

The original documents are located in Box 70, folder “Moore's Creek Battleground Association - Presidential Message” of the John Marsh Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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February 28, 1976

BY
MESSENGER

MEMORANDUM TO:

MILT MITLER ✓

FROM:

RUSS ROURKE

Milt, as per our conversation I am attaching the historical material we have gathered in connection with the "Battle of Morres Creek".

As I indicated to you the celebration of this event (although the Battle, itself, occurred on February 27, 1976) will be held on February 28 (Saturday). The celebration, consisting of a pageant of flags, etc. will occur on Saturday. The pageant will be followed by a luncheon at 12:00 p.m.

The message from the President should be sent to Mr. Howard Holly, President, Moores Creek Battle Ground Association, P. O. Box 4, Burgaw, North Carolina 28425. Mr. Holly's home address is North McNeil Street, Burgaw, North Carolina 28425 (PH: [919] 259-4566).

If you have any further questions on this item please let me know.

cc: JMarsh ✓



Bicentennial

February 28, 1976

BY
MESSENGER

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If you have any further questions on this item please let me know.

cc: JMarsh



Moore's Creek (Lender City)

2/27/76

3415

(Dave Henderson) - Chas. Whitley^{A.A.}

Howard Holly

Pres.

Moore's Crk. Battle
Ground Assn

P.O. Box 4

Burgaw, N.C.

(919) 259-2636

OR

also

County Auditor

Court House

Burgaw, N.C.
28425

home

N. McNeil St
Burgaw
28425

(919) 259-4566

Moore's Creek Nat. Military Park
Curra, N.C.



Sat. 28th

10:30 celebration (pageant
of flags etc)

12:00 luncheon.



Feb. 26

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Russ --

The President is most interested in having a message sent to Moore's Creek today. Please get into this and see what can be done.

Jack



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~TT~~

Sand

msg to

Moon's Creek

N.C. 27 Feb
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Evening Bells," are generally familiar. His *National Aids* (1815) included "Oft in the Stilly Night" and the *Sacred Songs* (1816), "Sound the Loud Timbrel." In 1825 appeared his *Life of Sheridan* and *The Memoirs of Captain Rock*.

The *Life of Byron* (full title, *The Letters and Journals of Lord Byron, with Notices of his Life*), which Thomas Babington Macaulay characterized as "deserving to be classed amongst the best specimens of English prose which any age has provided," was published in 1830, and remains the most authoritative life of Byron. Byron had given Moore his memoirs in 1819 to be sold for publication after his death. Moore sold them to the publisher John Murray in 1821, but at the insistence of Byron's literary executor and close friends, bought them back and burned them.

Moore's last literary works were *The History of Ireland* in four volumes (1835-1846) and the collection of his poetical works in 10 volumes (1840-42). His later years were saddened by domestic grief, his five children all dying before him. In his old age his health and memory failed, following a seizure. His diary and correspondence, edited by Lord John Russell, were published in eight volumes (1853-56) as *Memoirs, Journal and Correspondence of Thomas Moore*.

Consult Trench, W. F., *Tom Moore* (London 1934); MacCall, S., *Thomas Moore* (London 1935); Strong, L. A. G., *Minstrel Boy* (New York 1937).

HERBERT O. MACKAY,
Author of "The Life of Thomas Moore."

MOORE, Thomas Sturge, English poet, artist, and critic: b. Hastings, Sussex, England, March 4, 1870; d. Windsor, July 18, 1944. Largely self-educated, he was deeply interested in symbolism in art and literature, and was associated with Gilbert Murray and Arthur Symonds in the *Masquers*, a Dublin group organized to produce symbolist drama. His verse included *The Vindresser and Other Poems* (1899); *Aphrodite Against Artemis* (1961); *The Sea is Kind* (1914); *Tragic Mothers* (1920); and *The Unknown Known . . .* (1939); his prose works include *Direr* (1904); *Correggio* (1906); *Art and Life* (1910); *Hark to These Three* (1915); and *Armour for Aphrodite* (1929); his collected poems were published in four volumes in 1932-1933. A gifted wood engraver, he designed the cover for William Butler Yeats' *The Tower* (1928); their correspondence, 1901-1937, was published in 1953.

Consult Gwynn, F. L., *Sturge Moore and the Life of Art* (Lawrence, Kans. 1951).

MOORE, Zephaniah Swift, American educator: b. Palmer, Mass., Nov. 20, 1770; d. June 30, 1823. Graduating from Dartmouth College in 1793, he studied theology. He was pastor of First Congregational Church in Leicester, Mass., from 1797 until 1811, when he became professor of ancient languages at Dartmouth. Appointed president of Williams College in 1815, he resigned in 1820 when the legislature refused to let the college move to a more accessible location, becoming the first president of Amherst College. He was an able executive, stressing the importance of liberal studies as a preparation for a professional career.

MOORE, Lake, lake, Australia, in Western Australia, about 150 miles northeast of Perth. It is 60 miles long, salty, and frequently dry. The area is 449 square miles.

MOOREA, mo-o-ree-ah, second largest of the Windward group of the Society Islands (q.v.), French Polynesia, in the South Pacific, about 12 miles northwest of Tahiti, and governed from Papeete. It has an area of 70 square miles and is mountainous; the highest peak (3,975 feet) is Mount Tohivea. Coffee and copra are the chief crops. Cook Bay and Papeete Bay form good harbors on the northern coast; Matareaitu is the chief town. Pop. (1956) 3,550.

MOOREHEAD, moor'-hed, Warren King, American archaeologist: b. Siena, Italy, of American parents, March 10, 1866; d. Boston, Mass., Jan. 5, 1939. Educated at Denison University, he spent three years at the Smithsonian Institution, and at his own expense four years investigating Indian mounds in Ohio. He had charge of archaeological work in the Ohio Valley, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico for the Columbian Expedition, Chicago (1893), and made valuable finds. His work brought to light the important Hopewell Culture in southern Ohio (see *MOON BUILDERS AND MOUNDS—Burial Mounds: North America*), and did much to promote public interest in American archaeology. He explored the Cahokia Mounds (Illinois) for the University of Illinois, 1920-1923 and 1927; investigated the Etowah Mounds (Georgia), 1925-1927; and a member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners, 1907-1933, investigated conditions in Indian reservations for the Department of the Interior. He published *The Stone Age in North America* (1910); *The American Indian in the United States, Period 1850-1914* (1914); *Six Ornaments of the American Indians . . .* (1917); *The Hopewell Mound Group of Ohio* (1922); and, as director of the Department of Archaeology at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., *Archaeology of the Arkansas River Valley* (1931) and *Etowah Papers* (1932).

MOORES CREEK, moorz or moorz kreek, a short stream in Pender County, southern North Carolina, flowing into Cape Fear River. It was made famous by the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. On Feb. 27, 1776, a force of 1,600 British soldiers led by Brig. Gen. Donald MacDonald the way to join Sir Henry Clinton, was intercepted about 18 miles northwest of Wilmington by a force of 1,100 North Carolina militia led by Col. Richard Caswell. Within a few minutes they tried to cross the bridge over the creek. Loyalists were routed with heavy losses—50 killed or wounded, and more than 800 taken prisoner. The militia lost 1 killed, 1 wounded, and captured a large amount of military supplies. Called "Concord and Lexington of the South," the battle broke the hold of the British in North Carolina. In 1926 the battlefield of 30 acres became Moore's Creek National Military Park with headquarters at the village of Currie.

MOORESTOWN, moorz'toun, town, New Jersey, in Burlington County, about 10 miles northeast of Camden, on the Camden-Haddon branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Largely residential and the site of a high school, it lies in a farming area producing fruit, poultry, and dairy products, and manufactures fungicides, insecticides, and wood products. It was laid out in 1722 and was British headquarters in 1776. It has a commission form of government. Pop. 14,179.

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Fontaine (1954), *Like a Bulwark* (1956), and *O To Be a Dragon* (1959). Her *Collected Poems* (1951) won the 1952 Pulitzer prize. Her poems are tightly written, highly intellectual, compact with irony, and make use of unconventional metrical patterns.

MOORE, THOMAS, 1779-1852, Irish poet, was born in Dublin, and studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and Middle Temple, London. His personal charm gained him influential friends in London and in 1803 he was appointed admiralty registrar in Bermuda. After a year he tired of the work, entrusted it to a deputy, and came to the United States, where he traveled extensively during 1804. Apart from verses published in 1801 under the pseudonym Thomas Little, Moore's first publication was *Epistles, Odes, and Other Poems* (1806). This and later verses, *Corruption and Intolerance* (1808) and *The Sceptic* (1809), were too imitative of existing models to give real scope to his powers; but in 1807 Moore began the *Irish Melodies* (1807-34), which contain his best work and which made him the national lyricist of Ireland. *Lalla Rookh*, an "Oriental" poetical romance, appeared in 1817, and ran through six editions. Moore was also successful with political squibs such as *The Fudge Family in Paris* (1818), *Fables for the Holy Alliance* (1823), and *Odes on Cash* (1828); but he was obliged to live on the Continent to avoid arrest on account of the defalcations of his Bermuda deputy; through the help of Moore's friends the matter was eventually settled. *The Epicurean*, a prose romance, appeared in 1827; a life of Richard Brinsley Sheridan in 1825; an edition (with a biography) of George Gordon Byron's *Letters and Journals* in 1830; a life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald in 1831; and a *History of Ireland* (4 vols.) during 1835-46. His *Poetical Works* were published in 1840; his *Memoirs, Journals, and Correspondence* were edited by Earl Russell (8 vols.) between 1835 and 1856.

MOOREA, formerly Eimeo, island, S Pacific, French Oceania, Society Islands, Windward group; 12 miles NW of Tahiti; area 50 sq. mi.; pop. (1946) 2,838. Moorea is a volcanic island of triangular shape, largely mountainous, and is surrounded by a reef and its lagoon. Mount Tohivea (3,976 ft.) is the highest point. Cook and Papetoai bays, on the north coast, have excellent anchorages for vessels. Copra and coffee are the main products. The London Missionary Society has its South Sea College there. In 1903 a tidal wave killed many of the inhabitants, who are mostly Polynesians. Afareaitu, on the east coast, is the principal town.

MOOREFIELD, town, in eastern panhandle of West Virginia, seat of Hardy County; on the south branch of the Potomac River, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and U.S. highway 220; 153 miles ENE of Charleston. Industries include tanning, dairying, and the processing of flour, lumber, and feed. The town was chartered in 1777. Pop. (1960) 1,434.

MOORE HAVEN, city, S Florida, seat of Glades County; near the W shore of Lake Okechobee and a lock of the Caloosahatchee Canal; on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and U.S. highway 27; 77 miles WNW of West Palm Beach. Moore Haven was settled in 1915. Pop. (1960) 790.

MOORE'S CREEK, BATTLE OF, a skirmish of the American Revolution fought at Moore's Creek, N.C., on Feb. 27, 1776, between a force of 1,600 North Carolina Loyalists under Gen. Donald McDonald, and about 1,100 North Carolina Whigs led by Col. Richard Caswell. The Whigs won a decisive victory that helped prevent the British from regaining North Carolina. Casualties were 1 killed and 1 wounded on the Whig side and about 50 killed and wounded on the Loyalist side.

MOORESTOWN, town, SW New Jersey, Burlington County; on the Pennsylvania Railroad; 9 miles ENE of Camden. Moorestown is a residential town in an agricultural region. Manufactures include wood and metal products, fungicides and insecticides;

a guided missile and surface radar plant is located there. Moorestown, laid out in 1722, has a few eighteenth century buildings. Pop. (1960) 12,497.

MOORESVILLE, town, W central North Carolina, Iredell County; on the Southern Railway and U.S. highway 21; 24 miles N of Charlotte. Dairying, textile manufacture, and flour processing are the chief industries. Mooresville was established in 1868. Pop. (1960) 6,918.

MOORHEAD, city, W Minnesota, seat of Clay County; on the Red River of the North, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways, and U.S. highways 10, 52, and 75; immediately E of Fargo, N.D. Moorhead is a market center for a potato, onion, and grain area; products include farm machinery and refined sugar. The city is the seat of Concordia and Moorhead State colleges. Moorhead was settled in 1871, and incorporated in 1881. Pop. (1960) 22,934.

MOOSE, the largest member of the deer family, *Cervidae*, and the American form of the rare European elk. The moose, *Alex*, is found in the Western Hemisphere from the Rocky Mountains to Maine, and is abundant in Canada and Alaska; it is also found in some forested regions of Eurasia. It is a huge, ungainly, long-legged animal with a blackish brown coat and lighter colored face, legs, and belly. Its neck is so short that it can graze only by kneeling. An average bull usually stands 6 feet high, weighs about 1,400 pounds, and has a growth of skin and hair, known as "the bell," hanging from his neck. The long, narrow head ends in an overhanging flexible proboscis, and the head of the bull moose bears a pair of large, many-pointed antlers that may have a spread of more than 6 feet. The cow has no bell or antlers and is smaller than her mate.

The moose is an animal of the forest, especially where water is abundant. In rough country it will crash through brush like an elephant. The moose is fond of wading in marshy rivers and ponds in summer, feeding on aquatic herbage or going completely under water for bulbous lily roots. Its principal diet in winter, however, consists of leaves and twigs. Moose keep open certain trails, known as mooseyards, when the ground is covered with snow. In autumn the bull moose ranges the woods in search of a mate, bawling out invitation and challenge night and day and often engaging in terrific combats with rivals. It is in prime condition as to both venison and robe at this season. A bull is a dangerous adversary when cornered or wounded, for he will charge and kill a hunter who cannot evade



Bull Moose

CANADIAN NATL. RTS.

BERNARD H. BORD LIBRARY

revolution that the man who conducted the war from England always believed that it would be won by a Tory uprising.

Lord George Sackville had been convicted of cowardice at the Battle of Minden in 1759 and adjudged "unfit to serve His Majesty in any Military Capacity whatever." Yet King George III began 1776 by making Lord George Secretary of State for the American Colonies. With his name changed by an inheritance to Lord George Germain, "that man," as he was described by indignant accusers, undertook "to engage the people of America in support of a cause which is equally their own and ours."

Germain's "people of America"—Tories—were numerous in the colonies south of Virginia. It was believed that the appearance of a British force there would bring thousands of Loyalists rallying to the old red flag. Germain thus approved a Southern expedition already planned. Henry Clinton was to command the troops, with young Lord Charles Cornwallis as a second. The fleet would be under Admiral Sir Peter Parker.

The British counted on the fierce Scottish immigrant Highlanders of the North Carolina interior, who hated the seaboard aristocracy, to seize Carolina ports. But then trouble in Ireland and contrary winds delayed the fleet's departure—while in Carolina the kilts came out on schedule.

In February of 1776 the clans began gathering. With the skirl of the pipes on the wind, with knives tucked into tartan hose, swords at the belt and muskets on their shoulders, all of the McDonalds and McDowells, the Campbells and Camerons of the North Carolina west were marching behind General Donald McDonald toward the port city of Wilmington on the coast.

There were about 1,500 of them, and out to meet them came 1,000 patriots under Colonels Richard Caswell and John Lillington. The patriots came to Moore's Creek Bridge and crossed it. They began to dig in, until their leaders realized that it was not wise to fight with their backs to water. They returned to the other side of the stream and dug in afresh.

In the soft daylight of February 27, General McDonald's Highlanders came to Moore's Creek Bridge. They saw the empty trenches and concluded that the patriots had fled. They rushed the bridge, and a single



crashing volley of musketry smashed them to the ground. Up from their trenches rose the patriots to counterattack, to shatter the killed ranks and slaughter them in a merciless pursuit.

Moore's Creek Bridge was a Tory disaster. North Carolina stayed firmly in the rebel camp, Georgia and South Carolina stiffened against the King, and Henry Clinton and Sir Peter Parker found no Loyalist enclave awaiting them when they joined forces off the Carolina sand bars.

So they hoisted anchor and sailed for Charleston farther south.

During that balmy May while the British fleet plunged south toward Charleston, two gentlemen met in Paris. The Comte de Vergennes had recently become Foreign Minister of France, and he saw in the American Revolution the opportunity to avenge his nation upon the detestable English. Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, famous for his play, *The Barber of Seville*,* was a passionate lover of liberty and avowed friend of the Americans.

Vergennes did not yet dare to make war upon Britain. He could, however, simply assist her enemies, the colonies. Vergennes invited Spain to do likewise, and was accepted. A secret fund of one million livres was set up. A dummy trading company to purchase munitions "privately" was created.

In May the firm of Hortalez et Cie., under the amiable management of Caron de Beaumarchais, began "acting" for the Americans. During the year 1776-77 as much as 80 percent of the Continental Army's powder would come through Hortalez and Beaumarchais. It was very good powder, made by a scientist named Lavoisier.

Charleston was the most important American port south of Philadelphia. It was also the most heavily defended.

Throughout the month of May reinforcements from Virginia and North Carolina had been hurrying to Charleston. None other than Charles Lee came down to take command. By dawn of June 4, when the horizon bristled with the masts and sun-gilded sails of the British fleet, there were some 6,000 men holding a series of fine fortifications.

To the south of the harbor lay James Island with Fort Johnson. Across the harbor mouth was a sand bar, and inside of it on the main-

* And later *The Marriage of Figaro*.



March 4, 1976

Breen
(Moore's
Creek?)

MEMORANDUM TO: MILT MITLER

FROM: RUSS ROURKE

Milt, upon reading the attached wire, Jack Marsh asked whether there was any follow-up done (press statements, newspaper articles, etc.).

When you have the opportunity, would you be good enough to check, and provide JOM with any publicity that might have surrounded the President's wire.

Many thanks.

RAR:cb



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

R -

Any feed

back on

M. Creek?

STRAIGHTWIRE--FEBRUARY 27, 1976

Members of the Moores Creek
Battle Ground Association
c/o Mr. Howard Holly
President
Moores Creek Battle Ground Association
P. O. Box 4
Burgaw, North Carolina 28425

We now mark the beginning of our Third Century as an Independent Nation as well as the 200th Anniversary of the American Revolution. For two centuries our Nation has grown, changed and flourished. A diverse people, drawn from all corners of the earth, have joined together to fulfill the promise of democracy.

America's Bicentennial is rich in history and in the promise and potential of the years that lie ahead. It is about the events of our past, our achievements, our traditions, our diversity, our freedoms, our form of government and our continuing commitment to a better life for all Americans. The Bicentennial offers each of us the opportunity to join with our fellow citizens in honoring the past and preparing for the future in communities across the Nation. Thus, in joining together as races, nationalities, and individuals, we also retain and strengthen our traditions, background and personal freedom.

As we lay the cornerstone of America's Third Century, I am most happy to commend the members of the Moores Creek Battle Ground Association on their reenactment of the historic battle of Moores Creek in ~~1776~~ as a part of their Bicentennial commemoration. Efforts such as this are helping to make our great national celebration a memorable and meaningful one for all.

GERALD R. FORD

3cc: S. Drake/cc: J. Connor/D. Downtown/R. Nessen/E. Hasek
cc: Jack Marsh/cc: Russ Rourke

Ind: See addressee of telegram/Wire requested to be sent by Russ Rourke of Jack Marsh's office at MH... Celebration consists of a pageant of flags, etc., and will take place on February 28, 1976. (MEM/sjd)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE *Russ*

Jack, FYI, apparently our effort to sharply increase the number of Bicentennial messages from the President is succeeding admirably.

*What is
result on
Mooles
Cook?*

MAR 2 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

RUSS ROURKE

FROM:

MILT MITLER

Handwritten signature/initials

Russ, knowing Jack's attachment to anything Jeffersonian, I forward the copy of the Jefferson Edition of the Rural (and Urban) Times. The message to which Ed Wimmer refers is our Bicentennial message with personalized final paragraph. We're putting them out in wholesale lots now.

Attachment



FORWARD AMERICA INC.

FOUNDED 1932 · NONPROFIT

116-120 EAST SECOND STREET - COVINGTON, KENTUCKY 41011

(606)261-1776

ED WIMMER, PRESIDENT
ED WIMMER, JR., VICE PRESIDENT

TM(SA)

February 23, 1976

The Honorable Gerald Ford
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Friend, Mr. President:

The Boone County (Kentucky) Bicentennial Ball last Saturday night was a great success, and your message was by far better than most well-wishing communications.

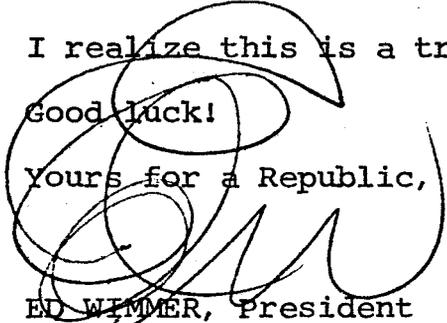
For some reason, people are not getting to the core of what the Bicentennial should mean: A return to the integrity, duty and honor that laid its foundations. It is indeed sad.

Since we have been getting through to each other for so long, I am hoping this second mailing of our Jefferson Souvenir Edition of Rural (and Urban) Times will reach your attention. It has been receiving excellent response - especially the quotes from Jefferson and the spread: Decentralization versus Centralization.

I realize this is a trying period for you - but what period isn't?

Good luck!

Yours for a Republic, July 4, 1976,


ED WIMMER, President
Forward America, Inc.

Vice President
Exposition America, Inc.

Associate Editor
Rural (and Urban) Times

EW:LH

Enclosures



THIS COPY R. J.
FROM ED WIMMER
COVINGTON, KY. 41011
PLEASE WRITE

BICENTENNIAL- TIME FOR TURN AROUND BUYCENTENNIAL- BIGGEST '76 JOB MAKER

SEE PAGE 2

U. S. Times ... *in the making*

Jefferson
Souvenir
Edition



VOLUME 6 NUMBER 2

A UNIFYING FORCE IN RURAL-URBAN AMERICA

FEBRUARY 1976

A RETURN TO MONTICELLO WITH MR. THOMAS JEFFERSON



"WE THE PEOPLE"

"Influence over government must be shared by the people. Every government degenerates when entrusted to rulers.

Debt has a way of growing, and the time may come if we do not protect them, that the people will have to work too many days for their government. Government money is people's money ought to know for what it is being spent, and how.

In questions of power. Let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief with the chains of the Constitution.

The small land owners, the families who till their own soil, are the most precious part of the state. Let their numbers be constantly increased.

Above all, it is not to the advantage of a Republic that a few should control the many, when nature has scattered so much talent through the conditions of men.

The care of every man's soul belongs to himself. What if he neglect it? Well, what if he neglect his health, or his estate? Will the magistrate make a law that he may not be sick or poor? God Himself will not save men against their own wills.

God will never look upon us with favor, so long as slavery exists.

I believe in equal justice to all... honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none... Support of the state governments in all their rights".

-Thomas Jefferson

FROM INAUGURAL ADDRESS, March 4, 1801

"This task is above my talents, and I approach it with awful presentiments of the greatness of the charge you have placed upon me, and the weakness of my powers.

We are a rising nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land, traversing all the seas with rich productions of our industry, engaging in commerce with nations who feel power, and forget right, advancing rapidly toward destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye... I know indeed, that some honest men fear that a Republican Government cannot be strong, but would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the visionary fear, that this government, the world's best hope, may possibly want energy to preserve itself?

Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the governing of himself, can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or, have we found angels in the form of kings to govern him? Let history answer that question... Let us all acknowledge and adore an overruling Providence, which, by all its dispensations, proves that It delights in the happiness of man here, and in his greater happiness hereafter.

Still one more blessing is necessary, fellow citizens - a wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another but shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor, the bread it has earned. May the Infinite Power which rules the destinies of the Universe lead our councils to what is best, and give them a favourable issue for your peace and prosperity."

"WE THE PEOPLE"

"We must make a choice between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude... Let us have the courage to stop borrowing to meet continuing deficits.

Government should be a kind of umpire, seeing that every man obeys laws that will bring the greatest good to all... The time to guard against corruption and tyranny, is before they shall have gotten hold of us.

Life is no value but as it brings us gratifications. Among the most valuable is a rational society... It is part of the American character to consider nothing as desperate; to surmount every difficulty by resolution and contrivance; to find means within ourselves, and not lean on others... The conquering of one's Livy is an exercise in the habit of surmounting difficulties.

"You must treat the Indians in the most conciliatory and friendly manner which their conduct will admit. We wish to err on the side of safety, even if it be with less information." (Instructions given to Lewis and Clark).

You must ferret the people out in their hovels; look into their kettles, loll on their beds under pretense of resting yourself, but in fact to find out if they are soft." (Advice to Lafayette).

"The earth belongs to the living... Laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind."

-Thomas Jefferson



When Jefferson returned to Monticello following a British raid, he found no harm had come to his estate, not knowing the officer in charge, had received such orders. It is for us and our lawmakers, to Return to Monticello during this Bicentennial period to relearn our Heritage as Jefferson lived it, so it may be relived by our children.

BI-BUYCENTENNIAL— BIGGEST '76 JOB MAKER

Call it what you will, the BUYcentennial, Bicentennial or BUY-Bicentennial, it is the greatest thing that has hit this country since its Heritage started down hill (only God knows why) and if we don't take every advantage of it, **spiritually, socially, economically and politically**, it will dump us into the deepest grave since the funeral of Rome.

So color it **red, white and blue**, or maybe we'll have nothing but **red**, and this goes for Johnnie Carson, who got a round of applause when he said he was "fed up to his ears on red, white and blue" patriots and all the noise some of them are making. Johnnie is a good American, and if he had said "lets have more of it. Get out your flag. Wear a red, white and blue necktie, ring a liberty bell — whoop it up" — he would have gotten twice the applause.

PEOPLE LIKE PEOPLE

That's people for you. Make a dirty crack about Jefferson and they will laugh. Beat on a drum, sing **God Bless America** and give 'em a copy of the Declaration and they'll join the parade.

A lot of people are going to get rich off this BUYcentennial, and a lot of them won't deserve to, but every liberty bell, flag or replica of Independence Hall, they sell, (if made in America) will put people to work, and people who work are better prospects for a talk on freedom than the guy standing in a food stamp line, or collecting unemployment insurance.

All over the country patriotic minded people are getting **old historical buildings rehabilitated**. They are recapturing their personal pride, and trying to **restore the pride of their communities**. The guy who had his trucks painted red, white and blue, got some laughs for himself, but it was his way of **waving the flag, and he put people to work**. There will be Martha Washington Cakes, Betsey Ross candy bars, Uncle Sam hats. Costumers will have a bonanza as the **Spirit of '76** is whipped up, and total modernization of business districts are being planned in all parts of the country...so praise it and applaud it.

COMING UP — THIRD ROUND

WE NEEDED THIS BUYBI-centennial, because our Heritage has been going bye-bye — and hardly no one was paying any attention to it. We needed it to jack-us-up; bring us to our senses; warm our hearts and blood, and if it doesn't, if it isn't a stepping stone to beginning our **Third Century as a REborn Republic**, the whole world will cry out with its pain.

So far as commercialism is concerned, the more of it the better our chances to drive home the reasons for celebrating. To drive home the ideals represented in a 13 Star Flag or Liberty Bell, and if those who profit Dollar-Wise on the BUYcentennial, will put some of their profits and energies into the Bicentennial, what was done for them in 1776 will give them a 1976 that their children's children will celebrate.

FORWARD AMERICA — RURAL TIMES

For a long time, **Forward America and Rural Times** has been urging city, town, state and federal officials to concentrate on reducing budget deficits as a contribution to July 4, celebrations. We have called upon crime prevention officials — the police — the judges — to tackle the rise in crimes and get them reduced by July 4, 1976, and we've asked school and university officials to "get the kids going" on a **Bicentennial Binge**; from kindergarden on up, and tell 'em what free enterprise really is; **what constitutes Jeffersonian capitalism and Founding Father representative government**.

Every child in Russia knows what is in the Communist Manifesto, and they know in Red China what Mao wants, but what do we as a nation know about the American Way of Life as it was visioned by those who won it for us?

CHURCHES LACK FIRE

We don't know here at Forward America and Rural Times what the churches are going to do other

than put up some decorations, but we'd like to hear from the Pope and find out if he feels as a number of his predecessors expressed themselves — that the capitalistic system is dying of greed, corruption and monopoly power; a break down in ethical standards, and loss of respect for authority, and what to do about it. Maybe Billy Graham will do some evangelizing on Madson's warning about morals; what businessman Robert Stranahan, Walter Knott, Dr. George Roche, Paul Jones, Eddie Rickenbacker, Paul Fisher and other leaders we have quoted about getting an ethical foundation under business, banking, labor unions and government.

CONGRESS FLOUNDERS ON

So far Congress has been sleeping on the potential of this BUYBI-centennial, doing little or nothing to follow through on statesmanship legislation affecting farm, business, banking or other reform areas where the patterns of our early founding are so clear. The minds of most are on the elections — which party is going to win — when in fact nobody wins in the kind of race we've been running. In fact, the two party system has never been in more danger than it is today, nor has public trust been as low.

WE STAND ALONE

No nation in the world, however, has the wealth, the natural resources, the communications — position and traditions — that are still a tremendous bulwark of economic and political power such as we possess in the United States; and with all our debts, dishonesty, taxes, unemployment, inflation, dependence on government and mass indifference to it all, there is a reservoir of hope and patriotism still untapped, that can make our Spirit of 1976 as famed in future history books as our forebears made their's two hundred years ago.

Between the BUYcentennial and the Bicentennial America can be made BEAUTIFUL — and blessed on the inside and outside and be the Third Century Miracle for all the world to honor.

SPECIAL OFFER

BICENTENNIAL PACKAGE

From Rural Times — Forward America

BICENTENNIAL PACKAGE CONTAINS:

One year subscription (12 issues) of Rural Times, to keep you posted throughout the Bicentennial year. Edited by Harold Minor, Associate Editor, Ed Wimmer.

Beautiful copy of the Declaration of Independence for Independents. In beautiful red, white and blue full color, suitable for framing. 12 X 18 inches.

KNOW THE 56 SIGNERS. Book published by Rand-McNally tells the story of the men who gave us the Declaration of Independence and the best form of government ever known to man. A separate story on each of the signers. A great gift for young or old.

Your own Liberty Bell, made of bronze metal. It rings. Made in America.

THE FAMOUS FISHER SPACE PEN — the pen that went to the moon. The Fisher Space Pen is used by the astronauts and cosmonauts because it writes in space, upside down, under water, over grease — under all conditions.

The beautiful Bicentennial Coin cast in bronze and about the size of a silver dollar. This commemorative coin pictures Thomas Jefferson on horse back returning to Montcello on one side and on the other, a likeness of Ed Wimmer with Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell.

THIS ENTIRE BICENTENNIAL PACKAGE CAN BE YOURS — AT OUR COST — JUST RETURN THE COUPON BELOW WITH YOUR CHECK OR MONEY ORDER — TODAY.

ORDER THIS PACKAGE AS A BICENTENNIAL GIFT TO FAMILY, FRIENDS AND BUSINESS ASSOCIATES. THEY WILL THANK YOU FOR IT.



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THE CONSTITUTION IS THE LAW

by Abraham Lincoln

Excerpts from a speech given on January 27, 1838, in Springfield, Illinois, when Lincoln was 28 years of age, a lawyer and member of the Illinois Legislature.

"I know the American people are MUCH attached to their government. I know they would endure evils long and patiently before they would ever think of exchanging it for another. Yet, not withstanding all this, if the laws be continually despised and disregarded, if their rights to be secure in their persons and property are held by no better tenure than the caprice of the mob, the alienation of their affections from the Government is the natural consequence, and to that, sooner or later, it must come."

"Here, then, is one point at which danger may be expected. The question recurs, 'How shall we

fortify against it?' The answer is simple. Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the Patriots of 1776 did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws, let every American pledge his life, his property, and his sacred honor. Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father and to tear the character of his own and his children's liberty."

"Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap. Let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges. Let it be written in primers, spelling books and in almanacs. Let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation, and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay, of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.

"The law deserves our obedience, because it alone can reconcile the jarring interests of all, each against the rashness or malignity of others, and blend into one harmonious union the discordant material of which society is composed. The law

throws its broad shield over the rights and the interests of the humblest and the proudest, the poorest and the wealthiest, in the land.

"It fences around what every individual has already gained, and it insures to him the enjoyment of whatever his industry may require... It makes every man's house his castle, and keeps watch and ward over his life, his name, his family and his property. It travels with him by land and by sea; watches while he sleeps; and arrays, in defense of him and his, the physical strength of the entire nation. Surely, then, it is worthy of our reverence, our gratitude, and our affection. Surely, obedience to its mandate is among the highest of our duties."



The Lord's Side?

Our President made a remark the other day that we should all heed. A clergyman said to Mr. Lincoln, "I hope the Lord is on our side." "I don't agree with you," answered the President, "I hope, indeed, that WE are on the Lord's side!"



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Forward America, Inc.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Regular or periodic articles featuring members of Congress, State Governors, foreign correspondents, farm, business, financial and government spokesmen supporting a return to decentralization of power at all levels of trade, commerce and government. Outstanding educators and commentators, youth leaders - energy experts.

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**BE A BOOSTER - SUBSCRIBE FOR A FRIEND -
WRITE US YOUR OPINIONS**

STATEMENT OF POLICY

RURAL TIMES is circulated nationwide. Mailed to all members of Congress, the Governors and leaders in all walks of life by the publisher and Forward America, Covington, Kentucky.

RURAL TIMES columns are open to controversial opinion seldom found in other media.

Dedicated to the preservation and restoration of the family farm, and independent enterprise of all kinds, with local control over local affairs in government.

RURAL TIMES is a voice of the Jeffersonian concept of spiritual, social, economic and political independence as set forth in the Declaration; the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Major economic goals: Fair Returns to Raw Materials producers. Fair wages, fair prices and fair profits, and an end to undue power in the hands of the few, in agriculture, industry, finance, labor and government.

Total revision of the tax structure now liquidating the earnings of the American people.

END WELFAREISM - RESTORE AMERICANISM

THE BICENTENNIAL AND INDIAN PARTICIPATION

One of the saddest aspects of developing respect for American ideals, is the present resentment being expressed by Indian spokesmen representing the various Tribes, whose members would be thrilled to join in Bicentennial activities if there was some sign that in this great period we show our shame for what has been done to the Red Man, and what HASN'T been done for him.

Maybe the words of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Indians, spoken to General Howard of the U.S. Army in 1877, will tell America more than we could say in a million words:

"I WILL FIGHT NO MORE - FOREVER".

Hear me, my chiefs. I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking Glass is dead. Toohusote is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young who say yes; and he who led the young men is dead. It is cold and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, run away to the hills and have no blankets, no food. No one knows where they are - they are freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many of them I can find, Hear me my chiefs, I am tired. My heart is sad and

sick. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever".

Before he surrendered, Chief Joseph told the U.S. Government: "If the white man wants to live in peace with the Indians, he can live in peace. Give them a chance to live and grow. All men were made by the Great Spirit Chief. They are all brothers."

Actor Ned Romero, part Blackfoot, who played Chief Joseph in the ABC presentation of "I Will Fight No More Forever", said he broke down and cried before everyone when he read the Chief's last speech, before the cameras, and who wouldn't if called upon to speak such words?

All America should cry over the Indian Welfare State we have created on the free soil of this blessed country.

We urge the American Indian to bury his Tomahawk of bad memories, and look to this Bicentennial as a time when all men should think of freedom, and understanding. Participation by the Tribes could be a colorful and enlightening addition to the Birthday Celebration of the Declaration, and our entry into the Third Century, we hope, as a strength gaining Republic.



INCOME HAS TO BE EARNED - NOT BORROWED

by Arnold E. Paulson

The United States doesn't stand a chance of pulling itself out of its present monetary and economic crisis. The American people are doomed to follow the foot prints of New York City. No, I am not placing a time table in front of you to follow, but mark my word, the domino game is just getting started and banks, business, industry, towns and cities will sooner or later, one by one, join the ranks of New York City.

Anyone that thinks the Federal government is going to pull this country out of its crisis has another guess coming.

All of the recent polls indicate that the vast majority of the people have lost faith in government and indicate that government is not responding well. I think one of the reasons for this showing in the polls is that people feel the government is not d[is]ching out enough federal welfare payments to everyone that has their hands out. People fail to realize that even a welfare government - the biggest spending government in the history of the world has limitations.

The public in general feels there is no end to government spending and handouts. All the government has to do is print the money, issue debt bonds, and everyone will live happy forever after. Then the people wonder why inflation continues to run rampant.

Why do I say the U.S. Doesn't stand a chance of pulling itself out of its crisis. I didn't say we can't do it, I said we don't stand a chance because government won't do it. Why Not?

By now, most readers of this newsletter realize that wealth has to be produced from production times price, which equals income. Anytime a nation as a whole spends more money than the income generated, then debt - excessive debt - is the result.

Money defies the laws of gravity. Money runs up hill, and very seldom does it run downhill. If money followed the laws of gravity, then the poor people today would be the wealthy and the wealthy the poor. Everything would end up at the bottom - not the top. Money is like the cream in milk. The cream moves up to the top. Cream does not settle itself on the bottom.

This is why the flow of money has to go way to the bottom of the economy and then like cream, will work itself up to the top. If it wasn't for the Federal Reserve Monetary policies, and the unlimited credit, this is the way the economy would work. However, we are trapped on all sides. There is no way under existing economic policies that our nation can pull itself out of its crisis.

Any thought of stopping inflation for any length of time is pure wishful imagination - NOT THINKING.

Economists preach the glories of the multiplication of money in terms of debt and credit. Every debt dollar injected into the bloodstream of the economy is suppose to turn over, multiply, generate additional income and profits. Yes, this is true and it works just as long as we never have to pay off the debt, but sooner or later the excessive interest costs to service the debt robs the economy of its buying power.

This writer is not opposed to lending and borrowing of money. I certainly do not advocate eliminating all of our banks and everyone forced to operate on cash and carry. This is not my intentions at all. I advocate that there is a limit to the amount of credit and debt that can be extended and this must remain within the limits of the profits and savings of the nation. I always refer to excessive debt, excessive credit - not credit or debt.

There is a limit to the amount of credit and debt that can be extended and credit and debt for a time does generate increased economic activity as those credit dollars are spent. However, if permitted for any great length of time, then the interest costs on total debt becomes the biggest cost factor of operat-

ing the economy.

The biggest expense factor in our economy today, next to wages and salaries is interest costs to service gross public and private debt. Total interest costs are now greater than the total gross price paid for all of the raw materials used for everything making up our total economy. It is the excessive interest payments that denies the consumer of sufficient buying power to pay debt, and to employ one another. The lost buying power resulting from excessive debt payments is translated into lost jobs and employment. It simply means that as a nation we have failed to earn the earned income from production times price to meet the interest costs and keep everyone employed. Again I am not referring to interest rates, but the total load or burden of all interest paid. Six percent simple interest on our \$3 Trillion gross public and private debt runs \$180 billion a year. The total gross income for agriculture in 1974 was \$102 billion.

Interest profits on debt are made available for more credit to increase debt and increase the interest cost load. People scream if wheat goes up a dime, but think nothing of paying out \$180 billion or more a year in interest cost.

When farm prices are at full honest parity, not the rigged and juggled parity figures employed by our government, then sufficient money (capital) earned income flows to the bottom of the economy to operate the exchange equation without the necessity of excessive debt expansion. Then and only then can we as a nation operate a solvent economic system with full employment, and sufficient profits and savings to provide the earned capital for expansion.

Thanks to Administrative policies of both political parties - the parity formula has been rigged (we have written evidence) and it becomes mathematically impossible for the nation's exchange equation to work, or function properly.

Farm prices are always kept below the parity level, making certain that the nation is short the earned capital (income) from production times price to operate a solvent economy. This forces the necessity of excessive borrowing to buy goods and services and employ labor. By perpetually suppressing farm prices below honest parity, it automatically forces rural America to borrow the shortage to buy goods and employ the labor force in the big cities. This is why - no matter how much money is printed and injected into the economy via credit and debt - that there is never enough.

If farm prices do manage to get fairly close to honest parity, very seldom of course, then the Federal Reserve tightens up the money supply, increases the interest rates to up set everything.

The Federal Reserve has full control over the flow of money resulting from monetary management. If all farm prices and other raw material prices were pegged at full honest parity and held there, then the nation would earn all of the income necessary for the economy to support itself without the need of excessive debt.

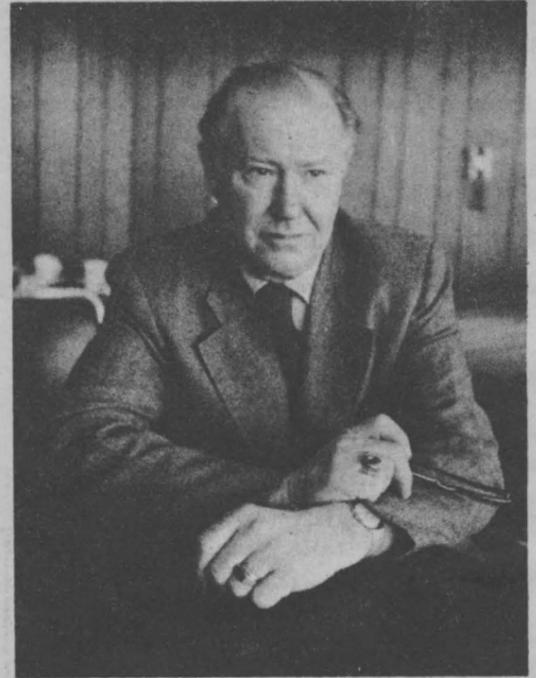
The Federal Reserve System, thanks to the help and cooperation of Congress has made the United States of America the most fantastic debt infested nation the world has ever known. The combination of the Feds and Congress has deliberately, either through ignorance or intent, forced this nation into the worst financial crisis the world has known.

Congress had refused to permit our private enterprise system to function and prove its worth. Thanks to Congress this nation has eliminated millions of private enterprise business units in lieu of federal welfare programs.

I don't care who you listen to, either political party, or the third, fourth or fifth party, independents, or whatever they call themselves - if they do not advocate monetizing real wealth - stressing full parity (honest parity) prices for all raw material production, then forget them, because there isn't

a plugged penny worth of difference between any of them.

Income has to be earned, not borrowed. We must sustain a balanced economy in order to employ all of our people and eliminate thousands of federal and state welfare programs. Within six to 12 months, I could get this whole mess straightened out and the nation on its way back to full recovery. I am not an egotist, nor am I bragging. It is just that simple. It's time for People Prosperity to return and bring an end to the Federal Reserve Paradise. Those that contribute nothing seem to end up with the wealth of the nation. There Isn't one presidential candidate in the field today that will solve our crisis.



ARNOLD E. PAULSON

In a long letter to Rural Times on organizational insipidity and individual complacency and selfishness confronting the avid Bicentennialists, Arnold Paulson has put his finger on the failure pulse of the upcoming Birthday Celebration of the Declaration of Independence. Says Paulson:

"When I look at what you are doing with Rural Times and Forward America, and when I examine the list of patriots who have kept my own fight going, I cannot help but believe that we must have the most wonderful people in the world, in our camps. . . . The horrible truth is, that people who are putting up the money for those 'missionaries of deceit', who fill the mails with wrong guesses and senseless prophecy, continue to invest millions of dollars with them, against pennies or nothing invested in workable capitalistic programs - people who could help, are beset with fears. Will they lose a customer. Lose their pension. Their job. A friend. And politicians are literally beset with fears of losing money or votes. They cling to these fears with Christianity collapsing all around them - some afraid their shadow may turn against them.

"Two thousand years ago, however, a man who wasn't afraid put a soul into the affairs of man, and it is possible there are enough organizations; enough politicians; enough people who still have a soul for us to re-win the battles won for us 2,000 years ago, and 200 years ago.

"The facts we are pounding on here at "NORM" headquarters (National Organization for Raw Materials, Inc.) and what you are doing through Rural Times and Forward America, could be a smash-hit of the Bicentennial period, and right now this is where yours truly has based his hopes."

Arnold Paulson
President, NORM
Granite Falls, Minn.

(NORM is the most vibrant voice in America of fair returns on raw materials: as foundational to a prosperous economy for all segments of society. Arnold Paulson, economist, author, businessman, publisher, is probably the most informed man in America on agricultural and monetary policy. His articles have been widely circulated in Rural Times, and through Forward America offices).

THE UNIVERSITY AND FREE ENTERPRISE

CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY

Mr. Ed Wimmer, President
Forward America, Inc.
116-120 East Second Street
Covington, Kentucky 41011



Dear Mr. Wimmer:

Thank you for the copy of the Rural Times you sent recently. The articles were very interesting on entrepreneurship.

Bob Castorr was here for our National Leaders Seminar which was attended by nearly 300 people from across the nation and he told me of the fine work you are doing.

Our Small Business Career Opportunity is an exciting concept which will be extended into other Universities.

Sincerely yours,

Warren C. Weber, Chairman
Business Management Department

I SEE IT HAPPENING

by Colonel Robert Castorr
SBA, Washington, D.C.



L. Robert Castorr

After spending much of my life in military service, and more than 20 years pounding the pavements trying to help save the family farm, small business, and local bank - not for themselves, but for the good of America - I am thrilled by what I see in the Joint actions of the university, business, and government, to unclog some of the rusted pipes of American free enterprise, and get a flow of information on entrepreneurship moving through the colleges and the business system.

When I was on the road I was told by thousands of businessmen that the universities were turning out an army of "parasites looking for a soft job," and student bodies brainwashed on the evils of capitalism and none of its virtues. From what I had learned, I was inclined to agree.

If this was true - or how true is a matter of debate, but the whole current of university thinking and action, especially with regard to the smalls, is changing, and I find a lively interest among students who, a few years ago, were looking for a soft spot in government, big business or labor, are now thinking in terms of being their own boss someday, or getting with a business where they know the boss, or who he is at the time.

The Small Business Administration, Small Business Institute, SCORE, and efforts like you are making to get the student into the store and the storekeeper into the university, have unlimited potential for good, and I am so glad that your Rural Times is carrying the story.

As noted in the December issue of this publication, the image of the university has not been one of "free enterprise" in the minds of business, both big and little. Universities have been accused of being melting pots of socialism and radical ideas unrelated to the business concept of free enterprise, and the universities want to dispel this impression. So do we.

On the other hand, educators cannot be blamed for their criticism and waning faith in business, banking and government, if you weigh what all

NEW DOORS BEING OPENED

STATEMENT FROM CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY

The Small Business Career Opportunity Center, being inaugurated here today, utilizes previously untapped University resources to provide a multifaceted thrust at three critical factors which have long been of concern to educators, businessmen, and the general population in the United States. (1. Free Enterprise; 2. Business Failures; 3. Students), First, there has long been concern relative to the image projected by American business and threats to our free-enterprise system. Second, there has been concern about the ability of smaller business firms to fend off failure in the face of numerous internal threats to survival. And, third, there has been concern that our nation's colleges and universities have not provided students with rigorous and meaningful career alternatives in smaller businesses as well as large ones.

The Small Business Career Opportunity Center is a new approach to education for business which provides a means of meeting these concerns through a blending of university and community resources into a whole greater than the sum of its parts.

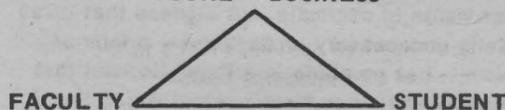
The Center concept combines at least 10 elements, many of which exist in isolation in universities throughout the nation, into an integrated whole designed to optimally meet the needs of students and the needs of the small business community.

These elements include the university business curriculum (special courses in entrepreneurship), research, counseling, internships, job placement, the Small Business Institute "live" case program, SCORE/ACE programs, the resources of the U.S. Small Business Administration in its management assistance efforts, and the resources of the local business community.

The interrelationship of these elements results in a program which can be successful in answering the three concerns--1. free enterprise business image; 2. businessman; 3. impact on student--they want courses. They love "live cases". It is designed to bolster the business community and foster renewed belief in our free-enterprise system; it aids small business in improving its management; and, it provides students with a new career path in the exciting area of entrepreneurship.

This year, we at CAL POLY have been conducting an experiment to determine the effectiveness of our Center. This experiment involves a control group of students which utilizes the traditional Small Business Institute approach and compares it with our Center approach. There are several ways in which the Center approach is differentiated--it utilizes SCORE/ACE personnel and small businessmen, students, and faculty in "reciprocating learning triangles"

SCORE - BUSINESS



which should allow the development of small business knowledge beyond what has been possible

three have done to help solve university problems or learn what was being taught?

Under the new venture of taking the student to the business and business to the student, with government intermingled as an "assistant" in promoting entrepreneurship and the free enterprise spirit, we have a whole new ball game that ought to draw applause and the full support of the business community, and yes, the Congress.

We are glad to announce that through Forward America and Rural Times subscribers, Rural Times

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN COLORADO

Mr. Ed Wimmer
President, Forward America
116-120 East Second Street
Covington, Kentucky 41011



Mr. Wimmer, thank you for the copy of the Rural Times and your request for my opinion, etc.

Please permit my candid, sincere and honest comment. Absolutely the people are losing sight of the economic freedoms and benefits. At this Christmas Season my efforts and prayers shall be first, directed toward the original purpose and secondly, that through His infinite guidance and power we can begin returning to a free economic society. No greater gift could be given, received or preserved.

In addition, would it be possible to receive as many gift issues of December as possible. I would welcome the opportunity to share this with my business, education, and community friends. Yes, you can be assured of my support and participation in this top priority.

Sincerely,

John Myers, Dean
School of Business

in the traditional approach. While some schools have utilized some of these facets, the Center is the first attempt to intertwine all of them in this way.

Our experimental approach differs from the Small Business Institute approach in that it utilizes SCORE/ACE personnel who are available in the Center to work closely with students and to provide management assistance to business; more frequent contacts by the team on behalf of the businessmen; monthly meetings held with small businessmen, faculty and SCORE/ACE personnel to assist in the solution of business problems; and, a follow-up period allowing for continued access by the businessmen of the University's resources.

An outside consultant has been retained to assist in the evaluation process, and a series of questionnaires and other instruments have been developed to generate information about the Center's effectiveness and to provide insight into the needs of students and the business community. The experiment will continue through 1976, but the first round of evaluations will bring in preliminary results in the next month.

There are many imaginative and innovative ways in which the Small Business Career Opportunity Center is evolving and many ways in which it assists in meeting the three concerns facing us.

The Center seeks to provide special assistance through counseling to minority students who may develop career paths in small business given the closer attention they need for seizing opportunities in the entrepreneurial area.

There is the research project involving the identification and analysis of the functional and

(Continued on page 9)

is being mailed to all listed universities, and we hope this effort can be continued. Additions to mailings to all Members of Congress each month, the Governors, Cabinet members and other influential persons and organizations, represent all walks of life. It is our conviction that such enlightenment on the subjects discussed will certainly get results.

For more information write Ed Wimmer, P.O. Box 1776, Covington, Ky. 41012, or Harold Minor, Rural Times, Box 26, Albany, Indiana.



INDEPENDENCE HALL AT
KNOTTS BERRY FARM

Mr. Walter Knott and family build an exact reproduction of Independence Hall on the grounds of Knotts Berry Farm. One family's contribution to the past as a reminder for generations unborn.

If the New Year Parade floats and football field extravaganzas glorifying the American Revolution were an indication of the fanfare to come, the birth of the Third Century of this Republic could be a **Blessed event.**

Blessed in its potential for bringing out the meaning of the Bicentennial. For clarifying the intent of the men who won our Heritage, and especially the works of the man who made Monticello an eternal shrine of the spiritual, social, economic and political ideals upon which civilization itself must now depend.

CROSSROADS

1976 is a crossroads year. It is the year for the turn-around. A year to turn away from dependence and toward independence, and the one time we may have to not only awaken our own people to the challenge that came out of our past, but prove to a watching world that American capitalism will not succumb to the tides of monopoly-socialism, but be reborn, and with it, a reborn of "We The People" government.

America stands alone in this Bicentennial year as the only nation in the world with sufficient wealth and enough of her freedoms left to curb the headlong rush of socialism and communism that is sweeping the globe, and threats of guns, tanks, bombs or bribes will be of no avail. This time it is a battle of ideas which, at the moment, is being won by the communists and socialists.

MISOPERATED CAPITALISM

They are winning because we haven't allowed our capitalistic, free, private enterprise system to operate. Because most Americans and particularly our youth, have no idea as to what makes it operate to their benefit; and because we have drifted away — so far away from the concepts of the Founding Fathers in the operation of our government — that it is hardly a shadow of its beginning.

Yes we have abandoned our free enterprise system and representative form of government in favor of MONOPOLY-SOCIALISM and WELFARE-STATISM, denying the millions of our citizens the opportunity to strike out on their own. To pursue and earn the right to prosperity and happiness as guaranteed under the Constitution, and the price of any failure now to see what we have done to our country, and what we can do to undo our mistakes — may be the highest ever paid by a free people.

JEFFERSON KNEW

Jefferson knew the penalty of concentrated economic and political power, and this is why he admonished oncoming generations to: "Trust no man with power, but bind him down from mischief with the chains of the Constitution."

He knew that men had to be "restrained in order to be free." He knew the State had to be kept within a legal framework or it would expand out of all proportions to need, and he bottled all of it up in a single sentence: "It is not to the advantage of a Republic that a few should control the man,

DECENTRALIZATION



"HOLD FAST TO PROGRAMS, BOTH RATIONAL AND MORAL, THAT HAVE AS THEIR CENTRAL GOAL, A CONSTANT DIFFUSION OF POWER, FOR IN NO MAN OR GOVERNMENT, DOES POWER SAFELY RESIDE."

—James Madison

when nature has scattered so much talent through the conditions of men."

If this Republic is to survive its monopoly-welfare-statism during this Bicentennial period, it will be these premises alone on which to stake our hopes, and that is why we needed this Bicentennial. Why we had to have it in order to win, for the **insecurities and disorders**, our loss of direction, has touched every class, leaving us with no other safe course to follow.

At Forward America and at Rural Times, we know what we are up against in debunking the touted prosperity and the "envy of the world" oratory which has no eyes to see that **war, debts, giveaways and confiscatory taxation has been our underpinning** — not economic or political democracy; not our devotion to the ideals of Jefferson and his followers. We are also aware that when we advocate a breakup of the giant corporate combines (wherever practical and possible), and a breakup of the big holding companies, unions and corporate farms; that the best people in America are going to be fearful of the end results and may believe the attack must be upon giant government instead.

WALL STREET JOURNAL

Nearly 75 years ago, the Wall Street Journal editorialized that the United States was up against the **greatest concentration of economic power in the history of the world.** And later this bible of the business world predicted "first will be the men who monopolize the monopolies, and after that, the man who monopolizes the men who monopolized the monopolies."

Four years ago, the Journal looked into the future and in a feature article reported: "General Motors has just been taken over by the Everything Corporation — which was the last company in the United States unmerged."

On numerous occasions, feature writers in the Journal either called for a halt to the concentration of economic power or advocated some kind of decentralization approach that could be managed safely. As Henry Luce suggested in Fortune (1935): "— voluntary unwinding or, ultimately, mysterious control of everything from above."

BIGNESS NOT ATTACKED

This is a big country, and big farms, big business, big banks, big unions and big government are natural, inescapable developments that no rational thinker wants to decimate, but bigness that takes on vastly unnecessary proportions — a form of giantism — has no place in a Republic, and that should apply to every force against which the citizen is unable to cope.

Somewhere, we've got to say this far and no farther to centralization of power, and all the propaganda against big government that can be devised won't change anything until we understand that **big government is only the offspring of other bigs.** That it derives its power from the social, economic and political deficiencies of the system that we

by Ed Wimmer



WIMMER

The People invited and supported with our dollars and our silence.

FACTS BEHIND THE CRISIS

Let us examine the problem of centralization in the light of a possible program of decentralization designed to restore free enterprise, and its accompanying expansion of opportunities for individual independence.

Giant chain store systems, most of us know, have monopolized every major market in the nation — up to 96% of sales volume in some cities. These chains are tied to giant banking, insurance, manufacturing, processing and other institutions, and have the power to destroy any competitor they decide to eliminate.

No big chain grew from any special monopoly on efficiency. In fact, they are the epitome of mass inefficiency. They grew, instead on merger, sheer power, and on billions of dollars paid to them in tribute by suppliers. Also from tax advantages enjoyed on an unbelievable scale. With regard to these mergers and absentee ownership, chain executive Charles Lazarus (Federated Department Stores) told Miami students a few years ago: "Mergers and absentee ownership have created the greatest crisis since the Civil War."

CEILING ON STORES

In the early 1930's, Congressman Wright Patman, Senator Joseph O'Mahoney, the National Association of Retail Druggists and other prominent leaders and organizations, recommended a 50-store limit on number of stores operated by one company which FDR supported, but the proposal failed to get off the ground. Came the Robinson-Patman Act and the Fair Trade Laws as curbs on chain store abuses, which only bought time. Time we are now using.

It should be noted, that during the period of the worst chain store growth in all fields, there emerged the conglomerate — not to meet a need or advance society on hardly any front, but to satisfy greed. Example: General Foods Corp. which swallowed Maxwell House, Arbuckle Coffee, Sanka and Kaffee Hag in successive gulps, letting Kaffee Hag and Arbuckle die. All were progressive,

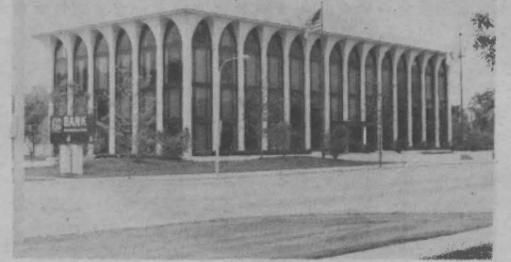


"PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HAS CEASED TO BE FREE ENTERPRISE, AND IS BECOMING INSTEAD, A CLUSTER OF PRIVATE COLLECTIVISMS, MASKING ITSELF AS A SYSTEM OF FREE ENTERPRISE AFTER THE AMERICAN MODEL, BUT IN FACT BECOMING A CONCEALED CARTEL SYSTEM AFTER THE EUROPEAN MODEL.

—President Franklin D. Roosevelt

VS CENTRALIZATION

"EVERYTHING INCLUDES ITSELF IN POWER, POWER INTO WILL, WILL INTO APPETITE, AND APPETITE A UNIVERSAL WOLF THAT AT LAST EATS HIMSELF UP." -William Shakespeare



PAUL JONES, Glenview State Bank, Glenview, Illinois, turned his new bank into A Shrine of Liberty where the American past is brought into the present in spectacular murals by Peter Darro.

and Harold Minor



MINOR

family companies turning out high quality products at a profit.

GENERAL FOODS

General Foods then swiftly absorbed, Jello, Minute Tapioca, Walter Baker, Frosted Foods, Calumet Baking, Diamond Salt, Dunlap Milling, Best Foods, Snyder Catsup, Atlas Flour, Log Cabin products, Snow King, Gaines Dog Food, Certo — and many others too numerous to mention. General Foods kicked back millions in secret discounts to the big chains which Standard Brands, National Dairy, Ralston-Purina, General Mills and others, were matching, and much of the money paid for chain store advertising was collected at the national rate but spent at the local rate, changing the whole pattern of the newspaper industry.

MORE CONGLOMERATION

National Dairy Company bought up nearly 400 companies. The big Insurance companies, builders, lumber, trucking, drugs, farm supplies, distillers, plumbing, clothing, furniture, refrigeration, meat packing, banking, utilities, steel, autos — all went the merger route which Herbert Hoover, the great conservative, viewed as "building up of an economic autocracy upon which a political autocracy will rise." ... It did, with FDR at the head table. Not a plan by design but by chance of being elected on the ruins of the worst depression in U.S. history. Cause and effect in full bloom.

So ask yourselves: Do you believe that General Motors made a better or cheaper spark plug than Champion when GM acquired AC Spark Plug Co? Do you believe that General Shoe made better Florsheims at lower prices after acquiring Florshelms? That GM and GE made better or cheaper Hot Point and Frigidaire refrigerators than might have been made by these companies if they had remained independent?

GM — DU PONT

Twenty five years was required to win separation of GM from du Pont, and both giants profited from this divorce. So did GM and du Pont suppliers....The aluminum industry became competitive after a breakup, and out of the breakup

of Standard Oil in 1911, there emerged over 2500 independent companies. Now SOHIO (Standard Oil of Ohio) is part of British Petroleum — which is a part of the British Government, and federal income taxes paid by SOHIO, virtually vanished.

Anthony Marcin, Container Corp., said companies seeking other companies are suffering from "compulsive corporate neurosis." Container is a part of Marcor which controls Montgomery Ward, which is controlled by Mobile — and only heaven knows where it goes from there. Ward operates a huge chain of restaurants and has been buying up big name eateries in a number of cities. No change of name. No publicizing of new ownership — which Forward America and Rural Times have sought.

WHO KNOWS WHO?

American Tobacco sells bread, but whose bread? ITT sells bread which the government says it can't do and keep Hartford Insurance. ITT must get rid of AVIS: a giant builder, and a dozen other companies to keep Hartford. ITT bought 68 companies in two years. Owns Sheraton Hotels, parking lots around the world, restaurants, motels, telephone and telegraph monopolies. It bought Hartford like a man would buy a loaf of bread — \$2 billion.

William Coors, an extremely successful family brewer, agreed with his brother Joe, that "if the little guy goes down, Coors and America will go down with him." Barry Goldwater, Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, and other renowned conservatives, have spoken similarly, and so have the liberals, but the smalls continue to go down, and conglomeration of the economy, union domination and welfare-ism marches on — with hardly an obstacle to surmount, least of all the antitrust laws.

MARX

There is no one — nothing — that will escape the flight of too much power, and that is why Americans must accept either the eternalistic philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, or risk that of Marx who wrote: "one capitalist always kills many, bringing on the process of socialized labor and ultimately the death knell of capitalism." ... Norman Thomas said he didn't need to run for the Presidency any more because "the Republicans and Democrats have adopted 75% of my Socialist program, and they will adopt the rest." Thomas saw monopoly power as the forerunner of socialism which he believed was the only answer to the turmoil of the world.

MONTAGUE

Fifty-nine years ago, Montague was looking for patriots in England who would stop the internal and external decay of the Empire. He was a believer in America's Western Heritage, but he saw the waste of human capital taking place in both England and America, lamenting:

"Human decencies, patiently practised by millions of undistinguished lives, are the myriad bricks from which all the advanced

architecture of conduct is built; solemn temples of creeds, gorgeous palaces of romantic heroism, cloud capped towers of patriotism — and now, just when there seems to be a babble as never before about these grandiose structures, we are running out of bricks."

Are Americans "running out of bricks" on the doorstep of the third century of this Republic? On the very threshold of a Bicentennial that could bring us back into our history when once again we might hear the voice of Monticello? Montague didn't have a Bicentennial like ours to exalt. No Jefferson to idealize but he idealized the Heritage born of American blood and British hearts, and he wanted Britain to go in this direction.

PENN CENTRAL

To cap this first in a series of articles on centralization vs. decentralization, we ask you to consider the devastating effects of the merger of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads, a merger fight we took into every corner of this country — predicting it would be the biggest bankruptcy ever recorded; that it was a merger of nearly 400 companies, and would lead to ultimate nationalization of rail transportation. The NYC and PR were never in bankruptcy, in 135 years, but after they were homogenized by a thousand firms of lawyers — and in violation of every intent of the antitrust laws, their doom was sealed, and this one amalgamation will cost the taxpayers billions of dollars from which they are getting nothing but bigger bills; more requests for more dollars.

The Penn Central is centralization, inefficiency, waste, union domination, and bureaucracy at its very worst, and Conrail is no answer whatsoever. Neither is AMTRAK.

UTILITY ACT

Decentralization of the Public Utility Holding Companies under the PUHC Act passed in 1936, broke up the utility empires — restoring local ownership to hundreds of utilities without a light going out or a fuse being blown in the whole system. The same thing can be done with almost any conglomeration in this country, enabling us to then say to the unions: "You don't need the powers you possess." Enabling us to also make our final move toward restoring local control over local affairs in government.

Dr. John Bunzel said the family farmer, small businessman, local banker and their supporters, are the key to success in any movement toward such reforms, but he doubts they possess either the "courage, foresight, or determination to understand the challenge." Your publisher and associate editor believe the courage is there, if the challenge is made clear, and we have made an attempt to meet this need in this article, and in all that we prepare for the columns of this publication.

Your subscription to Rural Times, and any investment you make in Forward America, Inc., will aid us in clarifying one of the most important issues of our times: The Jeffersonian concept of decentralization versus the centralization concepts of Karl Marx.

"IF WE TAKE THE CENTRALIZATION SHORT CUT EVERY TIME WE TRY TO DO SOMETHING IN THIS COUNTRY, WE MAY GET QUICKER RESULTS, BUT THE PRICE WE PAY FOR SWOLLEN BUREAUCRACIES — FOR THE MONSTERS WE BUILD UP IN OUR ECONOMY, WILL CAUSE OUR FREEDOMS TO WITHER AND DIE."

— President Eisenhower





1795 TO 1803

DEMOCRACY FUNCTIONS LOUISIANA PURCHASE

OCTOBER 19, 1803

No. 10

Jefferson Demands Common Sense In Inaugural Speech

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1801—In his inaugural address delivered here today President Thomas Jefferson called for a democratic solution to all national problems.

Pleading for an end to bigotry and a return to common sense, he declared:

"All, too, will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will to be rightful must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal law must protect, and to violate would be oppression. . . .

"Let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty and even life itself are but dreary things. And let us reflect that, having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecution. . . .

"If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

The essential principles of our Government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration, the President believes to be as follows:

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persua-

sion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our democratic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; . . . economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burthened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected."

The foregoing principles, said Thomas Jefferson, "should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust." To be instrumental to the happiness and freedom of all is the aim of his administration," asserted the President in closing.

House Elects Jefferson On Thirty-sixth Ballot



President Thomas Jefferson Urges Three Freedoms.

Bulletin

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1801—After weeks of wrangling and intrigue the House of Representatives, on the thirty-sixth ballot, has chosen Thomas Jefferson President of the United States. The Constitution may be amended to prevent the recurrence of such a disastrous dispute.

In the balloting of last November Jefferson and Burr, both Republicans, received an equal number of electoral votes—73. The Federalist candidates were ranged as follows: John Adams, up for re-election, 65; C. C. Pinckney, 64; and John Jay, 1. This distribution threw the election to the Republicans. But since the rule is that the candidate with the largest vote becomes President, and the one with second largest becomes Vice-President, the existence of a tie between Jefferson and Burr

made it necessary for the House to decide which office should go to Jefferson and which to Burr.

The House was still under the control of the Federalists.

A long struggle behind the scenes followed, but finally leading Federalists including Alexander Hamilton interfered and on the 36th ballot the ten states Jefferson required for election voted for him. Federalist members from Maryland and Vermont who had originally voted for Burr refrained from voting at all, thus throwing these two states to Jefferson's support.

Opposition Party Wins

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1801—Thomas Jefferson's election to the presidency culminated a lively and often acrimonious campaign waged by the Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans against the Federalists. Although the apparent issue has been the record of the Federalist party, with emphasis on the startling increase of governmental expenditure and public debt, the contest has in truth been a war to the death.

The Jeffersonian Democratic-Republican party was the first opposition party under the new national government. The seeds of opposition were sown in the first two Congresses, when the vigorous leadership of Hamilton and his Federalist associates aroused the fear and hostility of various members who disliked the funding system.

LOUISIANA BOUGHT FOR 14 1/2 MILLIONS

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1803—An extraordinary session of the Senate today officially accepted the purchase of the vast Louisiana Territory from France.

A three-point treaty which the Senate ratified by more than the necessary two-thirds majority sets forth the terms of the \$14,500,000 real estate deal, whereby the United States assumes ownership of an un-

habited land which doubles the size of the new nation.

So important to this country is Louisiana, however, that supporters of President Jefferson's accomplishment consider it the greatest single achievement in United States history.

Approximately 50,000 people are to become American citizens under terms of the treaty, which pledges this government to incorporate Louisiana into the Union.

No Boundaries

No boundaries are mentioned in the treaty and the only definite statement regarding territory is that the island of New Orleans, great Gulf Coast port, is included.

[An important section of the treaty also settles U. S. claims against France which nearly plunged the two countries into war several times during the past six or eight years.]

The United States is to retain about \$3,250,000 of the purchase price to settle claims against France. Creditors who have claims growing out of French seizure of American ships and cargoes, losses caused by embargoes, or other "hostile acts" before September 30, 1800, are to be paid from this amount.

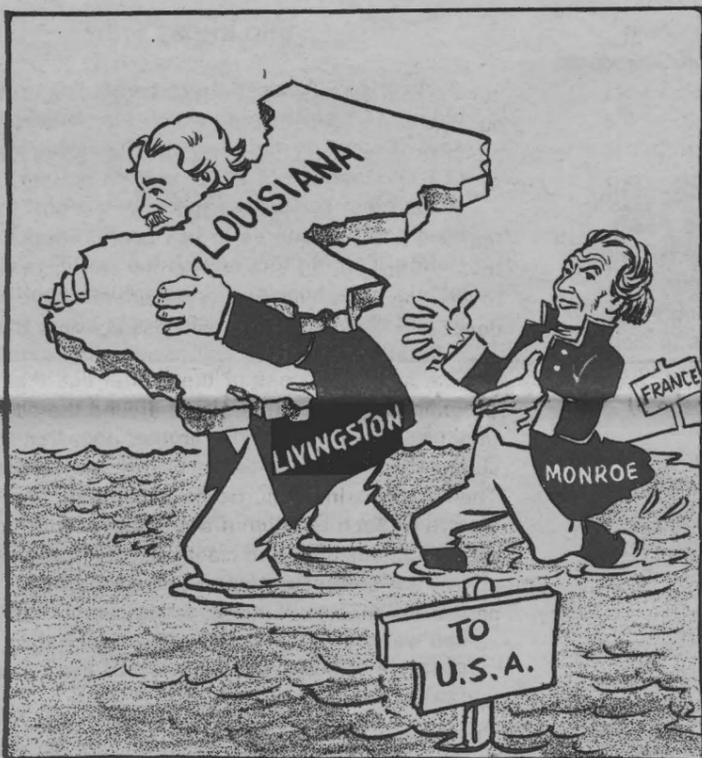
France Gets \$11,000,000

The remaining \$11,250,000 is to be paid to Napoleon's government in yearly installments beginning in 1818. This amount is to be put into interest-bearing stock, and the 6 per cent interest is to be paid semi-annually beginning immediately.

Free entry into Louisiana ports is pledged for all French and Spanish ships for a period of twelve years. These ships are to pay no more duty on their cargoes than American vessels would pay.

French ratification of the treaty has already been announced by Napoleon and the two ratifications are expected to be exchanged within a few days.

BRINGING HOME THE BACON



WASHINGTON A MADHOUSE

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1801—With the removal of the capital here there is heard much complaint about the living conditions that government employees are suffering.

Overcrowding is terrific, for there is a shortage of dwellings, and the only ones available are small and inconvenient. Speculators are driving prices up on all commodities and food is scarce.

The government offices are hives of confusion and excitement.

The streets have no sidewalks and mud is everywhere. Comforts of life are so few that Congressmen are already clamoring to return the government to Philadelphia, where good streets and comfortable rooms are available to all.

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1800—The U. S. Government commenced operations today in this city, named after our first president.

In March, 1791, President Washington was authorized by Congress to appoint a commission to lay out the city and plan suitable buildings to house the government.

A ten-mile-square tract of land was ceded to the national government by Maryland and Virginia.

The Commissioners, under the

Common People Favored Louisiana Purchase

By ROBERT WILLIAMS NNP Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1803—One of the hottest debates in American history ended today with the Senate's overwhelming ratification of the Louisiana purchase.

chairmanship of Thomas Jefferson, no mean architect himself, employed Andrew Ellicott, civil engineer, and Major Peter Charles L'Enfant, formerly an engineer on General Washington's staff, to survey the site and lay out the city. A year later, when Mr. Ellicott was appointed Surveyor General of the United States, the work progressed rapidly.

Plans for a capitol building were drawn, \$480,000 appropriated by Congress, and work on the north wing started in the spring of 1793.

Three years later the Commissioners were empowered to borrow money for the erection of additional buildings to house the various government departments. Last April a final congressional act was passed authorizing the President to remove all government departments from Philadelphia to Washington.

The one-sided vote does not accurately reflect the controversy which rang through state and federal government halls and which was echoed in the press. However, a majority of the people as well as members of the Senate were in favor of President Jefferson's action from the start.

The opposition came from a bitter and extremely loud minority. The Federalists, who have attempted to block every administration move since Jefferson's election, saw themselves slipping, and realized that their principles were losing favor among the vast majority of American voters.

Consequently, they made the Louisiana purchase a cause célèbre and, literally, staked their whole future on this single controversy.

Good-by, Federalists

They lost, and competent political observers believe that they have permanently cooked their own goose.

TIGER IN THE LAND

by Robert LeFevre

There is an apparent misconception widely accepted in America. It is shocking in its implication. This misconception has it that patriotism consists of loving our government and of willingly and joyously doing whatever the political leadership of America demands.

It is this misconception, cunningly advanced and slyly promoted by men in despotism since our emergence as a proud and independent people. Patriotism cannot be a love of government. The men we remember and honor as our founders, we call patriots. But what did they do? They fought against their government, with a tenacity and singleness of purpose rarely matched. Their government was that of England; their king was George the Third. But we call them patriots because they loved their country and not their government.

True patriotism rises above the government as a mountain towers above the plain. When we think of our country and a feeling of love and devotion wells up within us, it should spring from the reality of what our country is and what it means. This meaning has little if any connection with our government, which is, at best, a group of men holding a monopoly of force and privilege.

The only conceivable virtue of our government existed at the time of its founding. Then, it was a small, impotent aggregation of men wielding but little power. We could love our country then without a twinge of conscience. The government did not stand in the way of our love. Even a tiger, caged and dependent upon our care, can induce a feeling of love. But a tiger hiding in the tall grass, lying in wait for the unwary traveler, is scarcely an object that engenders the warm feeling of trust and affection that we know when love is in our hearts.

It is time we awoke to realize that the tiger of tyranny has come from its cage. It is on the prowl in our midst. Its victims are legion. There is scarcely a family in the land but has felt the dread terror of unbridled taxation, and has learned to fear the forays which regulate and hamper our production. Jaws dripping with the blood of our youth, the tiger crouches in slaving watchfulness as we try to help our children toward constructive, self-supporting lives.

We do not know where the tiger will strike next. But we know that it will strike, for there is nothing to prevent it. Until it is caged, we are not our own masters. A reign of terror, induced by the tiger of government, keeps us cowering in our homes, afraid to walk the streets, afraid to excel, fearful of the penalty of doing our best. Such a beast cannot inspire love.

Since patriotism is larger than the government, what is it? Is it the love of the geography which makes up the physical confines of the United States? Is it the people of this land who inspire us to patriotism? Is it the genius of America which inspires us to love it? The secret of our patriotism is in our love of freedom. It is not our land that moves us. It is that we are free in the land. It is not our people who move us. It is that the people must be free.

It is not genius or accomplishment in themselves, but that we are free to invent, discover, and live our own lives—it is freedom which provides the basis for any patriotic fervor we may have.

This is the lesson the men in power have never learned. It is they, not us, who need a lesson in love of country. We do not need to be taught devotion to what is ours. The men in power work against that devotion. They lust after our possessions; they

impose their rules; they take our loved ones from our midst and intone against any resistance to their manifold dictates. The men in government think that they are the country. And, after molesting us and victimizing us, they marvel that they have not inspired our devotion.

The government is merely those men who hold power for the time being. They are not America. They can be tolerated only when they are weak and small. Like a tiger, they are only lovely when strong bars stand between them and us.

But now the tiger has broken from its cage. The tiger tells us that in order to be safe from each other, we must all be imprisoned behind the bars designed to curtail tigers. This we deny.

Make a list of all the "programs" the government has for us. Now make a list of all the problems the government has actually solved. Do the lists match? Or is there really only one list, that of the "programs"? The government has solved no problems at all. Each problem met by a program, continues in aggravated form.

Perhaps the time has come for us to recall that other beasts which terrorized and consumed once roamed the earth.

They are no longer with us. Like the brontosaurus, they became extinct.

Tigers may be picturesque when confined to a well-run zoo. But civilization and tigers on the prowl don't go together.

Today's patriot loves freedom and civilization. He is disenchanted with the tiger in the land.

(Courtesy of Rampart College, 104 W. 4th St., Santa Ana, California 92701.)

UNIVERSITY (Continued from page 5)

behavioral characteristics of entrepreneurs. Deep insight into the nature of the entrepreneur will be invaluable in assisting individuals with career goals in the entrepreneurial area as well as other university personnel and businessmen.

The Center is designed to offer a continuing means of management assistance to small businessmen in a variety of ways—workshops, seminars, conferences, lectures, extension courses, new venture design projects, available library and Center resources, internships and job placement which make qualified students available to businessmen, our regular degree program with an emphasis in small business, and the availability of faculty and SCORE/ACE personnel on a continuing basis.

New and imaginative ways to help students and small businessmen which are in the developmental stage now include: an information service on cassette tapes by which businessmen may dial directly into the Center to get answers to problems confronting them, income tax assistance, assistance with new ventures by means of a Small Business Investment Corporation (SBIC) and/or seed money available through faculty or school funds, a file of venture capital sources, a computer based data service, a financial management alert system, and a newsletter or periodical. There is a need for assistance to distressed pockets of small business in the community which could well be provided through the Center, and the list could go on.

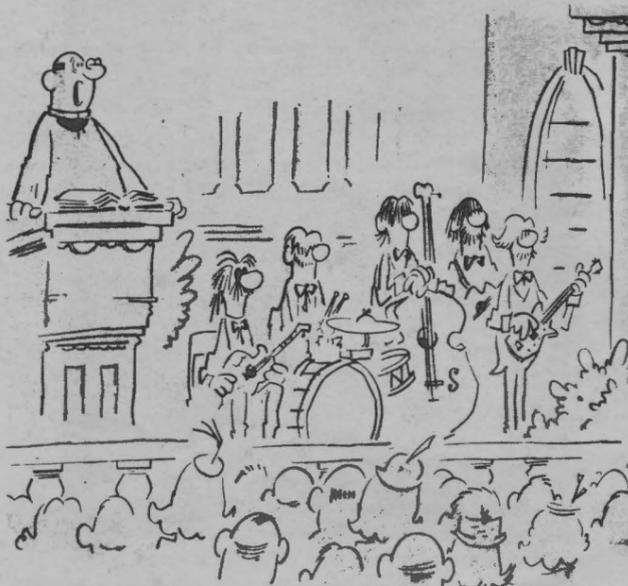
The scope of the Center should extend into other schools on the campus to provide the interdisciplinary assistance small business needs. The Center effectively taps the vast knowledge in the academic sector to supplement the work of the U.S. Small Business Administration in fighting for an improved image of business and promotion of the free-enterprise system in this country, in assisting small businesses to ward off failure, and in providing students with career opportunities of a rigorous and highly relevant nature in the small business sector.

The initial success of the Center and the programs of other universities around the country in entrepreneurship and enterprise development suggest that such Centers are to be encouraged. The small business curricula should be given the stature of such functional areas as accounting, marketing, finance, and management. The time has arrived for entrepreneurship to be an integral part of the business school curriculum.

The Center concept is a frontier which is evolving to utilize the untapped resources of the universities but the routes have not been finalized. The paths to be charted and the potential impact on free enterprise in the economy and future entrepreneurs is great. It is an area where schools must move ahead to meet the challenge which are before us.

A bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth, general or particular, and what no just government should refuse, or rest on inference.

Tom Jefferson



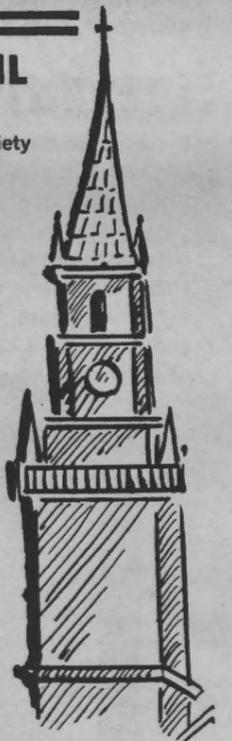
"... and we thank Thee, O Lord, for the Big-Beat Coffeehouse Five."

BICENTENNIAL VIGNETTE

A NECESSARY EVIL

SOME PEOPLE so confound Society with Government as to leave little distinction between them. Actually, they are different and have different origins. Society is produced by our wants . . . and Government by our wickedness! The former promotes our happiness positively by unifying our affections, the latter negatively by restraining our vices. Civilized Society is a blessing, but Government at best is only a necessary evil; at its worst it is intolerable. Government, like dress, is the badge of lost innocence . . . the palaces of kings are built upon the ruins of the bowers of paradise. Were the impulses of conscience clearly uniform and always obeyed, man would need no other law-giver; but that not being the case, he finds it necessary to surrender a part of his property to furnish means for the protection of the rest.

— THOMAS PAINE
"Common Sense"
January, 1776



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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BILL MINOR AND THE BICENTENNIAL CANDLES

"Light a candle for the Bicentennial," says Bill. "Our Founding Fathers formed our great Republic by Candlelight."

The artistic talents of the Rural Times Staff has come to light. Looking for something original for the Bicentennial, something that cannot be purchased in stores anywhere, the staff hit on the idea of "lighting a candle for the Bicentennial" and created a series of three designs, all red, white and blue, naming them THE CONSTITUTION, THE SPIRIT OF '76 and THE MINUTE MAN.

In an interview with Bill Minor, son of publisher Harold Minor and "overseer" of the Bicentennial Candle project, Bill says, "Here is an item that is really unusual, and made in America too."

RURAL TIMES: Bill, what makes these particular candles so unusual and why are they not available in local candle shops?

BILL: Candles like these cannot be mass produced. The designs are so intricate and delicate that it's impossible to make a mold for them. The only way to make these candles is one at a time and one person cannot make more than about 8 to 10 per day. The process is complicated, technical and time consuming. All the candles that can be made are bought up right away, so there are none left over to be wholesaled to candle shops.

RURAL TIMES: Why did you come up with the statement, "light a candle for the Bicentennial"?

BILL: Why not light a candle for the Bicentennial? We light candles for lots of other things, like birthdays, anniversaries, Christmas and worship services. Besides, didn't our Founding Fathers frame all of our famous documents and sign the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution by candlelight? I feel that since we celebrate a centennial only every 100 years, it is fitting to "light a candle" and what could be more fitting than lighting one of these Bicentennial Candles.

RURAL TIMES: I know it takes a lot of time and effort to make each candle. Could you tell us how long each candle takes and what process you have to go through?

BILL: Of course. It takes approximately one hour of actual labor to make one candle. That is the actual handling time. But if you were to include all the waiting time between steps in the process, then it would take several hours. Each candle begins with a slab of colorless petroleum wax. This wax has to be melted and poured into special six point tapered metal molds about 14" high, which have been prepared beforehand with an extra long wick. This must then set for about 10 hours for the wax to harden and cure before it is removed from the mold.

RURAL TIMES: Why the extra long wick?

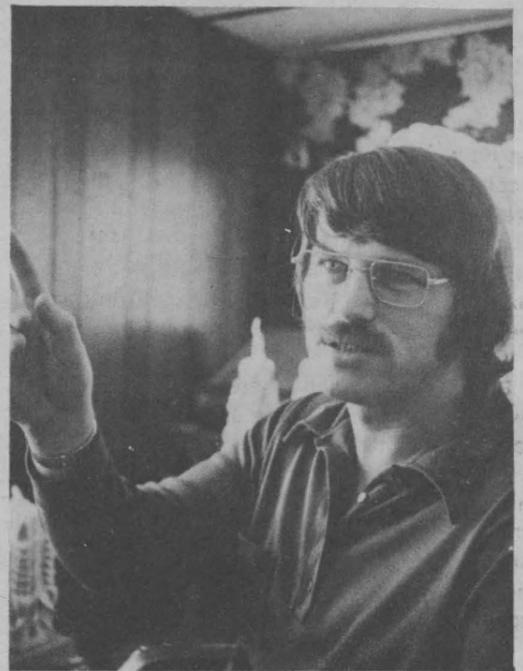
BILL: In dipping and working with the candle, we must have something to hold on to. The long piece of wick which is about a foot long is that handle. The wick is extra strong to support the weight of the finished candle which is about four pounds. We can then "hang" the candle by the wick for the carving process.

RURAL TIMES: You have now poured wax into the star shaped mold. For the average candle, this is the end of the process. When it is removed from the mold it is a finished product, right?

BILL: Right. It is usually colored with wax dyes. But with our candle, this is just the beginning.

RURAL TIMES: What you have now is just a simple colorless six point star shaped candle about 14 inches high with an extra long wick. What is your next step?

BILL: The candle you have just described is what we call a "core". This is the foundation



BILL MINOR

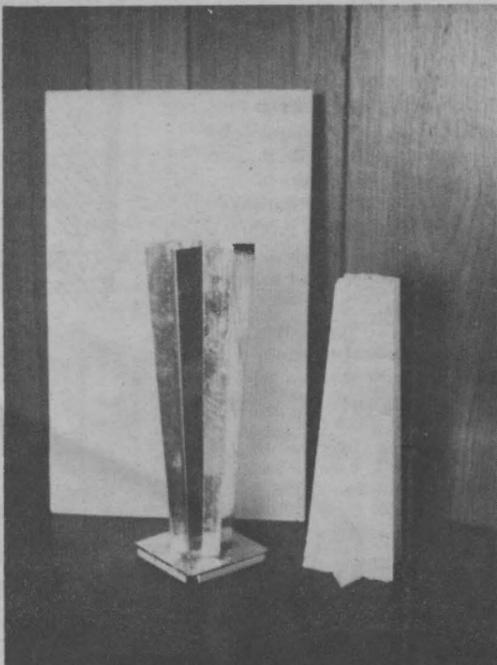
upon which the sculptured candle is made. Now the dipping process begins. I should add at this time that the core weighs about two pounds before any dipping starts. When the dipping is finished, we have added another two pounds of colored wax, of different colors, but in the case of the Bicentennial Candle, only red, white and blue colored wax is used.

RURAL TIMES: I am sorry to keep interrupting you, but do you make other colors of candles besides red, white and blue?

BILL: Yes, we make most any colors a person wishes. As a matter of fact, most of our candles are custom made for people who specify the color and design they want. For the Christmas season just ended, we made candles of red and greens carving them to look like christmas trees. They were very popular.

RURAL TIMES: Lets get on with the dipping process.

BILL: Holding the core by the wick, we begin dipping in alternating colors of red, white and blue, and each time we dip in hot wax, we dip the candle in clean lukewarm water to help set the



Slab of wax is melted down and poured into metal mold to form the base core.

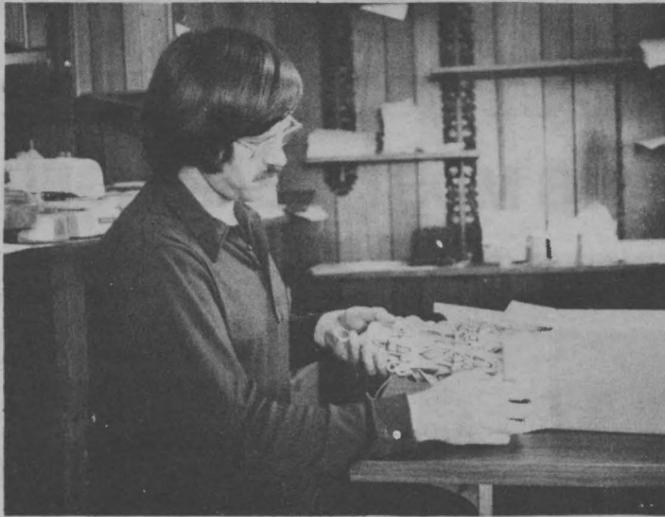


Core is dipped into hot colored wax as many as 30 times - laying on 30 layers of various colors of wax.



While wax is still warm from the dipping process, as many as 70 cuts must be made and formed before the wax hardens.

Candle is carefully packaged for shipment to guard against breakage and is insured for shipping.



last layer of wax. After dipping about 25 layers of colored wax, we finish up with 6 to 8 layers of pure white for the finished outside color.

RURAL TIMES: I have been told you can buy wax dyes of any color except white. If this is true, what do you use for a white dye?

BILL: That's right. There is no such thing as a white dye for wax. There are substitutes that are used to enhance the density of clear wax such as steric acid which gives the appearance of white, but a true opaque white comes from much experimenting and therefore, becomes one of our little secrets that makes our candles truly unusual. When our candles are finished, they have the appearance of high gloss ceramic.

RURAL TIMES: Now that we have put on about 30 layers of wax weighing almost two pounds, what next?

BILL: Once the dipping process stops, the hardening of the wax begins. No time can be lost from this point on until the carving is finished which usually takes 8 to 10 minutes.

RURAL TIMES: Bill, I have counted the cuts on one candle and came up with 72. Do you mean that 72 cuts, with all the twisting and curling on that candle, can be done in 8 to 10 minutes?

BILL: It has to be, otherwise the wax would become too hard and brittle to work with. Of course, it takes practice and more practice to develop the necessary speed and at the same time do a good job. I think this is probably the hardest part of all and sometimes, a candle is botched up and must be discarded. Then you start all over.

RURAL TIMES: Now that the carving or sculpturing has been done, you have a finished product, or, is there more?

BILL: There's quite a bit more. Even though the wax is now too hard to cut and bend any more, you can still straighten up any misaligned cuts. While the candle is still hanging by the wick on the carving table, every cut and twist is checked to be sure its in the right place and if necessary straightened. When we are satisfied that we have a good candle, it is then set aside and allowed to cure for at least two hours and longer if possible. At this point, the candle has very sharp edges where the cuts are made. After the candle has "cured" for a while, we then take hold of the wick and very quickly dip the candle into a pot of very hot clear wax which melts off the sharp edges and fuses all the sculptured cuttings together. It really gives the candle a "finished" look.

RURAL TIMES: The candles I have seen look just like ceramic. They have a very high gloss and are shiny. What gives them this appearance?

BILL: The final process does the trick. Again, after the candle has cured and recovered from the last dip in hot wax, taking the wick again in hand, the candle is dipped in an acrylic solution which gives it the high gloss ceramic look. Then it is allowed to dry and is now ready for shipment.

RURAL TIMES: That's some process, but the end result is certainly beautiful and unusual. I understand that in some parts of the country, these sculptured candles sell for as much as \$40 to

\$50 dollars. How can you folks go through all this work and sell these candles for only \$15?

BILL: We make the candles right here, so, there is no additional overhead except for the equipment. We do not have to pay commissions, no wholesalers or retailers to deal with or split the profits. The only discounts we have is for someone wanting 10 or more candles shipped to the same address, then we can knock off on the price. We have done this. Since most of the work on the candles is done in our spare time, we are only interested in being reimbursed for our labor. That is the reason why we can sell these candles for the price we do.

RURAL TIMES: Suppose I am one of your local Rural Times subscribers and wish to come direct to your office and make my selection. Is that possible?

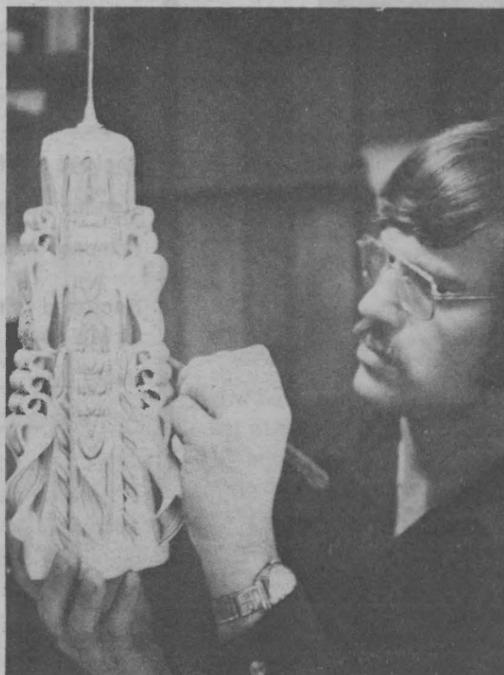
BILL: Sure, we are very happy to have anyone come out and watch us actually make these candles and select their choice from stock, or we will custom make one for them. We are in the process of fixing up our work room and a show room for the candles, We don't know when we will have it all finished, but you don't need to wait for a grand opening, the invitation is open now.

RURAL TIMES: One final question Bill. Suppose your Bicentennial Candles catch on and you have more orders than you can fill?

BILL: Certainly I believe they have already caught on and so far, we have been able to keep up and even build a stock. But if the orders really begin to come in, we will do everything we can to fill them all, even if it takes 6 or 8 weeks to do it. I think we will be very busy from now until the end of the Bicentennial year. If I may, I would like to suggest to those interested in ordering candles for themselves and family, friends or business associates, to get their orders in as soon as possible so we will know how much "midnight candle" we will have to burn.

RURAL TIMES: Good luck, Bill, with your Bicentennial Candle project.

BILL: Thank you.



Final inspection is made of finished candle, for defects, before dipping in glass-like finish which gives it the "ceramic look."

HELP

US TELL THE JEFFERSON STORY

Send us ten (10) names and addresses of friends, business associates and others in your community, along with \$5, and we will mail them a copy of this SPECIAL JEFFERSON SOUVENIOR EDITION — A SOUVENIOR OF THE BICENTENNIAL.

Do them a favor and help us spread the word at the same time.

Send \$5 and your list of ten names and addresses, now, to:

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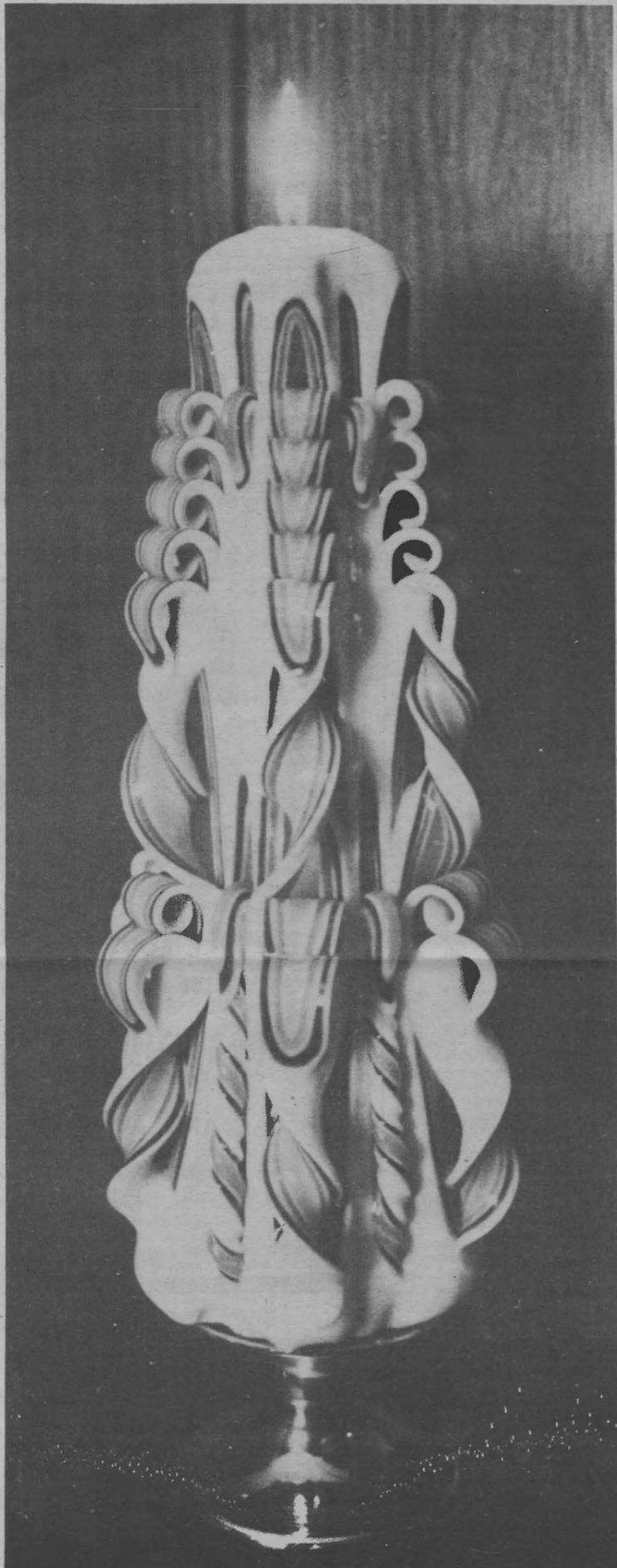
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CITY _____

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TWO YEARS \$9.00 FOUR YEARS \$15.00

**"LIGHT A CANDLE FOR THE BICENTENNIAL"
THIS YEAR'S MOST MEANINGFUL GIFT**



The historic significance of our Bicentennial is beautifully saluted by this 4½ by 13 inch tall beauty to proudly display in your home as a work of art.

The Bicentennial Candle makes a beautiful gift for friends, family and business associates.

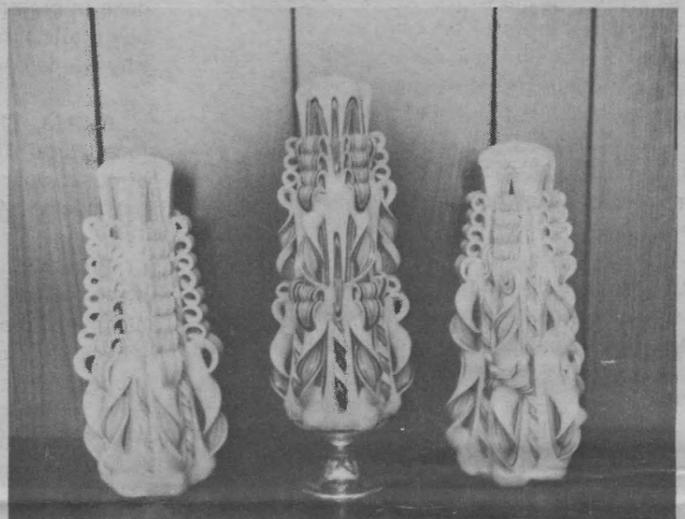
Decorative candles are an age old art, but sculptured candles are a new artform. You will not find any two candles the same in either color or design because each is created individually by hand. Your candle was born in a starshaped metal mold. It was then hand-dipped in

as many as thirty layers of hot dyed wax by an artist. During the next eight to ten minutes the sculpturing must be done before the candle hardens. You can appreciate the amount of skill involved during those minutes if you count the number of cuts made on your candle.

*Hand Sculptured
Bicentennial
Candles*

A Bicentennial honor for friends, business associates, customers and clients

\$15



Left to right: The Constitution, The Spirit of '76 and The Minuteman. Three different designs all in Red, White and Blue. All candles measure 4½ by 13 inches.



The Declaration Chamber in Independence Hall is illuminated by candlelight.

Please send a Hand Sculptured Bicentennial Candle to:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Enclose a gift certificate with the candle

Sign my name _____

Company name, if applicable _____

Enclosed is my check or money order for _____ Bicentennial Candles at \$15 each; total _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Discounts on 10 or more candles shipped to the same address. Write for quantity prices.

Order the beautiful Bicentennial Candle from:

**CANDLE ARTCRAFT
% Rural Times**

Post Office Box 26, Albany, Indiana 47320

(Please add \$2 per candle for shipping and insurance)

March 18, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: ELISKA HASEK
FROM: RUSS ROURKE

Eliska, Jack thought you would like to see the attached reaction to the President's telegram to the Moores Creek Battleground Association.

FYI, the President has seen these clippings.

Thanks again for a fine job.

RAR:cb

FYI - Milt Mitler



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE

Rourke

Jack, attached are some newspapers
Milt received from Howard Holly, President
of the Moores Creek Battleground Association.

Please note the coverage of the President's
telegram.

II file

MAILED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE

FROM: MILT MITLER *file*

Russ, attached is the response I received from the Moore's Creek Battleground Association, Inc. along with newspaper clippings on the coverage of the President's telegram.

I'll follow up on Holly's request and send him a signed copy of the message which was wired.

Attachments (Ltr. fr. Howard Holly/Burgaw, NC/and newspaper clippings)



FEBRUARY 27, 1776

Moore's Creek Battleground Association, Inc.

Founded 1899

P. O. Box 4
Burgaw,
North Carolina 28425

Home Telephone: 259 - 4566
Office : 259 - 2636

3/10/76

Mr. Milton Mitler
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Mitler:

It was a joy to talk with you briefly over the telephone on Friday night concerning the great success of the 200th anniversary commemoration of the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge observed on Saturday, February 28, 1976, at Moores Creek National Military Park, Currie, North Carolina, and attended by approximately nine or ten thousand persons!

We were real proud of the huge interest and participation in this important Bicentennial event!

Of course, we wish that President Ford could have attended. However, we were most grateful for his thoughtfulness in sending such a nice telegram -- which was read to the vast audience and played back over the 6 o'clock news program at Channel 6, Wilmington, N. C., that same day.

As you requested, I am enclosing copies of both of our weekly newspapers, and in each paper, the President's message was included on the front page.

Our Association would love to have a message from President Ford - and signed by him - on White House stationary, thanking our Association for sponsoring such a successful Bicentennial observance. Please see if he would be so kind as to do this --- and we could include it in our scrap-book for future generations to see.

I have never met President Ford, but I am very fond of him. I would love so much to visit him in his White House office - at his convenience, of course - and tell him in person all about our celebration we had on February 28 - and other plans that our Association and our County American Revolution Bicentennial Committee has as I am also on that Committee. Please see if this can be arranged. I am so proud of the interest that he has in this year of our Bicentennial activities.

With sincere appreciation and best wishes, I am

Most cordially yours,

Howard Holly

Howard Holly, President, Moores
Creek Battleground Assn., Inc.

APR 2 1976

March 25, 1976

We now mark the beginning of our Third Century as an Independent Nation as well as the 200th Anniversary of the American Revolution. For two centuries our Nation has grown, changed and flourished. A diverse people, drawn from all corners of the earth, have joined together to fulfill the promise of democracy.

America's Bicentennial is rich in history and in the promise and potential of the years that lie ahead. It is about the events of our past, our achievements, our traditions, our diversity, our freedoms, our form of government and our continuing commitment to a better life for all Americans. The Bicentennial offers each of us the opportunity to join with our fellow citizens in honoring the past and preparing for the future in communities across the Nation. Thus, in joining together as races, nationalities, and individuals, we also retain and strengthen our traditions, background and personal freedom.

As we lay the cornerstone of America's Third Century, I am most happy to commend the members of the Moores Creek Battle Ground Association on their reenactment of the historic battle of Moores Creek as a part of their Bicentennial commemoration. Efforts such as this are helping to make our great national celebration a memorable and meaningful one for all.



cc: S. Drake
bcc: D. Downtown
R. Nessen
E. Hasek
J. Connor
R. Russ
~~J. Marsh~~

Ind: Howard Holly/President
Moores Creek Battle Ground Assoc.
P. O. Box 4/Burgaw, NC
Requested the same message the
President wired to the group on
February 27, 1976 send on Presidential
stationery...Covering ltr w/message
fr M. Nitler.

HOLLY, HOWARD
MOORES CREEK BATTLE
GROUND ASSOC
PRES MESSAGES

March 25, 1976

Bicentennial

Dear Mr. Holly:

Thank you very much for the press clipping
and the information.

The President would have greatly enjoyed
participating in the Moore's Creek event.
Unfortunately, as you know, it was not
possible.

Enclosed is the message which was wired to
you. This time, as you requested, it is
on White House stationery and signed. It
is sent with the President's best wishes to
you and the others for a very happy and
memorable Bicentennial year.

Sincerely,

Milton E. Mitler
Deputy Special Assistant

Mr. Howard Holly
President
Moores Creek Battle Ground
Association
P. O. Box 4
Burgaw, North Carolina 28425

Enclosure

MEM/sjd

(SPECIAL MESSAGE SENT)

2cc: Sandy Drake
cc: Jack Marsh--FYI
cc: Russ Rourke--FYI

