

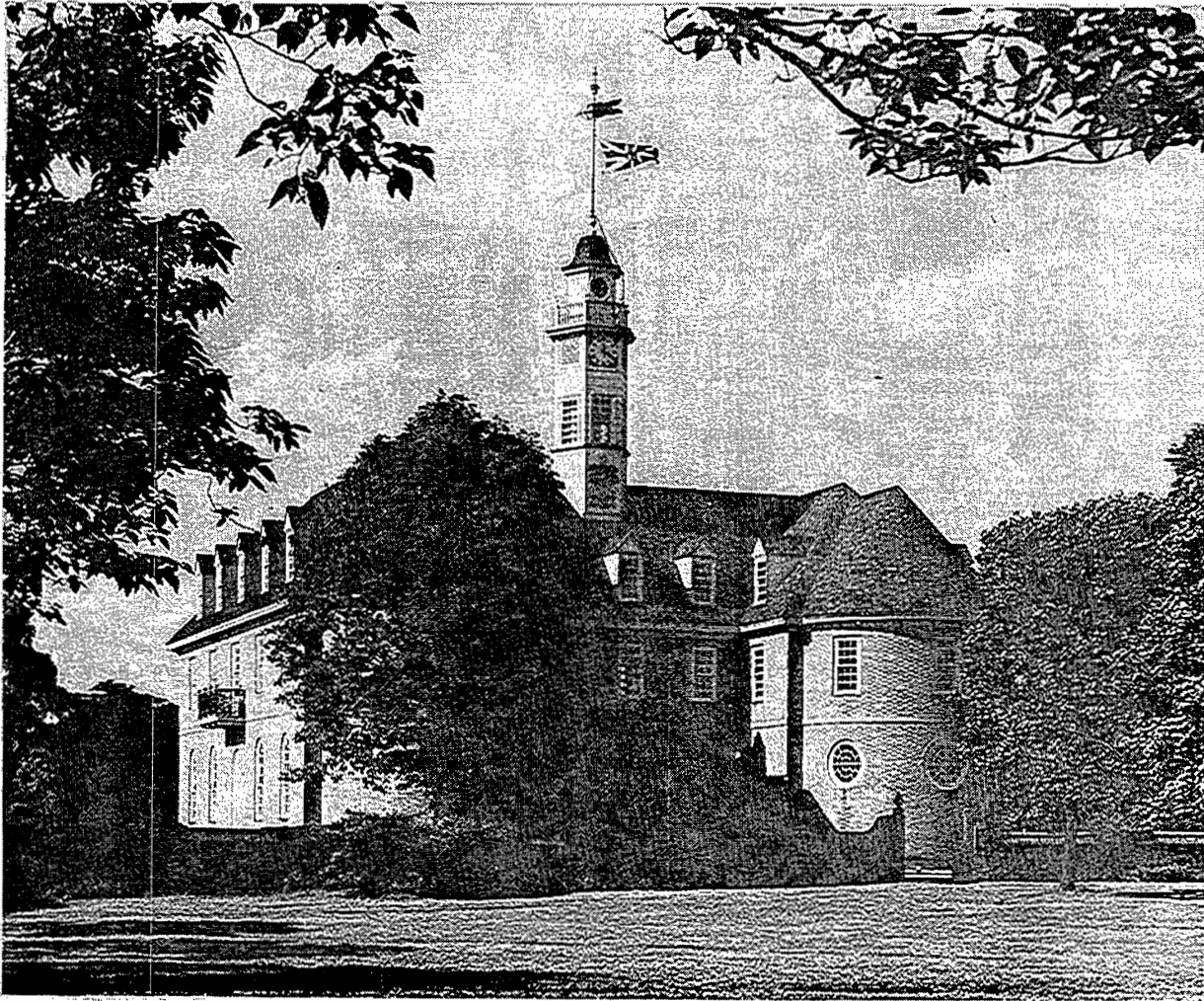
***JOURNALS***  
**of the**  
**HOUSE OF DELEGATES**  
**and**  
**SENATE OF VIRGINIA**  
**Including a Joint Assembly**



Sessions held in the reconstructed  
Capitol at Williamsburg, Saturday,  
January 29, 1972

**HOUSE DOCUMENT No. 25**





One of Williamsburg's most significant buildings is the colonial Capitol, open daily as a reminder of the events here from 1765-1776 when George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and other patriots helped lead the American Colonies toward independence.





LINWOOD HOLTON  
GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
RICHMOND 23219

January 10, 1972

The Honorable George R. Rich  
Clerk of the House of Delegates  
State Capitol  
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Mr. Rich:

I have the honor to transmit the letter of invitation from  
The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation to the General  
Assembly of Virginia to hold its fifteenth Joint Commemo-  
rative Session in Williamsburg on January 29, 1972.

Best wishes.

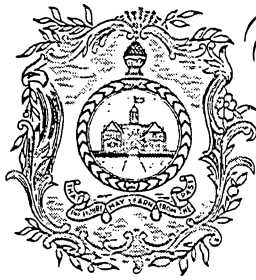
Cordially,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Linwood Holton", written in a cursive style.

Linwood Holton

jm

Enclosure



*Colonial Williamsburg*  
*Restored by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.*  
*Williamsburg, Virginia 23185*

*Office of the President*

January 7, 1972

Gentlemen:

On behalf of Chairman Winthrop Rockefeller of The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, it is my pleasure to extend to the General Assembly of Virginia an invitation to hold its fifteenth Joint Commemorative Session in the Capitol in Williamsburg on Saturday afternoon, January 29, 1972.

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

Mr. Rockefeller joins me in expressing our hope that the Executive and Legislative officials of the Commonwealth of Virginia can attend this event. In the meantime we extend all best wishes for a most successful session of the 1972 General Assembly.

Sincerely,

Carlisle H. Humelsine

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

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6**

*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, January 29, 1972, be held in the reconstructed Capitol at Williamsburg.

Agreed to by the House of Delegates

January 12, 1972

George R. Rich,

*Clerk, House of Delegates.*

Agreed to by the Senate

January 12, 1972

Louise O'C. Lucas,

*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, JANUARY 29, 1972

The House of Delegates was called to order at 4:00 p. m. by John Warren Cooke, Speaker thereof.

The Reverend Thomas A. Pugh, Pastor of Williamsburg Baptist Church, Williamsburg, Virginia, offered the following prayer:

ETERNAL GOD, grant to us a fresh recall of the men and the principles of free and democratic government enshrined by this place in which we are gathered. Let us know that it is for us, the living, to translate the heritage which they have left into the language of action which shall guide and inform the social and political life of the time in which we live.

May we be so inspired to discharge those responsibilities which fall upon us that we shall leave a heritage equally worthy of the respect and admiration of those who may follow after.

Bestow the favor of thy blessing upon all who gather this day in the name of good and honorable government and give it enduring life for the Commonwealth we love and the body of citizens to which we belong. AMEN

On motion of the gentleman from Newport News, Mr. McMurrin, the House dispensed with the reading of the Journal.

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

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

Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Bagley, Ball, Barry, Campbell, Carneal, Cranwell, Dalton, Davis, DeBruhl, Diamonstein, Dickinson, Dillard, Dudley, Dunford, Elliott, Emick, Fowler, Garland, Geisler, Gibb, Gibson, Giesen, Glasscock, Green, Guest, Gwathmey, Heilig, Jones, Lane, Leafe, Lemmon, McClanan, Mrs. McDiarmid, Messrs. McMath, McMurrin, McMurtrie, Mrs. Marshall, Messrs. Michie, Middleton, Miller, C., Miller, N. H., Morgan, Morris, Morrison, Moss, W. H., Sr., Murphy, Owens, Parris, Pendleton, Phillips, Philpott, Pickett, Putney, Quillen, Quinn, Reid, Reynolds, Robinson, Robrecht, Roller, Rothrock, Schlitz, Slayton, Smith, Stafford, Stuart, Sutherland, Teich, Towler, Van Clief, Washington, White, Williams, Woodbridge, Mr. Speaker.

There were 77 Delegates present.

The gentleman from Williamsburg, Mr. Carneal, offered the following joint resolution:

### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 22

*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 4:30 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.

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 Williamsburg, Mr. Carneal, carry the joint resolution to the Senate and request its concurrence.

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

The hour of 4:30 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. Anderson, Andrews, Babalas, Barnes, Bateman, Brault, Buchanan, Burruss, Campbell, Canada, DuVal, Edmunds, Fears, Gartlan, Gray, E. T., Hirst, Holland, Hopkins, McNamara, Michael, Parkerson, Rawlings, Smith, Stone, Waddell, Walker, Wilder, Willey.

There were 28 Senators present.

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

Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Bagley, Ball, Barry, Campbell, Carneal, Cranwell, Dalton, Davis, DeBruhl, Diamonstein, Dickinson, Dillard, Dudley, Dunford, Elliott, Emick, Fowler, Garland, Geisler, Gibb, Gibson, Giesen, Glasscock, Green, Guest, Gwathmey, Heilig, Jones, Lane, Leafe, Lemmon, McClanan, Mrs. McDiarmid, Messrs. McMath, McMurrin, McMurtrie, Mrs. Marshall, Messrs. Michie, Middleton, Miller, C., Miller, N. H., Morgan, Morris, Morrison, Moss, W. H., Sr., Murphy, Owens, Parris, Pendleton, Phillips, Philpott, Pickett, Putney, Quillen, Quinn, Reid, Reynolds, Robinson, Robrecht, Roller, Rothrock, Schlitz, Slayton, Smith, Stafford, Stuart, Sutherland, Teich, Towler, Van Clief, Washington, White, Williams, Woodbridge, Mr. Speaker.

There were 77 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 Lynchburg, Mr. Burruss, 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 Martinsville, Mr. Stone, offered the following resolution:

#### **RESOLUTION OF JOINT ASSEMBLY**

RESOLVED, That the joint assembly invite the Justices of the Supreme Court of Virginia, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, the President of The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 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 Accomack, Mr. Fears, offered the following resolution:

#### **RESOLUTION OF JOINT ASSEMBLY**

RESOLVED, That the joint assembly invite Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus 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.

The President appointed Senators Burruss and Hopkins, and Delegates Smith, White, and Giesen as the committee to invite His Excellency, the Governor, to be the guest of the joint assembly.

The President appointed Senators Stone and Smith, and Delegates Bagley, McMath, and Dalton as the committee to invite the Justices of the Supreme

Court of Virginia, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, the President of The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and other distinguished persons, to be the guests of the joint assembly.

The President appointed Senators Fears and Gray, and Delegates Gibson, Glasscock, and Parris as the committee to invite Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus.

The committee to invite the Governor subsequently presented His Excellency, Linwood Holton, Governor of Virginia, who was formally received by the joint assembly.

The committee to invite the Justices of the Supreme Court of Virginia, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, the President of The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and other distinguished guests, subsequently presented:

Justices of the Supreme Court of Virginia,

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees, of The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation,

The President of The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and

Other distinguished guests.



Winthrop Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board of The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, welcomes members of the General Assembly and other distinguished guests to Williamsburg.

The committee to invite the guest speaker subsequently presented Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus to be the guest of the joint assembly.

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

Mr. Rockefeller addressed the joint assembly as follows:

Governor Holton  
Mr. Ruckelshaus  
Members of the General Assembly  
Distinguished Guests  
Ladies and Gentlemen

It is always a pleasure to be back in Virginia, and particularly when I can welcome this august body, the General Assembly of Virginia.

This year I have a certain nostalgic feeling, because the last time I had this distinguished pleasure to welcome you here I was a little bit nervous. At that particular time, with three Republican members in the General Assembly of Arkansas, a Republican Lieutenant Governor and myself, I was worried as to how long I could stay away from home.

I am happy to say today that I am here—and I'm relaxed. The people of Arkansas have made it very simple for me to be with you!

As the years pass, I marvel increasingly at my father's ability to see through the maze of service stations, commercial shops, all the architectural gingerbread, and to visualize what this setting would be like, and how great a spirit would emanate from it if Colonial Williamsburg were restored. Fittingly, of all the remembrances that have followed since—with regard to the work here—those cherished most by me and my family relate to two actions by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth.

First, was the bestowal of honorary citizenship upon my father in 1942 by the General Assembly. Such recognition, as you are aware, has been only accorded to one other man—to Lafayette in 1785.

Second, was the General Assembly's resolution in 1960, following my father's death, to place a portrait of him in your State Capitol "as a further mark of appreciation and esteem of the Commonwealth." Just ten years ago it was my privilege and great honor to unveil that portrait in the old Senate chamber at Richmond.

I would like to say, too, that in the light of my experiences here in Williamsburg, now covering more than 30 years, there is a particular challenge in two projects that I am now trying to guide elsewhere.

On the one hand, I am engaged in trying to build a new city, for say 80,000 people, in Arkansas, on the Arkansas River near Morrilton and near my home at Winrock Farms.

At the same time, I have assumed the job of executive vice-president of the Coalition for Rural America. In this organization our task is to try to find the proper "livability" balance between urban and rural areas.

Today, you can get into a considerable argument, semantically, over what is the meaning of "rural." I could quote statistics, but I won't. The question is infinitely important to the future growth of America, and although attired in a variety of seemingly unrelated guises it has been presenting itself for a number of years to the deliberative bodies, such as yours, throughout the country—the balance between urban and rural. But now I can only challenge you with the

thought that this simultaneous involvement of mine (with the building of a new urban center and revitalizing of rural America) is not motivated by schizophrenia, but by the conviction that the problems of rural America and urban America are inseparable.

As I grope for the solutions I cannot help wondering how the men of the eighteenth century would have applied their reasoning and concepts to the many questions that are before us today. Particularly those that are before you in the legislature. Surely those who sat here in the eighteenth century did not foresee all the complications that beset an expanding and exploding population trying to live in harmony and in dignity. Yet they had an amazing appreciation of the probable changes, as has been indicated by our Constitution.

One thing we do not have to wonder about, however, is whether those whose spirit is here today would have faltered in the face of adversity. It is a fact of our own proud history that they did not falter. They took the role of leadership, and today it seems to me more than ever that the inspiration we get here is an inspiration of leadership and courage. I wish it could be shared by the legislatures of all the 50 states.

We remember, also, that when the early statesmen came here they came because of conviction that required great personal sacrifice. They didn't come as I did today in an airplane. They came by coach, on horseback, by boat and some on foot. It was a three-day journey by boat and by coach for George Washington to come here from Mount Vernon. Once adjusted to this travel process, they had time to think. Maybe today with all the advantages that we have we don't have as much time to think, to think problems through. But in the end they were willing to put their names to that which was tantamount to their own death warrants; declaring on behalf of this new country and their countrymen, "we know that freedom is not free; if need be we will pay the ultimate price for it."

Returning today for this special occasion, I am wondering what would be the impact if all the legislatures could sense that spirit which we are sharing here today.

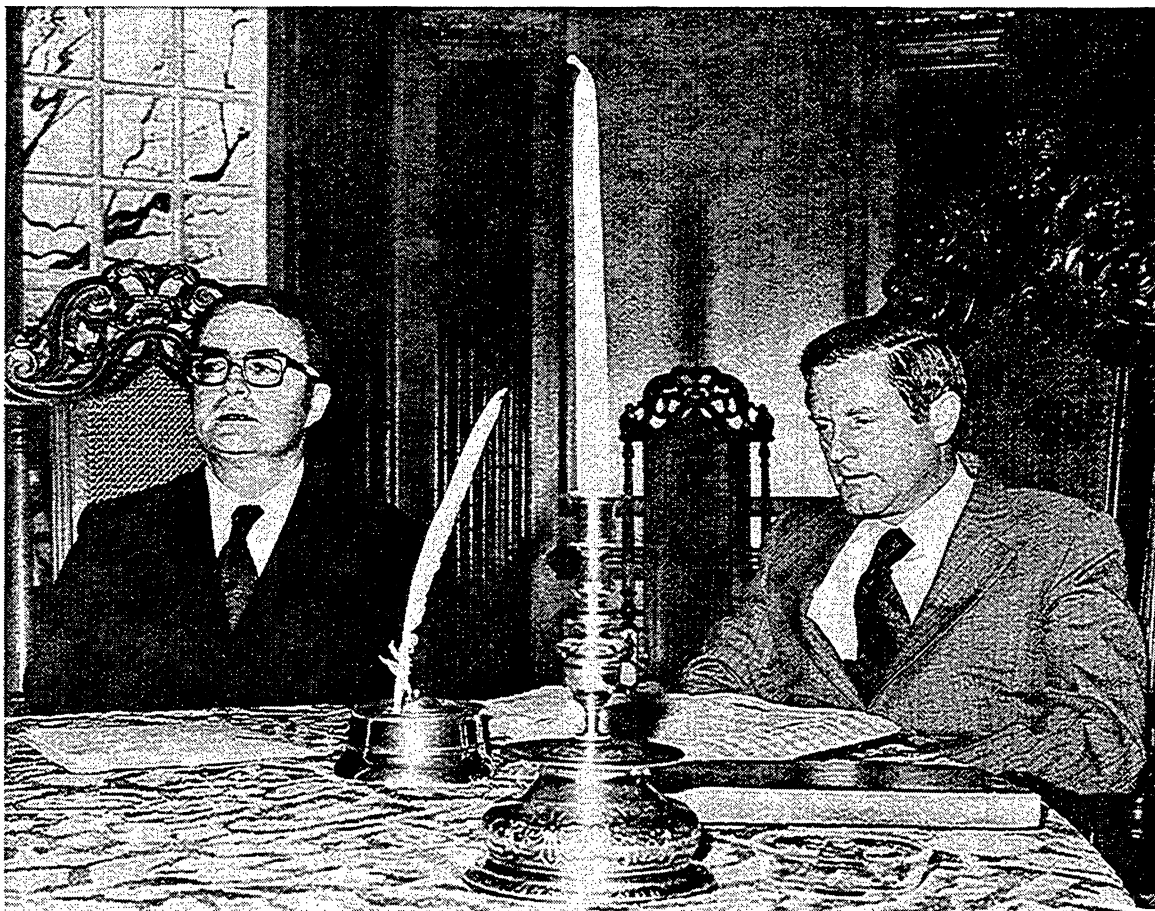
Here, at Williamsburg, are the basic American truisms.

Here, political self-importance gives way to the deeper challenges of human obligation and responsibility.

Here, in their purest context, we grasp the meaning of those words of the late President John F. Kennedy: ". . . Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country."

On this thought, and with genuine personal pleasure, I welcome you to Williamsburg. May we all draw deeply from the spirit that pervades these surroundings . . . and go back to our work more grateful and more useful citizens.

Thank you.



Mr. Ruckelshaus and Governor Linwood Holton in the Council Chamber of the colonial Capitol prior to Mr. Ruckelshaus' address to the joint session of the Virginia General Assembly.

The President thanked Mr. Rockefeller for addressing the joint assembly.

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

The Governor addressed the joint assembly as follows:

Mr. President, Mr. Chief Justice, Justices of the Supreme Court of Virginia, Distinguished Members of the Virginia General Assembly, other Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is indeed a pleasure, indeed a real privilege, to be on this site with you here in this commemorative session of the General Assembly of Virginia.

I shall say very little. But I would like again, as I have done several times in the past, and as I am sure all Virginians always want to do, express again the very deep appreciation of Virginians and of Americans for the contribution Governor Rockefeller and his brothers and his father have made on this site to a great tradition we realize when we stand here in this Assembly today.

I also want to say how envious I am of each member of this distinguished body. You have a history which no other body can equal. It was here on this site on the fifteenth of May in 1776 that your predecessors declared that this country should be free. And that resolution was transmitted to your Congressmen in Philadelphia, and introduced there on June 7, 1776, by Richard Henry Lee, and ultimately those resolutions were adopted by the National Congress.

The creed of this State and the creed of this nation, based on the Virginia Declaration of Rights, became the Declaration of Independence of this nation. Its essence — these truths, self-evident, all men created equal, with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness — is the creed that began on this site.

It has well been said that “the history of American democracy is a gradual realization — too slow for some and too rapid for others — of the implications of the Declaration of Independence.”

A gradual realization of the implications of the Declaration of Independence — that is what we are here about.

Thank you.

The President thanked Governor Holton for addressing the joint assembly.

The President presented Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus to address the joint assembly.

Mr. Ruckelshaus addressed the joint assembly as follows:

Mr. President, Governor Holton, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Humelsine, Members of the Joint Assembly, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

Two hundred years ago this House of Burgesses was the setting for some of the most impassioned oratory in the history of the world. It was noble speech, designed to open men's eyes to the glories of a new ethics, a new politics, and a new philosophy of government.

The sentiments expressed therein have since swept the world, and though neither we nor any nation have yet filled the promise of democracy, neither



have we forgotten it. We still sail by the stars of justice and equality, opportunity, challenge and change.

Today we face the necessity of making still another revolution, one which must be accomplished not by force of arms, but by force of intellect. We must recast our thinking to fit the dictates of our age, just as the founding fathers remolded theirs.

Indeed, ours is the more difficult task. Whereas Patrick Henry's foe was the King, our worst enemy is ourselves.

Our ancestors found a virgin continent here; such a plenitude of fish and game, forests and fertile soil that they can be excused perhaps for thinking its treasures inexhaustible. They exploited it and we — their descendants — grew wealthier in terms of income than any other nation in history.

Unfortunately we paid a heavy price for this progress in terms of air and water pollution, exhausted minerals, wasted forests, urban sprawl and the loss of plant and animal species. We tolerated too much noise, congestion and plain ugliness.

It was man against himself, slowly undermining the foundations of prosperity and of life itself.

But we can't claim the defense of ignorance of natural law. We had been warned by more than one of the founding fathers against prodigal waste of our soil and woodlands and minerals. Thomas Jefferson, perhaps the best example, was intensely interested in wise management of our natural resources.

Jefferson should be reread today as we take stock of what we have done and left undone in the almost 200-year-old American experiment. Speculating once upon the role of man and his relation to the earth, he said:

"The earth belongs always to the living generation. They may manage it then, and what proceeds from it, as they please during their usufruct."

The concept of "doing as we please" has always appealed to us Americans. We expect to live where we please, think as we please, drive where we please. But now we see consequences of mindless license which Jefferson's generation could not even imagine, except on a small scale. We know that man's works can threaten the air, the oceans and even the land itself.

But note that term "usufruct". Under an agreement of usufruct, a tenant may use the fruit of the orchard and the land, but he is bound to preserve the basic resources as they were received. He has the use of the land in his own time, but must pass it on without damage.

So Jefferson saw all generations merely as tenants for a time. Behind his concept of freedom to do as you please was an implicit call for conserving resources and handing them on to the next generation in perpetual husbandry.

I think we have enough time to adopt a new usufruct — new styles of living, working, consuming and recreating — and thereby ensure the welfare of posterity. We can make it if we maximize the built-in advantages of our unique system of federal democracy.

One of the strong points of our tradition is that power is dispersed among the states. True, for the last four decades power has gravitated steadily toward Washington. The states did not have the resources or the will to manage social and environmental problems that were regional and even national in scope. As a former state legislator myself, I have to admit that often we did not act even when we could.

Now this pattern is changing. There is a trend in favor of redispersal of power and problem-solving capacity. The widespread call for participatory democracy is a healthy sign that people are tired of paternalism — they want to take responsibility for their own fate.

Moreover, the historic decision of Baker vs. Carr is gradually restoring new vitality to state governments everywhere. Reapportionment on the basis of “one man-one vote” enables you as legislators to represent more of the urban and suburban reality of modern America. In my opinion, we have come a long way back toward the worthy principle that there shall be no legislation without representation.

State governments all over America are just beginning to feel their new dignity and their new potential. You are seizing new opportunities to solve problems in fields as diverse as consumer protection, pollution abatement, transportation, civil rights and land-use planning.

I might add that the successful outcome of these initiatives will be assisted in no small part by the passage of the President’s revenue-sharing bill and the implementation of other aspects of his New Federalism. But you yourselves have a job to do.

Take the Water Pollution Bill now before the House. If this or any similar act should be passed by Congress, you will be given additional responsibilities for controlling effluent discharges and managing the construction of sewage treatment plants.

You will have to greatly augment your pollution enforcement activities. The federal government has no ambition to intervene in enforcement but will inevitably do so if the states don’t act.

Certainly it is a matter of pride to Virginia that such beautiful and fruitful historic rivers as the Rappahannock and the Shenandoah be cleansed and restored to a semblance of their original condition. These rivers that nourished the founding fathers and inspired their intense love of the American landscape should not be allowed to degenerate into ugly, lifeless ditches.

It’s bad enough that two rivers in this country are inflammable. Unless we reverse field soon, we are going to wind up with rivers like the Rhine-Meuse in Holland which is so full of chemicals that you can develop film in it.

Of course water pollution control is but one dimension of the environmental challenge which confronts the states. The advent of a new pesticides bill, which has passed the House and pends in the Senate, will mean that these chemicals would be divided into two categories of use — the general and restricted. Those designated as restricted would require trained applicators licensed by the state. Each state would have to establish an apparatus to enforce the provisions of the bill.

Moreover, in coming years you are going to be more heavily involved in the mounting problems of solid waste disposal. We in EPA are financing a number of experimental trash disposal techniques and we are helping close down 5000 open dumps which threaten public health. But only you in the state capitals have the perspective and the authority to set up coordinated, regional solid waste policies.

Perhaps the most immediate challenge to you as State leaders is finding ways to implement the air quality standards mandated by the Clean Air Amendments of 1970. The problems of adjustment are different in each state and therefore each must make its own original response. But the problem will not go away and neither will the public’s insistence upon workable solutions.

And finally, there is land-use planning. If the President's land-use bill passes you will be obliged to set policy on the location of new communities and control the siting of highway interchanges, airports, shopping centers, office complexes, recreational facilities and colleges.

If the states were ever a backwater in American politics, times certainly have changed. They are now on the front lines in a number of environmental battles, virtually all of which require regional or state-wide planning and action.

In this connection I want to express my admiration for the very far-reaching and far-sighted environmental program that has been proposed by Governor Holton. A Department of Natural Resources, along with other steps contemplated, would certainly do much to assure the preservation and wise use of your heritage. Those who wish Virginia well can only hope the Governor's proposals will get the most careful consideration.

Indeed, several states already have established natural resource-or environmental protection-type agencies to formulate a broad, coordinated, and independent approach to environmental problems. Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Washington, and Hawaii are among these. A number of other states are currently considering such reorganization.

There is much merit in establishing a central focus of responsibility for the environment, but it should not be done without the clear understanding that every agency of government at every level must exercise its own responsibility for the protection of our common surroundings. No single agency, no matter how well staffed or financed, can alone police the environment and undo the damage of decades.

Moreover, two factors are vital to the success of environmental agencies. First, they must pursue a rigorously independent course. They must not be given a role in promoting agriculture or commerce, but be entrusted only with the singular task of protecting environmental quality.

Second, these agencies must lead and educate as well as regulate. Pollution is not just a government matter, it is society's problem, too. As citizens and consumers we have all had a hand in degrading the environment, and now we all share a common duty to restore its natural balances.

We must teach everyone to accept his personal obligations in the web of life, to appreciate the intricate relations among all living things, to realize that man is only one element in a system — dependent on all the other elements for his health, his prosperity and his very life.

The message I would leave with you today is that Washington and the states must work in concert — in a relationship of mutual concern and responsibility. The federal government has neither the wisdom, the resources nor the inclination to have it otherwise. There aren't any one-dimensional, one-time solutions that can be imposed everywhere without regard to local conditions.

What, then, is the federal role?

It is simply to articulate national goals and to set and enforce national standards. The advantage of federal standards and enforcement is obvious. Every state has to follow through. No state will profit by providing a haven for polluters. No company has any incentive to move from one jurisdiction to another to escape controls. Everyone has to do his share. At the same time, a state can set more stringent requirements, can be even more solicitous of its natural heritage.

As we work together, we must also work effectively. We must employ a unified, total approach to the problems of environmental protection, not the piecemeal, disjointed commitment of previous years. The nature of the problems demands a systems response. And as the consequences of failure would be tragic, our commitment to succeed must be total.

This nation has never lacked for men and women of vision who had more in mind for our natural heritage than using it up, who wanted to conserve the best that we had inherited from the past.

When you look beyond the quaint charm of this historic town you see that it grew from a highly sophisticated design, one perfectly accommodating its surroundings, a model of urban settlement with few parallels even in the great era of town planning in the 19th century and none in its own time. This product of civic foresight and pride has been preserved for our own edification by an extraordinarily generous and timely philanthropy.

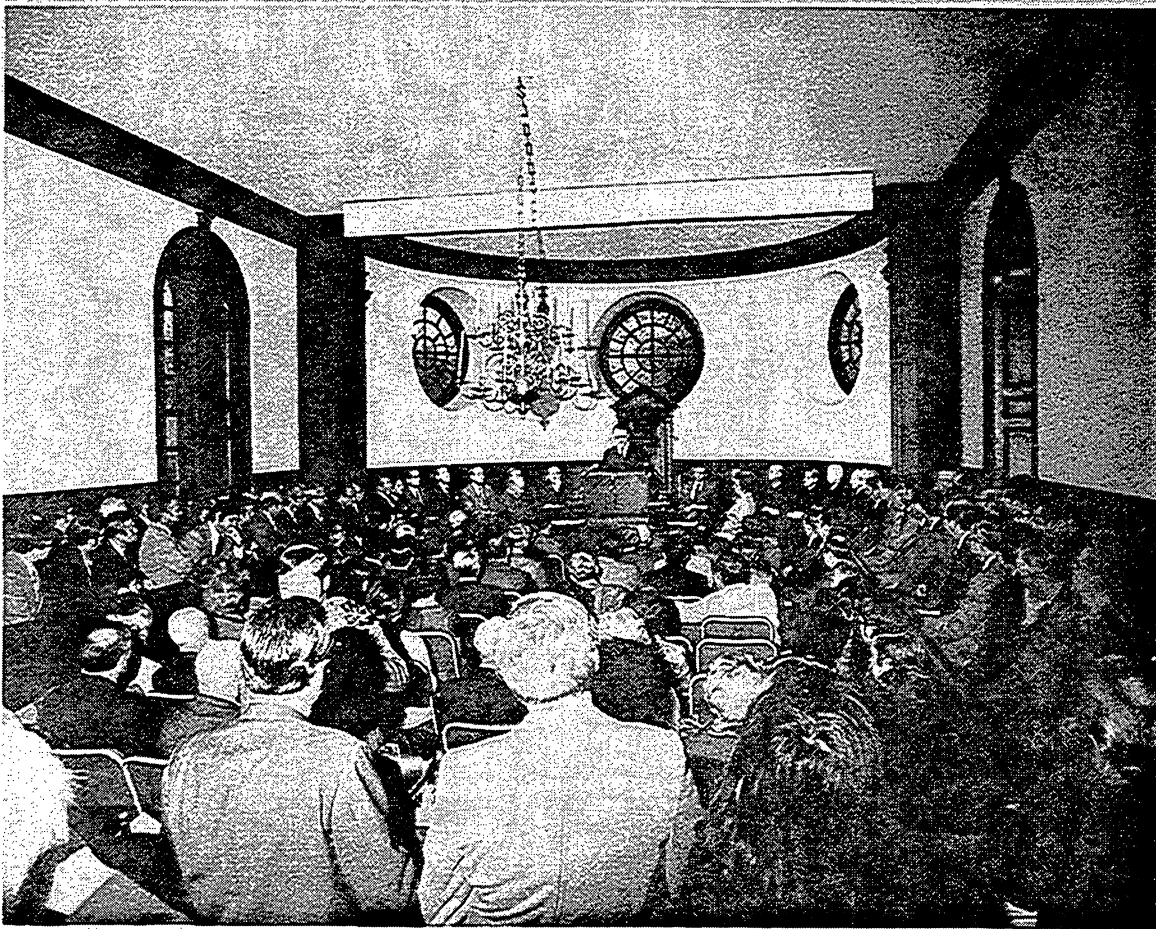
What colonial Williamsburg proves to me is that in one sense we do not really have to invent a new environmental ethic. We have only to look to the best thinking of our forebears to see the irresistible course of the future. Indeed, we can also take a lesson from more recent history.

A decade ago this nation set itself the goal of reaching the moon and some day of exploring the mysteries of the universe. Today we propose a more difficult objective, one which requires the conquest of an inner universe of obsolete gratifications.

President Nixon has said these must be the years when America pays its debt to the past by reclaiming the purity of its air, its water, and its living environment. That will demand a rediscovery of certain ancient virtues and foreswearing vices equally venerable.

But because we have always been a revolutionary people at heart I have no doubt of the course we shall take. With persistence we can achieve the victory of the best that is in us.

Thank you.



Mr. Ruckelshaus addresses joint session of the Virginia General Assembly and other distinguished guests in the Hall of the House of Burgesses in the colonial Capitol in Williamsburg.

The President thanked Mr. Ruckelshaus for addressing the joint assembly.  
The Senator from Norfolk, Mr. Babalas, offered the following resolution:

**RESOLUTION OF JOINT ASSEMBLY**

*Proceedings of the General Assembly Commemorative Session at  
Williamsburg, held January 29, 1972.*

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 Wise, Mr. Buchanan, offered the following resolution:

**RESOLUTION OF JOINT ASSEMBLY**

RESOLVED, That five hundred 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.

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

Mr. Carneal moved that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet in Richmond at 12 m., Monday, January 31, 1972.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Carneal, the House adjourned.

John Warren Cooke  
*Speaker of the House of Delegates  
and President of the Joint Assembly.*

George R. Rich  
*Clerk of the House of Delegates  
and of the Joint Assembly.*

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

Saturday, January 29, 1972

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 Henry E. Howell, Jr.

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

Almighty God, the fountain of all truth, mercy, and justice, whose statutes are wise and whose spirit is kind, accept our thanks for Virginia as the fair land of our heritage and hope. Gracious art Thou to have inspired pathfinders, planters, and patriots of old to forge in this place far-sighted plans for concord, zeal in the pursuit of those things which promote man's benefit, and direction in constructive use of the whole of Thy creation. We praise Thee that peoples of every heritage and competence privileged to dwell here might have reasonable hope and joyousness in striving to bring to fruition their potentialities. Continue we beseech Thee to direct and prosper the consultations of this current Senate so it may promote the safety, honor and welfare of Thy people upon the best and surest foundations, and in accordance with Thy will. These and all other necessities for our leaders and for all the peoples of this Commonwealth we beg, as we rejoice in the assurance of Thy love and power, now and forever.

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

A message was received from the House of Delegates by Mr. Carneal, 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. 22

*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 4:30 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.

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. Willey, the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

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

#### IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

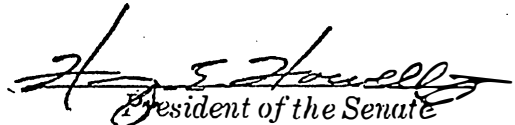
January 29, 1972

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. 25.

George R. Rich  
*Clerk of the House of Delegates  
and of the Joint Assembly.*

On motion of Mr. Willey, the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 31, 1972, at 12 m.

  
Clerk of the Senate

  
President of the Senate



**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 33**

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

WHEREAS, on January 29, 1972, 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 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 January 29, 1972.

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  
January 31, 1972  
George R. Rich,  
*Clerk, House of Delegates*

Agreed to by the Senate  
January 31, 1972  
Louise O'C. Lucas,  
*Clerk of the Senate*

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 34**

*On the Address of Honorable William D. Ruckelshaus.*

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Virginia met in commemorative session in the Capitol at Williamsburg on January 29, 1972; and

WHEREAS, Honorable William D. Ruckelshaus addressed the General Assembly of Virginia and guests on that occasion; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That the General Assembly of Virginia hereby express to Honorable William D. Ruckelshaus 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 Honorable William D. Ruckelshaus as a token of appreciation of the General Assembly.

Agreed to by the House of Delegates

January 31, 1972

George R. Rich,

*Clerk, House of Delegates*

Agreed to by the Senate

January 31, 1972

Louise O'C. Lucas,

*Clerk of the Senate*

