

The original documents are located in Box 70, folder “Jefferson, Thomas - Birthday Celebration, 4/13/76 (1)” of the John Marsh Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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159: Groundbreaking for Jefferson Memorial

158 (Indorsing University Scholarships for
Refugees from Germany. December 14, 1938

My dear Mr. Lane:

I HAVE received your letter of December 2, 1938, and am deeply interested to note the plans which the President and Corporation of Harvard University and the student body are making to provide for scholarships and support for refugees of all creeds from Germany.

This program appears to be in the best traditions of the University, and I sincerely hope that it will be taken up by other institutions throughout the country.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert E. Lane,
Harvard Committee
To Aid German Student Refugees,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

159 (Address at Groundbreaking for the
Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Wash-
ington, D. C. December 15, 1938

*Mr. Gibboney, Members of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial
Commission:*

NEARLY a hundred years ago, the Congress of the United States, in response to a general public demand, undertook to provide a memorial in the Nation's Capital to the first President of the United States, George Washington. There followed many years of controversy both as to the type of memorial and as to its location. The Washington Monument emerged as the result of Congressional action.

Half a century ago, again in response to public demand, the

159. Groundbreaking for Jefferson Memorial

Congress began the consideration of a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the preserver of the Union. Years went by and a distinguished committee, following the broad objectives of the original plan for the development of the National Capital, recommended the creation of two broad axes in the general form of a cross—one axis from the Capitol through the Mall past the Washington Monument to the river bank, and the other axis from the White House past the Washington Monument to another point near the river.

In line with this well considered plan, the Congress erected the Lincoln Memorial at the end of the longer axis and it was then the clear intention both of the Congress and of the many planning committees and commissions who studied the subject to complete the other axis from the White House to the river by the erection of a public monument at the fourth corner of the cross.

For far more than fifty years, Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, has been recognized by our citizens not only for the outstanding part which he took in the drafting of the Declaration of Independence itself, not only for his authorship of the Virginia statute for religious freedom, but also for the services he rendered in establishing the practical operation of the American Government as a democracy and not as an autocracy.

For very many years, it has seemed appropriate that with Washington and Lincoln, his services should be held in memory by the erection of a monument of equal dignity. We are breaking ground, today, for such a memorial. The Congress of the United States, through a distinguished Commission, has, after long consideration, chosen this site and made the first appropriations for the creation of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial.

In the days to come, the millions of American citizens who each year visit the National Capital will have a sense of gratitude that at last an adequate permanent National Memorial to Thomas Jefferson has been placed at this beautiful spot because as the Joint Resolution of the Congress says: "The American



160. *Aid to Spanish Sufferers*

people feel a deep debt of gratitude to Thomas Jefferson" and "honor the services rendered by him."

160 (A Letter in Behalf of Giving Aid to the Spanish Sufferers. December 19, 1938

My dear Mr. McDonald:

FACTUAL REPORTS on conditions in Spain give me deep concern over the extreme hardships and sufferings there of millions of civilians and particularly of the women and children.

Since the outset of the war in Spain the American Red Cross has expended a considerable sum in emergency assistance to Americans stranded in that country and in humanitarian work in the territories of both factions through the International Red Cross Committee. In view, however, of the increased suffering in Spain, the American Red Cross recently contributed the funds necessary to secure 60,000 barrels of flour for impartial distribution among the women and children in proportion to need in order to prevent starvation.

For this purpose the Red Cross obtained wheat from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation at a nominal cost and the United States Maritime Commission provided free ocean transportation to France. The Red Cross paid the cost of processing the wheat into flour, the rail transportation and other incidental charges and thus by an expenditure of some \$66,000 it was able to furnish flour to the value of about \$250,000.

The flour thus furnished by the Red Cross was distributed under the supervision of the American Friends Service Committee which has been carrying on impartial relief activities in Spain. The aid thus far rendered by the American Red Cross and the American Friends Service Committee has been of inestimable value but wholly inadequate to meet the needs. The 60,000 barrels of flour which were shipped will be entirely consumed by the end of January. Every effort should, therefore,

37. *Dedication of Thomas Jefferson Memorial*

ruary 28, 1943, the remaining borrowing authority under the existing debt limit was 8.160 billion dollars, and it was estimated that by April 12 it would be down to 6 billion dollars. On March 12, 1943, the President had announced a program designed to raise 13 billion dollars of new funds during the month of April in a Second War Loan Drive. At the time, war expenditures were being made at an average rate of more than 200 million dollars a day in excess of the daily revenue from taxes. It was essential that the Treasury be empowered to borrow the money necessary for the huge war expenditures.

The President strongly felt that during a period when wages of

working men and women were being stabilized and men were being drafted into the armed forces at \$600 per year, net incomes after taxes should not be tolerated over \$25,000. Added to this was the President's objection on constitutional grounds to the rider method of legislation, a form of shotgun action on the part of the Congress which forced the acceptance of a manifestly bad bill because it was tacked onto a bill that had to be signed in order to win the war.

The President could not possibly veto the bill. Therefore he issued the foregoing statement, and allowed it to become a law without his signature (57 Stat. 63).

37 (Address at Dedication of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Washington, D. C.

April 13, 1943

TODAY, in the midst of a great war for freedom, we dedicate a shrine to freedom.

To Thomas Jefferson, Apostle of Freedom, we are paying a debt long overdue.

Yet, there are reasons for gratitude that this occasion falls within our time; for our generation of Americans can understand much in Jefferson's life which intervening generations could not see as well as we.

He faced the fact that men who will not fight for liberty can lose it. We, too, have faced that fact.

He lived in a world in which freedom of conscience and freedom of mind were battles still to be fought through — not prin-

37. *Dedication of Thomas Jefferson Memorial*

ciples already accepted of all men. We, too, have lived in such a world.

He loved peace and loved liberty — yet on more than one occasion he was forced to choose between them. We, too, have been compelled to make that choice.

Generations which understand each other across the distances of history are the generations united by a common experience and a common cause. Jefferson, across a hundred and fifty years of time, is closer by much to living men than many of our leaders of the years between. His cause was a cause to which we also are committed, not by our words alone but by our sacrifice.

For faith and ideals imply renunciations. Spiritual advancement throughout all our history has called for temporal sacrifices.

The Declaration of Independence and the very purposes of the American Revolution itself, while seeking freedoms, called for the abandonment of privileges.

Jefferson was no dreamer — for half a century he led his State and his Nation in fact and in deed. I like to think that this was so because he thought in terms of the morrow as well as the day — and this was why he was hated or feared by those who thought in terms of the day and the yesterday.

We judge him by the application of his philosophy to the circumstances of his life. But in such applying we come to understand that his life was given for those deeper values that persist throughout all time.

Leader in the philosophy of government, in education, in the arts, in efforts to lighten the toil of mankind — exponent of planning for the future, he led the steps of America into the path of the permanent integrity of the Republic.

Thomas Jefferson believed, as we believe, in Man. He believed, as we believe, that men are capable of their own government, and that no king, no tyrant, no dictator can govern for them as well as they can govern for themselves.

He believed, as we believe, in certain inalienable rights. He,

37. *Dedication of Thomas Jefferson Memorial*

as we, saw those principles and freedoms challenged. He fought for them, as we fight for them.

He proved that the seeming eclipse of liberty can well become the dawn of more liberty. Those who fight the tyranny of our own time will come to learn that old lesson. Among all the peoples of the earth, the cruelties and the oppressions of its would-be masters have taught this generation what its liberties can mean. This lesson, so bitterly learned, will never be forgotten while this generation is still alive.

The words which we have chosen for this Memorial speak Jefferson's noblest and most urgent meaning; and we are proud indeed to understand it and share it:

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

NOTE: As the President pointed out during one of his press conferences (see Item 148, pp. 604-607, 1938 volume), there had been a long delay in the authorization of a memorial for Thomas Jefferson. The delay appeared to have been caused by political reasons. After President Roosevelt's first inaugural in 1933, there arose renewed interest in the project; and the Congress in 1934 authorized the construction of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial on the edge of the Tidal Basin in Washington. The President delivered an address at ground-breaking ceremonies on December 15, 1938 (see Item 159, pp. 645-647, 1938 volume).

The dedication of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial was held on Jefferson's birthday. The entire ceremony, including the President's address, lasted fifteen minutes and was staged with the simplicity which Jefferson himself would have liked.

Two years later, the President had prepared an address for delivery on Jefferson Day, 1945, in which he set forth the hopes of humanity for enduring peace. The President died the afternoon before this Jefferson Day speech was to have been delivered (see Item 148, 1944-1945 volume, for the text of this undelivered address).

- President of the University of Virginia Alumni Association
- Former President of the University of Virginia, Edgar Shannon
- President of William and Mary (Jefferson was a graduate of William and Mary)
- State Legislator in the House *from Albemarle*
- State Senator representing Albemarle County
Doerstin

I also think it would be a good idea to have the Proclamation reproduced but without the President's signature so he can sign them personally, as we did with the Robert E. Lee Citizenship bill.

Many thanks.

✓

There is a spiritual bond between Jefferson and Lincoln.

Jefferson was the political philosopher and apostle of individual freedom. Lincoln took the principles of Jefferson's Declaration and translated them for the rank and file of all the people. The great emancipator, gave it meaning to the common man. He took to the crossroads and grassroots of America the democracy of which Jefferson wrote.

Jefferson suggested an aristocracy for America. The aristocracy of talent and virtue. This Nation more than any other nation of the world has opened the ranks of its citizens to that aristocracy. Jefferson's aristocracy is demonstrated by our national preeminence today.

Jefferson was an early believer in freedom of the press. Although harshly attacked, vilified he maintained an unfettered press was essential to American freedom.

Jefferson is remembered as a foremost exponent of American individualism. However, this was an individualism based on enlightenment and responsibility. Learning and reason he argued are essential ingredients of political freedom.

His credo was embodied in his epitaph:

Author of the Declaration of Independence--
which expressed his dedication to political freedom.

Author of the Virginia Statute for Religious
Freedom.

Founder of the University of Virginia.

Tom Jefferson's pen is still mightier than the sword. Let us remember this today. Mankind in the 20th century still draws

today. Mankind in the 20th Century still draws its inspiration from the Declaration of Independence and not from the writings of Karl Marx.

Let us honor this man this year and in the next century of our Independence as a people by translating into our national life the qualities, the talents and the ideas which were the warp and woof of his.

Let us seek to be an enlightened Nation with appreciation for learning, for reason and for justice for all of our people.

Let us dedicate ourselves to achievement in order that we make this country what it has the opportunity to be.

Let us carve out for America its rightful place of leadership in the Council of Nations of this world.

Let us extend the boundaries of human freedom here at home and beyond our shores.

Let us accept and discharge the responsibility as a people upon whom Providence has bestowed so much.

Let us practice an enlightened individualism and thereby pay tribute to the man we honor this day.

There is a spiritual bond between Jefferson and Lincoln.

Jefferson was the political philosopher and apostle of individual freedom. Lincoln took the principles of Jefferson's Declaration and translated them for the rank and file of all the people. The great emancipator, gave it meaning to the common man. He took to the crossroads and grassroots of America the democracy of which Jefferson wrote.

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Jefferson was an ^{fervent} early believer in freedom of the press.

Although harshly attacked, ^{often} vilified he maintained an unfettered press was essential to American freedom.



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Let us seek to be an enlightened Nation with appreciation for learning, for reason and for justice for all of our people.

Let us dedicate ourselves to achievement in order that we can make this country what it has the opportunity to be.

its rightful place of leadership

Let us carve out for America ~~a place~~ in the Council of

Nations of this world --- ~~and this~~ [↑] ~~and this~~ fellow Americans, ~~we~~

~~can do.~~

Let us extend the boundaries of human freedom here at home

and beyond our shores. ^{IP} Let us accept and discharge ~~this~~ ^{the}

responsibility as a people upon whom Providence has bestowed

^{IP} so much, let us practice individual ^{is} ~~responsibility~~ ^{and thereby pay tribute}

an enlightened to the man
we know
this day



its inspiration from the Declaration of Independence and not from the writings of Karl Marx.

Let us honor this man this year and in the next century of our Independence as a people by translating into our national life the qualities, the talents and the ideas which were the warp and woof of his.

Let us seek to be an enlightened Nation with appreciation for learning, for reason and for justice for all of our people.

Let us dedicate ourselves to achievement in order that we can make this country what it has the opportunity to be.

Let us carve out for America a place in the Council of Nations of this world -- and this matter, fellow Americans, we can do.

Let us extend the boundaries of human freedom here at home and beyond our shores. Let us accept and discharge this responsibility as a people upon whom Providence has bestowed so much, let us practice individual responsibility.

Bicentennial

August 6, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: TED MARRS

FROM: JACK MARSH

It is customary to have a ceremony on the occasion of Jefferson's Birthday, April 13, at the Jefferson Memorial here in Washington. The program is a short one, consisting of a few introductory remarks and a main talk of 10-20 minutes.

It occurred to me that this would be a very natural place for the President to make a Bicentennial statement which would not require a great deal of investment of his time from the standpoint of travel and yet would focus public attention on the event that he is commemorating.

Can you make some quiet inquiry into how this program is put together, and who is responsible for it. It is my understanding that it is the National Park Service with the National Capitol Park Region having the principle responsibility for the planning.

JOM/dl



see: marris

Boen

December 2, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: TED MARRS
FROM: JACK MARSH

Ted, I got your telephone message re the attached. Please prepare an appropriate schedule proposal.

Thanks.

(re Jefferson Memorial memo re birthday - April 13 - from JOM to Marris - 8/6/75)



December 11, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: BILL NICHOLSON

FROM: JACK MARSH

I strongly recommend the President participate in the 33rd Annual Celebration commemorating the birth of Thomas Jefferson. A schedule proposal is attached and also a memo to the President.

Many thanks.

JOM/dl



December 11, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK MARSH

The accompanying schedule proposal relates to an annual observance each year at the Jefferson Memorial here in Washington.

It is held on the occasion of Jefferson's birthday, which is the 13th of April. Because of the Bicentennial year, and Jefferson's authorship of the Declaration of Independence, I believe the significance of the proposal this year is on a national scale.

Additionally, it gives you the opportunity to identify with the Jeffersonian principles of government and an excellent opportunity to speak out on such American goals as those involved in the Declaration of Independence.

cc: Dick Cheney
Bob Hartmann
Jerry Jones
Bill Nicholson

JOM/dl



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL FOR THE PRESIDENT

DATE: DECEMBER 9, 1975

FROM: TED MARRS *JMM*

THRU: JACK MARSH *JM*

VIA: BILL NICHOLSON

MEETING: Participation in the 33rd Annual Celebration commemorating the birth of Thomas Jefferson.

DATE: Tuesday, April 13, 1976 at 12:00 Noon.

PURPOSE: To commemorate the 232nd Anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson in appropriate ceremonies to be held at the Jefferson Memorial.

FORMAT: -Jefferson Memorial, Tidal Basin, Washington, D.C.
-Participants: Various dignitaries. List to be supplied.
-Length: Twenty to Thirty Minutes.

CABINET PARTICIPATION: Secretary of the Interior

SPEECH MATERIAL: To be supplied by Paul Theis.

PRESS COVERAGE: Full Press Coverage

STAFF: Jack Marsh
Ted Marris
Milt Mitler

RECOMMEND: Jack Marsh
Ted Marris
Milt Mitler

OPPOSED: None

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None

BACKGROUND: Annually, the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in cooperation with the National Park Service and the Military District of Washington, holds a special ceremony at the Jefferson Memorial, Tidal Basin, in commemoration of the birth of our third President.

Page 2

1976 will mark the 33rd year the occasion has been observed in this manner.

The ceremony, which does not generally exceed thirty minutes, consists of presentation of memorial wreaths by various interested groups and a commemorative speech.

In the past, the event has drawn from 500 to 1,000 spectators.

This would be a very natural place for the President to make a Bicentennial statement which would not require much investment of time from the standpoint of travel and yet would focus public attention on the event he is commemorating.

It is recommended the President make the commemorative address at the 33rd Annual Celebration of the birth of Thomas Jefferson.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

Brent

February 28, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARSH

Check with Ted Marrs and Milt Mitler and let's be certain we follow-up on the President's appearance at the Jefferson Memorial. I think the consensus is still to have him do that notwithstanding some other indications we received.

Many thanks.

JOM/dl



Bucent.

March 10, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DAVE GERGEN

FROM:

JACK MARSH

This is for your information inasmuch as we had talked about what activities might occur at the Jefferson memorial. If the Congress enacts this legislation as mentioned, it could give greater emphasis to the President's appearance at the Jefferson Memorial even if he does not sign the bill there.

Many thanks.

JOM/dl



Bucant.

March 10, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

TED MARRS
MILT MITLER
RUSS ROURKE

FROM:

JACK MARSH

SUBJECT:

Thomas Jefferson's Birthday
April 13, 1976

There is an effort in Congress to designate April 13 as Thomas Jefferson Day. As you know, this is Jefferson's bithhday.

We should track this bill very closely and arrange a signing ceremony. I would suggest if it can be timed, he could perhaps sign it at the Jefferson memorial.

However, it may be helpful to go ahead and have it signed before that date in order to focus attention on the 13th of April.

Many thanks.

cc: Dave Gergen.

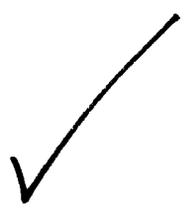
JOM/dl



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 10, 1976



MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARSH

Susan Porter was supposed to send me an options paper, setting out proposals for the First Lady to do something at the Jefferson Memorial. The idea was to submit several different options for this date to see which one the President wanted to select.

Please call Susan and see what the status of this paper is.

Many thanks.

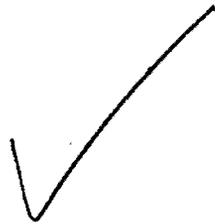


MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE

Jack, Susan is out until Monday. Her assistant, Sally, will bug her about the requested paper. Sally indicated that, while Susan was working on certain aspects of the effort itself, she had not as yet prepared the options paper. Sally will ask Susan to complete the requested action ASAP.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



March 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH

THRU: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF *M.L.F.*
VERN LOEN

FROM: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *C.L.J.*

SUBJECT: ~~H.J. Res. 670 To Designate April 13,~~
~~1976 as "Thomas Jefferson Day"~~

In accordance with your request, I am attaching hereto, a copy of H.J. Res. 670, designating April 13, 1976 as "Thomas Jefferson Day." This would not create a public holiday, but merely a day of commemoration.

This Joint Resolution was introduced by Rep. McClory in the House on September 25, 1975, with 233 co-sponsors. It was referred to the Subcommittee on Census and Population of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

On Thursday, March 18th, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service reported the resolution out of Committee, however a report was not filed. The report will probably be filed next week.



H. J. RES. 670

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 25, 1975

Mr. McClory introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JOINT RESOLUTION

To designate April 13, 1976, as "Thomas Jefferson Day".

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That April 13, 1976, the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, is
- 4 designated as "Thomas Jefferson Day", and the President is
- 5 authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling
- 6 for the observance of such day with appropriate ceremonies
- 7 and activities.

I



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



March 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK MARSH

THRU:

MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF
VERN LOEN

M.L.F.

FROM:

CHARLES LEPPERT, JR.

C.L.J.

SUBJECT:

H.J. Res. 670 - To Designate April 13,
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D - send P/S lat to
1. Gargan
2. RTH
3. Orban
4. Nesson

done 3/23
all



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1976

TJ File

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK MARSH *Jack Marsh*

I call to your attention the attached Resolution to designate April 13, 1976 as "Thomas Jefferson Day."

This is merely a day of commemoration and does not create a public holiday.

March 23, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK MARSH

I call to your attention the attached Resolution to designate April 13, 1976 as "Thomas Jefferson Day."

This is merely a day of commemoration and does not create a public holiday.

dl



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE

Jack, the attached memos from Cheney and Nicholson both address themselves to the possibility of an April 13 signing ceremony at the Jefferson Memorial.

I have advised Nicholson of your support for this event.

Nicholson informs me that, unless OMB objects, they will program the signing ceremony for the 13th. Please note Charlie's March 25 response to Lindy Boggs. Once the event is locked in, Nicholson will contact Lindy Boggs directly.

cc: DCheney
TMarrs
MMitler
CLEppert
BNicholson



APR 8 1976

April 6, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BILL NICHOLSON
FROM: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
SUBJECT: M.C. Bob McClory (R-ILL)

Congressman McClory is the prime sponsor of H.J. Res. 670 which authorizes the President to proclaim next Tuesday, April 13th, as "Thomas Jefferson Day."

He is most interested in being present when the President signs this bill. He also suggested that perhaps we would want to invite the Joint Bicentennial Committee on the Hill which includes:

Chairman Lindy Boggs
Rep. Tip O'Neill
Rep. John Rhodes
Rep. J. J. Pickle
Rep. Marvin Esch
Rep. Caldwell Butler

Vice Chairman Ed Brooke
Sen. Mike Mansfield
Sen. Hugh Scott
Sen. Hubert Humphrey
Sen. Walter Mondale
Sen. Roman Hruska

The Congressman suggests, if at all possible, this be scheduled for next Monday, April 12th.

cc: Jack Marsh
Charlie Leppert
Bob Linder
Judy Johnston



THE PEN OF JEFFERSON

The countdown to Independence Day has begun. In less than 100 days the Nation shall mark its 200 years of Independence.

233 years ago today marked the birth of the author of one of the greatest documents of freedom in the history of this planet.

Tom Jefferson ~~for all of his intellect~~ ~~for all of his polish and his~~

~~sophistication~~ was a product of America's frontier. Shadwell in

his place of birth

Virginia

Albermarle County in 1743 was at the outer reaches of the American

1

West.

coincidence

It was one of the ~~singular incidents~~ of American history that

Tom Jefferson and John Adams, both of whom served in the

signers of the

~~Continental Congress which shaped, drafted and adopted the~~

Declaration of Independence, would to this day 50 years later

the minutes

on July 4, 1826 die, Jefferson within ~~months~~ of the official time

that the Declaration was adopted. John Adams' last words were

attests

"Jefferson still survives. Our presence here today ~~attests~~ to



Accuracy

the ~~wisdom~~ of that remark.

~~I would not today examine Jefferson as a political philosopher~~
~~which he was~~ yet I would set out for your consideration few of the
achievements of the ~~man~~ ^{Man} from Monticello.

- President of the United States
- Vice President of the United States
- First Secretary of State
- Ambassador to France
- Author of the Declaration of Independence
- Member of the Continental Congress
- Governor of Virginia
- Author of the Statute of Religious Freedom
- Colonial Legislator
- Justice of the Peace
- Founder of the University of Virginia



In addition to these achievements, his interests included music and he was an accomplished violinist. He was an inventor and ^{also} gained renown as an architect. An agronomist, he was also an excellent

linguist and read or spoke 5 languages ~~including the New Testament~~

~~in~~ ^{R. A. Johnson} Greek. He was a giant who was marched across the pages of world

history, ~~who continues~~ ^{he} to this day to excite ^s scholars, ^{inspires} political leaders

and the common man in the four corners of the globe. He is a ^{gives insight and inspiration to} ~~figure~~ ^{personage}

from which ~~all of us~~ ^{we} Americans can learn ~~a~~ ^{much} great deal. He is a

source of strength on which we should draw. [His achievements

were so great, his intellect so vast that we are apt to be overwhelmed

and not see the man nor his humanity.]

→ It has been observed that he plead the cause of the common man. [Jefferson was not only a theorist but an advocate of human

freedom.] Others have said that he set the course of American

democracy. And there ~~was~~ ^{is} no question that he influenced every ^{American}

political leader of every succeeding age whether they agree or disagree with his views.

There is a spiritual bond between Jefferson and Lincoln.

Jefferson was the ~~great~~ political and individual freedom philosopher.

Lincoln, the great emancipator, gave it meaning to the common man.

Lincoln took the principles of Jefferson's Declaration and translated

them for the rank-and-file of all of the people. ~~Lincoln would~~

~~and Jeffersonian democracy to American life.~~

Jefferson suggested an aristocracy for in America. The aristocracy

of talent and virtue. This Nation more than any other nation of the

world has opened the ranks of its citizens to that aristocracy ~~and~~

Jefferson's wisdom is attested ~~attested~~ by our national preeminence today.

Jefferson was an early believer in freedom of the press.

Although harshly attacked, validated he constantly maintained

that unfettered the Fourth estate was essential for American freedom.

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233 years ago today marked the birth of the author of one of the greatest documents of freedom in the history of this planet.

Tom Jefferson was a product of America's frontier. Shadwell, his place of birth in Albemarle County, Virginia, was at the outer reaches of the American West.

It was one of the coincidents of American history that Tom Jefferson and John Adams, both signers of the Declaration of Independence, would to the day 50 years later on July 4, 1826 die, Jefferson within minutes of the official time that the Declaration was adopted. John Adams' last words were "Jefferson still survives." Our presence here today attests to the accuracy of that remark.

gained renown as an architect. An agronomist, he was also an excellent linguist and read or spoke 5 languages.

Jefferson was a giant who was marched across the pages of world history. To this day he excites scholars, inspires political leaders and gives inspiration to the common man in the four corners of the globe. His achievements were so great, his intellect so vast that we are apt to be overwhelmed and not see the man nor his humanity. He is a personage from which we can learn much. He is a source of strength on which we should draw.

Jefferson was not only a theorist but an advocate of human freedom. It has been observed that he plead the cause of the common man. Others have said that he set the course of American democracy. And there is no question that he influenced every American political leader of every succeeding age whether they agree or disagree with his views.



There is a spiritual bond between Jefferson and Lincoln.

Jefferson was the political philosopher and apostle of individual freedom. Lincoln took the principles of Jefferson's Declaration and translated them for the rank-and-file of all the people. Lincoln, the great emancipator, gave it meaning to the common man.

Jefferson suggested an aristocracy for America. The aristocracy of talent and virtue. This Nation more than any other nation of the world has opened the ranks of its citizens to that aristocracy. Jefferson's wisdom is attested by our national preeminence today.

Jefferson was an early believer in freedom of the press. Although harshly attacked, undaunted he constantly maintained that unfettered the Fourth Estate was essential for American freedom.

Jefferson is remembered as a foremost expert on American individualism. However, this was a individualism based on enlightenment and responsibility. Learning and reason are essential ingredients of political freedom.

His credo was embodied in his epitaph:

Author of the Declaration of Independence -- which expressed his dedication to political freedom -- author of the Virginia Statute for Religious Liberty, founder of the University of Virginia

set forth his principles that without learning there cannot be enlightenment and without enlightenment and reason there cannot be freedom but only oppression.

Tom Jefferson's pen is still mightier than the sword. Let us remember that this day. Mankind in the 20th century still draws

its freedom and inspiration from the Declaration of Independence not from the writings of Karl Marx.

The words -- the slogans that are written on the posters and placards that men and women have carried in every continent of the world have such words as freedom, equality, liberty on them -- words that flowed from the quill of Jefferson and not from the writings of Lennin.

Let us honor this man this year and in the next century of our Independence as American people by translating into our national writing the qualities, the talents and the ideas which were the warp and woof of his.

Let us seek to be an enlightened Nation with appreciation for learning, for reason and for justice for all of our people. Let us dedicate ourselves to achievement in order that we can make this country what it has the opportunity to be. Let us carve out for

this Nation its earned place in the Council of Nations of this world -- and this matter, fellow Americans, we can do.

Let us extend the boundaries of human freedom here at home and beyond our shores. As less accept and discharge there responsibility as a people upon whom problems have bestowed so much, let us practice individual responsibility.

April 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB HARTMANN

FROM: JACK MARSH

This is a very rough draft of the Jefferson speech.

I would suggest a greater emphasis on Jefferson's view on limited government and the application of that view today.

JOM/dl

cc: Bob Orben



April 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE
FROM: JACK MARSH
SUBJECT: Thomas Jefferson's Birthday,
 April 13, 1976

I would like you to identify for me precisely what the events are that are scheduled for April 13, Thomas Jefferson's Birthday, to include: ^{place} ~~place~~ of event; time of event; participants; speakers, other than the President.

At the Thomas Jefferson ceremony on the Proclamation, I think the following people should be invited and I would appreciate your notifying the appropriate office handling the invitations:

- Members of Congress who are graduates of the University of Virginia.
- The Virginia Congressional Delegation.
- President of the Virginia Senate
- Speaker of the Virginia House
- Minority Leader of the House.
- Minority Leader of the Senate
- Former Governors of Virginia
- President of the University of Virginia
- Chairmen of the Board of Visitors for the University of Virginia



- President of the University of Virginia Alumni Association
- Former President of the University of Virginia, Edgar Shannon
- President of William and Mary (Jefferson was a graduate of William and Mary)
- State Legislator in the House
- State Senator representing Albemarle County

I also think it would be a good idea to have the Proclamation reproduced but without the President's signature so he can sign them personally, as we did with the Robert E. Lee Citizenship bill.

Many thanks.

dl



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 8, 1976

Mr. Marsh:

Nancy Kennedy called re McClory and Thomas Jefferson Day.

Charlie Leppert called McClory and McClory has not problem with the President signing the bill on Tuesday if he can be there.

✓
donna