

Y 4
.J 89/1

10 20

91/14
J 89/1
91-25

91/25 PLYMOUTH-PROVINCETOWN CELEBRATION COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT
Storage
SEP

DOCUMENTS

23 1970

THE LIBRARY
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

HEARINGS

BEFORE

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 2916 and H.R. 15008

TO ESTABLISH THE PLYMOUTH-PROVINCETOWN
CELEBRATION COMMISSION

Barcode with number 640369 0097TT and 663049

JULY 22, 1970

Serial No. 25



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1970

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

EMANUEL CELLER, New York, *Chairman*

MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN, Ohio
PETER W. RODINO, JR., New Jersey
BYRON G. ROGERS, Colorado
HAROLD D. DONOHUE, Massachusetts
JACK B. BROOKS, Texas
JOHN DOWDY, Texas
ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER, Wisconsin
DON EDWARDS, California
WILLIAM L. HUNGATE, Missouri
JOHN CONYERS, JR., Michigan
ANDREW JACOBS, JR., Indiana
JOSHUA EILBERG, Pennsylvania
WILLIAM F. RYAN, New York
JEROME R. WALDIE, California
EDWIN W. EDWARDS, Louisiana
WALTER FLOWERS, Alabama
JAMES R. MANN, South Carolina
ABNER J. MIKVA, Illinois

WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, Ohio
RICHARD H. POFF, Virginia
CLARK MacGREGOR, Minnesota
EDWARD HUTCHINSON, Michigan
ROBERT McCLORY, Illinois
HENRY P. SMITH III, New York
THOMAS J. MESKILL, Connecticut
CHARLES W. SANDMAN, JR., New Jersey
TOM RAILSBACK, Illinois
EDWARD G. BIESTER, JR., Pennsylvania
CHARLES E. WIGGINS, California
DAVID W. DENNIS, Indiana
HAMILTON FISH, JR., New York
R. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN, Pennsylvania
WILEY MAYNE, Iowa

BESS E. DICK, *Staff Director*
BENJAMIN L. ZELENKO, *General Counsel*
KENNETH R. HARKINS, *Chief Counsel, Antitrust Subcommittee*
GARNER J. CLINE, *Counsel*
HERBERT FUCHS, *Counsel*
WILLIAM P. SHATTUCK, *Counsel*
JEROME M. ZEIFMAN, *Counsel*
JOSEPH FISCHER, *Law Revision Counsel*
DONALD G. BENN, *Associate Counsel*
FRANKLIN G. POLK, *Associate Counsel*

SUBCOMMITTEE No. 4

BYRON G. ROGERS, Colorado, *Chairman*

ANDREW JACOBS, JR., Indiana
JEROME R. WALDIE, California
EDWIN W. EDWARDS, Louisiana

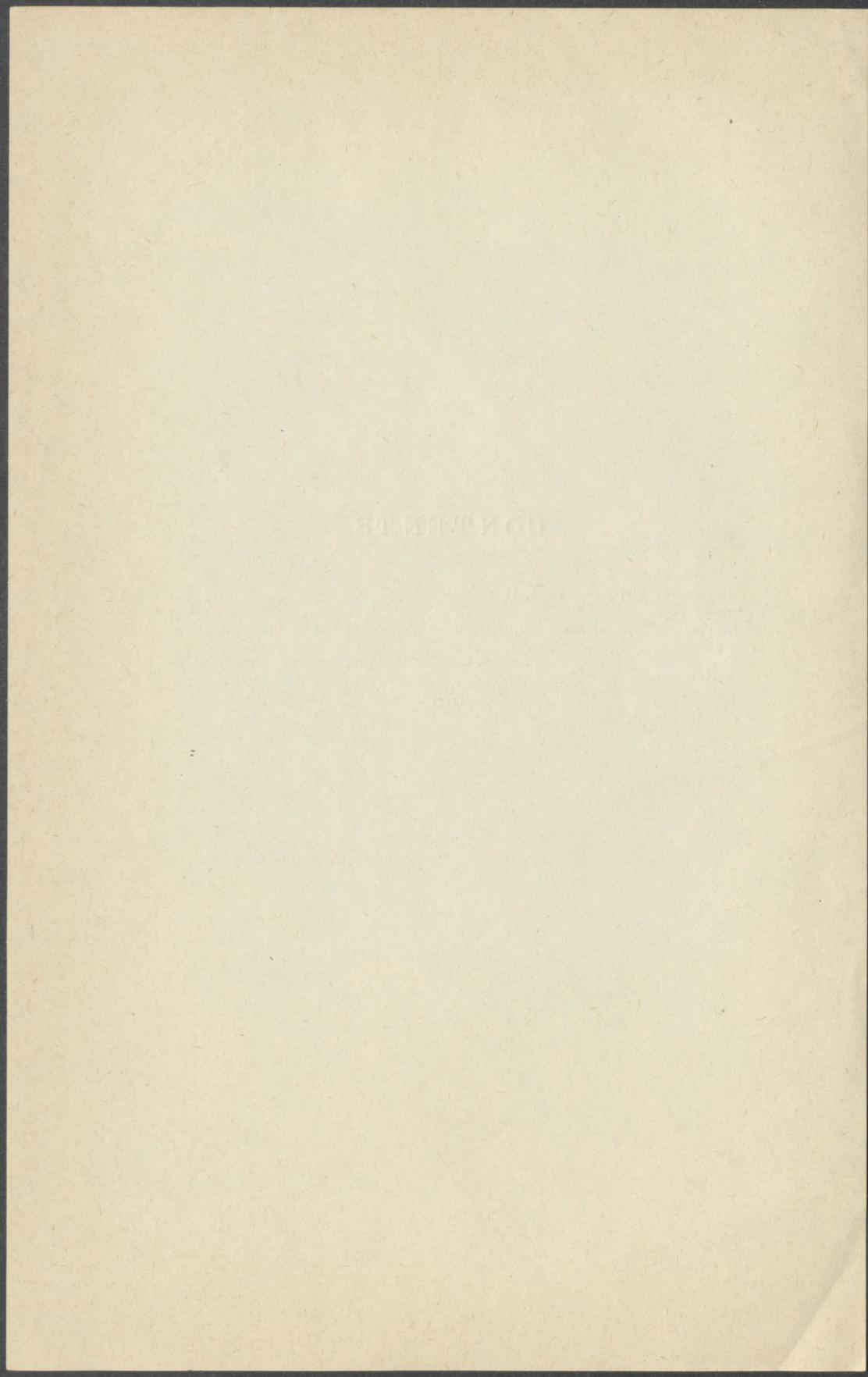
CHARLES E. WIGGINS, California
HAMILTON FISH, JR., New York
R. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN, Pennsylvania

JEROME M. ZEIFMAN, *Counsel*

(II)

CONTENTS

	Page
Text of bills, S. 2916 and H.R. 15008-----	1
Testimony of—	
Kennedy, Hon. Edward M., a U.S. Senator from the State of Massa- chusetts-----	2
Keith, Hon. Hastings, a Representative in Congress from the State of Massachusetts-----	14



PLYMOUTH-PROVINCETOWN CELEBRATION COMMISSION

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1970

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE No. 4
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:55 a.m. in room 2237, Rayburn House Office Building, the Honorable Andrew Jacobs, Jr., presiding.

Present: Representatives Jacobs, Waldie, Wiggins, Fish, and Coughlin.

Also Present: Jerome M. Zeifman, counsel.

Mr. JACOBS. The subcommittee will come to order.

This hearing is for the purpose of taking evidence on two identical bills. One is S. 2916 introduced by Senator Kennedy to establish the Plymouth-Provincetown Celebration Commission, the other is H.R. 15008 introduced by Congressman Hastings Keith, our colleague in the House.

(The text of S. 2916 and H.R. 15008 follows:)

To Establish the Plymouth-Provincetown Celebration Commission

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in recognition of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary, in 1970, of the landing of the Pilgrims at Provincetown and Plymouth, which led to permanent settlements whose influence on our history, culture, law, and commerce extends through the present day, there is hereby established the Plymouth-Provincetown Celebration Commission (hereafter referred to as the "Commission"), for the purpose of developing suitable plans for, and conducting the celebration of, such anniversary in 1970.

SEC. 2. (a) The Commission shall be composed of fifteen members as follows:

(1) five Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate;

(2) five Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(3) five members to be appointed by the President.

(b) The President shall, at the time of appointment, designate one of the members appointed by him to serve as Chairman.

(c) The members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in carrying out the duties of the Commission.

(d) Within ninety days after the termination of such celebration, the Commission shall furnish a report of its activities, including an accounting of funds received and expended, to the Congress. Upon submission of such report to the Congress, the Commission shall terminate.

SEC. 3. In order to carry out the purposes of this Act, the Commission is authorized—

(1) to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to

the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates;

(2) to obtain the services of experts and consultants, in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem;

(3) to accept and to utilize the services of voluntary and uncompensated personnel and reimburse them for travel expenses, including per diem, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code;

(4) to solicit and to accept gifts of money or property;

(5) to procure supplies, services, and property, and to make contracts, without regard to the laws and procedures applicable to Federal agencies;

(6) to request the assistance and advice of, and to cooperate with, civic, historic and patriotic bodies, institutions of learning, and State and local governments;

(7) to request the cooperation and assistance of such Federal departments and agencies as may be appropriate;

(8) to invite the participation of such other nations as may be appropriate, with the assistance and advice of the Department of State; and

(9) to make such expenditures as it may deem advisable from funds appropriated or received as gifts.

SEC. 4. Any property acquired by the Commission remaining upon termination of such celebration is the property of the United States and may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of the national park system or may be disposed of as surplus property. The net revenue, after payment of Commission expenses, is the property of the United States and shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$100,000 to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Passed the Senate June 26, 1970.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,
Secretary.

Mr. JACOBS. Our first witness will be Senator Kennedy. Senator, we certainly welcome you to our hearing.

STATEMENT OF HON. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

With the permission of the committee, I would like to have the whole statement put in the record. I will touch on a few of the points, perhaps responding to any of the questions that members of the committee would have.

Mr. JACOBS. It is so ordered.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman, I want to express my deep appreciation to you and to the members of the Subcommittee for allowing me this opportunity to appear in support of S. 2916, a bill to establish a Plymouth-Provincetown Celebration Commission. As the sponsor of this legislation, I was most pleased with the favorable action taken by the Senate last month. I thank you for your response to my request for early House consideration of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, beginning in September of this year, and continuing through Thanksgiving of 1971, this nation celebrates the three-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Provincetown and Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. I hardly need stress the historical significance of this occasion. Every American school child knows its history and cherishes its meaning. Every fall, all Americans spend a day of thanksgiving for the Pilgrims' successful first winter in America. Over one million tourists visit Plymouth Rock every year to stand on the place of this nation's beginning.

In 1835, the site of Plymouth Rock prompted Alexis de Tocqueville to write: "Here is a stone which the feet of a few outcasts pressed for an instant; and the stone becomes famous; it is treasured by a great nation; its very dust is shared as a relic."

The landing of the Pilgrims in Provincetown and Plymouth led to the founding of the first permanent English-speaking community in the New World. The adoption of the Mayflower Compact, the precursor of our own national Constitution, and the establishment of religious freedom and individual liberty, as well as the development of a private enterprise system by the Pilgrim founders, laid the foundation for our system of government, our guarantees of individual liberty and our national economic policy.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I believe it is only appropriate that the Congress recognize the national significance of this anniversary and authorize Federal participation in its celebration. Already, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the local governments of Provincetown and Plymouth have established commissions to prepare a program of activities designed to involve the citizens of Massachusetts in this special time of honor to the founders of our state. Through their efforts, the United Kingdom and the nation of Holland have planned special days to commemorate the role of their people in the voyage of the Mayflower. It is my hope that the Congress will act so that the 350th Anniversary Celebration will be one in which every American participates and on which the nation focuses.

I would like to point out to the Committee that the Congress approved legislation authorizing Federal participation in the 300 Anniversary of Plymouth in 1920. At that time, Congress appropriated some \$400,000 as its share in the cost of planning and conducting the celebration. The Commission established by legislation in 1920 reported to the Congress in 1921. I think the following excerpt from that report is appropriate to the bill we consider today:

"This Committee is of the opinion that it is eminently proper that the Federal Government should cooperate in the observance planned by the official commissions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts . . . Many thousands visit Plymouth and Provincetown during the summer months every year, and the interest in the approaching anniversary is not confined to Massachusetts, nor to New England, nor indeed to the 48 states of our Republic, but evidences of an intention to participate in the forthcoming celebration have been received from individuals and societies in England and Holland, while numerous societies throughout the United States are planning to share in some manner in the program to be adopted."

Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the action taken by the Congress in 1920 was most appropriate. I further suggest that since the conditions referred to in the 1921 report of the Commission to the Congress are duplicated in many respects today, that action by the Congress in this manner is again most appropriate. I would ask that the full report of that Committee be included in the hearing and that statements from the Chairman of the local celebration Commission outlining the programs they have adopted also be included for the further information of the Subcommittee. In addition I request that an editorial dealing with this Anniversary which appeared in the Boston Globe be accepted for inclusion in the Record of this hearing.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest the benefit the entire nation might derive from calling to mind the courage and commitment of these first citizens of the New World. Surely there is a need in our nation today to pause and reflect on the goals we have established in the past and the progress we have made to date in achieving them. In six short years we celebrate the 200th Anniversary of this nation—the nation that is the leader of the free world and the hope of all free men. I think it most appropriate that we begin our preparation for that celebration with national recognition of the contribution of the Pilgrims to its success and its future.

Senator KENNEDY. I don't think I have to review or repeat the importance and significance of both the location of Plymouth or Provincetown, Mass., but what I would like to do is with the indulgence of the committee try and put it in some perspective in terms of the 350th anniversary.

As the members of this committee might know, the United Kingdom, is devoting a period of some 5 days to honor the Pilgrims. It has become a matter of national importance to the United Kingdom. Even the nation of Holland, where the *Mayflower* was constructed is also making this a matter of national celebration.

This country in the past, in 1920, devoted some \$400,000 which was matched with State and local funds to the tune of \$1 million to develop

a program for the 300th anniversary. Attempts are now being made, to develop a program for the 350th anniversary which will have State and local funding. The amount that has actually been requested is some \$100,000 at the State level and \$20,000 by each local government.

I think it is extremely important at this time, Mr. Chairman, to realize that it is certainly the hope of the sponsors of the bill, and it is my intention, that Federal resources, the \$100,000, would not be utilized for staff operation. I wouldn't like to write into any legislation that it would be so prohibited, but it would certainly be my intention that those resources should not be used for staff, and that that preference would be clearly indicated in the report.

There are a number of volunteer groups which have a very broad, wide, citizen participation across the Nation who are quite capable and responsible. I am sure they would be willing to conduct a number of different programs for the benefit of the community and the Nation. I am sure that professional members of these groups could be called upon to serve as staff.

Secondly, I would certainly hope that the funding which would be made available from the Federal Government would be used for some kind of a national type of program. I have indicated and would submit for the record some of the different kinds of programs which might be used. For example, a national elementary and high school essay contest or debate. There might be other kinds of different efforts which hopefully would benefit the citizens all over the Nation in making them aware of the historical significance and the importance of both Plymouth and Provincetown.

I think this is extremely appropriate. In my conversations with the local people there, they feel they would welcome this challenge. They do have some cultural programs. They have little plays which are available and which they sponsor for local visitors who come from all over the country, which review the earlier pageantry and life of the Founding Fathers of the country.

I would like to give flexibility and assistance to the actual development of the program locally. I think this is entirely consistent with the purpose of the resources which would come from the National Government.

I have some additional materials in terms of what has happened in the past, the 1920 experience, and some other suggestions, ideas for development of local programs, but I think this is really essentially the highlight of the proposal that would be made.

The elementary and high school contest could be developed through the Office of Education. The Celebration Commission could sponsor a contest for elementary and high school students to show the significance of Pilgrims, Plymouth Colony, Founders of the Nation, the Nation today. Winners could be invited to attend the program of the 350th anniversary of Thanksgiving in 1971, this type of an effort which could, I think, be forthcoming.

Let me say, and Congressman Keith can talk to this, what the local groups are prepared to do. As I understand it, they have already raised about \$25,000, I think, locally, perhaps \$23,000 or \$24,000 locally. The local community is prepared to raise funds. We are hopeful that on this legislation in the State that there be funding as

well. It isn't the kind of a program that is just asking for the Federal Government itself to underwrite expenses for honoring this occasion.

I hope this information is of service to you and I thank the committee again for its considerations.

(The materials submitted for the record by Senator Kennedy follow:)

[Reprinted from Doc. No. 239, Government Printing Office, Washington—1920]

TERCENTENARY OF THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS

(Presented by Mr. Harding, February 28, 1920)

The Joint special committee appointed under the provisions of House concurrent resolution 14, "to confer with officials of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or any political subdivision thereof, and with officers of any organization or societies or with individuals relative to the contemplated observance of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims" and to report its recommendation "as to appropriate legislation for participation by the Government of the United States in the observance of this historic anniversary," respectfully submit the following report and recommendations:

The committee visited Massachusetts during the past summer and met a commission of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, known as the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission appointed by the governor under the provisions of an act of the legislature.

The joint special committee gave a hearing to the members of this State commission, and also heard members of a special committee appointed by the town of Plymouth as well as individuals interested in the matter. At this hearing the plans proposed for the observance of the tercentenary were set forth in detail, and later your committee visited the town of Plymouth, and inspected the historic sites which it is proposed shall be restored and improved.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has had under consideration since 1915, through the appointment of two commissions, various plans for a fitting observance of this historic anniversary, and has appropriated the sum of \$275,000 toward the cost of plans adopted by its commission for celebrating the event. It was found that there was practically no sentiment in favor of holding an exposition or fair, as has been the practice in the past, in observing some historic anniversaries. The general sentiment seemed to favor plans involving the restoration, improvement, and perpetuation of certain sites in Plymouth intimately associated with the landing of the Pilgrims there and with the hardships they endured during the early days of their settlement, such as restoring Plymouth Rock, improving Coles Hill where the victims of that first bitter winter are buried, as well as the erection of a memorial building and the holding of appropriate exercises in December, 1920, together with a pageant during the summer of 1921, depicting scenes of the early days of the Plymouth Colony.

The plans which have been adopted by the official commission of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts include also the taking by eminent domain of certain property in order to restore Plymouth Rock to its original location, and improving the water front in the immediate vicinity, so that it may be easily approached both from the harbor and by the highway along the water front.

It was ascertained that Plymouth Rock, which is visited annually and seen by many thousands from every section of the United States, is but the upper portion of the rock, which has been raised to its present location, and that it rests upon a bed of concrete below which is the base and larger part of the rock. The rock is some distance from the present shore line and is elevated because of the filling in of the land in that locality in order to permit of the construction of a highway and buildings, and the location is surrounded by unsightly buildings and piers which are used for commercial purposes.

It is proposed that property along the water front in this immediate locality shall be acquired, some of the buildings and piers removed, and the rock lowered to its base and the shore line so restored as to permit approach to the rock by water, as was the case when the landing was made by the Pilgrims in 1620. It is likewise proposed to improve the last resting place of the early settlers at Plymouth by providing a more suitable protection and marking of the early line of the graves.

Because of the season of the year the State and town officials have determined that in December of the current year the observance should consist of historical exercises to be held it is expected in the memorial hall which is to be erected by the town of Plymouth as a part of its contribution to the general plan for the celebration.

It is thought that the work of improvement and restoration will be completed so as to permit the pageant and other exercises to be held during the summer of 1921, and these exercises would probably include dedications of monuments and other structures which it is expected will be provided for by private contributions. Among these your committee was advised is a bronze statue of the Indian chief Massasoit, to be erected near Coles Hill by the Order of Red Men. The Society of Colonial Dames has raised a fund of some \$40,000 to provide a peristyle or canopy for Plymouth Rock, and individuals have indicated their willingness to contribute toward other features of the observance of the event; and the Society of Mayflower Descendants has expressed its desire to share in the expense of marking the last resting place on Coles Hill of those Pilgrims who died during the first winter.

The town of Plymouth has appropriated \$320,000 for the acquisition of a site and the erection of a memorial hall, and as above stated it is hoped that this may be ready for dedication December 21 next, the anniversary date of the landing.

The Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission has indicated its approval of suggestions made to mark historic sites in certain sections of the Old Colony by the erection of tablets of suitable material bearing appropriate inscriptions provided the funds available will permit.

Because the jurisdiction of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission was, by the act of the legislature creating it, limited to providing for the observance of the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, this commission was not authorized to include in its plans features relating to the arrival of the *Mayflower* off the "tip end" of Cape Cod, where is now located the town of Provincetown, and, as is well known, it was in this harbor that the Pilgrim ship first came to anchor, and while there the "Immortal Compact" was signed in the cabin of the *Mayflower*. It was also here that the first landing on American soil was made, the first white child was born, and in the surrounding locality the first encounter was had with the Indians, the first exploration of the country was made, and the Indian corn or maize as well as the fresh-water spring was discovered. It was felt that an observance of this historic anniversary ought properly to include features relating to these events, and consequently at a special session of the legislature held in December, 1919, an act was passed providing for a separate commission, to be known as the Provincetown Tercentenary Commission, and appropriating the sum of \$50,000 for its use. It should be noted that there has been erected at Provincetown a massive granite monument costing \$93,000, which was dedicated several years ago, the cost of which was borne by private contributions and appropriations by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and by the Congress, as well as by the town of Provincetown.

The joint special committee visited Provincetown after the authorization of this second commission, and heard suggestions from the commission and a committee of the town relative to what is desired and inspected the monument and proposed improvements which have been recommended by the Provincetown commission.

Appropriate exercises would be held in connection with these plans, and it is the understanding of your joint special committee that the plans relating to Provincetown are to be so adjusted as to coordinate with the program adopted by the commission having jurisdiction of the observance of the landing at Plymouth. Definite assurances were given by officials and individuals interested in these matters that there existed no friction or jealousy between the two places, and that there will be whole-hearted and patriotic cooperation on the part of both officials and individuals in the consummation of the plans undertaken. It is expected that private contributions may be secured toward carrying out the features of the Provincetown celebration, but no definite assurances have yet been received as to this, inasmuch as the commission having the matter in charge has been so recently created.

There is appended hereto copies of the acts of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts relating to the contemplated observance of the tercentenary, together with a copy of the vote of the town of Plymouth making the appropriation for the memorial hall, together with a list of Federal and State

appropriations heretofore made for expositions and celebrations of historic events. Federal appropriations have also been made for the erection of monuments, statues, and tablets to commemorate and mark historic events and sites at various places.

Your committee has above set forth in a general way the plans and suggestions which have been adopted by the officials clothed with jurisdiction in the premises, and indorses the proposition that this momentous event in the world's history should not be celebrated by an exposition or world's fair. This committee is of opinion that it is eminently proper that the Federal Government should cooperate in the observance planned by the official commissions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that the improvements proposed, which are to be permanent in character, are such as to justify assistance in the form of an appropriation by the Congress. Many thousands visit Plymouth and Provincetown during the summer months every year, and the interest in the approaching anniversary is not confined to Massachusetts, nor to New England, nor indeed to the 48 States of our Republic, but evidences of an intention to participate in the forthcoming celebration have been received from individuals and societies in England and Holland, while numerous societies throughout the United States are planning to share in some manner in the program to be adopted. It would seem unnecessary to suggest the benefit to be derived from a visit to these historic spots during these years next following our emergence from a great war, and the advantage to be gained from a contemplation of those hallowed places where was laid the corner stone of our Government.

It is appreciated that it is not usual for the Federal Government to contribute to improvements which are purely local, but it is the pointion of the joint special committee that the work to be undertaken under the plans proposed, which have been authorized and adopted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the towns interested is of such a nature as to be much broader in scope than a local project. The improvements are to be permanent and for the benefit of all our people. It is suggested that the Nation is interested in having Plymouth Rock so located and surrounded as to provide in effect a shrine for the visitors of the future, and that our citizens desire all these historic sites so improved that their significance may be the more impressive because they have received Federal attention, for indeed they belong not to the immediate neighborhood where located, but to all our citizens past, present, and future.

Your committee therefore, after having visited the towns of Plymouth and Provincetown, having heard the officials and parties intimately related to the proposed observance, having in mind the need for strict economy in making appropriations from the Public Treasury at this time but impressed with the deep significance of the event to be commemorated, respectfully make the following recommendation: That legislation be enacted appropriating the sum of \$300,000 and the sum of \$100,000 for Federal participation in the observance of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth and Provincetown, respectively, said money to be expended in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and for purposes having the approval of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission and Provincetown Tercentenary Commission, respectively, as authorized by acts passed by the legislature of said Commonwealth. It is further recommended that all Federal expenditures be made under the supervision of a commission of nine persons, who shall receive no compensation, three to be designated by the President, two by the presiding officer of the Senate, and four by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and that no expenditures be made from moneys appropriated by Congress except for purposes approved by the said State commissions as further approved by the commission to be appointed as above recommended.

Your committee further recommends that the Postmaster General be authorized to issue a special series of Pilgrim Tercentenary postage stamps, and such legislative authority be enacted as this may require.

Respectfully submitted.

W. G. HARDING,
O. W. UNDERWOOD,
JOSEPH WALSH,
C. N. MCARTHUR,
RICHARD S. WHALEY,
FRANK E. DOREMUS,

Joint Special Committee on Pilgrim Tercentenary.

FEBRUARY 28, 1920.

Appropriations were subsequently made in accordance with the foregoing suggestions by the Federal Government.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts made similar provisions following the general plan laid down by the Commission and appropriated \$250,000 as its quota, while the Town of Plymouth voted \$300,000 for the purpose of building a town hall and \$20,000 for the acquisition of the Lydia G. Lothrop property on Court Street for the location therefor.

PILGRIM 350TH ANNIVERSARY,
Provincetown, Mass., July 20, 1970.

HON. ANDREW JACOBS,
House Judiciary Committee
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN JACOBS: Please record the Provincetown 350th Anniversary Committee as being in favor of Senate Bill No. 2916, which I understand is now pending before the Judiciary Committee.

The Town of Provincetown, at our Annual Town Meeting last March, appropriated the sum of \$20,000.00 for the purpose of presenting suitable ceremonies, activities, memorial publications and coins in connection with the 350th Anniversary of the signing of the Mayflower Compact in Provincetown Harbor and the First Landing of the Pilgrims on American soil in Provincetown.

It is our feeling that this should be a celebration recognized by the participation of the Congress of the United States and through national resources to make the entire country aware of the significance of these important events in the early history of our great Nation.

The people of Provincetown are very much in favor of this pending legislation and we sincerely hope that favorable action will be taken by your Committee and the entire Congress to provide for National participation and awareness of our position in history and the initial steps in the founding of the United States.

Very truly yours,

JOHN C. SNOW, *Chairman.*

PLYMOUTH 350TH ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE,
Plymouth, Mass., July 17, 1970.

HON. ANDREW JACOBS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACOBS: For over 2 years our Committee has been planning to present the inspiration of the Pilgrim Story to our country during our anniversary period, from September 1970 through November 1971.

Our theme is "A Decade of Rededication". The task of dramatizing the high lights of this American epic is tremendous. Our small community cannot undertake it alone. Our town and its people have raised about \$100,000. We have been counting on support from Massachusetts and from Washington. In 1920 they funded us to the extent of \$1,000,000.

This is an event of nationwide significance. With the support of Congress we can carry the inspiration of the Pilgrims and their fortitude, faith, initiative, willingness to work with their own hands, and their sense of honor and obligation to millions of our people.

America needs this uplift. We need the support of Congress to carry out the plans that we have developed. We hope that you will pass bill S 2916, which the Senate has approved. Your House bill was introduced by our loyal supporter, Hastings Keith.

We thank you for your consideration and your encouragement.

Cordially yours,

ROBERT M. BARTLETT,
Member of the committee.

350TH ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE,
Plymouth, Mass., July 20, 1970.

Re: Bill S. 2916

To the House Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen: Why does the Pilgrim 350th Anniversary deserve national recognition and federal support?

It is already federal policy to acknowledge the importance of the anniversaries of major events in the founding of this country.

The most conclusive evidence: The current ambitious federal plans for America's bicentennial.

But it is obvious that the key events in America's *colonial history* that preceded the Declaration are also worthy of national commemoration.

This was demonstrated in the federal government's multimillion dollar participation in the 350th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown in 1957.

While the settlement of Jamestown (1607) preceded that of Plymouth (1620), there is no doubt that the Mayflower, the Mayflower Compact, and the famous landing at Plymouth Rock far over-shadow, as symbols of America's origins, anything associated with Jamestown.

Our national patriotic songs make no reference to Jamestown, but they sing out loud and clear, "land of the Pilgrim's pride" and "O beautiful for Pilgrim feet."

The anniversary of the landing at Plymouth Rock has been a national occasion since 1820, when young Daniel Webster made "a speech that became itself a part of history."

In 1920-21, the federal government appropriated \$500,000 for the anniversary; President Harding arrived on the presidential yacht, The Mayflower, in Plymouth Harbor, accompanied by six Naval vessels and members of his cabinet, and made a major address. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge appeared and made a talk which is still full of prophetic insight for today.

But apart from tradition, the 350th anniversary of the Pilgrim's landing must be given major attention and support.

The 350th anniversary has become an international occasion. Manflower '70 in England is the biggest tourist event of the year in Britain. The Pilgrim Fathers Year in Holland is also a big attraction. Millions of visitors and many British, Dutch and U.S. public figures are keenly aware of the first-class job done by these two nations in celebrating the 350th.

The international query now is: How will America commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims?

We do not want to put on the kind of show that would be embarrassing to the U.S. government and to thoughtful American citizens.

Liberty Under Law. Just as important, the Pilgrims were young idealists (Governor Bradford was only 31), who yearned for freedom but who recognized that to have liberty one must shoulder responsibilities. They claimed their democratic rights in forming the Mayflower Compact, which gave them authority to enact laws and elect officers, but in the same Compact they acknowledged their obligation to obey these laws. This Compact was the forerunner of the U.S. Constitution.

Private Enterprise. The Pilgrims, because of mercenary shareholders in England (the Merchant Adventurers) were compelled to begin with a communal type of economy in labor and supply. It didn't work, even with a group of conscientious persons with strong religious beliefs. In 1623, Governor Bradford choose private enterprise for the colony, dividing the fields among the families. Whole families worked together, they became more productive, and never again suffered from hunger.

More important still, the Pilgrim experience is still relevant to Americans today: What the Pilgrims said and did properly recalled and dramatized, can exert an instructive, inspiring, unifying influence. Some key Pilgrim lessons:

Spiritual Faith and Courage. The Boston Globe recently wrote, "What is worthy of celebration is the courage and faith with which the Pilgrims approached

the impossible, the quality of their conviction and their capacity to endure the unendurable, their confidence in themselves and their God".

The Pilgrims' chief motive in coming to the New World was to gain freedom to worship God. The Pilgrims possessed a faith and belief that Americans could do well to emulate today. They were courageous, honest, industrious. And they demonstrated a quality of character which our nation sorely needs. We must re-affirm these Pilgrim principles in our nation if it is to survive.

Compassion, Tolerance, Brotherhood. The Pilgrims kept their peace treaty with the Indians throughout their lifetime. The Pilgrims were hospitable to many persons of different views: Puritans, Catholics, Baptists, etc. When new arrivals reached Plymouth without food, clothing or other possessions, the Pilgrims shared what they had with these strangers. When a task was too big for an individual or a family, the Pilgrims teamed up in voluntary action to cope with the problem.

These key Pilgrim lessons—spiritual faith and courage, liberty under law, private enterprise, character, compassion, tolerance and brotherhood—are still needed in America today. Properly presented, with the assistance of the federal government, these lessons could be instructive to the peoples of this country, and the world.

The federal government could well look on the Pilgrim Anniversary in 1970 and 1971 as a kind of "John the Baptist" preparing the way for the still greater event of the Bicentennial; and use the 350th anniversary in official speeches and public relations activities to link America's origins in 1620 with its independence in 1776.

What is the program planned by the 350th Anniversary Committee?

The program is substantial in terms of its time span, geographic area involved, variety of means by which it will communicate the Pilgrim story, and its expectations for lasting improvements and memorials.

Time Span.—Opens September 12, 1970 and runs until November 27, 1971—embracing the period from the 350th anniversary of the final departure of the Mayflower from England in September, 1620 to the 350th anniversary of the First Thanksgiving in New England, in November, 1621.

Geographic Area.—By means of weekly tours by bus and private cars, and shows, historical re-enactments and other special events in various towns, the anniversary will embrace the large area known as Pilgrim Country, from Salem to the North, Provincetown to the East, New Bedford and Fall River to the South—the entire area where the Pilgrims landed, settled, explored and traded. Plymouth is the center but not the circumference of the anniversary.

350th Programs.—The Anniversary Committee will relate the Pilgrim experience and its relation to modern needs and problems through a wide variety of live musical and dramatic shows, talks, motion picture films and exhibits if funds are available there will also be a summit conference of youth from all over America, offering outstanding young people an opportunity to study and ponder the meaning of the Pilgrims and their settlement in today's world.

Lasting Memorials.—The Committee hopes the anniversary will provide the impetus to make the Plymouth waterfront area the Plymouth Rock National Memorial. The 350th Committee also has been working on plans to extend the lovely Town Brook Park all the way from the waterfront to highway three. A gift has been made to the Committee of sculptures depicting 12 key events in the lives of the Pilgrims, which could be used to decorate a new Pilgrim Heritage Fountain, a lasting memorial that would communicate the Pilgrim story more vividly than any outdoor monument now in Plymouth. If federal funds and know-how are made available, still other permanent memorials might be built as an outgrowth of this anniversary.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN G. TALCOTT, Jr.,
Chairman, Plymouth 350th Anniversary Committee.

[From the Boston Sunday Globe, July 19, 1970]

PLYMOUTH: 350 YEARS LATER

Plymouth is having its troubles celebrating the 350th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Nothing could be more appropriate. These beer-drinking religious eccentrics were harassed out of England by the Establishment of the day, suffered persecution as a minority unfamiliar with the language in Leyden, narrowly missed

extinction in the winter of 1620-21, consistently failed to meet the expectations of their financial sponsors, wrangled with each other incessantly during the 71 years of the Old Colony's existence and owed their survival to a red-headed mystery man, Myles Standish, who refused to join their church.

Trouble is what they were used to. We honor them largely for their capacity to endure it for their freedom, and the less said about what they did to the Wampanoags, the better.

The Pilgrims landed in the dawn of the age of technology, with European colonization of the far places of the Earth well under way and national states as we now know them just beginning to take form.

Standish most likely rested his smooth-bore matchlock in a cleft stick to aim it, and his sword, which you can see today in Plymouth, was used, not for ceremonial occasions, but for killing people.

Forty-one years before the Pilgrims landed, Sir Francis Drake had claimed California for Elizabeth I. Shakespeare had been dead four years. James I, whose mother had been beheaded by Elizabeth 33 years before, was getting reports on the difficulties of the lowland Scots he had "planted" in Ulster. The first Negro slaves had been landed in Virginia by the Dutch the year before, and slavery was not to become illegal in Massachusetts for another 163 years.

The Pilgrims disembarked at Plymouth a little less than 325 years before Hiroshima.

They were radicals. The Mayflower Compact to form a "civil body politick" and agree upon obedience to its laws was an act that undermined every throne and cheapened every patent of nobility. For a couple of years, they tried communism, found it didn't work, and gave it up.

Plymouth was too busy to do much about its first centennial in 1720.

More self-conscious, it had Daniel Webster up from Boston for the bicentennial in 1820, a young, ambitious politician who denounced slavery and looked forward another century in the optimistic spirit of the time in a speech that became itself part of history.

The town and the nation, 100 years older, heard Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge question the previous century's faith in automatic progress and warn, pre-Hitler and pre-Hiroshima, that the facade of technology scarcely conceals and wholly fails to civilize the brute savagery of mankind.

Harding had just been elected President, Wilson was to linger, a broken man, three years and two months until his death and the League of Nations was in the first of its 26 years of frustrated existence.

What, then, has Plymouth really got to celebrate halfway through the fourth century after the landing?

The metamorphoses of time have transmuted the New Jerusalem of Carver, Brewster and Bradford into a resort town with a high rate of unemployment and other social problems, "X" movies in the theatre where Lodge spoke in 1920, a community undergoing the pangs of change from mill town to suburb with an atomic energy plant about to start pumping electricity off the edge of the tide. Some of the hatreds that drove the Pilgrims to strike out into a vast and hostile wilderness have come ashore at Plymouth in contemporary form.

The physical cruelties are largely absent from the Plymouth of 1970, but the inhumanities of the spirit seem to resist correction.

What is worthy of celebration is the courage and faith with which the Pilgrims approached the impossible, the quality of their conviction and their capacity to endure the unendurable, their confidence in themselves and their God.

Plymouth's current squabbles over subsidy cash and political credit do the Pilgrims' memory a disservice.

Those in and out of the town who are attempting to obtain political advantage by abusing Mayflower descendants do the entire nation a disservice.

The Pilgrims were not arrogant aristocrats. They were middle-class people, religious enthusiasts whose very zeal rendered them a threat to the order of things in England. Instead of whining or bending the knee, they embarked on a great adventure, one whose consequences are still unfolding. That is what is worth remembering.

Mr. JACOBS. Senator, thank you very much for your testimony. There are a few technical matters that have been brought to my attention.

In the first part of the bill, reference is made to 1970 only. I would

assume that actually more time might be required, would that be correct?

Senator KENNEDY. I am very hopeful that we can adopt this legislation as soon as possible so that the talent and resources of the national commission can be made available so that they could be used in terms of this current year.

Mr. JACOBS. I understand that they might be made available for this year, but would it not be desirable perhaps to extend the authority through Thanksgiving, 1971?

Senator KENNEDY. I think that would be a good and wise move.

Mr. JACOBS. The second question relates to the constituency of the Commission itself. The bill provides for five members from each body. I was wondering if a bipartisan balance couldn't be achieved better if each group were reduced by one, so that it might be two from each party.

Senator KENNEDY. Fine. I think that is a wise recommendation.

Mr. JACOBS. Are there questions?

Mr. WIGGINS. Senator, I would like to ask a question or two with respect to the authorized amount. \$100,000 seems modest when compared to the sum spent in 1920. Are you confident that it will not be necessary in the next year to come back and seek an additional authorization?

Senator KENNEDY. Yes, I am. As you may know, there have been some very serious changes for the better since 1920 in terms of assumption of responsibility by the State and local communities for the preservation of this area. There is legislation currently before the Congress to make Plymouth Rock part of the national park system. That is a different item, but progress is being made. There is good interest and good support within the community for that. There is some disagreement now on the exact size of it, but the bill is moving. So I am very, very hopeful actually that with these resources which would be made available under this bill will be sufficient. I think any kind of adjustment in the future would be extremely modest indeed.

Certainly since 1920 there have been more little park areas, there has been greater preservation of the rock itself, there has been much greater protection of it, and there is a much finer climate and feeling, I think, in terms of preservation of the historic significance and importance.

Mr. WIGGINS. I take that response to be a fairly firm assurance as you would be able to give.

Senator KENNEDY. Yes, it would be on my part.

Mr. WIGGINS. That we would not be asked to authorize additional sums. I think, Senator, the gist of this matter is whether or not this is an event worthy of national support rather than purely regional support.

Senator KENNEDY. Yes.

Mr. WIGGINS. I don't know of any questions I can ask you on that, because I think it is really a judgmental decision. I have noticed in your testimony and in that of Congressman Keith, reference to Jamestown, to this event itself, to our own 200th anniversary. There doesn't really seem to be any guidelines for me to make up my mind other than to just exercise hopefully sound judgment.

Senator KENNEDY. I am sure it will be sound judgment.

Mr. WIGGINS. Thank you. That is all.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Waldie?

Mr. WALDIE. I have no questions.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Fish?

Mr. FISH. Senator, I thank you for your testimony.

Continuing along the line that Mr. Wiggins raised about our 200th anniversary, which we celebrate in 1976, I would like to state my hope that as Plymouth is certainly going to be a major part of the national celebration in 1976, that any capital preparations for this observance would be planned in mind to be used again in 1976 when we do have the national celebration.

Senator KENNEDY. I would personally be very hopeful that funding wouldn't be used for capital kinds of changes there. I would hope that it would be used for an educational and cultural enrichment, and to the extent possible, for the national benefit. I think that there is the opportunity to do so.

Second, hopefully by 1976 this will be made a part of the national park system. I personally feel the national park system is one of the best run and finest institutions in our whole federal system, and whatever role then would be played, of course, would be very carefully coordinated and done with great dignity, as it should be. I appreciate the expression of those sentiments, because that is exactly what I would like to see.

When the initial proposals that were made by Massachusetts for the bicentennial celebration took in major kinds of constructions in the greater Boston area, I had very serious reservations. I would think that the celebration should be one of culture and history, rather than being used as sort of a reason or a cause for the laying of more concrete and heavy construction in our city. I would certainly hope that whatever role Plymouth would play in that 1976 celebration, that it would be done in this way.

Mr. FISH. Thank you.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Coughlin.

Mr. COUGHLIN. I have just one question in view of the late date, the question being raised about 1970. How far along are the programs developing?

Senator KENNEDY. There is an on-going program in Plymouth now.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Can they be developed in time for Thanksgiving?

Senator KENNEDY. Congressman Keith, I am sure, can elaborate on this, but there is a continuing program there, a program there even in terms of summer. They have a limited Plymouth Village program. Some of these are commercialized, some of them are not. There are a number of trust groups in the local community for the preservations of historic sites that have been done completely with local initiative. There is a Plymouth foundation group which sponsors these programs, that raises very limited kinds of resources, that depends upon local donations, which is already in existence and moving. These groups are completely familiar with and have a good deal of trust and confidence within the community, and are superbly well equipped to develop these kinds of programs.

Mr. COUGHLIN. You think this could be accomplished by this Thanksgiving?

Senator KENNEDY. Thanksgiving of 1971. Congressman Keith could elaborate on that in even greater detail, but there is already in existence some superb organizations that are planning to do something in a very modest kind of way. This would hopefully give them the opportunity to do it in a more dignified and appropriate way, I think.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Thank you very much.

Mr. JACOBS. Senator, I might say myself for the record on the question of the national scope of this legislation, we have been celebrating Thanksgiving as far west as Indiana which might be taken into account.

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you very much.

Mr. JACOBS. Our next witness will be Representative Hastings Keith.

STATEMENT OF HON. HASTINGS KEITH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. KEITH. This is Miss Joan Ann Lukey.

Mr. JACOBS. We welcome our colleague to the committee this morning. I must say his intern is also very welcome.

Mr. KEITH. Just don't edit that out of the record.

Some of the questions which have been raised by the committee, if I may proceed—

Mr. JACOBS. Please proceed.

Mr. KEITH (continuing). Have been answered in my prepared statement, and more particularly in the accompanying communication from John G. Talcott, Jr., chairman of the 350th anniversary committee. On page 4 he outlines the program which has been planned by that committee, talking about the time spent. I would suggest an amendment to my proposal. H.R. 15008, filed in November of last year. The amendment would simply make it possible to celebrate the anniversary in 1970, but not ending until November 30 of 1971. That is the way the program has shaped up, with most of it still ahead of us. Some of the preliminaries have taken place; and it has been a great help in developing the community, as they have gone through the birth pains of creating this Commission and studying the problem and going through the necessary staff work, in order to come up with something that is meaningful to our entire Nation.

Mr. FISH. Could I interrupt? The only bill I have before me is S. 2916. Is this not identical with your bill?

Mr. JACOBS. The language as I understand it is the same in both bills.

Mr. FISH. So you are proposing the amendment on line 4 of S. 2916.

Mr. KEITH. Yes, page 1, beginning on line 10, strike “, and conducting the celebration of, such anniversary in 1970” and substitute for that which is stricken the words “such anniversary and conducting celebrations at appropriate times throughout the period beginning September 1, 1970, and ending November 30, 1971.”

I have copies of my testimony, and the amendment here.

Mr. FISH. I take it you would agree also on line 4 that we shouldn't just leave 1970?

Mr. KEITH. I don't think we can change the 350th anniversary to other than 1970. That is what we are celebrating is the 350th, but it is the year following.

Mr. FISH. Right through and past Thanksgiving 1971.

Mr. KEITH. Yes. I don't believe it has to be amended there, but it may be, and counsel can advise us. I would like to have my prepared statement, which is very short, together with the amendment and the enclosure by the chairman of the anniversary committee put in the record.

Mr. JACOBS. Without objection that will be done.
(The information follows:)

TESTIMONY BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4 OF HOUSE JUDICIARY RE PLYMOUTH-PROVINCETOWN COMMEMORATIVE COMMISSION

Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee on behalf of H.R. 15008—a bill I filed to create a Plymouth-Provincetown Commemorative Commission—and on Senator Kennedy's similar legislation which recently passed the Senate.

I know that this committee considers many bills to create commissions for various events throughout the country and that you are faced with the difficult task of selecting those few proposals which are truly national in scope and deserving of special recognition. In my view, the Plymouth-Provincetown legislation meets this criteria in every regard.

This year marks the 350th anniversary of the Pilgrim's landing, first at Provincetown and later at Plymouth—and Plymouth, the first permanent settlement in the New World, accordingly is now recognized as America's hometown. The spirit of these early settlers and the qualities they exhibited are our Nation's most lasting legacy.

Mr. Chairman, and my colleagues, the chairman of this 350th anniversary celebration, Mr. John G. Talcott, Jr. of Plymouth, has prepared an extraordinarily fine statement of the purposes and plans for this historic occasion. I commend it to you—and ask your support for this 350th Anniversary Commission.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 15008, AS INTRODUCED—OFFERED BY MR. KEITH

Since the celebration actually runs for 1 year—beginning September 12, 1970, through Thanksgiving, 1971, I would like to suggest an amendment. On Page 1, beginning on line 10, strike out, "and conducting the celebration of, such anniversary in 1970" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

such anniversary and conducting celebrations at appropriate times throughout the period beginning September 1, 1970, and ending November 30, 1971.

350TH ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE,
Plymouth, Mass., July 20, 1970.

*To the House Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, D.C.
Re bill S. 2916.*

GENTLEMEN: Why does the Pilgrim 350th Anniversary deserve national recognition and federal support?

It is already federal policy to acknowledge the importance of the anniversaries of major events in the founding of this country.

The most conclusive evidence: The current ambitious federal plans for America's bicentennial.

But it is obvious that the key events in America's colonial history that preceded the Declaration are also worthy of national commemoration.

This was demonstrated in the federal government's multi-million dollar participation in the 350th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown in 1957.

While the settlement of Jamestown (1607) preceded that of Plymouth (1620),

there is no doubt that the Mayflower, the Mayflower Compact, and the famous landing at Plymouth Rock far over-shadow, as symbols of America's origins, anything associated with Jamestown.

Our national patriotic songs make no reference to Jamestown, but they sing out loud and clear, "land of the Pilgrim's pride" and "O beautiful for Pilgrim feet".

The anniversary of the landing at Plymouth Rock has been a national occasion since 1820, when young Daniel Webster made "a speech that became itself a part of history".

In 1920-21, the federal government appropriated \$500,000 for the anniversary; President Harding arrived on the presidential yacht, The Mayflower, in Plymouth Harbor, accompanied by six Naval vessels and members of his cabinet, and made a major address. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge appeared and made a talk which is still full of prophetic insight for today.

But apart from tradition, the 350th anniversary of the Pilgrim's landing must be given major attention and support.

The 350th anniversary has become an international occasion. Mayflower '70 in England is the biggest tourist event of the year in Britain. The Pilgrim Fathers Year in Holland is also a big attraction. Millions of visitors and many British, Dutch and U.S. public figures are keenly aware of the first-class job done by these two nations in celebrating the 350th.

The international query now is: How will America commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims?

We do not want to put on the kind of show that would be embarrassing to the U.S. government and to thoughtful American citizens.

More important still, the Pilgrim experience is still relevant to Americans today: What the Pilgrims said and did properly recalled and dramatized, can exert an instructive, inspiring, unifying influence. Some key Pilgrim lessons:

Spiritual Faith and Courage. The Boston Globe recently wrote, "What is worthy of celebration is the courage and faith with which the Pilgrims approached the impossible, the quality of their conviction and their capacity to endure the unendurable, their confidence in themselves and their God".

The Pilgrims' chief motive in coming to the New World was to gain freedom to worship God. The Pilgrims possessed a faith and belief that Americans could do well to emulate today. They were courageous, honest, industrious. And they demonstrated a quality of character which our nation sorely needs. We must re-affirm these Pilgrim principles in our nation if it is to survive.

Liberty Under Law.—Just as important, the Pilgrims were young idealists (Governor Bradford was only 31), who yearned for freedom but who recognized that to have liberty one must shoulder responsibilities. They claimed their democratic rights in forming the Mayflower Compact, which gave them authority to enact laws and elect officers, but in the same Compact they acknowledged their obligation to obey these laws. This Compact was the forerunner of the U.S. Constitution.

Private Enterprise.—The Pilgrims, because of mercenary shareholders in England (the Merchant Adventurers) were compelled to begin with a communal type of economy in labor and supply. It didn't work, even with a group of conscientious persons with strong religious beliefs. In 1623, Governor Bradford chose private enterprise for the colony, dividing the fields among the families. Whole families worked together, they became more productive, and never again suffered from hunger.

Compassion, Tolerance, Brotherhood.—The Pilgrims kept their peace treaty with the Indians throughout their lifetime. The Pilgrims were hospitable to many persons of different views: Puritans, Catholics, Baptists, etc. When new arrivals reached Plymouth without food, clothing or other possessions, the Pilgrims shared what they had with these strangers. When a task was too big for an individual or a family, the Pilgrims teamed up in voluntary action to cope with the problem.

These key Pilgrim lessons—spiritual faith and courage, liberty under law, private enterprise, character, compassion, tolerance and brotherhood—are still needed in America today. Properly presented, with the assistance of the federal government, these lessons could be instructive to the peoples of this country, and the world. The federal government could well look on the Pilgrim Anniversary in 1970 and 1971 as a kind of "John the Baptist" preparing the way for the still greater event of the Bicentennial; and use the 350th anniversary in official speeches and public relations activities to link America's origins in 1620 with its independence in 1776.

What is the program planned by the 350th Anniversary Committee?

The program is substantial in terms of its time span, geographic area involved, variety of means by which it will communicate the Pilgrim story, and its expectations for lasting improvements and memorials.

Time Span.—Opens September 12, 1970 and runs until November 27, 1971—embracing the period from the 350th anniversary of the final departure of the Mayflower from England in September, 1620 to the 350th anniversary of the First Thanksgiving in New England, in November, 1621.

Geographic Area.—By means of weekly tours by bus and private cars, and shows, historical re-enactments and other special events in various towns, the anniversary will embrace the large area known as Pilgrim Country, from Salem to the North, Provincetown to the East, New Bedford and Fall River to the South—the entire area where the Pilgrims landed, Settled, explored and traded. Plymouth is the center but not the circumference of the anniversary!

350th Programs.—The Anniversary Committee will relate the Pilgrim experience and its relation to modern needs and problems through a wide variety of live musical and dramatic shows, talks, motion picture films and exhibits if funds are available there will also be a summit conference of youth from all over America, offering outstanding young people an opportunity to study and ponder the meaning of the Pilgrims and their settlement in today's world.

Lasting Memorials.—The Committee hopes the anniversary will provide the impetus to make the Plymouth waterfront area the Plymouth Rock National Memorial. The 350th Committee also has been working on plans to extend the lovely Town Brook Park all the way from the waterfront to highway three. A gift has been made to the Committee of sculptures depicting 12 key events in the lives of the Pilgrims, which could be used to decorate a new Pilgrim Heritage Fountain, a lasting memorial that would communicate the Pilgrim story more vividly than any outdoor monument now in Plymouth. If federal funds and know-how are made available, still other permanent memorials might be built as an outgrowth of this anniversary.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN G. TALCOTT, JR.,
Chairman, Plymouth 350th Anniversary Committee.

Mr. KEITH. I think Senator Kennedy's statement was very appropriate, and hopefully adequate to satisfy the committee.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Keith, may I inquire as to your opinion concerning the matter that was raised earlier about the number of congressional members on this Commission, the question of bipartisanship.

Mr. KEITH. I certainly think that the more members that you can have and the more bipartisan the nature of the Commission, the better its effect will be in accomplishing the purposes of the Commission.

Mr. JACOBS. I take it that the numbers as indicated in the bill, as called for by the bill, would be five and five, and by mathematical certainty it would not be equally bipartisan. Would you object to its being changed to four and four, with the requirement that two from each body be from one party and two from the other?

Mr. KEITH. I wouldn't object to it being four and four or six and six.

Mr. JACOBS. Would you depend on the discretion of the committee?

Mr. KEITH. I wouldn't stick too closely to this number as given. As far as I am concerned, we are all in this together. I will be happy, of course, with five and five or whatever the committee's judgment is.

Mr. JACOBS. I wonder if you could just say a word or two about the question that Mr. Wiggins raised about whether this is uniquely national in character. Whether in fact it merges with the bicentennial celebration.

Mr. KEITH. I would say that it is uniquely national in character,

and its effect has been such that it has provoked a great deal of interest abroad. Both Holland and England are celebrating this.

Mr. JACOBS. What I mean is just in terms of our own country, the citizens of our country, it has been suggested that this particular event in American history has a uniquely national character about it. I myself cited Thanksgiving, but beyond that?

Mr. KEITH. Well, I recall my childhood; and I was fortunate enough to have a father who was mayor of the city of Brockton, the leading municipality in Plymouth County, at the time of this initial celebration in 1920, and the pageantry that accompanied it. This history is part of anybody who comes from Plymouth County, and it is very well delineated in this letter; but I could recall for you historic events that we learned in childhood—the Provincetown landing where they went ashore which has become a part of our national history.

The rigors that the Pilgrims endured during those first winters, their compatibility with the Indians, establishing rapport with them in a way that reflects creditably upon our initial endeavors in teaching them Christianity, their sharing with us and ours with them; and, unfortunately, the turn of events that followed with King Philip's war; the roots of the free enterprise system established by the government following the signing of the Mayflower compact; the great traditions that have come down through the centuries with Daniel Webster speaking upon occasion of this event; the coming of the President and six naval vessels into Plymouth Harbor in 1920; and the impetus that it gave to the development of historic sites in Plymouth County and throughout Massachusetts.

Mr. JACOBS. Was there general national participation in 1920 as you recall?

Mr. KEITH. Yes. Members of Congress participated extensively. As I have mentioned, the President came in his yacht. As Senator Kennedy mentioned, there is before us some legislation to provide that Plymouth Rock would become a national memorial park. There is discussion as to whether it should be 7, 11, or 14 acres—and all of this will be a buildup toward the anniversary celebration.

Mr. JACOBS. Would you have objections to restricting the legislation against use of staff salaries?

Mr. KEITH. I would have no objections to that. In fact, I am not certain, but I think that this restriction is in the proposed legislation.

Mr. JACOBS. Actually the report from the other body indicates the contrary.

Mr. FISH. Page 2 of the report.

Mr. JACOBS. On page 2, item 2, there is reference to an executive director, the assistant director, and others. I suppose there would be no objection to such persons being paid salaries, but would you object to a prohibition against those salaries being defrayed by public funds?

Mr. KEITH. By Federal funds? I wouldn't have any objections to that. Personally I think it would be helpful if there weren't such a prohibition in there; but they do have a staff. They have raised considerable funds locally, and there are going to be revenues coming from the activities in connection with this.

Mr. JACOBS. I think some of us would find it easier to support an authorization on the basis of giving educational opportunities as

Senator Kennedy suggested to students all over the United States. It seems to me it would reach further, pay for more supplies or auspices for such contests to be conducted if the deduction were not paid first for salaries.

Mr. KEITH. The program of the committee talks of such an event, and it mentions a summit conference of youth from all over America, offering outstanding young people an opportunity to study and ponder the meaning of the Pilgrims and their settlement in today's world.

Mr. JACOBS. You would personally then have no objection if the committee made clear in the report or perhaps in the bill itself that the authorization would be a lean one insofar as staff is concerned, that it should be devoted to the educational, patriotic and historic aspects of the activity?

Mr. KEITH. I concur in your desire to have the money expended in an area which would do the most to accomplish the objectives, get down to the troops, so to speak.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Wiggins?

Mr. WIGGINS. Concerning how this money might be spent. I am more perturbed about the suggestions that these Federal funds may be used in part to build a fountain than I am that they be used to pay a staff director. It is suggested on page 2 of the Senate report that the community of Plymouth plans to build a Pilgrim fountain and would like very much to have 25 percent of the cost of that fountain borne by the general taxpayers.

That doesn't strike me as being an appropriate use of national funds, and I would personally object more to the use of the funds for capital improvements as suggested by Senator Kennedy than I would otherwise.

Congressman Keith, I hope you would agree that once every 50 years would be enough. We celebrate these things on a hundred-year cycle, but now we are getting into a 50-year cycle, and I am sure that we are not going to do it every 25 years, are we?

Mr. KEITH. I am sure of the latter.

Mr. JACOBS. We do it every year at the dinner table.

Mr. KEITH. I would be perfectly willing, if favorable action is taken on this, to agree that henceforward it would be on the centennial anniversaries.

Mr. WIGGINS. I have no questions of our colleague.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Fish?

Mr. FISH. On the arithmetic again, on page 2 of the Senate report accompanying S. 2916, the second full paragraph, it says: "The committee has been advised that so far \$134,000 have been received in private donations, \$30,000 from the State of Massachusetts" and so forth.

I take it that if the total funding is going to come up anywhere near the 1920 celebration, that more is expected from the State of Massachusetts. For example, under paragraph No. 1 near the bottom of the page, "Type of Improvements," if the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has agreed to absorb 50 percent of the cost, that in itself is \$37,500, exceeding the figure that is already provided by the State.

Am I correct that these figures of moneys received as of the printing, which is the 25th of June, 1970, do not reflect what is expected for this celebration, that the State of Massachusetts will provide considerably more, and perhaps the cities of Plymouth and Provincetown?

Mr. KEITH. I couldn't in good conscience tell you what the State will do. I would think that they would be challenged to at least match the Federal contribution, but I cannot assure you of their ability or intention in this respect.

Mr. FISH. What I am getting at, Congressman, is unless more in the way of private donations, State and municipal contributions are forthcoming, I don't see how it would be possible to avoid using the Federal contribution for these administrative expenses and salaries of the directors. There just isn't any more leeway there, and yet you have seen the expression of this committee that they don't want this money to be spent for those purposes but would rather have it spent in line with Senator Kennedy's testimony of ceremonies marking the observance. I don't see where the other money is coming from, for either the capital improvements or—

Mr. JACOBS. Is there additional information available from this young lady?

Miss LYONS. Sir, it is my understanding that the capital improvement of 50 percent is a separate unit by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts through the department of commerce out of their own appropriations. The \$30,000 appropriated specifically for the Plymouth celebration was to support the program.

Mr. FISH. When you mentioned the department of commerce, you mean the State of Massachusetts Department of Commerce?

Miss LYONS. The State Department of Commerce.

Mr. JACOBS. Where is this fountain to be located? Is it on as little as 7 acres?

Mr. KEITH. I don't know that the statistics shown in the report can be corroborated, and I do not believe that the town of Plymouth has agreed to the location or to the appropriation. I share with Senator Kennedy the feeling that the Federal funds should not be used for this kind of activity. I would much prefer that we go ahead with the national memorial. Let the rock stand as the significant feature of that national memorial park. My advise and counsel hasn't been sought by the town with reference to the fountain, and I would certainly concur in your action if you followed the sense of Senator Kennedy's testimony.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Coughlin?

Mr. COUGHLIN. No questions.

Mr. JACOBS. Thank you very much, sir, for your testimony. The subcommittee stands adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 10:35 a.m., the subcommittee adjourned.)

(Subsequent to adjournment the following correspondence was received from Representative Keith).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., July 29, 1970.

HON. BYRON G. ROGERS,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ROGERS: Last week I testified before Subcommittee No. 4 of the Judiciary Committee on the subject of a Plymouth-Provincetown Celebration Commission.

At that time—and, in fact, in the Senate report on Senator Kennedy's bill S. 2916—there was some confusion as to the amount of money being appropriated by the state of Massachusetts and collected from other sources.

Mr. Carroll Sheehan, Commissioner of the Massachusetts State Department of Commerce, explained to me that \$50,000 has already been allocated from his Department's funds for the 350th anniversary celebration. Members of his staff are currently working on the event, and he is willing to have several of his staffers devote their energies to this project, while continuing to receive regular salaries from their Department.

In addition the Department has requested another \$150,000 from the Massachusetts State Legislature, of which they realistically expect to receive somewhere between \$30,000 and \$50,000.

The local chairman of the event, Mr. John G. Talcott, reports that private donations to the celebration have reached a total pledge of \$68,900, with \$60,000 already received.

Even before the State's aid is determined, the total non-Federal allocation—including \$30,000 from Plymouth and \$20,000 from Provincetown—will be \$168,900, at least.

I hope this information will be of help to you.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH,
Member of Congress.

