

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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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:

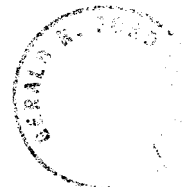
- (1) The Vice President + 6
- (2) Jack Marsh
- (3) John Warner - since this is an ARBA exhibition.
- (4) Jim Keogh - Director of USIA which is paying for much of the exhibition.
- (5) The four Members of Congress on the ARBA Board.
- (6) Dillon Ripley of the Smithsonian
- (7) Thomas P. F. Hoving - Director 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

Russ --

Are there any problems with having Ted aboard as the Staff Assistant to coordinate this matter in the way that we discussed?

NO -

Jack



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: TED MARRS
✓ RUSS ROURKE

FROM: JACK MARRS *JM*

SUBJECT: Bicentennial

Set out below are a number of questions which I think need to be addressed in reference to the forthcoming Bicentennial visit to

London. I am sure each of you can think of several more and please make your own penciled additions to those I have suggested.

- ✓ 1. Has John Warner been advised of the new plans? *Yes - will do anything*
- ✓ 2. Has Jim Keogh? *will be notified*
3. Should we get some inputs from John Warner in reference to the program and details? *State will give details will be available from NATO*
4. We must establish early on today the number of spaces that will be available for invitees. _____



5. We must come up with a list of alternate candidates based

✓ on available seats.

6. Will the quick turnaround time in London pose questions of a relief crew to accommodate the aircraft, which might impact on seating requirements? - *Yes/No - all done*

7. Are there any problems involving the military office on either administrative equipment or logistical matters? *NO*

8. What's the departure time from London to return to the United States. *U.S. - 8 P.M. Andrews - Terrytown - 10 P.M. G.B. - after dinner - Washington - 3 A.M.*

9. Has the Chief Justice been advised of the change of plans? ✓

10. What is the London program for Monday? *State will provide V.P. - Prime Minister's meeting - Lunch -*

11. What is the arrival time? *10 A.M. - Curia + ...*

12. The Vice President's schedule very likely will have certain demands and requests that go beyond the official delegation:



- a. What are these? *Pub. mtg. w/ P. M. Lunch*
- b. Has he approved them?
- c. Who, if anyone, might accompany him to these?
- d. Is it planned that he will spend some time with the

United States Ambassador? *Rosby staying at his residence*

13. What is the status of Mrs. Richardson's request to travel from the United States to London on the official plane? ✓

14. Who is coordinating the total package on the program and protocol side here in Washington? In London? *State State*

15. What public statements is the Vice President supposed to make? Who is drafting them? When will they be ready for his review? *V.P. Office*

16. What's the press plan? Who's handling it? When will there be an official announcement of the official delegation?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



17. Does the Vice President take a message from the President
NO
to representatives of the British Government? If so, who is
preparing it?

18. What's the arrival time back in the United States? *✓ 3 A.M.*

19. Can something be done to expedite the Ambassador's Dinner
either by advancing the hour it begins or establishing a definite
termination time? *NO - must stay open out
to 3:00*

20. Will there be any rest opportunity or a place provided for
the same, for the delegation appointments arrival in London perhaps
an hour or two hours? *State will do*

21. Once the list of official delegates are selected, who will call
them? *✓ Harris Hill*

*Am 15
paul*
22. Who will be in charge of coordinating the delegate invitations? *✓*

23. On the Bennett list, item one is the Vice President plus six.

What does this mean? Does this include Secret Service, WHCA, etc.?



24. Is there briefing material available that can be furnished to the Vice President on the nature of the USIA exhibit?

25. Who is performing the advance work on this? Can we rely on State, USIA or ARBA representatives in London to handle this? Should someone go to London now for this purpose?



THE WHITE HOUSE

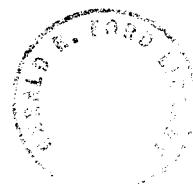
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WASHINGTON

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20. Will there be any rest opportunity or a place provided for the same, for the delegation appointments arrival in London perhaps an hour or two hours?

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SEP 1 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 10, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH
FROM: DOUGLAS P. BENNETT *DPB*
SUBJECT: ARBA Delegation to London

In my recent memorandum to you I suggested that an Indian be included in the ARBA delegation to London. I now have the name of a Republican, Abbott Sekaquaptewa, Chief of the Hopi Tribal Council. His address is Box 123, Oraibi, Arizona and his telephone number is 602-734-2451.

I had also mentioned the name of Monte Montez, an Hispanic. His address is 8712 Alhambra, Prairie Village, Kansas and his home phone is 913-648-7382 and his office phone is 913-262-5726.

Please let me know if you need any more information. Thank you.

R - n D

Get Ted.

M



M

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 10, 1975

JACK,

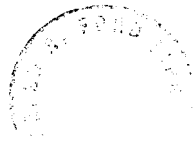
FYI - on London trip:

- 1) You will require civilian clothes only...no tux.
- 2) Vice President is satisfied with delegate list.
- 3) The delegates will have their transportation and lodging paid for.

RUSS

R

D/Ajm



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Delegation:

Sam	Walt
Jim Keogh	Brooke
Warner	INDIAN
Hubner	
Wolfe	
Foster	
Horing	
Paul Bailey	
Ken Donohue	
Ray Stuenkel	
Chalmers	
Van Arsdale	
Truitt	
Wanda Curber	



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

V.P.
JOM
Warrner } Lunch
Keogh
Marra

State will issue
press announcement:

A/C departures
Time:

8:40

Andrews

Not arriving there at
8 P.M.



9/14

Bill
Codrus ~~Coats~~

632-1676

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Andrew

be at dist rest
lounge 8:00 p.m.

dep. 8:40 p.m.

to N.Y. to pickup
VD.

JFK to London
in 5 factor

JFK - 10:00 approx
breakfast served

leg 2 - DC.

(2:30-3:00

9/15

(leg 4)

~~baggage~~

1 Daily suit

~~pass~~

P. Churchill
Hotel
London

7 P.M. —
(2 —)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/2 20.

2. receipts
dinner at
residence



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8:00 p.m.
dep. 9/14

to JFK pickup VP
10:30

arr. 10:00 AM.
London

dep 11:00 p.m. 9/14

arr. Lond 9/15 3-4:00 AM.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE September 11, 1975

TO: James E. Connor

FROM: John O. Marsh, Jr.

SUBJECT: Request for Travel

NAME John O. Marsh, Jr.

(Typed and Signature)

DESTINATION London, England

To attend the opening of the Bicentennial exhibit "The
PURPOSE OF TRIP World of Franklin and Jefferson" as part of the official
delegation

DEPARTURE DATE Sunday, Sept. 14 RETURN DATE Monday, Sept. 15

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION Air Force Two

(no lodging necessary, arrive Monday morning
LODGING ACCOMMODATIONS and depart Monday evening
(Name)

(Address)

ESTIMATED TOTAL EXPENSES \$ None (all expenses paid by State Dept.)

AUTHORIZATION OF SUPERVISOR _____

(Signature of Certifying Officer if appropriate)

ACKNOWLEDGED BY: _____

James E. Connor

(Submit in Duplicate)



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ACKNOWLEDGED BY: _____

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(Submit in Duplicate)



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 12, 1975



Mr. Marsh:

The State Department called with the following information for the London trip.

You will be leaving from Andrews on Sunday evening, September 14. You should be at the Distinguished Visitors Lounge at 8:00 p. m., departure will be at 8:40 p. m. You will go to New York to pickup the Vice President and estimated departure time from JFK airport will be 10:00. There will be a light dinner served en route to London, so they suggest you might want to eat something before leaving. Also, breakfast will be served.

Your arrival time in London Monday morning is approximately 10:00 a. m., September 15. You will depart at approximately 11:00 p. m., Monday, September 15 and estimated arrival time back at Andrews is between 2:30-3:00 a. m. Tuesday, September 16. We should arrange to have you picked up at Andrews and also arrange to have you driven to Andrews. (Do you want me to make the arrangements with the White House Garage?)

The only clothing you will require is a dark business suit. The delegation will be staying at the Churchill Hotel in London (for freshening up purposes).

You are to be invited to the Prime Minister's luncheon (which is a very small luncheon). The afternoon is free, and you are to attend the evening reception and dinner at the residence.

Donna

September 12, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WHITE HOUSE PRESS OFFICE
THRU: JIM CONNOR
FROM: MILT MITLER

Attached is the background information for a press release concerning the delegation going to London for the opening of the "World of Franklin and Jefferson" exhibit which is to be headed by the Vice President.

The names of the delegates have been cleared by the President, Dick Cheney's office and Jack Marsh. The information was approved by representatives of the Vice President's Office, NSC, State Protocol and the Press Office.



Bill Codus, State, 632-1676

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JACK MARSH *JM*
THROUGH: DON RUMSFELD
SUBJECT: Delegation to Bicentennial
Opening in London

You might be interested to know that Pearl Bailey, who you designated to be one of the delegates to the Bicentennial opening in London, canceled her show on the West Coast to accept this invitation.

Her producer called Ted Marrs' office to advise that Pearl said that when "her President asked her to do something, she has to respond" and, therefore, her show was canceled until her return.

A copy of the full delegation is being sent to you.



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JOM/d1



ITINERARY FOR LONDON TRIP

September 14, 15 & 16, 1975

Sunday, September 14, 1975

- 7:15 p. m. Depart residence, via White House car, for Andrews AFB.
8:00 p. m. Be at Andrews, Distinguished Visitors Lounge.
- 8:40 p. m. Depart Andrews AFB en route New York, JFK Airport
to pick up the Vice President.
- 10:00 p. m. Depart JFK Airport en route London. A light dinner will
be served. Also, breakfast will be served aboard.

Monday, September 15, 1975

- 10:00 a. m. (approximately) Arrive London
- 10:15 a. m. Those attending the Prime Minister's luncheon (to which it
has been suggested you be invited) will depart for Winfield
House, the Ambassador's residence.
- 11:55 a. m. Depart Winfield House for 10 Downing Street.
- 12:15 p. m. Meeting with the Prime Minister.
- 1:00 p. m. Drinks
- 1:15 p. m. Lunch
- 3:00 p. m. Depart 10 Downing Street for the Hotel. You will be
staying at the Churchill Hotel.
- 6:45 p. m. Depart for the British Museum.
- 7:05 p. m. Arrive British Museum.
- 7:25 p. m. Proceed to the Duveen Gallery.
- 7:30 p. m. Opening ceremonies. You will be on the platform.
- 7:50 p. m. Proceed to Exhibition Area, where there will be a private
viewing.
- 8:30 p. m. Depart the Museum en route Winfield House.
- 8:45 p. m. Arrive Winfield House.



Monday, September 15, 1975 (Cont'd)

9:00 p. m. Ambassador's Dinner (Winfield House)
10:45 p. m. Depart Winfield House en route airport
11:00 p. m. Arrive Airport
11:45 p. m. Depart London en route Andrews AFB

Tuesday, September 16, 1975

2:30 (approx.) Arrive Andrews. A White House driver will pick you up.
3:15 a. m. Arrive Residence.



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Itinerary for London Trip (Cont'd)

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the world of
Franklin & Jefferson
an American Bicentennial Exhibition

[ca. 9/15/75]

QUOTES

"We are, I think, in the right road of improvement, for we are making Experiments." B.F.

"I would rather be exposed to the inconveniences attending too much liberty, than those attending too small a degree of it." T.J.

"Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." B.F.

"No government ought to be without censors; and when the press is free, no one ever will." T.J.

"By the collision of different sentiments, Sparks of Truth are struck out, and political Light is obtained." B.F.

"The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time. The hand of force may destroy, but cannot disjoin them." T.J.

"The things which hurt, instruct." "God helps them, that help themselves." B.F.

"A little rebellion, now and then, is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical." T.J.

"Write with the learned, pronounce with the vulgar." "He that lieth down with dogs shall rise up with fleas." B.F.

"Where the press is free, and every man able to read, all is safe." T.J.

"When you take honey, remember gall." "Make every place of honor a place of burden." B.F.

"... nothing is ours which another may deprive us of. Hence the inestimable value of intellectual pleasures." T.J.

"The good will of the governed will be starved, if not fed by the good deeds of the governors." B.F.

"... there is natural aristocracy among men. The grounds of this are virtue and talents." T.J.

"Idleness and pride tax with a heavier hand than Kings and parliament." B.F.

"The older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt my judgement." B.F.

"I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the sanity but the people themselves." T.J.

"Learning, whether speculative or practical, is... the natural source of wealth and honor." B.F.

"... no one axiom can be laid down as wise and expedient for all times and circumstances." T.J.

"There has never been, or ever will be, any such thing as a good war or a bad Peace." B.F.

"... error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it." T.J.

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." B.F.

"Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God." T.J.

"The earth belongs to the living, not to the dead." T.J.

"In this world nothing is certain but death and taxes." B.F.

"We are not to expect to be translated from despotism to liberty in a feather bed." T.J.

"Freedom of speech is ever the symptom, as well as the effect of a good government." B.F.

"Reason and free inquiry are the only effectual agents against error." T.J.

"The most exquisite folly is made of wisdom spun too fine." B.F.

"If you would know the value of money, try to borrow some." B.F.

"When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property." T.J.

"Upon the whole, I am much disposed to like the world as I find it." B.F.



Mr. John Marsh



ADMIT

Mr. John Marsh

to Luncheon at 10, Downing Street, Whitehall

on *15 SEP 1975*

**In the event of acceptance, please bring this card, which
must be presented at the door.**



Forster Pechstein Spätlese, 1971
Château Margaux, 1952
Old Tawny Port
Hennessy, 1912

Goujons of Dover Sole
Tartare Sauce

Breast of Roast Partridge
Garden Peas—Baby Carrots
Watercress Salad

Pears in Red Wine

Coffee

*10 Downing Street,
15th September, 1975*



In honour of the Honourable Nelson A. Rockefeller,
Vice-President of the United States of America

The Prime Minister
and Mrs. Harold Wilson

request the honour of the company of

Mr. John Marsh

at Luncheon at 10 Downing Street, Whitehall
on Monday, 15th September, 1975, at 1.00 p.m. for 1.15 p.m.

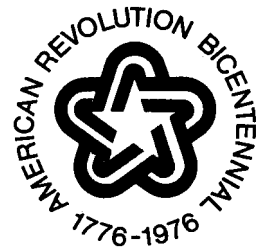
An answer is requested to:
The Secretary (Invitations)
10 Downing Street, Whitehall

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

John Marsh
606



The Ambassador of the United States
of America and Mrs Elliot Richardson
request the pleasure of your company

at a Reception marking the opening of

The World of Franklin and Jefferson

An American Bicentennial exhibition

British Museum, Special Exhibitions Gallery
Monday, September 15, 1975 7.00 – 9.00 pm
(Opening ceremony 7.30 pm)

RSVP: American Embassy
Cultural Affairs Office
Tel. 499 9000 ext 642

Cocktails

The American Embassy wishes to thank the Trustees, Director
and Staff of the British Museum for their assistance in the
presentation of "The World of Franklin and Jefferson"

The exhibition will be open to the public
from September 17 to November 16, 1975

CODUS, WILLIAM R.
AGE OF FRANKLIN/JEFFERSON

September 17, 1975

Dear Bill:

Thank you for the professional manner in which you handled the many details associated with our quick trip to London and back.

I know you had very little time in which to prepare and so the excellent results you produced become even more meaningful.

Sincerely,

John O. Marsh, Jr.
Counsellor to the President

Mr. William R. Codus
Office of Chief of Protocol
Department of State
Room 1238
Washington, D. C. 20520

MEM/sjd

bc: Henry Kissinger
Central Files



September 22, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE
FROM: JACK MARSH

Cable Ambassador Richardson to advise him that the entire party had a fine time in London and I wanted to thank him for his many kindnesses and hospitality.

I had indicated that I would like to arrange for insertion in the Congressional Record of the remarks of all those who spoke at the opening at the British Museum.

As I recall, there was a British Master of Ceremonies, who made opening remarks; the Ambassador, who introduced the Vice President; the Vice President's remarks; and then the Prime Minister.

My plan is to have Ed Brooke do this in the Senate and get a Democrat to do it in the House. It should be one of the Members of the Bicentennial Committee.

Please close the cable with "it was a pleasure seeing Ann and please give her my best." You can tell him in the cable that the Vice President has furnished us a copy of his remarks, but we want to assemble them as one insertion in the Record. Once you do that, get Bud McFarlane or someone in Brent's office to dispatch it.

JOM/dl



September 23, 1975

The Honorable Elliott Richardson
American Ambassador
London

Please accept my deepest appreciation for your many kindnesses and your very gracious hospitality to our entire party during our visit to London for the opening of the "World of Franklin and Jefferson". Your careful advanced planning and your many courtesies permitted us to derive the greatest benefit from our very tight schedule. As you know I plan to have placed in the Congressional Record the remarks of all those who spoke at the opening at the British Museum. The Vice President has provided me with a copy of your own remarks.

Thank you again for everything. It was a great pleasure seeing you and Ann. Please give her my best.

JOM:RAR:cb

Sincerely,

John O. Marsh, Jr.
Counsellor to the President



HOLD THIS

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

SEPTEMBER 15, 1975

Office of the Vice President
London, England

FOLLOWING ARE REMARKS OF
VICE PRESIDENT NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER
AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON, ENGLAND
AT THE OPENING OF
THE UNITED STATES BICENTENNIAL EXHIBITION,
"THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON"
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1975 AT 7:30 PM (GMT)

Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Ambassador, Lord Trevelyan, distinguished guests: It is my high honor to head a delegation of American citizens who are here to present "The World of Franklin and Jefferson" to the people of Great Britain.

This exhibition is the centerpiece of our Bicentennial celebration overseas. Her Majesty's visit to America next summer will be the capstone of our joint commemoration. Your participation in the opening of this exhibition, Mr. Prime Minister, further strengthens one of the closest and most important relationships between nations in the history of mankind.

Thus we come to you today in reaffirmation of the principles that underlie our common heritage: Recognition of the spiritual nature of man, human liberty and self-government, the dignity of work, and the humane necessity of equal opportunity and freedom of enterprise.

Down through the years, our dedication to common principles -- principles which we importantly inherited from you -- has bound us together in fair weather and storm. And so we mark today, not a parting of two peoples, 200 years ago, but renewal of a common faith in freedom and the rights of man that has endured for 200 years.

The roots of the American Republic lie deep in British soil. Franklin and Jefferson, each in his own way, was a direct product of English concepts: Franklin the man of science, rational discourse and cosmopolitan wit; Jefferson, the apostle of natural law, a leader of political idealism. Both were identifiably American -- and yet, the character of each, in particular ways, was shaped by their ties with England.

Franklin was no stranger to London. As a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the Society of Arts, as the holder of honorary doctorates from Oxford and Aberdeen, Franklin thrived intellectually and socially in the most important circles here. "Upon the whole," Franklin wrote, "I have lived so great a part of my life in Britain, and have formed so many friendships in it, that I love it, and sincerely wish it prosperity..."

While Jefferson was more a man of the Continent, a familiar face in France, he was steeped in English political philosophy. Thus he was influenced by John Locke, as well as by Montesquieu and Rousseau, as he shaped the framework of the Declaration of Independence and its affirmation of human rights.

Franklin and Jefferson are representatives of that group of remarkable men who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the American cause -- mindful of their English heritage and the principles of English liberty, but determined to build a new Nation in which these principles of freedom and justice would be guaranteed to all citizens.



Through the years, we've stood by these principles. Twice in this century, the American people were inspired by the courage and tenacity of Great Britain's stand against totalitarian aggression. In each case, our own devotion to democracy and freedom led us to join you in the ultimate victory over the enemies of freedom.

Challenges to free peoples have continued during three decades of profound postwar changes. Today, all free nations are involved to varying degrees in events that dramatically illustrate the new dimensions of our national security. National security is no longer a military question alone.

Now, due to growing interdependence in the world, our national security is also profoundly affected by fundamental economic factors, and because of the ideological divisions in the world, it is subject to psychological and political subversion.

In this complex and competitive environment, we must restore the strength and health of our economies and develop a common defense against attempts at economic manipulation; we must work to achieve the energy independence of the free world through innovative and dedicated efforts; we must recognize that detente is a vital factor in reducing the risks of confrontation; however a quest for detente without strength could be disastrous; we must recognize that the NATO alliance remains the cornerstone of that military strength, and we must insure its solidity, and find solutions to the strains on its southern flank. We must renew our faith in the fundamental concepts that have brought our countries to the highest fulfillment of human aspirations of any society in history: freedom, human dignity, individual responsibility, the dynamism of democratic free enterprise and the steady growth of individual opportunity for all.

We need to recapture our confidence and faith in ourselves -- in our ability -- and in our national purposes. The basic test is whether we as free peoples can achieve the self-discipline necessary to take the actions and make the sacrifices essential to the preservation of that freedom. I'm optimistic that we can and that we will.

As Thomas Paine said, "Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom, must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it."

We believe that the American Bicentennial is relevant and timely and holds a deep meaning for the world at this particular moment in history. For the Anglo-American ideals upon which the American Nation was founded are not artifacts of a dead past. They are vital components of a living present that give us meaning and direction as we seek our common destiny in this time of turbulent transition.

And so, in commemorating the American Bicentennial, we reaffirm to the world our fundamental and steadfast dedication to the propositions set forth in that great American document -- so uniquely English in its intellectual parentage -- the Declaration of Independence: that all men are created equal, that they are endowed with inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and, that government everywhere is made legitimate only by the consent of the governed.

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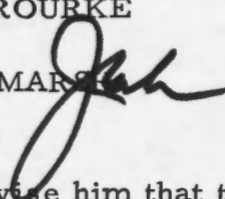


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SEP 22 1975

September 22, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROUBKE

FROM: JACK MARSH 

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OCT 15 1975

October 14, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE

FROM: MILT MITLER *hml*

Here are the remarks made by Ambassador Richardson and the British Prime Minister at the opening of "The World of Franklin and Jefferson" in London.

Attachments



OCT 10 1975

Ambassador's Speech

for

The Opening of "The World of Franklin and Jefferson"

British Museum

September 15th, 1975

Mr. Mayor, Lord Trevelyan, Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Vice-President,
distinguished guests:

A century ago, the United States celebrated its hundredth birthday
secure in its destiny to build a nation reaching from the Atlantic
to the Pacific, and free from what our forefathers called "entangling
alliances."

During the next hundred years, America consolidated its national
existence and, discarding isolationism accepted full membership in
the comity of nations.

In this historic process, relations with Great Britain, beginning in
colonial days and reaching to the present moment, have been a touchstone
of American involvement in world affairs.

The Declaration of Independence adopted by the Continental Congress
in July, 1776, dissolved the formal ties which had bound Britons and
Americans for more than a century and a half in a common allegiance. The
importance of this event for both our countries can scarcely be over-
estimated. But this act of political separation did not extinguish other
formative and determinative influences which continued to flow



between our two peoples. Intellectual, cultural, economic, and social forces, scarcely disrupted by America's secession from the British Empire, persisted and supplied the bases for a new kind of Anglo-American community. Its development and proliferation in many important areas of human endeavor provide the great motif of the whole broad sweep of Anglo-American History.

In the Nineteenth Century, eminent writers and leaders both in the United States and in Britain read the lesson and gave it pointed application. The destiny of the United States, they said, was to be achieved not in isolation, but within the world-wide community. Within that community, it was increasingly assumed, the English-speaking peoples constituted a single unit, based on kinship, language, literature, and a common political ideology.

I would suggest in our own day that history has indeed created a unique relationship between Britons and Americans. Our long-standing friendship is a crucial element in aspirations for world peace and prosperity; and the great and identical ideals of freedom upon which our two systems are based have yet a glorious destiny to share with people everywhere.

PAUSE

Ladies and gentlemen, the Vice-President of the United States.



TO BE CHECKED AGAINST DELIVERY

PLEASE NOTE EMBARCO

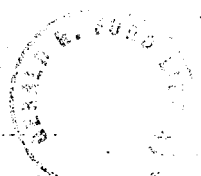
NOT FOR PUBLICATION, BROADCAST OR TRANSMISSION
ON CUB TAPES BEFORE THE PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS.
(Note: The Prime Minister is expected to speak
at approximately 1945 hours Monday 15 September
1975)

SPEECH BY THE PRIME MINISTER, THE RT. HON. HAROLD
WILSON, CBE, FRS, MP. AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF
THE FRANKLIN/JEFFERSON EXHIBITION AT THE BRITISH
MUSEUM ON MONDAY 15 SEPTEMBER 1975

I should like on behalf of all my
fellow countrymen to express a warm welcome
to Vice President Rockefeller on his first
public engagement in Britain in his official
capacity. He has of course been our guest
here as Vice President and we have had
rewarding discussions, and I had the
pleasure of being his guest on more than one
occasion during his distinguished governor-
ship of New York State.

We are particularly pleased that what
brings him here is the opening of the
Franklin/Jefferson Exhibition on its world
tour before settling in, in the United
States, for the bicentenary celebrations
next year.

/It is a happy



It is a happy commentary on the two hundred years since 1776 that, apart from one or two confused episodes, such as 1812, our relations have grown warmer and closer and we shall be participating whole-heartedly in the events in the United States next year, the British contribution being headed by the visit of Her Majesty The Queen.

I understand Mr. Vice President that an organisation has been formed proposing that the United States should apply for re-admission, for the re-acceptance of British hegemony, as part of the celebrations.

We are, as a pragmatic nation and Government, prepared to consider any reasonable proposition on its merits, but on the whole I think our people would judge that we have got enough troubles.

However, this occasion enables me to express our regrets for 1812, for which Her Majesty's present government, may I say, have no responsibility. Not long ago I met a former U.S. Secretary to the Treasury, discussing that famous building of theirs: he said he would pass briefly over the events which led to the destruction of the first building in 1812. My only comment was that such action regrettable in itself, regrettable aesthetically, was a reflection on the Statesmen and military leaders of those days, since any nation seeking to subjugate another would decide that the last institution it would wish to destroy in the enemy country would be the Treasury.



The two men whose era and achievements the exhibition here marks were of course principal authors of the stirring declaration of independence. I think they would approve our proposal to loan to the American people a copy of Magna Carta, our own historical equivalent of the declaration, and fore-runner of our unwritten and your written Constitution. They were also men of wide accomplishments - scientists, educationalists, philosophers and innovators. I think they would also welcome the unusual way in which our two Governments have chosen to commemorate this bicentennial in future years - a joint programme of fellowships in the creative and performed arts.

Good relations between Britain and the United States have seldom been a matter of internal political argument in this country. It is true that the then Establishment during the Civil War not only failed to support the Union, but were at times in danger of being fully committed to its disintegration. It was at that time that the voice of British democracy made itself heard: indeed through a voice which at that time was still not enfranchised in electoral terms. None had suffered more in Britain from the Civil War than the people of the

/cotton



cotton industry in Lancashire, whose essential raw material had been denied them, to a point where they were physically starving. The memorial of the working people of Lancashire to President Lincoln remains one of the greatest Anglo-American links, an example to the world and a total refutation of those whose political philosophy denies the concept of any human being capable of expressing himself or herself beyond the narrow confines of his short-term economic interest. For this is what they said:

"Since we have discerned that the victory of the free North in the war which has so sorely distressed us as well as afflicted you will strike off the fetters of the slave, you have attracted our warm and earnest sympathy. We joyfully honour you as the President and the Congress with you for many decisive steps towards practically exemplifying your belief in the words of your great founders:-

'All men are created free and equal'



"We are certain that such a glorious consummation will cement Great Britain to the United States in close and enduring regards. Our interests moreover are identified with yours. We are truly one people though locally separate. And if you have any ill-wishers here, be assured they are chiefly those who oppose liberty at home, and that they will be powerless to stir up quarrels between us from the very day in which your country becomes undeniably and without exception the home of the free. Accept our high admiration of your firmness in upholding the proclamation of freedom."

Their denial that economic self-interest is the main source of political motivation was in fact 90 years later an unwitting reaffirmation of Benjamin Franklin's own comment on the colonial tea duty. Writing from London to America he attacked the philosophy behind the British Government's action in these words "they have no idea that any people can act from any principle but that of interest; and they believe that 3d ~~and~~ⁱⁿ a 1lb of tea, of which one does not drink 10lbs in a year, is sufficient to overcome all the patriotism of an American."



In 1898 a radical statesman who had crossed the great divide into the Conservative Government had this to say about relations between the United States and Britain:

"Our duty is to establish and maintain bonds of permanent amity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic. They are a powerful and generous nation I do not know what the future has in store for us. I do know and feel that the closer, more cordial, the fuller and more definite these arrangements are with the consent of both peoples, the better it will be for both and for the world."

As one who, in successive Ministerial positions, and at other times, has worked for closer relations between our two peoples, under seven Presidents, I believe that we can truly say - and this has been said by administrative leaders on both sides of the Atlantic - that relations between our two countries are closer, are more intimate, than at any time in this present generation.

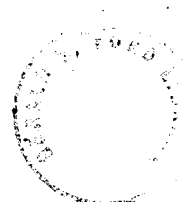
I am looking forward, as soon as these speeches end, to viewing this exhibition "the World of Franklin and Jefferson".



Where the exhibition has already been shown there have been warm tributes, not only to the content, not only to the men here commemorated, but to the presentation of the exhibition itself. I have read the tributes from both France and Poland, and Le Monde is right in saying that "this is a reconstruction of 125 crucial years in the history of liberty". We are happy to feel that, as the exhibition's official documents record, "the roots of the American Republic lie deep in the soil of Britain".

All that Franklin and Jefferson did to the world were themselves based on the writings of Locke, Hobbes, Berkeley, and Hume, and others, who first called in question established doctrines and made possible the flowering of a new philosophy of liberty on both sides of the Atlantic. Before the Declaration of Independence Franklin played a leading part of the life of London, as an official, as one who gloried in the new spirit and philosophy of freedom.

He was involved in the intellectual life of the nation, a fellow of the Royal Society, a fellow of the newly founded Royal Society of Arts.

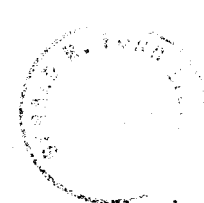


- 8 -

Jefferson was essentially more a man of the continent, capable of expressing the new philosophy of both sides of the Channel and adding to it, as Franklin did, the new dimension of freedom stimulated by the revolution. It is more than twenty years since I visited Monticello and saw what Jefferson created, where he lived and, as other Americans of his generation proved, his scientific ingenuity and inventiveness. You had another engagement that day, Mr. Vice-President - it was the day of President Eisenhower's inauguration in 1953.

The words of the Declaration of Independence contain thoughts and language which have become part of our joint heritage on both sides of the Atlantic, as surely as have the words of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Second Inaugural. We must none of us forget that the Declaration itself was principally the work of Jefferson, and that that Declaration bore the signature of both the great American statesmen whom this exhibition commemorates.

I end by expressing the hope, indeed the confidence, that this exhibition, and that of the manifold events which precede and constitute the Bicentenary celebrations, so far from reminding our two peoples of past, unfortunate, blundering differences, will bring our two nations, our two peoples, yet closer together.





NOV 5 1975

Honorable James Keogh
Director
United States Information Agency
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20547

Dear Jim:

We have now opened all three of the European showings of the World of Franklin and Jefferson exhibition and are immensely pleased at the success of this exhibition. Judging by attendance, the success of the exhibition in Paris and Warsaw is going to be exceeded at London where 21,000 people saw the exhibition during the first two weeks. We greatly appreciate the support and cooperation of USIA on this project, and I am particularly grateful to you for letting us have the services of Jack Masey for this Bicentennial period.

Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum I have just sent to the USIA Incentive Awards Committee asking that Jack be given the Agency's highest award for his exceptionally brilliant performance in connection with the Franklin/Jefferson exhibition.

As Charles Eames put it, "If there was one person who made the whole exhibition happen, it was Jack Masey." IBM shares Charles' views. Indeed, one of their officials told me that never in his experience has he had such an effective and smooth-working relationship with another organization, and Jack is primarily responsible for this.



This exhibition unquestionably is one of the hallmarks of the Federal Bicentennial Program for it has set standards of excellence to be achieved by all. As you were present when the Vice President opened the exhibit with the Prime Minister of England, you well recall the favorable reaction with the Official Delegation.

I would appreciate your making the enclosed copy of the recommendation a permanent part of Jack Masey's personnel file in USIA.

"In the Spirit of '76"

SIGNED

John W. Warner
Administrator

Enclosure:

Memorandum to Executive Secretary, Incentive
Awards Committee

cc: Senator Brooke
Mr. John Marsh



October 12, 1975

TO: Executive Secretary, Incentive Awards
Committee, IPT, U.S. Information Agency

FROM: John W. Warner
Administrator
American Revolution Bicentennial Administration

SUBJECT: Nomination for USIA's Distinguished Honor Award

NOMINEE: Jack Masey

OFFICE: American Revolution Bicentennial Administration
(Mr. Masey is currently assigned to the ARBA
on detail from USIA)

TITLE AND GRADE: Special Assistant to the Administrator for
Design and Exhibitions, FSIO-2

NOMINATED FOR: His outstanding direction and organization of
"The World of Franklin and Jefferson" exhibition,
a major Bicentennial project which toured Europe
in 1975 and will be shown in the United States
in 1976.

CITATION:

USIA DISTINGUISHED HONOR AWARD

ACCORDED TO

JACK MASEY

FOR HIS BRILLIANT DIRECTION AND ORGANIZATION

OF

"THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON"

EXHIBITION

WHICH LAUNCHED THE UNITED STATES BICENTENNIAL

ABROAD

IN PARIS, WARSAW AND LONDON

DURING 1975

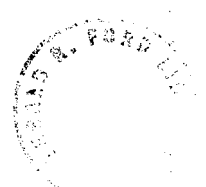


JUSTIFICATION: From all accounts, "THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON" exhibition -- currently on view at the British Museum in London -- has been the most successful United States Government exhibition ever presented in Europe: after a two-month engagement at the Grand Palais in Paris, it was seen by 50,000 persons -- the largest attendance ever recorded in a French national museum for a foreign show. When the exhibition completed its tour at the National Museum in Warsaw, it was viewed by more than 53,000 persons during its seven-week run. (According to the American Embassy in Warsaw, the Franklin/Jefferson exhibition was the most successful and impressive show the United States ever mounted in Poland.) And, now in London, the exhibition is attracting crowds of such dimension that it promises to be a record-breaker at the British Museum. (Attached are samples of press reactions, both at home and abroad.)

The American Revolution Bicentennial Administration is immensely proud of this exhibition and immensely grateful to the U.S. Information Agency for letting us borrow the services of FSIO Jack Masey who supervised every phase of this project for the ARBA.

In fact, Mr. Masey's contribution was of such magnitude and consequence that I am vehemently recommending that he be accorded the U.S. Information Agency's highest honor -- the Distinguished Service Award.

More than any other single person, Mr. Masey is responsible for the spectacular success of this exhibition -- an exhibition which is already beginning to take its place in history as one of the most brilliantly designed efforts of its kind ever to be accomplished.



The monumental role played by Mr. Masey in this undertaking has been duly acknowledged by virtually everyone with whom he worked: by the principle Embassy and USIS officers in Paris, Warsaw and London; by Mr. Charles Eames, the designer of the exhibition; by chief executives of the IBM Corporation whom Mr. Masey persuaded to underwrite the exhibition (IBM, in response to Mr. Masey's request, contributed \$500,000 towards defrayment of design and fabrication costs which constitutes the largest single private sector grant to the ARBA); and by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York which will show the exhibition in 1976. I can only add that from where we sit in the ARBA, it was truly a virtuoso performance.

As my Special Assistant for Design and Exhibitions, Mr. Masey was actively involved in the direction of every single phase of the exhibition project: its research, design and fabrication; the selection and acquisition of artifacts, manuscripts, original paintings and documents as well as the preparation of exhibition texts; the negotiation for -- and selection of -- showing sites both in the United States and abroad; the writing, design and printing of all attendant brochures and pamphlets; the renovation of all showing sites; and the installation of the exhibition in Paris, Warsaw and London.

Moreover, he personally prepared -- much to the satisfaction of the Office of Management and Budget -- the entire budget submission for the project (approximately \$2 million) and was the approving officer for all contracts let in connection with the exhibition. His administrative role matched his creative role in every respect.

Principally through Mr. Masey's efforts, a unique and unprecedented partnership was devised whereby the United States Government in the form of the ARBA worked in concert with the Office of Charles and Ray Eames, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the IBM Corporation to produce a project of truly superior quality. Never before in my association with Government have I experienced so effective a team effort as this four-way partnership.



During the planning phase of the project, Mr. Masey consistently sought to maintain the highest standards of excellence and design integrity: never once did he compromise on a matter of design principle -- or any other principle for that matter. This insistence on quality without compromise resulted in a United States Government exhibition unequalled for its intelligence and exquisiteness -- an exhibition which will be talked about long after the Bicentennial is concluded.

In summing up, I urge the Agency to duly acknowledge and recognize the brilliant contribution to the success of the Franklin/ Jefferson exhibition abroad made by Mr. Masey by according him the Agency's Distinguished Honor Award.

SIGNED

John W. Warner
Administrator
American Revolution
Bicentennial Administration



"THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON" EXHIBITION

PRESS COMMENTS

Paris Showing: "The Franklin/Jefferson 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



"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

Polish Showing: "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
May, 1975

"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
May, 1975



London Showing: "Already seen in Warsaw and Paris, this brilliant exposition about the lives of Franklin and Jefferson, designed by the Office of Charles and Ray Eames, stays in London for two months."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
September 20, 1975

"The World of Franklin and Jefferson, brought to you courtesy of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, the Office of Charles and Ray Eames and IBM. . . is an amazing freebie at the British Museum.

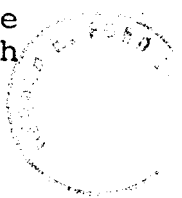
"Charles Eames, the mastermind behind the event, is a great one for exhibitions. He packs in a wealth of memorabilia from penknives and inkwells to tomahawks, covering the period from Franklin's birth to Jefferson's death 120 years later. . ."

THE OBSERVER
September 20, 1975

"The World of Franklin and Jefferson" has been skillfully contrived by the designers, Charles and Ray Eames, to illustrate the span of American history during which Benjamin Franklin and his younger, near-contemporary, were eminent in shaping the basic ideas and role of the emerging Nation. . . The immense amount of material drawn upon. . . gives a vivid impression of the way in which the ideas of a European and British avant-garde were creatively translated into terms of American reality."

THE LONDON TIMES
September 17, 1975

"It is appropriate that the enterprise, called "The World of Franklin and Jefferson" is that typical, attractive American mix of private and public: The Government has transported the show, but IBM has underwritten much of the financing. Charles and Ray Eames, two of America's most distinguished designers, have created the exhibition in collaboration with

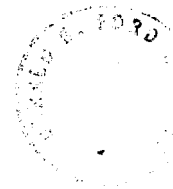


their office which included some nifty
flag makers."

THE SUNDAY TIMES
September 14, 1975

"It is the humanity and reality of the
exhibition that is so striking; and the
meticulous job of assembling the exhibition
and casting aside conventional ways of seeing
and showing that makes this Eames' masterpiece
so outstanding. The layout and visual impact
are staggering: one wants to spend days
studying the documents, photographs and
artifacts that bring the period vividly to
life."

BRITISH VOGUE
September, 1975



Jeff. + Franklin
/

February 26, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH
FROM: RUSS ROURKE

Jack, I discussed the attached with Milt. The following items are clear:

Mrs. Ford will definitely not be attending the event, hence John Warner is being instructed to try his luck directly with any available Cabinet member.

Milt will be attending the event in his tuxedo.

Lastly, Milt is returning your call from Dick Youngs (IBM). He will explain his efforts and John Warner's efforts to secure Cabinet participation.

RAR:cb



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 25, 1976

R
S/m
Mr. Marsh:

Dick Young, with IBM, called in reference to the Bicentennial exhibit, "The World of Franklin & Jefferson" which opens in the United States in New York next week at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The President, Vice President, Secretary Kissinger and Secretary of the Interior have all been invited. However, they have all regretted. It is his "understanding from Bicentennial-associated people this is the exhibit of exhibits." In light of this and the worldwide recognition the exhibit has received, he is most concerned that there will be no Cabinet-level participation from the Administration. He said in light of the importance of this exhibit to the country, it seems to me with this kind of worldwide support, there should be a Cabinet-rank individual designated by the President to represent him at the opening.

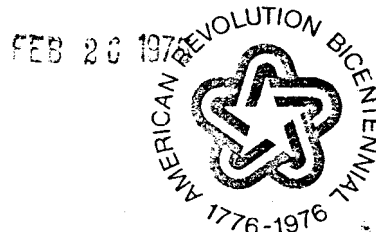
Mr. Young would like your guidance and suggestions.

While Mr. Young was on the line, Dr. Marrs called on the I. O. with the following. (I originally suggested Mr. Young talk with Milt Mitler and transferred his call to Milt. Milt was out of the office and Young called back here.) Dr. Marrs said this exhibit will be opening in about 5 other cities across the United States. He feels "it is a rip-off with alot of money being put into it." The desingers have made alot of money off of IBM and IBM is trying to build it up with alot of p. r.

* R Dr. Marrs said he or Milt would be willing to go to New York to attend the opening, although he felt IBM would not be satisfied with there attendance. (Milt called a few minutes later and said he was going to attend in the opening.)

In any event, I told Mr. Young either you or a member of your staff would get back to him concerning this. Telephone # (914) 765-6411.

donna



The Administrator

February 25, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK MARSH

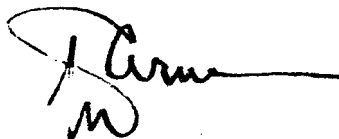
I am asking that you personally review the pending invitation from me and Mr. Frank Cary, Chairman of the Board of IBM, inviting Mrs. Ford to attend the opening of "The World of Franklin and Jefferson" at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City on the evening of Wednesday, March 3. Mr. Mitler has the complete details.

Since you accompanied the Vice President to London, you are aware of the excellence of this exhibit. The cooperation and support provided by IBM and the Metropolitan Museum of Art represents the finest example of private sector support to be found in the Bicentennial.

Further, I am attaching for your reference a listing of the distinguished public figures who attended the opening or subsequently visited the exhibition.

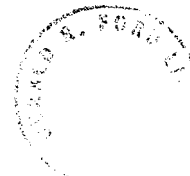
If the decision is made that Mrs. Ford is unable to attend, I must promptly invite a member of the Cabinet as I deem it essential that the occasion merits the highest support by the Executive Branch.

Press interest in this exhibit, as you can appreciate, is building rapidly and I am scheduled to be present at a press preview throughout the day on Tuesday, March 2. Representation from the Executive Branch will be scrutinized carefully; accordingly, I must have this matter resolved beforehand.



John W. Warner
Administrator

Attachment



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 27, 1976

*World of
Jeff. &
Franklin*

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE *RR*

Jack, re my attached memo, Milt now advises me that Warner was able to get David Mathews to attend the opening of "The World of Franklin and Jefferson" in New York on Wednesday, March 3.

Mathews was wondering if anyone would object if he said he was "representing the President". Milt advised Warner that he felt there would be no objection.

If your view is otherwise please let either Milt or *me* know.



March 1

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Russ:

Have Milt call Mr. Young with IBM and you can tell him as a direct result of his telephone call, we made a special effort to get a Cabinet officer to attend the opening.



Jack



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 26, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE *Rourke*

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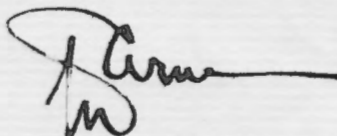
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John W. Warner
Administrator

Attachment



France

Bernard Destremau, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (equivalent of U. S. Deputy Secretary of State) plus numerous other Foreign Ministry and Cultural Ministry officials including Ambassador Alphand, former Ambassador to the United States.

Madam Giscard D'Estaing subsequently visited the Exhibit.

Poland

Vice Minister of Culture, Tadeusz Kaczmarek accompanied by Wincenty Krasko, Pzpr Secretary and President of the Polonia Society.

Quieslaw Adamski, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Great Britain

Prime Minister, The Honorable Harold Wilson.

The Foreign Minister, The Honorable James Callaghan.

The Marquess of Lothian, Chairman of the BBLC, and former Secretary of State in the Conservative Government.

Lord Trevelyan, Chairman of Trustees, British Museum and Sir John Pope-Hennessy, Director of the British Museum.

Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip paid an unprecedented and exceptionally cordial 50-minute visit to the Exhibit on the evening of October 29, 1975.

