

**The original documents are located in Box 66, folder “Exhibit - "The World of Franklin and Jefferson" (2)” of the John Marsh Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

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August 18, 1975

Dear John:

Thank you for your memo in reference to the New York opening of the ARBA Exhibition of the World of Franklin and Jefferson in March of 1976.

Your suggestion of having the President participate is certainly worthy of consideration. I am not aware of his schedule for that period, but I have sent your memo to the Scheduling Office, and I am sure they will be in touch with you soon.

I also appreciate the folder of material that you sent with the memo.

With warmest personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely,

John O. Marsh, Jr.  
Counsellor to the President

The Honorable John W. Warner  
Administrator  
American Revolution Bicentennial  
Administration  
2401 E Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20276  
cc: TMarrs & W. Rustand



August 18, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO:

TED MARRS

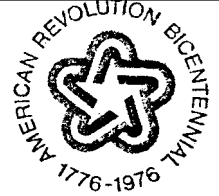
FROM:

JACK MARSH

I believe the attached folder will give you some excellent background on your efforts concerning the London delegation.

JOM:cb





AUG 15 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Marsh

SUBJECT: Premiere of Franklin/Jefferson  
Exhibition in New York

On Wednesday, March 3, 1976, the ARBA exhibition "The World of Franklin and Jefferson" will officially open its United States tour at The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

The official opening of this exhibition in New York will be an event of major consequence and importance since it marks the U.S. premiere showing of what is, in my judgment, the most impressive Bicentennial exhibition yet assembled. Given the magnitude and excellence of this great exhibition, I believe it should be opened by the President of the United States.

The official opening is scheduled to take place as follows:

date: Wednesday, March 3, 1976  
time: 7 to 9 PM  
place: The Metropolitan Museum of Art  
New York

Having the President officiate at the opening ceremonies of the exhibition in New York would truly give inspiration and impetus to the Bicentennial celebration throughout the Nation.

After the New York showing, the exhibition will proceed to The Art Institute of Chicago and then on to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art where it will close in early 1977.



"The World of Franklin and Jefferson" exhibition first opened in Paris on January 10, 1975, and subsequently in Warsaw on May 17. It is scheduled to open at the British Museum in London on September 15.

The opening in Paris was an immediate and overwhelming success, both in terms of attendance and press reaction. The exhibition was hailed by diverse newspapers and magazines such as Le Monde, Le Figaro and L'Express. It was also praised in the columns of the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Washington Star News and in newspapers in other parts of the country. Time magazine had a very complimentary write-up on the exhibition very prominently placed in its U.S. and European editions.

The exhibition remained at the National Museum in Warsaw until July 9, 1975. Nearly 2,000 invited guests, the largest in memory for a National Museum exhibition, attended the May 17 opening. It continued to draw a record number of visitors daily, including many third-country visitors. According to the American Embassy in Warsaw, the Franklin/Jefferson exhibition was the most successful and impressive show the United States has ever mounted in Poland.

The Franklin/Jefferson exhibition was designed for the ARBA by the Office of Charles and Ray Eames in cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York through a grant from the IBM Corporation. It is being managed and operated abroad by the U.S. Information Agency.

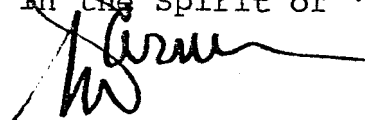
The exhibition spans 120 years of American history (1706-1826), from the American Colonial experience and its European heritage, to the point when the young Nation was able to make its great move westward. It follows the careers of Franklin and Jefferson through the important times during the formulation of the Declaration of Independence, throughout the Revolutionary War, and during the early stages of the Constitutional government.

Mr. Eames, the designer of the exhibition, has produced a short film which describes, in a most imaginative way, the scope and magnitude of this exhibition. We would be pleased to arrange to have this film shown at the White House whenever it is convenient for the President.



I am enclosing excerpts from press reviews which the exhibition received while it toured Paris and Warsaw. I am also enclosing an up-to-date press kit which describes the nature and scope of the exhibition in further detail.

In the Spirit of '76,



John W. Warner  
Administrator

Enclosures:

- 1) Excerpts from press reviews
- 2) Franklin/Jefferson press kit



## "THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON" EXHIBITION

### PARIS AND WARSAW SHOWINGS: PRESS COMMENTS

"The exhibition is quite simply a model of its kind, not only because of its richness, the organization of its contents but also because of its really revolutionary presentation. . . the result is a feast."

LE MONDE  
January 12, 1975

"The exhibit which opens today in the Grand Palais is worth a special visit. Its theme is "The World of Franklin and Jefferson", two champions of one of the greatest revolutions of the universe, the veritable creators of the nation which was going to become, in less than a century and a half a power without equal. . . This historical truth goes without saying. But it goes even better if it is said in the way that Charles and Ray Eames have said it; they succeed in bringing it alive with a dazzling clarity, much talent, and infinite taste this "World of Franklin and Jefferson", installed for two months at the Grand Palais."

LE FIGARO  
January 10, 1975

"America's first Bicentennial show was open for preview here today a year early -- an exhibition as lively, thoughtful and bumptiously innovative as the American leaders it celebrates -- Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson."

THE NEW YORK TIMES  
January 10, 1975

"Executed by designers Charles and Ray Eames, the exhibit packs an amazing amount of information into a relatively small space as it traces the American saga from the year of Franklin's birth, 1706 -- to that of Jefferson's death 120 years later."

THE WASHINGTON POST  
January 10, 1975



"In the light of the Bicentennial, the eager reception that the French are giving to Franklin and Jefferson is heartwarming to Americans."

TIME

January 20, 1975

"The handsome preview exhibit, 'The World of Franklin and Jefferson,' now being staged here, raises expectations about next year's Bicentennial celebration in the United States. ". . . Eames has succeeded in making the event neither a spectacle of patriotism nor a monument of self-congratulation."

WASHINGTON STAR-NEWS

January 16, 1975

". . . the real theme of the exhibit which just opened at the Grand Palais is liberty or, more precisely, the history of the moment when, for the first time, this word, ceasing to be a dream, became the law of the country. . . ." In 1776, General Washington. . . is in a critical situation. He needs help, an ally. It can only be France, England's rival. But France hesitates. To convince France, the Congress sends Benjamin Franklin to Paris. . . it could not have made a better choice."

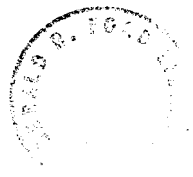
L'EXPRESS

January 20, 1975

"Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, once U.S. Ambassadors to France, returned symbolically to Paris yesterday in America's first bicentennial exposition.

"At last the bicentennial show is on the road! May it have a long, successful run. Millions of people -- abroad as well as at home -- will surely thrill to the proudest story ever told."

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS  
January 11, 1975



". . . the exhibition is a clear and colorful evocation of men and events which illustrate great stages of American history. . . a living exhibition, with a great photographic appeal, whose first care is to please the visitor, but the effort of animation never detracts from the quality of the historic account."

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE  
January 11, 1975

"The exhibition has been arranged like a richly illustrated portrait album of outstanding historical personalities; philosophers, politicians and scientists whose activity and life were devoted to strengthening the foundations of the young nation."

"The exhibition entitled THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON originated under the auspices of the ARBA, but the visual form was given to it by Charles and Ray Eames, the prominent exhibition designers. They deserve the credit for the fact that this enormous mass of historical material has been clearly conveyed. . . the physical setting of the exhibition is functional to such a degree that one does not actually perceive it."

ZYCIE WARZAVY  
(Polish newspaper)

"Together, Franklin and Jefferson understood very well the ideas of European enlightenment and they applied a practical knowledge of these ideas towards the growth of the United States. The authors of the exhibit, Charles and Ray Eames, have brought together a collection of original materials, reproductions, photographs and texts that excellently illuminate the life and intellectual creativity of these men and of America in the 18th and 19th centuries, their revolt against a reactionary Europe, and their unity in bringing forward new ideals in politics and science."

KULTURA  
(Polish weekly magazine)





the world of  
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an American Bicentennial Exhibition

**"THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON"  
EXHIBITION TO OPEN IN LONDON IN SEPTEMBER**

As a prelude to next year's American Bicentennial, a major exhibition entitled **THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON** will open a two-month engagement in London at the British Museum on Wednesday, September 17.

The exhibition, designed by the Office of Charles and Ray Eames, for the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, spans 120 years of American history (1706-1826), from the American colonial experience and its European heritage, to the point where the young nation moved westward. It contains artifacts, paintings, manuscripts, photographs, reproductions and other reconstructions illuminating the era of Franklin and Jefferson and its relevance to society today, and the continuing significance of the concepts of America's founding fathers.

**THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON** will open in London following highly successful showings in Paris and Warsaw. The American Revolution Bicentennial Administration launched the United States Bicentennial abroad by opening the exhibition at the Grand Palais in Paris on January 10 of this year. During its two months in Paris, the exhibition was seen by 50,000 people, the largest attendance ever recorded in a French national museum for a foreign show.

On May 17, the exhibition opened at the National Museum in Warsaw. In Poland, it has drawn an average of 1,500 visitors a day. The exhibition is also seen daily by numerous groups of school children.

**THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON** is being presented by the ARBA in cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, through a grant from the IBM Corporation. It is being managed and operated abroad by the United States Information Agency.

In March, 1976, the exhibition will begin its tour of the United States at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. It will proceed to the Chicago Art Institute before ending at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art.



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**"THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON"  
INSPIRED BY BRITISH POLITICAL TRADITION**

British concepts of freedom taken to the American colonies before the Revolution of 1776 are featured importantly in **THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON**, a major exhibition which opens at the British Museum on Wednesday, September 17, 1975 for eight weeks.

Presented by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, created by the distinguished American designers Charles and Ray Eames in cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and made possible through a grant from the IBM Corporation, the exhibition will be managed and operated by the United States Information Agency during its tour abroad.

The roots of the American republic lie deep in the soil of Britain. From the writings of Locke, Hobbes, Shaftesbury and many others there emerged an enlightened vision of man's political role which flowered and bore fruit in the New World.

Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson were prime beneficiaries of that legacy, for each in his own way was a direct product of English civil libertarianism.

Franklin the man of science, of rational discourse and cosmopolitan wit—Jefferson the apostle of natural law, the paradigm of political idealism—both were identifiably American and yet each, in particular ways, was also very English.

However American they considered themselves, neither Franklin nor Jefferson found it unreasonably difficult to live abroad when necessity dictated. The London of George III was in a way a foreign capital to Franklin, who thrived intellectually and socially as his reputation grew. As a fellow of the Royal Society and the Society of Arts, and as the holder of honorary doctorates from Oxford and Aberdeen, Franklin's intellectual position was secure. As the London agent for a number of the American colonies and as Postmaster General for America, based in London, his political position was undeniably controversial. Yet throughout the many

years of his residence in the United Kingdom Franklin always moved in the most important circles with the ease, grace, and confidence which marked him as one of *the* men of his generation.

For Jefferson the English milieu was less familiar. He was more a man of the Continent—a familiar face in France, as was Franklin, both of whose views were liberally influenced by the writings of Rousseau, Montesquieu, and the *philosophes*.

Although the biographic details of Jefferson's and Franklin's lives contain a strong element of European experience it must not be forgotten that both were Americans — and revolutionary Americans at that. It was Jefferson who wrote the Declaration of Independence that bore both his and Franklin's signatures. And it was Franklin who put his name to the Treaty of Paris in 1783 which transformed, at least semantically, the status of America's revolutionary leadership from that of rebels and traitors to patriots and founding fathers.

But what is important to remember is that whatever the United States was to become, in the early days of the republic, was based in large measure upon the European and, especially, British influence felt by the people from the first days of colonial settlement.

The fundamental purpose and theme of the Franklin-Jefferson Exhibition is an exploration of ideas and their roots rather than a simple biographical presentation of the lives of two men.

America was a great challenge in the Age of Enlightenment. Here was a chance to put into practice the ideal types and political models of European philosophers. But in order to appreciate the ideas that motivated America's leaders one has to understand the sources from which their precepts sprang. America was a new nation, and for Franklin and Jefferson, indeed for all the American people, it was the beginning of a long experiment. Two hundred years later we celebrate that endeavour in the land where it all began. Surely there could be no more fitting way to commemorate the Bicentennial of American Independence.





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ABOUT THE EXHIBITION . . .

THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON is an exhibition designed by the Office of Charles and Ray Eames for the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, with the cooperation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, through a grant from the IBM Corporation.

During its six showings, in Paris, Warsaw, London, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, an estimated two million people will view the exhibition. They will experience the world of Franklin and Jefferson through a combination of photographic images, words, documents and memorabilia.

THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON spans the 120 years of American history between 1706 and 1826, from colonial times through the struggle for independence, to the expansion west and Jefferson's response to the new national and international challenges of the nineteenth century.

Benjamin Franklin, the youngest son among 17 children of a Boston candlemaker, was primarily self-educated, a businessman, diplomat, thinker and scientist who earned an international reputation within his lifetime. He was the last and most distinguished representative of Colonial America, long cherishing the idea of the colonies as a community of free British citizens swearing allegiance to the Crown. When the revolution became inevitable, however, he dedicated his considerable experience to the new goal of independence.

Thomas Jefferson was the son of a plantation owner and received the best classical education available in the colonies at the time. His mind was a product of European scholarship and American pragmatism. His ability to deal clearly and elegantly with complex matters had made itself known even before he joined with Franklin and others in the formulation of the Declaration of Independence.



The exhibition deals vividly with the network of friends, acquaintances and adversaries shared by Franklin and Jefferson. These figures help broaden the visitor's impression of the circumstances, the mental and social climate, in which Franklin and Jefferson worked and lived.

Physically, the exhibition occupies 7,500 square feet of floor space. The visitor enters through an atrium with paintings of the period . . . landscapes, buildings, people, providing an introduction to mood and background against which the action of the exhibition takes place.

In the atrium are clusters of tall, monument-like structures, each of which represents a contemporary of Franklin and Jefferson. Through text and imagery, these structures present information about friends and acquaintances who influenced each other and their time. Among those represented are John Adams, Paul Revere, Patrick Henry, Tom Paine, Aaron Burr, George Washington, David Rittenhouse, Charles Wilson Peale and several Europeans including Edmund Burke, Joseph Priestley, the Comte de Buffon, the Marquis de Lafayette, and Tadeusz Kosciuszko.

A major feature of the exhibition is an extensive time-line depicting a chronology of major events between 1706 and 1826. Profusely illustrated, it presents the lives of Franklin and Jefferson against a background of major political, philosophical, military and social milestones, both in America and in Europe.

A collection of memorabilia includes materials from Franklin's crucial experiments in electricity and Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, an early record of his attachment to his native countyside and of his quality as a natural scientist. In addition, there are artifacts and instruments associated with the two men.

Within a special section is a collection of documents of importance in the history of the new United States. Special attention is given to the circumstances surrounding the framing of the Articles of Confederation, the document which satisfied no one but which somehow held the colonies together throughout the War — and to the Constitutional Convention.

The "epilogue" of the exhibition presents Jefferson's most significant political legacy — his plan for the westward development of the States. It traces the events and adventures surrounding the Louisiana Purchase, which in one stroke doubled the size of the nation. The last part of the epilogue is devoted to one of the great treasures of Jefferson's last years: the renewed friendship between him and his onetime adversary, John Adams. Quotations from their letters reveal the extraordinarily close and lively exchange between them, which ended when both men died on July 4, 1826 — fifty years to the day after signing the Declaration of Independence.





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**"THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON" EXHIBITION  
SHOWINGS IN PARIS AND WARSAW**

On Wednesday, September 17, a major American Bicentennial exhibition, **THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON**, will open a two-month stay at the British Museum. London is the final stop on the exhibition's overseas itinerary before it returns to the United States in March of 1976. It has already been received with enthusiasm in Paris and Warsaw.

On January 10, 1975, the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration launched observance of the Bicentennial abroad with the opening of the exhibition at the Grand Palais in Paris. After a two-month engagement, during which it was seen by 50,000 persons -- the largest attendance ever recorded in a French national museum for a foreign show -- **THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON** opened on May 17 at the National Museum in Warsaw. In Poland, it has been drawing more than 1000 visitors daily.

The Franklin/Jefferson exhibition was designed for the ARBA by the Office of Charles and Ray Eames, in cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, through a grant from the IBM Corporation. It is being managed and operated abroad by the U.S. Information Agency.

In both France and Poland, critics hailed the bold imagination and innovative design of the exhibition. Among the enthusiastic French reviews were:

*Le Monde* — "This is a reconstruction of 125 crucial years in the history of liberty. It is literally an exemplary exhibition, not only for its richness and grouping of its contents, but also by its truly revolutionary presentation. . . . The result is a feast. Nothing could be more fun than this sparkling collection. A living entity for those who do not come for a history lesson but more for impressions. Charles Eames has recreated the atmosphere of an era, the moral and social climate of the birth of a nation, forever marked by the principles on which it was founded."

*Le Figaro* — "The exhibit which opens today in the Grand Palais is worth a special visit. Its theme is **THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON**, two champions of one of the greatest revolutions of the universe, the veritable creators of the nation which was going to become, in less than a century-and-a-half, a power without equal. . . . This historical truth goes without saying. But it goes even better if it is said in the way that Charles and Ray Eames have said it; they succeed in bringing alive with a dazzling clarity, much talent, and infinite taste this **WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON** installed for two months at the Grand Palais."

Polish reporters described the exhibition in these terms:

*Zycie Warszawy* (newspaper) — "The exhibition has been arranged like a richly illustrated portrait album of outstanding historical personalities; philosophers, politicians and scientists whose activity and life were devoted to strengthening the foundations of the young nation.

"The exhibition entitled THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON originated under the auspices of the ARBA, but the visual form was given to it by Charles and Ray Eames, the prominent exhibition designers. They deserve the credit for the fact that this enormous mass of historical material has been clearly conveyed . . . the physical setting of the exhibition is functional to such a degree that one does not actually perceive it."

*Kultura* (weekly magazine) — "Together, Franklin and Jefferson understood very well the ideas of European enlightenment and they applied a practical knowledge of these ideas towards the growth of the United States. The authors of the exhibit, Charles and Ray Eames, have brought together a collection of original materials, reproductions, photographs and texts that excellently illuminate the life and intellectual creativity of these men and of America in the 18th and 19th centuries, their revolt against a reactionary Europe, and their unity in bringing forward new ideals in politics and science."

Polish and American dignitaries attended the Warsaw opening. Among them were Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszonski and PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party) Secretariat Member Ryszard Frelek; American President Gerald Ford's personal representative, Governor Arch A. Moore of West Virginia; John W. Warner, the Administrator of the ARBA; and America's Ambassador of Poland, R. T. Davies.

In March of 1976, THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON will begin its tour of the United States at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and then visit the Art Institute of Chicago before ending in Los Angeles at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art.





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CHARLES AND RAY EAMES  
DESIGNERS OF THE EXHIBITION  
"THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON"

Charles Eames was originally trained as an architect; his wife Ray as a painter. Together they are designers whose interests extend equally to both content and form — whether in films, objects, living spaces, or exhibitions like THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON.

After two years at Washington University, St. Louis — a Beaux Arts architecture school — Charles went directly into architectural practice. In 1936, he was asked by Eliel Saarinen to come to Michigan's Cranbrook Academy of Art to set up a department of experimental design. At Cranbrook, in collaboration with Eliel's son Eero, Charles developed a collection of furniture which won two first prizes in the Museum of Modern Art's "Organic Furniture Competition" in 1940. Working on the furniture with Charles and Eero was a young painter named Ray Kaiser.

Ray had studied painting with Hans Hofmann in New York and New England, and was a founding member of the American Abstract Artists. In 1941, she and Charles were married and moved to Southern California, beginning one of the most consistent collaborations in the world of contemporary art.

They attacked the problem of economizing the manufacture of moulded plywood furniture while Charles also worked as an art director with MGM. Then, in a rambling old building in Venice, they built the tools they needed and produced their first five thousand plywood chairs. Since then, molded plywood and fiberglass have been added; there is an upholstered lounge chair originally designed as a present for film-maker Billy Wilder, an elegant chaise longue, and several groups of public seating, the first of which saw the light in Eero Saarinen's building at Dulles Airport. The Eames chairs are recognized as among the most influential of modern furniture designs.

Photography had always been a part of Charles' working equipment, and soon he and Ray began to come up against situations in which film seemed the best medium to communicate their concepts. They have always used the short film as a communication tool rather than an art form; but even so, the Museum of Modern Art holds prints of many of their products. Among the best known are "Tops," "Powers of Ten," "Toccata for Toy Trains," and multi-screen films for the introduction of the U.S. Science Pavilion at Seattle, the 1959 American exhibit in Moscow, and the IBM Pavilion at the 1964 World's Fair.

In 1952, with Alexander Girard and George Nelson, they combined multiple projection for the first time with slides, live narration and even piped smells, in "A Rough Sketch for a Sample Lesson for a Hypothetical Course" — an attempt to see how much information could be effectively conveyed in a fifty-minute hour.

Their international traveling exhibition, "Nehru, His Life and His India"—put together in 1964 at the Design Institute in Ahmedabad which the Eameses helped to found—was one of a series of exhibition projects. In "Mathematica," a permanent IBM display in Seattle, Los Angeles, and Chicago, the Eameses explored ways of presenting a simple concept in mathematics as a direct, memorable experience. In many other exhibits, including permanent IBM installations in New York City, they have presented a wide range of historical and scientific subjects. In each case, the guiding thread has been the wish to share something of the excitement that Charles and Ray Eames themselves found in the subject matter.



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## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

The American Revolution Bicentennial Administration was established by Public Law 93-179 in January of 1974, superseding the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission which had been in existence since 1966.

ARBA was created to coordinate, facilitate, and aid in the scheduling of events, activities, and projects of local, state, national and international significance by both governmental and nongovernmental entities in commemoration of the America Revolution Bicentennial.

According to ARBA's Administrator, John W. Warner, the goal of his Administration is the constructive involvement of the maximum number of Americans in a Bicentennial commemoration which will be celebrated everywhere in America, on a community-by-community basis, in the way which best accords with local tastes, desires, and needs; and the combination of all these celebrations into a rich mosaic portrait of America as she enters her third century.

ARBA carries out its Congressional mandate through a network of Bicentennial organizations in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa, supported by ten regional offices and a headquarters staff in Washington. The effectiveness of this Bicentennial network is augmented by a rapidly growing number of officially designated Bicentennial Communities which have met certain requirements in Bicentennial planning and citizen participation. There are now more than 1,900 such Bicentennial Communities.

ARBA is authorized by the Congress to provide financial support in the form of matching grants for Bicentennial projects throughout the various state Bicentennial organizations. These funds are derived both from ARBA's annual appropriated budget and from the proceeds from sales of commemorative medals and other items.

With THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON — its first completed international project — ARBA launches the observance of the Bicentennial abroad.





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JOHN W. WARNER  
ADMINISTRATOR  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Honorable John W. Warner, Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, was one of the youngest men in history to assume the post of Secretary of the Navy when he was appointed to the post in May of 1972. He was only 45 years old at that time.

In April, 1974, Mr. Warner was sworn in to head the ARBA, a post which makes him responsible for coordinating all official Bicentennial activities throughout America, activities ranging from local displays and functions to international efforts such as THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON.

Born in Washington, D.C., Mr. Warner left high school to enlist in the Navy during World War II. In 1946, he resumed his education by enrolling in Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Va., where he received a Bachelor of Science degree with emphasis on engineering, physics and mathematics. He then entered the University of Virginia Law School, and, with time out to serve a tour of active military service with the Marine Corps in Korea (making him the only Secretary of the Navy actively to serve in the Navy and Marine Corps), he graduated with an LL.B. degree in 1953.

He served as Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia and carried on private legal practice before being appointed Under Secretary of the Navy in 1969, and then Secretary of the Navy three years later. While serving in the Navy Secretariat, he carried on delicate and extensive negotiations with the Soviet Union which culminated in the signing of the Executive Agreement of Incidents at Sea — of which he was the principle author — on May 25, 1972. For this service and others, he received the Department of Defence Distinguished Public Service Medal.

Mr. Warner is the father of three children, and maintains his legal residence on his farm in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. His city residence is in Georgetown.



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IBM RECEIVES CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION  
FOR SUPPORT OF  
"THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON"

The IBM Corporation was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation from the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA) in recognition of IBM's support of the major Bicentennial exhibition, **THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON**, which opens in London at the British Museum on Wednesday, September 17, 1975.

John W. Warner, Administrator of ARBA, made the presentation to Robert W. Hubner, Senior Vice-President of the IBM Corporation.

**THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON**, an exhibition designed by the Office of Charles and Ray Eames for the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, with the cooperation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, opened January 10, 1975 in Paris to launch the observation of the Bicentennial abroad. The exhibition then moved to Warsaw for two months before coming to London. It will begin its tour of the United States at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. It will also visit Chicago and Los Angeles in 1976.

In making the presentation, Mr. Warner said: "IBM's support of this important exhibition is a fine example of corporate citizenship at work. This kind of noncommercial participation from the private sector can help to build the American Bicentennial into a celebration of truly national scope and international impact."

**THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON** spans the 120 years of American history between 1706 and 1826. During its tour abroad, the exhibition is being managed and operated by the United States Information Agency. Before it closes its doors at the end of 1976, several million people will have visited it.



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QUOTES FROM

"THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON"

*The following is a brief sampling of quotes  
from the ARBA exhibition,*

"THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON"

Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it.

THOMAS PAINE

... there is something very absurd in supposing a continent to be perpetually governed by an island.

THOMAS PAINE

No experiment can be more interesting than that we are now trying, which we trust will end in establishing the fact that man may be governed by reason and truth. Our first object should ... be to leave open to him all the avenues of truth. The most effectual hitherto found is the freedom of the press.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

... were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

... it is unreasonable to suppose printers approve of everything they print ... it is likewise as unreasonable what some assert, that printers ought not to print anything but what they approve; ... the world would afterward have nothing to read but what happened to be the opinions of printers.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



A patient pursuit of facts, and cautious combination and comparison of them, is the drudgery to which man is subjected by his Maker, if he wishes to attain sure knowledge.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

If the present Congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise, in a body to which the people send one hundred and fifty lawyers, whose trade it is to question everything, yield nothing, and talk by the hour? That one hundred and fifty lawyers should do business together, ought not to be expected.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Reason, justice and equity never had weight enough on the face of the earth to govern the councils of men. It is interest alone which does it, and it is interest alone which can be trusted.

JOHN ADAMS

The time to guard against corruption and tyranny, is before they shall have gotten hold of us. It is better to keep the wolf out of the fold, than to trust drawing his teeth and claws after he shall have entered.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

In America the Law is King.

THOMAS PAINE

Never was so much false arithmetic employed on any subject, as that which has been employed to persuade nations that it is in their interest to go to war.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Human felicity is produced not so much by great pieces of good fortune that seldom happen, as by little advantages that occur every day.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



AUG 22 1975

USIA  
UNITED STATES  
INFORMATION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 20547

August 20, 1975

Mr. John O. Marsh, Jr.  
Counsellor to the President  
The White House

Dear Mr. Marsh:

In response to your request, here are Director Keogh's and my shared thoughts on the Agency's Bicentennial programs.

From the outset we have believed that Bicentennial activities overseas would be a vital stimulus for the observances here at home. Our investment of close to \$300,000 in staging the foreign showings of ARBA's Exhibition "The World of Franklin and Jefferson" has triggered publicity and participation in a number of countries.

Of course, from our point of view as a foreign affairs agency, the Bicentennial offers a prime occasion to share American accomplishments and aspirations with other societies, to review past associations and engender a willingness abroad to continued dialogue.

With that in mind, the Agency has designed a mix of activities of short-run significance and long-range benefit. Our field posts have already begun a series of seminars, lectures, conferences, exhibitions, cultural presentations and have helped foreign media cover the historic events and do special features on the U.S. in its 200th year.



We basically approach the challenge with four responses. We will cover major events. We will acquire the best media, educational products and speakers for overseas programs. We will create major media statements about this country especially tailored for international understanding, and we will build an infra-structure for future understanding of America. All of our posts and Washington support elements are engaged in the task of portraying elements of America's Bicentennial, such as:

-- "Salute by Satellite" - a live TV broadcast for countries throughout the world on July 4, 1976, which will show how we celebrate the Bicentennial and offer a "thanks" to the contributions of people from other countries to America.

-- A major multi-media display package on the formation of the Republic, which depicts the ideas and ideals, the men and women who shaped the nation. This package will be made available for display by educational and cultural organizations worldwide.

-- "Reflections: Images of America," - an exhibition which honors the American people through the media of photography and poetry. The exhibit will be shown in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. We are seeking resources for additional sets to circulate to other major capitals.

-- A worldwide effort in close cooperation with the Department of State to strengthen and expand education abroad on the United States.

-- Cooperation with leading U.S. museums to show collections depicting 200 years of American art overseas.



-- The "Bicentennial Partnerships" Project - which, through matching grants, encourages foreign groups to conduct educational programs on the U.S. and to establish counterpart relations with American institutions and individuals.

We would be delighted at any time to discuss these and the many other Agency Bicentennial endeavors with you and your colleagues.

My best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Harold Schneidman", written in a cursive style.

Harold Schneidman  
Assistant Director, USIA  
(Information Centers)



World of Franklin  
& Jefferson

August 27

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO: TED MARRS  
FROM: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

☐ For Direct Reply  
☐ For Draft Response  
☐ For Your Information  
☐ Please Advise

Attached report for your consideration.



AUG 22 1975

USIA  
UNITED STATES  
INFORMATION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 20547

August 20, 1975

Mr. John O. Marsh, Jr.  
Counsellor to the President  
The White House

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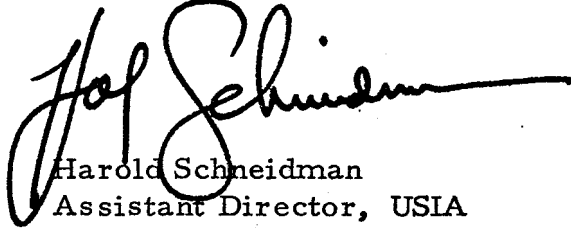
- 3 -

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My best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Harold Schneidman", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Harold Schneidman  
Assistant Director, USIA  
(Information Centers)



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BRIEFING PAPER

[8/28/75]

THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON

The centerpiece of the overseas celebration of the American Bicentennial is the exhibition entitled "The World of Franklin and Jefferson." It will open to the public at the British Museum on September 17 and continue through November 15. Prior to the public opening there will be two invitational showings-- on September 15 the Grand Opening, which the Prime Minister will attend; and on September 16, a special preview for members of the professional and cultural world and friends of the British Museum. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Callaghan, will host a reception for invited guests at Trinity House on September 17. The Queen and Prince Philip plan to visit the exhibition on October 29.

A number of related activities are being planned. They include lectures and guided tours of the exhibition; a lecture series at the American Embassy which will include such distinguished speakers as Dr. Bernard Bailyn of Harvard University, Dr. Brook Hindle of the Smithsonian, and Professor J. H. Plumb of Cambridge; and a special tribute to Charles Eames being planned by the British Film Institute.

Designed by the office of Charles and Ray Eames for the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, the exhibition spans 120 years of American history. It contains artifacts, paintings, manuscripts, photographs, reproductions, and other reconstructions illuminating the era of Franklin and Jefferson. The exhibition represents a joint effort on the part the ARBA and the United States Information Agency. It was made possible with the cooperation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, through a grant from the IBM Corporation. Overseas it is being managed by the U.S. Information Agency. Following its London showing the exhibition will be seen in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. It opened in Paris at the Grand Palais in January of this year. Over 50,000 people visited the exhibition, an all time record for attendance at foreign exhibitions in French national museums. In May the exhibit traveled to Warsaw where it drew 1,500 visitors daily.

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The following excerpts from press commentary will give some idea of the enthusiasm which has greeted the exhibition thus far:

Le Monde "It is literally an exemplary exhibition, not only for its richness and grouping of its contents, but also by its truly revolutionary presentation. The result is a feast. Nothing could be more fun than this sparkling collection."

Le Figaro "The exhibit which opens today in the Grand Palais is worth a special visit...(Charles and Ray Eames) "succeed in bring alive with a dazzling clarity, much talent, and infinite taste this World of Franklin and Jefferson..."

Zycie Warszawy "The exhibition has been arranged like a richly illustrated portrait album of outstanding historical personalities; philosophers, politicians and scientists whose activity and life were devoted to strengthening the foundations of the young nation."

Kultura "The authors of the exhibit have brought together a collection of original materials, reproductions, photographs and texts that excellently illuminate the life and intellectual creativity of these men and of America in the 18th and 19th centuries, their revolt against a reactionary Europe, and their unity in bringing forward new ideas in politics and science."

The exhibition covers some 7,500 square feet of floor space. The visitor enters through an atrium with paintings of the period...landscapes, buildings, people, providing an introduction to the mood and background against which the action of the exhibition takes place.

In the atrium are clusters of tall, monument-like structures, each of which represents a contemporary of Franklin and Jefferson. Through text and imagery these structures present information about friends and acquaintances who influenced each other and their time. A major feature of the exhibition is an extensive timeline depicting a chronology of major events between 1706 and 1826. Profusely illustrated, it presents the

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-3-

lives of Franklin and Jefferson against a background of major political, philosophical, military and social milestones, both in America and Europe.

Within a special section is a collection of documents of importance in the history of the new United States. The "epilogue" of the exhibition presents Jefferson's most significant political legacy--his plan for the westward development of the United States. It traces the events and adventures surrounding the Louisiana Purchase. The last part is devoted to the renewed friendship between Jefferson and his one-time adversary, John Adams. Quotations from their letters reveal the extraordinarily close and lively exchange between them, which ended when both men died on July 4, 1826--fifty years after signing the Declaration of Independence.

USIA 8/28/75

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"THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON" EXHIBITION

LONDON SHOWING: OPENING DAY FUNCTIONS & ASSOCIATED EVENTS

THU SEP 11  
10:30 am

Press preview at British Museum

FRI SEP 12  
2:00 pm

Visual media to photograph exhibition and  
set up TV equipment for opening night coverage.

MON SEP 15  
6:00-8:30 pm

Grand opening of exhibition for invited guests.

9:00 pm

Dinner at Ambassador's residence

TUE SEP 16  
2:00-6:00 pm

Special invitational preview of exhibition  
for representatives of professional and cul-  
tural world and friends of the British Museum.

WED SEP 17  
10:00 am

Exhibition opens to public

WED SEP 17  
6:00-7:30 pm

Reception hosted by Foreign Secretary at  
Trinity House

THU SEP 25

Lecture by Professor J. Plumb Embassy Theater

WED OCT 1

Lecture by Dr. Brook Hindle Embassy Theater

WED OCT 29  
9:00 pm

Visit by Queen Elizabeth II

WED NOV 5

Lecture by Bernard Bailyn Embassy Theater

MON NOV 10

Reception for Benjamin Franklin Fellows,  
Ambassador's residence.

TUE NOV 11  
7:30 pm

Private view and reception for Benjamin  
Franklin Fellows; Duke of Edinburgh presiding.

WED NOV 12  
6:00 pm

Inaugural Benjamin Franklin lecture at Royal  
Society of Arts. Dinner for Franklin Fellows.

SAT NOV 15

Exhibition closes.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BRIEFING PAPER

THE BICENTENNIAL IN BRITAIN

The British have been enthusiastically preparing for the Bicentennial for the past several years. Through the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the government established a Bicentennial Liaison Committee under the Chairmanship of the Marquess of Lothian. The Committee, drawn from all sections of public life, has over-all responsibility for the organization of Bicentennial activities. Its role is that of coordinator, and the initiation and organization of projects has been delegated to various cultural, commercial, and academic communities who are bringing their ideas to the Committee for endorsement and sometimes financial support.

The major bilateral project to date involves support of a program of Fellowships in the performed and creative arts which the British government and the National Endowment for the Arts will finance for a period of five years. Under the agreement, up to five young professionals from each country will spend a year of work and study with their counterparts in the other country. The agreement was formally signed last month by Foreign Secretary Callaghan and Ambassador Richardson.

The Committee has also recommended that a Bicentennial Bell be presented to the City of Philadelphia to hang in the Visitors' Center in the National Historical Park; and that one of the original copies of the Magna Carta be lent to the U.S. for display in the Capitol for one year. A highlight of the Bicentennial year will be the visit of Queen Elizabeth II from July 7-11.

The range of events planned for the Bicentennial in Britain is wide and varied. Established cultural festivals such as those in London and Edinburgh, together with new projects such as the Manchester Arts Festival, will draw heavily on Bicentennial themes. Several American theatrical groups, dance companies and orchestras will appear in Britain in 1975 and 1976. There

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-2-

will be special performances of American music, plays and opera by distinguished British companies. Several British groups such as the Royal Ballet, the Grimethorpe Colliery Band, the Massed Bands of the Black Watch and the Royal Marines will tour the U.S.

The academic community, working the U.S./U.K. Educational Commission (Fulbright Commission) is planning additional exchanges. Distinguished American scholars will visit a number of universities, and several regional conferences on American history are planned. U.K. tourist authorities are planning visits to various sites of American historical interest such as the Washington family homes near Durham and Banbury. The National Trust of Great Britain, through its newly established American branch, Royal Oak, has presented the people of the U.S. with a symbolic 99 year title deed to Washington Old Hall, the ancestral home near Durham. John Warner, Administrator of the ARBA, accepted the deed earlier this summer in a ceremony held in Washington.

During the Bicentennial celebrations a number of distinguished exhibitions will be mounted, primary among them the "World of Franklin and Jefferson" at the British Museum. Next July the Victoria and Albert Museum, in conjunction with the University Art Gallery of Yale University, will present "American Art in the Age of Independence". It will contain some 200 examples of the finest in American decorative arts of the period. From April to October 1976 the National Maritime Museum will host a major exhibit cosponsored by the Times Newspapers Ltd., and the National Army Museum. The exhibit, entitled "The British Fight for America", will feature pictures, documents, furniture and other artifacts of the period, and will attempt to present the British side of the story. The Hayward Gallery will present "2000 Years of North American Indian Art" from October to December 1976. This exhibition will be cosponsored by the Arts Council of Great Britain and the British-American Associates. Ralph Coe of the Rockhill Nelson Gallery in Kansas City has organized

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the exhibition which will feature over 600 objects from important ethnology collections in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain and Europe.

USIA 8/28/75

UNCLASSIFIED

August 29

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. Marsh --

Milt Mitler called with the  
following question:

"Do you have any objection to  
Ron Nessen releasing the fact  
that the Vice President is going  
to London; just the Vice President,  
not the entire delegation."

Yes           

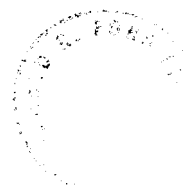
No   ✓  

Thanks.

*if Bennett's  
office approves*  
donna

*MP*

*called  
9/2  
at*



[9/75?]

**UK Internal Developments:** Since finally resolving the question of Common Market membership with the resounding two-to-one vote in favor of continued membership on June 5, Prime Minister Wilson has moved to bring inflation under control. The pound sterling has fallen by almost 30 percent since the 1971 Smithsonian Agreement, inflation has reached 26 percent, and unemployment has shot past the emotive one million mark to 1,250,000.

Wilson firmly believes that consensus is the only way to reach a workable agreement. His administration's program is based on a \$13.20 weekly flat rate ceiling on wage settlements to be enforced by not allowing the costs of settlements above the ceiling to be passed on in higher prices in the private sector or to be met by increased subsidies in the public sector. Parliament approved the White Paper outlining this program in July and then recessed until October. The Trade Unions Congress (TUC) approved the anti-inflation plan at its annual conference earlier this month. The government now has set up a special publicity unit to explain its program and to press home the gravity of the situation.

There are grounds for cautious optimism with respect to Britain's economic plight. The monthly rate of increase in prices shows signs of declining as the recession deepens. Also, the TUC's endorsement of the Wilson administration pay plan is encouraging. Wilson must still find out, however, whether individual union wage claims later this fall will be within the limit approved by the TUC. There is also the danger that Wilson will be faced with growing union demands for reflation which, similar to the US case, could be premature if prices are not under control.

**US-UK Relations:** Bilateral relations remain excellent. The President and the Prime Minister have met four times this year, twice since May. Your visit to London to open the Bicentennial exhibit will be the centerpiece of an unusually heavy concentration of high-level US-UK meetings this fall: within the next month alone, Margaret Thatcher, Lord Home and Lord Mountbatten will be visiting Washington.

Concorde remains the only cloud on the horizon in our bilateral relations. The FAA should issue its Environmental Impact Statement this month and even if it is favorable, landing rights for the British/French SST will be the target for challenges in the courts and on the Hill. We will oppose legislative efforts to bar entry of the Concorde.

The British and the French fear that the United States for selfish competitive reasons will use environmental regulations on noise and engine emissions to prevent the sale of the supersonic transport to U.S. airlines or its use by foreign airlines on routes to this country. In January 1973, President Nixon assured the British and the French



that the Concorde would be treated fairly in all aspects of U. S. Government regulations, permitting it to compete for sales in this country on its merits.

However, we have impressed upon both countries that there are many aspects of civil aviation regulation that are outside of the jurisdiction and control of the Executive Branch -- for example, the authority exercised by local airport authorities on such issues as aircraft noise levels during landing, taxi and take-off.

### International Issues

Middle East: Our strategy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict has been to set in motion a process of negotiation which would give the Arabs and Israelis a diplomatic alternative to war, demonstrate that progress toward a resolution of the conflict was possible through negotiations, begin to develop confidence that agreements between the two sides can work, and limit the Soviet ability to influence the course of events in the Middle East. Our strategy has assumed that peace in the Middle East is essential to U. S. interests in avoiding confrontation with the Soviet Union, major global economic dislocations, and serious strains upon our alliances.

The new agreement can stabilize the Egyptian-Israeli front for some time and provide a basis from which broader negotiations can be conducted at a controlled pace. This will also permit us to return to our strategy of the past year and a half which has been aimed at strengthening our bilateral relationships in the area, and preventing the Soviets from controlling diplomatic efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute. Our efforts in the next few weeks will concentrate on working on the implementation of this Agreement. Then it will be necessary to discuss with the parties how to maintain the momentum of the negotiations.

North-South Issues: We favor a meaningful dialogue with the oil producers on the critical oil and energy related issues which confront all nations. After the failure of the Preparatory Conference in April, we reviewed our position on a number of issues that had been raised by representatives of the oil producers and other developing countries. On the basis of intensive bilateral contacts with the other participants in the April meeting, we are now optimistic that the dialogue can be resumed in the near future. This dialogue would establish four separate commissions to address the problems of energy, raw materials, economic development, and related financial issues.



We envision a preparatory conference in Paris in October with the original ten participants. This meeting would agree on the framework of the dialogue, i. e., the four commissions, and would be followed in December by a ministerial level conference of 27 countries. This conference would formally launch the four commissions which would be composed of 15 members each. The UK, represented in the Precon by the EC, is in basic agreement with us on this scenario.

Portugal: On September 5, General Vasco Goncalves, who was forced out as prime minister <sup>earlier</sup> ~~a week ago~~ because of moderate military opposition to his pro-communist leanings, was stripped of all authority by a rump session of the ruling Armed Forces Movement assembly. At the same time, four other pro-communists supporters of Goncalves were dropped from the Council and, as a compromise measure, several Goncalves opponents were also removed. This action apparently restored the 30-man Revolution Council (with at least six Communist sympathizers) to a position of supremacy in the government and diffused, at least for the present, the prospect of an overt communist take-over. The situation remains extremely unsettled and very much in the hands of left-of-center elements in the armed forces who are still divided along factional lines between moderate and radical.

Additional background information on "The World of Franklin and Jefferson" exhibition, the opening day schedule and associated events, and British Bicentennial activities is at Tab A.

*This must  
be in B. Cent  
discussing to say  
w/Cherry! Secret*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 2, 1975

MR. MARSH:

Ted Marrs called - Chief  
Justice & Mrs. Burger would  
like to hop on the flight from  
London on September 17, which  
would mean an "extension of  
time". They'd compromise on  
the 16th. Dr. Marrs said NSC  
and State need an answer ASAP.

Connie



September 3, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JEANNE DAVIS  
FROM: TED MARRS

Attached is the suggested message to those state Bicentennial Commission members who will be going to London for the opening of "The World of Franklin and Jefferson" exhibit with suggested changes.

I think this should go out as a telegram.

MEM/sjd



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
September 5, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO:

JACK MARSH

FROM:

RUSS ROURKE *R*

Robin West has asked for your sign-off on a request that Mrs./Elliot Richardson be permitted to hitch a ride on the 707 aircraft going to London on September 14.

                      
Please advise.

*No objection —*

*Cheney's call*



*J. D. [initials]*

*C 4 Sept - RAR  
advised West  
of Cheney 9:30 AM OK)*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD B. CHENEY  
THRU: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.  
FROM: DOUGLAS P. BENNETT **DPB**  
SUBJECT: ARBA Trip to London

The following names are suggested for the ARBA trip to London:

- (1) The Vice President + 6
- (2) Jack Marsh
- (3) John Warner - since this is an ARBA exhibition.
- (4) Jim Keogh - Director of USIA which is paying for much of the exhibition.
- (5) The four Members of Congress on the ARBA Board.
- (6) Dillon Ripley of the Smithsonian
- (7) Thomas P. F. Hoving - Director of the Metropolitan, where the show will go after the London show.
- (8) Robert Hubner of IBM, which is paying for the exhibition.
- (9) Cecilia Kenyon - a woman historian of Franklin and Jefferson, and Professor of Government, Smith College.
- ~~(10) Mayor Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia~~
- (11) Pearl Bailey
- (12) Harry Van Arsdale - a labor leader from New York who is on the ARBA Board.



- (13) Roger Stevens, Chairman of Board of Trustees, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.
- (14) Walter Peters, Executive Director, New Jersey American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration Commission and Chairman, Bicentennial Council of the 13 Original States.
- (15) Peter O'Donnell - Texas Investor and long-time Republican.
- (16) Dr. Luther H. Foster - President of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
- (17) Herman Wouk - Author
- (18) Bob Hope
- (19) Another industrialist should be added. One of the following would be appropriate:

Henry Ford, II  
Reginald H. Jones - Chairman & Executive Officer  
of General Electric

- (20) Charles Francis Adams - member of the Adams Family and just retired as President of Raytheon Corp.
- (21) Another labor leader should be added. One of the following is suggested:

Leonard Woodcock - President, International Union,  
United Auto, Aerospace and  
Agricultural Workers  
Lane Kirkland - Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO

- (22) Eugene S. Pulliam - Current Publisher, Indianapolis Star
- (23) Montie Montez - prominent Hispanic. Active Republican and businessman in Kansas.
- (24) Alpha E. Trivette - National President, Future Farmers of America

~~(25) Tawny Elaine Godin - 1976 "Miss America"~~



We also believe that an American Indian should be added. We will forward our recommendation later today or tomorrow. Also, Ted Marrs should accompany the group as a staff assistant. The group will surely have need of staff on the trip and Ted has done extensive work with ARBA.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARSH

In reference to the London trip and Ted Marrs' participation, why can't Ted participate as a staff representative of the White House? This is really what I had in mind when I mentioned his name. It seems to me that there will be certain staff people going and my guess is that the State Department wants to put alot of people aboard, or ARBA.

I am somewhat troubled by the reaction that we got on this matter over at Personnel and I want to discuss it with you personally.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Want to  
add to  
memo



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: JIM CONNOR  
FROM: JACK MARSH

Jim, Ted Marrs has voluntarily removed himself from the proposed delegation list to London.



SEP 5 1975


THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date 9/5/75

TO: Jack Marsh

FROM: JAMES E. CONNOR

Jack, does this have your approval. Since it involves Bicentennial and a trip to London, I'd like to make sure you are aware of it before we approve. Thanks.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE September 2, 1975

TO: James E. Connor

FROM: Theodore C. Marrs

SUBJECT: Request for Travel

NAME Theodore C. Marrs *Theodore C. Marrs*  
(Typed and Signature)

DESTINATION London, England

PURPOSE OF TRIP To participate in the Franklin and Jefferson Exhibit  
(Bicentennial) Program Opening

DEPARTURE DATE September 14 RETURN DATE September 15, 1975

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION Commercial Air

LODGING ACCOMMODATIONS \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address)

ESTIMATED TOTAL EXPENSES \$ \_\_\_\_\_

AUTHORIZATION OF SUPERVISOR *Theodore C. Marrs*  
William J. Baroody, Jr.  
(Signature of Certifying Officer if appropriate)

ACKNOWLEDGED BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
James E. Connor

(Submit in Duplicate)



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE September 2, 1975

TO: James E. Connor

FROM: Theodore C. Marrs

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MODE OF TRANSPORTATION Commercial Air

LODGING ACCOMMODATIONS \_\_\_\_\_

(Name)

(Address)

ESTIMATED TOTAL EXPENSES \$ \_\_\_\_\_

AUTHORIZATION OF SUPERVISOR William J. Barody, Jr.

(Signature of Certifying Officer if appropriate)

ACKNOWLEDGED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

James E. Connor

(Submit in Duplicate)



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WASHINGTON

DATE September 2, 1975

TO: James E. Connor

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(Name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address)

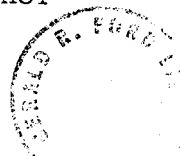
ESTIMATED TOTAL EXPENSES \$ \_\_\_\_\_

AUTHORIZATION OF SUPERVISOR *Theodore C. Marrs*  
William J. Barody, Jr.  
(Signature of Certifying Officer if appropriate)

ACKNOWLEDGED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

James E. Connor

(Submit in Duplicate)



September 6, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: JIM CONNOR  
FROM: JACK MARSH

Jim, Ted Marrs has voluntarily removed himself  
from the proposed delegation list to London.

JOM:RAR:cb



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September 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE  
FROM: JACK MARSH

In reference to the London trip and Ted Marrs' participation, why can't Ted participate as a staff representative of the White House? This is really what I had in mind when I mentioned his name. It seems to me that there will be certain staff people going and my guess is that the State Department wants to put a lot of people aboard, or ARBA.

I am somewhat troubled by the reaction that we got on this matter over at Personnel and I want to discuss it with you personally.

JOM/dl



September 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE  
FROM: JACK MARSH

Is the Chairman of ARBA, I am not referring to Warner but the Chairman of the ARBA Commission, invited to the London thing?

In that same regard, the Congress has appointed a Joint Commission or Committee to plan for the Bicentennial ceremonies of the United States Congress. The House has designated Jake Pickle of Texas and Marvin Esch of Michigan as its representatives on this group. This is something that should be followed very closely.

JOM/d1

