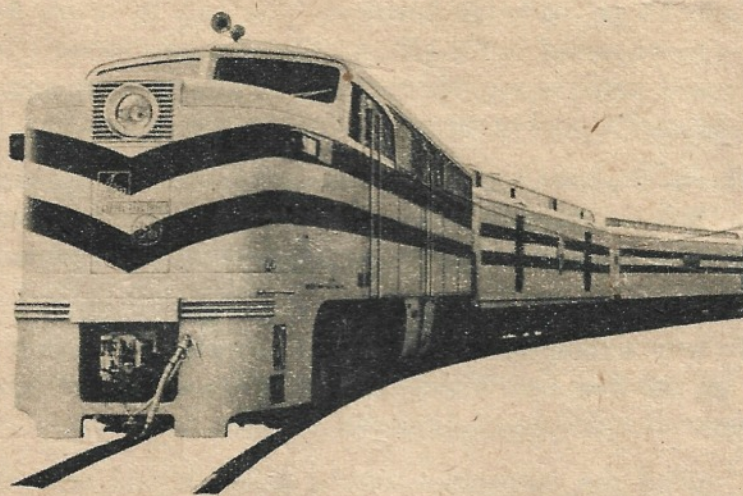


*THE DOCUMENTS  
ON THE  
FREEDOM TRAIN*



*THE AMERICAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION*

*Official Booklet*  *- Compliments of*  
*The STORES of STATE STREET*

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## THE AMERICAN HERITAGE PROGRAM

*Sponsored by the Attorney General of The United States.*

This is a plan to help raise the level of active citizenship in our country.

Its objectives are:

To develop a greater *awareness* of the advantages we enjoy as Americans, emphasizing the relationship of our hard-won personal freedoms to our development as the strongest nation of free people in history.

To persuade all Americans that only by *active personal participation* in the affairs of the nation can we safeguard and preserve our liberties and continue to demonstrate to ourselves and to the world that the way of free men is best.

This is a citizens' program financed entirely by voluntary contributions. It is non-partisan and non-controversial. It is an affirmative effort, opposed only to ideas that are antagonistic to the dignity and freedom of man.

To help accomplish our objectives, there has been made available for use on the Freedom Train, through government and other sources, a remarkable collection of American historical documents.

Through the cooperation of the railroads and other American industries, it has been made possible to exhibit these great documents in more than 300 communities in all of the 48 states.

The Freedom Train is a dramatic means of stirring Americans to a serious re-examination of our rich heritage of freedom.

From this re-examination must come not merely a sense of exultation or pride but a realization of our serious responsibilities as American citizens to work constantly to maintain and enrich our freedoms.

Remember . . .

**FREEDOM IS EVERYBODY'S JOB!**

## DOCUMENTS AND MEMORABILIA OF OUR AMERICAN HERITAGE ON THE FREEDOM TRAIN



### THE BEGINNINGS

#### *Letter by Christopher Columbus on the Discovery of America (1493)*

On returning from his first voyage, Columbus wrote an official letter to Gabriel Sanchez, crown treasurer of Aragon, announcing his discovery. This tremendous news was immediately put into print and swept through Europe. Editions appeared in Latin, Italian and German. This is a copy of the second Latin edition, printed in Rome in 1493.

Lent by Mrs. Marshall Ludington Brown and the Princeton University Library.

#### *Thirteenth Century Manuscript of Magna Carta*

The signing of Magna Carta by King John of England in 1215 began a new era in the ceaseless struggle for constitutional liberties. This manuscript (written in the late 13th century) is the only one of such antiquity owned in America.

Lent by the John H. Scheide Library.

### STIRRINGS OF FREEDOM IN COLONIAL AMERICA

#### *The Mayflower Compact*

Before landing from the "Mayflower" the Pilgrims drew up a compact which provided for their government during the first years of the Plymouth Colony. This copy is the text as published in John Mourt's *Relation* of 1622, the first account printed in England of the voyage of the Pilgrims.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

#### *Pennsylvania Charter of Privileges of 1701*

This is the original of the famous document engrossed on parchment, signed by William Penn and sealed with the Great Seal. The Charter of Privileges of 1701 was one of the most important grants of colonial liberties. It contained a definite recognition of the principle that government is based upon the consent of the governed. The people of Pennsylvania came to revere the Charter of Privileges as the palladium of their liberties.

Lent by the American Philosophical Society.

## THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

### *Declaration of the Nine Colonies (1765)*

In October 1765, delegates from nine of the Colonies met at New York to protest against the injustices of the Stamp Act—"Taxation Without Representation." They prepared this declaration of their rights as Englishmen. This is an early printing of the proceedings of the Congress.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

### *Thomas Jefferson's Statement on Rights of Colonists (1774)*

A contemporary edition (1774) of Jefferson's pamphlet, *A Summary View of the Rights of British America*, described as "the boldest declaration of American rights that had yet been written."

Lent by the Library of Congress.

### *Declaration of the People Against Governor Berkeley*

Nathaniel Bacon, distinguished colonial planter, led an early and remarkable protest against the tyranny and incompetence of Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia. In July 1676 the people took up arms against the harsh measures and high taxes of the Governor. Exhibited is a contemporary manuscript copy of Nathaniel

Bacon's statement of their many grievances, to which is appended the eloquent phrase "Generally, by the Consent of the People."

Lent by Colonial Williamsburg and the Institute of Early American History and Culture.

### *Letter of Caesar Rodney Dated July 4, 1776, Describing the Voting of Independence*

Rodney's original letter to his brother Thomas is the only known surviving letter written by a signer on July 4, 1776, and mentioning the Declaration. The great decision, Rodney states, "is determined by the thirteen united colonies, without even one dissenting colony . . ."

Lent by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

### *Manuscript Essay of James Iredell Stating the Rights of the Colonists*

In 1774, James Iredell, 23-year old native of England, resigned his post as collector of the crown revenue at the port of Edenton, North Carolina. Thenceforth he devoted his pen so wholeheartedly to the American cause that he was disinherited by his uncle, a wealthy Jamaican planter. But he gained the esteem of President Washington, who in 1790 appointed him to the Supreme Court. This manuscript, written in June 1776, held out

hope of reconciliation with Great Britain even at that late date, but on terms consistent with American rights.

Lent by the Princeton University Library.

### *Jefferson's Rough Draft of the Declaration of Independence (June 11-28, 1776)*

The original manuscript draft of the immortal statement of American liberties, by Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, with verbal changes by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams noted thereon. This draft contains all changes and additions made from the inception of the document to its presentation to the Continental Congress. One of the most invaluable documents of American history.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

### *Original Letter of Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane Transmitting Certified Copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation to the King of Prussia (Feb. 14, 1777)*

In an effort to gain recognition of American independence as well as commercial privileges, Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane, American commissioners in Paris, wrote Baron de Sclenberg, Minister of the King

of Prussia, and requested that the enclosed certified copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation be transmitted to Frederick the Great at "the earliest opportunity."

Lent by Mr. Philip H. Rosenbach.

### *Contemporary Manuscript Copy of the Declaration of Independence Attested and Signed by Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane*

The original manuscript copy attested by Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane as American commissioners in Paris and sent to Frederick the Great in an effort to gain official recognition and trading concessions for the United States.

Lent by Mr. Philip H. Rosenbach.

### *A Contemporary Manuscript Copy of the Articles of Confederation Attested and Signed by Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane*

The original certified manuscript copy attested by Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane as American commissioners in Paris and sent to Frederick the Great in an effort to gain official recognition and trading concessions for the United States.

Lent by Mr. Philip H. Rosenbach.

### *Thomas Paine's Common Sense (1776)*

This is the first edition (published January 10, 1776) of Thomas Paine's celebrated pamphlet which was instrumental in swaying public opinion in favor of independence. Paine urged immediate independence not merely as a practical gesture but as the fulfillment of America's moral obligation to the world. In ringing terms he declared that the cause of liberty in America in that hour was the cause of liberty for all mankind. Paine was the first publicist to discover and articulate America's destiny and her mission in an unfree world.

Lent by The New-York Historical Society.



### FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

### *Thomas Paine's The Crisis (1776)*

This is a first printing of Number 1 of *The Crisis*, probably the most eloquent of all the pamphlets written during "The times that try men's souls." Composed during the bleak and discouraging winter of 1776, Paine lashed out at the "summer soldiers" and the "sunshine patriots."

Lent by Colonel Richard Gimbel.

### *Paul Revere's Commission as Official Messenger*

In this original manuscript dated April 29, 1775, General Joseph Warren, who fell several weeks later at Bunker Hill, appoints Paul Revere messenger to the Committee of Safety.

Lent by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

### *Original Orders of the Continental Congress Increasing the Powers of General Washington*

This is the original Congressional order (December 27, 1776) signed by John Hancock as the President of Congress and conferring new and vast powers upon General Washington in an effort to meet the current military crisis.

Lent by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

### *Letter of George Washington to Gouverneur Morris Describing Conditions at Winter Headquarters in 1780*

In this original manuscript letter of December 10, 1780, to Gouverneur Morris, Washington decries the criticisms of contemporary arm-chair strategists and declares that matters would go much better for the troops "if like Chameleons they could live upon air, or like the Bear, suck their paws for sustenance during the rigor of the approaching season."

Lent by Dr. Frank Monaghan.

### *First Account of the Battle of Lexington*

British attempts to seize Samuel Adams and John Hancock by surprise were thwarted by the warning of Paul Revere and resulted in the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. This is the original manuscript by the Committee of Safety at Watertown, Massachusetts, telling of the battle and spreading the alarm.

Lent by the John H. Scheide Library.

### *"Glorious News" from Yorktown*

The momentous news of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army, the virtual end of hostilities in the American Revolution, was carried by ship from Yorktown to Newport, Rhode Island, and thence was brought to Providence. The printer was in such haste to get the news to the people that he spelled Providence incorrectly in this original broadside.

Lent by Mrs. Frank Monaghan.

### *The Treaty of Paris (1783)*

In the Treaty of Paris, signed September 3, 1783, Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States. Called the greatest triumph of American diplomacy, the treaty is signed for the United States by Franklin, Adams, and Jay, and by Hartley for Great Britain. Their personal seals appear below their signatures. The

first and last two pages of the official manuscript copy are shown. The copy is marked "Duplicate" because during the Eighteenth Century the Atlantic crossing was so hazardous that important state documents were frequently drawn up in duplicate, and even triplicate, and were dispatched on separate ships. Two copies of the Treaty of Paris were signed, sealed, and sent to the United States. Both arrived safely and are today a part of the archives of the United States.

Lent by the National Archives.



### RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

### *President Washington's "To Bigotry No Sanction" Letter*

This is the original manuscript letter written by President George Washington to the Hebrew Congregation in Newport, Rhode Island, in which he states his conviction that "happily the Government of the United States gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance . . ."

Lent by Mr. Howard L. Milkman.

### *Roger Williams' Statement on Religious Freedom*

In *The Bloody Tenet of Persecution* Roger Williams, founder of the Rhode Island Colony, stated his grounds for believing that all individuals and religious bodies are entitled to religious

liberty as their natural right. This is the first edition (1644).

Lent by the Library of Congress.

### *Jefferson's Bill for Religious Freedom (1784)*

This bill which was passed and slightly modified by the Virginia Legislature established freedom of worship in the Commonwealth of Virginia. It set the precedent for the guarantee that went into our Bill of Rights. This is the text as printed in the report of the committee appointed to revise the laws of Virginia, published in 1784.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

### *The Bay Psalm Book: The First Book Printed in the North American Colonies*

Printed by Stephen Daye in 1640, this is one of the few surviving copies of the first book printed in the North American colonies. The exhibited copy has the added distinction of having retained its original binding.

Lent by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.



### **THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION**

#### *The Federalist (1788)*

This copy (in two volumes) of the first printing in book form of *The Federalist* (1788) by Hamilton, Mad-

ison and Jay, is one of the finest in existence. Hamilton had it specially bound for presentation to General Washington. James Madison made extensive autograph annotations. Washington autographed the title page of each volume.

Lent by Mr. Henry Bradley Martin.

#### *John Jay's Original Corrected Manuscript Draft of Federalist Paper No. 5*

This is one of the only three manuscripts that have survived from the original 85 essays. It is entirely in the hand of John Jay, later the first Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and contains many corrections and revisions.

Lent by Mr. William Jay Iselin.

#### *The Virginia Plan of the Constitution of the United States (1787)*

Manuscript notes on a speech by Edmund Randolph in the Constitutional Convention, May 29, 1787, expounding ideas ultimately incorporated in the Federal Constitution. From James Madison's Notes of Debates.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

#### *Washington's Own Copy of the Constitution (1787)*

As President of the Constitutional Convention, Washington was an im-

portant figure in forging the basic framework of our government. This printed draft of the Constitution as it was reported to the Committee on Detail in August, 1787, was Washington's personal copy. It shows corrections made in his large, firm handwriting. At this stage of the drafting of the Constitution, the separate sovereignties of the States had not yet been merged, in the thinking of the delegates, into the *United States*, as indicated by the opening sentence: "We the People of the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, . . . etc."

Lent by the National Archives.

#### *Journal of the Constitutional Convention Showing Entry for August 20, 1787, When the Habeas Corpus Clause Was Suggested for Inclusion in the Constitution*

Original official manuscript journal.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

#### *Draft Report of the Committee of Detail of the Constitutional Convention Showing Earliest Provisions for Trial by Jury as Part of the Constitution of the United States (August 1787)*

Original manuscript.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

#### *Pennsylvania's Ratification of the Federal Constitution (1789)*

"We the People of the United States," the Constitution begins, and Pennsylvania's ratification of it repeats not only that unifying phrase but the entire document. This original ratification of 1789, inscribed on parchment, is signed by Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, President of the Pennsylvania Convention, and other noted patriots.

Lent by the National Archives.



### **THE BILL OF RIGHTS — A CHARTER OF LIBERTIES**

#### *The Bill of Rights (1789)*

In the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution, protection of those "unalienable rights" asserted so eloquently in the Declaration of Independence, was written into the fundamental law of the land. The document known as the Bill of Rights, guaranteeing such precious liberties as freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of the press, is the joint resolution of Congress of September 25, 1789, proposing 12 amendments, only 10 of which were ratified and in 1791 became a part of the Constitution. It is inscribed on parchment and is signed by Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and

John Adams, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. Faded though the writing be and yellow the parchment, this original document symbolizes the extraordinary personal and civil liberties that are a cherished part of our American heritage.

Lent by the National Archives.

*George Mason's Draft of the Declaration of Rights to be Proposed by the Virginia Convention as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States (June 1788)*

James Madison drew heavily on Mason's proposals in preparing the amendments which he introduced in 1789. Original manuscript.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

*Official Manuscript List of Proposed Amendments Protecting Civil Liberties Submitted by Virginia with Her Ratification of the Constitution (1789)*

Several States deplored the omission of a Bill of Rights from the Constitution and were reluctant to ratify it in the form that it came from the Constitutional Convention. Virginia, for one, attached to her ratification a list of amendments that she thought should be made to the Constitution

at the earliest possible date. These amendments were in the form of a Bill of Rights safeguarding specific individual liberties.

Lent by the National Archives.

*Congress' Working Drafts of the First Amendments to the Constitution—The Bill of Rights (1789)*

Obedying the will of the people, the first session of Congress proposed amendments safeguarding individual liberties. The 17 amendments agreed to by the House were reduced to 12 by the Senate, as their original working drafts with manuscript notations show. Only 10 of the amendments were later ratified and became the Bill of Rights.

Lent by the National Archives.

*Congressional Resolution that President Submit First Proposed Amendments to States (1789)*

Since three-fourths of the States have to ratify amendments before they become a part of the Constitution, Congress in this original manuscript resolution, passed by the House on September 24, 1789, and concurred in by the Senate two days later, requested the President to transmit to the States the first proposed amendments.

Lent by the National Archives.

*Virginia's Ratification of the Bill of Rights (1791)*

By 1791, Vermont had entered the Union and the approval of the Bill of Rights by 11 States became necessary. On December 15 of that year, the necessary eleventh State, Virginia, ratified all 12 amendments, as this original manuscript ratification shows. Two of the amendments failed to obtain the required three-fourths vote of the States, but Virginia's action made the 10 amendments known as the Bill of Rights a part of our Constitution.

Lent by the National Archives.

*Thomas Jefferson's Letter to James Madison Commenting on the Proposed Constitution of the United States and His Regret at the Omission of a Bill of Rights (December 20, 1787)*

Original manuscript.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

*James Madison's Letter to Thomas Jefferson Noting That Madison Had Introduced Resolutions for the Amendment of the Constitution of the United States Which Would Guarantee Basic Personal Rights (June 13, 1789)*

Original manuscript.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

*Alexander Hamilton's Original Manuscript Outline of Subjects of Part of The Federalist (1788)*

The *Federalist* papers, written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, were explanations of the provisions contained in the proposed Constitution and greatly influenced its adoption.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

*Alexander Hamilton's Original Manuscript Draft of His Report on the Public Credit (1790)*

Written while Hamilton was serving as first Secretary of the Treasury.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

*Alexander Hamilton's Original Manuscript Draft of George Washington's Farewell Address (July 1796)*

From this text Washington drew some of the ideas embodied in the final document.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

## THE FLAG

### *William Colbreath's Manuscript Account of the First Known Military Raising of the American Flag (August 3, 1777)*

The original manuscript journal of the events at Fort Schuyler, New York, while the fort was under siege, contains the only known authoritative account of the first raising of the first American battle flag.

Lent by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

### *Original Manuscript of "The Star Spangled Banner"*

Upon his release from the British ship from which he witnessed the unsuccessful attack against Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key returned to his Baltimore hotel and wrote out some fragmentary notes in the form of a song with the metre of a popular tune of the day, "Anacreon in Heaven." The next morning it was sent to the printer to be struck off in handbills. This manuscript is the original that was used by the printer.

Lent by the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore.



## WASHINGTON'S LEADERSHIP

### *Washington's Revolutionary War Account Book Written in His Own Hand (1775-83)*

When Washington accepted the com-

mand of the Continental Army he said that he would make no charge for his services but that he would keep an account of his expenses, which he did not doubt Congress would repay. At the close of the war he made out this account book in his own handwriting. It shows that he expended more than 160,000 dollars or 16,000 pounds in "lawful" or coin currency. So accurate were his accounts that the Treasury found a discrepancy of only 89/90 of one dollar more due Washington than his book shows.

Lent by the Treasury Department.

### *President Washington's Farewell Address (1796)*

Original manuscript in Washington's handwriting of one of the most famous documents of American history.

Lent by the New York State Library, Albany.



## EMANCIPATION AND RECONCILIATION

### *Abraham Lincoln's Draft of the Emancipation Proclamation (July 14, 1862)*

This original manuscript might accurately be termed the first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, for in it Lincoln sets down for the first time his plan for the abolition of

slavery, toward which this was the first material move.

Lent by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

### *The Emancipation Proclamation*

Lincoln, the "Great Emancipator," embodied a growing American abhorrence of slavery that was climaxed by the Civil War. Although a military measure, the Emancipation Proclamation, issued on January 1, 1863, freed the slaves in most of the territory in arms against the Federal Government, and foreshadowed the abolition of slavery itself. The first and signature pages of the official proclamation bearing Lincoln's signature and the seal of the United States are shown.

Lent by the National Archives.

### *Senate Version of Joint Resolution Proposing Amendment to Abolish Slavery (1864)*

A major step in the realization of freedom for all Americans was the abolition of slavery by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, ratified on December 18, 1865. The manuscript Senate version, dated January 11, 1864, of the joint resolution proposing the amendment is displayed.

Lent by the National Archives.

### *Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address (November 19, 1863)*

The original manuscript in Lincoln's autograph which he held in his hand while making his classic address at Gettysburg.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

### *Letter of Henry Laurens of South Carolina Attacking Slavery (August 14, 1776)*

The original manuscript letter written to his son John only a few weeks after the Declaration of Independence. Inspired by the Declaration, he states his abhorrence of slavery and that he is devising a plan for freeing his slaves.

Lent by Frederic R. Kirkland.

### *General Robert E. Lee's Letter Accepting the Presidency of Washington College (August 24, 1865)*

General Lee's original manuscript letter to a committee of The Board of Trustees of Washington College notifying them of his acceptance because he thought it "the duty of every citizen in the present condition of the country, to do all in his power to aid in the restoration of peace and harmony."

Lent by Washington and Lee University.

*Abraham Lincoln's Baltimore Address (April 18, 1864)*

The original manuscript, entirely in Lincoln's handwriting, of the famous speech in which he defined the American concept of liberty and contrasted it with those that prevailed elsewhere in the world.

Lent by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.



**WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

*Petition of the National Woman Suffrage Association to Congress (1873)*

From the beginning of the Republic, American women sought to obtain civil rights, but it was 1848 before an organized movement for such rights began. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony were two of the leaders who in 1869 formed the National Woman Suffrage Association. They signed this 1873 petition of the Association to Congress, which asks for legislation to protect women in their right to vote in the several states.

Lent by the National Archives.

*Petition of Matilda Hindman Asking Congress Not to Disfranchise Utah Women (1874)*

The West, where the pioneer woman

fought against hostile nature and the Indians as valiantly as any man, led the Nation in granting women the right to vote. In 1869 the Territory of Wyoming and in 1870 the Territory of Utah gave women the right to vote. This 1874 petition of Matilda Hindman, a Pennsylvania suffragette, begs Congress not to pass a bill, provisions of which would have abolished Utah women's right to vote and other civil rights. The offending provisions did not become law. When Utah entered the Union in 1896, it became the third State in which women had the right to vote.

Lent by the National Archives.

*The Nineteenth Amendment—The Joint Resolution of Congress Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Extending the Right of Suffrage to Women (1919)*

Women's long struggle for the right to vote was crowned with success when the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution was adopted on August 26, 1920. The original amendment, in the usual form of a joint resolution to Congress, dated May 18, 1919, proposing the extension of the right of suffrage to women, is displayed.

Lent by the National Archives.

**FREEDOM FOLLOWS THE FLAG**

*The Northwest Ordinance (1787)*

A milestone in the development of the American way of life, the Northwest Ordinance was passed by the Congress of the Confederation on July 13, 1787. It not only provided for the government of the Northwest Territory but extended to its inhabitants such individual liberties as freedom of religion and trial by jury and established the pattern for the admission of new States to the Union. The printed text of the Ordinance, signed by Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Congress, is from records of the Northwest Territory. The Northwest Ordinance is also a landmark in the progress of education in the United States. "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," it states.

Lent by the National Archives.

*Original Letter from President McKinley to William Howard Taft, President of the Philippine Commission (1900)*

The United States has sought "to secure the blessings of liberty" not only for herself but also for the peoples who have come under her jurisdiction. When civil government was estab-

lished in the Philippine Islands, obtained from Spain in 1898, President William McKinley, in this letter of April 7, 1900, prepared by Secretary of State Elihu Root, instructed William Howard Taft, President of the Philippine Commission, to see that the Filipinos understood the principles that "we deem essential to the rule of law and the maintenance of individual freedom" and to extend to them basic civil liberties of Americans.

Lent by the National Archives.

*Proclamation of Independence of the Philippines, Signed by President Harry S. Truman (1946)*

In granting independence to the Philippine Islands, the United States took a step unparalleled in the history of colonial administration. We remained true to our own history of liberty and self-government and kept our promise to the Filipinos, whose loyal support was so valuable in World War II. For more than 30 years the United States guided the Philippines in the ways of democratic government, and in 1934 the Congress passed the Philippine Independence Act providing for complete freedom 10 years after the inauguration of a new Commonwealth Government. But 10 years later World War II was raging. As soon after the end of that conflict as possible, however, independence was proclaimed.



It is fitting that the Proclamation of Independence the original of which, signed by President Truman, is shown, was issued on our Independence Day, July 4, 1946.

Lent by the National Archives.

*Original Letter of President Theodore Roosevelt to Secretary of War William Howard Taft in Regard to Keeping Our Promise to Get Out of Cuba (1907)*

Keeping faith with countries and peoples over whom the United States has acquired control has been a cardinal principle of American policy. After the Spanish-American War and in 1907, when we were again in Cuba, many urged that we annex the island. President Theodore Roosevelt emphatically rejected such proposals, as his signed letter of January 22, 1907, to Secretary of War William Howard Taft shows. "Our business is to establish peace and order on a satisfactory basis, start the new government, and then leave the Island . . ." he said. "I will not even consider the plan of a protectorate, or any plan which would imply our breaking our explicit promise. . . . The good faith of the United States is a mighty valuable asset and must not be impaired."

Lent by the National Archives.

*Proclamation of Richard P. Leary, Naval Governor of the Isle of Guam, Abolishing Slavery and Peonage (1900)*

"Our policy has been to extend as rapidly as possible the privileges of free, democratic government to people under our jurisdiction. Accordingly, the United States, when it acquired Guam after the Spanish-American War, as a first step abolished slavery and peonage in the Isle. The official printed proclamation of February 22, 1900, of Richard P. Leary, the naval governor of the island, is displayed.

Lent by the National Archives.



**INSPIRATION OF AMERICAN FREEDOM TO OTHER PEOPLES**

*Original Letter of the Marquis de Lafayette to General Washington (1788)*

Lafayette, life-long friend of Washington, describes from Paris the influence of the news of the work of the American Constitutional Convention and states his opinion that the proposed Constitution would provide a bold and vigorous framework for an effective government.

Lent by the Lafayette College Library (Collection of the American Friends of Lafayette).

*Original Letter of Thaddeus Kosciuszko to General Nathanael Greene (1786)*

Kosciuszko, known as "the George Washington of Poland," nobly served the cause of liberty during the American Revolution. During his lengthy sojourn in America he acquired a deep admiration for our institutions and freedoms. In this farewell letter before sailing for Europe in July 1786 he expresses his deep affection for the institutions and the people of the United States.

Lent by the Museum of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, Chicago.

*Original Letter from Thomas Paine to Benjamin Rush Written from Paris (March 16, 1790)*

The success of the American Revolution and the work of the Constitutional Convention provided a powerful impetus for those who sought political and constitutional reforms in France. The Fall of the Bastille was a dramatic symbol of the collapse of ancient tyrannies in France. Paine informs Rush that he is bringing the key to the Bastille for presentation to President Washington as a gift of the French nation. He also indicates that he has been selected to carry the American flag in a great parade being organized in Paris.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

*Miranda, the Father of South American Freedom, Appeals to President John Adams for Aid from the United States (1798)*

In this contemporary signed manuscript copy of a letter from Francisco de Miranda to President John Adams, Miranda speaks of the "feeling of justice, generosity and affection of my compatriots towards the United States" and appeals for American military aid to combat insidious and anarchical movements stemming from Europe: "I hope to God that the United States will do for her friends in South America in 1798 what the King of France did for her in 1778!"

Lent by The New-York Historical Society.

*Original Letter of Louis Kossuth to President Fillmore (1852)*

In 1851 Congress invited Louis Kossuth, popular leader of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848, to visit America. In this original signed letter of January 12, 1852, Kossuth praises American freedom and democracy and declares that "the millions of my people will revive with hope and confidence when they shall come to know what favours were bestowed upon their exiled chief by the great Republic of the West."

Lent by the National Archives.

## AMERICAN MEMORABILIA

### *Deborah Gannett's Deposition in Her Claim for a Pension for Revolutionary War Service (1818)*

During the Revolutionary War, a woman, Deborah Gannett of Massachusetts, served for nearly 3 years. Under the name of Robert Shurtleff, she enlisted in April 1781, served as a private, was wounded at the Battle of Tarrytown, witnessed the capture of Cornwallis, and was honorably discharged in November 1783. Her original handwritten deposition in her claim for a pension, dated September 14, 1818, is shown.

Lent by the National Archives.

### *Patrick Henry's Instructions to George Rogers Clark on Defense of the Northwest Frontier*

Peace with the French and Indians along the northwest frontier was of strategic importance to the American colonies during the Revolution. In December 1778, after the capture of the British post at Kaskaskia, Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, sent these original signed instructions to George Rogers Clark, commander of American forces in the Illinois country, stressing the importance of the friendship of the French and Indians. The document was submitted in sup-

port of a pension claim of William Meriwether.

Lent by the National Archives.

### *Letter from John Paul Jones to Gouverneur Morris*

The American Navy owes much of its heritage of heroism and victorious skill to the great John Paul Jones. This original letter to Gouverneur Morris is Jones' reply of September 2, 1782, to information that Congress had presented his ship "America" to the French Government in place of the foundered "Magnifique." With magnanimity he wrote, "I can take no delight in the effusion of human blood, but if this war should continue, I wish to have the most active part in it."

Lent by the U. S. Naval Academy Museum.

### *Claim for Pension for Service on Submarine in the American Revolution*

British ships in New York Harbor during 1776 were a danger to American forces, and one David Bushnell invented an underwater machine to blow them up. The first and only attempt to do so was made on December 31, 1776, with Sergeant Ezra Lee in the machine to guide its operations. This original document of June 1820 is Lee's claim for a pension based on service with the Continental

army and in "Bushnell's Submarine Machine."

Lent by the National Archives.

### *American-Canadian Friendship*

Over 125 years of amity and friendship between the United States and Canada are exemplified by the unfortified border between the two countries. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty signed in 1842 by Secretary of State Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton, British Ambassador to Washington, settled the boundary between the two North American countries and has been observed ever since. On display are the first and concluding paragraphs of the Treaty.

Lent by the National Archives.

### *Benjamin Franklin's Own Epitaph in His Own Hand*

This copy of one of the most famous epitaphs in the English language was written out for Samuel Morris in Philadelphia and presented to him on August 31, 1776.

Lent by Colonel Richard Gimbel.

### *The Tribute of France to the Memory of Dr. Franklin*

This is the first separate pamphlet printing of the celebrated speech of Mirabeau, the greatest orator of the French Revolution, rendering tribute in the National Convention to the memory of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Mirabeau paid homage to "one of the greatest men who have ever been engaged in the service of philosophy and of liberty . . . a mighty genius, who, to the advantage of mankind, compassing in his mind the heavens and the earth, was able to restrain alike thunderbolts and tyrants . . . the philosopher who has most contributed to the extension of the rights of man over the whole earth."

Lent by the Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University.

### *The Thanks of the Congress of the United States to the French Nation (March 2, 1791)*

An original broadside in which the Congress of the United States officially thanked "the enlightened and free representatives of a great nation" for the tribute paid to the memory of Dr. Franklin by the National Assembly. By this action Congress itself rendered indirect and belated tribute to one of the greatest of all Americans.

Lent by Mr. Frederic R. Kirkland.

### *Jefferson's Letter of June 17, 1785, from Paris to James Monroe Praising America*

When Jefferson was minister to France, America, as it must to people all over the world today, seemed a favored country and its people fortunate. In this letter of June 17, 1785, to James Monroe he says that a trip to

France would make Monroe adore his own country, "its soul, its climate, its equality, liberty, laws, people and manners. My God! how little do my countrymen know what precious blessings they are in possession of, and which no other people on earth enjoy. . . ."

Lent by Mr. Laurence Gouverneur Hoës.

*Letter of John Jay to John Trumbull in Which Is Coined the Word "Americanize" (October 1797)*

In this original manuscript draft of a letter to his old friend, John Trumbull, Jay (then governor of New York State) makes the first recorded use of the word "Americanize." He wrote: "I wish to see our people more Americanized, if I may use that expression; until we feel and act as an independent nation, we shall always suffer from foreign intrigues."

Lent by Mr. William Jay Iselin.

*Original Letter in Siamese from King Mongkut of Siam Offering to Send a Gift of Elephants to the President of the United States (1861)*

Grateful for a gift of books, the United States had sent him, King Mongkut of Siam wanted to express his appreciation. Learning that elephants were regarded as remarkable beasts in the

United States, the King decided that a gift of young male and female elephants would be a great service to this country and therefore offered in this letter of February 14, 1861, written in Siamese, to send some, which could be used for travel through the "jungle" and for carrying burdens. In February 1862, President Lincoln took time off from his war duties courteously to reject the offer, explaining: "Our Political jurisdiction . . . does not reach a latitude so low as to favor the multiplication of the elephant, and steam on land, as well as on water, has been our best and most efficient agent of transportation in internal commerce."

Lent by the National Archives.

*Andrew Jackson's Letter to the Secretary of War Describing the Battle of New Orleans (1815)*

The War of 1812 is often regarded as a naval war but in the land battle at New Orleans the British were decisively defeated. In the original letter, written and signed on January 9, 1815, the day after the battle, Andrew Jackson, who led the American forces, describes the action and generously pays tribute to his men. "The enemy having concerted his forces may again attempt to drive me from my position by storming," he wrote. "When he does, I have no doubt my men will act with their usual firmness and sus-

tain a character now become dear to them." The battle was actually fought after the peace treaty had been signed in Ghent, but so slow were means of communication in those days that word of it had not yet reached New Orleans.

Lent by the National Archives.

*Logbook of the U. S. Frigate "Constitution" (1815)*

Best-loved ship in the U.S. Navy, the Frigate "Constitution," or "Old Ironsides," as she is known, symbolizes the indomitable strength and spirit of the Navy and her fighting men. Launched in 1797, the "Constitution" is still afloat. She especially distinguished herself in the War of 1812. This original log, open at the entry for February 8, 1815, records the receipt of the news that the war had ended and the peace treaty been signed in Ghent in December 1814. Meanwhile, not knowing that peace had been made, the "Constitution" had been in several engagements and had captured some prizes.

Lent by the National Archives.

*Eleven Treasury Bonds Dating from 1779 Through 1947, Each Symbolizing the Financial Support of the American People for the Extension and Preservation of Freedom*

Lent by the Treasury Department.

*Letter of December 28, 1908, from Secretary of State Elihu Root to President Theodore Roosevelt and the President's Message to Congress on January 4, 1909, Regarding the Remission of Boxer Indemnity Funds*

As a result of the Boxer Rebellion against foreigners in China, that country agreed to pay for damages suffered. The United States felt that her share was excessive and returned half of it, or about \$12,000,000. Gratefully, China used the funds for sending Chinese to schools in the United States. President Theodore Roosevelt's signed message to Congress and Secretary of State Elihu Root's signed letter to the President explain the plan that has strengthened the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

Lent by the National Archives.

*Land Scrip Issued to New York For the Establishment of a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (1862)*

Knowing that only an informed citizenry can be truly free, the Federal Government has always fostered education. The Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862 was the first important measure to aid higher education. It gave each State 30,000 acres of land for each of its Members of Congress to be used to endow and support a col-

lege of agricultural and mechanical arts. States with no public lands received scrip entitling them to land in the public domain. New York, one of these States, received 900,090 acres by the scrip exhibited.

Lent by the National Archives.



### FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

*John Peter Zenger's New-York Weekly Journal, Issue No. 48 (September 1734)*

One of the issues that led to his prosecution for libel and the first clear vindication of freedom of the press in Colonial America.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

*John Peter Zenger's New-York Weekly Journal No. 55 (November 25, 1734)*

Published under his direction from prison.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

*John Peter Zenger's New-York Weekly Journal No. 93 (August 18, 1735)*

The issue published after the celebrated trial, which announced the vindication of a free press.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

*Benjamin Franklin's Editorial on Zenger Printed in the Pennsylvania Gazette, 1737*

Original issue.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

*The North Briton, No. 45 (April 23, 1763)*

In which John Wilkes attacked the ministers of King George III, an act for which he was imprisoned. Wilkes, a violent champion of freedom of the press, was the English representative of the Boston Sons of Liberty. This is the original publication.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

*Alton Trials (New York, 1838)*

An account of the trial of persons suspected of having attacked the printing press of Rev. Elijah Parish Lovejoy at Alton, Illinois, in 1837, and of having slain Lovejoy while he was defending it.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

*An Essay on the Liberty of the Press by George Hay (1799)*

An influential book which argued in legal terms the need for freeing the press from any outside influence.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

*John Milton's Areopagitica (1644)*

The first edition of John Milton's *Areopagitica*, the great English poet's protest to Parliament against the system of the press which prevailed in his time. It was printed at London in 1644.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

*Thomas Jefferson's Letter to Thomas Seymour (February 11, 1807)*

Here Thomas Jefferson declares that a free press, reporting the truth honestly, "is a noble institution, equally the friend of science and of civil liberty." This is a "polygraph" copy of a letter which he wrote to Seymour, created with a mechanical device by which another pen, linked with the one he was using, simultaneously produced a second copy.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

*Letter from Thomas Jefferson to Edward Carrington (January 16, 1787)*

Letter-press copy in which Jefferson stressed the importance of newspapers for conveying vital information to a free people.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

### THE NATIONS UNITED

*Original Typescript Draft of the Covenant of the League of Nations (1918)*

Exhibited are three pages of the original typescript draft by Woodrow Wilson of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It was personally typed by President Wilson and contains manuscript corrections by himself.

Lent by the Library of Congress.

*Declaration by the United Nations (1942)*

On January 1, 1942, 26 nations, which President Franklin D. Roosevelt named the United Nations, adopted the principles of the Atlantic Charter, agreed to employ their full resources in the war, and pledged themselves not to conclude a separate peace with the enemy. This is the original Declaration, signed in Washington by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and others. Later 21 other nations adhered to the Declaration, as the annex to the original document shows.

Lent by the Department of State.

*The United Nations Charter (1945)*

Even before World War II was over, the United Nations met in San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, to create a new world organization to

preserve peace. The Charter that was written and signed in San Francisco was reproduced in exact facsimile by the Department of State and each signatory nation was officially supplied with a copy. This is the United States' official copy. It is bound in gold-embossed blue morocco leather as is the original and bears on the cover the seal of the United Nations. The volume is open at the first two signatory pages on which the name of the American representative is inscribed.

Lent by the Department of State.



#### FIGHT FOR FREEDOM — WORLD WAR II

##### *Proclamation of an Unlimited National Emergency (May 27, 1941)*

The original official proclamation signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Lent by the National Archives.

##### *The Selection of General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander of the Allied Invasion of Western Europe*

This is the original pencilled draft by General George Marshall stating that "the immediate appointment of General Eisenhower to command of OVERLORD OPERATION has been decided

upon." It is signed by President Roosevelt and bears a note of explanation and gift from General Marshall to General Eisenhower.

Lent by General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

##### *Agreement for the Invasion of Western Europe*

This is the original of the agreement reached by the Combined Staffs in Teheran formally approving OPERATIONS OVERLORD and ANVIL. In the handwriting of President Roosevelt is a correction reading "during the month of May." The remaining manuscript corrections are by Admiral William D. Leahy.

Lent by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

##### *Congratulations from the Secretary of War to the Supreme Commander*

This is the original signed draft of a message of congratulation from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to General Dwight D. Eisenhower on the success achieved in the first phases of the invasion of western Europe.

Lent by the War Department.

##### *Last Message from Corregidor*

This is the last radiogram sent from Corregidor by General Jonathan Wainwright to the War Department on May 6, 1942. The last part of it was garbled and communications were

broken before clarification was received. It remained unsigned.

Lent by the War Department.

##### *"Merry Christmas" from Bastogne*

On Christmas Eve of 1944, the Intelligence Officer of the 101st Airborne Division was preparing his daily report on the enemy situation. The map displayed shows an unbroken ring of German units around the division at Bastogne, Belgium. In the center of the ring of red symbols, the Intelligence Officer, in a gesture of defiance and unbroken spirit, wrote the words "Merry Christmas" and distributed the report. Even more inspiring to the men of the 101st Airborne Division was the Christmas message of their Acting Commander, Brigadier General Anthony C. McAuliffe. In it he repeated the German Commander's demand for surrender and his own classic reply "Nuts!"

Lent by the War Department.

##### *Admiral Spruance Reports on Operations at Iwo Jima*

Island bases in the Pacific had to be acquired in order to carry out military strategy for crushing the Japanese Empire. Liberation of the Philippines was succeeded by action in the Marianas and the taking of Iwo Jima and Okinawa. This is the original signed report by Admiral Spruance, Command-

er of the Fifth Fleet, relating the part played by the Navy in the Iwo Jima operations.

Lent by the Navy Department.

##### *Admiral Halsey's Report on Naval Action in Philippine Waters*

Of great sentimental interest to Americans was the return of United States forces to the Philippines after the dark days of December 1941. This is Admiral Halsey's signed official report of naval action in Philippine waters following the invasion of Leyte in October 1944.

Lent by the Navy Department.

##### *Admiral Nimitz's Battle Report of Midway*

The sneak attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941 almost paralyzed our Pacific Fleet. But six months later the United States had rebuilt a strong striking force and launched an offensive naval action. The battle of Midway in June 1942 was a psychological and tactical victory. On view is the original signed battle report by Admiral Nimitz.

Lent by the Navy Department.

##### *Secretary of the Navy Knox Praises the United States Marine Corps*

This is the original letter from Secre-

tary Frank Knox to Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the USMC, on the 168th anniversary of the establishment of the Marine Corps. Secretary Knox declares: "The Marines launched this nation's first land offensive in the Pacific. Knowing the terrific odds, Americans everywhere awaited the outcome with hope and with prayer; but Americans everywhere also knew that the Marines would conduct themselves in keeping with their traditions of glory, remaining 'Ever Faithful' even unto death itself. The Marines did not fail . . ."

Lent by the United States Marine Corps.

### *Personal Report of General Stilwell to General Marshall (January 28, 1944)*

In this original manuscript of a penned personal letter for the attention of the Chief of Staff, General Stilwell praises the battle actions of his Chinese troops. In some 23 actions against tenacious and "tough" opposition they have been "uniformly successful except in three small attacks in which we bumped our noses . . . the men are keen and fearless . . . and they attack with dash . . . they now know they can lick the Japs and have their tails up."

Lent by the War Department.

### *President Roosevelt's Tribute to Captain Colin Kelly*

The original letter from President Roosevelt to "The President of the United States in 1956" requesting that favorable consideration be given Colin Kelly 3rd for appointment to West Point because his father was one of the first of American heroes to give up his life in the struggle for freedom in World War II.

Lent by the National Archives.



### **FREEDOM TRIUMPHS**

#### *General Clark's Victory Message*

General Mark W. Clark, commander of the 15th Army Group, issued this message to his forces in May 1945 announcing the victory of the Allies in Europe. On display is the original signed message as well as the printed version distributed to the troops.

Lent by General Mark W. Clark.

#### *Instrument of Surrender of Japanese Forces in the Philippine Islands*

On September 3, 1945, the day after General MacArthur accepted the surrender of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control, General Yamashita ("Tiger of Malaya") surrendered to Major

General Leavey in the Philippines. General Jonathan Wainwright was present at the ceremony, although he did not sign the documents.

Lent by the National Archives.

#### *Surrender of Japanese Forces on Truk*

Japanese forces on Truk Atoll surrendered to Vice Admiral Murray on September 2, 1945. Signatures of the Japanese emissaries on this official surrender document are in English rather than in Japanese characters.

Lent by the National Archives.

#### *Germany Surrenders Unconditionally*

The Nazis, who launched the most brutal war the world has ever seen, were brought to their knees in the spring of 1945. It was nearly 3 a.m., 0241 hours, on May 7 at Rheims when the unconditional surrender of "all forces on land, sea, and air" under German control was signed. It provided that military operations were to cease on May 8. This is the original document.

Lent by the National Archives.

#### *Surrender of Japanese Forces on Wake Island*

On Wake Atoll, where a small band

of United States Marines had held out so valiantly in the early days of the war until forced to surrender, Brigadier General L. H. M. Sanderson, USMC, accepted the surrender of the Japanese on September 4, 1945. This is the original signed surrender document.

Lent by the National Archives.

#### *Surrender of Japanese Forces in the Ryukyus*

General Joseph W. ("Vinegar Joe") Stilwell accepted the surrender of Japanese forces on the Ryukyus Islands on September 7, 1945. This is the original instrument of surrender.

Lent by the National Archives.

#### *Log of the USS "Missouri"— Japanese Surrender*

The conclusion of the bloodiest war in history was formally marked with the signing of surrender terms by the Japanese in Tokyo Bay, September 2, 1945. The log of the United States battleship "Missouri" for that day is displayed to show the list of Japanese delegates and the representatives of the United Nations including General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, on board to witness the ceremony.

Lent by the Navy Department.

## FLAGS OF FREEDOM

### *General Eisenhower's Personal Flag*

Five white stars in a circle on a field of red form the personal flag of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Lent by General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

### *Commodore Perry's Flag*

The original 31-star flag flown by Commodore Matthew C. Perry that was flown from his flagship at the time of the opening up of Japan, 1854. This flag was also displayed on the USS "Missouri" during the surrender ceremony at Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945.

Lent by the U. S. Naval Academy Museum.

### *Iwo Jima Flag*

Enshrined in the hearts of all Americans is the flag raised on Mount Suribachi by the U. S. Marines in the invasion of Iwo Jima.

Lent by the Navy Department.

### *Geruma Shima Flag*

This is the flag that, on March 30, 1945, was raised by a battalion of the 306th Infantry over the heights of Geruma Shima, the first Japanese insular possession to be captured, liberated or occupied by the armed forces of the United States.

Lent by the U. S. Coast Guard.

### *Flag Flown from USS "Missouri" When the Japanese Surrendered*

The ensign flown from the "Big Mo," the U. S. battleship "Missouri," on September 2, 1945, when the Japanese signed the surrender in Tokyo Bay.

Lent by the U. S. Naval Academy Museum.

### *SHAEF Flag*

Against a field of solid white is emblazoned the shield of Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces. Its blazing sword symbolizes the liberation of the peoples of Europe enslaved by Nazi tyranny.

Lent by General Dwight D. Eisenhower.



*The documents on the Freedom Train are guarded by United States Marines under the command of Lt. Col. Robert F. Scott.*

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THE  
FREEDOM PLEDGE

*I am an American. A free American.  
Free to speak—without fear,  
Free to worship God in my own way,  
Free to stand for what I think right,  
Free to oppose what I believe wrong,  
Free to choose those who govern my country.  
This heritage of Freedom I pledge to uphold  
For myself and all mankind.*





# THE FREEDOM PLEDGE

---

*I* am an American. A free American.  
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Free to choose those who govern my country.  
This heritage of Freedom I pledge to uphold  
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# The Nine Promises of a GOOD CITIZEN

Ask yourself,

“Am I truly a citizen—or just a fortunate tenant of this great nation?”

Here is a summary of the working tools of good citizenship. Pledge yourself here and now to these nine points—that you, your children and your children’s children may continue to enjoy the American Heritage of “life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.”

1. I will vote at all elections. I will inform myself on candidates and issues and will use my greatest influence to see that honest and capable officials are elected. I will accept public office when I can serve my community or my country thereby.
2. I will serve on a jury when asked.
3. I will respect and obey the laws. I will assist public officials in preventing crime and the courts in giving evidence.
4. I will pay my taxes understandingly (if not cheerfully).
5. I will work for peace but will dutifully accept my responsibilities in time of war and will respect the Flag.
6. In thought, expression and action, at home, at school and in all my contacts, I will avoid any group prejudice, based on class, race, or religion.
7. I will support our system of free public education by doing everything I can to improve the schools in my own community.
8. I will try to make my community a better place in which to live.
9. I will practice and teach the principles of good citizenship right in my own home.

**Remember . . .**

**FREEDOM IS EVERYBODY'S JOB!**