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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUNE 29, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

BICENTENNIAL INDEPENDENCE DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The Continental Congress by resolution adopted July 2, 1776, declared that thirteen American colonies were free and independent states. Two days later, on the fourth of July, the Congress adopted a Declaration of Independence which proclaimed to the world the birth of the United States of America.

In the two centuries that have passed, we have matured as a nation and as a people. We have gained the wisdom that age and experience bring, yet we have kept the strength and idealism of youth.

In this year of our Nation's Bicentennial, we enter our third century with the knowledge that we have achieved greatness as a nation and have contributed to the good of mankind. We face the future with renewed dedication to the principles embodied in our Declaration of Independence, and with renewed gratitude for those who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to preserve individual liberty for us.

In recognition of the two hundredth anniversary of the great historic events of 1776, and in keeping with the wishes of the Congress, I ask that all Americans join in an extended period of celebration, thanksgiving and prayer on the second, third, fourth and fifth days of July of our Bicentennial year -- so that people of all faiths, in their own way, may give thanks for the protection of divine Providence through 200 years, and pray for the future safety and happiness of our Nation.

To commemorate the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the Congress, by concurrent resolution adopted June 26, 1963 (77 Stat. 944), declared that its anniversary be observed by the ringing of bells throughout the United States.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that the two hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence be observed by the simultaneous ringing of bells throughout the United States at the hour of two o'clock, eastern daylight time, on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, 1976, our Bicentennial Independence Day, for a period of two minutes, signifying our two centuries of independence.

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I call upon civic, religious, and other community leaders to encourage public participation in this historic observance. I call upon all Americans, here and abroad, including all United States flag ships at sea, to join in this salute.

As the bells ring in our third century, as millions of free men and women pray, let every American resolve that this Nation, under God, will meet the future with the same courage and dedication Americans showed the world two centuries ago. In perpetuation of the joyous ringing of the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, let us again "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land unto all the Inhabitants thereof."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundredth.

GERALD R. FORD

#

Terry

BICENTENNIAL INDEPENDENCE DAY PROCLAMATION

JUNE 29, 1976

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS BY RESOLUTION ADOPTED

JULY 2, 1776, DECLARED THAT THIRTEEN AMERICAN COLONIES WERE FREE
AND INDEPENDENT STATES. TWO DAYS LATER, ON THE FOURTH
OF JULY, THE CONGRESS ADOPTED A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
WHICH PROCLAIMED TO THE WORLD THE BIRTH OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

IN THE TWO CENTURIES THAT HAVE PASSED, WE HAVE
MATURED AS A NATION AND AS A PEOPLE. WE HAVE GAINED THE
WISDOM THAT AGE AND EXPERIENCE BRING, YET WE HAVE KEPT THE
STRENGTH AND IDEALISM OF YOUTH.

IN THIS YEAR OF OUR NATION'S BICENTENNIAL, WE ENTER
OUR THIRD CENTURY WITH THE KNOWLEDGE THAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED
GREATNESS AS A NATION AND HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE GOOD OF
MANKIND. WE FACE THE FUTURE WITH RENEWED DEDICATION TO
THE PRINCIPLES EMBODIED IN OUR DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
AND WITH RENEWED GRATITUDE FOR THOSE WHO PLEDGED THEIR LIVES,
THEIR FORTUNES AND THEIR SACRED HONOR TO PRESERVE INDIVIDUAL
LIBERTY FOR US.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE GREAT HISTORIC EVENTS OF 1776, AND IN KEEPING WITH THE
WISHES OF THE CONGRESS, I ASK THAT ALL AMERICANS JOIN IN AN
EXTENDED PERIOD OF CELEBRATION, THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER ON
THE SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH DAYS OF JULY OF OUR
BICENTENNIAL YEAR -- SO THAT PEOPLE OF ALL FAITHS, IN THEIR
OWN WAY, MAY GIVE THANKS FOR THE PROTECTION OF DIVINE
PROVIDENCE THROUGH 200 YEARS, AND PRAY FOR THE FUTURE SAFETY
AND HAPPINESS OF OUR NATION.

TO COMMEMORATE THE ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE, THE CONGRESS ~~BY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ADOPTED~~
~~JUNE 26, 1963 (77 STAT. 944)~~ ^{the} DECLARED THAT ~~the~~ ^{should} ANNIVERSARY BE
OBSERVED BY THE RINGING OF BELLS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

CAS

~~NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD,~~ PRESIDENT,

~~THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,~~ DO HEREBY PROCLAIM THAT THE TWO
HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE BE OBSERVED BY THE SIMULTANEOUS RINGING OF BELLS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AT THE HOUR OF TWO O'CLOCK,
EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME, ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE FOURTH OF JULY,
~~1976, OUR BICENTENNIAL INDEPENDENCE DAY,~~ FOR A PERIOD OF TWO
MINUTES, SIGNIFYING OUR TWO CENTURIES OF INDEPENDENCE.

I CALL UPON CIVIC, RELIGIOUS, AND OTHER COMMUNITY
LEADERS TO ENCOURAGE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THIS HISTORIC
OBSERVANCE. I CALL UPON ALL AMERICANS, HERE AND ABROAD,
INCLUDING ALL UNITED STATES FLAG SHIPS AT SEA, TO JOIN IN THIS
SALUTE.

AS THE BELLS RING IN OUR THIRD CENTURY, AS
MILLIONS OF FREE MEN AND WOMEN PRAY, LET EVERY AMERICAN
RESOLVE THAT THIS NATION, UNDER GOD, WILL MEET THE FUTURE
WITH THE SAME COURAGE AND DEDICATION AMERICANS SHOWED
THE WORLD TWO CENTURIES AGO. IN PERPETUATION OF THE
JOYOUS RINGING OF THE LIBERTY BELL IN PHILADELPHIA, LET US
AGAIN "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE
INHABITANTS THEREOF."

~~IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND~~

~~THIS TWNETY-NINTH DAY OF JUNE IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD~~

~~NINETEEN HUNDRED SEVENTY-SIX, AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE~~

~~UNITED STATES OF AMERICA THE TWO HUNDREDTH.~~

~~END OF TEXT~~

This Copy For _____

N E W S C O N F E R E N C E

#524

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WITH RON NESSEN

AT 11:50 A.M. EDT

JUNE 30, 1976

WEDNESDAY

MR. NESSEN: We have a lot of schedule information about the July 4th period. I don't have a readout on the meeting yet, but we will have a readout on the meeting between the President and the Prime Minister.

Q What time do you think, Ron? After lunch?

MR. NESSEN: No, I think before lunch.

Now, as you know, the President is giving a lunch for Prime Minister Miki beginning at 1:00. We have pool coverage of the arrival of the Minister at the North Portico. The pool has been posted, and the pool for that should assemble here at 12:45. That is for the arrival pictures.

At 1:15 the President and the Prime Minister will be photographed at the staircase in the Residence, and that is the same pool which covered the arrival. They will just go straight in from the portico to take that picture.

At 2:30, approximately, there will be toasts in the State Dining Room. The photo pool for that has been posted. You should meet here about 2:00 to go over for the pool pictures of the toasts. The toasts will be piped here to the press room.

Q Same pool?

MR. NESSEN: No, the pool that has been posted. The toasts will be piped into the press room through the mult so you can record them.

When the extension of the withholding rates arrives sometime today, the President will sign it, and he plans to make a short statement at the time he signs. His position is that he is only signing this as an expedient so that the withholding doesn't increase in people's paychecks, but what he really is doing is giving Congress time to finally come to grips with the issue of cutting income taxes, and especially to deal with his proposal that taxes be cut an additional \$10 billion.

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Q Does he have a realistic hope that Congress will do that?

MR. NESSEN: Yes, he certainly does. He believes they should, and he will give you his views on that this afternoon.

Q Is he going to do this for cameras?

MR. NESSEN: If you want it, he will.

Q He is running the show. If he wants to do it, we are here.

Q It would be helpful.

MR. NESSEN: If you want it, we can probably arrange it.

Q What time?

MR. NESSEN: I don't know. It partly depends on what time the legislation gets here, but I would say mid to late afternoon.

I think you may know the President is meeting tomorrow with Mr. Mohammad Naim of Afghanistan. He is in the United States as a special envoy of the head of State, and Prime Minister of Afghanistan, President Daoud, and that will be late tomorrow afternoon.

Now, I really have quite a lot of information to give you on the President's plans and on coverage plans of all the Bicentennial events, beginning tomorrow at the Air Museum. I don't know if you want to go right to that or try to clear up on other questions first.

Q A question, first. Does the President have a comment on Senator Goldwater's endorsement today?

MR. NESSEN: Only, Marilyn, that he is pleased.

Q Would he say that for cameras?

MR. NESSEN: I doubt it.

Q Ron, when did he find out about it?

MR. NESSEN: My understanding is that last evening, or late yesterday afternoon, there was this meeting, which I think you know about, of Cheney, Stu Spencer and Rog Morton, sort of a periodic routine meeting on the campaign. During that meeting, Dick Cheney was called out of the meeting to receive a phone call, and it was in that phone call that he was advised that Goldwater had sent this letter.

Q Who made the phone call?

MR. NESSEN: I am not entirely clear who the phone call was from. I think it was from somebody on Goldwater's staff. Then Cheney went back in the meeting and told the President. After the meeting, the President phoned Goldwater shortly after 6:00 and thanked him for the endorsement.

Q Ron, was Mr. Ford very active in the Goldwater campaign in 1964?

MR. NESSEN: I don't know, Les.

Q Is it possible to find out? Is there someone you would recommend we could check to see how active he was in campaigning for Senator Goldwater in 1964?

MR. NESSEN: I will look into it.

Q How valuable does he think this endorsement will be?

MR. NESSEN: I haven't had that much time to talk to him this morning about it.

Q The endorsement seemed to indicate that Senator Goldwater doesn't really see a dime's worth of difference between Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan as far as their political philosophies are concerned. He didn't use that phrasing, but he said they both had conservative philosophies toward Government.

Does the President agree with that, that there is that much similarity between the two men?

MR. NESSEN: I think he has spoken on that very point before, Phil.

Q Where was that?

MR. NESSEN: I will have to look it up.

Q You don't recall what that was?

MR. NESSEN: I really don't. I know he has spoken on it before. We can find out what he said.

Q Does the President still think the nomination of Reagan would lead to a debacle like Goldwater's? (Laughter)

MR. NESSEN: I don't know exactly what his wording has been on that question. I will check on it.

Q When was the last time he talked to Goldwater prior to last night?

MR. NESSEN: I don't know. I can't think of what the occasion was.

Q Excuse me, but to return to Jim's question, without being facetious --

MR. NESSEN: Why don't you be facetious? (Laughter)

O I am sure you know the President's words.

MR. NESSEN: I don't.

O The President has said over and over again it was a debacle, a tragedy, and disastrous, and I think that there is really no doubt about what he has said. The question of Jim, I think, was, does the President still share that feeling?

MR. NESSEN: I have to find out exactly what he said in the past.

Q Could you say he still stands by what he has said in the past?

MR. NESSEN: I would like to see what he has said in the past.

Q Come on, you mean there is some question whether he stands by his statements?

MR. NESSEN: There isn't in my mind. I would like to know what you are referring to rather than some blanket statements.

O Do you know, when that word came to Cheney about Goldwater's endorsement, was that news to Morton and Spencer, too?

MR. NESSEN: It was, as far as I know.

O Since the President had previously predicted he would win the nomination on the first ballot, it is fair to assume, is it not, he does not regard the Goldwater endorsement as crucial or one that would put him over?

MR. NESSEN: He is very pleased with the endorsement, Ted.

Q Why won't you say more than that?

MR. NESSEN: Frankly, I haven't had all that much time this morning to really look any deeper into it, Walt.

O You said he knew about it last night?

MR. NESSEN: Yes, he did.

Q Did you talk to him about it last night?

MR. NESSEN: No, I did not talk to him about it last night.

Q Where does the jobs bill stand?

MR. NESSEN: The jobs bill, I think, is here. It just arrived last night, and the last day for the President to take action on it is the 7th of July, and I can't tell you now what his decision will be.

Q Secretary Brezhnev, at the Communist Party summit meeting in East Berlin, said the Ford Administration is stalling on the arms limitation agreement and that the United States is in fact dragging out these talks because of the American election this year. It is on the front page of the Post, if you haven't seen it.

MR. NESSEN: I have seen it.

O Would you like to respond to it?

MR. NESSEN: It is just not true.

Q If I remember the scheduling correctly, the arms limitation was supposed to be signed in Washington in June of this year, and this is the last day of June, so something has obviously gone haywire.

MR. NESSEN: What time is that signing schedule for, John? (Laughter)

Nothing has gone haywire. We are negotiating, we are working on that agreement and working on an agreement. I mean, the only agreement we would accept would be one in the best interests of the United States, and that would offer the best hope of peace throughout the world.

There is no way to negotiate a treaty like that if you set an arbitrary deadline or try to follow an arbitrary timetable.

O Could you be more specific on what the hang-ups are now on the treaty?

MR. NESSEN: I can't be because it is a treaty in negotiation. The negotiators went back in Geneva on June 1, as you may know, and they have been back on it for about a month, and here in Washington also there is work being done.

But, conventions, campaigns, elections are no factor in the negotiation of this treaty.

Q Did the delegates go back with any formulations or proposals?

Q Question?

MR. NESSEN: Marilyn wanted to know if the delegates went back on June 1 with -- well, I don't think you can conduct those kinds of negotiations if you talk publicly about the position.

O I am not asking what the position is, I am asking if they have one.

MR. NESSEN: Whether they have a new position?

Q A new formulation of any sort.

MR. NESSEN: I would rather not talk in that much detail about the negotiations.

MORE

Q Is the President optimistic the treaty will be signed this year or completed this year or that the negotiations will be completed this year?

MR. NESSEN: He is hopeful that as soon as the two sides agree on a treaty that is in the best interest of the United States and in the best interests of world peace that we will accept the treaty.

Q That is kind of a vague answer.

MR. NESSEN: You can't read the future, Walt. I mean, we are in serious negotiations on the treaty but I can't tell you when it will be concluded.

Q Ron, three members of the UN's PLO observer group -- Mr. Saleh, Rahman and Al-Hout -- have all violated the State Department rule and are engaging in political activity beyond the 25-mile radius of New York. Mr. Funseth says the only action taken by the State Department is to notify the PLO office in New York. The question is, why, if the President is serious about not recognizing the PLO, doesn't he order the State Department to cancel the visas of these people who keep on violating the regulations.

MR. NESSEN: I am not familiar with the three cases you cite, Les. I know the PLO is accorded certain access to New York City because the United Nations has given the PLO observer status and generally that they are limited to staying within 25 miles of Columbus Circle in New York City.

Now, there has been an occasion in the past -- and they can get waivers to that rule if they don't use their travel for political purposes --

Q I know all of that.

MR. NESSEN: -- and there has been in the past an occasion when at least one PLO representative did violate that agreement and he was asked to return to the 25-mile radius. I am just not familiar with these three cases.

Q There have been four that have done it and just to ask them to return to the 25-mile radius, when they are going back to go home, or where they live anyway, does not suggest the President is serious in not recognizing the PLO. Why doesn't the President take sterner measures to require that these people obey the law, the regulation?

MR. NESSEN: I can't make the judgment on whether they have indeed violated it by participating in --

Q The State Department admitted they violated it yesterday. It has been four times.

MR. NESSEN: They are the ones in charge of enforcing those regulations and I am sure they are.

Q Will the President urge them to be more definitive in enforcing the regulations or not?

MR. NESSEN: As I said, I am not familiar with the three cases but I am confident the State Department is handling them the way it should.

Q At midnight tonight the FEA is scheduled to go out of business. Is the President prepared to sign an Executive Order to keep the thing alive?

MR. NESSEN: I understand Congress just passed the 30-day extension, which will keep it alive for 30 days. He will sign the legislation keeping it alive for 30 days. What he really wants is for them to agree in the Conference Committee between the 15-month or the 18-month extension, the two versions they are trying to reach a compromise on, and send that up so that the FEA can go on and fulfill its duties of overseeing the various legislation on this.

Q Would you anticipate any type of ceremony connected with this signing?

MR. NESSEN: For the brief extension of the FEA?

Q Yes.

MR. NESSEN: No.

Q No statement?

MR. NESSEN: No, I don't think so.

Q Is the President meeting tomorrow with delegates to the Republican Convention from Delaware?

MR. NESSEN: If he is, I have not seen it on the schedule. I will check, but I am not aware of it.

Q What is the President's position on the so-called Watergate reform bill?

MR. NESSEN: He has asked his Counsel's Office to look into it, into the various provisions, and give him a report on it so he can take a position. So far, he has not.

Q Is he backing the Justice Department's objections to the bill?

MR. NESSEN: I saw Attorney General Levi's -- the position attributed to him -- and, as I say, the President at this point has not received a report on the major provisions of the bill and so he hasn't taken a position.

Q Some sources indicated that his top legal aides here in the White House are opposed to this legislation. Does he know of their opposition?

MR. NESSEN: Where it stands at this point is that he is waiting for a report from the Counsel's Office on their analysis of the bill.

Q Are there any plans for Jimmy Carter to be briefed on the economic summit meeting?

MR. NESSEN: The way it was left when Carter called last week was that his people and the White House people would get back in touch this week and discuss the matter further, but it was agreed he would not receive briefings, the traditional briefings on foreign policy matters until after he was the nominee of his party.

Q Is there any resentment here about the presumptuousness of Mr. Carter about where he is going to be next January?

MR. NESSEN: I wouldn't say there is any -- what was the word you used?

Q Resentment of the presumptuousness?

MR. NESSEN: No, because this has happened in the past, Walt, on a few occasions. You have Kiplinger's magazine of November, 1948, entitled, "What Dewey Will Do, A 32-Page Feature Complete in This Issue."

Q What is the magazine?

MR. NESSEN: It is Kiplinger's. (Laughter)

Q What is the date?

MR. NESSEN: November, 1948.

Q How does it happen you have this out here?
(Laughter)

MR. NESSEN: You know we have a good sense of humor here at the White House. The first page tells "how Dewey was able to win the nomination and then the election." Then, "what he is like, what makes him tick, how he operates, and" --

Q He is an up-State New York peanut farmer.
(Laughter)

Q What was the date?

MR. NESSEN: November, 1948 -- "how Dewey gets the men he wants. What Dewey will do, a preview of the action on many fronts, who will be in his Cabinet, who will be his White House aides, his economic advisers, what he will do in foreign policy and a new department."

Q Are you going to have this reproduced and distributed by any slight chance?

MR. NESSEN: No.

There is a side bar at the end of it called "Sagging White House Floor may compel the Deweys to move." (Laughter) "John Foster Dulles and what role he will play in the Dewey Administration, Dewey's foreign policy."

So, anyhow, to answer your question --

Q Where did you get that magazine?

MR. NESSEN: It belongs to a friend. It is something he thought I would find amusing.

Q It was not in the White House archives?

MR. NESSEN: No, it is a friend's copy that he brought from home because he thought I would be amused by it.

Q Would you answer the question now?

MR. NESSEN: What was it?

Q The question is, was there any resentment here, and apparently from your answer, if there is no resentment, is the President as amused with Mr. Carter as you appear to be?

MR. NESSEN: I wouldn't say amused; I would say the President remains confident that he will be elected President in November.

Q Had Governor Carter not called, would the President be prepared to have volunteered such briefings in due course?

MR. NESSEN: You know, I don't know how you answer that question. The call was made. As far as I know, all along the President has planned to offer the traditional foreign policy briefings to the Democratic Presidential candidate, whoever he turned out to be.

Q He was prepared?

MR. NESSEN: He was prepared. It is a tradition, I believe.

Q Has there been a judgment on Carter's request that he be given briefings by the CIA rather than the State Department?

MR. NESSEN: I am not clear he was that specific in his phone call and I don't know what the format of the briefings will be.

Do you want to go on and talk about the Fourth of July plans?

Q Did Carter talk to Ford?

MR. NESSEN: Yes, he talked to the President.

Q What day was this?

MR. NESSEN: We announced it at the time. It was one day last week.

Q He didn't say anything about the possibility he might take a trip to San Juan, did he?

MR. NESSEN: He didn't mention that.

Q Let me clear up one thing. In regards to Carter's apparent request for information on the summit, your position is, until he is the nominee he doesn't get that kind of stuff?

MR. NESSEN: That is the traditional way these briefings have been given.

Let's see if we can do this as quickly as possible. Who should we assign to answer any further questions on the July 4th period? Larry? All right.

Q Is there any reason this can't be mimeographed?

MR. NESSEN: It will take a while for us to get it all together and it involves a lot of helicopters and so forth.

Do you want to hear it?

Q Yes.

MR. NESSEN: Why don't I tell you about tomorrow and then we will worry about how to get the rest of it later, except I will tell you that on July 4 all the travel will be by helicopter.

Q Even back from New York?

MR. NESSEN: No, coming back from New York will be in a press plane and the press helicopters will take off on that Sunday from National Airport and you can leave your cars at National Airport, and the press plane will come back to National. There will be three helicopters.

Q What time?

MR. NESSEN: The President will get back about 4:30 and the press plane will be about a half-hour to an hour behind it.

Q I mean take-off?

MR. NESSEN: The first two helicopters will take off at 7:15 and the third helicopter, which is in effect the pool chopper which will fly along with the President's helicopter, takes off at 7:40.

Whoever plans to cover the President at church on Sunday, it will be at St. John's at 7 o'clock, a private communion in the chapel just for the President and Mrs. Ford, and the only coverage would be outside waiting for them to go. If you expect to cover that, you will not be able to get to National to get on the 7:15 helicopter, or the 7:40 helicopter, either, for that matter.

We have about 75 seats on the three choppers -- 70 or 75 seats. The charge for the day will be \$300 to \$350. Some people want to make only one-way trips, but we will have to charge you round-trip anyway because that is the only way we can get the choppers paid for.

I will just tell you about tomorrow. The first event of the President's Bicentennial participation will be at the Air and Space Museum, which is being dedicated tomorrow. The President will go there by motorcade. There will be a travel pool and he will arrive at the Air and Space Museum at 10:20.

Q A.M.?

MR. NESSEN: A.M. He will go on a tour first. There will be a number of pre-positions for reporters and cameras and we have had some of the cameramen go over there and give advice on what the best positions will be. The dedication begins at 11:00. We expect to have the President's speech text out for you late this afternoon, embargoed for 6:00 a.m.

Q What about reporters not in the pool?

MR. NESSEN: You can go over there and get in one of the pre-positions.

Oh, there is an expanded pool. We will have a sign-up list where you can sign up for all these events, so you can go even if you are not in the pool.

We are going to post the list late this afternoon.

Q This is the first of those four speeches?

MR. NESSEN: It turns out to be six speeches, but this is the first. That is right.

From there, the President will drive to the Capitol, arriving there at 11:50, to open the so-called Centennial safe in Statuary Hall, and he will speak very briefly there, about three minutes. There will be no text for that.

There is a camera platform five feet high and a 45-foot throw. He will be there altogether about 40 minutes and will return here, followed by the travel pool.

The Archives is Friday evening, but we will get to that later.

I was not planning to brief tomorrow because of the time of the Air Museum and the Centennial safe opening.

Q What is in the safe?

MR. NESSEN: Mementoes of 1876, some photos and a list of people who worked at the Capitol at that time, I believe, and some other things that are sealed and they don't know exactly what is in there. They are wrapped in paper.

Q Will Independence Square be his major speech on July 4?

MR. NESSEN: I wouldn't single out any as major speeches. The six taken together are his views of the Bicentennial.

Q Have there been any additions to Saturday's schedule other than the material you put out?

MR. NESSEN: Saturday, or the Fourth?

Q I mean Sunday.

MR. NESSEN: Sunday will be church, then chopper to Valley Forge, where he will speak.

Q Can you tell me what time he gets in there?

MR. NESSEN: The President arrives at 8:45 at Valley Forge. He will sign a bill there making Valley Forge State Park a national historic site. He will go to Philadelphia by helicopter -- we might as well go through this. Let's go back to Friday.

Friday, the President goes to the Archives by motorcade, arriving there about 9 p.m. That is Friday. He will be met by the Chief Justice, the Speaker and the Vice President, and they will sign a register which will go into a time capsule. Then they go into the Shrine area, which is in the lobby, and each will speak briefly on the historic documents which are there -- the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

We also expect to have a text of that in advance.

Q That is speech number two?

MR. NESSEN: That is speech number two.

They will have an expanded pool in the Shrine area for the coverage of that.

On Saturday, the only Bicentennial event is in the evening. The President will go by motorcade to the Kennedy Center, getting there about 7:20 and first going to a reception in the Atrium. He will be accompanied by a travel pool and there will be travel pool coverage of the reception.

Q What is this you are talking about?

MR. NESSEN: The JFK Center on Saturday night, 7:20 arrival. At 8:00 the President goes into the Concert Hall and goes to the stage, where he opens a show called "Honor America." He will have a statement for that. That is the third speech. We will have an advance text and probably make it for 6:00 p.m. release to help out Sunday papers.

The President will then go to his box and five of the boxes have been set aside for the press, including cameras.

The program that night is the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, Bob Hope, Art Linkletter and Billy Graham.

Q Is the President aware that Bob Hope had an Honor American pro-Nixon rally on July 4 several years prior to this at the Washington Monument grounds about three years ago?

MR. NESSEN: I don't know anything about it.

Sunday, just to go through what we have covered briefly already, church at St. John's, a private communion for the President and Mrs. Ford in the chapel at 7 a.m. Whatever coverage you want outside, although those going over there won't make the press choppers.

We have three press choppers -- CH-53s. They will carry about 70 or 75 reporters. They will load at the Butler Aviation Terminal at National Airport. Since you make the last leg back from Newark on the airplane, it will land you there so you can leave your cars there.

Two choppers will leave at 7:15. The show-up time for them is 6:45. The third chopper will leave at 7:40. The show-up time is 7:15.

Q Will breakfast be served?

MR. NESSEN: Not on the choppers.

Q What was show-up time for the first chopper?

MR. NESSEN: 6:45 for the first chopper. The choppers will fly you to Valley Forge. The President will arrive at 8:45. He will walk from the helicopter pad to the site of the speech. It is in an outdoor amphitheatre at the Valley Forge State Park. He will speak there. We will have a text in advance, the embargo to be decided later. That is the fourth of the Bicentennial speeches.

Q One of the things happening there is that Valley Forge State Park is becoming Valley Forge National Historical Site?

MR. NESSEN: Yes.

Q It is being given to the Federal Government?

MR. NESSEN: No, it is concurrent. You can be a State Park and a National Historical Site simultaneously. There will be filing facilities there.

Q When will you have that text? Saturday?

MR. NESSEN: Yes, you have to have it Saturday. Then the President goes by helicopter to Philadelphia, and so do you. The President will arrive at 10:00 and land in a parking lot about three minutes from Independence Hall, and he will go by motorcade to Independence Hall. There will be filing facilities outside the Hall.

The program begins at 10:00, I understand. The President will speak 45 minutes into the program. That is also a text, and we will have an advance text on that with the embargo to be decided later.

Then, the President goes to the Bellvue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, by motorcade. It is a three- or four-minute motorcade. We will have more elaborate press facilities there, as well as food.

The President goes to a reception as the guest of Mayor Rizzo in the City of Philadelphia for other people who have taken part in the celebrations there.

Q Are you at all upset about the idea that Frank Sinatra, who has been identified widely as connected with the Mafia, will sign the Star Spangled Banner at Independence Hall?

MR. NESSEN: I don't see that on my schedule.

Q Will Billy Graham be there? (Laughter)

MR. NESSEN: It is possible.

Q What was the name of the hotel?

MR. NESSEN: Bellevue Stratford.

Q Is Mrs. Ford accompanying him?

Q I have seen that reported, that Frank Sinatra will sing the national anthem.

MR. NESSEN: According to my schedule, you have the welcome by Charleton Heston, the national anthem by the United States Armed Forces Band and Chorus -- perhaps he has joined the Army (Laughter) -- then you have the invocation by Cardinal Krohl, the pageant of the flags, Pledge of Allegiance by a former Vietnamese prisoner of war, former Lieutenant John Vernecci, of the Marines.

Mayor Rizzo has his greetings, Governor Shapp has his remarks, the Declaration of Independence will be read, excerpts of it, by Marion Anderson, a prayer of thanksgiving --

Q Did the White House have anything to do with scratching Frank Sinatra? (Laughter)

MR. NESSEN: I have never seen Frank Sinatra on any schedule I have ever seen.

Q It doesn't say who sings the anthem.

MR. NESSEN: It does, the United States Army Band and Chorus.

At Bellevue Stratford, the President gets there at 11:30. As I said, there is filing facilities and food for the press, and the President goes to this reception as the guest of the City of Philadelphia and the Mayor.

At 12:30, the President will leave and go by helicopter to New York, landing on the USS FORRESTAL at 1:45, and so do you.

Q All three choppers?

MR. NESSEN: All three press choppers are together at that point, but they will separate soon.

At 2:00 p.m. the President rings the ship's bell, which sets off two minutes of bell ringing all over the country as a celebration of the country's 200th birthday. Also on board will be the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and other dignitaries, altogether 3,000 guests. The President will speak briefly there, but there will probably be no text of that.

Q That is not speech six?

MR. NESSEN: No, it isn't. Then the President will depart by helicopter, and so do you.

Q What time?

MR. NESSEN: About 2:30. Two of the press helicopters go to Newark Airport, where they will file. The other helicopter will follow the President's, and plans are not yet completely final for this aspect, but it is possible the President will fly over or around the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. That is possible, but not set yet, and also he will do an aerial review of the tall ships.

Then the press chopper and the President's chopper will land on the USS NASHVILLE, a Navy command and communications ship, where he will get a briefing on the tall ships and review the tall ships for a while from the deck of the NASHVILLE.

Q Has the WAINWRIGHT thing been scrapped?

MR. NESSEN: The answer is yes, I think.

Q Will there be any filing facilities aboard the FORRESTAL?

MR. NESSEN: There will not be.

Q What time does he land on the NASHVILLE?

MR. NESSEN: He lands on the NASHVILLE somewhere between 2:30 and 3:00, or say 3:00, in that area.

Q All three press helicopters?

MR. NESSEN: No, two have gone to Newark to file, and one to the NASHVILLE.

Q Will that be an expanded pool?

MR. NESSEN: It will be one chopper full, say 28 press, something like that.

Then the President, after leaving the NASHVILLE by helicopter, flies to Newark Airport in his helicopter, gets on Air Force One and flies to Washington, where it will land at National Airport. He arrives at National at 4:30. It is about a 45-minute flight, so he would be leaving Newark about 3:45.

Q How much time do we have in Newark to file before we leave?

MR. NESSEN: As much time as you want. At that point you get on a press plane and fly back to National from Newark Airport.

Q Will we get a pool report of the NASHVILLE proceedings?

MR. NESSEN: Yes, the people who come off the third chopper will give you a pool report at the airport.

Q He sees the ships from the NASHVILLE then rather than from the FORRESTAL?

MR. NESSEN: From his helicopter and from the NASHVILLE, that is correct.

Q Not from the FORRESTAL?

MR. NESSEN: No, that is not the purpose of the visit to the FORRESTAL.

Q Where is the NASHVILLE?

MR. NESSEN: Somewhere in the river there.
(Laughter)

I haven't seen it. This part of the program is still being put together.

Q The original plan was the President was going to go to the WAINWRIGHT, which was way up by the George Washington Bridge.

MR. NESSEN: I know, but this is still being worked out. This is the current plan.

For those of you who don't know a bark from a brigantine, I have a little visual chart here and we will have a test later. We will cover up the name and see if you can tell --

Q We don't get to see that unless we are in the pool, right?

MR. NESSEN: That is right.

Q Is that from the Kiplinger book?

MR. NESSEN: No, this is from "The Tall Ships I have Known."

Q Why is he landing at National?

MR. NESSEN: Because there is an open house at Andrews and, you know, the runway is filled up with people.

Q Is he going to fly over the crowds in Washington in Air Force One?

MR. NESSEN: No, the purpose is, because Andrews has open house that day and there will be a lot of people on the runway.

Q Will he watch the fireworks from the balcony that night?

MR. NESSEN: The last event of the day is to watch the fireworks from the balcony. We have not worked out the press plans for that yet.

Q What time does he get back to Washington?

MR. NESSEN: 4:30.

Q On the fireworks, I guess in the past, previous Administrations, the press and their families have been brought in to watch the fireworks from the grounds. Will we be able to do that this year?

MR. NESSEN: We haven't worked out who that will be. The President has invited members of the staff to bring their families. It is really a question of space. They will have to find out how many are coming and how many there is still room for.

Q Can we watch from the Dewey balcony?

MR. NESSEN: That is right.

On Monday, the President will depart the White House at 9:40 by helicopter on his way to Monticello in Charlottesville, Virginia. The press will go by plane, however, leaving at 8:15 from Andrews. We expect to get some pool seats in the choppers that go with the President, but not a full pool.

O What time at Andrews?

MR. NESSEN: The press plane leaves at 8:15 on Monday.

Q What time do they arrive in Charlottesville?

MR. NESSEN: A short flight, 45 minutes at the most, so you will get there about 9 o'clock.

Q When he gets back to National Airport, will he come back to the White House by helicopter or car?

MR. NESSEN: Probably helicopter.

Q Check-in at 7:45 at Andrews?

MR. NESSEN: Check-in on Monday? Yes, 7:45.

We will have a text of the Monticello speech in advance. That is the sixth Bicentennial speech. We will determine later what the embargo time will be.

The President speaks at Monticello at 11:30 in the morning. As you know, this is a naturalization ceremony. The exact number of people being naturalized is between 200 and 400. We don't have the exact number.

After the speech and the naturalization ceremony, the President will walk around and talk to the new citizens.

Q Is Potter Stewart in on that?

MR. NESSEN: I am not sure who is going to swear them in.

Justice Powell is from Virginia, and it is Justice Powell.

The President will come back to the White House by helicopter, arriving here at 1:20 in the afternoon. There are six other major naturalization ceremonies taking place around the country that day. The biggest ones that I know of so far are in Miami, where there will be 6,000 new citizens sworn-in, and in Chicago, where there will be 1,776 new citizens sworn-in.

Q The other guys had to do it another day, the extras?

MR. NESSEN: There will be these ceremonies in four other cities, the names of which I don't know yet. The President will send messages to the other ceremonies.

Q Valley Forge, will he speak at Valley Forge?

MR. NESSEN: Yes, he will speak at Valley Forge.

Q How soon will he speak after his arrival?

MR. NESSEN: Almost immediately.

Q What does he do the rest of Monday? Does that complete his Bicentennial activities?

MR. NESSEN: Monday, after the return from Monticello, that concludes this particular portion -- the July 1 through 5 portion -- but, as you know, the Queen is coming and there are certain events related to that.

Q I am talking about Sunday.

MR. NESSEN: After he comes back and watches the fireworks from the balcony, that concludes that.

Q I am sorry, I meant Monday.

MR. NESSEN: After he gets back from Charlottesville, there are no other Bicentennial events that day.

We don't know exactly when that spacecraft is going to land on Mars. That was intended as a Bicentennial event, but there have been some problems there with the landing zone.

Q What time does he return on Monday, please?

MR. NESSEN: 1:20 in the afternoon.

Q Are there any plans to address the Governors in Hershey, Pennsylvania? They meet on Monday and Tuesday.

MR. NESSEN: I don't have anything on it right now.

Q Ron, is he suspending telephone calls to delegates over the holiday period?

MR. NESSEN: If there have been any telephone calls so far -- well, I don't know what his plans are for telephone calls.

Q Is he inviting any delegates to watch the fireworks?

MR. NESSEN: I don't know.

THE PRESS: Thank you, Ron.

END (AT 12:33 P.M. EDT)

6730776

SCHEDULE OF BICENTENNIAL EVENTS

Thursday, July 1: The President will go to the Air and Space Museum for a dedication ceremony which begins at 11 a.m. There will be an travel pool which will be posted late this afternoon or tomorrow morning. The President will arrive at 10:20 a.m. There will be an advance text embargoed for 6 a.m. An expanded pool will join.

The President will then drive to the Capitol to open a centennial safe in Statuary Hall. Will speak for 3 minutes. No advance text. Will be at Capitol about 45 minutes. (there will be a 5 ft. camera platform and 45 ft. throw)

Friday, July 2: The President will go to the National Archives. Will arrive at 9 p.m. Will be met by Chief Justice, the Speaker, and the Vice President. He will sign the register which will go into a time capsule. Will then go into shrine area in the lobby and speak briefly on historic documents there. Hope to have advance text. There will be an expanded pool in the Shrine area.

Saturday, July 3: In the evening the President will go by motorcade to the Kennedy Center. Will arrive at 7:20 p.m. Will attend a reception in the Atrium. (Travel pool) At 8 p.m. the President will go to the Concert Hall stage to open the Honor America Program. We will have an advance text, embargoed for 6 p.m. Will then proceed to his box. There will be 5 boxes set aside for the press, including cameras. Participants in the program will include: Bob Hope, Billy Graham, Art Linkletter and the Mormon Tabernacle Choir.

Sunday, July 4: The President will attend a private communion at 7 a.m. No coverage. Open coverage outside St. John's.

Three helicopters will depart from National Airport. Press check in for the first two helicopters will be 6:45 a.m. and departure at 7:15. Check in for the third helicopter is 7:15 a.m. and departure at 7:40 a.m. President will also depart at 7:40 a.m., and arrive at 8:45 a.m. - Valley Forge State Park. Will have an advance text of remarks probably Saturday. Embargo time will be decided later. Will have filing facilities there. (Helicopters will depart from Butler Aviation Terminal at National - CH 53's - 75 seats total on choppers, cost for the day will be between \$300-350 for the day. Press must pay for round trip.)

The President will then travel to Philadelphia and will arrive at 10 a.m. Will have filing facilities outside Hall. Program begins at 10 a.m. President will speak 45 minutes into the program. Will then go to Bellview Stratford Hotel for a reception as a guest of the city of Philadelphia and Mayor Rizzo. There will be filing facilities there as well as food. President arrives Hotel at 11:30 a.m.

At 12:30 p.m. he will depart and go by helicopter to New York. Will land on the U.S.S. Forrestal at 11:45 a.m. At 2 p.m. the President rings the ship's bell. This will begin 2 minutes of bell ringing all over the country to commemorate the bicentennial. The Vice President, Secretary of State and Secretary of defense will be on board. (3,000 guests in all) President will speak briefly. He will depart at 2:30 p.m. followed by one helicopter. The other two will go the Newark International Airport to file. President may fly over the Statue of Liberty for an aerial review of tall ships. Between 2:30 and 3 p.m. the President will land on the U.S.S. Nashville and will get a briefing on tall ships. The President will then fly to Newark Int. Airport and from there to National Airport, arriving at 4:30 p.m. (Departure from Newark is 3:45 p.m.)

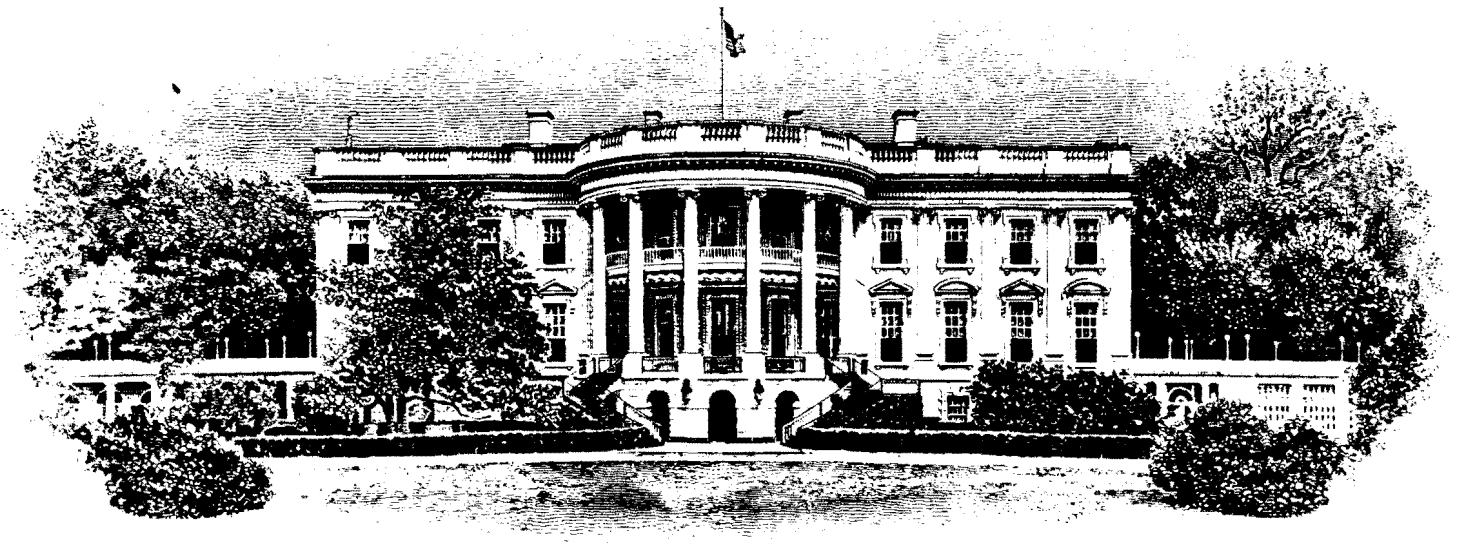
The President will view the fireworks display from the balcony of the White House.

Monday, July 5: The President will depart South Grounds for Monticello at 9:40 a.m. by helicopter. Press check in at Andrews is 7:45 a.m. and departure at 8:15 a.m. There will be an advance text (Bicentennial speech #6) embargo to be determined later. The President will speak at 11:30 a.m. Between 200-400 persons are to be naturalized at the ceremony. Justice Powell will officiate. The President will arrive back in Washington at 1:20 p.m. (FYI: Ceremonies are scheduled in 4 other cities. The President will send messages to these.)



The Bicentennial Speeches of President Gerald R. Ford

July 1-5, 1976



THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

The Bicentennial Speeches of
Gerald R. Ford

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES
OF THE AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

July 1, 1976

This beautiful new museum and its exciting exhibits of the mastery of air and space is a perfect birthday present from the American people to themselves. Although it is impolite to boast, perhaps we can say with patriotic pride that the flying machines we see here, from the Wright Brothers 12-horsepower biplane to the latest space vehicle, were mostly "Made in U.S.A."

The story of powered flight is an American saga. The wonder is that it has all happened within the lifetime and memory of living Americans. How many of us remember vividly the thrill of our first takeoff? How many recall the first news of Lindbergh's safe landing in Paris? How many saw man's first giant step that planted the American flag on the moon?

At this moment an unmanned Viking spacecraft is circling the planet Mars. It has only been eighty years since the Smithsonian's Samuel Langley launched his unmanned "aerodrome" for a half-mile flight before it plunged into the Potomac.

The amazing American achievements in air and space tell us something even more important about ourselves on earth. The hallmark of the American adventure has been a willingness -- even an eagerness -- to reach for the unknown.

For three and a half centuries Americans and their ancestors have been explorers and inventors, pilgrims and pioneers -- always searching for something new -- across the oceans, across the continent, across the solar system, across the frontiers of science, beyond the boundaries of the human mind.

Confined within these walls and windows are the products of American men and women whose imagination and determination could not be confined. There is nothing more American than saying: If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again. Nor could Americans be confined to the Atlantic seaboard. "The wide open spaces" have lured Americans from our beginnings. The frontier shaped and molded our society and our people.

Gertrude Stein once wrote: "In the United States there is more space where nobody is, than where anybody is. This is what makes America what it is." Indeed, the impact of the unknown, of what was dimly perceived to be "out there", has left a permanent mark on the American character.

Starting in 1607, a few fragile vessels like the Discovery and the Mayflower set sail across 3,000 miles of unfriendly sea. Their passengers and crews know far less about their destinations than American astronauts knew at lift-off about the lunar landscape a quarter-million miles away. The pilgrims feared the perils of the voyage, and the miseries of the unfamiliar land. But the sentiments that sustained them were recorded by Governor William Bradford: "...that all great and honourable actions are accompanied with great difficulties, and must be both enterprised and overcome with answerable courages..." Behind them lay the mighty ocean, separating them from the world they knew -- and before them lay an untamed wilderness.

Three and a half centuries later, that wilderness has been transformed. A continent once remote and isolated now supports a mighty nation -- a nation built by those who also dared to reach for the unknown.

The discovery of this continent was unprecedented. It opened the eyes of mankind, showing them the world was bigger than they had thought. Our nation's birth was unprecedented as well. A new form of free government was begun, which would allow for change by future generations, yet secure basic rights to men and women. The chance to earn property was given to those who had never had property -- education to those who had never been educated. In the New World, Americans had to be handy. Ours was a do-it-yourself society, and our fascination with machines -- to lighten labor and to increase production -- began very early. The practical problems of engineering and science required education, and the hard life attracted few learned scholars from Europe. Sometimes Americans built their schools before their own rough cabins.

By the time of the Revolution there were more colleges and universities in America than in the British Isles. The men who wrote our Declaration of Independence were probably the best-educated rebels and revolutionaries history had ever seen. And when independence was won, the growth of free public education in the United States amazed the world and quickened our pace in science and technology. Our Constitution specifically gave Congress power to promote science and useful arts by rewarding inventors and authors with patents and copyrights. While some governments are always fearful of what individuals may write or discover, ours has always encouraged free inquiry, with results that speak for themselves. It was just a century ago, at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, that Alexander Graham Bell first publicly demonstrated his telephone. Today millions around the world can hear -- and see -- the highlights of history as they are happening. Each new discovery, the result of each experiment, humbles us, by showing the dimensions of the unknown. Our progress can be measured not only by the extent of our knowledge -- but by increasing awareness of all that remains to be discovered.

To keep reaching into the unknown, we must remain free. We must have freedom to find and freedom to fail. Like our ancestors, we are always at the edge of the unknown. In the next 100 years, the American spirit of adventure can

- find out even more about the forces of nature -- how to harness them and preserve them;

- explore the great riches of the oceans, still an uncharted frontier;

- turn space itself into a partner for controlling pollution and instant communication to every corner of the world;

- learn how to make our energy resources renewable and draw new energy from sun and earth;

- develop new agricultural technologies so all the deserts of the earth can bloom;

- conquer many more of humanity's deadly enemies such as cancer and heart disease.

As Thoreau reminded us, long before the age of air and space, "The frontiers are not east or west, north or south, but wherever man fronts a fact." The American adventure is driven forward by challenge, competition and creativity. It demands of us sweat and sacrifice and gives us substance and satisfaction.

Our country must never cease to be a place where men and women try the untried, test the impossible and take uncertain paths into the unknown.

Our Bicentennial marks the beginning of such a quest, a daring attempt to build a new order in which free people govern themselves and fulfill their individual destinies. But the best of the American adventure lies ahead.

Thomas Jefferson said: "I like to dream of the future better than the history of the past." So did his friendly rival, John Adams, who wrote of his dream:

"...to see rising in America an empire of liberty, and a prospect of two or three hundred millions of freemen, without one noble or one king among them. You say it is impossible. If I should agree with you in this, I would still say -- let us try the experiment."

I can only add: Let the experiment continue.

#

INDEPENDENCE DAY EXERCISES

MONTICELLO



11:00 A. M.
July 5, 1976

Applicants

PROGRAM

The Honorable Frederick E. Nolting Chairman, Board of Trustees,
Thomas Jefferson Memorial
Foundation, Presiding

Invocation The Reverend Henry B. Mitchell,
Rector, Trinity Episcopal Church,
Charlottesville, Virginia

Introduction of the United States District Court Western District of
Virginia for Naturalization Ceremonies

The Honorable Lewis F. Powell,
Associate Justice of the United States
Supreme Court, Presiding

Welcome The Honorable Mills E. Godwin, Jr.,
Governor of the Commonwealth of
Virginia

Address The Honorable Gerald R. Ford,
President of the United States

National Anthem The Charlottesville Municipal Band,
Sharon B. Hoose, Conductor

MIRANDA GERTRUDE WEAVER
JOHANNA MUIJE
JOHANNES MUIJE
KATHRYN ANNE BELL HAYNIE
VIVIAN MEL-MING LING MOY
KRISHNAPURA RAMANNA NARAYANAPPA
CARYL ELIZABETH HOGG YEATTS
YAU-MING CHIEN
JOSEPH CHAN
MOHAMED S. A. G. EL-HUSSAMY
SAMIR HUSSAMY
DENNIS PHILPOTT
GEORGINA MAE SHARLENE PHILPOTT
HSI LANG CHANG
FRANK SHILANG CHANG
ANIS ABDULLAH SHIKARI
MARY ELIZABETH GRAY IRWIN
o/b/o-KIMBERLY SUN IRWIN
JIN-BOR SUN
SHIO-JIN SUN
JANET VIVIAN CRITCHLEY PERDIEU
NIRANJAN HIMATLAL SHAH
MOHEB ISHAK GIRGIS EL-FAR
SIU CHUEN LEUNG
MARIA BANON ATKINS
BUN-YI TANKSLEY
LAUREANA MARIANO REYNOLDS
WILLIAM CHARLES WALKER
THAYER TOMLINSON WALKER
o/b/o-MITCHELL TODD WALKER
PETER COURTLAND MILLER
RAMESHCHANDRA JETHALAL
MICHU MATSUI VASS
RAMESH JETHALAL PAREKH
TAI DUONG JEREMIAS
LUIS GUILLERMO GOVANTES
SUDHIR JAMNADA SHAH
URSULA MARIA LORENZ NEWTON
ABDUL GHAFOOR CHAUDHRY
JAYAMMA CHANNAIAH
VARVARA Z. K. HORNER
CHONG CHA WOOD
RASIKLAL VRAJLAL CHOKSHI
ROBERT FRANK ROTH
o/b/o-KYUNG HEE LEE
LAURA ANN ROTH
HORST OEDEL
RONALD JOSEPH NURSE
FLORENCE MARIE-EMMA JEANNINE NURSE

Burma
Netherlands
Netherlands
Canada
China
India
Canada
China
China
Egypt
England
Canada
China
India
Korea
China
China
Canada
India
Egypt
China
Philippines
Korea
Philippines
Korea
Canada
India
Japan
Vietnam
Cuba
India
Germany
Pakistan
India
Egypt
Korea
India
Korea
Germany
Canada
Canada

SHIRLEY HUDSON	New Zealand
RAFAEL MADRICAL INIGO	Spain
YOUNG-TSU WONG	China
ERIC BRODRICK	England
DORIS HILDA MAY BRODRICK	England
SUNNY HAN CHUNG	Korea
EVELYN FLORENCE MILLER	England
RICHARD GILL	
o/b/o-NICOLE ANN GILL	Vietnam
RICHARD JAMES SWARTWOUT	
o/b/o-WANDA SWARTWOUT	Canada
LENITA CASANGYAO DE LOS SANTOS	Philippines
NAHID BEIJAN NEFF	Iran
MONIKA CHRISTEL BELL	Germany
IRENE MAY DALE	Australia
SONG OK SMALLWOOD	Korea
ROBERT SWAN DICKIE	Scotland
RUBY WATSON DICKIE	England
JEAN ARTHUR DICKIE	Scotland
JOHN GAVIN DICKIE	Scotland
JOHN WATSON DICKIE	Scotland
WILLI KARL SCHREFFER	Germany
YEUNG SING LOO	China
STEPHEN EDWIN HANSON	
o/b/o-DYON ARABELLA HANSON	Korea
WILLIAM DRURY VINING	
LYNDA CARPER VINING	
o/b/o-JEAN SONG VINING	Korea
NARAINDAS KALACHAND VASWANI	
NARI VASWANI	Pakistan
PANAYOTIS ELIADES	Greece
CARL INGVAR ASPLIDEN	Sweden
SHUEH-HUI SHEN	China
MING-SHING SHEN	China
CHONG HUI WAUFLE	Korea
MARIE VALERIE BISHOP	England
MARGOT HELENA BERTHOLD	Germany
PAULINE DIAZ HAGAN	Mexico
MARILYN JOY MAXA	Canada
YONG AE MULLINS	Korea
JOHN GEORGE ALLINSON	Great Britain
JOYCE ALLINSON	Great Britain
TAE YON MALCOLM	Korea
HELGA ROSEMARIE RYAN	Germany
CARLOS LUIS BLATTNER	Cuba
MOHAMMAD FARID SAYDJARI	Syria
ADORACION LEVISTE DALMINO	Philippines
SIEGLINDE ROSEMARIE LAWSON	Germany
SU POK ELKINS	Korea
CONSTANCIA MARTIN BARR	Philippines
ELIZABETH ANNE ROWLAND	Australia
JUNG AE CAMPBELL	Korea

JULY 1, 1976

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE
DEDICATION CEREMONIES OF THE
AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

11:13 A.M. EDT

Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. Vice President, distinguished Members of Congress, Secretary Ripley, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

This beautiful new museum and its exciting exhibits of the mastery of air and space is a perfect birthday present from the American people to themselves. Although it is almost impolite to boast, perhaps we can say with patriotic pride that the flying machines we see here from the Wright Brothers 12-horsepower biplane to the latest space vehicle were mostly "Made in U.S.A."

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MORE

Confined within these walls and windows are the products of American men and women whose imagination could not be confined. There is nothing more American than saying if at first you don't succeed, try, try again.

Nor could Americans be confined to the Atlantic Seaboard. The wide open spaces have lured Americans from our beginnings. The frontier shaped and molded our society and our people.

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Indeed, the impact of what is unknown, of what was dimly perceived to be as "out there" has left a permanent mark on the American character.

In the early 17th century, a few fragile vessels--like the Discovery in 1607 and the Mayflower in 1620--sailed across 3,000 miles of unfriendly sea. Their passengers and crew knew far less about their destination than the American astronauts knew at lift-off about the lunar landscape a quarter million miles away.

The pilgrims feared the perils of the voyage and the misery of the unfamiliar land, but the sentiments that sustained them were recorded by Governor William Bradford "that all great and honorable actions are accompanied with great difficulties and must be both enterprised and overcome with answerable courages."

Behind them lay the mighty ocean, separating them from the world they knew and before them lay an untamed wilderness. Three and a half centuries later that wilderness has been transformed. A continent once remote and isolated now supports a mighty nation, a nation built by those who also dared to reach for the unknown.

The discovery of this continent was unprecedented. It opened the eyes of mankind, showing them the world was bigger than they had thought. Our nation's birthday was unprecedented as well. A new form of Government was begun which would allow for change by future generations, yet secure basic rights to men and women.

The chance to earn property was given to those who had never had property, education to those who had never been educated.

MORE

In the New World, Americans had to be handy. Ours was a do-it-yourself society. Our fascination with machines to lighten labor and increase production began very early. The practical problems of engineering and science required education. The hard life attracted few learned scholars from Europe. Sometimes Americans built their schools before their own rough cabins.

By the time of the Revolution, there were more colleges and universities in America than in the British Isles. The men who wrote our Declaration of Independence were probably the best educated rebels and revolutionaries history had ever seen. When independence was won, the growth of free public education in the United States amazed the world and quickened our pace in science and technology.

Our Constitution specifically gave Congress power to promote science and useful arts by rewarding inventors and authors with patents and copyrights. While some Governments are always fearful of what individuals may write or discover, ours has always encouraged free inquiry, with results that speak for themselves.

It was just a century ago, at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, that Alexander Graham Bell first publicly demonstrated his telephone. Today, millions around the world can see and hear the highlights of history as they are happening. Each new discovery, the result of each experiment, humbles us by the dimensions of the unknown. Our progress can be measured not only by the extent of our knowledge, but by increasing awareness of all that remains to be discovered.

To keep reaching into the unknown, we must remain free. We must have freedom to find and freedom to fail. Like our ancestors, we are always at the edge of the unknown.

In the next 100 years, the American spirit of adventure can find out even more about the forces of nature, how to harness them, preserve them; explore the great riches of the oceans, still an uncharted frontier; turn space into a partner for controlling pollution and instant communication to every corner of the world; learn how to make our energy resources renewable and draw new energy from sun and earth; develop new agricultural technologies so all the deserts of the earth can bloom; conquer many more of humanity's deadly enemies, such as cancer and heart disease.

MORE

As Thoreau reminded us, long before the age of air and space, "The frontiers are not east or west, north or south, but wherever man fronts a fact." The American adventure is driven forward by challenge, competition and creativity.

It demands of us sweat and sacrifice and gives us substance and satisfaction. Our country must never cease to be a place where men and women try the untried, test the impossible and take uncertain paths into the unknown.

Our Bicentennial commemorates the beginning of such a quest, a daring attempt to build a new order in which free people govern themselves and fulfill their individual destinies. But, the best of the American adventure lies ahead.

Thomas Jefferson said: "I like to dream of the future better than the history of the past." So did his friendly rival, John Adams, who wrote of his dream: "to see rising in America an empire of liberty, and a prospect of two or three hundred millions of freemen, without one noble or one king among them. You say it is impossible. If I should agree with you in this, I would still say -- let us try the experiment."

I can only add -- let the experiment continue.

Thank you.

FND (AT 11:22 A.M. EDT)

JULY 1, 1976

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE
CENTENNIAL SAFE OPENING CEREMONY

STATUARY HALL
THE CAPITOL

12:13 P.M. EDT

Senator Mike Mansfield, Mr. Speaker, Senator Scott, Senator Brooke, Congresswoman Boggs, distinguished Members of the House and Senate, ladies and gentlemen:

Obviously, I am deeply honored to have the opportunity this afternoon to open this historic centennial safe. It contains many items of interest to us today as we celebrate the completion of our second century. But, it symbolizes much more than a valuable collection of mementoes -- it symbolizes something about the United States of America that is so mighty and so inspiring that it cannot be locked up in a safe. I mean the American spirit.

When this safe was sealed, Americans looked forward to the future, to this year of 1976. There was no doubt in their minds that a President of a free government would participate in a ceremony here in the United States Capitol Building.

Just as American men and women 200 years ago looked to the future, those who sealed this safe 100 years ago also looked to the future.

So it is today with Americans, but there is no safe big enough to contain the hopes, the energies, the abilities of our people. Our real national treasure does not have to be kept under lock and key in a safe or in a vault. America's wealth is not in material objects but in our great heritage, our freedom and our belief in ourselves.

A century ago, the population of the United States numbered over 40 million. Today, we have more than five times as many. But the growth of our population has not lessened our devotion to the principles that inspired Americans in 1776 or 1876.

In 1876, our immense wealth, both natural and inventive, commanded worldwide attention. We grew from coast to coast in greater industrial and agricultural development than humanity had ever known.

MORE

In 1876, America was still emerging from a terrible fraternal war. A lesser people might have been unequal to the challenge, but 1976 finds the confidence of 1876 confirmed. Today, there is far greater equality of opportunity, liberty and justice for all of our citizens in every corner of America. There is rising prosperity for our Nation and peace and progress for our people.

We look back to the evening of July 4, 1776. It was then, after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, that the Continental Congress resolved that Franklin, Adams and Jefferson begin work on a seal as a national symbol. We are all familiar with the front part of that great seal. But the reverse side, which also appears on every dollar bill, is especially instructive. It depicts a pyramid which is not completed and a single eye gazing out radiantly. The unfinished pyramid represents the work that remains for Americans to do. The Latin motto below is freely translated: "God has favored our undertaking."

Two hundred years later, we know God has. Though we may differ as Americans have throughout the past, we share a common purpose. It is the achievement of a future in keeping with our glorious past. The American Republic provides for continued growth through a convergence of views and interests, but that growth must be spiritual as well as material.

As we look inside this safe, let us look inside ourselves. Let us look into our hearts and into our hopes.

On Sunday, we start a new century, a century of the individual. We have given meaning to our life as a Nation. Let us now welcome a century in which we give new meaning to our lives as individuals. Let us look inside ourselves to unleash the God-given treasures stored within. And let us look outside ourselves to the needs of our families, our friends, our communities, our Nation and our moral and spiritual consciousness.

Thank you very much.

END (AT 12:20 P.M. EDT)

July 2, 1976

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR BRIEFING July 2 ON POOL FOR THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

We have posted the ^{members} ~~members~~ of the pool which will be covering the 9:00 p.m. ceremony at the National Archives this evening. As you may have noted the Travel Pool accompanying the President to the Archives will be part of the coverage pool as well. All other members of the pool, except the Travel Pool, must assemble at the Constitution Avenue entrance to the National Archives at 7:30 p.m. to be escorted into the Rotunda in a group. Contact at the Archives ~~will be~~ Press ~~Officer~~ Advance Officer ~~Steve Studdert~~ Steve Studdert

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

The Bicentennial Speeches of Gerald R. Ford

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE NATIONAL
ARCHIVES

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

July 2, 1976

Embargoed for release until 6 p.m., E.D.T., July 2, 1976

I am standing before the great charters of American liberty under law.

Millions of Americans, before me and after me, will have looked and lingered over these priceless documents that have guided our 200 years of high adventure as "a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Those were Lincoln's words, as he looked to the Declaration of Independence for guidance when a raging storm obscured the Constitution. We are gathered here to honor both.

Even the way these parchments are displayed is instructive:

- together, as they must be historically understood;
- the Constitution and its first 10 Amendments on an equal plane;
- The Declaration of Independence properly central and above all.

The Declaration is the Polaris of our political order -- the fixed star of freedom. It is impervious to change because it states moral truths that are eternal.

The Constitution provides for its own changes, having equal force with the original articles. It began to change soon after it was ratified when the Bill of Rights was added. We have since amended it 16 more times and before we celebrate our 300th birthday there will be more changes.

But the Declaration will be there, exactly as it was when the Continental Congress adopted it -- after eliminating and changing some of Jefferson's draft, much to his annoyance. Jefferson's immortal words will remain, and they will be preserved in human hearts even if this original parchment should fall victim to time and fate. Listen:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness -- That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed."

more

The act of Independence the actual separation of colonies and Crown took place 200 years ago today when the delegations of 12 colonies adopted Richard Henry Lee's resolution of independence. The founders expected that July 2 would be celebrated as the national holiday of the newborn Republic but they took two more days to debate and approve this declaration, an announcement to the world of what they had done and of the reasons why.

The Declaration and other great documents of our heritage remind me of the flying machines across the Mall in the new museum we opened yesterday. From the Spirit of St. Louis to the lunar orbital capsules we see vehicles that enabled Americans to cross vast distances in space. In our archives and libraries we find documents to transport us across centuries in time back to Mount Sinai and the Sea of Galilee, to Runnymede to the pitching cabin of the Mayflower, and to sweltering Philadelphia in midsummer of 1776.

If we maneuver our time vehicle along to 1787 we see the same chamber of Independence Hall, where the Constitution is being drafted under the stern eye of George Washington. Some faces are familiar. Benjamin Franklin is there of course, and Roger Sherman of Connecticut. Thomas Jefferson has gone to Paris the quiet genius of this Convention is James Madison.

But Jefferson's great principles are very much present. The Constitution when it is done, will translate the great ideas of the Declaration into a legal mechanism for effective government where the unalienable rights of individual Americans are secure.

In grade school, we were taught to memorize the first and last parts of the Declaration. Nowadays even many scholars skip over the long recitation of alleged abuses by King George III and his misguided ministers. But occasionally we ought to read them because the injuries and invasions of individual rights listed there are the very excesses of governmental power which the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and subsequent amendments were designed to prevent.

The familiar parts of the Declaration describe the positives of freedom the dull part the negatives. Not all the rights of free people, nor all the necessary powers of government can be enumerated in one writing or for all time, as Madison and his colleagues made plain in the 9th and 10th Amendments.

But the source of all unalienable rights the proper purposes for which governments are instituted among men and the reasons why free people should consent to an equitable ordering of their God-given freedom, have never been better stated than by Jefferson in our Declaration of Independence.

Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are cited as being among the most precious endowments of the Creator but not the only ones. Earlier, Jefferson wrote that the God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time.

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This better explains the bold assertion that "All men are created equal" which Americans have debated for two centuries. We obviously are not equal in size, or wisdom, or strength, or fortune. But we are all born -- having had nothing at all to say about it. And from the moment we have a life of our own we have a liberty of our own, and we receive both in equal shares. We are all born free in the eyes of God.

That eternal truth is the great promise of the Declaration; but it certainly was not self-evident to most of mankind in 1776; I regret to say it is not universally accepted in 1976. Yet the American adventure not only proclaimed it, for 200 years we have consistently sought to prove it true. The Declaration is the promise of freedom; the Constitution continuously seeks the fulfillment of freedom. The Constitution was created and continues -- as its preamble states -- "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

The great promise of the Declaration requires far more than the patriot sacrifices of the American Revolution, more than the legal stabilizer of the Constitution, more than Lincoln's successful answer to the question of whether a nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure.

What does the Declaration declare?

- That all human beings have certain rights as a gift from God.
- That these rights cannot lawfully be taken away from any man or woman by any human agency, monarchy or democracy.
- That all governments derive all their just powers from the people, who consent to be governed in order to secure their rights and to effect their safety and happiness.

Thus, both rights and powers belong to the people; the rights equally apportioned to every individual; the powers to the people as a whole.

This November, the whole American people will, under the Constitution, again give their consent to be governed. This free and secret act should be a reaffirmation, by every eligible American, of the mutual pledges made 200 years ago by John Hancock and the others whose untrembling signatures we can still make out.

Jefferson said that the future belongs to the living; we stand awed in the presence of these great charters not by their beauty, not by their antiquity, but because they belong to us. We return thanks that they have guided us safely through two centuries of national independence, but the excitement of this occasion is that they still work.

All around our nation's capital are priceless collections of America's great contributions to the world, but many of them are machines no longer used, inventions no longer needed, clothes no longer worn, books no longer read, songs no longer sung.

more

Not so the Constitution, which works for us daily, changing slowly to meet new needs. Not so the Bill of Rights, which protects us day and night in the exercise of our fundamental freedoms -- to pray, to publish, to speak as we please.

Above all stands the magnificent Declaration, still the fixed star of freedom for the United States of America.

Let each of us, in this year of our Bicentennial, join with those brave and farsighted Americans in 1776. Let us here and now mutually pledge to the ennobling and enduring principles of the Declaration our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

And let us do so, as they did, with firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, that the future of this land we love may be ever brighter for our children and for generations of Americans yet to be born.

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