

JOURNALS
of the
HOUSE OF DELEGATES
and
SENATE OF VIRGINIA
Including a Joint Assembly



Sessions held in the reconstructed
Capitol at Williamsburg, Saturday,
February 1, 1964

HOUSE DOCUMENT No. 17



Gathered in the Council Chamber of the old Capitol before entering the Hall of the House of Burgesses where the Joint Session was held were Mayor H. M. Stryker of Williamsburg, Governor Harrison, Winthrop Rockefeller and Senator Byrd.

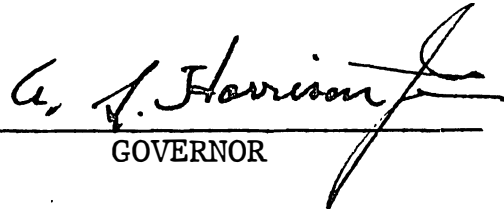
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RICHMOND

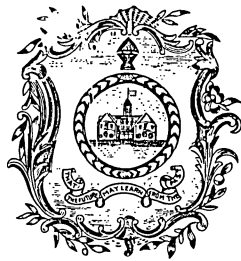
ALBERTIS S. HARRISON, JR.
GOVERNOR

January 10, 1964

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA

I transmit herewith an invitation from Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller, Chairman of the Boards of Colonial Williamsburg, and the Trustees and Directors of Colonial Williamsburg, to the General Assembly of Virginia to meet in Williamsburg, February 1, 1964.


GOVERNOR



Office of the President

Colonial Williamsburg

Restored by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Williamsburg, Virginia

January 8, 1964

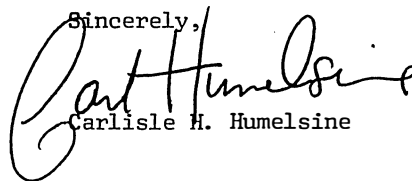
Gentlemen:

On behalf of Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller, Chairman of the Boards of Colonial Williamsburg, and the Trustees and Directors of Colonial Williamsburg, it is my great pleasure to extend an invitation to the General Assembly to meet in Joint Commemorative Session in the reconstructed Capitol in Williamsburg on Saturday afternoon, February 1, 1964.

It is our hope that His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, members of the General Assembly and Clerks of both Houses will be our guests at an informal reception and dinner in the new Williamsburg Conference Center, following the Commemorative Session. Wives and husbands are cordially invited to attend these events.

Mr. Rockefeller and the Trustees and Directors join me in expressing our highest esteem for the Legislative and Executive officials of the Commonwealth of Virginia and in extending our best wishes for a successful session of the General Assembly this year.

Sincerely,



Carlisle H. Humelsine

His Excellency the Governor of Virginia
The General Assembly of Virginia
Richmond, Virginia

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5

Williamsburg Session.

RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That the invitation of Colonial Williamsburg to use the reconstructed Capitol at Williamsburg be accepted; and that the sessions of the Senate and House of Delegates on Saturday, February 1, 1964, be held in the reconstructed Capitol at Williamsburg.

Agreed to by the House of Delegates

Jan. 9, 1964

GEORGE R. RICH,

Clerk, House of Delegates.

Agreed to by the Senate

Jan. 9, 1964

BEN D. LACY,

Clerk of the Senate.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 24

Inviting the Honorable Harry Flood Byrd, United States Senator from Virginia, to address the General Assembly of Virginia, and inviting other distinguished guests.

RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF VIRGINIA, the Senate concurring, That the General Assembly of Virginia invite the Honorable Harry Flood Byrd, United States Senator from Virginia, to address it upon such subject as he may deem appropriate; and that His Excellency, Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., Governor of Virginia, former Governors of the Commonwealth, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, the Attorney General, the Adjutant General, the Virginia members of The Congress of the United States of America, the Trustees and Directors of Colonial Williamsburg, and their wives, are invited to be its guests to hear the Honorable Harry Flood Byrd at a joint assembly to be held in the reconstructed Capitol at Williamsburg on February 1, 1964, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Clerk of the House of Delegates is directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Honorable Harry Flood Byrd and the other distinguished guests.

Agreed to by the House of Delegates

Jan. 23, 1964

GEORGE R. RICH,
Clerk, House of Delegates.

Agreed to by the Senate

Jan. 23, 1964

BEN D. LACY,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Including Journal of the Joint Assembly for the session held in the hall of the House of Burgesses in the reconstructed Capitol, Williamsburg, Virginia.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1964

The House of Delegates was called to order at 4 P.M. by E. Blackburn Moore, Speaker thereof.

The Reverend John F. Byerly, Jr., Pastor of St. Stephen Lutheran Church, Williamsburg, Virginia, offered the following prayer:

“O God, God of righteousness and God of mercy, quiet our busy thoughts for a moment of true reverence before Thee. Give us a sense of Thy purity and power and presence. Thou knowest the thoughts and intents of every heart; make ours to be dedicated to the welfare of our State and country.

“O God, the Lord of all nations, make us grateful for the good land Thou hast given to us, far above anything that we in ourselves deserve, and make us loyal to the best in the past. Remind us that all governments, including our own and we in it, have Thee as their highest sovereign and are under Thy judgments. Make us realize that in dealing with our Commonwealth we are dealing with a sacred thing. Make us good stewards of that trust.

“Let Thy special blessing be poured out upon this commemorative session of the General Assembly. Grant to all delegates a full measure of Thy spirit so that all the things we do are the things which Thou, O God, can and will approve.

“Bless us as individuals by entering into our hearts; our State and nation with Thy guidance and protection; and all mankind through an America increasingly filled with peace and freedom, humility and justice for all; through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.”

On motion of the gentleman from Williamsburg, Mr. Carneal, the House dispensed with the reading of the Journal.

The Speaker and Clerk signed the Journal as provided by Rule 3.

The roll of the House of Delegates was called and the following Delegates answered to their names:

Messrs. Adams, Allen, Almond, Anderson, H. P., Anderson, M. G., Anderson, W. M., Andrews, C. B., Andrews, T. C., Bradshaw, Brown, Butler, Cantrell,

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Carneal, Clark, Cleaton, Cookè, Dalton, Daniel, J. H., Daniel, W. C., Davis, Der-vishian, Devore, Ellifrits, Elliott, Farley, Fidler, Fugate, Mrs. Galland, Messrs. Giesen, Glass, Gunn, Gwathmey, Gwyn, Hagen, Herrink, Hill, Hodges, Holland, Howell, Hudgins, Hutchens, Hutcherson, Irby, James, Kellam, Kincer, Kostel, Lane, Levin, Mrs. McDiarmid, Messrs. McMath, McMurren, Mann, Middleton, Moody, Moore, J. R., Owens, Paxson, Pennington, Phillips, Philpott, Pilcher, Poff, Pollard, Price, Putney, Rawlings, Rawls, Reynolds, Richardson, Roberts, Sandie, Scott, Slaughter, Smith, R. M., Smith, S. S., Smith, W. R., Speer, Mrs. Stone. Messrs. Sutton, Thompson, W. C., Walker, White, J. W., White, P. B., Mr. Speaker.

The gentleman from Mathews, Mr. Cooke, offered the following joint resolution:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 38

Joint Assembly to Receive the Governor and Other Distinguished Guests.

RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That the General Assembly meet this day at 4:15 P.M. in joint session to receive the Governor of Virginia and other distinguished guests, and that the rules for the government of the Senate and the House of Delegates, when convened in joint assembly for such purpose, shall be as follows:

1. At the hour fixed for the meeting of the joint assembly, accompanied by the President and Clerk of the Senate, the Senators shall proceed to the hall of the House of Burgesses and shall be received by the Delegates standing. Appropriate seats shall be assigned to the Senators by the sergeant at arms of the House. The Speaker of the House shall assign an appropriate seat for the President of the Senate.

2. The Speaker of the House of Delegates shall be president of the joint assembly. In case it shall be necessary for him to vacate the Chair, his place shall be taken by the President of the Senate, or in his absence, by such member of the joint assembly as the president of the joint assembly may designate.

3. The Clerk of the House of Delegates shall be the clerk of the joint assembly, and he shall be assisted by the Clerk of the Senate. He shall enter the proceedings of the joint assembly in the Journal of the House and shall certify a copy of the same to the Clerk of the Senate, who shall enter the same in the Journal of the Senate.

4. The sergeant at arms and the doorkeepers and pages of the House shall act as such for the joint assembly.

5. The rules of the House of Delegates, as far as applicable, shall be the rules of the joint assembly.

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6. In calling the roll of the joint assembly, the names of the Senators shall be called in alphabetical order, then the names of the Delegates in like order, except that the name of the Speaker of the House shall be called last.

7. If, when the joint assembly meets, it shall be ascertained that a majority of each house is not present, the joint assembly may take measures to secure the attendance of absentees, or adjourn to a succeeding day, as a majority of those present may determine.

8. When the joint assembly adjourns, the Senators, accompanied by the President and Clerk of the Senate, shall return to their chamber, and the business of the House shall be continued in the same order as at the time of the entrance of the Senators.

The joint resolution was agreed to.

Ordered that the gentleman from Mathews, Mr. Cooke, carry the joint resolution to the Senate and request its concurrence.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Moses, who informed the House that the Senate agreed to the joint resolution providing for a joint assembly.

The hour of 4:15 P.M. having arrived, being the time fixed by the joint resolution to receive the Governor of Virginia and other distinguished guests, the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House of Burgesses and was received by the Delegates standing.

The roll of the Senate was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Alexander, Ames, Andrews, Bateman, Bemiss, Bendheim, Bird, D. W., Bird, L. C., Breeden, Burruss, Byrd, H. F., Jr., Campbell, Carter, Collins, Fitzgerald, Hagood, Hirst, Hutcheson, Landreth, Marsh, McCue, McGlothlin, Moses, Newton, Parkerson, Purcell, Spong, Stone, Temple, Warren, Willey, Wyatt.

There were 32 Senators present.

The roll of the House of Delegates was called, and the following Delegates answered to their names:

Messrs. Adams, Allen, Almond, Anderson, H. P., Anderson, M. G., Anderson, W. M., Andrews, C. B., Andrews, T. C., Bradshaw, Brown, Butler, Cantrell, Carneal, Clark, Cleaton, Cooke, Dalton, Daniel, J. H., Daniel, W. C., Davis, Dervishian, Devore, Ellifrits, Elliott, Farley, Fidler, Fugate, Mrs. Galland, Messrs. Giesen, Glass, Gunn, Gwathmey, Gwyn, Hagen, Herrink, Hill, Hodges, Holland, Howell, Hudgins, Hutchens, Hutcherson, Irby, James, Kellam, Kincer, Kostel, Lane, Levin, Mrs. McDiarmid, Messrs. McMath, McMurran, Mann, Middleton, Moody,

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Moore, J. R., Owens, Paxson, Pennington, Phillips, Philpott, Pilcher, Poff, Pollard, Price, Putney, Rawlings, Rawls, Reynolds, Richardson, Roberts, Sandie, Scott, Slaughter, Smith, R. M., Smith, S. S., Smith, W. R., Speer, Mrs. Stone, Messrs. Sutton, Thompson, W. C., Walker, White, J. W., White, P. B., Mr. Speaker.

There were 85 Delegates present.

A majority of each house being present, the Speaker as president of the joint assembly declared the joint assembly duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

The Senator from Newport News, Mr. Bateman, offered the following resolution:

RESOLUTION OF JOINT ASSEMBLY

RESOLVED, That the joint assembly invite His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, to be its guest upon this occasion and to address the General Assembly, and that a committee of five, consisting of two from the Senate and three from the House of Delegates, be appointed to present His Excellency to the joint assembly.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Senator from Hanover, Mr. Campbell, offered the following resolution:

RESOLUTION OF JOINT ASSEMBLY

RESOLVED, That the joint assembly invite the Justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, the Chairman and the Board of Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Directors of Williamsburg Restoration, and other distinguished persons to be its guests upon this occasion, and that a committee of five, consisting of two from the Senate and three from the House of Delegates, be appointed to present them to the joint assembly.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Senator from Appomattox, Mr. Moses, offered the following resolution:

RESOLUTION OF JOINT ASSEMBLY

RESOLVED, That the joint assembly invite United States Senator Harry Flood Byrd to be its guest upon this occasion, and to address the joint assembly, and that a committee of five, consisting of two from the Senate and three from the House of Delegates, be appointed to present him to the joint assembly.

The resolution was agreed to.

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The President appointed Senators H. F. Byrd, Jr. and Marsh, and Delegates Richardson, James and McMurran as the committee to invite His Excellency, the Governor, to be the guest of the joint assembly.

The President appointed Senators Ames and Parkerson, and Delegates Holland, Hill and Hudgins as the committee to invite the Justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, the Chairman of the Board and Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Directors of Williamsburg Restoration and other distinguished persons, to be the guests of the joint assembly.

The President appointed Senators L. C. Bird and Hagood, and Delegates Adams, Hutchens and J. H. Daniel as the committee to invite United States Senator Harry Flood Byrd, to be the guest of the joint assembly.

The committee to invite the Governor subsequently presented His Excellency Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., Governor of Virginia, who was formally received by the joint assembly.

The committee to invite the Justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia and other distinguished guests, subsequently presented:

Justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia:

John W. Eggleston, C. Vernon Spratley, Harold F. Snead,
Lawrence W. I'Anson and Harry R. Carrico.

United States Congressmen:

Senator A. Willis Robertson and Representative John O.
Marsh, Jr.

Attorney General:

Robert Y. Button.

President of the College of William and Mary:

Davis Y. Paschall.

President and trustees and directors of Colonial Williamsburg
and Williamsburg Restoration:

Mr. Carlisle H. Humelsine
Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller
Mr. Armistead Boothe
Mr. Lewis R. Powell, Jr.
Mr. Webster S. Rhoads, Jr.
Mr. Robert A. Duncan
Mr. Kenneth Chorley

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The committee to invite the guest speaker subsequently presented United States Senator Harry Flood Byrd to be the guest of the joint assembly.

The President requested Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board of Colonial Williamsburg, to address the joint assembly.

Mr. Rockefeller addressed the joint assembly as follows:

Mr. Speaker,
Your Excellency,
Senator Byrd,
Members of the Joint Assembly,
Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my great pleasure to welcome the General Assembly of the Commonwealth to the ancient site of Virginia's second Capitol.

As I was thinking about my brief remarks, I asked Colonial Williamsburg's research department whether February 1 marked the anniversary of any significant event in the 18th century.

As a result of this inquiry, I thought you would be interested in knowing that the Colony Council just 331 years ago today passed the act for seating Middle Plantation which later became Williamsburg. On the same day the Council ordered the erection of a log palisade six miles long, from creeks linking the York to the James, so that the Peninsula could be protected from enemies to the West. I'm happy to observe, I can assure you, that today we feel absolutely no need for such a barrier. Quite the contrary, in fact.

As members of the General Assembly, you are well aware of the actions which took place here 200 years ago and of the heritage Williamsburg represents. Approximately one million persons come here each year and, we hope, gain a better insight of this heritage and of the foundation and direction that Jefferson, Washington, Patrick Henry, George Mason and others provided.

To enlarge and expand this understanding still further, we carry on an extensive educational and cultural program. One of the most important phases of this program is a series of conferences and seminars grouped in what we call the Williamsburg Forum Series. In two weeks, for instance, some 95 outstanding high school students

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representing all 50 states and 34 foreign countries will gather here for the seventh annual Williamsburg Student Burgesses, for discussion—with adult leaders—of certain modern-day problems. In June, more than 50 foreign graduate students will meet here in the Williamsburg International Assembly, which is another forum at a higher educational level. In May we will hold our annual Prelude to Independence ceremony . . . Just yesterday, the first session of the 1964 Antiques Forum—attended by more than 350 persons—came to an end. The second session begins Monday . . . The Garden Symposium, the workshop on Colonial Life, and the Seminar for Historical Administrators are other programs of the series, and we currently are studying the extension of our educational efforts to include additional seminars and scholarly opportunities.

Over the years, as these programs developed, we discovered that other organizations—educators, associations, business groups and others—desired to hold conferences and seminars against this Williamsburg background, finding it conducive to serious reflection and instruction.

To accommodate our expanding educational program and to enable other organizations to conduct their own meetings and conferences in this atmosphere, a new Conference Center was constructed at the Lodge and you will see it tonight. It is answering a real need that we have had for a long time and will permit us to move ahead in new activities.

I now have one very pleasant task to perform.

As a part of our warm welcome to you, we have a token of our esteem and affection—a kind of reverse Lend-Lease in repayment of a kindness you really extended to us back in the administration of Governor Byrd.

I call your attention to this stately chair once used here by Speakers of the House of Burgesses.

This chair is thought to be the oldest surviving original item associated with early Williamsburg. It may date back to 1703, the year in which it was ordered for the Hall of the House of Burgesses that “the room be furnished with a large Armed Chair for the Speaker to sit in, and a cushion stuf with hair Suitable to it.”

The original Capitol burned in 1747, and we believe this chair was among the few items saved from the fire. If so, it went back

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into service four years later, in 1751, when the new building rose on the old foundations.

Certainly this huge chair was here during the great moments of American history in the time when Americans were moving toward independence. It was from this chair that Speaker John Robinson shouted "Treason!" when Patrick Henry made his fiery Caesar-Brutus speech in pleading for passage of his Stamp Act Resolves.

From this chair, succeeding Speakers looked down upon the increasingly noisy House of Burgesses as the Virginia Declaration of Rights was approved on this site. And the old chair also witnessed the fight which produced Virginia's constitution, and saw the coming of Patrick Henry as first Governor after statehood. Governor Thomas Jefferson had it moved to Richmond in 1779 or 1780 at the latest.

Until 1933, the chair remained in Richmond, and for many of those 150 years was a familiar sight in the Capitol. It was in the administration of Governor Byrd, that the first move was made to return the chair to Williamsburg.

Through his thoughtful consideration and that of Governor Pollard, and of the General Assembly, the chair was placed on loan here. We treasure this chair highly among the historic possessions of Williamsburg and we hope to continue to be good stewards.

I could not help noting that your predecessors, Gentlemen, passed a proper and cautious act for the loan of this chair, in this language:

"The Governor of Virginia is hereby authorized and empowered to lend to Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated . . . the old Speaker's chair . . . upon the complete restoration of the old capitol building at Williamsburg, to be placed in said capitol, and to there remain during the pleasure of the governor, or the General Assembly of this State, the title thereto to continue in the Commonwealth of Virginia."

In appreciation of your continuing trust in us, we have had a hand-made reproduction created for the General Assembly.

I believe this is one of the most painstakingly made pieces of furniture to be found. It is a faithful copy of the original, made before the eyes of Williamsburg visitors by our master cabinet maker,

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Jan Heuvel, who is, by the way, the son of a cabinet maker, trained in Holland. And Mr. Heuvel's son, I am proud to say, is also a cabinet maker, trained here in Williamsburg.

Mr. Heuvel used the same woods found in the original—French walnut, poplar and mahogany—and it would take an expert to tell them apart.

It is gratifying to all of us that it has been the pleasure of Governors and Assemblies ever since to leave the original treasure in this place, where it has been seen by so many millions of Americans and our foreign guests. For me, it stands as a symbol of our great beginnings, going back more than three centuries. I hope that its descendant will stand, too, as the symbol of the friendly bonds which have existed from the first between the people of the Old Dominion, the General Assembly and those of us at the Restoration.

In that spirit, may I present this chair to you. Thank you.

The President requested His Excellency, the Governor, to address the joint assembly.

The Governor addressed the joint assembly as follows:

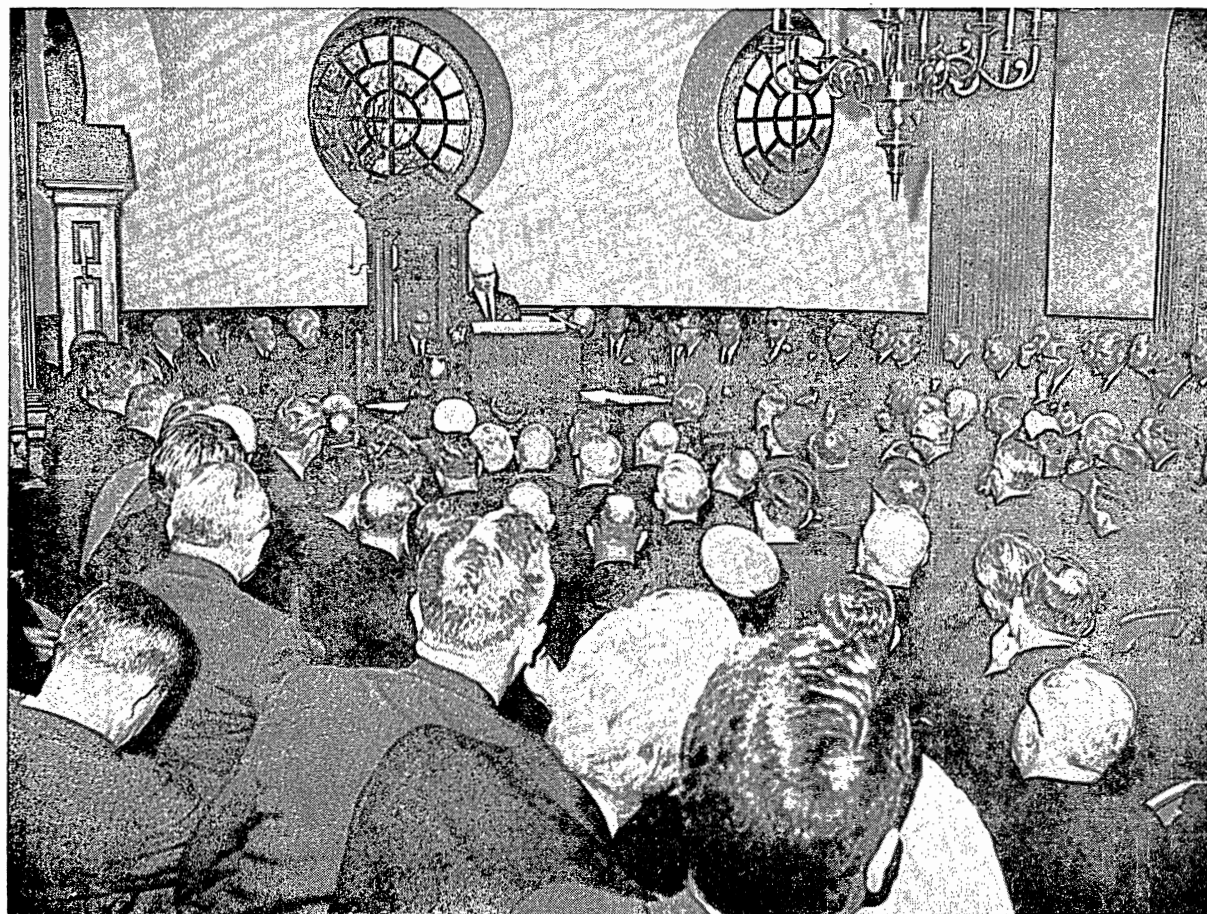
Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Joint Assembly, distinguished guests, and my fellow Virginians.

We meet today for a purpose that can provoke no controversy and which entertains no debate. In complete unanimity of thought and of motivation, we have made our pilgrimage to the home of our political ancestors.

George Mason reminded us nearly two centuries ago that this state and this nation, our matchless inheritance, would survive only by frequent recourse to fundamental principles. We have many reasons today to call his admonition to mind.

As Virginians, we are heavily in debt—and it is not amiss to acknowledge the same once more—to the members of the Rockefeller family and the officers and staff of Colonial Williamsburg.

With endless patience and rare dedication, they have provided us an atmosphere, perfect in every detail, in which we may pay our



Delegates and Senators hear Governor Harrison shortly after convening in Joint Session in Williamsburg on February 1.

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respects and from which we may draw renewed strength. Both as hosts and as the physical custodians of our heritage, they have no peer.

We return to this birthplace of representative government richly endowed; not only in sentiment, although we cannot escape and would not deny its presence here; not only in past greatness, although we are conscious of its demands upon us; not only in memories of those who first consecrated this hall, although their words and deeds are fresh in our hearts; but in the consciousness that the sacraments of freedom they conceived and proclaimed are indelibly inscribed on the cornerstone of this nation, and have signified hope to countless generations throughout the world.

It would be presumptuous of me to review for this body the story of the men and events that permeate this place. They were men who in their search for workable and lasting freedom, dared to speak for all mankind, to maintain that all men—not just all Virginians or all Americans, but all men—are by nature free and independent.

Our purpose is rather to search within ourselves, to weigh ourselves in the balance, and more especially, to draw new resolve from these surroundings.

The wonder of these predecessors of ours is not that they revolted under the yoke of oppression, but that in success, they avoided yet another form of tyranny. The world's history is studded with revolution. Disgruntled nobles, warring knights, pretenders to the throne, outraged churchmen, passion-swept mobs—all of these, one after another, have overthrown the established authority. And yet time and again, the citizen has found that in the end, only the name of his masters had been changed.

Now, after all these years, we face the question of whether we will one day awaken to the same bitter truth; whether these principles—whether this nation—will endure, or whether we will find ourselves traveling that same familiar road already littered with the refuse of others' attempts to achieve a lasting nation of free men in free association.

And so we come to Williamsburg, to the beginning, to renew our faith, to recharge and refresh our spirit, and to stiffen our determination that these principles shall be defended and preserved.

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If it takes courage, we will find it here, in the sentiments that echoed from these walls and prompted the terrible cry of treason, and in the defiance that dared the authorities of the time to make the most of it.

If it takes conviction, we will find it in men who challenged the most powerful nation of their time on behalf of thirteen struggling colonies, and carried through to victory.

If it takes sacrifice, we have before us the example of those who pledged to the cause their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.

There must have been many times when our forebears became discouraged, when the outcome was in serious doubt, when the weight of the opposing forces seemed inexorable, and the voices of despair and compromise were loud and insistent.

They persisted in their struggle. They held steadfast, because for them the alternative was unthinkable.

It is still unthinkable. As we catch the spirit of Williamsburg, when we listen, as we shortly will, to a powerful champion of those same fundamental principles, the certainty will come upon us that in our own time, we can do no less than they.

The Chair thanked the Governor for addressing the joint assembly.

The President presented United States Senator Harry Flood Byrd, to address the joint assembly.

United States Senator Harry Flood Byrd addressed the joint assembly as follows:

Your Excellency, Mr. President, Members of the Joint Assembly, Mr. Rockefeller, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I took my oath of office as Governor 38 years ago today. Virginia Governors then were inaugurated on the first day of February. And it is a happy coincidence to be invited to address this ceremonial joint session of the Virginia General Assembly on this anniversary date.

It is always a high privilege to address this body which, from the beginning—except for Reconstruction—has stood constantly for

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the principles and the fundamentals on which this State and Nation grew great.

I was here for the first ceremonial session in the restored House of Burgesses in 1934. And I have been here for your joint sessions in Williamsburg several times since. I am honored by your invitation to return again.

If I may be permitted another personal reference, I should like to say that I am deeply grateful to the people of Virginia for allowing me to serve them in our State and national governments for nearly 50 years.

Over all of these years, the most rewarding efforts were during my four years as Governor, and my 10 years in the State Senate—as a member of the Virginia General Assembly. Here in Virginia we find satisfaction in working for sound and solid progress.

Sources of that kind of satisfaction are scarce for those trying to represent Virginia in the federal government at Washington. The tendencies there are of great concern.

There is ever-growing need for vigilance against excessive centralization of power in the federal government. We have learned from the experience of our lifetime that massive federal spending and centralization of power feed on each other.

I come back here to the Colonial Capital of Virginia to express the hope that this Nation, in the future—as it was in the past—may be guided by Virginia's integrity, mature judgment, and sound progress.

Here at the source of Virginia's Declaration of Rights, it is appropriate to note the caution written into that document by George Mason. It is better quoted directly than it would be paraphrased. I quote from Section 15:

“No free government, or the blessings of liberty, can be preserved to any people but by firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.”

And, as you know, when the federal government was formed, Thomas Jefferson counseled “*make the States one* as to everything

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connected with foreign relations, and keep them the several States as to everything purely domestic."

In his autobiography Jefferson left this statement for our guidance; I quote:

"It is not by consolidation, or concentration of powers, but by their distribution that good government is effected."

George Washington warned us, also, against usurpation of power which he said was the "customary weapon by which free nations are destroyed." And then the first President went one step further and said our government—

" * * * will become despotic only when the people have been so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other."

And Jefferson added that there was no danger he apprehended "so much as the consolidation of our government by the noiseless and, therefore, unalarming instrumentality of the Supreme Court."

And finally Jefferson, in his last letter to Samuel Kerchival, in 1816 said:

"A departure from principle in one instance becomes a precedent for a second; the second for a third; and so on till the bulk of society is reduced to misery without sensibilities, except for sin and suffering.

"The forehorse of this frightful situation," Jefferson said, "is public debt, and in its train there is wretchedness and oppression."

These statements by our founding fathers . . . who learned the requirements of good government here at Williamsburg . . . under-ly the fundamentals and principles on which the greatness of our Nation has been achieved.

These fundamentals and principles can be summarized briefly as follows:

First:

Government by three independent but coordinate branches at all levels as a safeguard against tyrannical rule;

Second:

States rights to retain maximum authority in the States for preservation of individual liberties and freedom of action at home; with centralization of power limited largely to the kind of authority necessary for the conduct of international relations and protection against foreign aggression;

Third:

Fiscal soundness in public affairs to protect our national security and provide the stability necessary for orderly and profitable pursuit of our general welfare; and

Fourth:

Competitive enterprise to provide individual incentive and stimulate solid development . . . private and public.

Very simply, these fundamentals and principles . . . on one hand, would provide the checks and balances to insure against the concentration of power which, from historical experience, we fear . . . and on the other hand, they would give us the freedom and the foundation for the sound progress we desire.

They are not deterrents to progress. They are the basis for it. Times and circumstances change, but principles do not. What have we done? We have abused our form of government, our fiscal stability, our system of competitive enterprise, and our freedoms.

The federal Supreme Court is following a line of decisions which has invaded homes, handicapped police protection, disregarded State sovereignty, interfered with executive authority, and usurped powers of Congress.

The federal government has been in the red in 28 of the past 34 years. There will be more deficits next year and the year after. Deficits last year and this year total \$16.3 billion—the largest two-year peace-time deficit in history; and in this condition taxes will be cut \$11.6 billion.

The federal debt has been increased more than \$40 billion since the end of the Korean War. It now stands at \$310 billion. It will reach \$320 billion within the next two years. There seems to be no inclination to reduce it, and certainly there are no plans.

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And as may be expected, we find massive federal spending . . . in terms of nearly \$100 billion a year . . . and centralization of power feeding on each other. We are changing our system of government, and not by amendment to the Constitution as provided in our basic law.

We are changing it by means far more subtle, but equally as effective. They are in the form of all kinds of so-called federal aids, subsidies, decrees and other tools of central government power, force and intimidation.

We are being enticed into centralized government by federal paternalism, forced into centralization by federal usurpation of power, and driven to centralization under the burden of public debt. I wish it could be said that the trend is abating. It is not. It is continuing with increasing boldness.

The ever-widening usurpation of power by the Warren Supreme Court continues. At this time it is undertaking to dictate and influence the formation of political districts within States from which members of State Legislatures are elected. Nothing could be further outside of federal jurisdiction.

Gerrymander by the federal judiciary is something new and dangerous in our form of government. It could be used to destroy the effectiveness of our two-party system, as well as the fundamental safeguards of our dual governments under the Constitution.

Consider the recurring demands for more and more so-called federal aid to education . . . at both the higher and lower levels. The arguments are always made . . . but with less and less emphasis . . . that responsibility for education and its control will continue to reside in the States and localities.

And, when token recognition of States rights is given in federal aid to education legislation, it is in the basic law. But basic law in this area is practically useless until appropriations are enacted.

Appropriations are enacted in subsequent legislation which is subject to restrictive amendments throughout years to come. And such amendments might reach to matters like textbooks, curriculum, teachers' salaries, etc.

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Federal subsidy could be limited to States with teacher merit systems, or vice versa . . . or to States with a single pay scale for members of the teaching profession, or vice versa, and so on.

When federal funds are involved . . . in the form of subsidies, grants, or otherwise . . . federal control is inherent. It may be through federal court injunction, through appropriation bill riders, through executive orders, or otherwise; but it will be there.

Consider Executive Order 10925 of March 6, 1961, which, with respect to federal contracts, in part says “ * * * all government contracting agencies shall include in every government contract hereafter entered into the following provisions:

“In connection with performance of work under this contract the contractor agrees as follows:

“(1) the contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color or national origin * * * etc.”

Consider the increasing federal requirement that so-called Davis-Bacon wage rates be applied for construction in which federal subsidy money is used—examples are schools, hospitals, highways, and so forth.

Davis-Bacon rates, as applied by the federal government, almost without exception are metropolitan rates. To apply them elsewhere means spending more money for fewer classrooms, fewer hospital beds, fewer miles of highway, and so on. Nonessential expenditures are made mandatory, and local wage rates are drastically disturbed.

Farmers who participate in the federal agricultural price support program are subjected to federal restrictions on their crops. The restrictions are in the form of quotas, acreage allotment, or production control, and so forth. There are federal standards, restrictions or controls . . . or the combination . . . in all of these programs.

Make no mistake; the federal government does not become a party to expensive projects and programs involving expenditures of so-called federal funds without, at some time or another, assuming its share . . . and usually more than its share . . . of control.

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I often wonder whether people, institutions, businesses, localities, and States . . . when they apply for these federal subsidies . . . stop to realize that the principal source of the central government's income is in its taxes and other levies on all of us.

It collects the taxes from us in the States, deducts a high administrative cost; and, in the case of these subsidies, it passes the money back with strings attached; and generally—when States and localities are involved—the central government requires them to match the so-called federal payments.

I wonder how much people, business, institutions, localities, and States, think about the fact that when they ask for federal subsidies, they are asking the federal government to limit their freedom of action for which the Nation was founded.

Every federal payment takes its toll in centralized restraint and control. If . . . as the federal administration has been saying . . . the rate of progress in this country has been slowed down in recent years, the cause is too much centralization, not a lack of government programs.

When I went to the Senate 31 years ago, the federal debt was only \$19 billion; federal expenditures were running \$4.6 billion a year; and there was only a handful of these programs for grants to States and localities, including those for highways and land-grant colleges. Expenditures in these programs totaled only about \$100 million.

Now federal payments in the form of grants are going out to States and localities through 66 programs, and federal expenditures for this purpose are totaling \$8½ billion a year. In addition, there are 52 programs for payments and grants to individuals totaling \$2.3 billion.

Add to those people receiving federal payments and grants the federal civilian and military payrolls, and other recipients of federal largesse, and we find more than 50 million people receiving checks each year totaling more than \$50 billion. These recipients, with their families, could total half our population.

In addition, millions of people are benefiting from federal insurance programs covering housing mortgages, and so on. And when

ever a mortgage is insured, so is a bank. Think of the businesses benefiting from junk mail the government delivers through the Post Office which operates at a loss.

The fact is that we find federal subsidies flowing to business, industry, private finance, agriculture, transportation, power, housing, health, education, States, localities and individuals. Name an area of endeavor, and the chances are there is a federal subsidy program to go with it.

We know that we can not suddenly rip all of these federal programs out of our way of life. Some of them, such as some aspects of the Veterans programs, federal payrolls and retirement, etc., are legitimately within the federal province. Others, such as social security and unemployment insurance, are in the nature of contributory trust funds.

But, from experience we have learned that the more government is centralized, the more easily it is influenced by leaders of organized pressure groups. Political target areas, the source of authority, and the ruling officials are more centralized and therefore more susceptible to concentrated pressure.

Expenditures for domestic civilian programs have been increasing for years. Since 1954 they have risen from \$19.1 billion to \$46.1 billion (including FNMA and highways). They totaled \$40.1 billion last year. They are running at \$44.9 billion this year. And they are estimated at \$46.1 billion for next year.

I regard this steady increase in reliance on central government as evidence of weakness, not strength. I regard it as departure from vigorous initiative and enterprise which have made us great. I regard it as a tendency toward state socialism which is not in the character of the American system.

It is time, I think, to examine the extent to which our fundamental principles have been eroded, and the need to reverse the trend by recurrence to those fundamentals and principles. I think it will be found that defense and recovery of States rights for the preservation of individual liberties and freedom of action at home is an urgent requirement.

There is no better place for rededication to this purpose than here at Williamsburg. It was my privilege to have been Governor when

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., undertook to restore Williamsburg not only to its colonial magnificence . . . but also to its national significance.

It has been my privilege to have been a member of the Board of Trustees for Colonial Williamsburg during part of the time since the restoration was started. It was my privilege to have been here on the occasion when the General Assembly met in Williamsburg for the first time in our modern history—in 1934.

That was the occasion of the restoration of this building as the Colonial Capitol of Virginia where the House of Burgesses made exciting history. On that day I think Mr. Rockefeller had in mind some of the things I have been saying. As a tribute to his memory I should like to quote from his address of that time. He said, in part:

“It was with a feeling of very real reverence, as though we were walking on hallowed ground, that my associates and I entered upon the task of restoring the Williamsburg of earlier days . . . From the outset it has been our earnest desire to make that dream come true in cooperation with the proud descendants of the early Virginians whose priceless heritage this ancient Capitol is . . .

“Ever will the thought of this reconstructed Capitol move us profoundly, for here as Councilor or Burgess sat nearly every great Virginian of the 18th Century; here were spoken the words that will never die; here plans were laid and actions taken of untold moment in the building of this Nation . . . To their memory the rebirth of this building is forever dedicated.”

And in connection with this great work by Mr. Rockefeller, we are deeply indebted also to Mr. Kenneth Chorley, who recently retired, and to Mr. Carl H. Humelsine, President of Colonial Williamsburg. Both of these gentlemen have my very best wishes.

And to all who are here, I am deeply grateful for this opportunity to be with you.

The President recognized His Excellency, the Governor, to make a presentation.

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The Governor responded as follows:

Senator Byrd, this body has already expressed the profound respect and admiration and reverence it holds for you, and that all men and women all over Virginia and all over this nation hold for you. You have already earned a place of high rank among the great men Virginia has given to the nation.

Some months ago, the Thomas Nelson, Jr. Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution sought a means of bringing recognition to a present-day Virginian who best reflected the service to this State and to the nation, and the statesmanship and the patriotism exemplified in the early Virginian for whom the Chapter was named.

I had the honor to serve on a committee, along with the Reverend R. A. Brown of Norfolk, State President of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. R. B. Smith, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to select a recipient from among the nominees submitted by the Chapter.

The record of Thomas Nelson, Jr. made this an easy task. He served in the Virginia House of Delegates. He was a Governor of Virginia. He was a patriot at considerable personal sacrifice; commanding Virginia troops at Yorktown, he directed fire at his own home. He was a successful businessman.

And above all, he was so widely respected as a man of unimpeachable integrity that his personal pledge was accepted by prospective creditors of this Commonwealth in preference to the credit of the debt-ridden State government itself.

I hasten to add that this state of affairs occurred nearly two centuries ago.

The life and the personal character of one man paralleled so closely that of Thomas Nelson, Jr. that there could be only one choice.

Senator, I have been commissioned to present to you the framed citation here at the rostrum, inscribed in Williamsburg, calling attention to your resemblance to an earlier Virginian. It reads in part:

“A citation to Senator Harry F. Byrd, who in the service of the State of Virginia and the nation as Statesman and patriot,

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has shown himself a diligent advocate of honest government, sound fiscal policy, courage, and devotion to the public good, as citizen, State Governor, United States Senator, and advocate of a national defense second to none.”

And I have the high honor of presenting to you the Thomas Nelson, Jr. award medal, a Virginia product, designed by a Hampton artist and engraved in Williamsburg.

May you wear it proudly as a token of an esteem shared by every Virginian.

A Citation to **Senator Harry Flood Byrd**

Who: In the service of the State of Virginia and the Nation as Statesman and Patriot, has shown himself a diligent advocate of honest government, sound fiscal policies, courage and devotion to the Public Good, as Citizen, State Governor, United States Senator and advocate of a National Defense second to none, is adjudged That Virginian best exemplifying these sterling virtues of
Thomas Nelson, Jr.

Who: Served in the Virginia House of Delegates, was a member of the First General Convention, signed the Declaration of Independence, was Governor of Virginia and led Virginia's forces in the Battle of Yorktown and whose patriotism caused him to pledge his own credit in raising funds for the Revolution since it was a surer guarantee than that of the National Government, advocate of sound Government and of strong national defense, and devoted Patriot.

The Thomas Nelson Jr. Chapter

Sons of the American Revolution



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Senator Byrd's acceptance remarks:

To be chosen as an exemplar of the sterling characteristics of Thomas Nelson, Junior, is an honor indeed to be cherished. I do not find words adequately to express appreciation for this honor you bestow upon me.

Through Mr. Edwin K. Phillips, president when the award was made, I wish to express my gratitude to the Thomas Nelson, Jr., Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution for such recognition in your initial *Honor Award*.

If possible, the honor is magnified through selection by so eminent a committee—composed of the Governor of Virginia, Dr. R. Allen Brown as President of the Virginia Society, SAR, and Mrs. Robert B. Smith, State Regent of the DAR—and presentation by Governor Harrison.

I accept this presentation of the tribute expressed in your citation, and symbolized in the medal you have struck, as an occasion for rededication to the great American principles for which Nelson fought . . . and gave so generously . . . and for which Sons of the American Revolution stand so staunchly.

I am forever indebted to the people of Virginia for having allowed me to serve them in public office more than 40 years, including the office of Governor . . . where Thomas Nelson had served 145 years before.

Perhaps no man in our history, more than Nelson, has given more of his time, his talent, and his wealth to his State and country. He died a man broken in health and fortune. The epitaph on his tomb at Yorktown says, "*He gave all for liberty.*"

He is still described in the cold facts of history as a statesman, a soldier, and a benefactor in the cause of American freedom. He was a man of selfless patriotism and the highest order of personal integrity.

He introduced the Virginia Resolutions of May 15, 1776, calling upon the Continental Congress to declare the Colonies free and independent, and took them to Philadelphia. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

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He served in the House of Burgesses and in the Continental Congress. He raised troops for the Continental Army. He served in the role of financier, commander of the Virginia Militia and as Governor.

As Governor, he succeeded Thomas Jefferson as the third Governor of Virginia as an independent Commonwealth. And while still Governor, he commanded three thousand Virginia Militia with Washington at Yorktown.

His assistance brought expressions of gratitude from Washington, and, as we all know, his patriotism demonstrated in ordering the cannonading of his home is one of the legends of the Battle of Yorktown.

But despite his zeal for independence, he opposed the act to sequester British property with the declaration that he "would pay his debts like an honest man." His word and his credit were trusted above that of the national government, itself.

But the war took its toll of his health and his personal fortune. He sacrificed private means to pay public debts accumulated in security for Virginia's loan of 1780 and in fitting out and provisioning troops.

No SAR Chapter could be named more appropriately than yours, considering your fine purpose:

"to preserve and protect free constitutional government; to oppose 'entangling alliances' with foreign powers which may unduly impair our sovereignty; to stimulate a greater respect for the traditions and institutions our forefathers established, and to keep the fires of patriotism burning brightly at all times."

As the world has developed after two devastating world wars, and the emergency of nuclear weapons, some form of collective security may be necessary, but this is all the more reason for vigilant protection of our sovereignty, and all the more reason to maintain our financial integrity.

We are now involved in so-called collective security alliances around the world, and since the end of World War II, foreign aid in more than 100 countries has cost the taxpayers of this Nation a gross total of about \$115 billion.

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This money is still going out at the rate of billions a year, and there is no sign of relief from the extravagance of this burden. There could be no objection to assistance in the form of food and shelter so badly needed at the end of World War II.

But now we are using these programs as a tool in the cold calculations of world politics. And I think it can be said that the American people do not like it. As an indication of the national displeasure at the use of these programs, they are undergoing continual changes in the names on the doors.

First we called the foreign aid agency the Economic Cooperation Administration. Next it was called the Mutual Security Agency. Then it was called the Foreign Operations Administration. Later it was the International Cooperation Administration. Now it is the Agency for International Development.

Along with these name changes, there has been one investigation after another, by businessmen and others. The last one to report was the Clay Commission last March. Now the President has named another Commission to make another report.

Meanwhile we keep on spending the money. It goes out in grants, loans, capitalization of international banks, and other activities such as the P. L. 480 agricultural commodities disposal program. Over 19 years our gross expenditures for foreign aid have averaged nearly \$6 billion a year.

Teddy Roosevelt, an illustrious member of the SAR, with respect to our foreign relations, said: "Speak softly and carry a big stick." We have changed that approach. We say speak in a whisper, and give them a soft loan.

And speaking of Theodore Roosevelt, let us remember that it was he who said:

"The things that will destroy America are prosperity at any price, peace at any price, safety-first instead of duty-first, the love of soft living and the get-rich-quick theory of life."

The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution have always stood for—and fought for—the fundamentals and the principles of our form of government . . . the fundamentals which have made this country great. And there I stand with you.

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That is the reason I am so highly honored by your award and citation today. You have my very best wishes in the continuation of your great and good work.

The Senator from Hampton, Mr. Andrews, offered the following resolution:

RESOLUTION OF JOINT ASSEMBLY

Proceedings of the General Assembly Commemorative Session at Williamsburg, held February 1, 1964.

RESOLVED, That the Journals of the House of Delegates and the Senate of Virginia and the proceedings of the joint assembly held this day in the reconstructed Capitol at Williamsburg, Virginia, be engrossed in a volume entitled "Proceedings of the General Assembly of Virginia at the Reconstructed Capitol at Williamsburg, Volume II"; and that the cost of engrossing be paid from the contingent fund of the General Assembly.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Senator from Fairfax, Mr. Fitzgerald, offered the following resolution:

RESOLUTION OF JOINT ASSEMBLY

RESOLVED, That two thousand copies of the Journal of the session of the General Assembly, held this day in the reconstructed Capitol at Williamsburg, Virginia, be printed.

The resolution was agreed to.

(The address is printed as part of House Document No. 17.)

On motion of the Senator from Bristol, Mr. Warren, the joint assembly adjourned sine die; whereupon the Senate returned to its chamber.

Mr. Cooke moved that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet in Richmond at 12 M., Monday, February 3, 1964.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Cooke, the House adjourned.

GEORGE R. RICH,	E. BLACKBURN MOORE,
<i>Clerk of the House of Delegates</i>	<i>Speaker of the House of Delegates</i>
<i>and of the Joint Assembly.</i>	<i>and President of the Joint Assembly.</i>

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1964

The Senate met at 4:00 P.M. in the reconstructed Capitol at Williamsburg, Virginia, pursuant to House Joint Resolution No. 5, and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., presiding.

Reverend Cotesworth P. Lewis, Rector, Bruton Parish Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, Virginia, offered the following prayer:

O God, the fountain of wisdom, whose statutes are good and gracious and whose law is truth; We beseech Thee so to guide and bless the Senate of this Commonwealth that they may ordain for our governance only such things as please Thee, and are for the safety, honor, and welfare of all the people within this realm. Grant that they may be so guided that peace and happiness, truth and justice, wisdom and stability may be established among us, now and forever. Amen.

On motion of Mr. Temple, the Senate dispensed with the reading of the Journal.

A message was received from the House of Delegates by Mr. Cooke, who informed the Senate that the House of Delegates has agreed to the following joint resolution; in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 38

Joint Assembly to Receive the Governor and Other Distinguished Guests.

RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That the General Assembly meet this day at 4:15 P.M. in joint session to receive the Governor of Virginia and other distinguished guests, and that the rules for the government of the Senate and the House of Delegates, when convened in joint assembly for such purpose, shall be as follows:

1. At the hour fixed for the meeting of the joint assembly, accompanied by the President and Clerk of the Senate, the Senators shall proceed to the hall of the House of Burgesses and shall be received by the Delegates standing. Appropriate seats shall be assigned to the Senators by the sergeant at arms of the House. The Speaker of the House shall assign an appropriate seat for the President of the Senate.

2. The Speaker of the House of Delegates shall be president of the joint assembly. In case it shall be necessary for him to vacate the Chair, his place shall be taken by the President of the Senate, or in his absence, by such member of the joint assembly as the president of the joint assembly may designate.

3. The Clerk of the House of Delegates shall be the clerk of the joint assembly, and he shall be assisted by the Clerk of the Senate. He shall

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

enter the proceedings of the joint assembly in the Journal of the House and shall certify a copy of the same to the Clerk of the Senate, who shall enter the same in the Journal of the Senate.

4. The sergeant at arms and the doorkeepers and pages of the House shall act as such for the joint assembly.

5. The rules of the House of Delegates, as far as applicable, shall be the rules of the joint assembly.

6. In calling the roll of the joint assembly, the names of the Senators shall be called in alphabetical order, then the names of the Delegates in like order, except that the name of the Speaker of the House shall be called last.

7. If, when the joint assembly meets, it shall be ascertained that a majority of each house is not present, the joint assembly may take measures to secure the attendance of absentees, or adjourn to a succeeding day, as a majority of those present may determine.

8. When the joint assembly adjourns, the Senators, accompanied by the President and Clerk of the Senate, shall return to their chamber, and the business of the House shall be continued in the same order as at the time of the entrance of the Senators.

On motion of Mr. Moses, the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Moses was ordered to inform the House of Delegates thereof.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

February 1, 1964

The record of the joint assembly held in the reconstructed Capitol at Williamsburg, Virginia, today, is printed in full as part of House Document No. 17.

GEORGE R. RICH,
*Clerk of the House of Delegates
and of the Joint Assembly.*

On motion of Mr. Moses, the Senate adjourned to meet in Richmond at 12 M., Monday, February 3, 1964.

BEN D. LACY,
Clerk of the Senate.

MILLS E. GODWIN, JR.
President of the Senate.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 54

Expressing Appreciation for the Hospitality Extended by the Trustees and Directors of Colonial Williamsburg to the General Assembly.

WHEREAS, on February 1, 1964, the General Assembly met in the Capitol at Williamsburg, and were the guests of Colonial Williamsburg for the use of the Capitol and the elaborate entertainment, including the reception, the dinner and the old plantation breakfast; and

WHEREAS, it is fitting and proper that this body express its appreciation of their hospitality; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate of Virginia concurring, That the General Assembly hereby record its appreciation of the generous hospitality and many courtesies extended this body and its members, their wives and distinguished guests, by Colonial Williamsburg upon the occasion of the holding of the session of the General Assembly of Virginia in the Capitol at Williamsburg on February 1, 1964.

RESOLVED further, That the Clerk of the House of Delegates transmit a suitably prepared copy of this resolution to Colonial Williamsburg as a token of the appreciation of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Agreed to by the House of Delegates

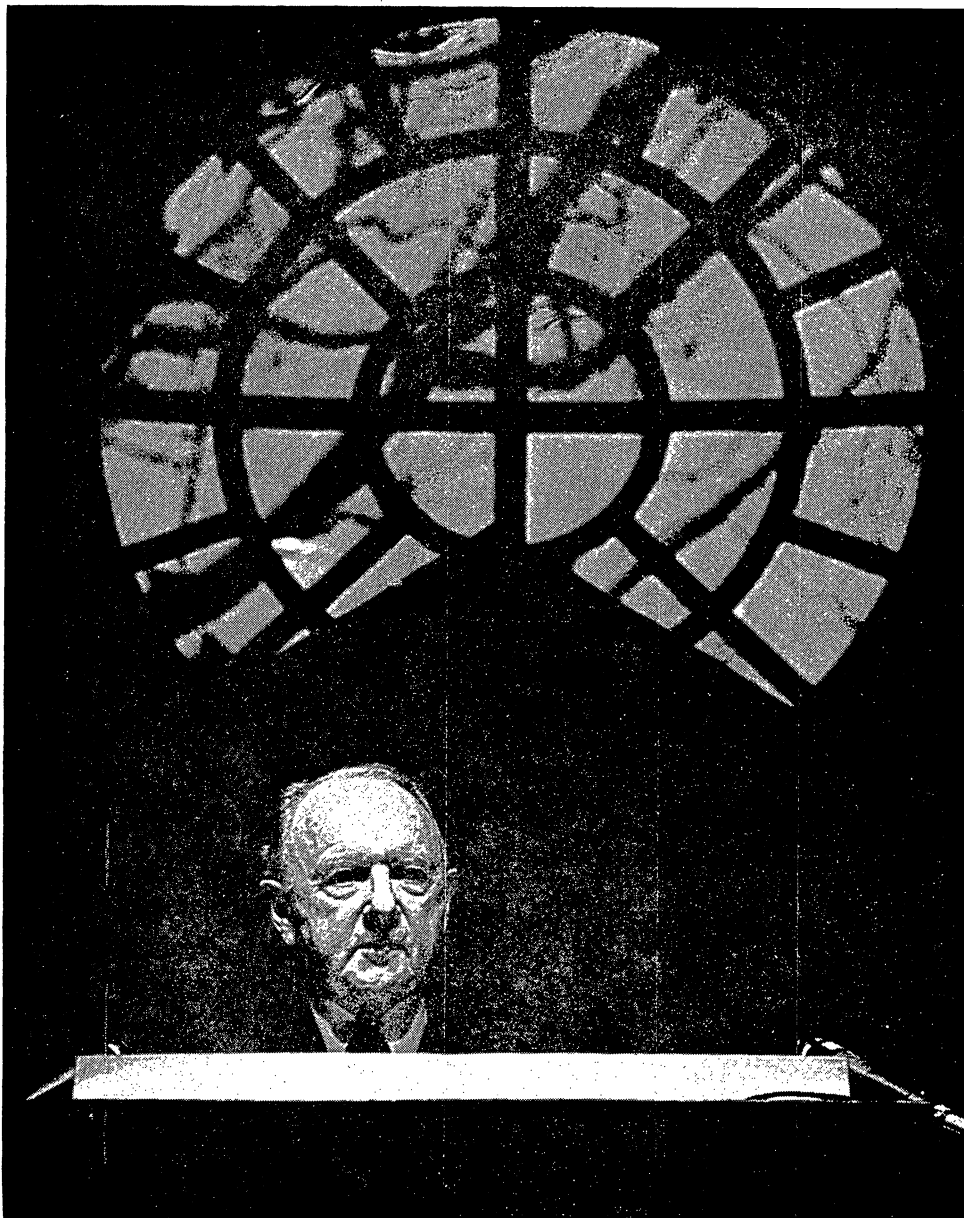
February 11, 1964

GEORGE R. RICH,
Clerk, House of Delegates

Agreed to by the Senate

March 7, 1964

BEN D. LACY,
Clerk of the Senate.



Senator Harry F. Byrd addresses the Joint Commemorative Session of the General Assembly in the Hall of the House of Burgesses.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 55

On the Address of United States Senator Harry Flood Byrd.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Virginia met in commemorative session in the Capitol at Williamsburg on February 1, 1964; and

WHEREAS, United States Senator Harry Flood Byrd addressed the General Assembly of Virginia and guests on that occasion; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate of Virginia concurring, That the General Assembly of Virginia hereby express to United States Senator Harry Flood Byrd its deep appreciation for his appearance before them and his able and timely address.

RESOLVED further, That the Clerk of the House of Delegates transmit a suitably prepared copy of this resolution to United States Senator Harry Flood Byrd as a token of appreciation of the General Assembly of Virginia.

Agreed to by the House of Delegates

February 11, 1964

GEORGE R. RICH,

Clerk, House of Delegates

Agreed to by the Senate

February 27, 1964

BEN D. LACY,

Clerk of the Senate.

