

1977 Inaugural Committee



Washington D.C. 20555

Bulk Rate Mail
U.S. Postage
Paid
Clifton N.J.
Permit No. 1

JANE TOLMACH

Do Not Bend

1977 Inaugural Guide to Washington



A new spirit, a new commitment, a new America.



1977 Inaugural Committee

BARDYL R. TIRANA
Co-Chairperson
VICKI ROGERS
Co-Chairperson
I.W. ABEL
THE HON. CECIL ANDRUS
MRS. DOLPH BRISCOE
THE HON. YVONNE BRAITHWAITE BURKE
THE HON. RAUL CASTRO
THE HON. RICHARD F. CELESTE
SOL CHAIKIN
THE HON. MARGARET MIDGE COSTANZA
THE HON. C. DOUGLAS DILLON
ALFREDO DURAN
THE HON. KENNETH GIBSON
NANCY HANKS
MRS. W. AVERELL HARRIMAN
THE HON. RICHARD HATCHER
CARLTON HICKS, O.D.
JESSE HILL, JR.
MURIEL HUMPHREY
MRS. MILTON JONES
CORETTA SCOTT KING
LANE KIRKLAND
ODESSA KOMER
C.J. McLIN
ELEANOR McGOVERN
THE HON. HENRY MAIER
J. WILLARD MARRIOTT
ARNOLD MILLER
LUCI JOHNSON NUGENT
MRS. ROBERT PAULEY
S. DILLON RIPLEY
JOHN RYOR
MRS. MARY L. SCRANTON
WILLIAM SIDDELL
FLOYD SMITH
ROBERT STRAUSS
PHILIP M. WALDEN
THE HON. WALTER WASHINGTON
GLENN WATTS
ALBERT SHANKER

With special thanks to:
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
LOUISE DURBIN
SUSAN HAMILTON
DON HEILEMAN
RICHARD LOEHLE

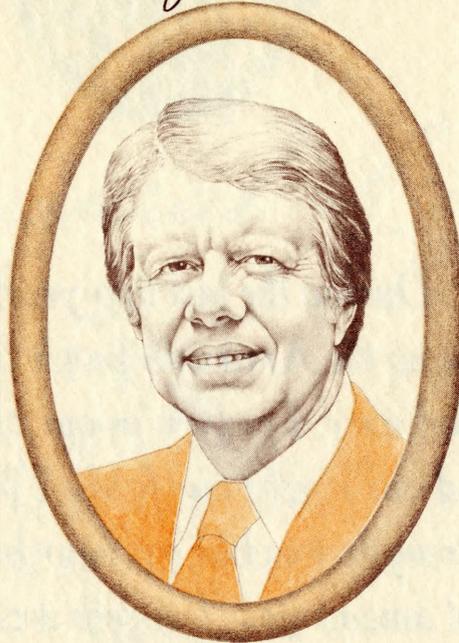
Designed, illustrated and produced by:
GERALD RAFSHOON ADVERTISING, INC., ATLANTA
THE ATLANTA ART FACTORY, INC., ATLANTA
ACTION GRAPHICS, INC., ATLANTA
COLLIER GRAPHIC SERVICES, NEW YORK

During the last two years I think I've gotten to know the American people in a very deep and personal way. I've been in our cities, our towns. I've walked our streets, our fields. I've been nourished by your strength, touched by your hopes. I've seen a new trust among you. I've seen a commitment to a new beginning taking hold. That's why the strength and wisdom of my administration will come from you.

When you're in Washington for the Inauguration, look around. You're going to see a new openness. You're going to sense a new and vital spirit . . . a spirit which is going to grow and spread until it touches every man, every woman, every child — not only in this great country, but throughout the world. That is our challenge — to reach for the highest and most perfect ideal the world has ever seen. It's time for a new spirit, a new commitment, a new America.

Jimmy Carter

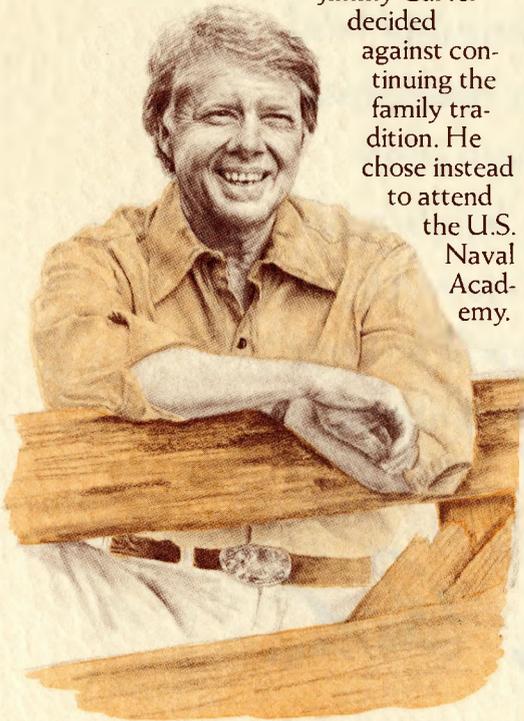
Jimmy Carter



It's a long way from Plains, Georgia, to Washington, D.C. and the strength of a man can be measured by the path he takes to travel there. For Jimmy Carter, that road was one of hard work and determination. It's the same road that has been traveled for more than two hundred years in this country. By people who could see in hardships, freedom, and in obstacles, opportunity. Those men and women literally built this nation from the land, nurturing a dream with dedication and the sweat of their brow. The seasons have turned to centuries now, but the traditions they planted continue to grow.

Jimmy Carter's roots go deep into the dark red soil of southwest Georgia. He was born and reared outside the small farming community of Plains. But like many young people,

Jimmy Carter decided against continuing the family tradition. He chose instead to attend the U.S. Naval Academy.



Eventually, however, he ended a promising career as a naval officer to return to the land, resuming the work of his parents, and their parents before them.

Jimmy Carter prospered in Plains, Georgia. His small farm grew into a small business, and his small business grew into a larger, more profitable seed and farm supply operation. It wasn't easy, though. It took years of sunrise to sunset days. It took hard work. It took a commitment to succeed.

It would have been easy for Jimmy Carter to shut himself up in the world of his own success, but he chose not to take the easy road. He saw past his own hopes—his own dreams. He looked at his community and saw their needs as his needs, their hopes as his hopes. Jimmy Carter became involved. As a deacon and Sunday school teacher in his church, as chairman of the school board, and as a state Senator. And after a hard-fought campaign Jimmy Carter was sworn in as Georgia's 76th Governor in 1970.

If there were still any doubts left as to what road Jimmy Carter was traveling, he ended them with this statement in his Inaugural Address: "No Georgian should ever again be deprived of the opportunity for a job,

an education, or simple justice because he is poor, rural, black or not influential."

As Governor, Jimmy Carter turned to the task of making those words a reality. He pushed through reorganization of the state's bureaucracy. He vastly increased state services to the poor, the deprived and afflicted. He relentlessly fought special interests, and launched reforms in areas of mental health, education, racial discrimination, criminal justice, consumerism and environmental protection.

Jimmy Carter saw that people had access to a government that once had isolated them. He led with strength against opposition to progress. Jimmy Carter proved that government can serve effectively when managed effectively.

On December 12, 1974, Jimmy Carter officially became a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. The determination and self-discipline which helped Jimmy Carter build a successful farming business



would also see him through a long and difficult campaign, a campaign marked in the beginning by loneliness. There were no reporters, no cameras, no secret service people nearby when Jimmy Carter first walked up and introduced himself to countless voters. This style was unheard of for a presidential hopeful, but for Jimmy Carter, there was no other way.

During the first three months of the campaign, he, his wife Rosalynn, and their family visited over 40 states. No crowd was too small. They talked and listened and discussed the issues, in barber shops, gas stations, factories, union halls and churches, before civic groups, at livestock auctions. The first test came in Iowa, then New Hampshire, then Florida. On March 16th, he won Illinois, the first breakthrough in a major northern industrial state. And that victory string continued throughout every crucial primary state. Jimmy Carter had taken his message to the people. And in the final analysis, it was his decision to enter every primary which gave him his party's nomination on July 14, 1976. The morning after his nomination, Jimmy Carter chose Senator Walter Mondale as his vice presidential running mate.

With a united Democratic party, his family and a large and loyal group of campaign workers behind him, Jimmy Carter now began the final struggle for the highest office in the land. He knew what had to be done. Crisscrossing the nation for 111 grueling days and sleepless nights, he turned to the people once again. He talked of change, of compassion. He talked about honesty and openness in government. He talked about trust and competence. The people listened. The people heard.

In the end, the people made their choice. They elected Jimmy Carter, the farmer, the businessman, the dreamer, the fighter. He met the test Americans demand of their President.



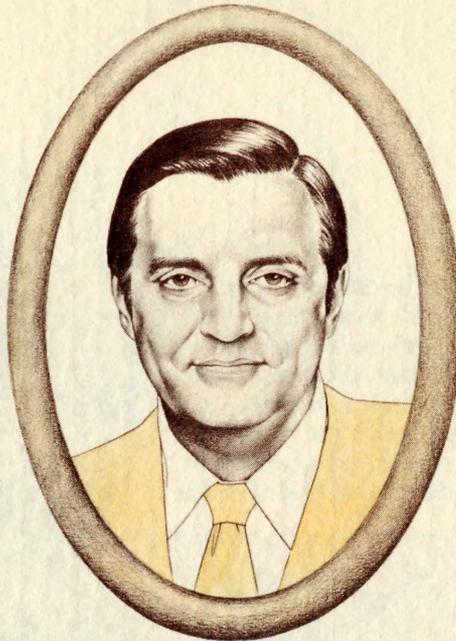
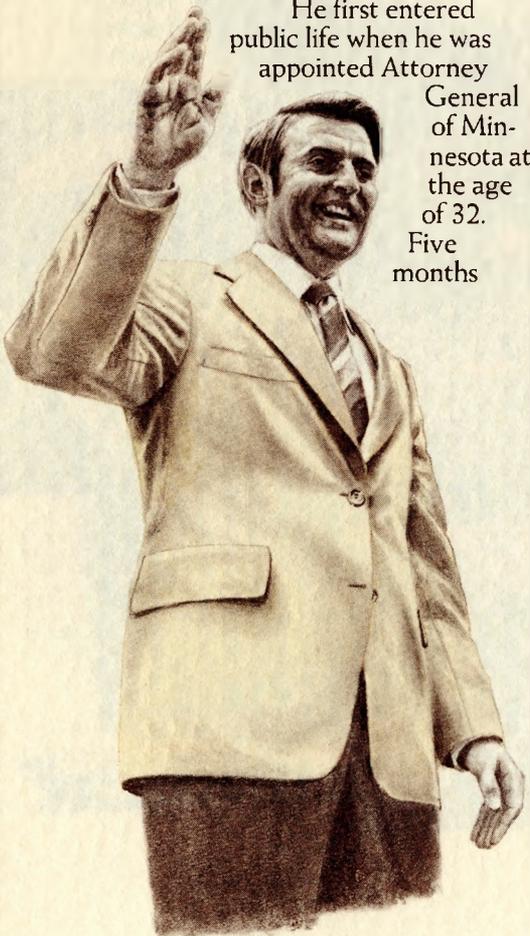
Walter Mondale

You can't lean a ruler up against a man to judge the boundaries of his compassion. You can't throw a rock in the pool of his concern to get a measure of its depth. You gauge the character of a man by the life he leads, by the lives he touches, by the hopes he stirs in others, by the strength in the hand he holds out to help. And by those measures, Walter Mondale is a giant of a man. From his early childhood in rural Minnesota to the floor of the U.S. Senate, Walter Mondale's life has been a reflection of his concern and commitment to others. It's an uncommon quality, to be sure, but Walter Mondale is an uncommon man.

He first entered public life when he was appointed Attorney

General of Minnesota at the age of 32.

Five months



later he was elected in his own right. And in 1962, he was reelected Attorney General by one of the largest landslide margins ever cast for a Minnesota candidate—236,162 votes.

In 1964, when Hubert Humphrey was elected Vice President, Walter Mondale was appointed to fill his unexpired senate seat. The people of Minnesota saw in Mondale a young, determined fighter for human rights and they reelected Senator Mondale in 1966 and again in 1972. During his 12 years as a U.S. Senator, Walter Mondale dedicated his life to the fight for equality and justice for all Americans. But his was a special commitment. A commitment to the education of our children, to the needs of the elderly, to the health and well-being of the working people, the hungry, the sick, the disenfranchised. And that concern is mirrored in the posts he held. He was Chairman of the Subcommittee on Children and Youth. He served on special or select committees on Aging, Nutrition and Human Needs. He was a member of the Intelligence Activities Committee. His record on energy, the environment, health care, education, child abuse and tax reform stands as one of the most impressive in Congress.

On July 15, 1976, after screening literally hundreds of possibilities, Jimmy Carter chose Walter Mondale as his vice presidential running mate. And with that announcement came the promise to expand the responsibilities of the vice presidential office itself. Jimmy Carter had taken a measure of the man and he had seen that Walter Mondale was capable of offering and delivering more. Walter Mondale set about to prove Jimmy Carter right in one of the most hard fought elections in modern times. Through three numbing months of four- and five-day campaign appearances, through the historic Vice Presidential Debate, through 33 states, Walter Mondale campaigned relentlessly. And like Jimmy Carter, he drew his strength from the people, because he believed in the decency and wisdom of the people.

On November 2nd, the people voted, and one thing is for sure: Walter Mondale made a difference.

On January 20, 1977, Jimmy





Carter and Walter Mondale will be sworn in as the next President and Vice President of the United States. It's a long way from Plains, Georgia,

and Ceylon, Minnesota, to Washington, D.C., and the strength of a man can be measured by the path he takes to travel there. Walter Mondale and

Jimmy Carter have been traveling the same path. Walk with them. Work with them. It's time for a new spirit, a new commitment, a new America.

The Inaugural Tradition

The Inauguration of the President and the Vice President of the United States is, first and foremost, an awesome and solemn occasion. But it is also a celebration—a brilliant and meaningful celebration of the peaceful transfer of power within our democracy. It stands as a new beginning. A time for the people and their new leader to come together, bound by a commitment to the values of the past and united in a common dream for the future. The only Inaugural Act prescribed by the Constitution is the taking of the oath of office, but throughout our history, the events that have surrounded the taking of that oath have grown into rich and time-honored traditions.

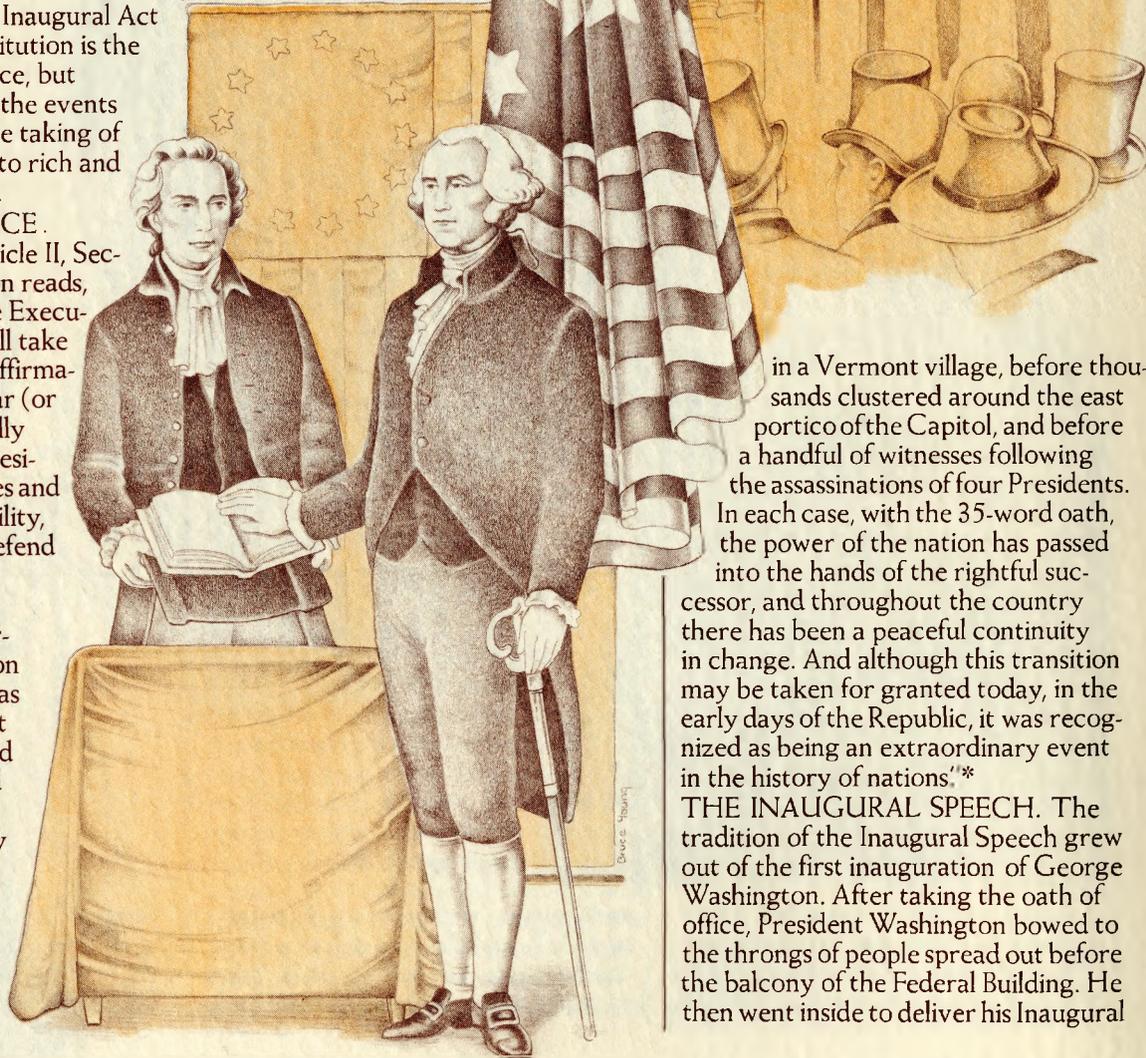
THE OATH OF OFFICE

The last sentence in Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution reads, "Before he enters on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.'"

"It was a simple formula for the inauguration of a president when it was written in 1787, and so it remains today. Cherished traditions now surround the oath taking, but the unpretentious ceremony is, in essence, at the very heart of the democratic process. A private citizen repeats the 35-word oath and in that dramatic mo-

ment becomes the President of the United States, endowed with the awesome duties and powers of that office, elevated by his fellow citizens....

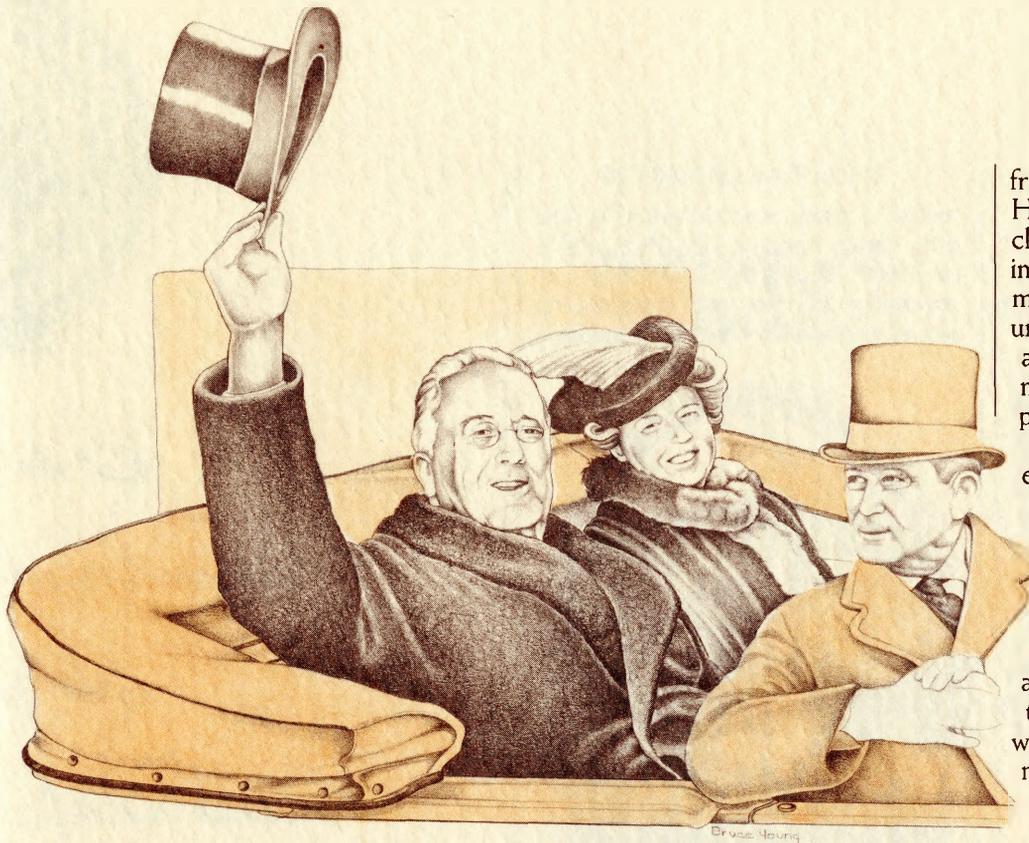
"There have been inaugurations during the aftermath of jubilant victory and under the shadow of war, by the light of a kerosene lamp



in a Vermont village, before thousands clustered around the east portico of the Capitol, and before a handful of witnesses following the assassinations of four Presidents. In each case, with the 35-word oath, the power of the nation has passed into the hands of the rightful successor, and throughout the country there has been a peaceful continuity in change. And although this transition may be taken for granted today, in the early days of the Republic, it was recognized as being an extraordinary event in the history of nations.*

THE INAUGURAL SPEECH. The tradition of the Inaugural Speech grew out of the first inauguration of George Washington. After taking the oath of office, President Washington bowed to the throngs of people spread out before the balcony of the Federal Building. He then went inside to deliver his Inaugural

*Quoted with permission from the preface of *Inaugural Cavalcade* by Louise Durbin (Dodd, Mead & Co.) © 1971, Louise Durbin.



Address before the combined houses of Congress. It wasn't until the inauguration of James Monroe, however, on March 4, 1817, that a President delivered his Inaugural Address to the people who had gathered outside to witness the taking of the oath. Today the Inaugural Speech is an integral part of the Inaugural Ceremony and is seen and heard by millions of people throughout the world.

THE OUTDOOR INAUGURATION. After Washington, the next three Presidents held their ceremonies before the combined Congress, in either the Senate or House Chamber. Indecision over seating arrangements resulted in the first outdoor Inauguration in 1817. A special Inaugural Platform was erected, and there President Monroe delivered his Inaugural Speech to an immense gathering of between five and eight thousand

congressmen, foreign representatives, and private citizens. Chief Justice Marshall then administered the oath which was followed by artillery salutes from the nearby forts. Twelve years later, Andrew Jackson brought the outdoor ceremony back to the restored Capitol and one of America's great pageants was established.

THE INAUGURAL PARADE. What are known today as Inaugural Parades began as military and citizen escorts to lead the new President to the Capitol and then to the White House. These early parades were a courtesy, rather than an official part of the Inaugural Ceremony. The first Inaugural Parade ever witnessed on Pennsylvania Avenue took place on March 4, 1805, when a spontaneous procession of naval yard mechanics escorted Thomas Jefferson back to the White House, accompanied by music

from a military band. In William Henry Harrison's time, political clubs and marching societies joined in. Through the years, military groups, marching bands and floats were added until, today, the parade has become a representation of America on the march. Because of the excitement and pageantry surrounding the parade, it is now one of the most popular events of the Inauguration.

THE INAUGURAL PARTIES.

The first ball, though not official, was held in New York City in 1789 to honor President Washington. It took place a week after the actual swearing-in ceremony. Washington attended this elegant fete, given by the New York Dancing Assembly, without Mrs. Washington, who had not yet arrived in the city.

The first official ball planned and held as part of the official Inaugural Ceremonies honored James Madison in 1809. Held in Long's Hotel in Washington, it was attended by both the Madisons and the outgoing President Jefferson. Invited guests paid \$4.00 to attend. By the middle of the 19th century, Inaugural Balls had become a favorite tradition and were held at such Washington hotels as Long's, Davis', the Indian Queen and Carusi's. Sometimes two balls were held, one general Inaugural Ball and another for the party faithful. When crowds grew too large for the hotels, the balls were held in temporary structures at Judiciary Square and in large government buildings such as the Patent Office, the Treasury Building and the Smithsonian's Arts and Industries Building. From 1885 to 1909, the Inaugural Balls were held in the Pension Building where the huge columns lent themselves to elaborate decorations with spacious rooms for dining and dancing.

(Continued on page 10)

1977 Official Inaugural Events



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19

Reception for the Vice President-elect and Mrs. Mondale

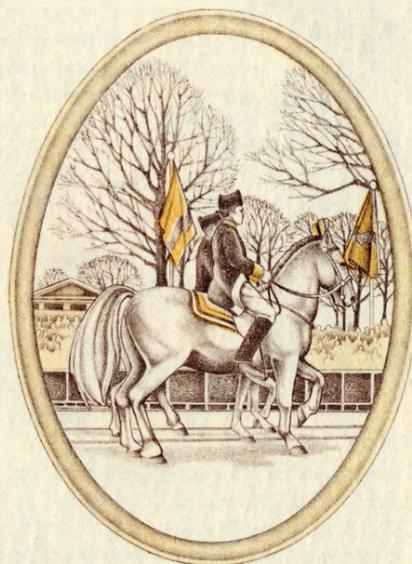
This special reception honoring the Vice President-elect and Mrs. Walter Mondale will initiate the Inaugural festivities. It will be held at the Pension Office Building on Wednesday, January 19, from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. By special invitation only.

The New Spirit Inaugural Concert

A celebration of America's arts by America's greatest creative and performing artists. For the first time ever, millions of Americans throughout the country will be able to share in the festivities and spirit of the Inauguration through a live television broadcast of this special concert. This unique gala will be held in the Opera House of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts on Wednesday evening, January 19. Black tie optional. By special invitation only.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20

Inauguration Ceremony

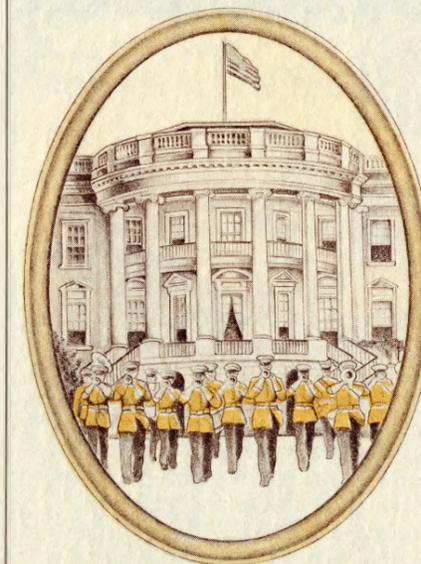


This is the solemn moment when the President and Vice President of the United States assume office. The Inauguration Ceremony begins at 11:30 a.m. on Thursday, January 20. The oath of office will be administered at noon.

Once held in either the Senate or House Chamber, the Inaugural Ceremony was first held outdoors in Washington during the 1817 inaugura-

*I do solemnly
swear (or affirm) that I
will faithfully
execute the Office of President
of the United States,
and will to the best of my
ability, preserve, protect
and defend the Constitution of the
United States.*

tion of James Monroe. Jimmy Carter will be the 27th President to be sworn in outside the Capitol steps. Members of Congress, Supreme Court Justices, Cabinet Officers, and Governors join



Congressional Medal of Honor winners, military leaders, the diplomatic corps and thousands of individual citizens to witness this historic occasion.

After the 35-word oath of office has been administered to the President, and the Vice President has been sworn into office, President Jimmy Carter will deliver the traditional Inaugural Address.

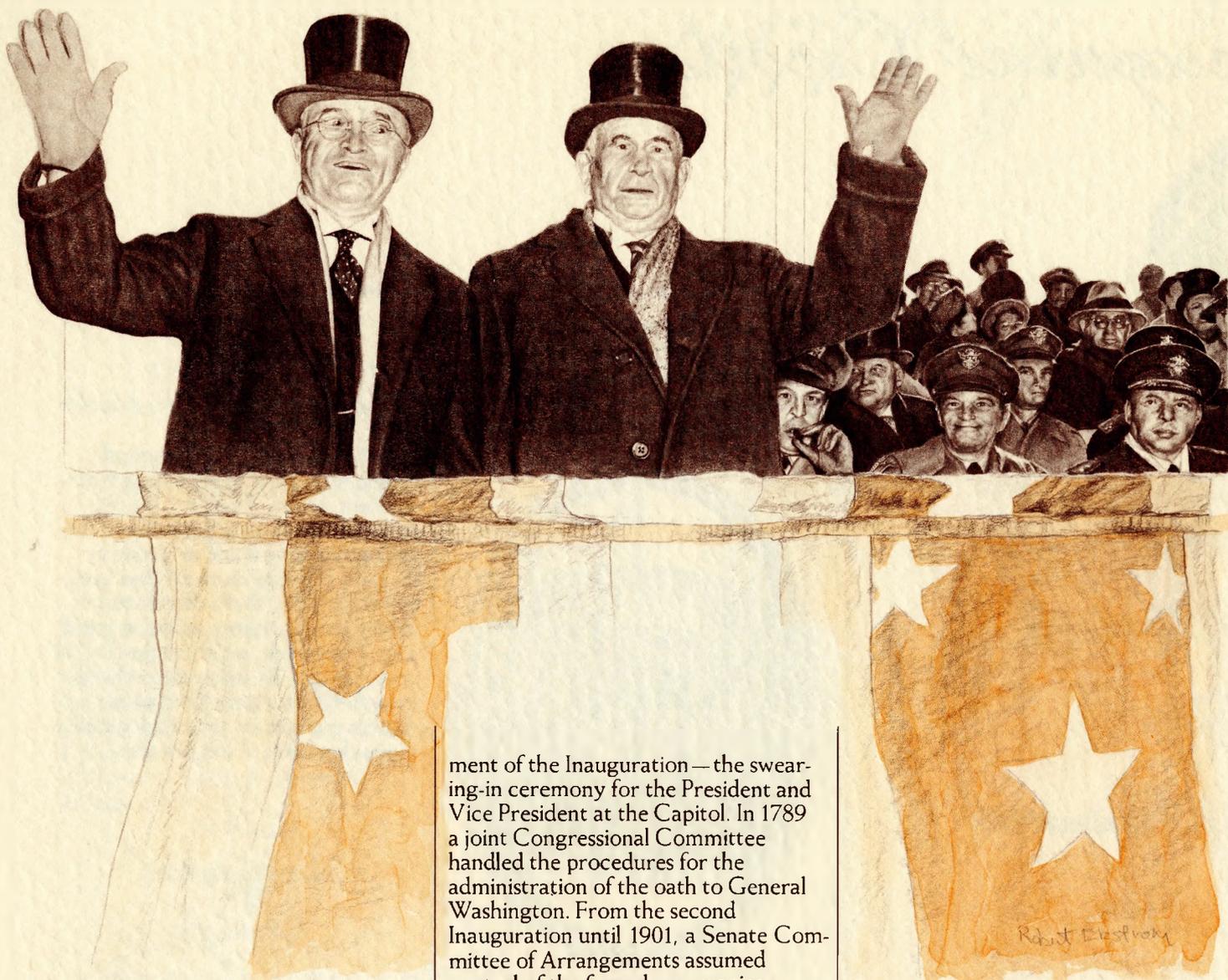
The Inaugural Parade

The theme of the 1977 Inaugural Parade is "A New Spirit, a New Commitment, a New America." It's centered around the reaffirmation of the values that have made us strong in the past, the commitments that keep us strong today, and a determination to step into the future united in spirit.

The parade, which begins at 1:30 p.m., January 20, follows the official Inaugural Ceremony. The parade route is outlined on the map located in the back pocket of this program.

The Inaugural Party

During the early days of the Union, cannon volleys, firework displays and celebrations lasted long into the night in honor of the newly inaugurated President. Today, Members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, Ambassadors, Chiefs of Missions, the Governors of the States and Territories, and Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives join with the invited guests in celebration at several locations throughout the city, including the National Visitor Center at Union Station, the District of Columbia National Guard Armory, the Sheraton Park Hotel, the Shoreham Americana Hotel, the Washington Hilton Hotel, and the Mayflower Hotel.



Today, in order to open the Inauguration to as many people as possible, the parties are usually held in several locations throughout the city. This year 40,000 to 50,000 people will receive special invitations to the six Inaugural Parties in the Capital city.

THE INAUGURAL COMMITTEE. Some form of Committee has always been necessary to organize the activities of the Inauguration. Since there are two types of activities associated with the Inauguration, the constitutional and the festive, there have usually been two groups formed to carry out those arrangements.

The Congress of the United States is charged with the official seg-

ment of the Inauguration—the swearing-in ceremony for the President and Vice President at the Capitol. In 1789 a joint Congressional Committee handled the procedures for the administration of the oath to General Washington. From the second Inauguration until 1901, a Senate Committee of Arrangements assumed control of the formal ceremonies. From 1901 to the present a joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, composed of members of the Senate and the House, has had the responsibility for the formal swearing-in ceremonies.

The festive plans for the Inaugural Celebrations have traditionally been carried out by groups of private citizens. For Washington's first Inauguration, citizens of New York City arranged the activities. In the ensuing years leading citizens of the District of Columbia, public officials and members of the victorious political party have formed Inaugural Committees.

In 1956, Congress adopted the

Presidential Inaugural Ceremony Act, creating an Inaugural Committee. After each election, the President-elect appoints a permanent chairman of the Inaugural Committee and more specific plans are laid. President-elect Carter appointed Bardyl R. Tirana of Washington, D.C. and Vicki Rogers of South Carolina as the Co-Chairpersons of the 1977 Inaugural Committee. The 1977 Inaugural Committee, which is a non-profit and non-partisan organization, receives no public funding. All events sponsored by the Committee are privately financed through the sale of tickets, inaugural medals, license tags and commemorative books.



Guide to your Capital

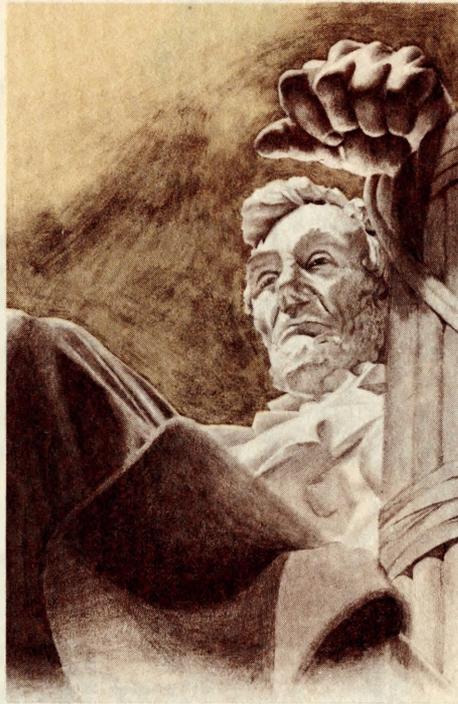
INTRODUCTION

We have prepared this special Inaugural Guide to Washington, D.C. and hope that it will be of assistance to you as you plan your visit and embark on your first foot-wearing, but inspiring tour of this incomparable city. Washington's splendors and joys, the monuments and government buildings, art galleries, the theaters, the concert centers, the performing artists, the puppet players, the historic sites and homes, the zoo, and the military museum all have made a massive and very special effort to open everything in the city for you. They are adding endless special events for you for the five days beginning January 18, 1977. Consult the index and map in the back pocket of this program as you use the following brief guide to the sights, sounds and adventures of Washington, D.C. Plan now with this guide and remember to check the Inaugural Special Events Announcements when you arrive.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS, MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

THE CAPITOL is located on what was formerly known as Jenkins' Hill, a site chosen by L'Enfant when laying out the Federal City. The seat of our government encompasses approximately 3.5 acres. Originally designed by William Thornton in 1793, the building was completed in 1863. Passes to attend Congressional sessions may be obtained from your Representative. A special Bicentennial exhibit entitled "Magna Carta" will be on display during Inaugural Week. The Capitol Rotunda will also be open to visitors from 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL, situated at the west end of the Mall facing the



Reflecting Pool, was designed by Henry Bacon and dedicated in 1922. This structure houses perhaps the most famous sculpture by any American — Daniel Chester French's "Abraham Lincoln."

WASHINGTON MONUMENT, in the center of the Mall, is a 555-foot marble and granite obelisk commemorating George Washington and is one of our best-known monuments.

JEFFERSON MEMORIAL is located by the Tidal Basin in East Potomac Park. The memorial was designed by architects Pope, Eggers and Higgins, and contains Rudolph Evans' 1943 bronze of Thomas Jefferson.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS is situated on Capitol Hill and ranks as one of the world's greatest libraries. It houses some 75 million books on over 332 miles of shelving. The cornerstone was laid in 1886, with completion of the main building taking 11 years. A cafeteria is available. During Inaugural Week, a special exhibition entitled "Beginnings" will feature landmarks in the development of human thought and invention.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES was designed by John Russell Pope in 1931. It

houses the original Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. During Inaugural Week, the National Archives will feature a special Bicentennial exhibition entitled "The Written Word Endures: Milestone Documents of American History." In addition, a special Inaugural Film Festival will be shown Monday through Sunday, except January 20, four showings daily — Noon, 2:00 p.m., 4:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. There will also be exhibits of Inaugural documents and memorabilia.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

"an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" was established in 1846 through a half million dollar grant from James Smithson, an English scientist who never visited this country. The Smithsonian today is a vast complex of museums and art galleries supported privately and federally. Hours during Inaugural Week are 10:00 a.m. through 9:00 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday. Regular hours are 10:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. every day of the week.

1. **SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BUILDING** (the "old Red Castle on the Mall") was designed by James Renwick and completed in 1855. The building houses the Institution's administrative offices, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and Visitor Information and Associates Reception Center. On special display is a Bicentennial exhibition, "The Federal City: Plans and Realities," which covers the architectural and planning history of the Mall area from 1776 to the present time.
2. **THE ARTS AND INDUSTRIES BUILDING** features "1876: A Centennial Exhibition." It's a special

re-creation of the International Exhibition of 1876 in Philadelphia and the Smithsonian's first National Museum, which opened in 1881.

3. **FREER GALLERY OF ART** contains one of the most distinguished collections of art from the Near and Far East. Highlights also include works by American artists Sargent, Homer and Whistler, including the latter's famous Peacock Room. Major Bicentennial exhibitions include "Arts of Asia at the Time of American Independence" and "A Connoisseur's Vision: Selections from Charles Lang Freer's American Art Collections."

4. **JOSEPH H. HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN** houses a painting collection of more than 4,000 works of 20th-century artists and more than 2,000 pieces of sculpture dating from antiquity to the 20th century. Highlights include works by Rodin, Matisse, Miro, Moore, Eakins, Gorky, DeKooning and Giacometti. A special Bicentennial loan from Mexico features the *Chac-Mool* Mayan-Toltec sculpture dating from the 10th to 12th centuries A.D. Also on exhibition is "The Poet as Artist" — the drawings, water colors and oils of e.e. cummings.

5. **NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM** houses all aeronautical and astronautical exhibits, including such favorites as the Wright Brothers' 1903 aeroplane and Charles Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis and a moon rock. There will also be showings in the main theater of the film "To Fly," and in the Albert Einstein Spacearium the presentation, "Cosmic Awakening."

6. **NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY** has a plethora of exhibits tracing our American Heritage through technology, industry, design and crafts-



manship. Highlights include the original Star Spangled Banner, First Ladies' Gowns, Southern Railway's "1401" engine and Ben Franklin's printing press. Special Bicentennial exhibitions include "A Nation of Nations," the story of the peopling of America, and "We the People," the history of our government. A special exhibit of Inaugural Medals will also be of particular interest to Inaugural guests.

7. **NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY** is one of the world's great centers for the study of man and his natural surroundings. Highlights include the largest African bush elephant, the largest Bengal tiger, the Hope Diamond, the Hall of Dinosaurs and a 92-foot model of a blue whale. Special Bicentennial exhibitions include "Ecology 200 — Our Changing Land," the story of the impact of man on our land through changes over the past 200 years, and "Photographs of Native America," a color and black and white photographic exhibition depicting contemporary Indian life.

8. **NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY** will be featuring two

special exhibitions during Inaugural Week — "Abroad in America: Visitors to the Nation (1776-1914)," which includes the observations of some 28 European, South American, Asian and African travelers to the United States, plus "The Presidents' Medal."

9. **NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS** has a children's gallery, designed especially to provide interaction between children and exhibit specimens. The major exhibition during Inaugural Week is entitled "The Art of Poetry (1950-1976)" featuring works by American artists based on or inspired by specific poems.

10. **RENWICK GALLERY** features a major Bicentennial exhibition of design, crafts and decorative arts from Latin America. It's entitled "The Decorative Arts in Latin America in the Era of Revolution." A second exhibition entitled "Paint on Wood: Decorated American Furniture Since the 17th Century" will also be on display.

11. **NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK** located in the heart of Washington's Rock Creek Park, exhibits 2,500 animals comprising about 800 species. Highlights include the pandas, "Lion Hill" and the free-flight cage.

12. **ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM** is housed in a converted movie theater in southeast Washington. This museum provides "an innovative experiment in public education." Exhibits and activities reflect the needs and talents of the community.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART maintains a permanent collection of paintings, sculpture and graphic arts representative of the best of European and American Masters. During Inaugural Week, a major exhibition



entitled "Treasures of Tutankhamen" will feature fifty-five gold, alabaster, and jeweled artifacts on loan from the Arab Republic of Egypt, including eighteen pieces never before seen outside of Egypt. On Sunday, January 16, at 7:00 p.m., Richard Bales, Music Director of the National Gallery of Art, will present a concert of his own patriotic cantata entitled, "The Republic." It's a traditional performance preceding the Inauguration. Dining facilities are open seven days a week.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS was established in 1958 by Congressional action as the National Cultural Center. In 1964 it was designed as a memorial to the late President John F. Kennedy. The Hall of Nations and Hall of States are open to the public. The Center contains the Opera House, Concert Hall and the Eisenhower Theatre. During Inaugural Week 25 percent of all theatre seating will be held open for telephone reservations. Telephone ticket reservations may be charged to major credit cards.
CONCERT HALL HOURS:

8:30 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, 3:00 p.m. matinee on Sunday.

Programs:

January 18—National Symphony Orchestra

January 20—National Symphony Orchestra

January 21—National Symphony Orchestra

January 22—Kansas City Philharmonic, Washington Performing Arts Society

January 23—Rudolf Serkin (piano), Washington Performing Arts Society

OPERA HOUSE HOURS: 8:00

p.m. Monday through Saturday (except Wednesday), 2:00 p.m. matinee

Monday, Friday and Saturday. Program: "Caesar and Cleopatra" with

Rex Harrison and Elizabeth Ashley

EISENHOWER THEATRE HOURS: 7:30 p.m. Monday through

Saturday, 2:00 p.m. matinee Thursday. Program: "Travesties" by Tom

Stoppard
NATIONAL THEATRE, 1321 E

Street, N.W., Hours: 8:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday, 2:00 p.m.

matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Program: "Otherwise Engaged" with

Tom Courtney and Simon Gray
THE AMERICAN FILM INSTI-

TUTE, special family matinees Wednesday through Sunday.

Special Programs: "Whodunnit?," a series of detective films with evening

performances at 6:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. "Yankee Doodle Dandy,"

Wednesday and Thursday, 4:00 p.m. "America at the Movies," a special

Inaugural salute, Thursday at 6:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. "Shane," Saturday

and Sunday, 2:00 p.m.

ESPECIALLY FOR CHILDREN AQUARIUM has hundreds of different species of fish, turtles and salamanders in illuminated tanks.

ROCK CREEK NATURE CENTER has live animals and insects, nature trails and a small planetarium, plus special seasonal programs.

WAX MUSEUM brings America's history to life through wax figures.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION features everything from Airplanes to the Zoo, including a puppet theater and "Discovery Areas."

F.B.I. runs hour tours including target shooting and stories about the apprehension of notorious criminals.

D.A.R. CHILDREN'S MUSEUM has "The Children's Attic" which includes collections of old toys and dolls.

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS has the "Explore Gallery," designed especially to provide interaction between children and exhibit specimens.

OXON HILL CHILDREN'S FARM allows one to see, touch and learn about farm animals from Park Service guides.

National Capital Park Service **LIGHTSHIP "CHESAPEAKE"** is used as a base for environmental studies.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING is where you can see paper money made.

ICE SKATING ON THE MALL, skate rental—\$.75, rink charge \$1.75 for two hours. Hours: 11:15 a.m. to 9:15 p.m. Monday through Friday, 9:15 to 10:05 Saturday, Sunday and Inauguration Day.

AND IF TIME ALLOWS

Students of architecture must see **LAFAYETTE SQUARE** where the exquisite Federal home, **DECATUR HOUSE,** and **ST. JOHN'S CHURCH** are situated. Both are by Benjamin Latrobe and are outstanding. **LOGAN CIRCLE,** Washington's most elite area of the 1870s, offers

the best-preserved Victorian Mansions. (Homes are private.) **EMBASSY ROW** provides a marvelous glimpse of Washington's international community. A stroll around **CAPITOL HILL** offers a closeup of our majestic Government buildings, **THE CAPITOL**, **SUPREME COURT** (Court in session January 17, 18 and 19th, 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Visitors accommodated on a first come first served basis. Closed Saturdays, Sundays and January 20th), **LIBRARY OF CONGRESS** and legislative office buildings. The "Hill," undergoing a renaissance in recent years, also affords one a look at many differing styles of restored 19th-century homes.

FOR THE MUSEUM BUFF

A wealth of attractions await the museum buff, including the following perennial favorites: **THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART** (free Tuesday and Wednesday, \$1.50 admission Thursday through Sunday) which will be featuring a major exhibition of contemporary sculpture entitled, "Andre, LeVa and Long"; "Nation's Capital in Photographs, 1976" by Joe Cameron and Lee Friedlander; plus "Knocks Folly on Turner's Creek" by Peter Thomas, Dean of The Corcoran School of Art; **THE PHILLIPS COLLECTION** featuring a special exhibition — "Canadian Painting-The Group of Seven," plus a cello recital with Paul Tobias on Sunday, January 23rd at 5:00 p.m.; **THE TEXTILE MUSEUM** featuring "A Potpourri of Embroideries from the Museum's Collections" and a major exhibition entitled "Uzbek Ikats and Embroideries"; **THE MUSEUM OF AFRICAN ART**, whose major exhibitions include a display of sculpture, textiles, musical instruments and

utensils entitled "Traditional Arts of Africa," and a special exhibition on "The Influence of African Art on Modern Western Art"; **FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY** with its fine exhibition of "Shakespeare in America"; the **NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC'S EXPLORERS' HALL** with its superb scientific and technological collections featuring two major exhibitions, "Peaceable Kingdom" and "Papua New Guinea" plus a special film showing entitled, "The Right Whale, An Endangered Species."

Eight miles from Washington en route to Mt. Vernon, the historic town of Alexandria offers a view of 18th-century town houses and numerous colonial structures including Christ Church and Gadsby's Tavern.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES

Washington, D.C. offers a variety of entertainment possibilities at a number of small, experimental theaters in addition to the following:
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS: Washington's cultural center which incorporates four theaters: Eisenhower Theater, Opera House, Concert Hall (254-3600); West Side Theatre (296-2175).
NATIONAL THEATRE (628-3393): This famous old theater was for many years Washington's only theatrical facility.
ARENA STAGE (638-6700): Theater-in-the-round. Inaugural Week Program: "Streamers" by David Rabe (in the Kreeger Theater).
FORD'S THEATRE (347-6260): Performances are held in the restored historic theater where Abraham Lincoln was shot on April 14, 1865.
FOLGER THEATRE (546-4000):

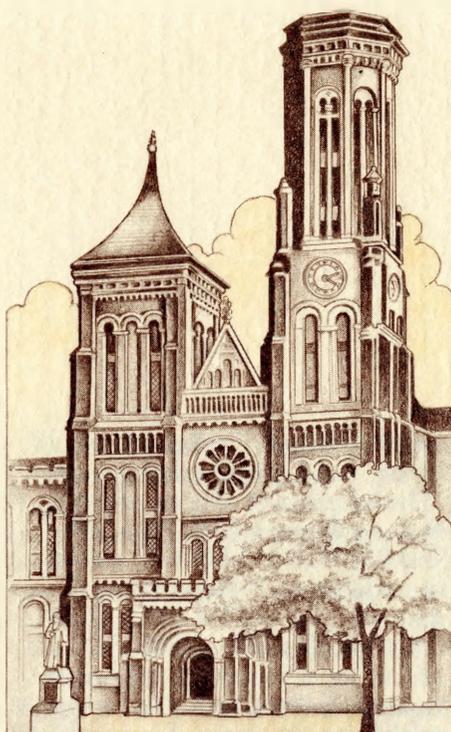


Shakespearean library on Capitol Hill is the scene of many fine performances. **NOTE:** Check newspaper listings for additional seasonal and dinner theatre listings.

HOW TO GET AROUND

A convenient, economical way to see the monuments, memorials and historic buildings of Washington's Mall as well as Arlington National Cemetery is by Tourmobile. A knowledgeable narrator will be on board to furnish pertinent facts and historic anecdotes. The one hour Tourmobile Mall Trip features 13 sites including: the White House, Lincoln Memorial, Jefferson Memorial, U.S. Capitol, Smithsonian Institution, National Gallery of Art, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Arlington Cemetery Visitor Center, Washington Monument, Kennedy Center and National Visitor Center (Union Station).

Downtown parking is limited. Commercial lots on or near the Mall include the garage under the Air and Space Museum on 7th St., S.W. (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.), the L'Enfant Plaza underground garage (open 24 hours) across Independence Ave. from the



Smithsonian "Castle," and an area on Maryland Ave. between 6th and 7th Streets, S.W. (hours vary). A few free spaces are also available on Jefferson and Adams Drives on the Mall after 10 a.m. These areas cannot begin to accommodate the expected crowds. Take advantage of public transportation and the special fringe area parking lots. There is frequent public transportation to and from the following metropolitan fringe parking areas:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Robert F. Kennedy Stadium — East Capitol Street and 22nd Street, S.E. near the Anacostia River.

Carter Barron Amphitheater — 16th and Kennedy Streets, N.W.

Soldiers' Home — Harwood Road and Michigan Avenue, N.E.

VIRGINIA

East Falls Church — Lee Highway (Rte. 29) and Fairfax Drive, Falls Church.

Springfield Fringe Parking — Backlick and Industrial Roads, Springfield.

Tyson's Corner — Rts. 7 and 123, McLean.

Seven Corners Shopping Center — Rts. 7 (Leesburg Pike) and 50 Arlington Blvd., Falls Church.

Landmark Shopping Center — Shirley Highway (I-95) and Duke Street (Rte. 236), Alexandria.

MARYLAND

Beltway Plaza — Greenbelt Road (Rte. 193) and Kenilworth Ave. (Rte. 201), Greenbelt.

Wheaton Plaza — University Blvd. near Viers Mill Road, Wheaton.

Montgomery Mall — Democracy Blvd. and Rte. 270, Bethesda.

White Oak Shopping Plaza — New Hampshire Avenue Extended and Rte. 29, Silver Spring.

It will be to your advantage to seek information from bus drivers or to telephone the Washington Metro-

politan Transit Authority (637-2437) for route and schedule information for each fringe parking area.

BUSES: Buses run more frequently during the morning and afternoon rush hours, with occasional alteration of stops and routes during that period.

TAXICABS: Cabs are available during the heart of the day, but be forewarned about rush hours. Washington fares are determined by a zone system.

FOR INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL OR WRITE...

Washington, D.C. Area Code 202
THE INAUGURAL COMMITTEE
 Second and T Streets, S.W.

Washington, D.C. 20599
 566-8800 Wednesday — Friday.
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

Office of Public Affairs
 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20242

"Monthly Calendar of Events"
 426-6700

"Dial-a-Park" 426-6975
 (24-hour, daily activities recording)
 Information 426-6700

(Detailed or special information on Washington events.)

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Washington, D.C. 20560

"Dial-a-Phenomenon" 737-8855

(Weekly recorded announcements on stars, planets and worldwide occur-

rences of short-lived natural phenomena)

Visitor Information and Associates
 Reception Center (381-6264)

"Dial-a-Museum" 737-8811 (Daily recorded announcements on new exhibits and special events)

Smithsonian Puppet Theater 381-5395
 (Reservations and current information)

Smithsonian Box Office 381-5395
 (Smithsonian Performing Arts tickets and information)

Information Center 381-6264

National Gallery of Art 737-4215

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts 254-3600

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS

WASHINGTON AREA CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU
 737-8866

1129 Twentieth Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20036

(Special events and activities for Washington)

METROBUSES 637-2437

(Schedule and route information — D.C., Maryland and Virginia)

WEATHER 936-1212

TIME 844-2525

IVIS (International Visitors Service Council) 872-8847

LOST OR STOLEN TRAVELER'S CHECKS

American Express 783-6000

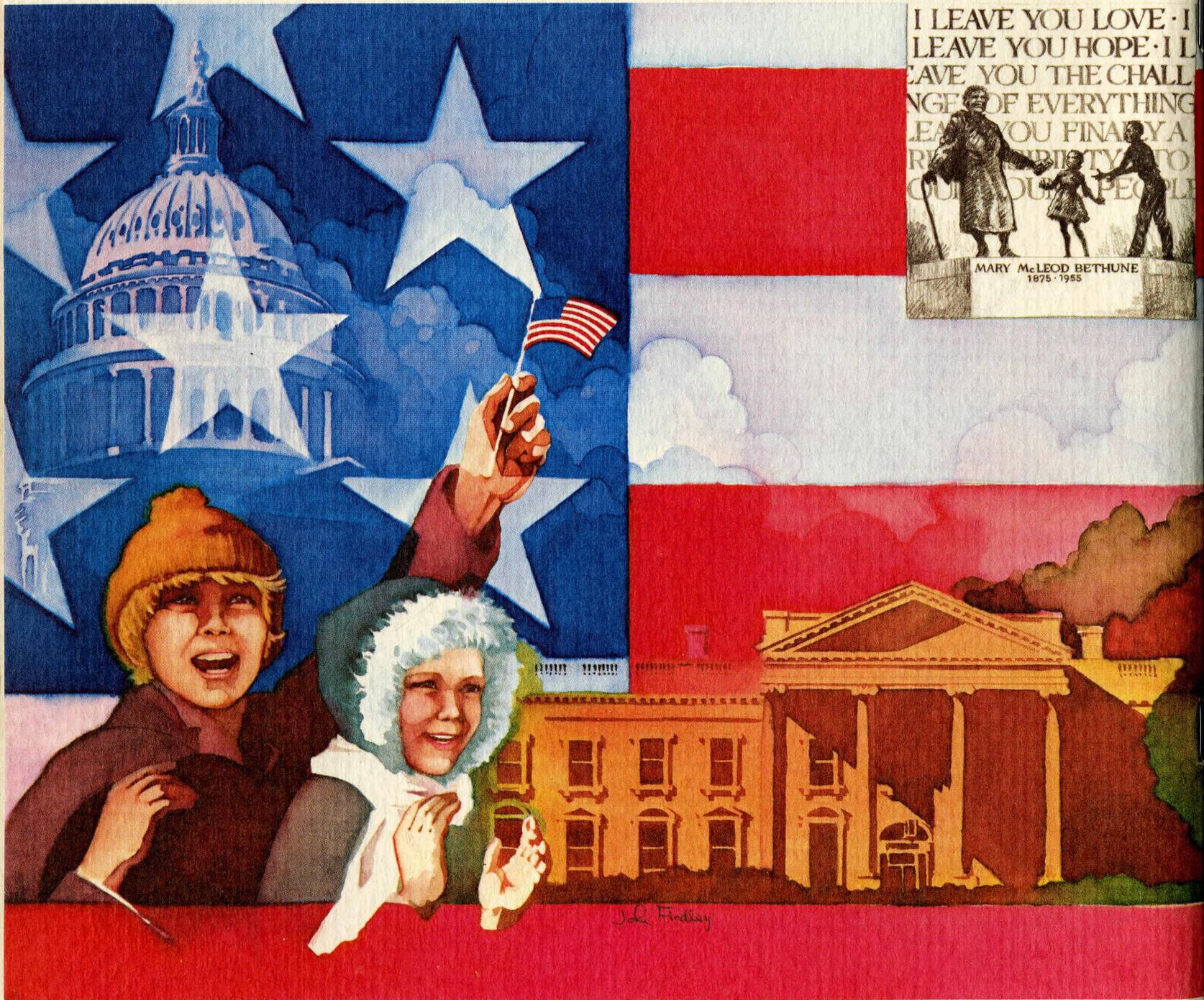
First National City Bank Code
 212-559-4661

Bank of America Code 415-622-3800

EMERGENCY (Fire, Police) 911

(For medical assistance, call "O" for Operator)

The preceding schedule of events and activities in this guide is subject to last minute change. Be sure to consult individual attractions for updated program information.



I LEAVE YOU LOVE · I
 LEAVE YOU HOPE · I L
 LEAVE YOU THE CHALL
 NGE OF EVERYTHING
 LEAVE YOU FINALLY A
 REALITY TO
 OUR PEOPLE



MARY McLEOD BETHUNE
 1875 · 1955

John Findlay



In honor of
The President of the United States
and Mrs. Carter
The Vice President of the United States
and Mrs. Mondale
The 1977 Inaugural Committee
requests the honor of your company
at
The Inaugural Party
on Thursday evening the twentieth of January
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven
at nine o'clock
in the City of Washington
Black tie optional



The Inaugural Party

Full Name

Street Address

City

State

Zip

*Telephone Number

will attend the Inaugural Party Thursday evening
January twentieth

This invitation entitles the recipient to purchase two tickets to The Inaugural Party at \$25.00 per person. It also entitles the recipient to order the official hard-bound Inaugural Program Book at \$15.00 per copy.

Your acceptance should be mailed immediately. Ticket requests will be filled as they are received at the Inaugural Committee on the basis of availability.

Enclosed is my check made payable to
THE INAUGURAL PARTY for:

☆ One Inaugural Party ticket at \$25.00

☆ Two Inaugural Party tickets at \$50.00

Also enclosed is my check made payable to
THE INAUGURAL BOOK for
\$ _____ for _____ copies
of the official hard-bound Inaugural Book.

Tickets for orders received after December 31, 1976 must be picked up at a will call desk, located in the Great Hall of the U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., Entrance No. 16, January 12-20, 1977 between 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

*A telephone number is required to process your order.



1977 Inaugural Committee
Post Office Box 2834
Washington D.C. 20013

*Order form for
The Official Inaugural Book*

To place your order,
please fill out this order form,
attach the correct remittance
and return in an enclosed envelope to:

THE INAUGURAL BOOK
1977 INAUGURAL COMMITTEE
SECOND AND T STREETS, S.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20599

The Official Inaugural Book

The Official Inaugural Book will be a magnificent hard-bound volume containing contributions from some of America's foremost authors, biographers, essayists and poets. This rich full-color work will not only be a truly valuable record of Inaugural history, but will also be a beautifully written and illustrated chronicle of the 1977 Inauguration itself. From biographies of Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale to the brassy excitement of the parade, from the solemn ritual of the swearing-in ceremony to the thrill of the concerts and celebrations—you'll find it all.

Order Form

Full Name

Street Address

City

State

Zip

Telephone Number

Enclosed is my check or money order made payable to THE INAUGURAL BOOK for \$ ____ for ____ Official Inaugural Book(s) at \$15.00 a copy.

The Official Inaugural License Plates

Show your spirit by ordering a set of official 1977 Inaugural License Plate Tags. Not only will your plates become collector's items, you'll be doing your part to help fund one of the most open Inaugurals in recent history. Along with your plates, you'll receive a valid temporary registration certificate from the District of Columbia Dept. of Motor Vehicles, good from December 1, 1976 to midnight February 28, 1977. Check with your own state Dept. of Motor Vehicles to see if your state tags must also be displayed with your Inaugural Tags.

Order Form

A _____ set(s) of the REGULAR INAUGURAL PLATE at \$20 per set. I understand that I may not request specific numbers or letters.

B _____ set(s) of the PERSONAL INAUGURAL PLATE at \$35 per set. I understand that I can order any combination of numbers and letters not exceeding 5 characters.

Enclosed is my check or money order made payable to THE INAUGURAL COMMITTEE for \$ _____ for _____ set(s) of Inaugural Plate A B

Name car is registered in: _____

Address: _____

_____ Phone: _____

Make of car: _____ Present state and tag # _____

Date of expiration of present registration _____
(may not expire prior to February 28, 1977)

Personal tag should read:

I certify that the above information is correct: _____

(signature)

(date)