLDWIN  
ANDRE BUCKLES

FROM:

TED MARRS *TM*

SUBJECT:

FEDERAL AGENCY BICENTENNIAL  
TASK FORCE MEETING

There will be a meeting of the Federal Agency Bicentennial Task Force on Thursday, March 27 from 2:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. in the Cabinet Room.

We hope your schedule will allow you to attend and please contact Maria Downs on extension 2800 to advise if you will be present.

An agenda for the meeting will be forwarded.



## **Bicentennial Blitz**

### **Eastern Cities Doubt That They Can Handle The Hordes of Tourists**

**The Nation's 200th Birthday  
May Attract Too Many;  
Traffic Jams & Headaches**

### **No Vacancy in Philadelphia**

By THOMAS J. BRAY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—S. Dillon Ripley has a recurring nightmare.

Mr. Ripley is the head of the Smithsonian Institution, the sprawling organization here that includes museums housing everything from Indian arrowheads to Charles Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis. The Smithsonian, already one of the most popular tourist attractions in the nation's capital, is spending \$12 million to prepare even more extensive attractions for the nation's bicentennial, when hordes of tourists are expected to descend on Washington.

And that's where Mr. Ripley's nightmare begins. On some July day in 1976, he says, he can visualize the Smithsonian's doors swinging open—and finding no one there. The expected visitors will be tied up in monumental traffic jams on the roads leading into Washington. "The welcome sign will be out, while far off a mass of humanity and machines will be locked in a technological full nelson," Mr. Ripley moans. Thus, he says, "the summer of '76 will pass with confusion rampant and shattered nerves galore."

Mr. Ripley's fears are doubtless exaggerated, but they underline a common concern in cities from Boston to Charleston. With the bicentennial only a year away—and some communities will begin their celebrations this spring—the nation's 200th birthday threatens to produce king-sized headaches even before the party is over. The problem is particularly acute in the 13 original states, which are expected to bear the brunt of bicentennial activities.

#### **Tripled Tourism**

Although most communities have scaled down their bicentennial plans drastically—Philadelphia and Boston were both planning international expositions at one point—tourism is still expected to double or triple in many cities along the East Coast. Even Washington, where tourism normally is heavy, expects a 50% increase during the 18-month period beginning this month.

As a result, bicentennial planners generally agree, already-clogged urban streets and highways will grow even more clogged, hotel rooms will be tough if not impossible to find—Philadelphia is planning to refer visitors to hotels as far as 75 miles away—and long lines may be expected at most historic shrines. "There will be a 24-hour wait to see the Liberty Bell," one Philadelphia official says only partly in jest.

It's possible that a sagging economy and higher gasoline prices may combine to keep tourists home in droves, some bicentennial planners say. "I've been to a lot of bicentennial meetings, but I haven't seen anything to indicate (a deluge of tourists)," says Charles Wall, resident director of Mt. Vernon, George Washington's stately home on the banks of the Potomac. Mt. Vernon reached a peak of 1,350,000 visitors annually in the late 1960s, but the number had fallen to



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#### Years of Indecision

Long years of indecision over a focus for the bicentennial may also leave the public apathetic. Philadelphia and Boston, for example, spent most of a decade planning their expositions only to scrap them in the early 1970s. Costs were soaring out of control and there was increasing community opposition to spending money on the bicentennial instead of on pressing urban problems. Also, political bickering stymied crucial decisions.

The federal government's efforts have fared little better. The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, established by Congress in 1966, foundered six years later on congressional charges of political favoritism, commercialism and administrative incompetence. Its successor, the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA) suffered from neglect during the Watergate years, and its funding of \$17 million during fiscal 1974 and 1975 is not only relatively small (the Canadian government spent \$100 million on Canada's centennial, excluding the successful Montreal exposition), but must be spent equally in all 50 states. "The bicentennial was never a high priority with Congress," says William L. Rafsky, head of Philadelphia's bicentennial planning group. "The main reaction of Congress was—what is this going to do for my district?"

ARBA's main role currently is coordinating information about bicentennial activities across the country. Some of the events, listed in a fat ARBA catalog, seem to bear little relationship to the nation's founding. Among them: a chili-cooking contest in Texas, the paving of 11 miles of roads in Wilber, Neb., and a convention of bonsai tree experts in Washington, D.C.

#### Unprecedented Tourism

But most bicentennial officials are convinced that the bicentennial will draw unprecedented numbers of visitors to the East Coast. For one thing, the 1976 summer Olympic games are being held in Montreal, and it's believed that many U.S. and foreign sports fans may combine a trip to the games with sight-seeing in the 13 original states. For another, the economy may encourage rather than hinder bicentennial-related trips; many people living in the East or Midwest may defer more elaborate vacation plans in favor of short trips to historical sites in neighboring states. For the gasoline-conscious, travel agents and the rail, bus and air carriers are promoting package tours that they claim are both low-priced and energy-efficient.

"We're looking at the dawn of a new era

Please Turn to Page 22, Column 1



# Bicentennial Blitz: Eastern Cities Worry About Hordes of Tourists

*Continued From Page One*

in family travel in the U.S.," enthuses a hotel-motel association official in Virginia.

Pioneers of that new era may be well advised to plan their trips carefully and far in advance. By 1976, for example, there will be 17 new hotels in Philadelphia, but that city is expecting 125,000 visitors a day, of whom about half are expected to stay at least one night. The total number of hotel rooms will be only 30,000.

The situation in Philadelphia may be even worse than the official estimates would indicate. A recently-released poll by Sindling & Co., a consumer survey concern based in Swarthmore, Pa., indicated that the number of visitors to Philadelphia next year could total 45 million—more than triple the number of people that Philadelphia would have trouble coping with anyway. Among other things, the poll prompted fed-

centennial, I don't know what I'd do," he says.

eral environmental officials to warn the city to immediately upgrade its sanitation facilities.

A rail link between Philadelphia's airport and the train station downtown and a key highway with access to the downtown historic area won't be completed in time for the bicentennial, officials say. In Washington, hotel space should be adequate for those willing to pay the relatively high prices that prevail, an official says, but a much-touted visitors center that would serve as a transit and information hub is still little more than a hole in the ground. The center was until recently bogged down in bickering over who would pay for it.

One of the hardest-hit areas may be the Virginia peninsula, where hotel space is already at a premium, according to a consultant studying the hotel-motel situation for several states. A health-planning group in Virginia also warned recently that the proliferation of restaurants and campgrounds along with the lack of sewage facilities could spawn serious outbreaks of food poisoning and other public-health problems.

To cope with such difficulties, the Bicentennial Council of the 13 Original States, formed several years ago to coordinate planning, is considering a computerized network with a toll-free telephone number that could be used for tourist information. Massachusetts plans information billboards at gateways to the state that would show locations of historical sites and a telephone number where information on current events, traffic and hotels could be obtained.

## "Ask Me" in Washington

In Washington, multilingual volunteers wearing "Ask Me" buttons in different languages will circulate throughout the downtown area to provide practical information for bewildered tourists.

Whether there will be much for tourists to look at, aside from the usual museums and historic sites, is open to question. Boston's biggest bicentennial construction project is a mall of shops and restaurants in the Faneuil Hall area. Philadelphia is planning a \$13 million "living history" museum with films; the next biggest project is a garishly designed museum in South Philadelphia devoted to Philadelphia's mummerns, who parade through Philadelphia on New Year's Day each year clad in feather-fringed costumes and playing stringed instruments. The mummerns have no discernible relationship to the bicentennial, but the ethnic groups that dominate their ranks voted heavily for Mayor Frank Rizzo in the last election.

The largest single outlay of money for the bicentennial will come from the National Park Service, which operates many of the historic sites along the East Coast, including Philadelphia's Independence Hall. No new funding was granted to the park service for 1976, but it has shifted \$100 million from spending in other areas to 23 bicentennial-related sites along the East Coast. Extensive restoration work is being done at Colonial National Historical Park in the Jamestown, Va., area, for example, and an entire fort is being reconstructed after a three-year archeological dig near Rome, N.Y., where American forces repulsed a British invasion from Canada in 1777.

But the park service is spending only about half what it had anticipated, and inflation has eroded what spending power it has. Parking lots, picnic grounds and improvements planned for many secondary historical sites have been cancelled or deferred. Many would-be tourists who might benefit from an informative, detailed park-service guide to East Coast historic areas may never get a copy. "We can't afford the postage to send out flyers telling people about it," says A. Joseph Lacovey, assistant to the park-service director.

"Grass-Roots Sort of Thing"



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#### "Grass-Roots Sort of Thing"

Tourists to the major bicentennial states aren't likely to go away totally disappointed. The bicentennial has spawned a myriad of projects ranging from restoration of Charleston's colonial townhouses to the building of a new wing for American art at New York's Metropolitan Museum. Many historic sites are receiving much-needed refurbishing, and such off-the-beaten-track projects as a farm outside Washington that exactly reproduces life in Colonial America—right down to the rude clothing of the "farmers" and the nonhybrid crops—may prove more durable than large-scale fairs and expositions.

Black groups and other minorities are backing exhibits and tours relating to their own heritages. Community groups across the country are using the bicentennial as an excuse to spruce up their streets and parks, hold folk-life festivals and produce plays, concerts and other cultural events related to American history.

"The bicentennial is turning out to be a grass-roots sort of thing, and it's all the more exciting for that reason," says a spokeswoman for the New York Bicentennial Corp.

Indeed, one of the most active bicentennial organizations is the Peoples Bicentennial Commission, a group formed four years ago by ex-antiwar activist Jeremy Rifkin, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance. The group, based in Washington, churns out books, pamphlets and radio and television promotions designed, it says, to emphasize the values of the founding fathers—as well as to attack what Mr. Rifkin perceives as the commercialization of the bicentennial and the evils of big business.

The group appears to have struck a chord with some. Boston's reenactment of the 1773 Tea Party, for example, was swamped by thousands of demonstrators who turned out for an "oil party" organized by the Peoples Bicentennial Commission; the marchers carried signs such as "John Hancock didn't sell insurance" and "Freeze profits not people." At the anniversary next month of the battles of Lexington and Concord, the group hopes to turn out 100,000 people—"the biggest demonstration against giant corporations since the Depression," Mr. Rifkin says.



PAT ANY NEWS

OMB has  
not received  
as of 4/11/75.  
/m



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

TO:

KC

FROM: WARREN K. HENDRIKS, JR.

COMMENTS:



Suspend for  
4/11 but be  
sure PAT  
knows where it  
is - We are  
waiting for letter  
from Norton

April 3, 1975

JMC:

SUBJECT : George Roger Clark National  
Historical Park  
Vincennes, Indiana

As you will recall, the President and Governor Bowen inquired into this Bicentennial project in Indiana.

Jim Jura called today from OMB to say that the Park Service will be submitting a request for transfer of funds. It has not reached OMB as yet. However, OMB's budget analyst says that "it looks very legitimate". Mr. Jura called to give you an "unofficial" projection on the possibilities of approval. OMB should have more definite information for us next week.

<sup>p</sup>  
Jmc Was told as  
was already on his  
way.





THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 25, 1975

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CANNON

FROM:

JERRY H. JONES 

The following notation was returned in the President's outbox:

-- What is status of my inquiry and Gov.  
Bowen's on Geo. Roger Clark Nat'l.  
Historical Park, Vincennes, Ind.?

Please follow-up with the appropriate action.

Thank you.

cc: Don Rumsfeld  
Jack Marsh

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1975

4/15/75  
I've  
indicated to  
Gov Bowen  
promised to  
look into  
it and  
get back  
to him

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BOB HARTMAN

FROM:

JIM CANNON

SUBJECT:

Problem in Indiana

This is the background on the George Rogers Clark Memorial Park situation which Governor Bowen and Indiana State Chairman Tom Milligan mentioned to the President.

It would be helpful to me if we could discuss this before I speak to anyone at Interior.

To overcome the Council  
would be difficult.  
I would have to ask the  
Council how to overcome  
the full the

Attachment

2 D Senators  
Vincennes Rep. Hays

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 19, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM CANNON

FROM

TOD HULLIN *A*

SUBJECT

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK MEMORIAL PARK  
VINCENNES, INDIANA

PURPOSE

*changed by law to admin Parks & Conservation on Historic Preservation*  
This morning you indicated that during the President's visit to South Bend, Governor Bowen and Indiana State GOP Chairman Tom Milligan, had mentioned to the President that a Bicentennial project for the George Rogers Clark Memorial Park had been cancelled by Mr. Robert Garvey of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The following is a brief background of the Bicentennial involvement with the Park.

BACKGROUND

The George Rogers Clark Memorial Park, Vincennes, Indiana, is a 22-acre Federal park surrounded by a river and a residential area and contains a temple-style monument to George Rogers Clark.

Two years ago the National Park Service included the park as one of 21 original significant Bicentennial sites. A Visitor Center had been planned for the site at an estimated cost of \$700,000 and was part of the Park Service's Bicentennial three-year construction plan.

The project, however, was dropped by the Park Service to accommodate FY 75 budget restrictions. The elimination of the Center was approved by OMB Deputy Director, Fred Malek; and Anne Armstrong, Counsellor to the President and Chairman of the Domestic Council Committee on the Bicentennial, in a complete review of all Bicentennial projects.



Congress added the project back in to the Interior appropriations for FY 75. At that time, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, within the Department of the Interior and headed by Robert Garvey, reviewed the Visitor Center plans; and on January 30, 1975, rejected the plans as a "visual intrusion" upon an historic site and as inconsistent with the physical plan of the park.

#### CHIEF CONGRESSIONAL INVOLVEMENT

Interest has been shown by Rep. Roy A. Taylor (D., N.C.), ranking member, House Interior Committee; Senator Birch Bayh (D., Ind.).

#### STATUS

Interior has dropped the project but is going ahead with a film estimated to cost \$75,000 on George Rogers Clark. The Director of the Park Service, Gary Everhardt, advises that (1) the project is a poor one and that Garvey is on strong grounds; (2) it is questionable whether the Secretary has the power to overrule Garvey; accordingly, the Park Service is reluctant to test the Secretary's authority on a weak case.

This is a quick outline of the situation. If you need more information, please let us know.

*Proposed to OMB about 2 wks ago  
restoration of temple \$300,000  
fixing roof  
strengthening floors, etc / OMB*

3/26/75

Governor Brown

1) Talked to him yesterday

2) Purchase - done by Garvey

~~about~~ can be opened.  
negotiated. New has been done  
NO way ready for Reclamation  
Put in next year's Budget

3) Ancient develop-  
ment center. } would cause some  
Congressional action.

Oklahoma  
Speaker  
Bellmon  
Hartnett -

March 25, 1975

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

Thank you for your March 21 letter to the President concerning the proposal to establish a visitors' center at the George Roger Clark National Historical Park at Vincennes, Indiana.

I will be pleased to make inquiry on your behalf about the status of this project and we will be back in touch with you as soon as possible.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Vernon C. Loen  
Deputy Assistant  
to the President

The Honorable Lee H. Hamilton  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20513

bcc: w/incoming to John Kyl, Department of the Interior,  
for DRAFT REPLY

VCL:EF:VO:rg

LEE H. HAMILTON  
9TH DISTRICT, INDIANA

2344 RAYBURN BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
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1201 EAST 10TH STREET  
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA 47130  
TELEPHONE: (812) 283-1261

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

March 21, 1975

COMMITTEES:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA  
(CHAIRMAN)

EUROPE  
ASIAN AND PACIFIC  
AFFAIRS

President Gerald R. Ford  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20000

Dear President Ford:

I am writing in regard to the proposed visitors' center  
at the George Roger Clark National Historical Park, Vincennes,  
Indiana.

I have been advised that the Advisory Council on Historic  
Preservation of the Department of the Interior has withdrawn  
its support for this proposed project.

I write to advise you of my concern over this decision  
and to urge that it be reviewed and the project be given  
favorable consideration, if consistent with law and public policy.

The visitors' center would be an invaluable addition to  
the Memorial, particularly in view of the upcoming Bicentennial  
celebration.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,



LEE H. HAMILTON, M.C.

LHH:pkb

cc: Secretary Roger Morton  
Office of the Secretary  
Department of the Interior  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240



Hard/E

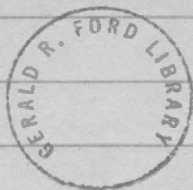
↓

- requested full review - stay by nothing be done <sup>advis comm</sup>
- Roy Hughes - Jim Connor talked w/.

to reevaluate whole decision.

Then Secretary have to make a decision →.

Everything must close & assist until then.





OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 17, 1975

The Vice President:

You may be interested in Dan Evans' idea for use of CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) funds in a Bicentennial-oriented way, as described in the attached letter to the President.

Dick Allison was sent this copy of the letter by Evans' Secretary of State who is the author of the plan and a friend of Dick's. Dick has given copies of the material to Jim Cavanaugh and to Jim Falk.

*call Allison* →

Susan

*Take up  
With Train  
Cavanaugh*



STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS  
GOVERNOR

April 9, 1975

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

Dear Mr. President:

I greatly enjoyed and appreciated the chance we had to talk in San Francisco on Friday. However, there is a matter that I had hoped to mention to you but for which there was not an opportunity. This matter concerns the desirability of establishing a national priority on use of CETA positions for support of the Bicentennial.

Interest has been mounting in the nation's upcoming Bicentennial and Washington, like other states, is developing an extensive program of activities and projects. However, adequate funding here and elsewhere is certainly a major problem. Consequently, we have decided to use the major share of the next CETA allotment received by the state to support a variety of Bicentennial projects ranging from tree planting, to history writing, artistic programs, public issues education, creation of biking and hiking trails, recycling projects, historic preservation, public broadcasting, a government reform task force and individually selected projects for young people (a copy of the proposal prepared by our Secretary of State, ✓ Bruce K. Chapman, is enclosed).

With this approach, we hope to provide the Bicentennial with badly needed support amounting to several million dollars; and, at the same time, to make the CETA program a much more visible and consequential employment program. Very often, CETA has been seen as a make-work plan for expanding existing bureaucracies instead of a temporary training program that will leave lasting public benefits

I am passing along this state proposal of ours in case you feel that it is the kind of thing that warrants a national emphasis. It would be helpful to the Bicentennial all around the country if the

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford

April 9, 1975

Page 2

federal government were to set a high priority on Bicentennial projects as preferred recipients for CETA funds. In this timely fashion, the national administration could pump roughly one billion dollars into next year's very important Bicentennial commemoration.

Secretary of State Chapman or I would be pleased to discuss this matter further with you or your staff if you desire.

Sincerely,

DANIEL J. EVANS  
Governor

Attachment



**We will yet make  
the American Promise  
a reality.**

**We will yet make it  
the truth  
everyday, everywhere,  
for everybody.**

**We will go forward,  
and we will stumble.  
But we will try again,  
and again and again.**

*Ring  
ing  
of the  
steeple bells,  
7:30 PM*

# Bicentennial Lantern Service April 18, 1975

New England Conservatory Brass Quintet  
The Old North Singers, Douglass Davidson, Conductor  
Carole Davidson, Organ

Color Guard, U.S. Frigate "Constitution"  
Ancient and Honorable Artillery  
The Lancers  
Lexington Minute Men  
Charlestown Militia  
The Program Participants

## "America the Beautiful"

Katherine Lee Bates

*The entire  
congregation  
stands and sings.*

1. O beautiful for spacious skies,  
For amber waves of grain,  
For purple mountain majesties  
Above the fruited plain!

America! America!  
God shed his grace on thee,  
And crown thy good with brotherhood  
From sea to shining sea.

2. O beautiful for pilgrim feet,  
Whose stern, impassioned stress  
A thoroughfare for freedom beat  
Across the wilderness!

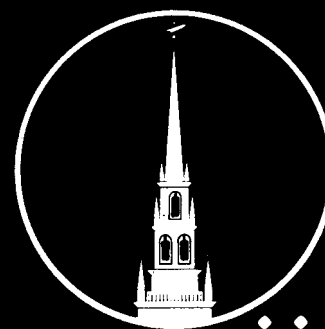
America! America!  
God mend thine every flaw,  
Confirm thy soul in self-control,  
Thy liberty in law.

3. O beautiful for heroes proved,  
In liberating strife,  
Who more than self their country loved,  
And mercy more than life!

America! America!  
May God thy gold refine,  
Till all success be nobleness,  
And every gain divine.

4. O beautiful for patriot dream  
That sees beyond the years  
Thine alabaster cities gleam,  
Undimmed by human tears!

America! America!  
God shed his grace on thee,  
And crown thy good with brotherhood  
From sea to shining sea.



... a new signal  
to call us to renewed effort  
in our Third Century.

THE OLD NORTH CHURCH  
CHRIST CHURCH IN THE CITY OF BOSTON



Welcome The Reverend Robert W. Golledge,  
Vicar, The Old North Church

Versicles  
and Responses The Reverend Harold T. Handley,  
Chaplain, Lexington Minute Men

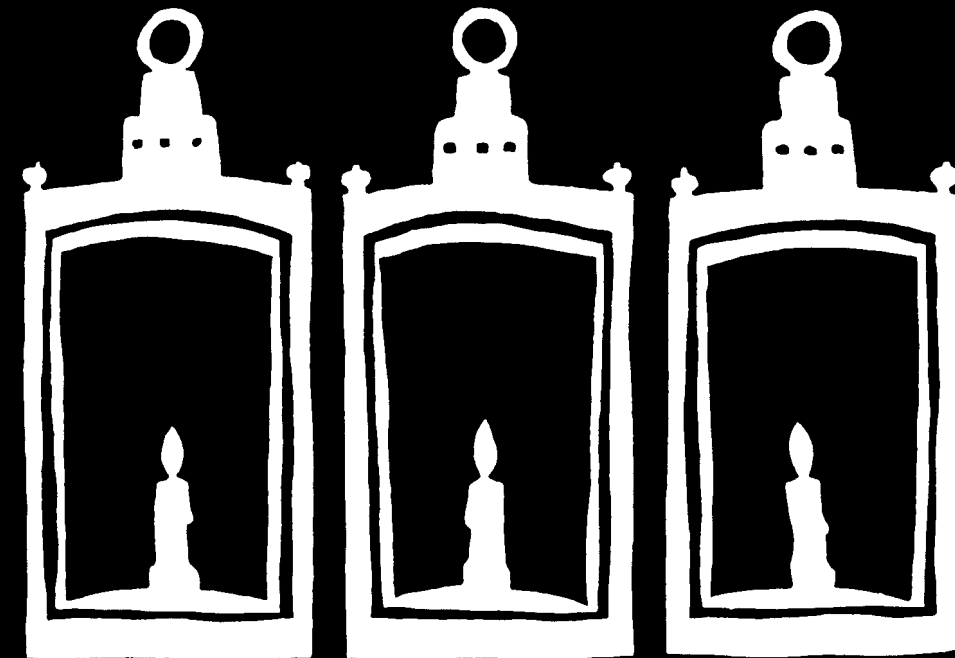
- V. O Let the nations rejoice and be glad; for thou shalt judge  
the folk righteously, and govern the nations upon earth.  
R. Let the peoples praise Thee, O God; yea, let all the people  
praise Thee.  
V. Let us now praise famous men, and our fathers that begat us.  
R. One generation shall praise thy works unto another, and  
declare thy power.  
V. God sendeth forth his commandments upon earth, and his word  
runneth very swiftly.  
R. The Lord thy God, O Sion, shall be King for evermore, and  
throughout all generations.  
V. God shall exalt the horn of his people; all his saints shall  
praise him; even the children of Israel, even the people that  
serveth him.  
R. Let the people praise Thee, O God; yea, let all the people  
praise Thee.

Scripture  
Lesson The Honorable Edward W. Brooke,  
United States Senator

Anthem "Alleluia" Randall Thompson  
The Old North Singers

Prayers The Right Reverend John M. Burgess,  
Bishop of Massachusetts

Reading "Paul Revere's Account of April 18, 1775"  
Gino Cappelletti



The Vicar

The President of the United States

"Chester" William Billings  
The Old North Singers

During the singing of "America", the lanterns  
will be carried up into the steeple by Robert  
Newman Sheets and Robert Newman Ruggles  
great, great, great grandsons of Robert Newman.

"America" S. F. Smith

*The entire  
congregation  
stands and sings.* 1. My country, 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing;  
Land where my fathers died,  
Land of the pilgrims' pride,  
From every mountainside  
Let freedom ring.

2. My native country, thee,  
Land of the noble free,  
Thy name I love;  
I love thy rocks and rills,  
Thy woods and templed hills;  
My heart with rapture thrills  
Like that above.

3. Let music swell the breeze,  
And ring from all the trees  
Sweet freedom's song;  
Let mortal tongues awake,  
Let all that breathe partake,  
Let rocks their silence break,  
The sound prolong.

4. Our fathers' God, to thee,  
Author of liberty,  
To thee we sing;  
Long may our land be bright  
With freedom's holy light;  
Protect us by thy might,  
Great God, our King. Amen.

A New Signal The Vicar

Benediction The Bishop

Closing  
Hymn "Faith of Our Fathers" Frederick W. Faber

*The entire  
congregation  
stands and sings.* 1. Faith of our fathers! living still  
In spite of dungeon, fire, and sword:  
O how our hearts beat high with joy,  
Whene'er we hear that glorious word:

*Refrain*

Faith of our fathers, holy faith!  
We will be true to thee till death.

2. Our fathers, chained in prisons dark,  
Were still in heart and conscience free:  
And truly blest would be our fate,  
If we, like them, should die for thee.

*Refrain*

3. Faith of our fathers! faith and prayer  
Shall win all nations unto thee;  
And through the truth that comes from God,  
Mankind shall then indeed be free.

*Refrain*

4. Faith of our fathers! we will love  
Both friend and foe in all our strife:  
And preach thee, too, as love knows how,  
By kindly deeds and virtuous life.

*Refrain*

Postlude Postlude in G Major Handel

APRIL 18, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary  
(Concord, New Hampshire)

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT OLD NORTH BRIDGE, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Two hundred years ago today, American minutemen raised their muskets at the Old North Bridge and answered a British volley. Ralph Waldo Emerson called it 'the shot heard 'round the world.' The British were soon in full retreat back to Boston. But there was no turning back for the colonists. The American Revolution had begun.

Today--two centuries later--the President of fifty United States and two hundred and thirteen million people stands before a new generation of Americans who have come to this hallowed ground. In these two centuries, the United States has become a world power. From a new-born nation with a few ships, American sea power now ranges to the most distant shores. From a militia of raw recruits, the American military stands in the front lines of the free world. Our fliers and planes eclipse one another in power and speed with each succeeding new breed of airmen and aircraft.

From a nation virtually alone, America is now allied with many free nations in common defense. The concepts of isolationism and fortress America no longer represent either the reasoning or the role of the United States foreign policy. World leadership was thrust upon America in the wake of World War II.

In accepting that role, the United States has assumed responsibility from which it cannot and will not retreat. Free nations need the United States and we need the free nations. Neither can go it alone. There are some in the world who still believe that force and the threat of force are the major instruments of national and international policy. They believe that military supremacy over others is the logical and legitimate end of their revolutionary doctrines. Such aims have left a trail of tyranny, broken promises, and falsehood.

Tyranny by any other name is still tyranny. Broken promises in any other language are still promises unkept. And falsehood by any other description is still a lie.

This is not the rhetoric of the past. It is reason about the present because history keeps repeating itself. Force--as an instrument of national and international policy--continues to be a major instrument of change in the world.

Reasonable societies and peoples must do all in their power to reconcile all threats to peace. Now is a time for reconciliation--not recrimination. It is a time of reconstruction--not rancor.

(MORE)





The world is witnessing revolutionary technological, economic and social change -- a massive and rapid breaking of barriers. We -- all men and women of all lands -- must master this change. We must make this revolution an evolution -- to make and accept change with greater order and restraint.

How can we accomplish this evolution? It is not enough to call upon material resources. No material forces are sufficient of themselves to inspire the continued confidence of men in reasonable change. We must summon higher, greater values. These higher values are found in the principles of this republic -- forged by our forefathers in the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson wrote of change in the light of American principles. He said: "Nothing then is unchangeable but the inherent and inalienable rights of man."

Jefferson accepted change in the ordinary course of human events. But he rejected any fundamental change in the principles of our republic -- the inalienable rights of man. Often, change is healthy for a people and a nation. That is why America has always been a land of new horizons and hopes.

Free choice -- the consent of the governed -- represents the American philosophy of change. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are sacred rights -- not to be given or taken by shifting winds of changing moods.

It is important to recall these truths because the men and women of America must renew their faith, courage and confidence. Our belief and commitment to human rights and liberties must also represent belief and commitment in ourselves.

It is a time to place the hand of healing on the heart of America -- not division and blame. When all is said and done, the finest tribute that may ever be paid this Nation and people is that we provided a home for freedom.

Freedom was nourished in American soil because the principles of the Declaration of Independence flourished in our land. These principles -- when enunciated two hundred years ago -- were a dream not a reality. Today, they are real. Equality has matured in America. Our inalienable rights have become even more sacred. There is no government in our land without the consent of the governed. Many other lands have freely accepted the principles of liberty and freedom in the Declaration of Independence and fashioned their own independent republics.

It is these principles -- freely taken and freely shared -- that have revolutionized the world. The volley fired here at Concord two centuries ago -- the shot heard 'round the world -- still echoes today on this anniversary.

One hundred years from now, a new generation of Americans will come here to rededicate this Nation and renew the spirit of our people in the principles that inspire us.

Let it be said that those of us who came to Concord today reaffirmed these final words of the Declaration of Independence:

"...We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

#

#

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

*Fgt*

From: Robert T. Hartmann

To: James J. Cannon

Date: May 19, 1975

Time

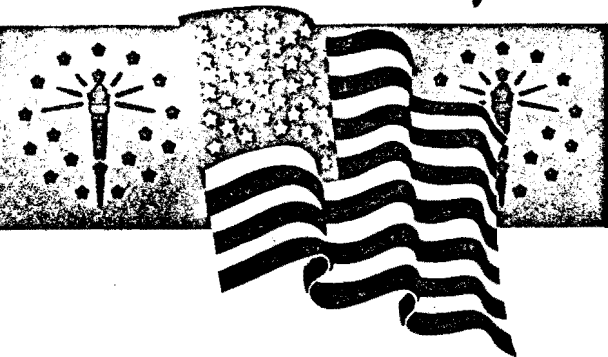
a.m.

~~xxx~~

For your information



RTA - 74I ge Sent to Jim Cannon?



# INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

150 W. MARKET STREET

SUITE 200

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204

TELEPHONE (317) 635-7561

*Copy to Cannon*

*File*

Chairman  
Thomas S. Milligan

Vice-Chairman  
Betty J. Rendel

Secretary  
Edwin J. Simcox

Treasurer  
Barbara L. McClellan

National Committeeman  
L. Keith Bulen  
Indianapolis

National Committeewoman  
Margaret Hill  
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District Chairmen and  
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Joe Kotso,  
Munster  
Gretchen Rataczak,  
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FOURTH  
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Columbia  
Corinne Nagel,  
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Paul H. Green,  
Zionsville  
Frances Leach,  
Plainfield

SEVENTH  
Robert L. Poor,  
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Margaret Hill,  
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EIGHTH  
Seth Denbo,  
English  
Mollie Hanes,  
Wadesville

NINTH  
Nathan Schwanholt,  
Aurora  
Wanda Kirk,  
Jeffersonville

TENTH  
Paul Boltz,  
Albany  
Betty Smith,  
Milroy

ELEVENTH  
L. Keith Bulen,  
Indianapolis  
Bonnie Stephenson,  
Indianapolis

May 7, 1975

Mr. Robert T. Hartmann  
Counsellor to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hartmann:

I personally wish to extend my deep appreciation to you and your staff for following through on our request at our meeting with President Ford at Notre Dame on March 17 regarding the revaluation of the George Rogers Clark Memorial project to be constructed in Vincennes, Indiana.

I learned last week that the project is now going forward and that due to the cooperation of the National Parks Service in placing an architect in residence in Vincennes over the next few weeks, that the construction schedule will be greatly accelerated.

Your interest and assistance in following up on our request for a review of the adverse decision regarding this project is most appreciated.

Thank you so much. Please advise if we can be of assistance to you at any time.

Sincerely yours,

*Tom Milligan*  
Tom Milligan  
Republican State Chairman

TM/s



JULY 4, 1975

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY  
(Baltimore, Maryland)

---

THE WHITE HOUSE  
REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE  
FIFTH ANNUAL OUR COUNTRY CELEBRATION  
FORT McHENRY

*B. Beall*

9:05 P.M. EDT

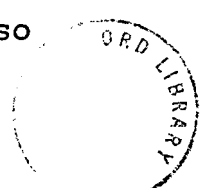
Governor Mandel and Mrs. Mandel, Senator Beall and Mrs. Beall, distinguished Members of the House of Representatives, Congressman Long, Congressman Gude, Congresswoman Holt, Congressman Bauman, Congresswoman Spellman, Congressman Sarbanes, Mayor Schaefer, our country's newest citizens, and all of you wonderful people from Baltimore and the great State of Maryland:

We meet here tonight at the twilight's last gleaming. The casement walls and the silent cannons of the Fort McHenry bear a very quiet testimony to the Nation's travail on another night in another age.

We all know that Francis Scott Key enshrined forever those events in 1814 -- the patriotism and the national pride surrounding our flag, our country, and their defense that night, our heritage -- in a song and a verse.

The Star Spangled Banner is an expression of our love of country. We must not be so sophisticated, so blase that we ignore those simple but eloquent moments of our history.

We need to remind ourselves that America is really the land of the free and the home of the brave, and we should be proud of it.



We are honored, every one of us, by those who earlier this evening became our newest United States citizens, and we should give them a special round of applause right now.

They have chosen what often is taken for granted among many of us. The hallmark of our first century was the establishment of a free Government. In the face of the greatest odds, 13 poor struggling colonies became a fledgling Nation.

MORE

Its future, in those dark days and weeks and months, was insecure. In the first 100 years the Western movement accelerated, vast territories were acquired, States joined the Union, Constitutional issues were raised and wars were fought, none more devastating than the one that turned American against American.

Yet, through that horrible ordeal, it was resolved that this Nation would not endure half slave and half free. The Union was preserved.

By our Centennial in 1876, the American Republic had been securely established. Of this, there was no doubt, either at home or abroad.

Our second century has been marked by the growth of the great American free enterprise system. The pioneer spirit which carried us West turned us to new frontiers. Railroads spanned the Continent and became a web of steel linking city to city, region to region, town to town.

The automobile and its assembly line changed forever transportation and our manufacturing process in America. The Wright brothers mastered powered flight at Kitty Hawk. The age of flight was born.

From the first Atlantic crossing by the lone eagle, Charles Lindbergh, to the American astronauts who announced that the Eagle had landed, when touchdown on the moon, America's latest ship was again established.

The telegram. The telephone. The television. All are a great part of the communications revolution of our second century. Science, medicine, agriculture, production, marketing -- these have been just a few of the modern frontiers since 1876.

But now our third century, I believe, should be an era of individual freedom. The mass approach of the modern world places a premium on creativity and individuality.

We see mass production, mass education, mass population. They must not smother individual expression or limit individual opportunity. Individualism is a safeguard against the sameness of society. A Government too large and bureaucratic can stifle individual initiative by a frustrating statism.

In America, and never forget it, our sovereign is a citizen. Our sovereign is the citizen, and we must never forget it.

MORE

Governments exist to serve people. The State is the creature of the populus. These propositions are the foundation stones of our Bicentennial. Today, in the 199 years of our independence, we stand on the threshold of a new American experience.

Let us make the coming year a great year on America's agenda of achievement. As we move to the Bicentennial of American independence, let us think where we will be and what we can achieve by next July 4, by the next decade, by the 200th anniversary of our Constitution and by the year 2000.

Let us resolve that this shall be an era of hope rather than despair. Let us resolve that it shall be an era of achievement rather than apathy. Let us resolve that it shall be a time of promises rather than regret.

The Bicentennial should be a time for each of us for self-examination and individual accomplishment. Quality and permanence should be the measurement of your life and my life and the life of 214 other million Americans in 50 States and our territories.

Let us pursue truths and values that will enhance the quality of life, of you and your fellow Americans. To form a more perfect Union -- and that is what we want -- we need to learn more of our country and more of our good people.



Americans must appreciate the diversity of our lands and the diversity of our citizens. There is a quotation that I learned in my early days in Sunday school, that the beauty of Joseph's coat is its many colors, and that is the strength of America.

Boundaries of regionalism and urbanization must dissolve before our will to be one Nation and one people. In the coming year, the Bicentennial must become a true national experience. The American Revolution and its legacy belong to each of the States and our far-flung territories. It belongs to every county, to every city, to every church, to every club and to each and every American citizen.

At every school where the American flag flies, it is my hope that there will be, in the coming year, a concentrated effort in the classroom to study, discuss and portray these past 200 years of our history.

I would urge that every community seek to make its program as meaningful as possible to as many as possible -- old, young, in every walk of life.

MORE

This should stress the history, culture and the achievements and the basic values that are so important that we associate with our way of life.

Yes, the ideas that were forged and fought for in the 13 colonies crossed the Appalachians. They followed the wagons and rode with the Pony Express. They crossed the Mississippi and the Missouri, spanned the plains and the American desert.

They belong as much to the West as they belonged to the East.

Wherever the American flag has gone, so went the concepts of this great Republic. American clipper ships that probably sailed in part from this great Baltimore harbor took the story of America to the far corners of the earth with pride and with success. American jet liners carry it every day across the skies to distant lands.

Indeed, this event does not belong just to Americans. This is a celebration of liberty, freedom, democracy, wherever they exist, and we want them to exist on a global basis at some time in the world's history.

While we cherish the many heritages that enrich our land, we of all people have no history except what we have written for ourselves. We are not Americans alone, by birth or blood, by oath or creed or compact among princes. We are Americans because we deliberately chose to be one Nation, indivisible. For 199 years, with God's help, we have gone forward together, and we will in the future.

Two centuries of sacrifice and struggle, of conflict and compromise, have gained for us an unprecedented measure of political and economic independence.

We have, on this Independence Day of 1975, a free Government that checks and balances its own excesses, and a free economic system that corrects its own errors, given the courage and the constructive cooperation of a free and enlightened citizenry.

This is the amazing history Americans have written for themselves, you and your forefathers, as we begin our Bicentennial celebration.

The young Republic of yesteryear is today a strong and a very great Nation. It still lives by the values of the Declaration, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. It influences the destiny of millions beyond our shores. It still remains, in Lincoln's words, "The last, best hope of earth."

MORE



Let us, this Fourth of July, continue to be a Nation of hope. The American people believe in tomorrow, that by dawn's early light our flag will still be there. Let us be one Nation and one people indivisible, for our flag is one and our destiny is one.

Let us be people of value, of liberty, equality and justice, no matter what the cost. That has been our history, and we are proud of it. We have never counted the cost of freedom, and I don't think America every will.

Let us in the final analysis be true to ourselves for then we can be false to no nation or to no people. Let us live, not only for our own progress, but also in harmony and hope for all other men, women and children everywhere in this great globe.

In so doing, the United States and its people serve and honor the promise of Francis Scott Key's words: "Land of the free, and home of the brave."

Thank you and good night.

END (AT 9:20 P.M. EDT)



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

July 28, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES M. CANNON  
FROM: DICK ALLISON *Dick*  
SUBJECT: HERMAN KAHN BICENTENNIAL SPEECH DRAFT

Attached is a letter from Herman Kahn through Mrs. Whitman to the Vice President. The subject is a draft State of the Union Message for 1976, which the Hudson Institute is preparing in connection with its contract with the Domestic Council and the Office of the Vice President.

This letter arrived today, and I have acknowledged it and discussed it with Hudson Institute President, Rudy Ruggles, a good friend of mine from times past, and through Rudy, with Herman Kahn -- who leaves for Singapore in a day or two.

The upshot is, the draft discussed in the letter will be sent down here by Thursday at the latest.

The Vice President asked Jack Veneman to take this letter up with you at his meeting with you at 5:00 this afternoon.

Attachment

HUDSON INSTITUTE  
Croton on Hudson, New York 10520

July 17  
rec'd July 28

Mrs. Ann C. Whitman  
Chief of Staff to the Vice President  
Office of the Vice President  
Washington, D. C. 20501

Dear Mrs. Whitman,

I am writing to explain to you what I think is a new and exciting idea we have developed under our contract with the Domestic Council and the Office of the Vice President to prepare materials relating to the current and long-term domestic needs of the United States.

In brief, what we propose is that next January the President should make his annual opening message to Congress an address on "The State of the Union on its 200th Anniversary." This address, which should be well promoted in advance, would survey the enormous achievements of our first 200 years, describe the state of the union today, and set forth our goals for the next 200 years.

We see this speech as a major document in our intellectual history -- a real opportunity to awaken America, and the world, to the very considerable accomplishments of this nation, and to spur confidence in the ability of our leadership and our people to tackle the tasks of today and the future. Such a document -- like the Federalist Papers of our early history -- could serve a unique educational purpose. Like those papers, it would seek to explain and defend, to show that the union has endured longer than any so conceived, and that it remains strong and resilient. Such a document, if properly prepared and widely circulated during the bicentennial year -- especially in our schools -- would go a long way toward overcoming the spirit of self-doubt and defeatism that now afflicts so many of the influential attentive public of our nation.

We are now preparing a preliminary and incomplete draft of this speech, emphasizing especially how current problems of the economy, energy, and national morale can be addressed in the context of this long-term view of our history. If you and the Vice President feel that this represents a useful endeavor under our present contract, we will be glad either to send you the materials we have prepared so far, or, if you wish to, develop them further for a more formal presentation.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/  
Herman Kahn  
Director



AREA