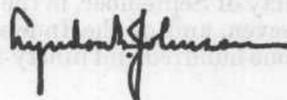


IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3811

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

October 3, 1967

The Langley Research Center this year marks its fiftieth year as a national resource. Established in 1917, it was the first national laboratory to conduct basic research in the science of aeronautics.

During the last fifty years the speed of airplanes has increased from less than 100 miles an hour to more than 4,000 miles an hour, and the exciting epoch of the exploration of space has begun.

Langley's contributions have been many. Among them are:

- The development in the late Twenties of the cowling for radial air-cooled engines, a streamlining effect that boosted airplane speeds 12 to 15 percent.
- The scientific information and technical skills needed to increase the performance and utility of World War II aircraft.
- The research facilities that made possible the advancement of supersonic and hypersonic aircraft.
- The investigations into concepts of advance supersonic and hypersonic vehicles, helicopters, and vertical and short takeoff and landing aircraft.

The passive communications satellite Echo owes much to Langley research as does the Explorer series of spacecraft that has taught us so much about the space environment in which we live.

Research at Langley contributed to the development of the versatile Scout vehicle, first of the all-solid-fueled rockets, as well as to the management of Lunar Orbiter and other such major flight efforts as Project Fire.

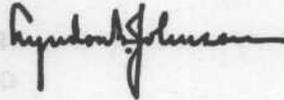
Langley was the birthplace of Project Mercury, the first United States manned space flight project. Important research was continued there in support of our continuing manned flight efforts, Gemini and Apollo.

The Center is supporting Project Apollo through the use of simulators and specialized laboratories. Through those facilities, we are able to simulate on earth some of the conditions of space and to develop techniques for such events as lunar landing, walking on the moon, extra-vehicular activities, rendezvous and docking in lunar orbit, reentry, and earthlanding.

In recognition of the Langley Research Center's contribution to the advancement of the United States in aeronautics and astronautics, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved October 3, 1967, has requested the President to issue a proclamation commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Langley Research Center.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, call upon the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the people of the United States to join, during the week of October 1 through October 7, 1967, in commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Langley Research Center at Hampton, Virginia, with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of October, 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-second.



Proclamation 3812

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER, 1967

By the President of the United States of America

October 6, 1967

A Proclamation

Abraham Lincoln, leaving his beloved Illinois to assume the office of President, told his friends in farewell:

I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of the Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

At every moment of crisis, in every hour of trial, our people have prayed for guidance and strength from their Creator. On that day when Americans first declared themselves to be free, they appealed to "the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions."

Today, favored as we have been as a land and people, we have not forgotten the ultimate source of every power for good. In churches, in homes, or, as St. Paul said, "In sighs too deep for words," we pray that "in the time of prosperity, fill our hearts with thankfulness. And in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in Thee to fail."

Sensible of our people's faith, the Congress, by a 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."

66 Stat. 64.
36 USC 185.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby set aside Wednesday, October 18, 1967, as National Day of Prayer, 1967.

Let each of us pray that God will endow us with the constancy to prevail in defense of freedom, and with the courage and resolution to preserve and extend His blessings of liberty.

Let us ask God to enlighten the minds of all our people so that we may work together to remove the inequalities that are among us. Let us pray that the Supreme Lawgiver will inspire all Americans to take the law into our hearts, not into our hands, and teach us all a respect for the rights of our fellowmen.