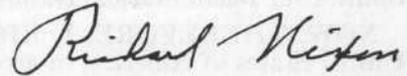


and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-fifth.



Proclamation 4003

LEIF ERIKSON DAY, 1970

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Almost ten centuries ago Leif Erikson, inspired by a vision of an abundant land to the West, braved a stormy and uncharted North Atlantic to reach the shores of North America. The legend of Vinland—the land of wild grapes, where wheat sowed itself in naturally cultivated fields, where rivers were of milk and honey, and where dew was sweet and fell like manna from heaven—persisted through the ages. Together with Leif Erikson's example of courage and determination it encouraged many descendants of the Vikings to cross the Atlantic Ocean, settle in this land, and help build the New World.

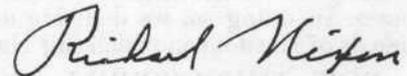
We are still inspired by men of Leif Erikson's vision and courage. It is, therefore, appropriate that today we give national recognition to this intrepid Norse explorer; and I am pleased to comply with the request of the Congress of the United States, in a joint resolution approved September 2, 1964 (78 Stat. 849), that the President proclaim October 9 in each year as Leif Erikson Day.

36 USC 169c.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Friday, October 9, 1970, as Leif Erikson Day; and I direct the appropriate Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on that day.

I also invite the people of the United States to honor the memory of Leif Erikson on that day by holding appropriate exercises and ceremonies in schools and churches, or other suitable places.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-fifth.



Proclamation 4004

COLUMBUS DAY, 1970

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On Columbus Day, 1970, we celebrate once more the historic achievement of the great Italian navigator and explorer whose vision, courage and skill led to the enduring settlement of the new world by the peoples of the old.

September 18, 1970

Sailing in the service of the Spanish Crown, Christopher Columbus established the first permanent European colony in the Americas, and heralded the great migration of peoples to this hemisphere. Many men and women have come and settled here from Italy, the native land of the great Captain, as so many others have come and settled from places throughout the world.

In the United States we are justly proud to count ourselves heirs to the spirit and determination of Christopher Columbus. We rightly honor the memory of that indomitable faith which sustained him on his historic voyages and resulted in the development of this great nation of ours.

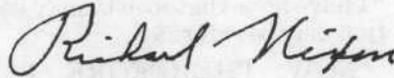
In tribute to the achievement of Columbus, the Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution approved April 30, 1934 (48 Stat. 657), requested the President to proclaim October 12 of each year as Columbus Day.

36 USC 146.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Monday, October 12, 1970, as Columbus Day; and I invite the people of this nation to observe that day in schools, churches, and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies in honor of the great explorer.

I also direct that the flag of the United States be displayed on all public buildings on the appointed day in memory of Christopher Columbus.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, this eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-fifth.



Proclamation 4005

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK, 1970

By the President of the United States of America

September 24, 1970

A Proclamation

When Horace Mann gave up a fine legal practice and a promising position in the State legislature to take on the poorly paid and obscure role of Secretary of the State Board of Education in Massachusetts, many of his friends thought he had made a terrible mistake. But Mann explained his decision this way in a letter to his wife in 1837: "If I can be the means of ascertaining what is the best construction of [school] houses, what are the best books, what is the best mode of instruction; if I can discover by what appliance of means a non-thinking, non-reflecting, non-speaking child can most surely be trained into a noble citizen . . . if I can only obtain and diffuse throughout the state a few good ideas on these and similar subjects, may I not flatter myself that my ministry has not been wholly in vain?"

Horace Mann went on to become America's first great educational reformer. But the fundamental questions which he asked of his wife in 1837 are questions which great educators still ask in our day. How should we design and build our educational plants? How should we write our textbooks and other educational materials? What are the best modes of instruction? How can we best encourage a noble citizenry? These problems now demand answers that will be as