

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning October 4, 1959, as Fire Prevention Week.

I call upon our people to promote programs for the prevention of fires; and I urge State and local governments, the American National Red Cross, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and business, labor and farm organizations, as well as schools, civic groups, and public-information agencies, to share actively in observing Fire Prevention Week. I also direct the appropriate agencies of the Federal Government to assist in this national effort to reduce the loss of life and property resulting from fires.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-first day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fourth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

DOUGLAS DILLON,
Acting Secretary of State.

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER, 1959

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS this continent was chosen by men and women of profound religious conviction, seeking a free land where they and their children might worship God and follow His commandments as they understood them; and

WHEREAS our Nation was conceived in the same faith and dedicated to the same purpose; and

WHEREAS in this tradition, by a joint resolution approved April 17, 1952 (66 Stat. 64), the Congress has 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, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby set aside Wednesday, the seventh day of October, as a National Day of Prayer; and I call upon my fellow Americans to join in prayer on that day.

Let us give thanks for the bounty of Providence which has made possible the growth and promise of our land.

Let us give thanks for the heritage of free inquiry, sound industry, and boundless vision which have enabled us to advance the general welfare of our people to unprecedented heights.

Let us remember that our God is the God of all men, that only as all men are free can liberty be secure for any, and that only as all prosper can any be content in their good fortune.

Let us join in vigorous concern for those who now endure suffering of body, mind or spirit, and let us seek to relieve their distress and to assist them in their way toward health, well-being, and enlightenment.

Finally, let us rededicate ourselves and our Nation to the highest loyalties which we know; and let us breathe deeply of the clean air of courage, preparing ourselves to meet the obligations of our day in trust, in gratitude, and in the supreme confidence of men who have accomplished much united under God.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fourth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

DOUGLAS DILLON,
Acting Secretary of State.

IMPOSING QUOTAS ON IMPORTS OF RYE, RYE FLOUR, AND RYE MEAL

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 4, 1959
[No. 3306]

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 624), the Secretary of Agriculture advised me that there was reason to believe that rye, rye flour, and rye meal are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the price-support program undertaken by the Department of Agriculture with respect to rye pursuant to sections 301 and 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, or to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic rye with respect to which such program of the Department of Agriculture is being undertaken; and

64 Stat. 261; 65 Stat. 75; 67 Stat. 472.

WHEREAS, on June 23, 1959, I caused the United States Tariff Commission to make an investigation under section 22 with respect to this matter; and

WHEREAS the Tariff Commission has made such investigation and has reported to me its findings and recommendations made in connection therewith; and

63 Stat. 1053.
7 USC 1447, 1421.

WHEREAS, on the basis of the investigation and report of the Tariff Commission, I find that rye, rye flour, and rye meal, in the aggregate, are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to interfere materially with, and to tend to render ineffective, the price-support program with respect to rye, and to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic rye with respect to which the price-support program is being undertaken; and

WHEREAS I find and declare that the imposition of the quantitative limitations hereinafter proclaimed is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary in order that the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of rye, rye flour, and rye meal will not render ineffective, or materially interfere with, such price-support program; and

WHEREAS I find that the quantitative limitations hereinafter proclaimed will not reduce the permissible total quantity of rye,