

The original documents are located in Box 68, folder “Fourth of July (1976) - Monticello, 7/5/76” of the John Marsh Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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6/24/76
11:00 am

PROPOSED SCHEDULE

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO
MONTICELLO, VIRGINIA

Monday, July 5, 1976

9:40 am The President boards Marine One on South Lawn.

MARINE ONE DEPARTS South Lawn en route Monticello,
Virginia.

[Flying time: 55 minutes]

10:35 am MARINE ONE ARRIVES Curator's area, Monticello.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President will be met by:
Mr. Nolting, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation
Chairman
Governor Mills Godwin (R-Va)

The President, escorted by Gov. Godwin & Mr. Nolting,
proceeds to motorcade for boarding.

10:40 am MOTORCADE DEPARTS Curator's area en route
Monticello Proper.

[Driving time: 2 minutes]

10:42 am MOTORCADE ARRIVES Monticello Proper.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

The President proceeds to Holding Room inside Monticello.

10:45 am The President arrives Holding Room.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 10 minutes



10:55 am The President departs Holding Room and proceeds to announcement area.

10:58 am The President arrives announcement area and pauses for announcement.

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

11:00 am The President proceeds onto platform for Naturalization Ceremony and is seated.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 2,500

11:03 am Welcoming remarks by Mr. Nolting.

11:05 am Invocation by Rev. Mitchell.

11:08 am Announcement and introduction of the U.S. Court by Mr. Nolting.

11:10 am Justice Lewis Powell, U.S. Supreme Court, convenes court.

11:12 am Presentation of Naturalization Applicants by the Naturalization Officer.

11:16 am Remarks to applicants by Justice Powell.

11:20 am Pledge of Allegiance, led by Boy & Girl Scout.

11:25 am The National Anthem by the Charlottesville Band.

11:28 am Introduction of the President by Governor Godwin.

11:30 am Presidential remarks.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

11:40 am Remarks conclude.

11:41 am Court is adjourned by Justice Powell.



11:42 am The President returns inside Monticello and informally greets dignitaries.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 50

11:55 am The President thanks dignitaries and returns to naturalization site to mingle with the newly naturalized citizens and their families.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 300

12:15 pm The President bids farewell and departs naturalization site and proceeds en route motorcade for boarding.

12:20 pm MOTORCADE DEPARTS Naturalization Site en route Curator's Area.

[Driving time: 2 minutes]

12:22 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES Curator's Area.

The President boards Marine One.

12:25 pm MARINE ONE DEPARTS Monticello, Virginia en route South Lawn.

[Flying time: 55 minutes]

1:20 pm MARINE ONE ARRIVES South Lawn.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
June 29, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB HARTMANN
FROM: JACK MARSH *JM*
SUBJECT: Monticello Speech
Composite Draft #2

This speech is on the right track with its immigrant theme, however, it seems to me to become somewhat disjointed and disconnected and, therefore, the central theme seems to get lost.

I would strike the last paragraph on page one because I feel the gift of citizenship far exceeds what a new citizen gives to his country.

There continues to be reference made to the Mayflower and the Pilgrims who were not the first settlers of this country. This point can be particularly made because the speech is being made in Virginia where the first settlement did occur.

The last paragraph on page four has too long a litany of nitty-gritty.

Strike the tulip paragraph on page 5 together with the Polish sausage statement.

The last paragraph on page seven is also a overly long litany which I am sure when spoken may become humorous.

Page eight, the second paragraph, where does Virgil fit in? The earlier paragraph refers to Joseph.

Strike the first sentence in the last paragraph on page nine.

I would suggest strengthening the construction of the speech.



SPEECH #6 -- MONTICELLO

I am proud to welcome you as fellow-citizens of the United States of America.

On behalf of the people who govern this 200-year-old republic, I invite you to join fully in the American adventure and to share our common goal and our common glory.

Our common goal is freedom -- the liberty of each individual to enjoy the equal rights and to pursue the happiness which, in this life, God gives and self-government secures.

Our common glory is the great heritage from the past which enriches our present and ensures our future.

One hundred years ago France, as a birthday gift, presented the United States with the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor. This year scores of friendly nations have sent us Bicentennial gifts which we deeply appreciate and will long cherish.

But you have given us a birthday present beyond price -- yourselves, your faith, your loyalty and your love. We thank

you with full and friendly hearts.

After two centuries there is still something wonderful about being an American. If we cannot quite express it, we know what it is -- you know what it is or you would not be here.

Why not just call it "patriotism?"

Thomas Jefferson was a Virginia planter, a politician, a philosopher, a practical problem-solver, a Palladian architect and a poet in prose. With such genius he became a Burgess, a Delegate, a Governor, an Ambassador, a Secretary of State, a Vice President and third President of the United States.

But he was first of all a patriot.

The American patriots of 1776 who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to declare and defend our Independence did more than dissolve their ties with another country to protest abuse of their liberties.

Jefferson and his colleagues, chosen by the back home neighbors who knew them, very deliberately and daringly set

out to construct a new kind of nation.

"Men may be trusted," he said, "to govern themselves without a master."

This was the most revolutionary idea in the world at that time. It remains the most revolutionary idea in the world today.

Washington, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison and all the patriots who laid the foundation for freedom in our Declaration and our Constitution carefully studied both contemporary and classical models of government to adapt them to the American climate and circumstances. Just as Jefferson did in designing Monticello, they wanted to build in this beautiful land a home for equal freedom and opportunity, a haven of safety and happiness -- not for themselves alone but for all who would come to us through the centuries.

How well they built is told by the millions upon millions who came, and are still coming.



Our first national census in 1790 recorded a population just over 3 million. Three-fourths of them had ancestral roots in the British Isles, though most had considered themselves Americans for several generations. There was already talk that further immigration should be selective and restricted, but this was swept aside by the greatest mass movement of people in all human history.

Immigrants came from almost everywhere, singly and in waves. Throughout our first century they brought the rugged strength and restless drive to find better lives that cleared the wilderness, plowed the prairie, and tamed the western plains, pushing on into the Pacific and Alaska.

Like the Mayflower Pilgrims and the early Spanish settlers these new Americans brought with them precious relics of the worlds they left behind: a language, a song, a custom, a dance, a tool, a recipe, a seed, a book, a code of law, a piece of furniture, a trick of the trade, a pleasant or a



bitter memory.

Such transfusions of traditions and cultures as well as of blood have made America unique among nations and we Americans a new kind of people. There is little the world has that is not native to the United States today.

Tulip festivals in Michigan rival the Netherlands'. California wines vie with those of Bordeaux that Jefferson favored. Polish sausage in Chicago tastes like Warsaw's.

We speak and write a language that would stump Shakespeare, but we treasure his. We also have more than 450 periodicals in 40 other languages.

Unfettered by ancient hates, the people of the young United States really believed that "all men are created equal". We candidly admit they had some stubborn blind spots in their lofty vision -- for blacks, whose forebears had been Americans almost as long as theirs, and longer than most of ours -- and for women, whose political rights took even longer to rectify.

This is not the day to deplore our shortcomings. Not all new citizens have been welcomed the way you are today. The essential fact is that the United States -- as a national policy, and in the hearts of most Americans -- has been willing to take the gamble that we could absorb anyone, from anywhere. Simply by sharing our American adventure for a few years -- at most a generation -- we were confident these newcomers would become loyal, law-abiding, productive citizens. And they did.

Older nations in the 18th and 19th centuries granted their nationality to the foreign-born only as a special privilege, if at all. We made a virtue of necessity, the gamble worked and we have been richly rewarded.

The United States was able to do this because we are uniquely a political community, as distinct from a religious community, a racial community, a geographic community or an ethnic community. This nation was founded, 200 years ago,

not on ancient legends or conquests, or physical likeness or language, but on certain political values which Jefferson's pen so eloquently expressed.

To be an American is to subscribe to those principles which the Declaration of Independence proclaims and the Constitution protects: the political values of liberty, equality, justice and self-government.

These beliefs are the secret of America's unity from diversity -- in my judgment, the most magnificent achievement of our 200 years as a nation.

"Black is beautiful" was a motto of genius which uplifted us far above its first intention. Once Americans had thought about it and perceived its truth, we began to realize that so is brown beautiful, white and red and yellow; so is Irish beautiful and Italian beautiful and Slavic beautiful, and Spanish and Jewish and Arabic and German and Japanese and Chinese and Turkish and Greek and so on and on.



When I was very young, a Sunday School teacher told us that the beauty of Joseph's coat was its many colors. And I learned much later that this thought is reflected in the Latin source of our national motto, E Pluribus Unum, -- From Many, One, -- which the Continental Congress turned to right after approving the Declaration of Independence.

They took it to mean one nation from many former colonies, now States. But two centuries have restored Virgil's original sense of many distinct colors forming one even more beautiful.

Above all, Americans are beautiful -- individually, in communities, and freely joined together by dedication to the common goal and common glory of the United States of America.

I see a growing danger to this country in conformity of thought and taste and behaviour. We need more encouragement and protection for individuality. The wealth we have of cultural, ethnic, religious and racial traditions are valuable counterbalances to the overpowering sameness and subordination

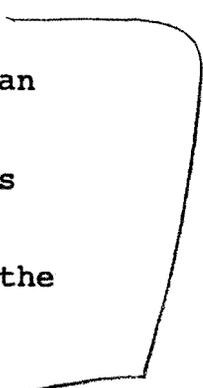
of totalitarian societies.

The sense of belonging to any group that stands for something decent and noble, so long as it does not confine free spirits or cultivate hostility to others, is part of the pride every American should have in the heritage of his past.

That heritage is rooted now not in England alone, indebted as we are for Magna Carta and the common law; not in Europe alone or in Africa alone or in Asia or the islands of the sea. The American adventure draws from the best of all mankind's long sojourn here on Earth and now reaches out into the solar system.

You came as strangers among us and you leave here today citizens, equal in fundamental rights, equal before the law, with an equal share in the promise of the future.

You have one advantage over native Americans who can trace their ancestry to Plymouth Rock -- you are Americans because you wanted to be. Jefferson did not define what the



pursuit of happiness means for you nor does our Constitution guarantee that any of us will find it. But we are free to try.

Foreigners like Lafayette and Von Steuben and Pulaski came to fight in our Revolution because they believed its principles were universal. Immigrants like Andrew Carnegie came as a poor boy and created a great steel industry, then gave his fortune back to America for libraries, universities and museums. Samuel Gompers worked in a sweat shop and spent his lunch time helping other immigrant workers learn to read so they could become citizens. We have gained far more than we have given to the millions who made America their second homeland.

Remember that none of us are more than caretakers of this great country. Remember that the more freedom you give to others, the more you will have for yourself. Remember that without law, there can be no liberty.

And remember, as well, the rich treasures you brought with you from whence you came, and let us share your pride in them.

This is the way we keep our Independence as exciting as the day it was declared, and the United States of America even more beautiful than Joseph's coat.

#

June 29, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB HARTMANN
FROM: JACK MARSH
SUBJECT: Monticello Speech
Composite Draft #2

This speech is on the right track with its immigrant theme, however, it seems to me to become somewhat disjointed and disconnected and, therefore, the central theme seems to get lost.

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cc: Dick Cheney

JOM/dl



SPEECH #6 -- MONTICELLO

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United States of America.

[On behalf of the people who govern this 200-year-old
republic,] I invite you to join fully in the American adventure
and to share our common goal and our common glory.

Our common goal is freedom -- the liberty of each
individual to enjoy the equal rights and to pursue the happiness
which, in this life, God gives and self-government secures.

Our common glory is the great heritage from the past
which enriches our present and ensures our future.

In 1884 France, as a birthday gift, presented the
United States with the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.
This year scores of friendly nations have sent us Bicentennial
gifts which we deeply appreciate and will long cherish.

But you have given us a birthday present beyond price --
yourselves, your faith, your loyalty and your love. We thank
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After two centuries there is still something wonderful about being an American. If we cannot quite express it, we know what it is -- you know what it is or you would not be here.

Why not just call it "patriotism?"

Thomas Jefferson was a Virginia planter, a politician, a philosopher, a practical problem-solver, a Palladian architect and a poet in prose. With such genius he became a Burgess, a Delegate, ^{a Congressman} a Governor, an Ambassador, a Secretary of State, a Vice President and a President of the United States.

But he was, first of all, a patriot.

The American patriots of 1776 who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to declare and defend our Independence did more than dissolve their ties with another country to protest abuse of their liberties.

Jefferson and his colleagues very deliberately and daringly set out to construct a new kind of nation.



"Men may be trusted," he said, "to govern themselves without a master."

This was the most revolutionary idea in the world at that time. It remains the most revolutionary idea in the world today.

Washington, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison and all patriots who laid the foundation for freedom in our Declaration and our Constitution carefully studied both contemporary and classical models of government to adapt them to the American climate and circumstances. Just as Jefferson did in designing Monticello, they wanted to build in this beautiful land a home for equal freedom and opportunity, a haven of safety and happiness -- not for themselves alone but for all who would come to us through the centuries.

How well they built is told by millions upon millions who came, and are still coming.



Our first national census in 1790 recorded a population just under 4 million. Three-fourths of them had ancestral roots in the British Isles, though most had considered themselves Americans for several generations. There was already talk that further immigration should be selective and restricted, but this was swept aside by the greatest mass movement of people in all human history.

Immigrants came from almost everywhere, singly and in waves. Throughout our first century they brought the rugged strength and restless drive to find better lives that cleared the wilderness, plowed the prairie, and tamed the western plains, pushing on into the Pacific and Alaska.

Like the Mayflower Pilgrims and the early Spanish settlers, these new Americans brought with them precious relics of the worlds they left behind: a song, a story, a dance -- a tool, a recipe, a seed -- the name of a place, the rules of a game, a trick of the trade.



Such transfusions of traditions and cultures as well as of blood have made America unique among nations and Americans a new kind of people. There is little the world has that is not native to the United States today.

Tulip festivals in Michigan rival the Netherlands'. California wines vie with those of Bordeaux that Jefferson favored. Polish sausage in Chicago tastes like Warsaw's. We speak and write a language that would stump Shakespeare, but we treasure his. We also have more than 450 periodicals in 40 other languages.

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This is not the day, however, to deplore our shortcomings, or to regret that not all new citizens have been welcomed the

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Older nations in the 18th and 19th centuries granted their nationality to the foreign-born only as a special privilege, if at all. We made a virtue of necessity, the gamble worked and we have been richly rewarded.

The United States was able to do this because we are uniquely a community of values, as distinct from a religious community, a racial community, a geographic community or an ethnic community. This nation was founded, 200 years ago, not on ancient legends or conquests, or physical likeness or language, but on certain political values which Jefferson's



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Much later I saw this thought reflected in our Latin motto, E Pluribus Unum, -- From Many, One, -- which the 2nd Continental Congress also adopted.



They took it to mean one nation from many States. But two centuries have restored the poet Virgil's original sense of many distinct colors forming one.

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I see a growing danger to this country in conformity of thought and taste and behaviour. We need more encouragement and protection for individuality. The wealth we have of cultural, ethnic, religious and racial traditions are valuable counterbalances to the overpowering sameness and subordination of totalitarian societies.

The sense of belonging to any group that stands for something decent and noble, so long as it does not confine free spirits or cultivate hostility to others, is part of the pride every American should have in the heritage of his past.

That heritage is rooted now not in England alone, indebted as we are for Magna Carta and the common law; not in

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Jefferson did not define what the pursuit of happiness means for you nor does our Constitution guarantee that any of us will find it. But we are free to try.

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JUL 2 1976

dec. 7/2
1:00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
July 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH
FROM: ROBERT T. HARTMANN
SUBJECT: BICENTENNIAL SPEECHES

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

Please return your comments to my office in the West Wing by 1:00 p.m. today, July 2, 1976.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Please check one box and sign below:

- () I approve the draft without changes.
- () Suggested revisions are noted on the draft or attached separately.

Initials: _____

SPEECH #6 -- MONTICELLO

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United States of America.

On behalf of the people who govern this 200-year-old
Republic, I invite you to join fully in the American adventure
and to share our common goal and our common glory.

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individual to enjoy the equal rights and to pursue the happiness
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11 mins

