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August 22, 1974

To: Stan Ebner

From: Phil Buchen

**Subject: Processing of Executive Orders
and Proclamations**

**Thank you for your submission of
August 21. Please do keep the
copies coming as in the past unless we
decide to change the procedures later.**

**Please send this sort of communication
to Room 106 of EOB.**



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

August 21, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BUCHEN

Subject: Processing of Executive Orders and Proclamations

As I mentioned the other day, our Office clears and processes all Executive orders and proclamations for the President.

Not long after my arrival, I worked out an informal arrangement with the White House Counsel whereby I would provide him with advance copies of all orders and proclamations I had cleared for OMB. Enclosed are two such examples: An Executive order handled in the more normal or routine fashion, transmitted through the Attorney General to the White House, and a proclamation handled the way we process them occasionally direct to the White House when time does not permit formal submission to Justice.

I will keep these copies coming to you as a matter of course unless for some reason you don't want to receive and so inform me.



Stanley Ebner
General Counsel

Enclosures





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

GENERAL COUNSEL

SEP 20 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Robert D. Linder

Subject: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "President's
Commission on Olympic Sports"

Herewith is a proposed Executive order entitled "President's Commission on Olympic Sports."

This proposed Executive order was presented to this office by members of the White House Staff. It has been revised in this office but the changes are of a technical or legal nature and do not significantly alter the basic purpose or effect of the Order.

This proposed Order would create a Commission to investigate Olympic sports and organizations involved with those sports in an effort to strengthen participation by United States athletes and teams in Olympic Games and other international competitions.

The Commission would consist of a Chairman and sixteen other members appointed by the President. In addition, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate would be requested to appoint two members of each of those bodies as members of the Commission.

Members of the Commission would not be paid for service with the Commission, but could be allowed travel expenses and per diem while employed on business of the Commission. The Chairman of the Commission would be authorized to create such Advisory Committees as he deems to be necessary. The Commission and the Advisory Committees would be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare would be charged with performing any functions with respect to them as may be required by that Act.

COPY FOR MR. BUCHEN, WHITE HOUSE



The Commission would, to the extent permitted by law, be funded and otherwise supported by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. We have been informed that that Department has funds available that can be used for this purpose.

In this regard, it should be noted that a proposed Executive order creating a similar Commission was presented for consideration of President Nixon. That Order would have placed the Commission in the Department of State and would have funded it from funds made available under the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act. A request for appropriations to fund that Commission was presented to the Congress, but the Congress failed to make such an appropriation. Consequently, that proposed Executive order was not issued.

If the Speaker and the President Pro Tempore are to be requested to appoint members to the Commission, it would seem advisable to consult with appropriate congressional leaders before the Order is issued.

This proposed Executive order has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Time has not permitted its formal submission for the consideration of the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended. However, we informally submitted it to the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice and have been advised by attorneys who normally review Executive orders that this Order is unobjectionable as to form and legality.

(Signed) Stanley Ebner

Stanley Ebner
General Counsel

Enclosures



EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON OLYMPIC SPORTS

1976 is the bicentennial year of the United States. That same year amateur athletes from all over the world will be competing in the 1976 Olympic Games. It is vital that this Nation be represented in those games and in future international competitions in the Olympic sports by the best team of amateur athletes we can field. This can be achieved only if the federally chartered United States Olympic Committee and its member organizations and any other organizations contributing to the United States Olympic effort are organized properly to provide an intensive cooperative effort to assemble, through competitive recruiting, screening and development, the best amateur athletes available for the 1976 United States Olympic Team. We must bring to an end the rivalries among amateur sports organizations in this country that have, in the past, fragmented our international amateur sports efforts, provided insufficient opportunity for our athletes to develop

their skills to the fullest degree, and hindered our efforts to provide adequate voluntary financial support of our Olympic Team and other amateur sports teams engaged in international competitions.

Although amateur athletics has not been and should not be a Federal Government activity, our Government necessarily has a profound interest in amateur athletic programs as they bear upon the health, education, and general welfare of our people. We, therefore, must be concerned when rivalries among amateur sports organizations in this country tend to fragment and impede efforts to select, train and develop amateur athletes to compete under the banner of the United States in the Olympics and other international sports events in the Olympic sports. Not only the full development of athletic skills but the qualities of character and cooperation which amateur athletic competition should promote will be demeaned, if not endangered, by such dissension.

Inasmuch as the issues and divisive influences involve considerable differences among a number of amateur athletic groups, a thorough study and evaluation of those issues and differences, and the organizations and operations of the groups as they



relate to the United States Olympic Committee should be undertaken. A commission composed of outstanding and unbiased Americans appears to be the quickest and most effective means of providing the necessary information with which to correct the past mistakes and deficiencies in our international Olympic sports effort.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. There is hereby established the President's Commission on Olympic Sports (hereinafter referred to as the Commission).

Sec. 2. The Commission shall consist of a Chairman and sixteen other members, who shall be appointed by the President. The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate are requested to appoint two members of the House of Representatives and two members of the Senate, respectively, to serve as members of the Commission.

Sec. 3. (a) The Commission shall conduct a full and complete investigation, study, and evaluation of the United States Olympic Committee, its activities and its present and former membership



groups on a sport-by-sport basis as they relate to the effectiveness of United States teams in international competitions in the Olympic sports.

(b) The Commission shall determine what factors impede or tend to impede or prevent the United States from fielding its best amateur athletes for participation in Olympic Games and other international amateur sporting events in the Olympic sports.

(c) The Commission shall study methods for assuring adequate financial support for our Olympic Teams and other amateur athletic teams participating in international competitions in the Olympic sports.

(d) The Commission shall investigate, study, and evaluate any other related matters that have a direct bearing upon participation by amateur athletes of the United States in Olympic Games and other international amateur sporting events in the Olympic sports, including development plans to increase the level of sports participation generally in the United States.

Sec. 4. (a) The Commission shall, through the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, submit two reports of its findings and recommendations to the President.



(b) The first report, an overview of the problems and an in depth analysis of the organization and operation of the United States Olympic Committee and other major sports groups, shall be submitted within five months after the Commission's creation. Included in this report shall be a set of legislative recommendations for the President dealing with overall amateur sports programs.

(c) The second report, an analysis of the organizational and developmental problems in each Olympic sport, shall be submitted within seven months after the first report. This report shall contain an analysis of the financial and facilities requirements of each sport and recommended mechanisms for providing needed funds.

Sec. 5. The Chairman of the Commission is authorized to establish such Advisory Committees as he may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Order.

Sec. 6. (a) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall, to the extent permitted by law, furnish necessary staff, supplies, facilities, and other administrative services for the Commission.

(b) Expenses of the Commission shall, to the extent permitted by law, be met from funds available to the Secretary.

Sec. 7. Members of the Commission and Advisory Committees created pursuant to this Order, not otherwise employed in the Government, shall receive no compensation from the United States by reason of service with the Commission, but may, to the extent permitted by law, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703), for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

Sec. 8. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall perform such functions with respect to the Commission and Advisory Committees created pursuant to this Order, as may be required by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92-463; 86 Stat. 770).

THE WHITE HOUSE

, 1974



EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON OLYMPIC SPORTS

1976 is the bicentennial year of the United States. That same year amateur athletes from all over the world will be competing in the 1976 Olympic Games. It is vital that this Nation be represented in those games and in future international competitions in the Olympic sports by the best team of amateur athletes we can field. This can be achieved only if the federally chartered United States Olympic Committee and its member organizations and any other organizations contributing to the United States Olympic effort are organized properly to provide an intensive cooperative effort to assemble, through competitive recruiting, screening and development, the best amateur athletes available for the 1976 United States Olympic Team. We must bring to an end the rivalries among amateur sports organizations in this country that have, in the past, fragmented our international amateur sports efforts, provided insufficient opportunity for our athletes to develop their skills to the fullest degree, and hindered our efforts to provide adequate voluntary financial support of our Olympic Team and other amateur sports teams engaged in international competitions.

Although amateur athletics has not been and should not be a Federal Government activity, our government necessarily has a profound interest in amateur athletic programs as they bear upon the health, education, and general welfare of our people. We, therefore, must be concerned when rivalries among amateur



sports organizations in this country tend to fragment and impede efforts to select, train and develop amateur athletes to compete under the banner of the United States in the Olympics and other international sports events in the Olympic sports. Not only the full development of athletic skills but the qualities of character and cooperation which amateur athletic competition should promote will be demeaned, if not endangered, by such dissension.

Inasmuch as the issues and divisive influences involve considerable differences among a number of amateur athletic groups, a thorough study and evaluation of those issues and differences, and the organizations and operations of the groups as they relate to the United States Olympic Committee should be undertaken. A commission composed of outstanding and unbiased Americans appears to be the quickest and most effective means of providing the necessary information with which to correct the past mistakes and deficiencies in our international Olympic sports effort.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. There is hereby established, ~~in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare,~~ the President's Commission on Olympic Sports (hereinafter referred to as the Commission).

Section 2. The Commission shall consist of a Chairman and 16 other members, who shall be appointed by the President ~~and two members each from the Senate and the House of Representatives who shall be appointed by the presiding officer of the Senate and House.~~

The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate are requested to appoint

DOOR R. YOUNG
1936

Section 3(a) The Commission shall conduct a full and complete investigation, study, and evaluation of the United States Olympic Committee, its activities and its present and former membership groups on a sport-by-sport basis as they relate to the effectiveness of United States teams in international competitions in the Olympic sports.

(b) The Commission shall determine what factors impede or tend to impede or prevent the United States from fielding its best amateur athletes for participation in Olympic Games and other international amateur sporting events in the Olympic sports.

(c) The Commission shall study methods for assuring adequate financial support for our Olympic Teams and other amateur athletic teams participating in international competitions in the Olympic sports.

(d) The Commission shall investigate, study, and evaluate any other related matters that have a direct bearing upon participation by amateur athletes of the United States in Olympic Games and other international amateur sporting events in the Olympic sports, including development plans to increase the level of sports participation generally in the United States.

Section 4. ^(a) The Commission shall, through the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, submit two reports of its findings and recommendations to the President.

(b) The first report, ^{in addition to the findings and an analysis of other United States sports groups} on the organization and operation of ^{within five} the United States Olympic Committee, shall be submitted eight months after the Commission's creation. ^{included in the report}

shall be a set of legislative recommendations for the President dealing with the overall amateur sports program



(b) The second report, on development plans for each sport for 1976 and beyond, shall be submitted ~~after the next~~ ^{five months after the first report}

Section 5(a) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall furnish necessary staff, supplies, facilities, and other administrative services for the Commission.

(b) Expenses of the Commission shall be met from funds available to the Secretary.

Section 6. Members of the Commission and Advisory Committees ~~will~~ ^{shall} receive no compensation from the United States by reason of service ~~under this order~~ ^{with the Commission}, but may, to the extent permitted by law, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5706) for persons in the government service employed intermittently.

Section 7. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall perform such functions with respect to the Commission, as may be required by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92-463; 86 Stat. 770).

~~Section 8. The Commission shall terminate ^{upon} ~~two~~ months after the submission of its second report.~~

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Sec 5. The ~~President~~ Chairman of the Commission is authorized to establish such Advisory Committees as he may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this order.

Signature _____
GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date October 3, 1974

File
File
TO: PHILIP BUCHEN

FROM: DUDLEY CHAPMAN

ACTION:

 Approval/Signature

 Comments/Recommendations

 Prepare Response

 Please Handle

 For Your Information

 File

REMARKS:

Phil Areeda authorized me to express these views in his name by phone today.



October 3, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

KATHY TINDLE
STAN EBNER

FROM:

PHILLIP AREEDA

SUBJECT:

Proposed Executive Order entitled
"President's Energy Policy Committee"

The proposed executive order would be unobjectionable but for one very serious omission, which is the absence of the Attorney General from the list of members specifically named in the order. My prior experience with oil policy problems persuades me that it is critically important that the Attorney General be included in the membership of this key policy making body.

bcc: Philip Buchen ✓
Bill Casselman
Ken Lazarus





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

OCT 9 1974

GENERAL COUNSEL

file

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT D. LINDER

Subject: Proposed Executive order entitled "Inflation
Impact Statements"

Herewith is a proposed Executive order entitled
"Inflation Impact Statements."

The President's anti-inflation program calls for an
Inflation Impact Statement with respect to all major
legislative proposals, regulations, and rules emanating
from the Executive branch. The purpose of this pro-
posed Order is to implement that aspect of the
President's program.

Time has not permitted that this proposed Executive
order be processed in accordance with the provisions
of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended.

This proposed Executive order has the approval of
the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(Signed), Stanley Ebner

Stanley Ebner
General Counsel

Enclosure

COPY FOR WHITE HOUSE LEGAL COUNSEL

EXECUTIVE ORDER

INFLATION IMPACT STATEMENTS

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by the Constitution and laws of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget is designated and empowered, to the extent permitted by law, to prescribe policies and procedures for the submission of inflation impact statements in relation to legislative proposals, regulations, and rules emanating from the Executive branch which may have a significant impact upon the economy.

Sec. 2. Each Federal department and agency shall, to the extent permitted by law, cooperate with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in the performance of his functions under this Order, furnish him such information as he may request, and comply with those policies and procedures prescribed pursuant to Section 1.

THE WHITE HOUSE

, 1974



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file - these
are ok - no
action required





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

GENERAL COUNSEL

OCT 16 1974

Honorable William B. Saxbe
Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

There is enclosed, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, of June 19, 1962, as amended, a proposed Executive proclamation entitled "American Education Week, 1974."

The proposed proclamation designates the week beginning October 27, 1974, as American Education Week.

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The proposed proclamation has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Stanley Ebner

Stanley Ebner
General Counsel

Enclosure

COPY FOR MR. BUCHEN



AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK, 1974

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

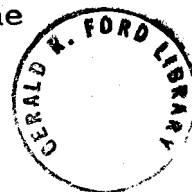
An elemental measure of the worth of a Nation is the enlightenment of its citizens.

We are fortunate that the States of our Nation provide schools for all Americans; that we have both the wealth for, and the commitment to, education for everyone; and that our Nation's tradition of respect for free inquiry endows educational opportunity with the potential of true enlightenment.

It is the aim of this Administration and the high privilege of this office to assist the schools of America--public, private, and church affiliated--to become vital centers of life in neighborhoods and communities throughout the Nation.

To the extent that they are a part of the community, our schools will contribute to the growth of the knowledge, skill, and wisdom our communities need. They will share community problems and gain practical guidance and insight from community workers, planners, and artists. Education progresses as the experience of the educated is fed back into the process which formed them.

It is most fitting that the theme of this year's American Education Week is "Stay Involved". There is no end to education, no end to what one can gain, no end to what one can contribute. The young parents who have recently completed their own schooling have the marvelous opportunity of starting the education of their child. The mature professional has special knowledge to impart. The elderly have experience and perspective to apply to new concerns and pursuits. And all citizens share the honest concern that our youth be well served and that thus the future of our Nation be assured.



NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of October 27-November 2, 1974, as American Education Week.

I invite all Americans to join with me and the dedicated educators of our Nation in exploring the more vital role schools can play in neighborhood and community life.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of , in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

GENERAL COUNSEL

OCT 16 1974

Honorable William B. Saxbe
Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Herewith, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended, is a proposed proclamation entitled "National Parkinson Week, 1974."

This proposed proclamation was, at the request of this office, prepared in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Public Law 89-294, 79 Stat. 1070, authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the week beginning "October 25, 1965," as National Parkinson Week. Proclamation No. 3684 of October 23, 1965, complied with that request but no similar proclamation was issued subsequent to that date.

We have been urged to recommend the issuance of such a proclamation this year.

This proposed proclamation has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Stanley Ebner

Stanley Ebner
General Counsel

Enclosure

COPY FOR MR. BUCHEN



NATIONAL PARKINSON WEEK, 1974

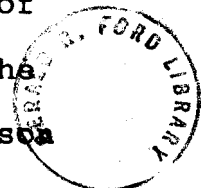
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Parkinson's disease is one of the most devastating afflictions threatening our older population. Experts have estimated that one in forty Americans past mid-life may develop the disorder. Over the centuries it has caused incalculable suffering.

Nine years ago when National Parkinson Week was first proclaimed, the outlook for Parkinson's disease patients was one of increasing darkness. Today, however, the prospect is one of dawning hope. Because of progress in drug treatment, thousands of formerly disabled Americans are now leading more normal lives. Yet the battle is not won. Although drugs presently control the symptoms of Parkinson's disease they do not cure or arrest it. As the cause is still unknown, prevention is not possible. With the great strides which have been made in treatment, however, we have renewed hope that research will soon find the cause of the disorder and thousands of our older citizens will be spared this disabling affliction. In recognition of the need to invite public attention to this disease, the Congress has, by Public Law 89-294, authorized and requested the President to proclaim annually the week beginning October 25 as National Parkinson Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 25, 1974 as National Parkinson Week. I invite the governors of the States, the



Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to issue similar proclamations.

I also call upon the Nation's communications media, the medical and health professions, government and private agencies, and individuals concerned with Parkinson's disease to sponsor activities during that week designed to inform every American of the need for their support as we continue in our efforts for the prevention and cure of Parkinson's disease.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of , in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

GENERAL COUNSEL

OCT 24 1974

Honorable William B. Saxbe
Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

There is enclosed, pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030 of June 19, 1962, as amended, a proposed Executive proclamation entitled "Bill of Rights Day - Human Rights Day and Week."

The proposed proclamation would proclaim December 10, 1974 (the anniversary of the adoption on December 10, 1948, by the United Nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) as Human Rights Day, and December 15, 1974 (the anniversary of the adoption on December 15, 1791, of our Bill of Rights), as Bill of Rights Day; and would call for the observance of the week beginning December 10, 1974, as Human Rights Week.

There is no statutory basis for issuance of the proposed proclamation. However, similar proclamations have been issued annually since 1949.

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the Department of State with a letter of October 21, 1974.

The proposed proclamation has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Stanley Ebner

Stanley Ebner
General Counsel

Enclosure

COPY FOR WHITE HOUSE LEGAL COUNSEL





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

OCT 21 1974

Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director, Office of
Management and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Mr. Ash:

There is enclosed for your consideration a draft proclamation regarding Bill of Rights Day and Human Rights Day and Week, 1974. If the draft meets with your approval, I would appreciate your referring it to the Attorney General for his consideration and appropriate action.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Linwood Holton".

Linwood Holton
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:

Draft Proclamation
(original and 7 copies)



BILL OF RIGHTS DAY
HUMAN RIGHTS DAY AND WEEK

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Two hundred years ago, in September 1774, the First Continental Congress assembled in Carpenters' Hall, in Philadelphia, and set in motion a course of human events which created the United States. The system of government begun there, and the high principles on which it rests, continue even today as the source of vitality for our society.

Today, anticipating the bicentennial of this nation's independence in 1976, it is instructive to pause and consider the groundwork the delegates to Philadelphia laid for our independence. The First Continental Congress adopted a resolution asserting, among other things, the rights of the American people to life, liberty, and property; to participation in the legislative councils of government; to the heritage of the common law; to trial by jury; and to assembly and petition for redress of grievances. This resolution foreshadowed the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

It is altogether fitting to mark the 200th anniversary of this noble beginning in the Continental Congress. Beyond that, however, it is imperative for all of us to study and cherish the ideas and ideals which bore fruit in the great constitutional documents of our country and to seize the chance, whenever it occurs, to strengthen the liberties which have been

assured to us in the Bill of Rights, ratified one hundred and eighty-three years ago this week, on December 15, 1791.

America's concern with human rights is not something that ends at our borders, however. Benjamin Franklin wrote to a friend in 1789:

"God grant, that not only the Love of Liberty, but a thorough Knowledge of the Rights of Man, may pervade all the Nations of the Earth, so that a Philosopher may set his Foot anywhere on its Surface, and say, 'This is my Country'."

Franklin's spirit of universality has found rich expression in modern times in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The link between it and our Bill of Rights is clear. On December 10 we celebrate the twenty-sixth anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It stands as "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations," reminding us that, in the words of the Declaration, "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1974 as Human Rights Day and December 15, 1974 as Bill of Rights Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe the week beginning December 10, 1974 as Human Rights Week. Further, I



ask all Americans to reflect deeply on the values inherent in the Bill of Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to draw on those values to promote peace, justice, and civility at home and around the world.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of , in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.




THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: WILLIAM NICHOLS

FROM: PHILIP W. BUCHEN 

SUBJECT: Request from Congressman Fisher
that the President Issue an
Executive Order for January 20,
1977

Attached at TAB A is a copy of 5 U.S.C. Section 6103.

Congressman Fisher calls attention to the fact that subsection c of that statute omits Loudoun and Prince William Counties and certain cities in the Washington area where Federal employees are entitled to a holiday on Inauguration Day. He points out that this discrepancy was corrected by Former President Nixon with Executive Order 11696 at TAB B.

The Congressman is requesting that a similar Order be issued by President Ford applying to January 20, 1977. In view of the short time available, I would appreciate your early decision on whether to recommend such a step and your proceeding to provide for assurance of such an Executive Order if it is acceptable to the President.

Attachments

cc: Jack Marsh
Jim Lynn
Dick Cheney



§ 6102. Eight-hour day, 40-hour workweek; wage-board employees

The regular hours of work for an employee whose basic rate of pay is fixed and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by a wage board or similar administrative authority serving the same purpose are established at not more than 8 a day or 40 a week. However, work in excess of these hours is permitted when administratively determined to be in the public interest. Pub.L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 515.

Historical and Revision Notes

Reviser's Notes

Derivation: United States Code Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large
5 U.S.C. 673c (1st proviso) Aug. 12, 1962, Pub.L. 87-581, § 201 (1st proviso), 76 Stat. 360.

Explanatory Notes.

The words "established at" are omitted as executed.

Standard changes are made to conform with the definitions applicable and the style of this title as outlined in the preface to the report.

Library References

United States Code 41.

C.J.S. United States § 41.

§ 6103. Holidays

(a) The following are legal public holidays:

January 1, New Year's Day.

February 22, Washington's Birthday.

May 30, Memorial Day.

July 4, Independence Day.

The first Monday in September, Labor Day.

November 11, Veterans Day.

The fourth Thursday in November, Thanksgiving Day.

December 25, Christmas.

(b) For the purpose of statutes relating to pay and leave of employees, with respect to a legal public holiday and any other day declared to be a holiday by Federal statute or Executive order, the following rules apply:

(1) Instead of a holiday that occurs on a Saturday, the Friday immediately before is a legal public holiday for—

(A) employees whose basic workweek is Monday through Friday; and

(B) the purpose of section 6309 of this title.



(2) Instead of a holiday that occurs on a regular weekly non-workday of an employee whose basic workweek is other than Monday through Friday, except the regular weekly nonworkday administratively scheduled for the employee instead of Sunday, the workday immediately before that regular weekly nonworkday is a legal public holiday for the employee.

This subsection, except subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), does not apply to an employee whose basic workweek is Monday through Saturday.

(c) January 20 of each fourth year after 1965, Inauguration Day, is a legal public holiday for the purpose of statutes relating to pay and leave of employees as defined by section 2105 of this title and individuals employed by the government of the District of Columbia employed in the District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland, Arlington and Fairfax Counties in Virginia, and the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church in Virginia. When January 20 of any fourth year after 1965 falls on Sunday, the next succeeding day selected for the public observance of the inauguration of the President is a legal public holiday for the purpose of this subsection. Pub.L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 515.

Historical and Revision Notes

Reviser's Notes

Derivation:	United States Code	Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large
(a)	5 U.S.C. 87 5 U.S.C. 87a	June 23, 1894, ch. 118, 28 Stat. 96. May 13, 1923, ch. 210, 52 Stat. 351. June 1, 1954, ch. 250, 68 Stat. 168.
(b)	5 U.S.C. 87b 5 U.S.C. 87c	Dec. 26, 1941, ch. 631, 55 Stat. 862. Sept. 22, 1950, Pub.L. 86-302, §§ 1, 2, 73 Stat. 643, 644.
(c)	[Uncodified]	Jan. 11, 1957, Pub.L. 85-1, 71 Stat. 3.

Explanatory Notes.

In subsection (a), former sections 87, 87a, and 87b are combined and restated for clarity. The names of all holidays are inserted for ready reference in a like manner to that used in former section 87c.

In subsection (c), the year "1965" is substituted for "1957".

Standard changes are made to conform with the definitions applicable and the style of this title as outlined in the preface to the report.

Cross References

Holidays of employees of the Postal Service, see section 3573 of Title 39, The Postal Service.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10358

June 9, 1952, 17 F.R. 1520, amended Ex.Ord.No.11226, May 27, 1965, 30 F.R. 7213

OBSERVANCE OF HOLIDAYS

Section 1. Except as provided in section 10, this Order shall apply to all executive departments, independent agencies, and Government-owned or Government-controlled corporations, including their field services.

Sec. 2. As used in this order:

(a) "Holiday" means the first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the thirtieth day of May, the fourth day of July, the first Monday of



September, the eleventh day of November, the fourth Thursday of November, the twenty-fifth day of December, or any other calendar day designated as a holiday by Federal statute or Executive order.

(b) "Workday" means those hours which comprise in sequence the employee's regular daily tour of duty within any 24-hour period, whether falling entirely within one calendar day or not.

Sec. 3. Whenever a holiday falls on a Sunday, Federal offices and establishments shall be closed to public business on the following Monday.

Sec. 4. (a) Any employee whose basic workweek does not include Sunday and who would ordinarily be excused from work on a holiday falling within his basic workweek shall be excused from work on the next workday of his basic workweek whenever a holiday falls on Sunday.

(b) Any employee whose basic workweek includes Sunday and who would ordinarily be excused from work on a holiday falling within his basic workweek shall be excused from work on the next workday of his basic workweek whenever a holiday falls on a day that has been administratively scheduled as his "regular" weekly non-workday in lieu of Sunday.

Sec. 5. Any employee who would ordinarily be excused from work on a holiday falling within his basic workweek shall be excused from work on the next workday of his basic workweek whenever the first Monday of September or the fourth Thursday of November, or any other holiday which always occurs on a specific day of the calendar week (other than Sunday), falls on a day outside the employee's regular basic workweek.

Sec. 6. Any employee whose workday covers portions of two calendar days and who would, except for this section, ordinarily be excused from work scheduled for the hours of any calendar day on which a holiday falls, shall instead be excused from work on his entire workday which commences on any such calendar day.

Sec. 7. In administering the provisions of law relating to pay and leave of absence, the workdays referred to in sections 4, 5, 6, and 9 shall be treated as holidays in lieu of the corresponding calendar holidays.

Sec. 8. This order shall become effective sixty days after the date hereof, and shall supersede Executive Order No. 9636 of October 3, 1945, entitled "Observance by Government Agencies of Holidays Falling on Sundays."

Sec. 9. The holiday for a full-time employee for whom the head of a department has established the first 40 hours of duty performed within a period of not more than six days of the administrative workweek as his basic workweek because of the impracticability of prescribing a regular schedule of definite hours of duty for each workday, shall be determined as follows:

(a) If a holiday occurs on Sunday, the head of the department shall designate in advance either Sunday or Monday as the employee's holiday and the employee's basic 40-hour tour of duty shall be deemed to include 8 hours on the day designated as the employee's holiday.

(b) If a holiday occurs on Saturday, the head of the department shall designate in advance either the Saturday or the preceding Friday as the employee's holiday and the employee's basic 40-hour tour of duty shall be deemed to include 8 hours on the day designated as the employee's holiday.

(c) If a holiday occurs on any other day of the week, that day shall be the employee's holiday, and the employee's basic 40-hour tour of duty shall be deemed to include 8 hours on that day.

(d) When a holiday is less than a full day, proportionate credit will be given under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section.

Sec. 10. The provisions of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 of this Order shall not apply to the postal field service, and the Postmaster General shall provide by regulation for equivalent benefits for all employees of the postal field service.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Notes of Decisions

Library references

Holidays ↪ 1.
United States ↪ 41.
C.J.S. Holidays §§ 1, 2.
C.J.S. United States § 41.

1. Construction

Although Congress had designated certain days to be legal public holidays and recognized others as existent, there is nothing in such enactment to indicate



an intent to create a statutory limitation upon the term "legal holiday" within rule 6, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 28 U.S.C.A., relating to computation of time. Prudential Oil & Minerals Co. v. Hamlin, C.A.Utah 1953, 261 F.2d 624.

§ 6104. Holidays; daily, hourly, and piece-work basis employees

When a regular employee as defined by section 2105 of this title or an individual employed regularly by the government of the District of Columbia, whose pay is fixed at a daily or hourly rate, or on a piece-work basis, is relieved or prevented from working on a day—

(1) on which agencies are closed by Executive order, or, for individuals employed by the government of the District of Columbia, by order of the Board of Commissioners;

(2) by administrative order under regulations issued by the President, or, for individuals employed by the government of the District of Columbia, by the Board of Commissioners; or

(3) solely because of the occurrence of a legal public holiday under section 6103 of this title, or a day declared a holiday by Federal statute, Executive order, or, for individuals employed by the government of the District of Columbia, by order of the Board of Commissioners;

he is entitled to the same pay for that day as for a day on which an ordinary day's work is performed. Pub.L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 516.

Historical and Revision Notes

Reviser's Notes

Derivation: United States Code
5 U.S.C. 86a

Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large
June 29, 1933, ch. 813, § 1, 52 Stat. 1249.
June 11, 1954, ch. 283, 68 Stat. 249.
July 18, 1953, Pub.L. 85-533, § 2, 72 Stat. 371.

Explanatory Notes.

The enumeration of holidays is eliminated as unnecessary in view of section 6103.

Standard changes are made to conform with the definitions applicable and the style of this title as outlined in the preface to the report.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10552

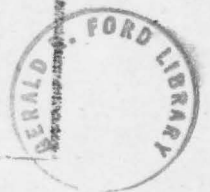
Aug. 11, 1954, 19 F.R. 5079

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO PROMULGATE REGULATIONS

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, 65 Stat. 713, it is declared that the United States Civil Service Commission be, and it is hereby, designated and empowered to exercise, without the approval, ratification, or other action of the President, the authority vested in the President by the joint resolution of June

29, 1933, 52 Stat. 1248 as amended by the act of June 11, 1954, 68 Stat. 249 [now this section], to promulgate regulations under which certain employees of the Government may be prevented or relieved from working by administrative order.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER



THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 11, 1973.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11696

Excusing Federal Employees in the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area From Duty for One-half Day on Friday, January 19, 1973

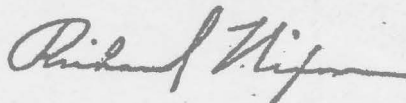
By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. Employees of Federal executive departments, independent establishments, and other agencies, including their field offices, shall be excused from duty for one-half day on Friday, January 19, 1973, the day preceding Presidential Inauguration Day, January 20, 1973. This order applies only to those employees whose official duty stations are located within the District of Columbia, Montgomery County and Prince Georges County in Maryland, and Alexandria City, Fairfax City, Falls Church City, Arlington County, Fairfax County, Loudoun County, and Prince William County in Virginia. This order shall not apply to those employees regularly scheduled to work on January 20, 1973, and who are entitled to a holiday on that date under 5 U.S.C. 6103(c).

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SEC. 2. Employees of the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other Federal departments, independent establishments, and agencies, who in the judgment of their agency heads should remain at their posts of duty for national security or other public reasons need not be excused.

SEC. 3. This one-half day shall be a holiday for the purposes of Executive Order 11582, dated February 11, 1971, 5 U.S.C. 5546 and 6103(b), and any other statute so far as it relates to the pay and leave of employees of the United States.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 17, 1973.

