The original documents are located in Box 71, folder “President's Trip to New Hampshire and Massachusetts, 4/18-19/75 (4)” of the John Marsh Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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SCHEDULE FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1975

First Event: 8:10 A.M.
From: Terry O'Donnell

BACKGROUND

GOP MEETING

At 8:15 a.m., you will meet with a group of Massachusetts GOP representatives for breakfast in the Colonnade Suite East in your hotel.

A list of participants and background information prepared by Mr. Hartmann's office is attached at TAB A.

NORTH BRIDGE, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

After the breakfast, you proceed directly to the motorcade and depart en route the U.S. Coast Guard Station for departure by helicopter to Concord, Massachusetts, where you will commemorate at the North Bridge the Minute Men's 1775 fight with the British which marked the beginning of our independence. The ceremony is described in detail in the "Sequence" portion of this paper.

You will deliver remarks and lay a wreath at the Minute Man Statue. Historical background material prepared by Dr. Marrs' office is attached at TAB B.
LEXINGTON GREEN, LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS

You will motorcade directly from the North Bridge to the Lexington Battle Green which was equally important as the North Bridge skirmish in marking the beginning of our independence. The ceremony is described herein.

You will deliver remarks and lay a wreath at the Minute Man Statue.

Historical background material prepared by Ted Marrs' office is attached at TAB C.
GOP BREAKFAST

SEQUENCE:

8:10 a.m. You depart Suite en route Colonnade Suite East to attend the continental breakfast with GOP guests.

NOTE: On departing the Suite, Amos Juster will present you a memento from the Hotel of your visit.

8:15 a.m. Arrive Colonnade Suite East for breakfast and GOP meeting. You will be met by John Sears, Massachusetts Republican State Chairman.

OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 28

8:55 a.m. You depart Colonnade Suite East en route motorcade for boarding.

En route to the elevator, you will encounter Mrs. Maureen Dunn, Chairman of the Board, National League of Families, Randolph, Massachusetts, whose husband, Lt. Joseph P. Dunn, USN, has been missing in action since February 14, 1968.

9:00 a.m. Board motorcade and depart Colonnade Suite East en route U.S. Coast Guard Station, Boston, helo landing zone.

(Driving Time: 15 minutes)
NORTH BRIDGE CEREMONY

9:15 a.m. Arrive U.S. Coast Guard Station helo landing zone.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE

9:20 a.m. Board helicopter and depart U.S. Coast Guard Station helo landing zone en route Fenn School, Concord.

(Flying Time: 15 minutes)

PRESIDENTIAL GUESTS

Senator Edward W. Brooke
Former Speaker John McCormack

9:35 a.m. Arrive Fenn School (private boys' school) helo landing zone, Concord.

Advanceman: L. Eastland

You will be met by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cuter, Chairman of the Concord Board of Selectmen, and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan K. Smith, Headmaster.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

NOTE: School children and members of the faculty will be on hand to greet you.

9:40 a.m. Board motorcade and depart Fenn School en route North Bridge.

NOTE: It is expected that people will greet the motorcade along its route.

9:45 a.m. Arrive North Bridge Area where you will be met by Governor Michael Dukakis (D-Ma), John Warner, ARBA Administrator, and MGen Otis Whitney (USA-Ret.)

LIVE LOCAL TELEVISION
CROWD SITUATION
9:46 a.m. Escorted by Governor Dukakis and MGen. Whitney, proceed to the North Bridge.

NOTE: En route you will inspect the Concord Honor Guard of the Massachusetts National Guard, in conjunction with Governor Dukakis and MGen. Whitney.

9:50 a.m. Arrive North Bridge and remain standing adjacent to the platform (stage right).

You will be met by Sir Peter Ramsbotham, British Ambassador to the United States, and Gary Everhart.

NOTE: The platform is essentially at ground level and used only for the speaking portion of the schedule.

9:52 a.m. Remarks by John Finigan, Concord Bicentennial Commission Chairman.

9:53 a.m. Invocation by the Reverend Dana McLean Greeley.

9:55 a.m. Remarks by Philip Suter, concluding with an introduction of you.

NOTE: At the end of the introduction, Mr. Suter will present you a Concord Bicentennial Commemorative Medallion.

10:00 a.m. You proceed to platform, accept Medallion and begin remarks.

LIVE LOCAL TELEVISION

10:05 a.m. Remarks conclude. You step off the platform and stand adjacent to the platform (stage right).
10:06 a.m. Concluding remarks by John Finigan.

10:07 a.m. Escorted by MGEn. Whitney, proceed across North Bridge to Minute Man Statue.

10:10 a.m. Sir Peter Ramsbotham lays wreath on British graves.

10:11 a.m. "Flowers of the Forest" played by a piper at the British graves.

10:13 a.m. You join two Boy Scouts with the wreath and step forward to place the wreath at the base of the Minute Man Statue. Step back.

10:14 a.m. "Taps" played by bugler.

**NOTE:** You face the Minute Man Statue until end of anthems.

10:15 a.m. Concord Minute Men fire a three volley musket salute from the North Bridge.

10:16 a.m. British National Anthem.

10:19 a.m. U.S. National Anthem.

10:21 a.m. Escorted by MGEn. Whitney, you depart Minute Man Statue, recross the North Bridge, and proceed to motorcade for boarding.

10:30 a.m. Motorcade departs North Bridge area en route Lexington Green.

*(Driving Time: 20 minutes)*
LEXINGTON GREEN

10:50 a.m.  Arrive Lexington Green where you will be met by:

Allan F. Kenney, Chairman of Town of Lexington Board of Selectmen
Lincoln P. Cole, Jr., Chairman of the Lexington Bicentennial Committee
Captain Robert Marrigan, Commanding Officer of the Lexington Minute Men Company

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CROWD SITUATION

Escorted by Captain Marrigan, you review the Color Guard en route platform.

10:53 a.m.  Arrive platform with Allan Kenney and remain standing.

10:54 a.m.  Introduction of you by Allan Kenney.

NOTE:  At the conclusion of his introduction, Mr. Kenney will present you a silk-screen Minute Men plaque.

10:58 a.m.  PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE.

11:03 a.m.  Remarks conclude.

Escorted by Captain Marrigan, depart platform en route Minute Men Statue.
11:04 a.m. Arrive Minute Men Statue and lay wreath at the foot of the Statue.

NOTE: Ceremony will be the same as at Concord, except wreath will be provided by Minuteman. After laying the wreath, you stand at attention for the playing of the U.S. National Anthem.

11:05 a.m. Escorted by Allan Kenney, depart Minute Men Statue en route motorcade for boarding.

NOTE: En route the motorcade, you will greet the town guests.

11:10 a.m. Board motorcade and depart Lexington Green en route Hanscom Field.

11:20 a.m. Arrive Hanscom Field where you will be met by Col. and Mrs. Sigurd L. Jensen, Jr. and Francis Hidinger, Airport Manager.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE

11:25 a.m. Board Air Force One and depart Hanscom Field en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 1 hour, 10 minutes)

PRESIDENTIAL GUESTS

Senator Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass)
Senator Thomas J. McIntyre (D-NH)
Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass) First District
Rep. Margaret M. Heckler (R-Mass) Tenth District
9.

12:35 p.m.  
Arrive Andrews AFB. Board helicopter and depart en route the South Lawn.

12:55 p.m.  
Arrive South Grounds of the White House.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
April 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT T. HARTMANN

SUBJECT: Massachusetts Visit, April 18-19

Background Information

The following information has been prepared by Gwen Anderson through the Republican National Committee.

KEY PEOPLE:

Edward W. Brooke, United States Senator. First elected in 1966, he was elected to his present term in 1972 with 63.5% of the vote.

Silvio Conte, U.S. Representative (1st District). He was reelected in 1974 with 69% of the vote. This is his ninth term in office.

Margaret M. (Peggy) Heckler, U.S. Representative (10th District). She was reelected to a fifth term in 1974 with 63.2% of the vote. A member of the RNC Rule 29 Committee, she has been a very strong supporter of efforts to broaden the base of the Party.

John W. Sears, State Chairman. He was elected to that position on February 27, 1975 having been the unanimous choice of the Steering Committee established by Senator Brooke. Was formerly a Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission and was appointed to that post by Governor Bargent.

Nancy Sinnot, State Vice Chairman. She is 24 years old and formerly worked for former Lt. Governor Dwight.

Bruce Crane, Republican National Committeeman, from Dalton, Mass. He is president of Crane & Co., Inc., writing paper manufacturers.

Mrs. Henry Dunster (Eunice) Howe, Republican National Committeewoman. An attorney, she served under three State Attorneys General as Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts. Active in civic and government affairs she has served on regional and federal commissions and presently is a member of the HHS Secretary's Advisory Committee on Population Affairs.
John Parker, State Senator and Minority Whip. He is the former Mayor of Taunton, a moderate and very popular.

Francis (Frank) Hatch, State Representative and Minority Leader of the House. A liberal Republican.

Levett Saltonstall, former Governor and U.S. Senator. He served in the Senate for 20 years and was Governor of Massachusetts for three terms.

Henry Cabot Lodge, former U.S. Senator and Representative to the United Nations and presently Ambassador to the Vatican.

Francis W. Sargent, former Governor. He was defeated in 1974 bid for reelection by Michael Dukakis who received 52.3% of the vote. This was a tough campaign involving a Party split in the state.

Donald Dwight, former Lt. Governor.

F. P. Dumaine, former State Chairman. Conservative, leaning toward Reagan.

Lloyd Waring, former State Chairman. Conservative and leaning toward Reagan.

Otto Wahlrab, former State Chairman. Also a conservative and, according to RNC sources, like the two previously mentioned former State Chairmen leaning toward Reagan for Presidential nomination.

Josiah Spaulding, former State Chairman. Very liberal and former director of Common Cause. Ran against Kennedy for the U.S. Senate and recently ran for Attorney General. A great fundraiser.

William Barnstead, former State Chairman (immediate). Very angry at the moment with Senator Brooke who removed him from the office of Chairman. He split with Governor Sargent during the latter's campaign for reelection last fall.

Mrs. Frederick (Anne) Wherby, Treasurer of the State Party. She is a former Chairman of the State Finance Committee and ran for the State Senate.

Mrs. Charles Howard, former National Committee woman and President Eisenhower's Ambassador to NATO.

Mrs. Frank Allen, wife of the former Republican Governor.

Mrs. Mary E. Neuman, former State Representative and Chairman of the State Issue Committee.

William D. Weeks, former State Senator and Chairman of the By-Laws Committee.

Mrs. Donald Hunter (Maxine), President of Massachusetts Federation of Republican Women.
Al Fortier, President of Republican Club of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Paula Logan, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Republican Club.

John A. Volpe, former Secretary of Transportation and presently Ambassador to Italy.

Elliott Richardson, presently the Ambassador to the United Kingdom and formerly Secretary of HEW, Attorney General and Secretary of Defense.

Robert F. Bradford, former Governor, he is now seriously ill with Parkinson's Disease.

Mrs. Alice Roodkowsky, Secretary of the State Party. She teaches at Wellesly College

STATE PARTY:

In the last 15 years Republicans in Massachusetts have elected Edward Brooke twice to the U.S. Senate, John Volpe was elected Governor twice and Frank Sargent was elected Governor once. Despite these successes the State Party has been unable to build a sturdy statewide organization. The bulk of organization minded Republicans in the state are conservative, and they are unable to elect Republicans in a state that is very liberal. Republicans in Massachusetts do not win because of Party backing but because of Democratic support.

After the bitter divisions of the 1974 campaign between former Governor Sargent who virtually renounced Party support and the State Party, headed by William Barnstead, Senator Brooke has stepped in to attempt to rebuild a semblance of Party unity. His choice for State Chairman, John Sears, recently assumed that post.

Sears will have quite a job ahead of him trying to reverse the trend in Massachusetts which has cut the number of Republicans in the Legislature from 102 to 53 in the past ten years and cut the number of Massachusetts in Congress from 6 to 3 in that same period.

He comes from a traditional Yankee, Republican background: Harvard undergraduate and Law School graduate, Rhodes Fellowship at Oxford. He has been a State Representative from the Beacon Hill area of Boston and ran a strong, but losing, race for Mayor of Boston in 1967. Since then he has held several appointed public offices and has gained a reputation for his cooperative and hard work.

STATE ISSUES:

Major issues within the State include the economy and reorganization of the State Government. The legislature has been struggling with budgetary deficit problems based on the bad economic state and on a very compassionate welfare system which was instituted by former Governor Sargent.
Democrats are saying it is the fault of Sargent's mismanagement, however, the State Party says it is just the bad economy.

The legislature declined to institute reorganization of the State Government for Governor Sargent, but is undertaking this task for Governor Dukakis. Dukakis is in favor of a very strong central State Government and is currently trying to assume control of the Port Authority. He is in disfavor with the liberal wing of the Democrat Party. He ran on a stand of "no new taxes," however, even the press in the state is urging him to take action in this regard.

STATE PROFILE:
Elected State Officials:
Governor Michael S. Dukakis (D)
Lt. Governor Thomas O'Neill III (D)
Secretary of State Paul H. Guzzio (D)
Attorney General Francis Bellotti (D)
Treasurer Robert Q. Crane (D)
Auditor Thaddeus Buczek (D)

State House:
40 members (7R, 33D)

State Senate:
238 members (46R, 189D)

U.S. Senators:
Edward M. Kennedy (D)
Edward W. Brooke (R)

U.S. House Members:
1 Silvio O. Conte (R)
2 Edward F. Boland (D)
3 Joseph D. Early (D)
4 Robert F. Drinan (D)
5 Paul K. Tsongas (D)
6 Michael Harrington (D)
7 Torbert H. MacDonald (D)
8 Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D)
9 John Joseph Moakley (D)
10 Margaret M. Heckler (R)
11 James A. Burke (D)
12 Gerry L. Judds (D)

1976 Outlook:
Since Sen. Kennedy announced that he will not seek the Presidency, it is expected that he will seek reelection. No GOP candidate has announced.

The Mass. Presidential Preference Primary is on April 27, 1976. Filing date is Feb. 3, 1976 and it is a direct (closed) primary.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

REMARKS
Patriot's Day Ceremonies and Parade
Saturday, April 19, 1975
North Bridge, Concord, Massachusetts

FROM: Dr. Theodore C. Marrs

I. PURPOSE

To commemorate the Minute Men's 1775 fight with the British which marked the beginning of our independence and to honor them by placing a wreath at the Minute Man Statue. To discuss the importance of a militia to this nation from the original group which stood at Concord Bridge to today's Guard and Reserve.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Background: Ceremonies to commemorate the Minute Men's 1775 fight with British regulars have been a Concord tradition since 1825, the 50th anniversary of the battle at North Bridge. In modern times, the annual Patriot's Day parade has been the focus of Concord's commemorative exercises. Concord's Minute Men, reactivated in 1963 and now 250 strong, head a parade of colonial organizations, marching bands and modern military units.

The 200th anniversary parade will include 125 units and 6,000 marches. Thirteen states will be represented, including Concord, California.

In conjunction with the parade, the ceremonies will include simultaneous wreaths being laid at the British monument by Sir Peter Ramsbotham, British Ambassador to the United States and at the Minute Man Statue by the President.

MINUTE MAN STATUE

The Minute Man statue is by David Chester French and was unveiled by President Grant at the centennial Patriot's Day celebration.
NORTH BRIDGE

The town of Concord actually owns the Bridge itself plus the road and the several monuments in the area. The National Park Service administers the Minute Man National Historical Park and owns the surrounding land and leases the "historic areas."

The visit by the President will serve to establish the park officially and as far as the town's history is concerned will be equivalent to the centennial celebration.

BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

At the battles of Lexington and Concord, "the shot heard 'round the world" began the bloody clash that brought on independence. Certainly the political effect of these battles was more significant than the military outcome. American public opinion everywhere was aroused in support of the revolutionary cause. British and American accounts varied greatly in their description of what happened.

There is dispute as to where the first shot was fired. The following background has sided with the Lexington version.

There were ample signs before Paul Revere's ride that General Gage would soon send out a military expedition. This expedition was to take or destroy the military and other stores provided for the defense of the colony and deposited at Concord.

Captain John Parker, Commander of the local militia, (called "Minute Men" because they had sworn to come together at a minute's notice to defend their farms and villages against attack) assembled his men at Lexington and awaited the arrival of the British soldiers. It was well after one o'clock the morning of the 19th before the British troops got under way. Dawn was breaking when Parker's sixty Minute Men saw Major John Pitcairn's command.

Parker ordered his men to "Stand fast men! Don't fire unless fired upon!" He knew that a formal battle against such a superior force would be hopeless.

A shot rang out -- no one knew then -- or even will know -- who fired it. The British infantrymen surged forward firing at the rebels.
In the meantime, Dr. Samuel Prescott had aroused Major John Buttrick and other Concord Minute Men. (Paul Revere never did reach Concord. He was captured by the British but Prescott escaped and continued his ride)

Convinced they should meet the British, Major Buttrick led a force of 250 Minute Men down the road toward Lexington. When they met the British, he realized he was outmatched and ordered his men to march back to Concord -- the 700 regulars following them. Buttrick marched his men to the west side of the river where they assembled with other units of Minute Men on Punkatasset Hill.

Meanwhile, the British had ransacked Concord's Town Hall in search of military stores and moved on to search private homes.

The Minute Men decided they should march back over the bridge, into the town, and put a stop to the burning. As the Americans neared, the British fired warning shots which went unheeded. A single shot rang out and two Americans were wounded. Then, the Redcoats fired a full volley killing two Minute Men.

The Minute Men responded with their first volley -- the famous "shot heard 'round the world." The British reeled back in disorder, leaving at the Bridge two dead, another mortally wounded and nine casualties. The British began their retreat to Boston and encountered what we now call guerrilla warfare all the way. By evening, when they reached Charlestown, a total of 49 Americans were dead; 46 wounded or missing. British casualties were 73 dead, 200 wounded or missing.
I. PURPOSE

To commemorate the Minute Men's 1775 fight with the British on the Lexington Battle Green which was equally as important as the North Bridge skirmish in marking the beginning of our independence. To honor them by placing a wreath from the Lexington Minute Man Company at the Minute Man Statue located at one end of the Green. To highlight the importance of a militia to this nation from the original group which fought at Lexington Green to today's Guard and Reserve.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Background: Detailed briefing of the Battles of Lexington and Concord may be found in Concord Briefing Book. This is only an addendum.

Lexington was the town Paul Revere reached shortly after midnight to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock of the coming of the British. It was at the Lexington Battle Green where Captain Parker's immortal command was issued. "Stand fast men! Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here."

The Minute Man Statue at Lexington Green is said to resemble Captain Parker. It was erected in his honor.

A parade is also planned for the town of Lexington which will be held in the afternoon. The line of march, containing about 6,000 participants is expected to cover 4 miles passing through the center of the town with approximately 100,000 spectators expected.

President Grant also took part in the Lexington Centennial celebration by dedicating Battle Green. An invitation to the President to rededicate the Park has been issued.
There is great rivalry and strong feeling between Concord and Lexington as to the rightful heir of "the shot heard 'round the world." Many blame Ralph Waldo Emerson for giving the credit to Concord since it was his home and his grandfather that took part in the events of April 19.

Upon your arrival, Captain Robert Merrigan, Commander, Lexington Minute Man Company, will escort you past the Honor Guard which is the Minute Man Company. The wreath you will present is also on behalf of the Minute Man Company.
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Bedford, Massachusetts)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE
OLD NORTH BRIDGE

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

9:54 A.M. EDT

Thank you very, very much, Mr. Suter, Governor Dukakis, Mr. Ambassador, Senator Brooke, Senator Kennedy, Members of the House of Representatives, distinguished guests and fellow Americans:

Two hundred years ago today, American Minutemen raised their muskets at the Old North Bridge and answered a British volley. Ralph Waldo Emerson called it "the shot heard 'round the world."

The British were in full retreat soon afterwards and returned to Boston. But there was no turning back for the colonists. The American Revolution had begun.

Today, two centuries later, the President of the 50 United States and 213 million people stand before a new generation of Americans who have come to this hallowed ground.

In these two centuries, the United States has become a world power. From a new-born Nation with a few ships, American seapower now ranges to the most distant shores. From a militia of raw recruits, the American Military stands on the front lines of the free world. Our fliers and our planes eclipse one another in power and in speed with each succeeding new breed of airmen and aircraft.

From a Nation virtually alone, America is now allied with many free worlds in common defense.

The concepts of isolationism and fortress America no longer represent either the reasoning or the role of the United States foreign policy.

World leadership was thrust upon America and we have assumed it. In accepting that role, the United States has assumed responsibility from which it cannot, and will not, retreat. Free nations need the United States and we need free nations. Neither can go it alone.

MORE
There are some in the world who still believe that force and the threat of force are the major instruments of national and international policy. They believe that military supremacy over others is logical and legitimate of their revolutionary doctrines. Such aims have left a trail of tyranny, broken promises and falsehood.

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

This is not the rhetoric of the past. It is reason about the present because history keeps repeating itself. Force as an instrument of national and international policy continues to be a major instrument of change in the world. Reasonable societies and reasonable people must do all in their power to reconcile all threats to peace.

Now is a time for reconciliation, not recrimination. It is a time of reconstruction, not rancor.

The world is witnessing revolutionary technological, economic and social change -- a massive and rapid breaking of barriers.

We -- all men and women of all lands -- must master this change. We must make this revolution an evolution -- to make and accept change with greater order and greater restraint.

How can we achieve, how can we accomplish this evolution? It is not enough to call upon material resources. No material resources are sufficient to themselves to inspire the continued confidence of men in reasonable change. We must summon higher, greater values as we proceed.

These higher values are found in the principles of this Republic forged by our forefathers in the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Jefferson wrote of change in the light of American principles and he said, "Nothing, then, is unchangeable but the inherent and inalienable rights of man."

Jefferson accepted change in the ordinary course of human events but he rejected any fundamental change in the principles of our Republic, the inalienable rights of man.
Often change is healthy for a people and a nation. That is why America has always been a land of new horizons and new hopes. Free choice, the consent of the governed, represent the American philosophy of change.

Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are sacred rights, not to be given or not to be taken by shifting winds or changing moods. It is important to recall these truths because the men and women of America must renew that faith, their courage and their confidence.

Our belief, our commitments to human rights, to human liberties, must also represent belief and commitment to ourselves.

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

Freedom was nourished in American soil because the principles of the Declaration of Independence flourished in our land. These principles -- when enunciated 200 years ago -- were not a dream, not a reality.

Today, they are real. Equality has matured in America. Our inalienable rights have become even more sacred. There is no government in our land without the consent of the governed.

Many other lands have freely accepted the principles of liberty and freedom in the Declaration of Independence and fashioned their own independent republics.

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

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

Let it be said that those of us who came to Concord today reaffirm these final words of the Declaration of Independence: "We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Thank you very, very much.

END (AT 10:03 A.M. EDT)
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Bedford, Massachusetts)

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT
LEXINGTON GREEN
LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS

10:43 A.M. EDT

Mr. Kenney, Senators Brooke and Kennedy, my former colleagues in the House of Representatives, and one of my dear and finest friends, former Speaker of the House, John McCormick, and, of course, one of your fine former Governors, John Volpe, other public officials, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

Let me, at the outset, thank all of the wonderful people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Thank you for the wonderful experience that I have had since flying from one of your sister States, New Hampshire, last night to Massachusetts.

The inspirational opportunity at the Old North Church last night and the tremendous experience and inspirational opportunity today, first in Concord and now in Lexington, gives to me a new feeling and a new strength about our country.

I thank all of you in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for inaugurating our Bicentennial in such a wonderful way. You have given to the rest of America the guidance, the inspiration to make our Bicentennial what it ought to be.

I have read and kind of memorized what took place here in Lexington, but all of you know it much, much better than I, so I will not repeat it on this occasion.

It means much to you, but it means much to America, what transpired and took place 200 years ago right here in Lexington.

MORE
I think we have to not only look back at what sacrifices were made, but what efforts were made, what progress has been made, and in 200 years we have gone from 13 poor, struggling colonies of some three million people, divided in part but united in other ways.

We were poor economically. We had problems of unbelievable proportions, but that fundamental spirit existed here 200 years ago, and it has grown and blossomed and flourished, not only with those who were here, but those who have come to the shores since that time.

We should be proud of this two centuries of effort and accomplishment. But what is even more important, in my judgment, is what we can do in the next 100 years and the next 100 years.

We have inherited a great tradition, but it is our job -- older and younger people joining together -- to see to it that when our ancestors meet here 100 years from now, they can say that what was done here on this date was the kick-off for a new century of unity, and progress, at home as well as abroad.

We have had some difficult times. It was said we have problems domestically, and we do have problems internationally. But I am convinced if we join together, those from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, those from my State of Michigan and the millions and millions around the United States, as well as around the world, if we join in unity in the next 100 years, then we will have done our part in tribute to those that preceded us in the previous 200 years.

I thank you again from the bottom of my heart, Mr. Chairman. I thank Senator Brooke and Senator Kennedy. I thank your Governor. I thank Members of Congress from the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

I thank you all for the superb accomplishments in making our Bicentennial the meaningful program that it must be if we pay tribute in the right way and move forward in the best way.

Thank you very, very much.

END (AT 10:47 A.M. EDT)
TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY, AMERICAN MINUTEMEN RAISED THEIR MUSKETS AT THE OLD NORTH BRIDGE AND ANSWERED A BRITISH VOLLEY. RALPH WALDO EMERSON CALLED IT "THE SHOT HEARD 'ROUND THE WORLD."
THE BRITISH WERE SOON IN FULL RETREAT BACK TO BOSTON.

BUT THERE WAS NO TURNING BACK FOR THE COLONISTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION HAD Begun.

TODAY -- TWO CENTURIES LATER -- THE PRESIDENT
OF FIFTY UNITED STATES AND TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN MILLION
PEOPLE STANDS BEFORE A NEW GENERATION OF AMERICANS WHO HAVE
COME TO THIS HALLOWED GROUND.
THE CONCEPTS OF ISOLATIONISM AND FORTRESS AMERICA NO LONGER REPRESENT EITHER THE REASONING OR THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY.

WORLD LEADERSHIP WAS THRUST UPON AMERICA IN THE WAKE OF WORLD WAR II.

IN ACCEPTING THAT ROLE, THE UNITED STATES HAS ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FROM WHICH IT CANNOT AND WILL NOT RETREAT.

FREE NATIONS NEED THE UNITED STATES AND WE NEED THE FREE NATIONS.

NEITHER CAN GO IT ALONE.
IN THESE TWO CENTURIES, THE UNITED STATES HAS BECOME A WORLD POWER. FROM A NEW-BORN NATION WITH A FEW SHIPS, AMERICAN SEA POWER NOW RANGES TO THE MOST DISTANT SHORES. FROM A MILITIA OF RAW RECRUITS, THE AMERICAN MILITARY STANDS IN THE FRONT LINES OF THE FREE WORLD.

OUR FLIERS AND PLANES ECLIPSE ONE ANOTHER IN POWER AND SPEED WITH EACH SUCCEEDING NEW BREED OF AIRMEN AND AIRCRAFT. FROM A NATION VIRTUALLY ALONE, AMERICA IS NOW ALLIED WITH MANY FREE NATIONS IN COMMON DEFENSE.
THERE ARE SOME IN THE WORLD WHO STILL BELIEVE THAT FORCE AND THE THREAT OF FORCE ARE THE MAJOR INSTRUMENTS OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY. THEY BELIEVE THAT MILITARY SUPREMACY OVER OTHERS IS THE LOGICAL AND LEGITIMATE END OF THEIR REVOLUTIONARY DOCTRINES. SUCH AIMS HAVE LEFT A TRAIL OF TYRANNY, BROKEN PROMISES, AND FALSEHOOD.

TYRANNY BY ANY OTHER NAME IS STILL TYRANNY. BROKEN PROMISES IN ANY OTHER LANGUAGE ARE STILL PROMISES UNKEPT. AND FALSEHOOD BY ANY OTHER DESCRIPTION IS STILL A LIE.
THIS IS NOT THE RHETORIC OF THE PAST. IT IS REASON ABOUT THE PRESENT BECAUSE HISTORY KEEPS REPEATING ITSELF. FORCE -- AS AN INSTRUMENT OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY -- CONTINUES TO BE A MAJOR INSTRUMENT OF CHANGE IN THE WORLD.

- II -

REASONABLE SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES MUST DO ALL IN THEIR POWER TO RECONCILE ALL THREATS TO PEACE. NOW IS A TIME FOR RECONCILIATION -- NOT RECRIMINATION. IT IS A TIME OF RECONSTRUCTION -- NOT RANCOR.
THE WORLD IS WITNESSING REVOLUTIONARY TECHNOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHANGE -- A MASSIVE AND RAPID BREAKING OF BARRIERS. WE -- ALL MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL LANDS -- MUST MASTER THIS CHANGE. WE MUST MAKE THIS REVOLUTION AN EVOLUTION -- TO MAKE AND ACCEPT CHANGE WITH GREATER ORDER AND RESTRAINT.

HOW CAN WE ACCOMPLISH THIS EVOLUTION? IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO CALL UPON MATERIAL RESOURCES. NO MATERIAL FORCES ARE SUFFICIENT OF THEMSELVES TO INSPIRE THE CONTINUED CONFIDENCE OF MEN IN REASONABLE CHANGE. WE MUST SUMMON HIGHER, GREATER VALUES.
THESE HIGHER VALUES ARE FOUND IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THIS REPUBLIC -- FORGED BY OUR FOREFATHERS IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

THOMAS JEFFERSON WROTE OF CHANGE IN THE LIGHT OF AMERICAN PRINCIPLES. HE SAID: "NOTHING THEN IS UNCHANGEABLE BUT THE INHERENT AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF MAN."

JEFFERSON ACCEPTED CHANGE IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS. BUT HE REJECTED ANY FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR REPUBLIC -- THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF MAN.

OFTEN, CHANGE IS HEALTHY FOR A PEOPLE AND A NATION.

THAT IS WHY AMERICA HAS ALWAYS BEEN A LAND OF NEW HORIZONS AND HOPES.
FREE CHOICE -- THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED -- REPRESENTS THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY OF CHANGE. LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS ARE SACRED RIGHTS -- NOT TO BE GIVEN OR TAKEN BY SHIFTING WINDS OR CHANGING MOODS.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO RECALL THESE TRUTHS BECAUSE THE MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA MUST RENEW THEIR FAITH, COURAGE AND CONFIDENCE. OUR BELIEF AND COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES MUST ALSO REPRESENT BELIEF AND COMMITMENT IN OURSELVES.
IT IS A TIME TO PLACE THE HAND OF HEALING ON THE HEARTLAND OF AMERICA -- NOT DIVISION AND BLAME.

WHEN ALL IS SAID AND DONE, THE FINEST TRIBUTE THAT MAY EVER BE PAID THIS NATION AND PEOPLE IS THAT WE PROVIDED A HOME FOR FREEDOM.

FREEDOM WAS NOURISHED IN AMERICAN SOIL BECAUSE THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FLOURISHED IN OUR LAND.

THESE PRINCIPLES -- WHEN ENUNCIATED TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO -- WERE A DREAM NOT A REALITY. TODAY, THEY ARE REAL.

EQUALITY HAS MATURED IN AMERICA.
OUR INALIENABLE RIGHTS HAVE BECOME EVEN MORE SACRED. THERE IS NO GOVERNMENT IN OUR LAND WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED. MANY OTHER LANDS HAVE FREELY ACCEPTED THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY AND FREEDOM IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND FASHIONED THEIR OWN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICS.

IT IS THESE PRINCIPLES -- FREELY TAKEN AND FREELY SHARED -- THAT HAVE REVOLUTIONIZED THE WORLD.

THE VOLLEY FIRED HERE AT CONCORD TWO CENTURIES AGO -- THE SHOT HEARD 'ROUND THE WORLD -- STILL ECHOES TODAY ON THIS ANNIVERSARY.
ONE HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW, A NEW GENERATION OF AMERICANS WILL COME HERE TO REDEDICATE THIS NATION AND RENEW THE SPIRIT OF OUR PEOPLE IN THE PRINCIPLES THAT INSPIRE US.

LET IT BE SAID THAT THOSE OF US WHO CAME TO CONCORD TODAY REAFFIRMED THESE FINAL WORDS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE:

"... WE MUTUALLY PLEDGE TO EACH OTHER OUR LIVES, OUR FORTUNES AND OUR SACRED HONOR."

END OF TEXT
Some items in this folder were not digitized because it contains copyrighted materials. Please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library for access to these materials.
President Asks Americans for Re-inspiration

By Margot Hornblower

Boston, April 18 — In a simple brick church which Paul Revere used as a signal tower 260 years ago President Ford tonight called on Americans "to be re-inspired by the great ideals that created this country."

"The American dream is not dead," Mr. Ford told a gathering of about 500 in the Old North Church here. "It simply has yet to be fulfilled."

The President also said, "Perhaps national unity is an impossible dream like permanent peace. Perhaps it will prove to be a never-ending search."

In marking the first observance of the bicentennial of the Revolutionary War, Mr. Ford called on Americans "to renew ourselves." He said, "We must revitalize the pride in America that carried us from some of our darkest hours to our brightest day. We must once again become masters of our destiny. This calls for cleaner, understanding, and the work toward and based on reason and hope."

Citing the Declaration of Independence, he added, "We are a country, despite our imperfections, has done more to bring economic and social justice to its people and the world."

Outside the church, a crowd of anti-busing demonstrators had gathered along the narrow streets of this colorful Italian-American neighborhood to greet the President. A spokesman for the demonstrators said they were staging the protest because of reservations he expressed last October about the school busing program here. The demonstrators were among an estimated 35,000 who greeted the President to night. At least one arrest was made, and a 30-man squad of Boston Police Tactical Patrol Force officers was moved in to control the crowd. Local residents watching from windows cheered the arrest and applauded the TPF's arrival, chanting, "Go get them!"

President Ford otherwise received a warm, enthusiastic reception at Old North Church.

The church and the streets around it were spruced up in a massive cleanup by residents, a massive cleanup by residents anticipating the President's visit.

Tonight the "Old North" was decked out in bunting, its famous 150-foot steeple spectacularly illuminated.

On the street below, television klieg lights contrasted sharply with the gas lights characterizing the neighborhood. Groups of demonstrators, an estimated 300 in all, blocked a segment of Salem Street, the narrow way where the church is. (Picket signs were varied, and made an ethereal melange in the predominantly Italian north end. Some signs, including an Italian flag, "Keep Russia Out of the Middle East," "Free Puerto Rico Now Without Colonia!", "No More Kidnapping-Stuff Ford-Kissinger Houflage: Ford: A Lincoln You Ain't."

Residents hung out of windows, and children played in the streets, calling to their parents above. Spectators began arriving as early as 3 p.m., five hours before the President, but were pushed behind police lines two blocks back.

Several local women worked for the Secret Service, identifying local residents by sight, moving through police lines only those with homes near the church.

In the steeple of the Old North Church, on the night of April 18, 1775, Sexton Robert Newman lit two lanterns to warn a fellow patriot, Paul Revere, that British soldiers had landed and were marching to seize military supplies stored by the Americans at Concord.

Thanks to the message, Revere was able to alert the minutemen, who fought the Brit ish at Lexington and Con cord in early morning.

Tonight, two of Newman's descendants, Robert Newman Sheets and Robert Newman Ruggles, were to light two lanterns in commemoration of the event which led to the opening of the American Revolutionary War.

Mr. Ford joined Old North Church Vicar Robert W. Cobl e edge in lighting a third lantern to "call all of us to renewed efforts and renewed hope in our third century."

 Militia groups were dressed in traditional uniforms to form a procession into the ancient Episcopal church, with its gleaming, white wooden pews, red carpet, and brass chandeliers.
Ford Leans to Right
For New Hampshirites
Gov. Thomson Keeps His Distance

By Fred Barnes
Washington Star Staff Writer

CONCORD, N.H. — President Ford's visit here was billed by the White House as unapologetic. But it was clear at each stop that the political 1976 was very much on the President's mind.

Threatened with conservative competition in the New Hampshire presidential primary next March, Ford took a determinedly conservative stance in two speeches, assailing government spending in one and government regulation in the other.

In between the two talks, he met privately with New Hampshire Gov. Meldrim Thomson, a right-wing Republican who has been critical of Ford's alleged liberal tendencies and is making noises about a challenge to the President in the primary.

No matter what Thomson decides, White House political advisers believe the President must enter the primary, if only to establish himself early on as a successful vote-getter outside Michigan's 16th Congressional District.

Moreover, former Sen. Norris Cotton, the state GOP chairman in New Hampshire, has strongly urged Ford to run in the primary, the first of the election year. So far, Ford has reached no final decision.

At the very least, the trip served the purpose of making Ford better known in a state that has seen little of him in the past.

"It's a question of popularity," explained former Gov. Hugh Gregg. "He's been here three times. The general voter has never met him or seen him, as opposed to Nixon, who came here many times," Gregg said.

The President's appearance will be read by GOP activists, Gregg said, as an indication that he is going to enter the primary. Thus, support for Ford should begin to coalesce around him, after the visit, he said.

Some political figures here feel Thomson is merely using the threat to run against Ford as a publicity stunt. The governor generated considerable attention in connection with Ford's visit.

The President was greeted on his arrival with a letter to Thomson from Gov. M. J. Sullivan of the Massachusetts Bay Community.

The letter stated that the request for an open letter from Thomson in the Manchester Union-Leader, the biggest paper in the state. "We need help and strong leadership, which thus far we have not received from either the Congress or the White House," Thomson complained in the letter.

The GOVERNOR went on to tick off a list of things he said Ford should do immediately, including the achievement of a balanced budget, exploitation of more domestic sources of energy and an end to environmental wrangling that is "crippling" industry.

America should be "first in freedom, first in energy, first in food, first in national defense," the governor said. "Thus only will any administration and any political party be first in the hearts of their countrymen."

Ford's speeches seemed designed to woo Thomson, among others. And Gregg said the sentiments expressed by the President should play well with the voters here.

Thomson was moderately impressed by Ford's address to the state legislature attacking govern- ment spending. "It was as if I was making a budget speech," Thomson said.

But this did not convince the governor that Ford's conservative credentials are satisfactory. "One drop of water doesn't make an ocean," Thomson said. "He is doing better.

Beyond the Thomson threat is the possibility that former California Gov. Ronald Reagan may join the race against Ford in the primary, and the speeches appeared aimed at undercutting a conservative challenge by Reagan as well.

Throughout the day, Thomson retained a somewhat aloof posture against the President. At the Manchester airport, he stayed several steps away while Ford shook hands with some of the 300 or so well-wishers.

This was unusual because most Republican politicians hover closely by the President when he visits in order to get into the photographs of the event that are sent around the country.

The editorial was signed by William Leob, the very conservative publisher of the paper. Leob turned down an invitation to meet with Ford at a session with other local news media executives here.

In his speech to the legislature, Ford stated that the country cannot stand many more deficit budgets and said the American people have been given false promises about how much government can do for them.

Speaking later to a White House-organized conference attended by civic and business leaders, the President came down hard on government regulatory practices.

"Federal regulations have entangled — and I mean really entangled — far too many aspects of our economic system," he said. "We must re-examine the archaic and rigid regulations which hamper the U.S. econo-

Ford said that the "cost of unnecessary and ineffective government regulation" coupled with "restrictive practices in the private sector" may cost American families about $2,000 a year.

"Even if the real costs are only a fraction of the amount, this is an intolerable burden on our pockets," he said.

The President stated that the need to "clear the cobwebs from our government" is essential.

"If government regulation applies to all forms of government controls," and he announced proposed legislation to limit the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board.

He said his proposals will "promote competition by allowing greater price flexibility (in transportation) greater freedom of entry and by reducing the power of government agencies to grant antitrust immunity and permits."

"These proposals are designed to allow railroads, airlines and trucking firms to lower their rates," he said. "Increased competition will also result in more efficient use of energy and savings to the consumer."

At the end of his address, he noted that "nothing resists change more stubbornly than a comfortably entrenched bureaucracy intent upon self-preservation."

This was a claim that Ford often made when he was in Congress and the vice presidency, and it coincided exactly with Thomson's view.

Following the day in New Hampshire, Ford flew by helicopter to Bost-ton, where he took part in the lighting of a lantern in Old North Church, commemorating the 200th anniversary of Paul Revere's ride.

Today, he will take part in patriotic ceremonies at the Massachusetts towns of Concord and Lexington before returning to Washington around noon.
Ford Calls For Trade Rules Reform

By Carroll Kliegman

CONCORD, N.H., April 18—President Ford called today for a sweeping revision of federal regulatory procedures, many of which he said stifle competition and hurt the consumer.

He also urged Congress and the states to cooperate in ending fair trade laws, which permit manufacturers to set minimum prices for goods sold in retail outlets.

Centering his attention principally on the heavily regulated transportation industry, the President said he would propose "a comprehensive program of regulatory reform" to allow greater price flexibility, more competition and stricter antitrust enforcement.

The President flew to the Granite State, which has the first presidential primary next year, to address a joint session of the legislature and a White House conference on domestic and economic affairs.

Tonight he new to Boston to take part in services at the historic Old North Church marking the beginning of the nation's bicentennial celebrations.

The visit to New Hampshire, where White House press secretary Ron Nessen said was not a political trip, nevertheless had political overtones. Gov. Meldrim Thomson, a critic of the President and supporter of former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, met the Governor in Manchester and President Ford introduced him to the legislature.

If any Republican plans to challenge Mr. Ford next year, the first contest would almost certainly be in this state, where the primary will be in March. Thomson made no reference to his earlier criticisms of the Ford administration in his cordial introduction, and the President saluted traditional Republicans in his legislative speech with a ringing attack on excessive social spending.

He denounced the "endless stream of promises" which politicians have made to the people in recent years and the proliferating bureaucracies they have created.

Several hours later, however, in his speech to the economic conference, he sounded a trade-busting theme in his appeal on fair trade laws, which are strongly supported by many manufacturers. The President said he supported federal legislation to repeal fair trade laws. They cost consumers an estimated $2 billion a year, he said.

He urged the legislatures in the 36 states—including New Hampshire—that permit fair trade practices to repeal their laws without waiting for Congress to act.

Mr. Ford also said that there would be greater freedom for business and thus more competition and lower prices if restrained regulatory practices were modified or repealed.

The President repeated his request to Congress to establish a bipartisan national commission on regulatory reform and he again urged support of the pending financial institutions bill to add "suitable" and constraining rates which banks and savings institutions offer to consumers, he said.

Without saying when he would submit legislation to remove restrictions on the transportation industry, Mr. Ford indicated it would be soon.

In Washington, administration officials said at least three separate pieces of legislation will be sent to Capitol Hill this year, with inland waterway carriers possibly included. The Ford plan would make antitrust immunity for the transport firms and outlaw rate-setting cartels. In addition, regulatory agencies would be further overhauled and the stinger rules virtually would be eliminated over a three-year period.

Other proposals include $2 billion of loan guarantees to help depressed railroads and elimination of Interstate Commerce Commission authority over railroad mergers. Details in Page C7.

Mr. Ford said that both the ICC and the Civil Aeronautics Board had stifled competition in the transportation industry.

His proposals will allow White Hodads, airlines and truckers to lower their rates, he said. "Increased competition will also result in more efficient use of energy and savings to the consumer," the President declared.

Asserting that federal regulations "have congested far too many aspects of our economic system," Mr. Ford said many are now "counterproductive."

The President said that more than 100,000 persons are employed by the federal government to write, review or enforce some type of regulation, and that the regulations "inhibit us from doing our work.

Regulations sprang up to meet certain economic conditions in the past and "have been perpetuated by too little attention to their effectiveness," he said.

"The need to reform the relationship between government and business is not as dramatic as some of the reforms we have made in the past. But it is vital to our economic recovery and stability."

The President's speech to the legislature said social programs have increased from 200 fifteen years ago to 1,900 billion dollars today. He criticized Congress for its excessive spending, declaring that the House is not "even voting its first regular appropriations bill for fiscal 1976, the first year for which it will be authorized to do so."

The President's proposals include $2.5 billion in education programs, $2.1 billion in health and welfare, $2 billion in state grants, and $1 billion to expand the Food Stamp program. Full text of the statement in Page C7.
MEMO TO: JACK MARSH
FROM: RUSS ROURKE

The unedited, uncut version is available to be shown at any time. We need only to call Ext. 4125.
R-

IT wants to

see uncut, unedited
film - now!

Advise T/M
MEMORANDUM FOR:  MR. ROBERT HARTMAN  
COUNSELLOR TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:  JOHN W. WARNER

We have reviewed the video tape of the ceremony at the Old North Church, Boston, on April 18, 1975, and are of the opinion that it provides a very valuable and historic contribution to the Nation's Bicentennial awareness. The tape we examined had technical imperfections; accordingly, we propose to edit and make copies usable as a half-hour presentation. Our experience with public service films - particularly in school systems - shows this to be the most widely accepted length.

We will need your guidance as to those portions of the President's speech which should be retained. Please have someone on your staff advise my Assistant Administrator for Communications, Herb Hetu (634-1732).

In reply to our request for permission to use the video tape, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company has formally requested of ARBA the plan for distribution. We propose to reply as follows: Approximately 100 copies would be made for distribution to each of the 50 State Bicentennial Commissions, to each of the 10 Regional Offices of ARBA and a reserve supply here in our Washington ARBA office for special requests. Further, we would advise Westinghouse that this film would be for public service purposes.

John W. Warner
Administrator

Copy to:

Mr. John O. Marsh, Jr.
Dr. Theodore C. Marrs
ABC WSH

ABC WSH

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FOR JOHN WARNER ADMINISTRATOR BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
2401 K ST NORTHWEST WASHDC 20076

WGBH AND WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING COMPANY REQUEST
LETTER FROM YOU DETAILING YOUR PLANS FOR USE OF
90 MINUTE PROGRAM TELECAST FROM BOSTON'S OLD
NORTH CHURCH ON APRIL 18 1975

PLEASE SPELL OUT VARIOUS USES AS OUTLINED

IN OUR CONVERSATION OF APRIL 28 1975

LEONARD L THOMPSON VICE PRES

286 WAG TV 1770 SOLDIERS FIELD RD BOSTON MA 02134

1246 EST

ABC WSH
The Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr.
Counsellor to the President
The White House

Head Nixon.
MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. ROBERT HARTMAN
COUNSELLOR TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN W. WARNER

April 29, 1975

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Copy to:
Mr. John O. Marsh, Jr.
Dr. Theodore C. Marre
AHBC WSH

AHBC WSH

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PMS JOHN WARNER ADMINISTRATOR BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
2401 R ST NORTHWEST WASHDC 20005

WESTINGHOUSE BROADCASTING COMPANY REQUEST
LETTER FROM YOU DETAILING YOUR PLANS FOR USE OF
90 MINUTE PROGRAM TELECAST FROM BOSTON'S OLD
NORTH CHURCH ON APRIL 18 1975

PLEASE SPELL OUT VARIOUS USES AS OUTLINED.
IN OUR CONVERSATION ON APRIL 28 1975
LAMONT L THOMPSON VICE PRES

2BC WXYZ TV 1170 SOLDIERS FIELD BU BOSTON MA 02134

1246 EST

AHBC WSH
MEMO TO:  JACK MARSH
FROM:    RUSS ROURKE

Burt Preik (Ext. 4125 - Audio Visual Branch) has an approximate one-hour full coverage tape of the entire Old North Church event.

He can run it upon request (with four or five minute's notice) on Channel 6.

The best time from their standpoint is 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
May 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF
FROM: JACK MARSH

For your information, the White House Communications Agency has available for showing the entire Bicentennial program at Old North Church in Boston, in which the President participated Friday, April 18.

This will be shown in its entirety on Thursday, May 8, at 2:00 p.m. Because this marked the beginning of the National Bicentennial observance, it is suggested that as many White House Staff as possible take advantage of this opportunity to view the film.

Thank you.
Recalling earlier discussions about a film being made about the Old North Church Speech by ARBA -- Where does this stand?

Many thanks.

Jack:

Release from Washington has been obtained on basis of not being used politically. ARBA is making 27 minute film. We will keep you advised as it develops.

Jack
Jack --

FYI, Bob Hartmann indicated to Ted Marrs that the President had made further inquiry concerning the status of the Old North Church movie.

After checking, Ted determined that there was some difficulty in clearing the film with Westinghouse (their concerned about its "political" use). That difficulty has been cleared.

ARBA is now moving as fast as they can on the actual production. They refuse to be held to a time frame but the best estimate is approximately two weeks.

Russ
June 20, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JACK MARSH
SUBJECT: OLD NORTH CHURCH FILM

Ted Marrs advises the 27 minute Old North Church TV tape will be ready for viewing on the White House closed-circuit channel next Tuesday.

If the tape is acceptable, it will then be put on 16 millimeter film, and prints made for distribution. The latter will take approximately twelve to 14 days.

In order to get Westinghouse to release this film, there had to be an agreement that the film would not be used in conjunction with any political activities.

We will advise you of the precise time Tuesday it will be available or if there is any slippage from that date.

JOM:cb