

"Let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes, and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby request the observance of Monday, May 1, 1967, as Law Day in the United States of America.

I urge the people of the United States to observe Law Day with appropriate ceremonies and by reaffirming their commitment to freedom and the supremacy of law in our lives. I especially urge that the schools, civic and service organizations, public bodies, courts, the legal profession, and the media of information assist in sponsoring and participating in appropriate observances.

I also call upon public officials to display the American flag on public buildings on that day as requested by the Congress.

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 tenth day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-first.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C.

By the President,

Secretary of State.

Proclamation 3771

WORLD TRADE WEEK, 1967

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

World trade joins the United States with other nations in a creative partnership that supports the growth of our free enterprise economy and advances the well-being of all our citizens.

Last year, total trade among the non-communist countries amounted to about \$180 billion. Since 1960, this trade has grown by more than \$67 billion, or an annual rate of more than 8 percent. Trade among the nations of the free world should reach the astounding annual rate of \$200 billion in the year ahead.

The exchange of goods and services builds a foundation for mutual trust among nations. It sustains our hopes for the attainment of a better world, in which all peoples may live in peace.

Expanding trade with nations around the world accelerates the pace of economic progress at home and abroad.

March 24, 1967

—It enlarges the opportunities for United States businessmen to sell more products and services in world markets. Since 1960, U.S. exports of merchandise have risen by 50 percent. In 1966, they exceeded \$29 billion, close to \$3 billion more than the year before.

—It provides employment for more American workers. About three and a half million Americans are engaged, directly or indirectly, in the production, transport and marketing of our exports. The growth of this trade will create jobs for many more workers in both rural and urban areas throughout the United States.

—It widens the range of materials and consumer goods available at competitive prices in the domestic marketplace.

—It helps the developing countries make fuller use of their energies and resources.

—It encourages the international exchange of ideas, knowledge, and experience.

Vigorous expansion of our export volume is essential. We have succeeded in reducing the deficit in our balance of payments, but we must make still further improvement.

The United States will continue to support the reciprocal reduction of trade barriers to stimulate the flow of international commerce. To this purpose, an early and successful completion of the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations is especially important. There are only a few weeks remaining; by April 30, major issues must be settled and a balance of concessions achieved. The final agreement must be signed by June 30. An historic opportunity to broaden vastly the world's trade horizons is within reach. This opportunity must not be lost.

We are negotiating with other nations on the improvement of the international monetary system. International agreement that will assure an adequate growth of world reserves is a key to the future expansion of world trade.

We believe that trade also offers a means of achieving fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European nations. In 1966, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe totalled only \$200 million while other non-communist countries sold Eastern Europe goods worth over \$6 billion. U.S. ratification of a consular agreement with the U.S.S.R., our various trade missions to Eastern Europe, and our participation in the 1967 food processing fair in Moscow illustrate our effort to build bridges through trade. We must continue to pursue lasting peace by seeking out every possible course to healthy economic and cultural relations with these countries.

The principal objective of our foreign trade policy is to promote the increase of peaceful, profitable commerce among our Nation and others.

World Trade Week reaffirms and supports this objective.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 21, 1967, as World Trade Week; and I request the appropriate Federal, State, and local officials to cooperate in the observance of that week.

I also urge business, labor, agricultural, educational, professional, and civic groups, as well as the people of the United States generally, to observe World Trade Week with gatherings, discussions, exhibits, ceremonies, and other appropriate activities designed to promote continuing awareness of the importance of world trade to our economy and our relations with other nations.

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-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-first.

By the President:

Dean Rusk
Secretary of State.

Proclamation 3772

YOUTH TEMPERANCE EDUCATION WEEK

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

March 24, 1967

The future of this nation, and perhaps of the world, rests on the integrity and commitment of young Americans who make up almost half of our population. If we neglect the formation of their character, we betray a human trust that transcends the interest of any individual.

Out of a false sophistication, some find it embarrassing to speak of the simple virtues of character that are the mainstays of any great nation or civilization—of duty, sacrifice, fidelity, of sound minds in healthy bodies, of a sense of human brotherhood, love of country, sanctity of the home, purity of ideals.

Yet on these virtues the peace, prosperity, and quality of our society depend.

The condition of our nation today is historically unique. Never has any society come so close to defeating the ancient enemies of poverty, ignorance and ill health. Our social problems loom large in our consciousness, but in the perspective of history, ours is an unprecedented affluence—both in its extent and in its distribution. And that affluence represents both opportunity and temptation. If it lulls us into complacency, if it dims our moral perception, if it tranquilizes our concern for the suffering of the less fortunate, if it encourages self-indulgence and moral indolence, then it is no blessing but a curse.

If our children are to be enriched and not despoiled by the abundance of our material life, we must search our own hearts and minds, our own values and priorities, to be sure that moral and spiritual qualities are not submerged or blunted in the selfish quest for personal security, comfort and luxury. We must accept material abundance gratefully, as a condition which liberates our spirits and frees our minds for the great and beneficent conquests of human sorrow, suffering and weakness.

Human experience illustrates that liberty and discipline are not in opposition; that, in fact, liberty finds its roots in discipline. For the wider goals, the larger dreams, the nobler hopes belong to those who have learned to discipline their impulses and desires, to direct them toward the constructive purpose and the creative challenge.