children need eye care; more than two and a half million have speech impairments; more than two million do not hear well; nearly two million have orthopedic handicaps. Their future will only be as bright as we, the leaders of this generation, are able to make it by minimizing physical impairments or other handicaps to their health.

In recognition of the necessity for protecting and developing the health of the Nation's children, the Congress, by a joint resolution of May 18, 1928, as amended (36 U.S.C. 143), requested the President to issue annually a proclamation setting apart the first Monday in October of each year as Child Health Day. 45 Stat. 617; 73 Stat. 627.

Child Health Day is also an appropriate time to salute the work which the United Nations, through its specialized agencies, and the United Nations Children's Fund are doing to improve the health of children around the world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Monday, October 6, 1969, as Child Health Day, and call upon all our citizens to unite on that day to make plans for the health needs of our children, whether they live in the cities or in the small towns or on the farms of rural America.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-fourth.

Richard Nixon

Proclamation 3939

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH WEEK, 1969

By the President of the United States of America

October 3, 1969

A Proclamation

Our land has been blessed by an abundance of food and by the genius and industry of our food-producers. Yet, despite the rich and varied diet available to us, there are still many Americans who are malnourished, whether due to poverty or to uninformed purchase and preparation of food.

It is one of the major tasks confronting the American people to eliminate malnutrition whether it be caused by the curse of poverty or the blight of ignorance.

A vital step toward this goal is the provision of ample food and proper nutrition for the American child. Safeguarding the health and well-being of school children has been a hallmark of the National School Lunch Program during its 23 years of operation. Last year it provided nutritious lunches to more than 20 million youngsters, including some three million from low-income families who were served at no cost or at a greatly reduced price.

It is unfortunate that many thousands of children seriously in need of better nutrition do not now have the benefit of either the school lunch or school breakfast service. All of us—professional and volunteer workers alike—at Federal, State and local levels must use our

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abilities and resources in an effort to bring better nutrition to these children. There can be no more important or far-reaching use of the abundance of food produced by America's farmlands than to feed our children.

To recognize the value and achievements of the National School Lunch Program, the Congress, by a joint resolution of October 9, 1962 (76 Stat. 779), has designated the seven-day period beginning on the second Sunday of October in each year as National School Lunch Week, and has requested the President to issue a proclamation annually calling for the observance of that week.

36 USC 168.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, call upon the people of the United States to observe the week beginning October 12, 1969, as National School Lunch Week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-fourth.

Richard Nixon

Proclamation 3940

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER, 1969

October 8, 1969

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

John Adams was the first President to live in the executive residence we call the White House. His first night there, he wrote a letter to his wife, Abigail, in which he said: "Before I end my letter, I pray Heaven to bestow the best of blessings on this house and all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but wise and honest men ever rule under this roof."

This is a brief, unadorned prayer. Yet its very simplicity speaks to us today, across the years that separate the time of Adams from our own. Prayer knows no boundary of time; we in America today, in the spirit of Adams, seek the blessing of God on our nation and its leaders.

At a time in our nation's history when the power of prayer is needed more than ever, it is fitting that we publicly demonstrate our faith in the power of prayer.

66 Stat. 64.
36 USC 185.

Sensible of our people's faith, the Congress, by joint resolution of April 17, 1952, provided that the President "shall set aside and proclaim a suitable day each year, other than a Sunday, as a National Day of Prayer, on which the people of the United States may turn to God in prayer and meditation at churches, in groups, and as individuals."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby set aside Wednesday, October 22, as National Day of Prayer, 1969. And I ask that on this day the people of the United States pray for the achievement of America's goal of peace with justice for all people throughout the world.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred sixty-