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ELGIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE BICENTENNIAL PROJECT HONORS THOMAS JEFFERSON

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 25, 1978

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, one of the most creative and inspired organizations to receive Bicentennial designation is the one established at Elgin Community College in Elgin, Ill., which has been designated as a Bicentennial College for 1978.

The Elgin Community College Bicentennial Commission, comprised of Carole Ackemann, chairman, Dennis Sientko, cochairman, and its Jefferson project chairman, Virginia Kammerer—has developed a proposal that Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, and the principal author of the Declaration of Independence, should be commemorated by designating as a national legal holiday or day of special observance the second Monday in April as Jefferson's birthday.

Mr. Speaker, in connection with its recommendation, the Elgin Community College Bicentennial Commission adopted the following proposal:

We, the Bicentennial Commission of Elgin Community College, wish to propose that the United States of America pay tribute to Thomas Jefferson during the Bicentennial Year of 1978 by enacting legislation that would ensure recognition of Jefferson's birthdate and request that April 18 be designated as a day of special observance.*

Thomas Jefferson, as the author of the Declaration of Independence, not only gave expression to the ideals on which this nation was founded but was able to translate those ideals into practical terms. He became Governor of Virginia, America's Ambassador to France, Washington's Secretary of State, Vice-President under Adams, and the third President of the United States. He also founded the University of Virginia.

We believe this tribute to Thomas Jefferson is the most meaningful and appropriate honor that can be bestowed by a grateful people during this Bicentennial Year of 1978.

Mr. Speaker, the significant role of Thomas Jefferson in the establishment of our free and independent Nation is unsurpassed in the annals of our history. His multiple talents and his service in numerous important public offices are further reasons why this great American should be accorded special recognition, which could be provided through designation of a national legal holiday or day of special observance in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, the calendar birth date of Thomas Jefferson is April 13. Jefferson was born on April 13, 1743, in what is now Albemarle County, Va. In recognition of the Monday holiday concept, and realizing that more appropriate programs for celebrating the birthday of Jefferson would be made possible through the designation—as a national legal holiday or day of special observance—the second Monday in April as Jefferson's

birthday, I am today offering a measure to that effect.

Mr. Speaker, this proposed legislation is a principal project of the Elgin Community College Bicentennial Commission. It is a project with which I fully concur and which I hope will be implemented by favorable action on the measure which I am offering in alternate form, copies of which are attached to and made a part of these remarks:

H.J. Res. 670

Joint resolution to designate April 13, 1978, as "Thomas Jefferson Day"

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That April 13, 1978, the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, is designated as "Thomas Jefferson Day", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling for the observance of such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

H.R. 9858

A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to make Thomas Jefferson's birthday a legal public holiday.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6103(b) of title 5, United States Code, relating to legal public holidays, is amended by inserting immediately below—

"Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February."

the following:

"Jefferson's Birthday, the second Monday in April."

PASSAGE OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 335 WILL BRING HOPE TO FAMILIES OF POW'S

HON. J. HERBERT BURKE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 26, 1978

Mr. BURKE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the House voted overwhelmingly on September 11, to pass House Resolution 335, which I am happy to have been a cosponsor. House Resolution 335 will create a select committee of the House to investigate the plight of American military and civil personnel still missing in action in Southeast Asia. I regrettably missed the opportunity to vote for this measure. I was excused from being present because of being appointed as a congressional delegate to the 62d Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in London.

I want to reiterate for the record however, my strong support for the resolution. I was proud to be one of the proposal's many cosponsors because, like all of my colleagues, I am acutely conscious of the great human tragedy involved in the whole POW-MIA question. I am pleased that a committee has been established and given the powers needed to conduct a really sweeping and thorough inquiry.

It goes without saying that, had I been present I would have added my vote and my wholehearted support for the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my sincere admiration for the efforts of my

colleague and my friend, G. V. "SON MONTGOMERY" of Mississippi, who worked so hard as one of the leading congressional spokesmen for the care of POW and MIA families. His selection as chairman of the new committee is the best possible assurance that the job will be carried out. His untiring leadership in the fight for a complete POW-MIA accounting has been an inspiration. I know that his experience and deep personal concern will enable him to do a hard job and do it well.

SENSE OF SHAME HAS BEEN L

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 26, 1978

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, a thoughtful editorial dealing with the woes of our times appeared in the Altoona Mirror of September 23, 1978.

I commend it to my colleagues for their consideration.

SENSE OF SHAME HAS BEEN LOST

The woman who tried to assassinate President of the United States has been offered \$1,000 for book rights to her story, a news account reports, and Hollywood figures are said to be interested in putting up \$350,000 bail and negotiating with her for film rights.

Her former roommate who, apparently following her delusions over their latest ecology, has threatened death to thousands of American political leaders and industrialists for "polluting the earth, air and water."

They probably compiled their lists of state government manuals, available in public libraries, where industrial directors would have provided the names of the industrialists they have "put the finger on."

Patty Hearst, center of one of the nation's biggest kidnap stories and hunted down after her capture, smiling broadly and holding up the clenched fist of the revolutionary.

The Manson murder case of several years ago, which involved Lynette Fromme, her roommate as followers of the drug cult and convicted murderer Charles Manson, of such a vicious, mad nature that it is incredible that all associated with him not been either sent for treatment or under surveillance.

But the most disturbing thing of all is the shamelessness with which Americans are treating this and other vicious crimes.

Bizarre crimes are not new, or even peculiar to our modern society. But what is alarming is the equanimity and total lack of shame with which this kind of news is received in America today.

This seems to us to be another strong indicator of the waning spiritual strength of the nation—the dwindling capacity for shame.

The Rev. Billy Graham, some time ago, in a sermon quoted his friend, John Steinbeck as saying the only thing that could save America would be "a catastrophe."

"The supreme crisis that confronts us," said Rev. Graham, "is neither political nor economic. It is moral and spiritual. And the spiritual problem is an individual one."

The annals of the "Riotous Twenties" show heinous crime. They also show a people with a conscience, with shame. We seem to be losing both along the way.

We may feel pity for the Patty Hearst, the Lynette Frommes and the Sandra G. of our day—but unless we can feel ashamed for ourselves and our society which be

* Changed from national holiday to day of special observance. This would be an ongoing

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS ON TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1976, TO PERMIT THE HOUSE TO COMMEMORATE THOMAS JEFFERSON

MR. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Tuesday, April 13, 1976, for the Speaker to declare a recess permitting the House to hold a short ceremony to commemorate Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States.

This request is made after consultation with the leadership on both sides of the aisle and at the request of the Joint Committee on the Bicentennial, which is arranging the program for this occasion.

It is anticipated that the House will convene early on the day in question so that the program will not interfere with the regular legislative program.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

MR. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, as a member of and as Representative of the Joint Congressional Bicentennial Committee, Mrs. Boggs and I are very pleased to be able to tell you today about the plans the Joint Committee on Arrangements for Commemoration of the Bicentennial is making to commemorate Thomas Jefferson's birthday. We feel that this year in particular, it is important that all of us make a special effort to take the time to pay tribute to the man who was responsible for the Declaration of Independence, and whose influence has been so great in so many aspects of our country's development.

It is for this reason that our plans are both of a ceremonial and a substantive nature; and that the substantive part of the program is aimed at giving a small indication of the various aspects of American life on which he had such great and lasting influence.

The program, as we are planning it, will start with a presentation of the colors by the Continental Color Guard. This will be followed by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, J. William Middendorf, conducting the Navy Band in a performance of the Bicentennial March he has composed.

The three speakers who have graciously accepted our invitation to address the Congress are all distinguished scholars. They are Dr. Julian Boyd, one of the outstanding experts on Thomas Jefferson, who is senior research historian at Princeton University, and is editor of the Jefferson Papers. Dr. Cecelia Kenyon, the Charles N. Clark professor of government at Smith College, whom we had the privilege of hearing speak at the 200th anniversary celebration of the First Continental Congress held here in the House in 1974; and Frederick Nichols, the outstanding architectural

historian who is chairman of the Division of Architectural History at the University of Virginia.

Dr. Boyd will speak to us on Thomas Jefferson: philosopher/statesman. Dr. Kenyon will talk about Thomas Jefferson and his thoughts on liberty and consensus in the American Republic, and Mr. Nichols will address the subject of Thomas Jefferson as an architect and his influence in that field.

We are also asking the Members of the Senate to join us on this important occasion, and I urge you, as we shall urge them, to make a special effort to be here for what will be a most significant ceremony on a most significant day.

MR. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform the Members of the House of the progress of the Thomas Jefferson Day resolution, and of plans for the commemoration of the birthday of this great Founding Father on April 13.

House Joint Resolution 670, which was cosponsored by more than 230 Members of the House of Representatives, was recommended by the full Post Office and Civil Service Committee last week, and will be taken up under the suspension of the rules very soon. The resolution has also been formally endorsed by the Joint Committee on Bicentennial Arrangements, which is currently planning appropriate activities in observance of the day. Naturally, I am gratified by the overwhelming support this proposal has received.

Thomas Jefferson Day is a Bicentennial project of Elgin Community College, which is located in my 13th Illinois Congressional District at Elgin, Ill. The members of the College Bicentennial Commission, including Mrs. Virginia Kammerer, Carole Ackemann, Dennis Sienko, and college president Dr. Mark Hopkins, are busily preparing for the observance of the day in Illinois, and also plan to send a delegation from the college to Washington on April 13.

Arrangements are proceeding for the celebration of Thomas Jefferson Day in the Washington area, and events are being planned at the Jefferson Memorial, at Monticello, and here in the Congress. Also, April 13 will mark the reintroduction by the Treasury Department of the \$2 bill, which features Mr. Jefferson's portrait, and has not been in circulation since 1966.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all these activities will help make Thomas Jefferson Day, 1976, a memorable and significant Bicentennial tribute to our third President, the author of the Declaration of Independence.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR EXPENSES OF INVESTIGATIONS AND STUDIES TO BE CONDUCTED BY COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MR. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 1059 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 1059

Resolved, That for the further expenses of investigations and studies to be conducted by the Committee on the District of Columbia, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$407,800, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, and other assistants, and for the procurement of services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)), shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration. Not to exceed \$50,000 of the total amount provided by this resolution may be used to procure the temporary or intermittent services of individual consultants or organizations thereof pursuant to section 202(1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a(1)); but this monetary limitation on the procurement of such services shall not prevent the use of such funds for any other authorized purpose.

Sec. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

Sec. 3. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration in accordance with existing law.

MR. THOMPSON (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

MR. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, again this resolution was unanimously reported by both the subcommittee and the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR EXPENSES OF COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FOR INVESTIGATIONS AND STUDIES

MR. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 1062 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 1062

Resolved, That (a) effective January 3, 1976, the expenses of the investigations and studies to be conducted pursuant to rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, by the Committee on International Relations, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$1,051,169.24, including expenditures—

House Calendar No. 303

94TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 670

[Report No. 94-979]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 25, 1975

Mr. McCLORY introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

MARCH 30, 1976

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To designate April 13, 1976, as "Thomas Jefferson Day".

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That April 13, 1976, the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, is
- 4 designated as "Thomas Jefferson Day", and the President
- 5 is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling
- 6 for the observance of such day with appropriate ceremonies
- 7 and activities.

House Calendar No. 303

94TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 670

[Report No. 94-979]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To designate April 13, 1976, as "Thomas
Jefferson Day".

By Mr. McClory

SEPTEMBER 25, 1975

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil
Service

MARCH 30, 1976

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

THOMAS JEFFERSON DAY

MARCH 30, 1976.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mrs. SCHROEDER, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.J. Res 670]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 670) to designate April 13, 1976, as "Thomas Jefferson Day," having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of House Joint Resolution 670 is to designate April 13, 1976, as "Thomas Jefferson Day."

COMMITTEE ACTION

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee, by unanimous voice vote, ordered House Joint Resolution 670 reported on March 18, 1976. Pursuant to the committee policy on commemorative legislation the sponsor of the resolution obtained the support of a majority of the Members of the House for this bill.

JUSTIFICATION

The justification for the enactment of this joint resolution proclaiming April 13, 1976, as "Thomas Jefferson Day," needs no explanation. He was, in his own words:

Author of the Declaration of Independence;
Author of the Virginia Statutes of Religious Freedom;
Founder of the University of Virginia.

April 13, 1976, will be the 233d anniversary of his birth.

COST

No cost would be incurred by the enactment of this legislation.

COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 2(1)(3) OF RULE XI

With respect to the requirement of clause 2(1)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives—

(A) The Subcommittee on Census and Population is vested under the Committee Rules with legislative and oversight jurisdiction and responsibility over the subject matter of House Joint Resolution 670 and made no specific findings and recommendations in connection with its oversight responsibilities on this resolution;

(B) The measure does not provide new budget authority or new increased tax expenditures within the meaning of section 3 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and thus a statement required by section 308(a) of that act is not necessary;

(C) No estimate or comparison of costs has been received by the committee from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, pursuant to section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(D) The committee has received no report from the Committee on Government Operations of oversight findings and recommendations arrived at pursuant to clause 2(b)(2) of rule XI.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 2(1)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the committee has concluded that since no costs will be incurred under House Joint Resolution 670, no inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy will occur.

○

LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS, LA.
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Congress of the United States

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS
FOR COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL

SW-1 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
TELEPHONE 225-1776

Washington, D.C. 20515

April 2, 1976

Dear Colleague:

The Joint Committee would like to extend to you, your family and your staff an invitation to attend a special program honoring Thomas Jefferson. The program will take place on Tuesday, April 13, in the House Chamber at 11:00 a.m.

We feel very honored to be able to have three distinguished scholars address us on different aspects of Jefferson's influence on the development of our country.

The three speakers are: Mr. Julian P. Boyd, Editor, The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Princeton University, Dr. Cecelia M. Kenyon, Charles N. Clark Professor of Government, Smith College and Mr. Frederick Nichols, Chairman of the Division of Architectural History at the University of Virginia.

The program will also include a performance of the Bicentennial March composed and conducted by Secretary of the Navy, J. William Middendorf and performed by the Navy Band.

The galleries will be open on a first come first serve basis. Children of Members of Congress will be allowed to accompany their parents on the floor.

We urge you and your staff to attend, for this year is Thomas Jefferson's year, and it is only fitting that we all make a special effort to honor the man who was the author of our Declaration of Independence.

Please advise the Joint Committee staff of the number of persons who will accompany you on the 13th, by calling 5-1776.

Sincerely,

LINDY (Mrs. Hale) BOGGS
Chairman

EDWARD W. BROOKE
Vice Chairman

ROBERT McCLORY, M.C.
FOR THE RECORD
April 5, 1976

THOMAS JEFFERSON DAY

Mr. Speaker: Today we consider House Joint Resolution 670, a special Bicentennial measure which designates April 13, 1976, as Thomas Jefferson Day. The fitness of commemorating the birthday of perhaps the greatest of our Founding Fathers in this anniversary year of our independence is clear. Jefferson's talents and vision were unmatched in his own time, and his many achievements have remained unique through 200 years of American history.

This resolution, which I introduced in September of last year, results from the efforts of many dedicated people. The Thomas Jefferson Day idea originated in my own 13th Congressional District at Elgin Community College. The College Bicentennial Commission, co-chaired by Carole Ackemann and Dennis Sienko, made the day its primary project, headed and coordinated by Mrs. Virginia Kammerer. The College will send a delegation, accompanied by President Mark Hopkins, to Washington to join in the ceremonies on April 13.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Bicentennial Arrangements formally endorsed the resolution in March. Since that time, its Chairwoman, our colleague from Louisiana (Mrs. Boggs) and our colleague from Virginia (Mr. Butler) and the other members and staff of the Joint Committee have worked diligently to plan and execute a meaningful observance of the day.

Finally, I am joined in support of Thomas Jefferson Day by 240 other Members of Congress. The names of these co-sponsors are listed on House

Joint Resolutions 893 - 907, all identical to the original resolution, which I introduced last week.

Mr. Speaker, Thomas Jefferson Day is a Bicentennial event in which the people and the Congress have joined. Through the hard work of a group of citizens in Illinois, which, indeed, was at one time a part of Jefferson's native State of Virginia, we have before us today a significant resolution co-sponsored by a majority of the Members of the House. This is the way the American political system was designed to work, and the genesis of this resolution should make the observance of Thomas Jefferson Day even more meaningful on Tuesday, April 13.

who have helped make this country great. It is a significant and lovely spot in the District, and we ought to be mindful of it. Perhaps in this Bicentennial Year we might have some occasion to call attention to the fact that this cemetery does exist.

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PICKLE. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIELSON).

Mr. DANIELSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I greatly appreciate the thoughtfulness of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PICKLE) for bringing this matter to the attention of the House. The Congressional Cemetery is really a great sorrow. I am afraid it illustrates the fact that the perpetual care we think about as to cemeteries somehow seems to expire after all of the lots are sold. There are many veterans and many nonveterans buried there. It does not qualify under existing law as a national cemetery, but I want to assure the gentlemen that if there is enough interest shown in this, maybe something can be done.

Mr. PICKLE. I thank the gentleman for his remarks. Maybe that is all the more reason we ought to advance this particular legislation before us—and to be thinking about the Congressional Cemetery.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to speak in favor of H.R. 11140, legislation to establish a national cemetery at Quantico, Va.

There is clearly both a need to establish an additional national cemetery in the national capital area and strong support for establishing it at Quantico, Va. A large number of veterans live in the Washington metropolitan area—a majority, 650,000, reside in Virginia. Limited space at Arlington National Cemetery has resulted in strict eligibility requirements for burial there. These restrictions in effect prohibit the burial of most veterans at Arlington—a situation which must be alleviated promptly.

National veterans organizations indicated support for the establishment of a new regional cemetery and the Veterans' Administration has already approved the Quantico site. The 1976 session of the Virginia General Assembly also has approved a resolution of support for the site.

My colleague from northern Virginia, Representative HARRIS, in whose district Quantico is located, has done a commendable job in introducing this legislation and contributing to expeditious committee action on it. I join with him today in urging unanimous support in the House for passage of H.R. 11140.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill (H.R. 11140) which directs the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to establish within the National Cemetery System a national cemetery at the Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Va.; provides for transfer of Government-held land to accomplish this purpose, and authorizes funds to develop the new cemetery.

In 1973, through the National Cemeteries Act—Public Law 93-43—Congress

recognized the need for additional cemetery space for veterans.

Subsequently, the Veterans' Administration has identified the vicinity of the District of Columbia as a prime site for an additional national cemetery.

In its report to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Veterans' Administration acknowledges that "the bill is in basic accord with our administrative planning for the National Cemetery System."

Then, Administrator Roudebush proceeds to register objection to the bill because it directs the establishment of an additional national cemetery at a particular place.

I submit that this is not an objection of great substance, in that the Veterans' Administration apparently regards the site as an excellent one and has indicated that it might well end up choosing it on its own, absent enactment of the bill before us.

The Quantico site has the advantage of not involving land acquisition cost, in that the land is in Government hands, and is surplus to the needs of the Marine Corps.

We should move ahead to accommodate the desires of the many veterans for eventual burial in a national cemetery by approving this bill.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SATTERFIELD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 11140.

The question was taken.

Mr. HILLIS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXVII, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and to include extraneous matter, on the bill just under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

THOMAS JEFFERSON DAY

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 670) to designate April 13, 1976, as "Thomas Jefferson Day."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. Res. 670

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That April 13, 1976, the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, is designated as "Thomas Jefferson Day," and the President is authorized and requested to

issue a proclamation calling for the observance of such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. SCHROEDER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUSSELOT) will each be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. SCHROEDER).

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 670 is a bill to authorize the designation of April 13, 1976, as "Thomas Jefferson Day."

Perhaps the most widely known accomplishment of Thomas Jefferson is his authorship of the Declaration of Independence. However, Mr. Jefferson's contributions to this Nation covered a wide range of activities. He served this country as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, as Governor of the Commonwealth, as U.S. Ambassador to France, as Secretary of State, Vice President, and President of the United States. In addition, he was a noted scholar, scientist, and architect. His home, Monticello, is a living monument to the genius of this man.

His philosophy—which to this day serves as the embodiment of the spirit of this country, our ideals, and purposes—has left a lasting imprint on our Nation. The committee believes it is fitting in this Bicentennial Year that Thomas Jefferson, the patriot and American, should be honored.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. ROUSSELOT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, obviously, since Mr. Jefferson is one of my heroes, I am proud to rise in support of this joint resolution.

Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 670, a resolution which I cosponsored would designate April 13, 1976 as "Thomas Jefferson Day." This legislation honors the birthdate of a statesman who includes among an impressive list of accomplishments the primary authorship of the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Jefferson had the foresight to realize that a strong Federal Government would deprive its citizens of individual liberties and responsive representation. It is said that Jefferson authored the phrase "That government is best which governs least."

Jefferson held that the purpose of government is to secure by law the rights of the governed, and these rights are to be represented in the very process by which law is made. If these laws are not effec-

for all pages —
Xerox from file copy in BK's office

94TH CONG. STATUS PROFILE FOR H.J.RES.670

BRIEF TITLE..... SPECIAL DAYS AND WEEKS

SPONSOR..... MCCLORY

DATE INTRODUCED... SEP 25, 75

HOUSE COMMITTEE... POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

TITLE..... A RESOLUTION TO DESIGNATE APRIL 13, 1976, AS
"THOMAS JEFFERSON DAY"SEP 25, 75 REFERRED TO HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL
SERVICE.

SEP 26, 75 REFERRED TO SUBCOMMITTEE ON CENSUS AND POPULATION.

MAR 18, 76 FIRST DAY OF COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION AND MARK-UP
SESSION.MAR 18, 76 FINAL DAY OF COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION AND MARK-UP
SESSION.

MAR 18, 76 ORDERED TO BE REPORTED.

MAR 30, 76 REPORTED TO HOUSE BY HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE
AND CIVIL SERVICE. REPORT NO: 94-979.

MAR 30, 76 PLACED ON HOUSE CALENDAR, NO: 303.

APR 5, 76 CALLED UP BY HOUSE UNDER MOTION TO SUSPEND RULES.

APR 5, 76 PASSED HOUSE BY YEA-NAY VOTE: 363 - 2.

APR 5, 76 PASSED SENATE WITH SENATE AMENDMENTS BY VOICE VOTE.

APR 5, 76 MEASURE CLEARED FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

APR 6, 76 DELIVERED TO PRESIDENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
FROM: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *CLP*
SUBJECT: Rep. Robert McClory (R-Ill.)

Rep. Bob McClory has requested a picture of the President signing H. J. Res. 670, to designate April 13, 1976, as "Thomas Jefferson Day." This bill passed the House on April 5, 1976 by a vote of 363-2. A similar bill has passed the Senate.

McClory states he is a principal sponsor of the bill which has its origin in his Congressional District.

McClory would prefer to have a picture with the President signing the bill and also have included Representatives Lindy Boggs and Caldwell Butler. He suggests that it not be a formal signing ceremony but merely have these people in and out for the singing since it is also a bicentennial matter. Any possibilities or guidance?

cc: Tom Loeffler
Pat Rowland

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH

THROUGH: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *CL.*

FROM: PAT ROWLAND *PR*

SUBJECT: H. J. Res. 670 - Thomas Jefferson Day

Enclosed is the material requested on the bill designating Thomas Jefferson Day - H. J. Res 670 - which passed by a vote of 363-2 in the House and unanimously in the Senate.

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

THOMAS JEFFERSON DAY, 1976

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Two hundred years ago the people of our new land struggled to secure for themselves, and for us, freedom from the rule of a distant government. Among the greatest of that inspired group of patriots was Thomas Jefferson.

Author of the Declaration of Independence, first Secretary of State of the new Republic and our third President, his achievements cover the vast range of public service -- as lawyer, member of the Virginia House of Delegates, Governor, Minister to France, Vice President, scholar, scientist, architect and founder of the University of Virginia.

Today, less than one hundred days before the 200th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, we observe the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, a giant in history who yet today excites scholars, inspires political leaders and continues to grace our history as its most articulate champion of individual freedom.

Pursuant to Proclamation No. 2276 of March 21, 1938, our Nation has formally celebrated the 13th of April in honor of the birthday, in 1743 of this great man. In our Bicentennial Year, it is fitting that we celebrate this day in a special way, as the Congress has requested (H.J. Res. 670).

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby request the observance of Tuesday, April 13, 1976, as Thomas Jefferson Day.

I ask all Americans, in their homes, their schools, and their places of work, to reflect on the life and times of Thomas Jefferson. I urge every American to reflect on the meaning and purpose of the Declaration of Independence and the many other works of Thomas Jefferson and to participate in other appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GERALD R. FORD

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OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
UPON SIGNING
S. 2920 AND H.J. RES 670
TWO BILLS HONORING THOMAS JEFFERSON
AND
COMMEMORATING THE BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

THE THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL

12:20 P.M. EST

Secretary Kleppe, Captain Barnes, distinguished guests -- including the fine choir from the College of William and Mary, Thomas Jefferson's alma mater -- ladies and gentlemen:

Today we pay tribute to Thomas Jefferson. Two hundred years of American history have produced no man whose achievements are better known. In his own epitaph he cited just three -- author of the Declaration of American Independence, author of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom and father of the University of Virginia.

Had those been only his basic accomplishment, he would have earned his place in history, and our unyielding gratitude, but we know Jefferson in other ways as well. We know the character of the man who embodied our national heritage by encompassing the spirit of pioneer and aristocrat, American and world citizen, the values of nature and the values of civilization.

In politics, we know him as a lawyer and as a legislator, as a member of the Continental Congress, Ambassador to France, our nation's third President, and its first Secretary of State. In our national life, we know him as a scientist and agronomist, as an artist, architect and inventor.

Thomas Jefferson's achievements range from our decimal system of coinage to the great area of our nation itself, which he doubled through the Louisiana Purchase. But, Thomas Jefferson's contributions to our nation's history is far, far more than the sum of these diverse accomplishments. The very range of his interests has heightened his impact on later generations.

MORE

It is a quirk of history that Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, both signers of the Declaration of Independence, died on July 4, 1826, 50 years to the day of its adoption. John Adams last words were "Jefferson still lives." History shows Adams was wrong because Jefferson had died a mere five hours earlier, but history also has confirmed Adams words because Thomas Jefferson lives in each of us.

We are all his successors, and it is up to us, not history, to see that Jefferson's faith survives. Great citizens and their great thoughts are not just for their own time, but forever. Jefferson's true importance lies in the fact that he continues to speak of the American experience.

In every generation, Americans have turned to Jefferson for comfort and inspiration. They have found new meanings, often conflicting meanings, in his words. In their search for Jefferson's spirit, Americans have sought themselves. To Abraham Lincoln, the principles of Jefferson were the definitions and axioms of free society, a society he was struggling to preserve, and Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, gave those principles new significance.

Three generations later, another great American leader, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, locked in another war for freedom, dedicated this memorial as a shrine to freedom. On the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's birth, he called for a commitment to Jefferson's cause not by words alone, but by sacrifice. In this 200th year of the nation Jefferson helped to found, it seems our America has changed so much that when we compare it with Jefferson's America, the differences are more striking than the similarities.

We are no longer a young, isolated, agricultural nation but an industrial giant in a nuclear age. Thomas Jefferson would have been the first to recognize that different times demands different policies. He stressed that the earth belongs always to the living generation. In our Bicentennial year, we turn once again to Jefferson's words and find them surprisingly modern.

Jefferson's principle of limited Government, his concern about excessive centralization of Governmental power at the expense of State and local responsibility, and individual freedom are as much a part of the debate of 1976 as they were in 1776.

I believe that in this debate the wisdom and the philosophy of Jefferson will prevail. We find he believed that not every difference of opinion is a difference of principle and that he tolerated error in the confidence that truth would triumph.

MORE

Jefferson was a fervent believer in freedom of the press. Although harshly attacked and often vilified, he maintained an unfettered press was essential to American freedom. We find the meaning of democracy in his immortal words, that "Though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will to be rightful must be reasonable, that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect."

We find he put his trust in the people whom he believed to be basically moderate, patriotic and freedom-loving, and we find above all else his love for freedom and independence. Today, we recognize this in two symbolic gestures.

Jefferson's belief in the freedom and independence of the human mind we honor today by an Act of Congress which names one building of the Library of Congress after him, and Jefferson's belief in the freedom and independence of the American people we honor today by an Act of Congress which designates today as Thomas Jefferson Day.

I believe as we move into our third century of independence there will be an even greater emphasis by our people to find ways and means to meet our needs while limiting the role of Government in the classical Jefferson sense. I see the third century of American independence as a century of individualism.

I see it as a century of personal achievement and fulfillment for all Americans. Let us honor Thomas Jefferson this year and throughout the the next century of our independence by weaving into our national life the qualities, the talents and the ideals which were the warp and woof of his.

Let us practice the responsible individualism and thereby pay tribute to the man we commemorate here. Let us dedicate ourselves to achievement so that we may make this country what it has the potential to be. Let us maintain for America its rightful place of leadership in the councils of nations of the world.

Let us extend the boundaries of human freedom here at home and beyond our shores. Let us accept and discharge the responsibilities as a people upon whom providence has bestowed so much. Let us be enlightened as a nation with appreciation for learning, for reason and for justice for all our people.

In this way, my fellow Americans, we shall pay honor to the man from Monticello.

MORE

It is now my honor to sign two pieces of legislation relating to Thomas Jefferson. I would like to ask the Members of Congress present to join me at the signing table.

It is now my pleasure to sign House Joint Resolution 670, designating April 13 as Thomas Jefferson Day. Representative Bob McClory was the principal sponsor, and so as I sign this, I will give him this pen and we will distribute the others.

Now it is my honor to sign S. 2920, the legislation which officially designates the Library of Congress Annex as the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building. I think on this occasion it would be appropriate to give this pen to the senior Senator from Virginia, the Honorable Harry Byrd.

Thank you.

END (AT 12:32 P.M. EST)