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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH

THROUGH: MAX FRIEDERSDORF *M.F.*
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.

R -
we must
discuss today
1/15 day
M

ELGIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE BICENTENNIAL PROJECT HONORS THOMAS JEFFERSON

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 25, 1975

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 1976.

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 1976 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 1976.

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, 1976, as "Thomas Jefferson Day"

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.

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, 1975

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 our

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 LOST

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 26, 1975

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, a thoughtful editorial dealing with the uses of our times appeared in the *Alt* Mirror of September 23, 1975.

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 new account reports, and Hollywood figures are said to be interested in putting a \$350,000 ball and negotiating with her film rights.

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

They probably compiled their lists of state government manuals, available in public library, where industrial direct 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 shown 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 shamelessness with which Americans treat this and other vicious crimes.

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

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

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

"The supreme crisis, that confronts said Rev. Graham, "is neither political economic. It is moral and spiritual. And spiritual problem is an individual one."

The annals of the "Riotous Twenties" is heinous crime. They also show a people with a conscience, with shame. We seem to be going 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 shame for ourselves and our society which be them, we are indeed in a bad way.

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

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 Ackemanti, 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.

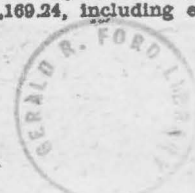
PROVIDING FUNDS FOR EXPENSES OF COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FOR INVESTIGATIONS AND STUDIES

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—



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 effective,

tively represented in the legislative process, then government acts without consent of the governed, that is, it acts despotically. And the probable consequence of despotism is tyranny, which means that the power of government is exercised not to secure the rights of the governed but, on the contrary, it is exercised for the particular advantage of those who govern.

Enscribed on the dome of the Jefferson Memorial are his words:

I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the minds of men.

It is our duty, as Members of this legislative body, to continue to meet the forces which seek to erode individual liberties with the same hostility. We must accept this challenge of vigilance if our freedoms, as our Founding Fathers envisioned them, are to be preserved.

Jefferson stated:

The care of human life and happiness and not their destruction is the first and only legitimate object of good government.

In a similar vein, he noted that:

A wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned—this is the sum of good government.

Several other excerpts from the writings of Thomas Jefferson, I believe best exemplify not only his philosophy but also the relevancy of those quotes to the issues we face today.

On the scope of the Federal Government Jefferson felt:

It is not by the consolidation, or concentration of powers, but by their distribution, that good government is effected. Were not this great country already divided into States, that division must be made, that each might do for itself what concerns itself directly, and what it can so much better do than a distant authority. Every State again, is divided into counties, each to take care of what lies within its local bounds; each county again into townships or wards, to manage minutest details; and every ward into farms, to be governed each by its own individual proprietor . . . It is by this partition of cares, descending in gradation from general to particular, that the mass of human affairs may be best managed, for the good and prosperity of all.

On another occasion he said:

When all government, domestic and foreign, in little as in great things, shall be drawn to Washington as the center of all power, it will render powerless the checks provided of one government on another, and will become as venal and oppressive as the government from which we separated.

During Jefferson's first administration, the United States paid off a considerable portion of the national debt, and at the same time reduced taxes. On tax policy, "pay as you go" were his very words. The people had the leader they wanted, and they swept him back to a second term in a landslide. On the national debt Jefferson was for—

... a government rigorously frugal and simple, applying all the possible savings of the public revenue to the discharge of the national debt; and not for a multiplication of officers and salaries merely to make partisans, and for increasing, by every device,

the public debt, on the principle of it's being a public blessing.

He also said:

We are endeavoring, too, to reduce the government to the practice of a rigorous economy, to avoid burdening the people, and arming the magistrate with a patronage of money, which might be used to corrupt and undermine the principles of our government.

Since it is expected that President Ford will veto the Hatch Act amendments, perhaps it would be beneficial to look at Jefferson's view of the role of the public servant. In a letter to Baron von Humboldt in 1807 Jefferson said:

When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself public property.

At another time he stated:

Our country is too large to have all its affairs directed by a single government. Public servants at such a distance, and from under the eye of their constituents, must, from circumstances of distance, be unable to administer and overlook all the details necessary for the good government of the citizens; and the same circumstance, by rendering detection impossible to their constituents, will invite the public agents to corruption, plunder and waste.

His autobiography includes the quote:

Were we directed from Washington when to sow, and when to reap, we should soon want bread.

As we reflect on the words of Thomas Jefferson and the wisdom and foresight they manifest, let us bear in mind their importance—not as memorials to past history, but rather universal principles of governing that are applicable today.

I urge my colleagues to pay tribute to this great statesman and thereby confirm our commitment to the preservation of individual freedoms. Vote for the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield such time as he may consume to one of the major authors of this joint resolution, one Member who has been a major advocate of this joint resolution for some time, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. McCLOY).

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

Mr. McCLOY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, it may seem strange to some that a resident and citizen of the State of Illinois would be the principal sponsor of this joint resolution. However, I want to explain that at one time Illinois indeed, was a part of the State of Virginia.

The county of Illinois formed part of the State of Virginia, and that existed for a period of 3 years during our early history.

I also want to report that this project is an American Revolutionary Bicentennial project of the Elgin Community College, which is located in my congressional district. This project was translated into this House Joint Resolution, and I want to commend the committee for having reported it favorably.

Mr. Speaker, this measure is cosponsored by 240 of our colleagues, and it has also been adopted by the Joint Committee to celebrate the American Revolutionary Bicentennial, of which our col-

league, the gentlewoman from Louisiana (Mrs. Boggs) is the chairman.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am very delighted that this measure is being acted upon. Hopefully, it will be acted upon favorably, and then we will have an opportunity next Tuesday in this chamber to have a special recognition ceremony for Thomas Jefferson, the person who was indeed the author of the principal document that we honor in this Bicentennial Year, the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 670, is 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 most pleased to be joined in support of Thomas Jefferson Day by 240 other Members of Congress. The names of these cosponsors are listed on House Joint Resolutions 898-907, 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 cosponsored 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.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BUTLER).

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

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would just like to assure the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. McCLOY) that

we in Virginia feel no resentment that Illinois is the sponsor of this resolution. We are pleased to share a common heritage and an ancestor of such distinction, nor do we feel resentment to the Democratic Party which appropriated Thomas Jefferson many years ago, even though he always called himself a Republican.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DERWINSKI), the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, another representative from the great State of Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, I imagine that because they used to be part of the State of Virginia, they are anxious to be in on the colloquy today.

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

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, in our Bicentennial observance of our Nation's heritage, it is fitting and proper that we pay special tribute to the author of one of the world's most remarkable and durable documents. I refer, of course, to Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence.

If the declaration that we no longer would tolerate oppression were Mr. Jefferson's only contribution to the founding of our Republic, it still would be more than sufficient to justify a proclamation setting aside a day in his honor. It still stands as the very embodiment of the hopes and aspirations of men and women who cherish freedom and the right to pursue their own destinies.

While Jefferson's genius was demonstrated in the Declaration of Independence, he had a worldwide impact on an almost limitless variety of subjects in the public and private sectors. If ever a man possessed universal knowledge, Thomas Jefferson was that man. He deserves to be given special tribute this year as a patriot, statesman, inventor, politician, educator, and humanitarian. He is truly a man for the Bicentennial season.

I am pleased to join all the Jeffersonian scholars in support of this resolution.

I wish to call the attention of the Members to a statement of Thomas Jefferson which is one of my favorites. That was in a letter to William Stevens Smith on November 13, 1787.

Jefferson wrote as follows:

The republican is the only form of government which is not eternally at open or secret war with the rights of mankind.

Mr. Speaker, that is a most memorable statement for us to recall this afternoon.

I do have one question if anyone on the majority side could answer this: Whatever happened to those Jefferson Day dinners the people on the other side used to have years ago? Jefferson is not passé now, is he? Is he not honored any more at those Jackson-Jefferson Day dinners that used to be held?

I wonder whether someone could enlighten me.

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

Mr. DERWINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, we still have them; we still observe them. We are going to have one at the end of the month. Perhaps the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DERWINSKI) would want to attend.

Mr. DERWINSKI. If the gentleman from Missouri needed a speaker to extol the Republican virtues of Mr. Jefferson, I would be glad to cooperate.

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

Mr. DERWINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, I would advise the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DERWINSKI) that Indiana is having its Jefferson Day dinner on Saturday night. I can get him a front-row seat for \$100 and would be glad to have him there. In any event, we also celebrate Jackson-Jefferson Day.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Is that related to that 2-percent matter we worked on earlier?

Mr. ROUSH. No. That is the reason for having the dinner, so we can get away from the 2 percent.

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

Mr. DERWINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, just a few weeks ago we had our annual Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner in North Carolina, and we had a tremendous attendance. We are very proud of both Jefferson and Jackson and many of us have in the Congress done our best to put into practice the many great principles they enunciated.

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

Mr. DERWINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, Jefferson spent quite a bit of time in Paris, did he not?

Mr. DERWINSKI. The gentleman would have to check with our former colleague, Mr. Gross. He might be able to inform us with respect to Mr. Jefferson's activities.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I was wondering about that.

Mr. DERWINSKI. My remarks were directed entirely to Jefferson's contributions to the Republic.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I think it would be helpful for all of us to occasionally help refresh our understanding of the positive and constructive philosophy of Thomas Jefferson by making sure that we have a chance to review in a serious and thoughtful way our third president's works that relate not only to the founding of this Republic but also to the concepts of government and freedom, which we need to keep before us in our daily activities today.

Of course Mr. Jefferson was one of those who wrote extensively on the fact that the Founding Fathers gave us a republic as a form of government. He helped draft a form of representative government, with "the chains of a constitution" which would prevent our country from falling into the trap of a

tyrannical form of government. As a matter of fact, Thomas Jefferson said:

I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the minds of men.

I wonder if he were here today what he would say of events in India, which in the name of "Democratic Socialism," have taken those poor people into the grasp of dictatorship. That today India has just another form of tyranny, because people there idealistically, thought there was such a thing as "Democratic Socialism." And without the "chains of a constitution they now are experiencing a dictatorship."

So I think this is indeed a day for which we can be grateful that we are paying tribute to this knowledgeable Founding Father, Thomas Jefferson. That we will take time on April 13 for the entire Nation to celebrate not only Mr. Jefferson's 233d birthday, but also review the positive ideas of government that he put in the marketplace of America and the world for all time. I hope we heed them serious consideration and put them in practice.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to my colleagues that Colorado has already had its Thomas Jefferson-Andrew Jackson Day dinner. I might also add that we had a woman speaker there honoring our Founding Fathers and the rights of women, something that Thomas Jefferson also felt strongly about.

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

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support and am proud to be a cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 670 which will set aside April 13 as Thomas Jefferson Day. It is fitting that this Nation set aside a day during its Bicentennial celebration to pay tribute to an outstanding early American whose work on behalf of the early American nation helped insure the success of this Nation's 200-year experiment with democracy.

Thomas Jefferson's accomplishments are well known to many of us. He was one of the authors of the Declaration of Independence as well as our third President. His theories on democracy became the basis for modern American political theory. His interest in education was exemplified by his founding of the world renowned University of Virginia.

On April 13, this Nation will celebrate the 233d anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. If we are successful in passing this legislation, we will also be celebrating Thomas Jefferson Day. It will be a well-timed event for by next week the cherry blossoms which adorn the Jefferson Memorial will be at their peak of beauty enhancing the already distinctive quality of the monument built in honor of this great American.

I hope the millions of Americans who will visit the Nation's Capital will take the time to visit the Jefferson Memorial and read some of his more outstanding quotations and reflect on the enormous contributions which this man made to the American Nation.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday next, the House will observe Thomas Jefferson Day pursuant to a resolution which we have under consideration today. I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this measure to set aside a day to pay just tribute to one of our most illustrious Founding Fathers. Jefferson was, in essence, the story of early America. Left to fend for himself at the age of 14, he rose to eminence through self-discipline, hard work and the capacity to see events clearly, and recognize their import for the future.

As the author of the Declaration of Independence, he penned a document that has been unsurpassed in history, and that should inspire our Nation as surely today, two centuries later, as it did when a struggling nation underwent the travails and tribulations of organizing 13 States into a cohesive and workable government.

Jefferson was a man of many facets. Monticello is a memorial to his inventive genius, and his unswerving allegiance to the land and those who cultivated it.

It is fitting that we utilize our Bicentennial observance by looking back to the days of our beginnings. Our founders were fiercely intent on securing freedom and opportunity for all Americans. Today, we find that millions of our citizens do not truly appreciate the precious freedoms secured by the blood of those brave men and women who declared themselves a new nation. I believe every American who neglects the right to vote, to participate in our great Government, should review the sacrifices and the courage that were required of those determined colonists who fought the Revolution.

In his Declaration of the Causes and Necessity for Taking Up Arms, written July 6, 1775, Jefferson wrote:

We are reduced to the alternative of chusing an unconditional Submission to the tyranny of irritated Ministers, or resistance by Force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this contest, and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary Slavery. Honour, Justice and Humanity, forbid us tamely to surrender that Freedom which we received from our gallant Ancestors, and which our innocent Posterity have the right to receive from us.

We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of resigning succeeding Generations to that wretchedness which inevitably awaits them, if we basely entail hereditary Bondage upon them.

We are the posterity Jefferson referred to. It is fitting that we honor the man who set down the principles upon which our freedoms are based. I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution and to take part in the events which the House has planned for Thomas Jefferson Day.

Mr. LLOYD of California. Mr. Speaker, as one of many cosponsors to House Joint Resolution 670, which would designate April 13, 1976, as Thomas Jefferson Day, I ask that the House grant this special recognition to the author of our Declaration of Independence just as we have granted that honor for 200 years by making manifest his work.

Thomas Jefferson is one of the giants of history. As one of the Founding Fathers of the United States of America and as this Nation's third President, he

has had a lasting and beneficial effect on all our lives and the lives of future Americans.

However, it was probably as the author of the Declaration of Independence that Thomas Jefferson wrote his name indelibly into the annals of greatness as one of the foremost champions of freedom and liberty for all. We acknowledge as a country that his symbolic representation of a revolutionary spirit has allowed us to build from it a United States.

But we might do more. If Jefferson, by putting to paper the true hopes and longings of a scattered people, can help those people to form one nation, then we, by putting to paper a special day in honor of this man, may inspire his hopes and longings in those of us who would realize his expectations. If so, then we honor him as much as our past 200-year effort.

It is most fitting that today, in the 200th year since the Declaration of Independence, we honor this man who was so instrumental in the formation and shaping of our beloved country.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 670, Thomas Jefferson Day, which I have the honor to cosponsor. As a part of the plan for that day the Joint Congressional Bicentennial Committee, LLOYD BOGGS, chairman, has planned a program that takes place in the House Chamber at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, April 13, 1976.

Thomas Jefferson was chairman of the committee to draft the famous "Declaration of Independence." Although it contains just 110 words it so beautifully written, and so concise in its statements that it rings in the ears of every American:

All men are created equal . . . They are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness . . . That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men . . . Deriving their just Powers from the consent of the governed.

This is the philosophy that Americans have lived by, and expresses our country's goals.

The importance of Thomas Jefferson's philosophy for future generations cannot be overemphasized. We are still trying today to make laws that will implement this philosophy.

Thomas Jefferson, truly a "renaissance man," equally at home with the arts and the study of architecture as with philosophy, is one of the giants who have contributed so much to our heritage. We can all be proud of the "father of the Democratic Party."

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for House Joint Resolution 670, which designates April 13, 1976, as Thomas Jefferson Day, and which I cosponsored.

Thomas Jefferson, one of the greatest of our Founding Fathers, was the author of the Declaration of Independence, the author of the Virginia Statutes of Religious Freedom, the founder of the University of Virginia, and the third President of our Republic.

Of course, Jefferson is a towering figure in the history of our own country. How-

ever, he also ranks as a figure of immense importance and influence in the eyes of all the peoples of the world—not because he was a conqueror who changed the fate of civilizations through military force, but because he inspired and changed the world through his great ideals, the noble faith, and hope that the individual can change his own destiny and the destiny of his family through his own efforts, and not through the arrogant imposition of force from a government.

In the words of the Declaration of Independence itself:

Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

The mighty and revolutionary ideas expressed in this document changed and deeply influenced the world for the better, and this is the highest tribute that can be accorded any human being.

The creativity and the successful future of our people was challenged in the year 1776, when our Declaration of Independence was signed, and the outlook in 1976 is no different. The goals of liberty, equality, individual dignity, and representative government are noble ideals which have inspired Americans for 200 years, and with the same fortitude and determination shown by Thomas Jefferson, we shall be equally successful in shaping the future of our country and our progress toward these goals.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 670 to designate April 13, 1976, as Thomas Jefferson Day, which is cosponsored by all members of the Virginia delegation.

As the Representative of that area in Virginia where Jefferson was born and made his lifelong home, and as the initial sponsor of a similar resolution (H.J. Res. 777), likewise cosponsored by the other nine members of the Virginia delegation, I urge all Members of the House to approve the resolution before us today as a small, but significant, tribute to this great American.

The accomplishments of Jefferson were many, and most are known to all Americans.

During his lifetime, the native Virginian adopted the roles of statesman, diplomat, author, scientist, and architect, to name only a few.

Perhaps more than any other American living during the turbulent period of our Nation's birth the man from Monticello exemplified the modern version of the Renaissance man.

Few Americans since the time of Jefferson can lay claim to the diverse interests and accomplishments of this remarkable man.

Jefferson would be honored to be characterized by a favorite quotation of his from Euripides:

For with slight efforts, how should one obtain great results? It is foolish even to desire it.

The noted American historian, Henry Steele Commager, describes Jefferson and his contemporaries, who together certainly achieved great results, by saying:

Probably no other generation in our history has been so conscious of its obligations to the rest of the human race . . . or more ready to fulfill that mission which they fondly believed History had imposed upon them. . . .

Mr. Speaker, the results of their mission 200 years ago have been gratefully acknowledged by Americans ever since.

Upon retirement to Monticello, after a distinguished public career, Jefferson continued to pursue a vigorous lifestyle, attending to his many private interests and varied hobbies.

His rapidly deteriorating health in the early summer of 1826 forced Jefferson to take to his bed, where he wrote his last letter on June 24.

It was a regretful decline of an invitation to travel to Washington to join in celebrating the Nation's 50th anniversary on July 4, as one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration which launched the country on the road to independence.

To the citizens of Washington he wrote:

All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man . . . These are grounds for hope for others. For ourselves, let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollections of these rights, and an undiminished devotion to them.

Jefferson died at Monticello 10 days later, on July 4.

Mr. Speaker, the fact that we are able to celebrate the Bicentennial of our Nation's birth is due, in significant measure, to the singular efforts of Thomas Jefferson.

It is only fitting that Congress and the Nation take time in this special year to honor this truly eminent American.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I feel it is most appropriate during this our Bicentennial Year to honor one of the greatest Americans ever to live. Thomas Jefferson, the author of our Declaration of Independence and the third President of these United States, was truly a great American. I believe this resolution now before us is a most fitting tribute to this outstanding leader during the birth of our Nation.

Thomas Jefferson is known to all of us primarily because of his many achievements and accomplishments in a large number of areas. He was certainly a statesman, a diplomat, and a leader among free people. This can be said of many distinguished public servants who have served in the Government of our Nation, but, Mr. Speaker, Thomas Jefferson's abilities did not stop there. He was an accomplished musician. One of America's first architects. The man who donated the first collection of books for our Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson was a scientist, a mathematician, and a connoisseur of fine art and good food. He was truly an all American man.

Through leadership in his home State of Virginia and subsequently in the councils which formed our Federal Govern-

ment, Thomas Jefferson, a man of letters and a distinguished lawyer, was a champion for the rights of individuals and a strong spokesman for freedom. Many of the accomplishments of the American colonies and of the United States of America were directly influenced by the man from Monticello.

As the intensity of our Bicentennial celebration increases, I believe it is important that we set aside time to remember this great American. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in overwhelming support for this resolution so that all Americans may join together to recognize and extol the virtues of one of America's most outstanding Founding Fathers, Thomas Jefferson.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. I have no further requests for time.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McFALL). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. SCHROEDER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 670.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of House Joint Resolution 670 to designate April 13, 1976, as "Thomas Jefferson Day."

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL HIGHWAY SAFETY YEAR

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 726) to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating 1976 as "National Bicentennial Highway Safety Year," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 726

Whereas 1976 will mark the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of our Nation; and

Whereas the President of the United States has called for the Bicentennial celebration to be an occasion for redefining and rededicating ourselves to our common purposes; and

Whereas a central and unifying theme for the Nation's two hundredth commemoration is improving the quality of life in America; and

Whereas the carnage on our highways each year exacts an appalling toll in lives, injuries, and national treasure; and

Whereas the two million Americans who have died on the Nation's highways since the beginning of the automobile age far

exceed the combined totals of all the fatalities suffered in all the wars that this country has fought since its founding; and

Whereas hundreds of millions of Americans—men, women, and children—are planning to see and participate in Bicentennial activities; and

Whereas twenty million visitors from abroad are expected to travel to this country in order to join in our Bicentennial celebration; and

Whereas the overwhelming majority of those participating in Bicentennial related activities will travel on the Nation's roadways; and

Whereas emphasis on highway safety during our Nation's two-hundredth anniversary is absolutely essential to assure that 1976 does not become a year of unparalleled carnage and slaughter; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States has provided the legislative mandate and the financial means for substantially reducing highway accidents, injuries, and fatalities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the twelve-month period commencing with the calendar month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act as the "National Bicentennial Highway Safety Year" and call upon all Americans, in all walks of life, in both the public and private sectors, to participate in programs and activities conducted in connection with such year: Be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) each month of the National Bicentennial Highway Safety Year shall focus on a specific area of activity which offers the prospect of achieving substantial reductions in accidents, injuries, and fatalities on our Nation's highways during the Nation's Bicentennial celebration and in succeeding years, as follows:

- (A) January—Safety Education;
- (B) February—Safer Bridges;
- (C) March—Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety;
- (D) April—Pavement Marking and Delineation;
- (E) May—Highway Hazard Removal;
- (F) June—Safety Belts and Child Restraints;
- (G) July—Safer Driving;
- (H) August—Roadside Obstacle Elimination;
- (I) September—Save Our Children;
- (J) October—Signs and Signals;
- (K) November—Railroad Crossing Protection; and
- (L) December—Alcohol and Problem Drinkers; and

(2) the projects and programs of the National Bicentennial Highway Safety Year shall be formulated so as to involve individuals, groups, and public and private sector organizations where they live, where they work, where they travel, and where they operate in order that the lifesaving aims, goals, and priorities of the National Bicentennial Highway Safety Year may be vigorously pursued and fully realized; and be it further

Resolved, That the lives saved and injuries prevented through this national effort shall symbolize the rededication of the American people to living and working together in a spirit of mutual cooperation, harmony, dignity, and respect in order to achieve better, healthier, happier lives for all.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

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

Mr. Breauz with Mr. Goldwater.
 Mrs. Chisholm with Mr. Steelman.
 Mr. Badillo with Mr. Wiggins.
 Mr. Barrett with Mr. Heinz.
 Mr. Hayes of Indiana with Mr. Andrews of North Carolina.
 Mr. Hanley with Mr. Bell.
 Mr. Green with Mr. Esch.
 Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Horton.
 Mr. Santini with Mr. Armstrong.
 Mr. James V. Stanton with Mr. McCloskey.
 Mr. Stratton with Mr. Vander Jagt.
 Mr. Zeferetti with Mr. Taylor of Missouri.
 Mr. Charles H. Wilson of California with Mr. Crane.
 Mr. Mann with Mr. Eshleman.
 Mr. Howard with Mr. McCollister.
 Mr. Bevil with Mr. White.
 Mr. Henderson with Mr. Udall.
 Mr. Sarbanes with Mr. Moss.
 Mr. Solarz with Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Dingell with Mr. Conyers.
 Mr. Flowers with Mr. Eckhardt.
 Mr. Foley with Mr. de la Garza.
 Mr. Fithian with Mr. Madden.
 Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts with Mr. Roberts.
 Mr. Karth with Mr. Preyer.
 Mr. Pepper with Mrs. Smith of Nebraska.
 Mr. Blouin with Mr. Holland.
 Mr. Litton with Mr. Mathis.
 Mr. Nix with Mr. Ryan.
 Mr. Stephens with Mr. Steiger of Arizona.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS JEFFERSON DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McFALL). The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 670.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. SCHROEDER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 670, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 363, nays 2, not voting 67, as follows:

[Roll No. 164]

YEAS—363

Abdnor	Bergland	Burlison, Mo.
Abzug	Biaggi	Burton, John
Adams	Biester	Burton, Philip
Addabbo	Bingham	Butler
Alexander	Blanchard	Byron
Allen	Boggs	Carney
Ambro	Boland	Carr
Anderson, Calif.	Bolling	Carter
Andrews, N. Dak.	Bonker	Cederberg
Annunzio	Bowen	Chappell
Archer	Brademas	Clancy
Ashbrook	Breckinridge	Clausen
Ashley	Brinkley	Don H.
Aspin	Brodhead	Clawson, Del.
AuCoin	Brooks	Clay
Bafalis	Broomfield	Cleveland
Baldus	Brown, Calif.	Cochran
Baucus	Brown, Mich.	Cohen
Bauman	Brown, Ohio	Collins, Ill.
Beard, R.I.	Broyhill	Collins, Tex.
Beard, Tenn.	Buchanan	Conable
Bedell	Burgener	Conlan
Bennett	Burke, Calif.	Conte
	Burke, Fla.	Corman
	Burleson, Tex.	Cornell

Cotter	Jones, Okla.	Pritchard
Coughlin	Jones, Tenn.	Quile
D'Amours	Jordan	Quillen
Daniel, Dan	Kasten	Railsback
Daniel, R. W.	Kastenmeier	Randall
Daniels, N.J.	Kazen	Rangel
Danielson	Kelly	Rees
Davis	Kemp	Regula
Delaney	Ketchum	Reuss
DeLums	Keys	Rhodes
Dent	Kindness	Richmond
Derrick	Koch	Riegle
Derwinski	Krebs	Rinaldo
Devine	Krueger	Risenhoover
Dickinson	LaFalce	Robinson
Diggs	Lagomarsino	Rodino
Dodd	Landrum	Roe
Downey, N.Y.	Latta	Rogers
Downing, Va.	Leggett	Roncalio
Drinan	Lehman	Rothey
Duncan, Oreg.	Lent	Rose
Duncan, Tenn.	Levit	Rosenthal
du Pont	Lloyd, Calif.	Roush
Early	Lloyd, Tenn.	Rousselot
Edgar	Long, Md.	Roybal
Edwards, Ala.	Lott	Runnels
Ellberg	Lujan	Ruppe
Emery	Lundine	Russo
English	McClory	St Germain
Erlenborn	McCormack	Sarasin
Evans, Colo.	McDade	Satterfield
Evans, Ind.	McDonald	Scheuer
Evins, Tenn.	McEwen	Schneebeli
Fary	McFall	Schroeder
Fasell	McHugh	Schulze
Fenwick	McKay	Sebelius
Findley	McKinney	Seiberling
Fish	Madigan	Sharp
Fisher	Maguire	Shipley
Flood	Mahon	Shriver
Florio	Martin	Shuster
Flynt	Matsunaga	Sikes
Ford, Mich.	Mazzoli	Simon
Ford, Tenn.	Meeds	Sisk
Forsythe	Melcher	Skubitz
Fountain	Metcalfe	Slack
Fraser	Meyner	Smith, Iowa
Frenzel	Mezvinsky	Snyder
Frey	Michel	Spellman
Fuqua	Mikva	Spence
Gaydos	Millard	Staggers
Giamo	Miller, Calif.	Stanton
Gibbons	Miller, Ohio	J. William
Gilman	Mills	Stark
Ginn	Mineta	Steed
Gonzalez	Minish	Steiger, Wis.
Gooding	Mink	Stokes
Gradison	Mitchell, Md.	Stuckey
Grassley	Mitchell, N.Y.	Studds
Gude	Moskley	Sullivan
Guy	Moffett	Symms
Hagedorn	Mollohan	Talcott
Haley	Montgomery	Taylor, N.C.
Hall	Moore	Teague
Hamilton	Moorhead, Calif.	Thompson
Hammer	Moorehead, Pa.	Thone
Schmidt	Morgan	Thornton
Hannaford	Mosher	Traxler
Hansen	Mottl	Treen
Harkin	Murphy, Ill.	Tsongas
Harrington	Murphy, N.Y.	Ullman
Harris	Murtha	Van Deenlin
Harsha	Myers, Ind.	Vander Veen
Hawkins	Natcher	Vanik
Hays, Ohio	Neal	Vigerito
Hebert	Nedzi	Waggonner
Heckler, Mass.	Nichols	Walsh
Heifer	Nolan	Wampler
Helstoski	Nowak	Waxman
Hicks	Oberstar	Weaver
Hightower	Obey	Whalen
Hillis	O'Brien	Whitehurst
Holt	O'Hara	Whitten
Holtzman	O'Neill	Wilson, Bob
Howe	Ottenger	Wilson, Tex.
Hubbard	Passman	Winn
Hughes	Patten, N.J.	Wirth
Hungate	Patterson, Calif.	Wolf
Hutchinson	Pattinson, N.Y.	Wright
Hyde	Perkins	Wylder
Ichord	Pettis	Wyllie
Jacobs	Peyser	Yates
Jarman	Pickle	Young, Alaska
Jeffords	Pike	Young, Fla.
Jennette	Poage	Young, Ga.
Johnson, Calif.	Pressler	Young, Tex.
Johnson, Colo.	Price	Zablocki
Jones, Ala.		
Jones, N.C.		

NAYS—2

Heckler, W. Va. Myers, Pa.

NOT VOTING—67

Anderson, Ill.	Green	Roberts
Andrews, N.C.	Hanley	Rostenkowski
Armstrong	Hayes, Ind.	Ryan
Badillo	Heins	Santini
Barrett	Henderson	Sarbanes
Bell	Hinschaw	Smith, Nebr.
Bevill	Holland	Solars
Blouin	Horton	Stanton
Breaux	Howard	James V.
Burke, Mass.	Johnson, Pa.	Steelman
Chisholm	Karth	Steiger, Ariz.
Conyers	Litton	Stephens
Crane	Long, La.	Stratton
de la Garza	McCloskey	Symington
Dingell	McCollister	Taylor, Mo.
Eckhardt	Macdonald	Udall
Edwards, Calif.	Madden	Vander Jagt
Esch	Mann	White
Eshleman	Mathis	Wiggins
Fithian	Moss	Wilson, C. H.
Flowers	Nix	Yatron
Foley	Pepper	Zeferetti
Goldwater	Preyer	

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Burke of Massachusetts with Mr. Heinz.
 Mr. Zeferetti with Mr. Roberts.
 Mr. Yatron with Mr. James V. Stanton.
 Mr. Preyer with Mr. Symington.
 Mr. Dingell with Mr. Madden.
 Mr. Breaux with Mr. McCloskey.
 Mrs. Chisholm with Mr. Steelman.
 Mr. Howard with Mr. Taylor of Missouri.
 Mr. Litton with Mr. Armstrong.
 Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts with Mr. Bell.
 Mr. Solarz with Mr. Horton.
 Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Ryan with Mr. Conyers.
 Mr. Stratton with Mr. Crane.
 Mr. White with Mr. Esch.
 Mr. Sarbanes with Mr. Charles H. Wilson of California.
 Mr. Santini with Mr. Wiggins.
 Mr. Hayes of Indiana with Mr. Steiger of Arizona.
 Mr. Hanley with Mr. Holland.
 Mr. Green with Mr. Udall.
 Mr. Badillo with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.
 Mr. Barrett with Mr. Andrews of North Carolina.
 Mr. Blouin with Mr. de la Garza.
 Mr. Fithian with Mr. Eckhardt.
 Mr. Flowers with Mr. Foley.
 Mr. Edwards of California with Mr. Goldwater.
 Mr. Nix with Mrs. Smith of Nebraska.
 Mr. Bevil with Mr. Eshleman.
 Mr. Karth with Mr. Henderson.
 Mr. Mann with Mr. Pepper.
 Mr. Moss with Mr. McCollister.
 Mr. Mathis with Mr. Stephens.

Mr. WALSH changed his vote from "nay" to yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE OLDER WORKER WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 35), as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. SCHROEDER) that the House suspend the rules

disagreeing votes of the two houses, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer (Mr. STONE) appointed Mr. CANNON, Mr. PELL, Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. HATFIELD, and Mr. HUGH SCOTT as conferees on the part of the Senate.

PROVIDING FOR DELEGATION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO GO TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO ACCEPT LOAN OF AN ORIGINAL COPY OF THE MAGNA CARTA

The Senate continued with the consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 98) to provide for a delegation of Members of Congress to go to the United Kingdom for purposes of accepting the loan of an original copy of the Magna Carta, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I understand it will be a 10-minute vote.

May I call to the attention of the Senate once again that this is a most serious matter. An invitation has been extended by the United Kingdom, and they are the ones who asked that a certain number be sent, and I am just wondering, if we extended an invitation to the United Kingdom, if they would treat an invitation from us the same way we are treating this.

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, I am bound to say I agree with the distinguished majority leader. I do feel that the action as it stands now is very likely to be assumed by the British public opinion and by the British hosts as being an unwarranted rejection, in part, of a very generous gesture on their part. I believe that we should stay with the original suggestion, which I understand came from the British Government. I do not know whether I am right on that or not, but that is what I understand.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct.

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. In that case, we ought to stay with the number suggested. It is not material if some of us would have preferred a smaller number. What is material is that we owe some politeness, some *hautesse*, some recognition of the fact that a great nation which is celebrating its own defeat by us some 200 years ago ought to be met by us in equally generous spirit.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. May I say that in victory it is easy to be gracious, but in defeat it is more than appreciated. I think we ought to accord the same kind of recognition to our cousins that they accord to us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STONE). The question recurs on agreeing to the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Bartlett amendment was

agreed to. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD of West Virginia. I announce that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CHURCH), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. EASTLAND), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. MCCLELLAN), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MCGOVERN), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SPARKMAN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON), the Senator from California (Mr. TUNNEY), and the Senator from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. LONG) is absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Iowa (Mr. CULVER) is absent attending a funeral.

I further announce that the Senator from Iowa (Mr. CLARK) is absent because of illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Iowa (Mr. CLARK), and the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON) would each vote "yea."

Mr. GRIFFIN. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. BAKER), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. BEALL), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BELLMON), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE), the Senator from Utah (Mr. GARN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. LAXALT), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. PEARSON), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. WEICKER) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD) would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 31, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 119 Leg.]

YEAS—41

Bayh	Hathaway	Moss
Brook	Huddleston	Muskie
Buckley	Humphrey	Nelson
Burdick	Inouye	Packwood
Cannon	Javits	Pastore
Cranston	Kennedy	Percy
Eagleton	Leahy	Ribicoff
Ford	Magnuson	Scott, Hugh
Glenn	Mansfield	Stevens
Griffin	McGee	Symington
Hart, Gary	Metcalf	Tower
Hart, Philip A.	Mondale	Williams
Hartke	Montoya	Young
Haskell	Morgan	

NAYS—31

Abourezk	Durkin	Proxmire
Allen	Fannin	Randolph
Bartlett	Fong	Roth
Brooke	Goldwater	Schweiker
Bumpers	Hansen	Scott,
Byrd,	Helms	William L.
Harry F., Jr.	Hruska	Stafford
Byrd, Robert C.	Johnston	Stone
Case	McClure	Taft
Chiles	McIntyre	Talmadge
Domenici	Nunn	Thurmond

NOT VOTING—28

Baker	Eastland	McGovern
Beall	Garn	Pearson
Bellmon	Gravel	Pell
Bentsen	Hatfield	Sparkman
Biden	Hollings	Stennis
Church	Jackson	Stevenson
Clark	Laxalt	Tunney
Culver	Long	Weicker
Curtis	Mathias	
Dole	McClellan	

So the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table Mr. BARTLETT's amendment.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion to concur was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion to concur was agreed to.

Mr. MOSS. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ABOUREZK. Mr. President, is it appropriate at this time to ask the leadership what the program is for the remainder of the evening?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, there will be no more rollcall votes tonight.

THOMAS JEFFERSON DAY

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.J. Res. 670.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The second assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (H.J. Res. 670) to designate April 13, 1976, as "Thomas Jefferson Day."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the joint resolution will be considered as having been read the second time by title.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 670) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDING OFFICER PRIOR TO A CLOTURE VOTE.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I call up at this time and ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 268.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title.

LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS, LA.
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JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, N. MEX.
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ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.

Congress of the United States

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS
FOR COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL

SW-1 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
TELEPHONE 225-1778

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 W. 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

COSPONSORS TO H.J. RES. 670

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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 898 - 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.

APRIL 6, 1976

BILL STATUS OFFICE
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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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.

APRIL 6, 1976

BILL STATUS OFFICE
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

BRIEF TITLE..... SPECIAL DAYS AND WEEKS

SPONSOR..... MCCLORY

DATE INTRODUCED... SEP 25, 75

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
FROM: CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *CL*
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 signing since it is also a bicentennial matter. Any possibilities or guidance?

cc: Tom Loeffler
Pat Rowland

House Calendar No. 303

94TH CONGRESS
2D 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.

I

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

House Calendar No. 303

94TH CONGRESS
2D 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".

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House Calendar No. 303

94TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 670

[Report No. 94-979]

JOINT RESOLUTION

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Jefferson Day".

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo	From Max L. Friedersdorf to Dick Keiser and Jane Dannenhauer, 1pg.	4/9/1976	C

FILE LOCATION

Sohn Marsh Files, Box 70, "Jefferson, Thomas, 4/13/76 (2)"

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

80

12/26/13

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Bob:

On the attached, do you know whether or not the President will attend the special ceremony at the Jefferson Memorial next Tuesday, April 13th?

If so, Congressman McClory, who authored the proclamation, would be most interested in having his picture taken ~~with~~ with the President at the Memorial. 4 of his constituents from Illinois, whose idea the proclamation was, will be in town all day on the 13th, as the Congressman's guests. (He'd probably also like them in the photo.)

Can you let me know?

Ta.

Nancy

Nancy

*Pres is going + you can
tell McClory we will work
out a photo. You should
call the advance man to
get him on board.*

Bob

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 4-8-76

TO: Bob W.

FROM: Max L. Friedersdorf

For Your Information _____

Please Handle ✓

Please See Me _____

Comments, Please _____

Other *Pls. coordinate with
Russ Rourke, Nicholson.
Lundquist and Mark is
writing Presidential
statement for signing.*

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 signing since it is also a bicentennial matter. Any possibilities or guidance?

cc: Tom Loeffler
Pat Rowland

April 6, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: BILL NICHOLSON
FROM: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
SUBJECT: M.C. Bob McClory (R-ILL)

Congressman McClory is the prime sponsor of H.J. Res. 670, which authorizes the President to proclaim next Tuesday, April 13th, as "Thomas Jefferson Day."

He is most interested in being present when the President signs this bill. He also suggested that perhaps we would want to invite the Joint Bicentennial Committee on the Hill which includes:

Chairman Lindy Boggs
Rep. Tip O'Neill
Rep. John Rhodes
Rep. J. J. Pickle
Rep. Marvin Esch
Rep. Caldwell Butler

Vice Chairman Ed Brooke
Sen. Mike Mansfield
Sen. Hugh Scott
Sen. Hubert Humphrey
Sen. Walter Mondale
Sen. Roman Hruska

The Congressman suggests, if at all possible, this be scheduled for next Monday, April 12th.

cc: Jack Marsh
Charlie Leppert
Bob Linder
Judy Johnston



March 25, 1976

Dear Lindy:

Thank you for your March 24 letter to the President regarding the possibility of his signing S. 2920, an act to designate the Library of Congress Annex as the "Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building" on April 13.

I know that careful consideration will be given to your suggestion that this be coordinated with other activities scheduled for that date. Also, I realize the time frame in which you must work to expedite consideration of the legislation. We will be pleased to ask that your recommendation be given priority attention. You will hear further as soon as possible.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Charles Leppert, Jr.
Special Assistant for
Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

bcc: w/incoming to Bill Nicholson for further action - ASAP
~~bcc: w/incoming to Max Friedersdorf - FYI~~

CL:JEB:VO:vo



4. LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS, LA.
CHAIRMAN

THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., MASS.
JOHN J. RHODES, ARIZ.
M. CALDWELL BUTLER, VA.
J. J. PICKLE, TEX.
MARVIN L. ESCH, MICH.

WALLACE O. GREEN
STAFF DIRECTOR



5-2
EDWARD W. BROOKE, N
VICE CHAIRMAN

MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
HUGH SCOTT, PA.
JOSEPH M. MONTTOYA, N. ME.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.

*Re
Memorandum
April 13, 1976
S. 2920*

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

March 24, 1976

MF

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

The Joint Committee on Arrangements is planning ceremonies to commemorate the contributions of Thomas Jefferson to our social and political systems. A Joint Meeting of the House and Senate has been planned, and we hope that several distinguished scholars will address the two Bodies.

[We understand that you may participate in some type of activity at the Jefferson Memorial on the same day, April 13. If so, the Joint Committee wishes to suggest that, if appropriate, this ceremony be coordinated with the signing of the proposed legislation that would designate the Library of Congress Annex, the "Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building."

Your interest in Thomas Jefferson is well known, and we feel that the signing of this Bill on April 13, would be very appropriate. If this is a possibility, the Joint Committee will encourage the appropriate Committees to expedite consideration of the legislation, S. 2920.

Sincerely,

Lindy

LINDY (Mrs. Hale) BOGGS
Chairman

LB/sb

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK MARSH

THRU:

✓ MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF
VERN LOEN

FROM:

CHARLES LEPPERT, JR. *CLJ*

SUBJECT:

H.J. Res. 670 - To Designate April 13,
1976 as "Thomas Jefferson Day."

In accordance with your request, I am attaching hereto, a copy of H.J. Res. 670, designating April 13, 1976 as "Thomas Jefferson Day." This would not create a public holiday, but merely a day of commemoration.

This Joint Resolution was introduced by Rep. McClory in the House on September 25, 1975, with 233 co-sponsors. It was referred to the Subcommittee on Census and Population of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

On Thursday, March 18th, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service reported the resolution out of Committee, however a report was not filed. The report will probably be filed next week.

H. J. RES. 670

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

JOINT RESOLUTION

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

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- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
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- 5 authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling
- 6 for the observance of such day with appropriate ceremonies
- 7 and activities.

I



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 9, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE

Jack, re the Thomas Jefferson event:

- 1) We have verified the fact that there is no confusion re Lindy Boggs and the various events.
- 2) Wilbur Jones is meeting today with all of the concerned parties, to discuss the details of the event. (SAR, National Capitol Park Service, Interior, Scheduling Office, etc.)
- 3) Wilbur is factoring in the two signing ceremonies (Thomas Jefferson Day Proclamation and Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson building).
- 4) Attached memo from Max takes care of "McClory party".
- 5) The final agenda item is the invitations to Members of Congress. I have discussed this matter with Kendall, Leppert, Wolthuis, etc. Unless you have any suggestions to the contrary, I intend to finalize that list at Max's Monday morning staff meeting, with telephone invitations immediately thereafter.

R -
Bob Strauss
- NO - A/m

Suggested invitees to Jefferson
Memorial Ceremonies: Tuesday,
April 13, 12:00 noon.

H.S. Res. 670

1) Rep. Bob McClary and party

2) Joint Bicentennial Committee
(12 - list in attached Max memo)

* Above would cover H.S. Res. 670
and should suffice (not 200 co-sponsors).

3) S. 2920: T. J. Annex legislation:
House and Senate Members

a) Leadership

b) House Administration Committee

c) Senate Rules (?) Committee

← a) Scott / Byrd

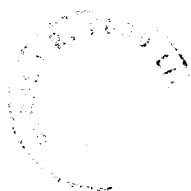
c) ~~Standard leadership~~ Judiciary

4) John Warner
Jean McKee
Boorstein

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

① invitation list
for M. C.'s

② Under check re
both items of leg.
(A. 2920 - T. J. Cunniff leg.)



- * Wilbur Jones - Advance - 755-7976
- * Art Lamb - Nat'l. Cap. Parks
- * Wallace Green - Joint Pres. Council

April 9, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH
FROM: RUSS BOURKE

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RAR:cb



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

JEFFERSON MEMORIAL

April 13, 1976

12:00 Noon

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

11:45 AM

Prelude music, USMC Band

12:00 Noon

Assembly of Guests

Arrival of The President

Presentation of Colors - Honor Guard,
Joint Services

The National Anthem

Invocation: Col. Harold Dean Krafft, USAF
(Ret.) D.C., SAR (1 Minute)

Welcoming Remarks: Captain Robert M. Barnes
D.C., SAR (2 Minutes)

Musical Selection: College of William and
Mary Choir Directed by Dr. Frank Lendrim
(3 Minutes)

Presentation of Memorial Wreaths:

1. Presidential
2. Secretary of the Interior
3. Governor of Virginia (by Vince Callal
4. District of Columbia (by Marty Schal.
(5 Minutes)

Taps

Remarks: The Honorable Thomas Kleppe
(5 Minutes)

Introduction of The President by the
Honorable Thomas Kleppe

Commemorative Address: The President

Bill Signing Ceremony



JEFFERSON MEMORIAL
TENTATIVE PROGRAM CONTINUED
PAGE 2

Presentation of Memorial Wreaths: 8 patriotic
organizations (3 Minutes)

Musical Selection: College of William and
Mary Choir (3 Minutes)

Benediction: Colonel Krafft (1 Minute)

Retirement of the Colors.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo	From Max L. Friedersdorf to Dick Keiser & Jane Dannenhour, 1 pg	4/9/76	C

FILE LOCATION

John Marsh Files, Box 70, "Jefferson, Thomas, 4/13/76(2)"

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800 12/26/13

14 LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS, LA.
CHAIRMAN

THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., MASS.
JOHN J. RHODES, ARIZ.
M. CALDWELL BUTLER, VA.
J. J. PICKLE, TEX.
MARVIN L. ESCH, MICH.

WALLACE G. GREEN
STAFF DIRECTOR



*Re
Dec 13, 1976
S. 2920*

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

March 24, 1976

3-25
EDWARD W. BROOKE, MASS.
VICE CHAIRMAN

MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
HUGH SCOTT, PA.
JOSEPH M. MONTTOYA, N. MEX.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.

MF

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

The Joint Committee on Arrangements is planning ceremonies to commemorate the contributions of Thomas Jefferson to our social and political systems. A Joint Meeting of the House and Senate has been planned, and we hope that several distinguished scholars will address the two Bodies.

*Is this possible
at Lincoln?
Check with
Jack Marsh.*

We understand that you may participate in some type of activity at the Jefferson Memorial on the same day, April 13. If so, the Joint Committee wishes to suggest that, if appropriate, this ceremony be coordinated with the signing of the proposed legislation that would designate the Library of Congress Annex, the "Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building."

Your interest in Thomas Jefferson is well known, and we feel that the signing of this Bill on April 13, would be very appropriate. If this is a possibility, the Joint Committee will encourage the appropriate Committees to expedite consideration of the legislation, S. 2920.

Sincerely,

Lindy

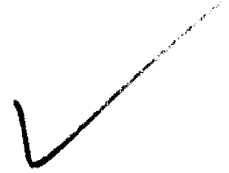
LINDY (Mrs. Hale) BOGGS
Chairman

LB/sb

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1976



MEMORANDUM TO: JACK MARSH

FROM: RUSS ROURKE

Jack, the attached memos from Cheney and Nicholson both address themselves to the possibility of an April 13 signing ceremony at the Jefferson Memorial.

I have advised Nicholson of your support for this event.

Nicholson informs me that, unless OMB objects, they will program the signing ceremony for the 13th. Please note Charlie's March 25 response to Lindy Boggs. Once the event is locked in, Nicholson will contact Lindy Boggs directly.

cc: DCheney
TMarrs
MMitler
CLEppert
BNicholson

MAR 29 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH

FROM: DICK CHENEY 

I assume we can work out something on the attached letter from Mrs. Boggs.

The President would like to do it. I'll let you work it out with Scheduling.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MAR 31 1976

March 31, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: ✓ JACK MARSH
JIM CAVANAUGH
PAUL O'NEILL

FROM: WILLIAM NICHOLSON *WNN*

SUBJECT: Request that the President sign S. 2920, an
act to designate the Library of Congress Annex
as the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson
Building on April 13 at the Jefferson Memorial

The President will be making an address at the Jefferson Memorial on Tuesday, April 13, Jefferson's birthday.

Would you recommend that this signing ceremony be added to other events at the Jefferson Memorial?

Thank you.

March 25, 1976

TO	_____
FROM	_____
DATE	_____
TIME	_____
MESSAGE	_____
REMARKS	_____
OTHER	_____

Dear Lindy:

Thank you for your March 24 letter to the President regarding the possibility of his signing S. 2920, an act to designate the Library of Congress Annex as the "Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building" on April 13.

I know that careful consideration will be given to your suggestion that this be coordinated with other activities scheduled for that date. Also, I realize the time frame in which you must work to expedite consideration of the legislation. We will be pleased to ask that your recommendation be given priority attention. You will hear further as soon as possible.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Charles Leppert, Jr.
Special Assistant for
Legislative Affairs

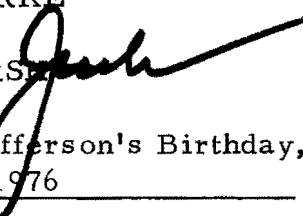
The Honorable Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

bcc: w/incoming to Bill Nicholson for further action - ASAP
bcc: w/incoming to Max Friedersdorf - FYI

CL:JEB:VO:vo

~~THE WHITE HOUSE~~
~~WASHINGTON~~

April 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: RUSS ROURKE
FROM: JACK MARSH 
SUBJECT: Thomas Jefferson's Birthday,
April 13, 1976

I would like you to identify for me precisely what the events are that are scheduled for April 13, Thomas Jefferson's Birthday, to include: place of event; time of event; participants; speakers, other than the President.

At the Thomas Jefferson ceremony on the Proclamation, I think the following people should be invited and I would appreciate your notifying the appropriate office handling the invitations:

- Members of Congress who are graduates of the University of Virginia.
- The Virginia Congressional Delegation.
- President of the Virginia Senate
- Speaker of the Virginia House
- Minority Leader of the House.
- Minority Leader of the Senate
- Former Governors of Virginia
- President of the University of Virginia
- Chairman of the Board of Visitors for the University of Virginia

Russ,

Senate
H. J. Res 670
H. J. Res 670
H. J. Res 670

H. J. Res 670 which will
declare a Thomas Jefferson day
is at the White House. It
was reported by the House PO + CS
Committee where Dave Henderson
is Chairman and Ed Derwinski
is the Ranking member. This bill
was not referred in the Senate
but was passed from the desk.
The Senate PO + CS ^{judiciary} Chairman
is Dale Miller ^{McDonald} + Herman Jang ^{Drum}
is the Ranking member should you
want to invite the Senate anyway.
Subcom. RO 334 107 / Scholder

Senate
H. J. Res 670
H. J. Res 670
H. J. Res 670

A. 2920 has not yet cleared the
Congress, but should Monday. It
was reported by Senate Rules where
Cannon is Chairman and Halfield
is the Ranking member. In the
House it was handled by House
Administration where Hays is Chairman
and Bill Dickenson is the Ranking
member.

Wolchum.

Library of Congress Joint Committee



9:45. Intelligence Briefing

yes - 6 no. HOUSE - 30 calls - 15 outstanding

yes

Hamilton

Florio

Gilman

Hannaford

Harkin

Harris

Anderson (Glenn)

Bafalis

Bingham

Burke, James

7/5/21

11

13

Sen. yes Buckley

Case

Doyle

Fanning

Rockwell

Roth

Schwartz

H. Byrd

Cannon

Childs

MOSS

Munn

13

Muddleston

Muddleston

305737-7857
Peter Lanza

Rock
Gardner

30 Rocks

Kenneth

Seventeen - 0X75101

Equipment - 41.00

+ 71.00

Lynwood, S. Brown

Wm. H. Lovell

Cleared ✓

500.

John Hughes

May Sen Faulkner

Carl Chas Crawford

Donna Bender 0X76210

Sen Wilson

Marty Hoffman

Don Saunders L Sen

Fred Yates - Hse

Bob Ellsworth

Adm. Dan Murphy

Dep. Dir CIA

Rumsfeld

Brehm



FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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12/24/13

APR 7 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BILL NICHOLSON

FROM:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF *M.G.*

SUBJECT:

M.C. Bob McClory (R-ILL)

Congressman McClory is the prime sponsor of H.J. Res. 670, which authorizes the President to proclaim next Tuesday, April 13th, as "Thomas Jefferson Day."

He is most interested in being present when the President signs this bill. He also suggested that perhaps we would want to invite the Joint Bicentennial Committee on the Hill which includes:

Chairman Lindy Boggs
Rep. Tip O'Neill
Rep. John Rhodes
Rep. J. J. Pickle
Rep. Marvin Esch
Rep. Caldwell Butler

Vice Chairman Ed Brooke
Sen. Mike Mansfield
Sen. Hugh Scott
Sen. Hubert Humphrey
Sen. Walter Mondale
Sen. Roman Hruska

*may will
write*

The Congressman suggests, if at all possible, this be scheduled for next Monday, April 12th.

cc: Jack Marsh/
Charlie Leppert
Bob Linder
Judy Johnston



THE PEN OF JEFFERSON

The countdown to Independence Day has begun. In less than 100 days the Nation shall mark its 200 years of Independence.

233 years ago today marked the birth of the author of one of the greatest documents of freedom in the history of this planet.

Tom Jefferson was a product of America's frontier. In 1743, Shadwell, his place of birth in Albemarle County, Virginia, was at the outer reaches of the American West.

It was one of the coincidences of American history that Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, both signers of the Declaration of Independence, would both die on July 4, 1826, 50 years to the day after its adoption. John Adams' last words were "Jefferson still survives." Our presence here today attests to the truth of that remark.



I set out for your consideration a few of the achievements of
the Man from Monticello:

- President of the United States
- Vice President of the United States
- First Secretary of State
- Ambassador to France
- Author of the Declaration of Independence
- Member of the Continental Congress
- Governor of Virginia
- Author of the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom
- Colonial Legislator
- Justice of the Peace
- Founder of the University of Virginia

In addition to these achievements, he was a scientist -- an



accomplished violinist -- remembered as an inventor -- renowned as an architect -- respected as an agronomist -- and an excellent linguist with a command of at least six languages.

Jefferson was a giant who has marched across the pages of world history. To this day he excites scholars, inspires political leaders and gives hope to the common man in the four corners of the globe.

His achievements were so great, his intellect so towering we are apt to be overwhelmed and not see the man, nor appreciate his humanity. He is a personage from whom we might learn.

He is a source of strength from whom we can draw.

Jefferson was not only a theorist but an advocate of human freedom. It has been observed that he pled the cause of the common man. Others have said that he charted the course of American democracy. He has influenced every American political leader of

each succeeding age.

There is a spiritual bond between Jefferson and Lincoln.

Jefferson was the political philosopher and apostle of individual freedom. Lincoln took the principles of Jefferson's Declaration and translated them for the rank and file of all the people. The great Emancipator, gave it meaning to the common man and embodied it in his cause to preserve the Union.

Jefferson as a champion of freedom vigorously resisted the European concept of nobility and aristocracy. However, he had his own definition of an aristocracy for America. The aristocracy of talent and virtue. This Nation more than any other nation of the world has opened the ranks of its citizens to that aristocracy. Jefferson's aristocracy of Democracy is evidenced by our worldwide preeminence today.

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.

Jefferson is remembered as a foremost exponent of American individualism. However, this was an individualism based on enlightenment and responsibility. Learning and reason he argued are essential ingredients of political freedom.

Tom Jefferson's pen of the Eighteenth Century is still mightier than the sword of the Twentieth. Mankind in the Twentieth Century still draws inspiration from the Declaration of Independence.

The Bicentennial is causing Americans to reexamine their past.

Jefferson earned his place in the Eighteenth Century for his advocacy of individualism, the value of reason, the necessity of personal freedom and the essentiality of limited government.

As we begin our Third Century of Independence, we need to not only honor these precepts from our past, but apply them today.

The changes that have swept across this Nation and our world in the last two centuries which are largely products of science and invention have not diminished the importance of these values set forth when we were one of the underdeveloped nations of the world.

The Bicentennial is a time of reexamination and a reawakening. Jefferson's principle of limited government is again the subject of discussion and debate. Questions Jefferson raised are being raised today about encroaching Federalism and the centralization of governmental power at the expense of State and local responsibility and individual freedom.

Big government has produced bureaucracy but not efficiency. The admonition of Jefferson that "the government which governs

best is that which governs least" takes on new meaning to modern Americans.

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 whereby the role of government is more limited in the classical Jeffersonian sense.

The Third Century of American Independence shall be the Century of Individualism. It shall be a century of public achievement and personal fulfillment.

Let us honor this man this year, and in the next Century of our Independence as a people by translating into our national life the qualities, the talents and the ideas which were the warp and woof of his.

Let us practice responsible individualism and thereby pay

tribute to the man we commemorate here.

Let us dedicate ourselves to achievement so that we make
this country what it has the potential to be.

Let us carve out for America its rightful place of leadership
in the Council of Nations of this world.

Let us extend the boundaries of human freedom here at home
and beyond our shores.

Let us accept and discharge the responsibility as a people
upon whom Providence has bestowed so much.

Let us be an enlightened Nation with appreciation for learning,
for reason and for justice for all of our people.

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

