

Whereas our two countries, though coming from diverse cultural backgrounds, have created from this diversity an active and dynamic relationship beneficial to both peoples, and

Whereas the exchange of ideas, cultural and artistic innovation, technological and scientific knowledge, productive enterprise, and trade have through the years enhanced mutual understanding and respect between the United States of America and Japan, and

Whereas during the first visit to Japan by an incumbent American President in November of 1974, Their Majesties and the Japanese Government and people extended a warm and enthusiastic reception to President Gerald R. Ford, and

Whereas the coming visit by Their Majesties will vividly symbolize the ties of friendship and common values to which the American and Japanese people are dedicated: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress hereby extends to Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Japan, a warm welcome and sincere good wishes from the American people on the occasion of their historic first visit to the United States of America.

Passed September 29, 1975.

September 29, 1975
[H. Con. Res. 405]

CORRECTION OF ENROLLED BILL S. 1247

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed, in the enrollment of the bill (S. 1247) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, to make the following technical corrections:

In section 103, strike out "Section 108 (a)."

In section 207(b), strike out "section 502" and insert in lieu thereof "section 602".

In section 307(c), strike out "\$258,874,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$285,874,000".

Passed September 29, 1975.

October 9, 1975
[H. Con. Res. 424]

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on Thursday, October 9, 1975, and when the Senate first adjourns after the final disposition of H. J. Res. 683, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, October 20, 1975, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the second day after their respective Members are notified to reassemble in accordance with section 2 of this resolution, whichever event first occurs.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever in their opinion the public interest shall warrant it or whenever the majority

Ante, p. 546.

Ante, p. 572.

leader of the House and the majority leader of the Senate, acting jointly, or the minority leader of the House and the minority leader of the Senate, acting jointly, file a written request with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate that the Congress reassemble for the consideration of legislation.

SEC. 3. During the adjournment of both Houses of Congress as provided in section 1, the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate, respectively, be, and they hereby are, authorized to receive messages, including veto messages, from the President of the United States.

Passed October 9, 1975.

LOAN OF MAGNA CARTA

October 23, 1975
[H. Con. Res. 458]

Whereas, the historic document known as the Magna Carta of 1215 A.D. represents an essential link in the long chain of constitutional instruments; and

Whereas, American Colonists brought with them from England the traditions of free government and the principle that all persons stand as equals before the law, concepts which had been embodied in the Magna Carta, and they regarded them as their birthright and incorporated them in their colonial charters and constitutions; and

Whereas, in drafting the Constitution and the Bill of Rights of the United States, our Founding Fathers sought to guarantee to the people of these United States the freedom of the church, an independent judiciary, the right to a speedy trial, and the concept of due process of law, which principles were clearly derived from the Magna Carta; and

USC prec.
title 1.

Whereas, in recognition of the Bicentennial celebrations of the United States of America, the House of Lords and the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have unanimously adopted motions respectfully praying that Her Majesty, The Queen, direct that an original copy of the Magna Carta be loaned to the people of the United States, to be held by their representative, the Congress of the United States, for a period of one year; and

Whereas, this loan has been authorized by Her Majesty, The Queen, in order that this historic document may be displayed in the Capitol, enclosed in a showcase donated by the United Kingdom for that purpose; Therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States recognizes that it is natural that men should value the original documents which guarantee their rights, and thus hereby expresses its sincere gratitude to Her Majesty, The Queen, the Parliament and the people of the United Kingdom for their loan to this Nation of the Magna Carta, a document of historic and symbolic significance to the peoples of both our Nations, and believes that its temporary residence here in the country of its philosophical descendants, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, will contribute an important historical perspective to the Bicentennial celebration; and be it further

USC prec.
title 1.