

Proclamation 4278

March 25, 1974

World Trade Week, 1974*By the President of the United States of America***A Proclamation**

As we approach the midpoint of the nineteen seventies there are many problems which command the attention of the world's peoples.

Large and small, nations around the globe seek solutions to unprecedented problems of energy. How we and they react could have a lasting impact on international commercial relations. Moreover, the need for thoroughgoing reform of the international economic system has never been more acute.

The challenges are thus great, but the opportunities are even greater.

To meet those challenges and realize these opportunities, we need to move rapidly and confidently forward with a series of interrelated negotiations, of which those on trade reform are of vital importance.

World trade is important not only to the United States but to all nations. Fair open trade can contribute importantly to stability and harmony in the world, reducing the causes of international friction.

World Trade Week is an opportunity to recall this importance to all Americans and to renew our sense of national dedication to the success of this effort.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 19, 1974, as World Trade Week, and I call upon all Americans to cooperate in observing that week by participating with the business community and all levels of government in activities that emphasize the importance of world trade to the United States economy and to our relations with other nations.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4279

March 29, 1974

**Modification of Trade Agreement Concessions and Adjustment of Duty
on Certain Ball Bearings**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. WHEREAS, pursuant to the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the statutes, including section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1351), and section 201 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1821) (TEA), the President, by proclamations, including Proclamation No. 3822 of December 16, 1967 (82 Stat. 1455), proclaimed such modifications of existing duties as were found to be required or appropriate to carry out certain trade agreements into which he had entered;

2. WHEREAS among the proclaimed modifications were modifications in the rate of duty on ball bearings which are now provided for in item 680.35 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS);

3. WHEREAS the United States Tariff Commission has submitted to me a report of its Investigation No. TEA-I-27 of July 30, 1973 under section 301(b)(1) of the TEA (19 U.S.C. 1901) and a supplemental report with respect to such investigation pursuant to my request for additional information under section 351(a)(4) of the TEA (19 U.S.C. 1981(a)(4)), on the basis of which investigation and a hearing duly held in connection therewith the said Commission has determined in part that radial ball bearings having an outside diameter of 9 mm and over but not over 100 mm, provided for in TSUS item 680.35 are, as a result in major part of concessions granted thereon under trade agreements, being imported in such increased quantities as to cause serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products;

4. WHEREAS section 302(a)(1) and section 351(a)(1) of the TEA (19 U.S.C. 1902(a)(1) and 19 U.S.C. 1981(a)(1)) authorize the President, upon receiving an affirmative finding of the Tariff Commission under section 301(b) of the TEA with respect to an industry, to proclaim such increase in, or imposition of, any duty or other import restriction on the articles causing or threatening to cause serious injury to such industry as he determines to be necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury to such industry;

USC prec.
title 1.

19 USC 1202.

5. WHEREAS section 302(a)(2) and section 302(a)(3), respectively, of the TEA (19 U.S.C. 1902(a)(2) and 19 U.S.C. 1902(a)(3)) authorize the President, upon receiving an affirmative finding of the Tariff Commission under section 301(b) of the TEA with respect to an industry, to provide with respect to such industry that its firms may request the Secretary of Commerce for certifications of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under chapter 2 of title III of the TEA (19 U.S.C. Chapter 7, Subchapter III, Part II) and that its workers may request the Secretary of Labor for certifications of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under chapter 3 of title III of the TEA (19 U.S.C. Chapter 7, Subchapter III, Part III); and

19 USC 1901.

19 USC 1911.

19 USC 1931.

6. WHEREAS I have determined that the rates of duty hereinafter proclaimed are, when coupled with the adjustment assistance hereinafter provided, necessary to remedy serious injury to the industry producing radial ball bearings.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, including sections 302(a)(1), (2), (3), and (4) and 351(a)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and in accordance with Article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (61 Stat. (pt. 5) A58; 8 UST (pt. 2) 1786), do proclaim that—

19 USC 1902,
1981.

1. The tariff concessions on ball bearings for item 680.35 in Part I of Schedule XX to the Geneva (1967) Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (19 UST (pt. 2) 1530 *et seq.*) are modified in part to conform with the provisions set forth in the annex to this proclamation for such time and to such extent as provided for therein.

2. Subpart A of Part 2 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States is modified by the insertion, in numerical sequence, of such new items as are set forth in the annex to this proclamation.

19 USC 1202.

3. The modifications in rates of duty established by paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be effective as to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period commencing May 1, 1974 and terminating at the close of April 30, 1978.

4. Provision is hereby made with respect to the industry producing radial ball bearings that its firms may request the Secretary of Commerce for certifications of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under chapter 2 of title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and that its workers may request the Secretary of Labor for certifications of eligibility

19 USC 1931.

to apply for adjustment assistance under chapter 3 of title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-eighth.

RICHARD NIXON

I, Walter J. ... have determined that the rate of duty provided for ... is not in the public interest and that the workers may request the Secretary of Labor for certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under chapter 3 of title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Now, therefore, I, Richard Nixon, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes including sections 302(a) (1), (2), (3), and (4) and 301(a) (1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and in accordance with Article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (as amended) (hereinafter referred to as "GATT"), do proclaim that—

1. The tariff concessions on ball bearings for item 88033 in Part I of Schedule XX to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (as amended) (hereinafter referred to as "GATT") are modified in the manner set forth in the annex to this proclamation for such time and to such extent as is provided for therein.

2. Subject A of Part 2 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedule of the United States, modified by the insertion, in numerical sequence of such new items as are set forth in the annex to this proclamation.

3. The modifications in statistical establishments established in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be effective as to articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the period commencing May 1, 1974 and terminating at the close of April 30, 1978.

4. Provision is hereby made with respect to the industry producing certain ball bearings that its firms may request the Secretary of Commerce for certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under chapter 3 of title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and that its workers may request the Secretary of Labor for certification of eligibility

Annex

Item	Articles	1			2
		Effective on or after—			
		May 1, 1974	May 1, 1976	May 1, 1977	
923. 80	Ball bearings, radial, provided for in item 680.35 of part 4J of schedule 6: Having an outside diameter of 9 mm and over but not over 30 mm and valued not over 60 cents each.	20% ad val.-----	16% ad val.-----	12% ad val.-----	No change.
923. 82	Having an outside diameter of over 30 mm but not over 52 mm and valued not over 75 cents each.	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----	Do.
923. 84	Having an outside diameter of over 52 mm but not over 100 mm and valued not over \$1.30 each.	3.4¢ per lb. +15% ad val.	3.4¢ per lb. +15% ad val.	2.6¢ per lb. +11% ad val.	Do.

Proclamation 4280

April 3, 1974

National Maritime Day, 1974*By the President of the United States of America***A Proclamation**

Since the beginning of our Nation, maritime enterprise has helped to forge the spirit of America and shape its destiny.

In our early years, our merchant marine was a major force in fostering our economic growth and defending our freedom. Down through the years, the American merchant marine continued to serve our economic aspirations and to assist our military forces in times of emergency.

Today, when the United States is the world leader in trade and military power, the dual roles of our merchant marine remain vital to the national interests.

Under the Merchant Marine Act of 1970, new generations of highly advanced and efficient ships are being introduced into our merchant fleet to reinforce America's presence in the world's shipping lanes and to insure that our maritime capacities remain equal to their challenges.

To promote public awareness of our maritime heritage, the Congress in 1933 (48 Stat. 73) designated the anniversary of the first transatlantic voyage by a steamship, the SAVANNAH, on May 22, 1819, as National Maritime Day, and requested the President to issue a proclamation annually in observance of that day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby urge the people of the United States to honor our American merchant marine on May 22, 1974, by displaying the flag of the United States at their homes and other suitable places, and I request that all ships sailing under the American flag dress ship on that day.

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

RICHARD NIXON

46 USC 1101
note.

36 USC 145.

Proclamation 4281

April 3, 1974

Cancer Control Month, 1974*By the President of the United States of America***A Proclamation**

Cancer is the second leading cause of death among Americans today. This year, 350,000 Americans will die of it. Striking at young and old, cancer is varied, insidious, and relentless.

In the past, we have learned to cope with and cure other, equally frightening illnesses. With years of research, we have virtually eliminated such plagues as diphtheria, cholera, smallpox and typhus in America. And we are going to conquer cancer. The struggle will be long, difficult and costly, and the victory may come by inches. But it will come.

Today, medical efforts against cancer, conceived and developed in our great research institutions, are going forward all over America.

The National Cancer Program, authorized by the National Cancer Act of 1971, provides twin ventures in cancer control and cancer research, as cancer control efforts translate the results of research into useful tools for the bedside physician and for the community effort in cancer prevention. There must be no slowdown in these efforts.

42 USC 286a
note.

As a means of giving continued emphasis to the need for a broad, systematic attack on cancer, the Congress, by a joint resolution of March 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 148), requested the President to issue annually a proclamation setting aside the month of April as Cancer Control Month.

36 USC 150.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of April, 1974, as Cancer Control Month, and I invite the Governors of the States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the appropriate officials of all other areas under the United States flag to issue similar proclamations.

To give new emphasis to this serious problem, and to encourage the determination of the American people to meet it, I also ask the medical and health professions, the communications industries, and all other interested persons and groups to unite during this appointed time in public reaffirmation of our Nation's strong commitment to control cancer.

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

RICHARD NIXON
APRIL 3, 1974

Proclamation 4282

April 3, 1974

25th Anniversary of NATO

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

A quarter-century ago, on April 4, 1949, in Washington, twelve nations, united in a determination to preserve their freedoms, integrity, and common heritage, signed the North Atlantic Treaty. In succeeding years Greece, Turkey, and the Federal Republic of Germany became parties to that accord and members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—which was established to fulfill the Treaty's commitment to a joint defense.

63 Stat. 2241.

In those early years the military threat to the West was clear. Today, while collective defense remains the first task of the alliance, opportunities have arisen—resulting from more than two decades of Western cohesion—which have allowed the allies to engage in a broad new enterprise aimed at reducing tensions between East and West.

The Atlantic alliance remains the cornerstone of United States foreign policy. In addition to advancing the cause of peace, members can enlarge the purposes of our historic alliance by reinvigorating our association to meet the interrelated security, political, economic, and environmental problems that confront us in the complex world of this decade and beyond. Understanding, cooperation, and consultation must be the hallmark of our on-going relationship. The achievements of the past must not be sacrificed to the pursuit of national interests narrowly conceived. I rededicate the United States today to that course, for it is only in this way that the Atlantic nations can truly serve the cause of peace and prosperity for succeeding generations.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby direct the attention of the Nation to this the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty; and I call upon all agencies and officials of the Federal Government, upon the Governors of the States, and upon the officers of local governments to encourage and facilitate the suitable observance of this event throughout this 25th anniversary year with particular attention to April, the month which marks the historic signing of the treaty.

63 Stat. 2241.

I also urge all citizens to participate in appropriate activities and ceremonies in recognition of the achievement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its contribution to America's security and well-being.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4283

April 4, 1974

Small Business Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The history of America is in large measure the history of independent enterprise. From the earliest days of our history, the trader and the merchant, pushing westward, laid the foundations for what has become the world's greatest economic achievement. "What most astonishes me," wrote de Tocqueville of our young Nation in the 1830's "is not so much the marvelous grandeur of some undertaking as the innumerable multitude of small ones."

It is upon the foundation established by those small undertakings that the most dynamic society known to man has been built. And today America's small businesses continue to thrive.

Nineteen out of every twenty firms are considered small business. They provide approximately 35 million jobs and contribute more than \$476 billion annually to the gross national product.

The pioneering spirit that underlies our success as a Nation will continue to flourish for as long as the small businessman remains the mainstay of our economy and our society.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning May 19, 1974, as Small Business Week. I ask all Americans to share with me during this week a deep pride in the many accomplishments of our Nation's small businessmen and women, and in the invaluable contribution they have made to our free way of life.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4284

April 13, 1974

Pan American Day and Pan American Week

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On April 14, the United States will join in commemorating the establishment of the International Union of American Republics. The 84th anniversary of that event finds the United States and other members of the Organization of American States, the descendant of the International Union of American Republics, actively working together to fashion the Inter-American System into a constructive, cooperative force which will bring mutual understanding and mutual assistance.

We are moving toward this goal despite the diversity of our cultural heritages and national characteristics and despite tensions and differences which have occurred from time to time. We do this, knowing, as a former Secretary of State of the United States, Elihu Root, once said:

“There is not one of all our countries that cannot benefit the others; there is not one that will not gain by the prosperity, the peace and the happiness of all.”

The Americas of today are joined in the common effort to bring about progress and well-being for all so that those who follow us will enjoy the fruits of a new inter-American order based on justice, security, and peace.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Sunday, April 14, 1974, as Pan American Day, and the week beginning April 14 and ending April 20 as Pan American Week, and I call upon the Governors of the fifty States, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and appropriate officials of all other areas under the flag of the United States to issue similar proclamations.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4285

April 16, 1974

Mother's Day, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Over three million children were born in the United States last year, and the job of guiding them to maturity will be carried out primarily by their mothers. There is no undertaking more challenging, no responsibility more awesome.

In addition to carrying out their family responsibilities, mothers are today, as never before, moving into other highly skilled jobs and careers. Barriers against equal opportunity for women have been disappearing rapidly, but we must remain diligent in our effort to remove them.

I am particularly pleased that this year we can celebrate Mother's Day in a world in which America is at peace, a world in which no American mother need fear for the well-being of a husband or son in a far-off land.

The Congress, by a joint resolution of May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. 770),

36 USC 142.

designated the second Sunday of May each year as the day on which we

honor all mothers for their countless contributions to their families, to their communities and to their Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby request that Sunday, May 12, 1974, be observed as Mother's Day. I direct Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings, and I urge all citizens to display the flag at their homes and other suitable places on that day.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4286

April 19, 1974

National Coin Week 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Since the beginning of history, coins have helped to tell the story of civilization. They frequently reflect the economic development of their country of origin as well as the scientific advancement and artistic values of the people who produce and use them. Today, more than ten million Americans collect coins both for pleasure and for profit.

In honor of our Bicentennial year, we are changing the designs on the backs of three United States coins. The new designs were selected through competition among the Nation's sculptors and will appear on the backs of the dollar, half dollar, and quarter. The double date 1776-1976 will appear on the front of the three coins.

When in circulation, these Bicentennial coins will reach every citizen and serve as reminders of our rich national heritage and continuing dedication to freedom and self-government.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, in recognition of this worthwhile hobby and

of the significance of coins in marking the Bicentennial, do hereby designate the week beginning April 21, 1974, as National Coin Week.

Observance of National Coin Week will give us all an opportunity to reflect upon the designs, mottos, and symbols that appear on our coins. The word "Liberty" has been inscribed on our coins since 1792 as provided by the act directing our fledgling Nation to produce its own coins. Then, as now, the inscription serves as a constant reminder of our most precious national possession, won for us all in the American Revolution.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4287

April 20, 1974

Earth Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

To love America is not to care only for her freedoms, her promise, her institutions through which our great people strive for larger greatness. It is also to love the land and to cherish that which has sustained our people both in body and spirit from our earliest days on this vast continent.

In recent times we have understood that however rich and beautiful, our land is finite and that our waters and air must be used as any other resource—with care and respect for their value. The celebration of Earth Day in 1970 was the first national acknowledgement of this understanding, and in the succeeding four years we have done much to insure that America the beautiful—the heritage of our generation—will be preserved and passed on as a legacy to generations yet unborn.

But for all that we have done, much remains to be done. We must constantly rededicate ourselves to the great task of preserving our environ-

ment. Earth Week, 1974, gives us the opportunity to devote special attention to this purpose.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning April 21, 1974, as Earth Week, 1974. I call upon Federal, State, and local officials to foster the purposes of Earth Week and to arrange for its proper observance. I ask that special attention be given to personal voluntary activities and educational efforts directed toward protecting and enhancing our lifegiving environment.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4288

April 20, 1974

National Volunteer Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The spirit of voluntarism, one of the hallmarks of American life, has rarely been stronger than it is today. It has been estimated that one out of every five Americans is contributing time and talent in some kind of voluntary service. American volunteers are improving the quality of life in remote villages and in urban slums in the United States and working to improve the quality of life for others in distant corners of the world. These efforts most frequently touch the lives of the poor, the young, the aged and the sick, but in the process the lives of all men and women are made richer.

There are abundant opportunities for every concerned American to reap the rewards that come from helping others. More than 90,000 are serving in programs sponsored by ACTION, the Federal agency for volunteer service. Others are helping to organize volunteer efforts with the help of the National Center for Voluntary Action. We must continue

to support these vital activities, and we must work to extend and enhance the valuable and satisfying services of our volunteers.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the calendar week beginning April 21, 1974, as National Volunteer Week.

I urge all Americans to observe that week by seeking out an area in their community in which they can give to a needy individual or a worthy cause by devoting a few hours, or more, each week to volunteer service.

I call upon all communities throughout the United States to recognize volunteers by observing the week with special ceremonies to honor those who have given countless hours for the betterment of our communities and the American way of life.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4289

April 30, 1974

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Law Day, U.S.A., 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America's greatest gift to world history and its own people is a system of government which has permitted human freedom to flourish for nearly two hundred years.

The pillars of that freedom are the Constitution and our laws. Though established by human beings and administered by human beings, the law has force beyond the wish or the will of any single person or single group of persons.

Our freedoms survive because no man or woman is beneath the protections of the law. And the law retains its value and force because every person knows that no man or woman is above the requirements of the law.

It is fitting that each year we observe a day in which we reaffirm our devotion and respect for the institution of law, without which other human institutions would fall.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby request the observance of Wednesday, May 1, 1974, as Law Day in the United States of America.

As requested by the Congress (75 Stat. 43; 36 U.S.C. 164), I urge that our people observe Law Day with appropriate public ceremonies, through public bodies and private organizations, in schools, colleges and universities, and in other suitable places. I especially request that the courts, the legal profession, and all media of public information take the lead in such observance so that public understanding of the role of the courts in our society can be broadened. I call upon public officials to display the Nation's flag on public buildings on that day.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4290

May 1, 1974

National Arthritis Month, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Arthritis and the rheumatic diseases are the Nation's number one crippling disorders, affecting 20 million Americans of all ages, causing them great suffering and limiting their activities. Arthritic disorders are second only to heart disease as the most widespread chronic illness in the United States today.

This disease cripples people not only physically, bringing them untold pain and anguish, but also financially. The total cost of arthritis to America in terms of medical costs and lost production is estimated in the billions of dollars.

Each year, as medical science advances through publicly and privately supported medical research and education, thousands of people receive

improved treatment and live more comfortable, more productive, and more satisfying lives. Yet, despite research efforts, this dreadful disease continues to be a major threat to human well-being. America must do more to treat and eliminate the curse of arthritis.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of May, 1974, as National Arthritis Month. I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to issue similar proclamations.

I urge the people of the United States and educational, philanthropic, scientific, medical, and health care organizations and professionals to provide the necessary assistance and resources to discover the cause and cure of arthritis and rheumatic diseases and to alleviate the suffering of persons struck by these disorders.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4291

May 1, 1974

Older Americans Month, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America possesses no greater natural resource than the collective wisdom and experience of its older citizens.

The first White House Conference on Aging, held in January of 1961, resulted in a Senior Citizen's Charter on the rights and obligations of older persons and represented an important first step toward giving proper recognition to our older citizens. The second White House Conference on Aging, which was held in December of 1971, broadened that recognition and deepened our national commitment to the welfare of the elderly.

The eve of our Nation's Bicentennial seems a most fitting moment for considering the development of a new Declaration of Rights and Obligations of Older Persons. Consideration of that new declaration should begin immediately at the community level so that it may be proclaimed at the State and national levels as part of our Bicentennial celebration.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the month of May 1974, as Older Americans Month, and urge all who participate in State and community programs in observance of this month to call attention to the 1961 Senior Citizen's Charter and to undertake consideration of ways and means of achieving the goal of proclaiming a new Declaration of Rights and Obligations for Older Persons which can become a rallying point for our Nation during the Bicentennial year of 1976.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4292

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May 11, 1974

National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The phenomenal growth of America in just two hundred short years has been directly related to the growth of our national system of transportation. Today we have the largest and most diverse transportation system in the world, and the men and women who make that system work contribute nearly twenty percent to our Nation's gross national product.

As our society continues to grow, we must ensure that the effectiveness of our transportation system keeps pace with the changing demands placed on it. Both the Federal Government and the private sector have a role to play in ensuring that effectiveness.

During the recent energy crisis, we became more aware than ever of the central, critical role our transportation system plays in meeting our social and economic needs through the efficient movement of people and goods. The quality of our life and the health of our economy require that our transportation system remain robust.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Friday, May 17, 1974, as National Defense Transportation Day, and the week beginning May 12, 1974, as National Transportation Week.

I urge the participation of Governors and other elected officials as well as the people of America to join with the Department of Transportation in observing this week as further proof of our efforts to give the Nation balanced and energy-efficient transportation.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4293

• May 11, 1974

Legal Rights for Retarded Citizens Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America's more than six million mentally retarded citizens face many hardships in their daily lives. Too frequently, they are even denied basic legal rights without having the means or the knowledge to protect themselves.

Retarded children, for instance, are too often deprived of the opportunities open to other children, and many mentally retarded adults are denied a free choice of a place to live.

Too many of the mentally retarded who, with proper training and encouragement, could lead healthy, productive lives in the outside world are needlessly institutionalized. Many are the victims of direct and indirect discrimination in their everyday lives.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 12, 1974 as "Legal Rights for Retarded Citizens Week", and call upon all Americans to make an added effort to accord full legal rights and individual respect and dignity to all retarded Americans not only this week, but every week of the year.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4294

May 25, 1974

**Prayer for Peace
Memorial Day, May 27, 1974**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The defense of freedom and the search for peace cannot be separated. Together, they are an essential part of the American ideal. During the past two hundred years, our Nation has endured sacrifice in battle for the sake of this ideal. Americans died valiantly at Saratoga, King's Mountain, and Yorktown because they would not buy peace at the price of liberty. Americans died at Shiloh, Antietam, Gettysburg, and Vicksburg because a peace that cost the division of the Nation and the enslavement of a people could not be accepted.

We have occasion to show special gratitude this Memorial Day to those who fell in the cause of freedom in the longest and perhaps the most difficult war in our history. Because of their efforts, and the efforts of all our fighting forces, we can celebrate a year in which no American serviceman has fallen in the defense of his country.

During the past year, we have made progress toward the creation of a stable world order based on respect for the dignity and the larger interests of all nations. We have made this progress in part because America has pursued its tasks from a base of strength—not only military and economic strength, but strength of conviction and strength of pur-

pose. We have been steadied in our resolve by the example of patience, self-sacrifice, and courage of our servicemen and women during the difficult years now past.

To our valiant dead we can pay no greater tribute than to emulate their dedication to a world free from the threat of force and the rule of fear. To them we dedicate our prayers for a new generation of peace and a new spirit of community among all the peoples of the world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Memorial Day, Monday, May 27, 1974, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and I designate the hour beginning in each locality at eleven o'clock in the morning of that day as a time to unite in prayer.

I urge the press, radio, television, and all other information media to cooperate in this observance.

I direct that the flag of the United States be flown at half-staff all day on Memorial Day on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government throughout the United States and all areas under its jurisdiction and control.

I also call upon the Governors of the fifty States, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and appropriate officials of all local units of government to direct that the flag be flown at half-staff on all public buildings during that entire day, and I request the people of the United States to display the flag at half-staff from their homes for the same period.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4295

May 31, 1974

Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1974*By the President of the United States of America***A Proclamation**

The Continental Congress met in Philadelphia on June 14, 1777, and its journal for that date, now in the National Archives, shows that its members primarily concerned themselves with routine matters. But two resolutions approved on that day were to be of great moment.

The first: "Resolved, that Captain John Paul Jones be appointed to command the said ship *Ranger*." It was an appointment that made naval history.

The second: "Resolved, that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white: that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." This short and unadorned declaration gave birth to our flag.

The outcome of the Revolutionary War remained in doubt on that Saturday in June 197 years ago. But the simple words that created our national standard epitomized the sense of purposeful determination of the people of this land to live together in independence.

We won our independence and an enduring Union was forged. The flag that had been adopted in those uncertain days flew over a new nation. With the addition of stars, it remains our flag today and symbolizes our commitment, as a people, to freedom, equality, and independence.

36 USC 157. To commemorate the adoption of our flag, the Congress, by a joint resolution of August 3, 1949 (63 Stat. 492), designated June 14 of each year as Flag Day and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling for its observance. The Congress also requested the
36 USC 157a. President, by joint resolution of June 9, 1966 (80 Stat. 194), to issue annually a proclamation designating the week in which June 14 occurs as National Flag Week and to call upon all citizens of the United States to display the flag of the United States on those days.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning June 9, 1974, as National Flag Week, and I direct the appropriate officials of the Government to display the flag on all Government buildings

during that week. I urge all Americans to observe Flag Day, June 14, and Flag Week by flying the Stars and Stripes from their homes and other suitable places.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-eighth.

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4296

June 4, 1974

World Environment Day, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On May 4, 1974, I had the pleasure of helping to inaugurate EXPO '74, a six-month long exhibition in Spokane, Washington, dedicated to the improvement of the human environment. This exposition is one of many examples of a deepening concern for the quality of life in America.

While much remains to be done, all Americans can be gratified by the substantial success which has already occurred with respect to a number of environmental concerns. Air quality is improving in most of our urban areas as harmful emissions have been reduced. Water quality is similarly improving. In the Great Lakes game fish are returning to areas from which they had long been absent, due in large measure to the cooperative work which we have undertaken with our Canadian neighbors under the terms of an agreement which I signed with Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada on April 15, 1972, in Ottawa. We are working with other nations to deal effectively with a variety of environmental problems, and there will be continued progress.

23 UST 301.

June 5 will mark the second anniversary of World Environment Day. This date was established by the United Nations as a day on which the peoples of the world can undertake activities reaffirming their concern for the preservation and enhancement of the human environment.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do, in support of the action of the United

Nations General Assembly, call on the people of the United States and United States Government agencies to observe once again June 5 as World Environment Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities emphasizing the concern of Americans for a better environment in which to live.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand this fourth day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-eighth.

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4297

June 7, 1974

Father's Day, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For many Americans, Father's Day is best celebrated by showering the male head of the household with carefully chosen gifts.

These gifts are symbolic, of course, of the year-round love and gratitude which children feel for both of their parents. From their fathers frequently come the strength and stability which children of all ages need in order to grow up to be constructive, confident men and women. Fathers offer guiding hands for children to pass successfully through the difficulties and awkwardness of youth. And fathers bring harmony and balance to life in the home.

Nineteen seventy-four is an especially poignant time to celebrate Father's Day, since this year no young American soldiers are being sent to fight anywhere in the world. A nation at peace: this is the legacy that all fathers want to leave their children and is ultimately the greatest gift of all on Father's Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, in accordance with a joint resolution of Congress approved April 24, 1972, do hereby request that June 16, 1974 be observed as Father's Day. I direct Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings, and I urge all citizens to display the flag at their homes and other suitable places on that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-eighth.

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4298

• June 25, 1974

Proclamation Modifying Part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States With Respect to the Importation of Agricultural Commodities

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 624), limitations have been imposed by Presidential proclamations on the quantities of wheat and milled wheat products which may be imported into the United States in any quota year; and

WHEREAS the import restrictions proclaimed pursuant to section 22 are set forth in part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States; and

19 USC 1202.

WHEREAS, at my request, the United States Tariff Commission has made an investigation under the authority of subsection (d) of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to determine whether the import quotas on wheat and milled wheat products provided for in item 950.60 of part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) may be suspended without rendering or tending to render ineffective, or materially interfering with, the loan and payment programs now conducted by the Department of Agriculture for wheat or reducing substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic wheat; and

WHEREAS the United States Tariff Commission submitted an interim report to me with respect to this matter and on the basis of such investigation and report, pursuant to section 22, the quantitative limitations for the articles provided for in TSUS item 950.60 were

suspended during the period beginning January 26, 1974, and ending June 30, 1974; and

WHEREAS the United States Tariff Commission has submitted a further report to me with respect to this matter; and

WHEREAS, on the basis of such investigation and further report, I find and declare that the entry of additional quantities of wheat and milled wheat products resulting from the suspension of the quantitative limitations provided for in item 950.60 of the TSUS will not render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the loan and payment programs now being conducted by the Department of Agriculture for wheat and will not reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic wheat, that the circumstances which required the imposition of such quantitative limitations on wheat and milled wheat products no longer exist, and that such quantitative limitations should be suspended:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me as President, and in conformity with the provisions of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, do hereby proclaim that headnote 3 of part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph (c) as follows:

“(c) *Suspension.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the quantitative limitations for the articles provided for in item 950.60 are suspended beginning January 26, 1974.”

I further proclaim that subdivision (ix) of paragraph (a) of said headnote 3 is superseded.

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

RICHARD NIXON

19 USC 1202.

7 USC 624.

19 USC prec.
1202 note.
19 USC 1202.

Ante, p. 2441.

Proclamation 4299

July 9, 1974

World Population Year, 1974*By the President of the United States of America***A Proclamation**

One of the most pressing challenges in the last third of the twentieth century is to find ways of meeting the basic needs of the world's burgeoning population.

The causes of population growth are well known: death rates have been cut dramatically by welcome advances in medical science and health services while birth rates have not declined. As a result, according to estimates by the United Nations, some 80 million people will be added to the world's population this year and, if current trends continue, the world's total population of more than 3.8 billion could double by the first decade of the twenty-first century.

While the causes are clear, the solutions are not. Many tough choices will have to be made. The United States has no interest in imposing solutions upon other countries, but it does seek to help in a way which maintains our traditional respect for human freedom and dignity. The concern of all nations should remain with the human and physical environment of all of our fellow men and in seeking together ways in which mankind can discover new paths to partnership and progress.

As many of the developing countries have already discovered, it is urgent that acceptable solutions be found to this challenge. The United Nations has designated 1974 as World Population Year, and has called upon all governments and peoples to participate in its observance. In August of this year, the United Nations will convene a World Population Conference in Bucharest, Romania. The United States Government welcomes the declaration of World Population Year as an historic opportunity for all nations to study their own and world patterns of population growth and distribution.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate and proclaim the year 1974 as World Population Year in the United States. I call upon the Congress and officials of our Federal, State and local governments, educational institutions, religious bodies, private organizations, the information media, and the people of the United States generally to join this

year in promoting a better understanding of the magnitude and consequences of world population growth and its relation to the quality of human life and in renewing our commitment to human dignity and social justice.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4300

July 9, 1974

United Nations Day, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Americans are increasingly aware of the interdependence of all nations, large and small. We, our allies, and our adversaries are increasingly aware that many of the problems which affect us mutually can only be solved within a global context. It is with this fact in mind that we observe United Nations Day on October 24, 1974. The relevance and promise of this forum have been demonstrated repeatedly during the past year. True to its Charter, the United Nations has made historic contributions to the peace of the world.

We are all grateful to the Secretary General of the United Nations, to the Security Council, and to the United Nations Emergency Force for their part in halting the fighting in the Middle East, hopefully opening the way for a lasting settlement there.

We are grateful, too, for the United Nations' initiatives in fostering global economic and social progress. In the wake of the world energy crisis, the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies have turned their attentions to the problems of raw materials and development. The pioneering Law of the Sea Conference, in which all nations are represented, has convened to address the complex questions of regulating human activities on the high seas and protecting the marine environment. The United Nations is preparing now for Conferences later this year on World Food and on World Population. Both will address basic problems affecting the very quality of life on this planet.

By these endeavors, the United Nations manifests vividly its unique role as the one international instrument of action to which virtually all

nations subscribe. For this role, for past accomplishments, and as a standard bearer for future world peace and prosperity, the United Nations deserves the appreciative recognition and continuing support of all Americans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, October 24, 1974, as United Nations Day. I urge the citizens of this Nation to observe that day with community programs that will promote understanding of and support for the United Nations and its affiliated agencies.

I have appointed Frank Cary to be United States National Chairman for United Nations Day and, through him, I call upon State and local officials to encourage citizens' groups and all agencies of communication to engage in appropriate observances of United Nations Day in cooperation with the United Nations Association of the United States of America and other interested organizations.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4301

July 9, 1974

White Cane Safety Day, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

More than a million Americans have severe visual disabilities. A few years ago most of these individuals would have been condemned to a life of dependence upon others. But a simple device—a White Cane—has given most of them mobility and with it, independence.

If those blessed with the gift of good eyesight do their part, those who are denied this blessing may still enjoy the independence they must have to work and support themselves and, not infrequently, their families. They can enjoy the independence they need to be fulltime partners in the life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness which more fortunate Americans enjoy.

We should be constantly aware of the significance of the White Cane and, without hesitation, extend every courtesy to those who carry it. In

this way we can respect the privacy and independence of our visually disabled while, at the same time, assuring that we do nothing to hinder their ability to shape and pursue a productive and fulfilling life.

36 USC 169d.

In recognition of the significance of the White Cane, the Congress, by a joint resolution of October 6, 1964 (78 Stat. 1003), authorized the President to proclaim October 15 of each year as White Cane Safety Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 15, 1974, as White Cane Safety Day.

I urge all Americans to mark this occasion by giving greater consideration to the special needs of the visually handicapped, and particularly by learning to heed the White Cane in order that our visually handicapped may use our streets and public facilities with maximum safety.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4302

July 12, 1974

Captive Nations Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Consistent with the principles upon which this Nation was founded, we believe that democratic liberties are among the basic human rights to which all men are entitled. We do not seek to impose our beliefs upon others, but we do not hide our sympathies towards the desires of those who, like us, cherish liberty and self-determination. In support of this sentiment, the Eighty-Sixth Congress on July 17, 1959, by a joint resolution, authorized and requested the President to proclaim the third week in July in each year as Captive Nations Week.

73 Stat. 212.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning July 14, 1974, as Captive Nations Week.

I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and I urge rededication to the cherished ideal of freedom for all.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4303

• July 13, 1974

United States Space Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Just five years ago, two Americans thrilled the world when they took man's first steps on the moon.

The heavens have intrigued and mystified man for all of recorded history. In that single journey five years ago, man's knowledge of our universe, diligently gathered over the centuries, resulted in a spectacular leap away from the earth.

That leap was more than a tribute to man: it was also a tribute to America, for it would never have been possible without a concerted, cooperative effort joining Government, industry and science. Organized and led by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and supported by our citizens, the Apollo program showed what America can do when our people agree to a goal and follow through to achieve it.

The knowledge to be gained from space will lead to scientific, technological, medical and industrial advances which cannot be fully perceived today. In time man may take for granted in the heavens such wonders as we cannot imagine—just as superhighways across America would amaze the Puritans of 1620 or transatlantic flights would astound

those who passed on the legend of Icarus. But we know that a beginning has been made that will affect the course of human life forever.

It is entirely fitting that we should commemorate the beginnings of man's journey into his universe on the anniversary of that first landing on the moon by the men of Apollo 11.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the period July 16 through July 24, 1974, as United States Space Week and urge the people of the Nation to mark this period in ways that express their pride in the leading role our Nation has played in the exploration and use of space which can contribute so greatly to a better land and a better world.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4304

July 16, 1974

Termination, in Part, of the Suspension of Benefits of Trade Agreement Concessions and Adjustment of Duty on Certain Brandy

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. WHEREAS, pursuant to the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States of America, including sections 252(c) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1882(c)) and section 350(a)(6) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1351(a)(6)), the President, in response to certain unreasonable import restrictions on poultry from the United States maintained by the European Economic Community (the EEC), suspended, by Proclamation No. 3564 of December 4, 1963, the application of the benefits of certain trade agreement concessions;

2. WHEREAS, the President has determined that it is in the interest of the United States to restore, in part, the application of the benefits of trade agreement concessions suspended by Proclamation No. 3564

in order to encourage the resolution of outstanding trade disputes between the United States and the EEC, including the removal of unreasonable import restrictions on poultry from the United States maintained by the EEC;

3. WHEREAS, section 255(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and section 350(a)(6) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, authorize the termination, in whole or in part, of a proclamation issued pursuant to title II of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, respectively.

19 USC 1885.

19 USC 1351.

19 USC 1821.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States of America, including section 255(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in order to restore the application of the benefits of trade agreement concessions on certain brandy valued over \$9 per gallon, suspended by Proclamation 3564 of December 4, 1963, do hereby proclaim—

77 Stat. 1035.

(1) the termination of such part of Proclamation 3564 of December 4, 1963 as proclaims a rate of duty inconsistent with that provided for in the amendment made by paragraph (2) of this proclamation; and

(2) the amendment of subpart B of part 2 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States to read as follows:

19 USC 1202.

Item	Article	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
945.16----	Brandy valued over \$17.00 per gallon provided for in items 168.20 and 168.22	\$5 per gal----	No change.

The rates provided for in the amendment made by paragraph (2) of this proclamation shall be effective as to all articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on and after July 1, 1974.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4305

July 31, 1974

National Forest Products Week, 1974*By the President of the United States of America***A Proclamation**

During the decades ahead, as our population continues to grow and we continue to maintain our high standard of living, demands for wood products will increase dramatically.

We can meet those demands. In contrast to the specter of shrinking energy and mineral resources, supplies of timber can be increased. It takes millions of years for the earth to create just one drop of oil or an ounce of metal ore. But foresters can plant seedlings today that will grow into harvestable trees in 10 to 40 years.

Timber is one of the few renewable resources, with the added advantages of being disposable, recyclable, inexpensive, durable, and plentiful. Under intensive management, our forests can produce more than twice the volume of timber being grown today.

Improving our knowledge of the growth, harvesting, and use of wood will require the continued cooperation of Federal and State forestry programs, the forest products industry, private forest landowners, and all who care about the conservation and prudent use of our forest resources. I am confident that as a result of this cooperative effort, wood and forest products will remain readily available at reasonable cost to the American public.

In order to give further recognition and emphasis to the importance of forest resources and forest products to the Nation, the Congress has by a joint resolution of September 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 898) designated the seven-day period beginning on the third Sunday of October in each year as National Forest Products Week, and has requested the President to issue an annual proclamation calling for the observance of that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe the week beginning October 20, 1974, as National Forest Products Week, with activities and ceremonies designed to direct public attention toward and demonstrate our gratitude for the forest resources with which we have been so abundantly blessed and for their contributions to our material, emotional, and spiritual well-being.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4306

• August 5, 1974

United States Customs 185th Anniversary Year

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

July 31, 1974, marked the one hundred eighty-fifth anniversary of the signing by President George Washington of legislation establishing a United States Customs Service. The first customs officers began to collect the revenue and enforce the Tariff Act of July 4, 1789, on August 1, 1789. Since then, the customhouse and the customs officer have stood as symbols of national pride and sovereignty at ports of entry along the land and sea borders of our country.

1 Stat. 24.

Customs and related duties collected by the Department of the Treasury provided the principal revenues for the young Republic and assured its financial stability, from 1789 until the 20th century.

As the 200th birthday of our Nation approaches, it is especially appropriate that we recognize and salute the historic contributions made to the growth of our Republic by the United States Customs Service.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the year 1974 as United States Customs 185th Anniversary Year; and I call upon the United States Customs Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to plan and participate in appropriate observances recognizing the revenue collection and law enforcement contributions of the Customs Service to the general welfare and economic stability of the Nation.

I also call upon appropriate community organizations to cooperate with the Customs Service in recognizing 185 years of mutually beneficial relationships.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4307

August 7, 1974

National Student Government Day, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

One of the foundation blocks in the American democracy is the civic responsibility which every American accepts as part of his heritage and his obligation to his country.

This responsibility—this understanding, appreciation, and involvement in our Government—begins in our Nation's educational institutions. Within these institutions our student government associations play a central role. The learning experience that students obtain as officers, members, and as voters in student government associations is vital to a clear understanding of our democratic system.

The successful functioning of student government associations reaffirms the essential truth of our democracy: that all people should have a voice in making those decisions that affect their lives. Student government provides this voice for our Nation's students in educational institutions.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 29, 1974, as National Student Government Day. I invite the Governors of the States and of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and other officials at the local level to issue similar proclamations.

I also urge all educational institutions to join in appropriate activities to highlight the importance of student government and to encourage wide participation in its activities. I further urge all students in our country to acquaint themselves fully with their own student government associations and to play a constructive role in contributing to their success.

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

RICHARD NIXON

Proclamation 4308

• August 20, 1974

Columbus Day, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On Columbus Day, 1974, we again celebrate the historic achievement of the Italian sea captain whose courage and determination led him across uncharted oceans to a New World.

Sailing in the service of the Spanish crown, the voyage of Christopher Columbus marked one of history's most challenging and rewarding explorations. He opened this continent to the migration of settlers who created an enduring nation. The United States of America still carries forth his spirit of exploration as part of its national heritage.

Americans of the twentieth century strive to follow the vision and unshakeable faith of Christopher Columbus by seeking to discover a "New World" of peace and cooperation among all men.

In tribute to the achievement of Columbus, the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution approved April 30, 1934 (48 Stat. 657), as modified by the act of June 28, 1968 (82 Stat. 250), requested the President to proclaim the second Monday in October of each year as Columbus Day. 5 USC 6103.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Monday, October 14, 1974, 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 twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4309

August 22, 1974

Women's Equality Day, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On August 26th, 1920, American women finally gained the right to vote when the Nineteenth Amendment was certified as part of our Constitution.

Today, fifty-four years later, the women of America are actively participating in and contributing to all aspects of our economic, social and political life. Many obstacles on the road to equal opportunity have been removed as legislative and executive actions have helped to reduce sex discrimination in education, training and employment. Special efforts have been made in the Federal Government, so that women now contribute more fully than ever before to the formulation and execution of public policy.

But although we as a Nation have come a great distance since 1920, we still have a great distance to go. In 1970, on the floor of the House, I said that the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution was an idea whose time had come. Today I want to reaffirm my personal commitment to that amendment. The time for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment has come just as surely as did the time for the 19th Amendment.

As 1975 approaches, widely proclaimed as International Women's Year, Americans must deal with those inequities that still linger as barriers to the full participation of women in our Nation's life. We must also strengthen and support laws that prohibit discrimination based on sex.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon all Americans to observe August 26, 1974, as Women's Equality Day, with appropriate cere-

monies and activities. I further urge Americans to consider the essential role of women in our society and their contribution to our economic, social and political well-being. As a Republic dedicated to liberty and justice for all, this Nation cannot deny equal status to women.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4310

September 4, 1974

National Hispanic Heritage Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Our country's Hispanic heritage reaches back more than four centuries. When the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, Hispanic civilization was already flourishing in what is now Florida and New Mexico. Since then the Hispanic contribution to America has been a consistent and vital influence in our country's cultural growth.

More than ten million Americans of Hispanic origin today contribute to our national diversity, enriching the quality of American life in the arts, the sciences, sports, religion and the small but important things of everyday living.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 10, 1974, and ending September 16, 1974, as National Hispanic Heritage Week. I call upon all the people of the United States, especially the education community and those organizations concerned with the protection of human rights, to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In celebrating this occasion, I also call upon my fellow Americans to rededicate themselves to the principle of full and equal opportunity for all citizens, and to seize upon the broad spectrum of skills and abilities of those individuals of Hispanic heritage who have so significantly contributed to our Nation's growth and prosperity.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4311

September 8, 1974

Granting Pardon to Richard Nixon

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Richard Nixon became the thirty-seventh President of the United States on January 20, 1969 and was reelected in 1972 for a second term by the electors of forty-nine of the fifty states. His term in office continued until his resignation on August 9, 1974.

Pursuant to resolutions of the House of Representatives, its Committee on the Judiciary conducted an inquiry and investigation on the impeachment of the President extending over more than eight months. The hearings of the Committee and its deliberations, which received wide national publicity over television, radio, and in printed media, resulted in votes adverse to Richard Nixon on recommended Articles of Impeachment.

As a result of certain acts or omissions occurring before his resignation from the Office of President, Richard Nixon has become liable to possible indictment and trial for offenses against the United States. Whether or not he shall be so prosecuted depends on findings of the appropriate grand jury and on the discretion of the authorized prosecutor. Should an indictment ensue, the accused shall then be entitled to a fair trial by an impartial jury, as guaranteed to every individual by the Constitution.

It is believed that a trial of Richard Nixon, if it became necessary, could not fairly begin until a year or more has elapsed. In the meantime, the tranquility to which this nation has been restored by the events of recent weeks could be irreparably lost by the prospects of bringing to trial a former President of the United States. The prospects of such trial will cause prolonged and divisive debate over the propriety of exposing

to further punishment and degradation a man who has already paid the unprecedented penalty of relinquishing the highest elective office of the United States.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States, pursuant to the pardon power conferred upon me by Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution, have granted and by these presents do grant a full, free, and absolute pardon unto Richard Nixon for all offenses against the United States which he, Richard Nixon, has committed or may have committed or taken part in during the period from January 20, 1969 through August 9, 1974.

USC prec.
title 1.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4312

September 12, 1974

Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As we near our Nation's two hundredth anniversary, let all of us, as equal partners in a Nation of justice under law, resolve to work, with all our strength and common sense, to achieve ". . . a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity . . ." Through such a re-dedication to the spirit and principles of the Constitution we can build a better future for every individual American, and a better America for all.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, in compliance with the joint resolutions of the Congress of the United States, call upon appropriate Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on Citizenship Day, September 17, 1974—the 187th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. I urge Federal, State, and local officials,

USC prec.
title 1.

as well as leaders of civic, educational and religious organizations to conduct appropriate ceremonies and programs on that day.

I also designate as Constitution Week the period beginning September 17 and ending September 23, 1974, and urge all Americans to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities in their schools, churches and in other suitable places in order to foster a better understanding of the Constitution, and of the rights and responsibilities of United States citizens.

50 USC prec.
title 1.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4313

September 16, 1974

**Announcing a Program for the Return of Vietnam
Era Draft Evaders and Military Deserters**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The United States withdrew the last of its forces from the Republic of Vietnam on March 28, 1973.

In the period of its involvement in armed hostilities in Southeast Asia, the United States suffered great losses. Millions served their country, thousands died in combat, thousands more were wounded, others are still listed as missing in action.

Over a year after the last American combatant had left Vietnam, the status of thousands of our countrymen—convicted, charged, investigated or still sought for violations of the Military Selective Service Act or of the Uniform Code of Military Justice—remains unresolved.

50 USC app.
451.
10 USC 801 et
seq.

In furtherance of our national commitment to justice and mercy these young Americans should have the chance to contribute a share to the rebuilding of peace among ourselves and with all nations. They should be allowed the opportunity to earn return to their country, their communities, and their families, upon their agreement to a period of alternate

service in the national interest, together with an acknowledgment of their allegiance to the country and its Constitution.

Desertion in time of war is a major, serious offense; failure to respond to the country's call for duty is also a serious offense. Reconciliation among our people does not require that these acts be condoned. Yet, reconciliation calls for an act of mercy to bind the Nation's wounds and to heal the scars of divisiveness.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States, pursuant to my powers under Article II, Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Constitution, do hereby proclaim a program to commence immediately to afford reconciliation to Vietnam era draft evaders and military deserters upon the following terms and conditions:

USC prec.
title 1.

1. *Draft Evaders*—An individual who allegedly unlawfully failed under the Military Selective Service Act or any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder, to register or register on time, to keep the local board informed of his current address, to report for or submit to pre-induction or induction examination, to report for or submit to induction itself, or to report for or submit to, or complete service under section 6(j) of such Act during the period from August 4, 1964 to March 28, 1973, inclusive, and who has not been adjudged guilty in a trial for such offense, will be relieved of prosecution and punishment for such offense if he:

50 USC app.
451.

50 USC app.
456.

(i) presents himself to a United States Attorney before January 31, 1975,

(ii) executes an agreement acknowledging his allegiance to the United States and pledging to fulfill a period of alternate service under the auspices of the Director of Selective Service, and

(iii) satisfactorily completes such service.

The alternate service shall promote the national health, safety, or interest. No draft evader will be given the privilege of completing a period of alternate service by service in the Armed Forces.

However, this program will not apply to an individual who is precluded from re-entering the United States under 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(22) or other law. Additionally, if individuals eligible for this program have other criminal charges outstanding, their participation in the program may be conditioned upon, or postponed until after, final disposition of the other charges has been reached in accordance with law.

The period of service shall be twenty-four months, which may be reduced by the Attorney General because of mitigating circumstances.

10 USC 885-887.

2. *Military Deserters*—A member of the armed forces who has been administratively classified as a deserter by reason of unauthorized absence and whose absence commenced during the period from August 4, 1964 to March 28, 1973, inclusive, will be relieved of prosecution and punishment under Articles 85, 86 and 87 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice for such absence and for offenses directly related thereto if before January 31, 1975 he takes an oath of allegiance to the United States and executes an agreement with the Secretary of the Military Department from which he absented himself or for members of the Coast Guard, with the Secretary of Transportation, pledging to fulfill a period of alternate service under the auspices of the Director of Selective Service. The alternate service shall promote the national health, safety, or interest.

The period of service shall be twenty-four months, which may be reduced by the Secretary of the appropriate Military Department, or Secretary of Transportation for members of the Coast Guard, because of mitigating circumstances.

10 USC 801 et seq.

However, if a member of the armed forces has additional outstanding charges pending against him under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, his eligibility to participate in this program may be conditioned upon, or postponed until after, final disposition of the additional charges has been reached in accordance with law.

Each member of the armed forces who elects to seek relief through this program will receive an undesirable discharge. Thereafter, upon satisfactory completion of a period of alternate service prescribed by the Military Department or Department of Transportation, such individual will be entitled to receive, in lieu of his undesirable discharge, a clemency discharge in recognition of his fulfillment of the requirements of the program. Such clemency discharge shall not bestow entitlement to benefits administered by the Veterans Administration.

Procedures of the Military Departments implementing this Proclamation will be in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary of Defense, present Military Department regulations notwithstanding.

50 USC app. 462 note.

3. *Presidential Clemency Board*—By Executive Order I have this date established a Presidential Clemency Board which will review the records of individuals within the following categories: (i) those who have been

convicted of draft evasion offenses as described above, (ii) those who have received a punitive or undesirable discharge from service in the armed forces for having violated Article 85, 86, or 87 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice between August 4, 1964 and March 28, 1973, or are serving sentences of confinement for such violations. Where appropriate, the Board may recommend that clemency be conditioned upon completion of a period of alternate service. However, if any clemency discharge is recommended, such discharge shall not bestow entitlement to benefits administered by the Veterans Administration.

10 USC 885-887.

4. *Alternate Service*—In prescribing the length of alternate service in individual cases, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the appropriate Department, or the Clemency Board shall take into account such honorable service as an individual may have rendered prior to his absence, penalties already paid under law, and such other mitigating factors as may be appropriate to seek equity among those who participate in this program.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4314 • September 17, 1974

National Employ the Handicapped Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The single greatest difficulty facing the handicapped person is not his or her own disability but rather the attitudes of society toward that disability. Yet handicapped people have proven themselves capable of performing a wide range of jobs with great diligence, skill, and efficiency.

As scientists, teachers, Government officials, aerospace engineers—in nearly every occupation—otherwise qualified but handicapped Americans have contributed significantly to our Nation's progress.

Let us resolve in 1974 to make use of the talents and abilities and energies of the handicapped. Our Nation needs them.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress approved August 11, 1945, as amended (36 U.S.C. 155), designating the first week in October of each year as National Employ the Handicapped Week, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe the week beginning October 6, 1974, for such purpose.

I urge the Nation's Governors, Mayors, and all other public officials, as well as leaders in every area of American life, to join with the handicapped themselves in active participation in this observance.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4315

September 19, 1974

Johnny Horizon '76 Clean Up America Month, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Although our Nation's 200th birthday is less than two years away, much has been accomplished through the Johnny Horizon '76 Program toward improving the environment of our country for this historic event. But much remains to be done. To date, thousands of schools; churches; youth groups; chambers of commerce; conservation, civic and commercial organizations and millions of private citizens have joined in partnership with Johnny Horizon '76 in a wide range of projects to create environmental awareness and to beautify America.

Our most precious environment is the area in which we live—our city streets and rural towns—and this is where each individual can effectively exercise his responsibility. This has been exemplified by the many action projects which have been undertaken thus far across our country.

We need to continue these improvements. To dramatize this need, the Congress has by House Joint Resolution 1070, 93rd Congress, requested the President to proclaim the period of September 15, 1974,

to October 15, 1974, as "Johnny Horizon '76 Clean Up America Month."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the period September 15 through October 15, 1974 as Johnny Horizon '76 Clean Up America Month and ask our Nation's attention to the Johnny Horizon '76 environmental awareness and action program for America's 200th birthday and related Bicentennial activities. I urge representatives of business, industry, labor, Government, civic groups, and other citizens to continue to join together to demonstrate the significant results that can be realized when Americans translate their concern into affirmative action. I further urge a continuation of neighborhood and community cleanups, beautification programs, resource recovery and education programs, energy and wild-life conservation efforts and other worthwhile activities.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4316

September 26, 1974

National School Lunch Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Winston Churchill once said that the best investment any society can make is putting milk into babies. By the same token, providing nutritious lunches for millions of American school children is a concrete way of investing in our future well-being as a Nation.

Only healthy, well-nourished students can realize their fullest mental and physical potential and transform equality of opportunity from an ideal into a reality. Those who work in school lunch programs around the country—volunteers and employees of the Federal, State and local governments which administer the National School Lunch Program are helping to realize this goal.

Recognizing the importance of their activities, and the good which this program does our Nation, Congress has designated the week beginning the second Sunday of October each year as National School Lunch Week, and has requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling for observance of that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby urge the people of the United States to observe the week of October 13, 1974, as National School Lunch Week and to give special attention to activities which will focus on good nutrition for our young people.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4317

September 27, 1974

Modifying Proclamation No. 3279,¹ Relating to Imports of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, Providing for the Long-Term Control of Imports of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Through a System of License Fees and Providing for Gradual Reduction of Levels of Imports of Crude Oil, Unfinished Oils, and Finished Products

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

I am advised by the Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration that certain technical changes to Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, are required. Among these technical changes are the clarification of certain definitions, a provision to eliminate conflict between the Oil Import Control Program and the Mandatory Petroleum Allocation Program, and the establishment of added capacity as the basis for import allocations to new, expanded, and reactivated refineries and petrochemical plants. In addition, the Administrator informs me that lowering the import fee schedule on natural gas products to the level assigned to crude oil will make United States interests more competitive in obtaining this valuable commodity in the world market.

¹ 24 FR 1781; 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp. p. 11.

19 USC 1862
note.

The Administrator advises me that the changes set forth in this proclamation are consistent with the national security objectives of Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, and recommends that such changes be made. 19 USC 1862
note.

I agree with the foregoing recommendations and findings of the Administrator.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended, do hereby proclaim that, effective the date of this proclamation, Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, is hereby amended as follows: 19 USC 1862.

1. Subparagraph (2) of paragraph (d) of Section 2 is amended to read as follows:

“(2) Entries for consumption of imports from Canada by pipeline may be made until midnight, May 15, of the allocation period following the allocation period in which any license authorizing such imports from Canada was issued.”

2. Subparagraph (3) of paragraph (b) of section (4) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) Except for (i) crude oil or unfinished oils imported under license or licenses for which a fee has been charged, (ii) crude oil sold, bought, or exchanged in order to comply with other Federal Energy Administration regulations, or (iii) crude oil or unfinished oils imported pursuant to specific relief granted pursuant to section 5, such regulations shall require that imported crude oil and unfinished oils be processed in the licensee’s refinery or petrochemical plant, except that imported crude oil or unfinished oils other than Canadian imports may be exchanged for domestic crude or unfinished oils if such exchanges are otherwise lawful, are effected on a current basis and reported in advance to the Administrator, and if the domestic crude or unfinished oils are processed in the licensee’s refinery or petrochemical plant. Canadian imports may only be exchanged for other Canadian imports, in which case the Canadian imports obtained in the exchange must be processed in the licensee’s own facility.”

3. Subparagraph (1) (i) of paragraph (a) of section 3 is amended to read as follows:

“(a) (1) Effective May 1, 1973, the Administrator shall, by regulation, establish a system of fees for licenses issued under allocations of

imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products, over the above levels of imports established by section 2 of this proclamation. Such regulations shall require, among other appropriate provisions, that (i) with respect to imports, other than imports from Canada of motor gasoline and finished products, such fees shall be:

FEE SCHEDULE

(Cents per barrel)

	May 1 1973	Nov. 1 1973	May 1 1974	Nov. 1 1974	May 1 1975	Nov. 1 1975
Crude	10.5	13.0	15.5	18.0	21.0	21.0
Natural Gas Products.....	10.5	13.0	15.5	18.0	21.0	21.0
Motor Gasoline.....	52.0	54.5	57.0	59.5	63.0	63.0
All other finished products and unfinished oils (except ethane, propane, butanes, and asphalt).	15.0	20.0	30.0	42.0	52.0	63.0

19 USC 1862
note.

4. A new subparagraph, (4), is added to paragraph (a) of section 3 to read as follows:

“(4) Persons seeking to import natural gas products under a duly issued natural gas products license shall certify the country of origin to the appropriate customs officer at the port of entry. Such natural gas products may be commingled with crude oil or other unfinished oils for purposes of transportation and may be re-separated prior to importation or imported as a mixture; Provided, that the importer certifies the volume of natural gas products contained.”

5. Paragraph (b) of section 3 thereof, is amended by inserting a new sentence between the first and second sentences to read as follows: “In the event that such bond is terminated or the face value of the bond is reduced below the outstanding liability of licenses issued pursuant to the bond, the Administrator shall immediately revoke all licenses issued pursuant to the bond.”

6. The fifth sentence of subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) of section 4 is amended to read as follows: “Such allocations shall not exceed 75 percent of estimated refinery capacity or the percentage of petrochemical plant capacity applicable.”

7. Subparagraphs (2), (3) and (4) of paragraph (g) of section 15 are amended to read as follows:

“(2) ‘Gasoline’ means a refined petroleum distillate, including naphtha, jet fuel, or other petroleum oils, (but not benzene which meets the ASTM distillation standards for nitration grade or cumene, ethyl-

benzene, isoprene, meta-xylene, ortho-xylene or para-xylene having a purity of 95 percent or more by weight) derived by refining or processing crude oil or unfinished oils, in whatever type of plant such refining or processing may occur, and having a boiling range at atmospheric pressure which falls completely or in part between 80° F and 400° F.

“(3) ‘Kerosene’ means any jet fuel, diesel fuel, fuel oil, or other petroleum oils derived by refining or processing crude oil or unfinished oils, in whatever type of plant such refining or processing may occur, which has a boiling range at atmospheric pressure which falls completely or in part between 400° F and 550° F.

“(4) ‘Distillate fuel oil’ means any fuel oil, gas oil, topped crude oil, or other petroleum oils (except refined petroleum wax) derived by refining or processing crude oil or unfinished oils, in whatever type of plant such refining or processing may occur, which has a boiling range at atmospheric pressure which falls completely or in part between 550° F and 1200° F.”

8. Section 12 is amended to read as follows:

19 USC 1862
note.

“12. Commitments and obligations contained in long term allocations heretofore made shall be unimpaired by this proclamation or regulations issued thereunder.”

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4318

September 27, 1974

National Hunting and Fishing Day, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

No one has a fuller appreciation and respect for nature than the American sportsman. Hunters and anglers were among the first to warn us of the need to conserve America's fish and wildlife resources, and many of them have played an active, voluntary role in restoring and enriching America's splendid natural heritage.

Ante, p. 1166.

In recognition of the significant contributions of American hunters and fishermen in enhancing and preserving our environment, and to dramatize the continued need for gun and boat safety, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 910, 93rd Congress, has requested the President to declare the fourth Saturday of September, 1974, as National Hunting and Fishing Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Saturday, September 28, 1974, as National Hunting and Fishing Day.

I urge all of our citizens to join with outdoor sportsmen in the wise use of our natural resources and in insuring their proper management for the benefit of future generations.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4319

September 28, 1974

**Enlarging the Boundaries of the Cabrillo
National Monument, California**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

73 Stat. c19.

The Cabrillo National Monument in San Diego County, California, was established by Proclamation No. 1255 of October 14, 1913 (38 Stat. 1965), on approximately one-half acre of land that, along with other lands, had originally been set aside for military purposes in 1852. The monument was enlarged by Proclamation No. 3273 of February 2, 1959, and now is situated on approximately eighty and one-half acres of land. The present area of the monument is not adequate for the proper care and management of the historical landmarks and historical objects in the area and it has been determined that approximately fifty-six and six-tenths acres of land should be added to the monument site. That new land is contiguous to the monument site and constitutes a part of the lands set aside but no longer needed for military purposes.

The additional land is essential to the proper care and management of the historical landmarks and historical objects in the area, and it is in the public interest to redefine the boundaries of, and add those contiguous lands to the monument to preserve the historical landmarks and historical objects of the area.

Under section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), the President is authorized "to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. The monument, as enlarged by this Proclamation, will be confined to the smallest area compatible with the protection and management of the objects to be protected.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431), do hereby proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, the lands owned or controlled by the United States within the following described lands are hereby added to and made a part of the Cabrillo National Monument:

PARCEL "B"

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of said United States Naval Submarine Support Facility also being the southeasterly corner of Cabrillo National Monument as shown on Y & D Drawing No. 1112775 on file in the Department of the Navy; thence northerly along the easterly boundary of said land the following courses and distances; North $0^{\circ}03'24''$ East 275.68 feet (record North $0^{\circ}28'25''$ West 275.14 feet); thence North $89^{\circ}56'36''$ West (record South $89^{\circ}31'35''$ West) 100.00 feet; thence North $0^{\circ}03'24''$ East (record North $0^{\circ}28'25''$ West) 275.30 feet; thence East (record North $89^{\circ}31'35''$ East) 100.00 feet; thence North $0^{\circ}03'24''$ East 762.96 feet to a point that is 140.45 feet from the northeast corner of said Cabrillo National Monument, said point being on the arc of a 1235.00-foot-radius curve concave northerly the center of which curve bears North $4^{\circ}10'54''$ East from said point; thence leaving said east line of Cabrillo National Monument easterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $23^{\circ}50'37''$ a distance of 513.94

feet to intersection with the hereinafter described mean high tide line; thence southerly along said mean high tide line the following courses and distances; South $15^{\circ}18'45''$ East 52.45 feet; thence South $0^{\circ}09'43''$ East 184.11 feet; thence South $10^{\circ}40'25''$ East 142.09 feet; thence South $3^{\circ}24'54''$ East 76.10 feet; thence South $5^{\circ}02'16''$ East 236.19 feet; thence South $10^{\circ}54'05''$ East 317.40 feet; thence South $18^{\circ}24'14''$ East 188.84 feet; thence South $5^{\circ}35'49''$ East 232.91 feet; thence South $15^{\circ}11'11''$ East 117.03 feet to intersection with the south line of said Submarine Support Facility which bears North $89^{\circ}59'37''$ East (record North $89^{\circ}31'35''$ East) from the Point of Beginning; thence leaving said mean high tide line South $89^{\circ}59'37''$ West along said South line 723.77 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 18.92 acres, reserving from the hereinabove described property a parcel of land consisting of 1.60 acres being a right-of-way for road purposes over, along and across a strip of land 40.00 feet wide, 20.00 feet wide on each side of the following described centerline:

Commencing at a point on the easterly prolongation of the north line of the hereinbefore mentioned Cabrillo National Monument that bears South $89^{\circ}56'36''$ East 378.53 feet from the northeast corner of said monument; thence South $12^{\circ}06'18''$ East 105.96 feet to the True Point of Beginning of the herein described centerline, said point being on the arc of a 1235.00-foot-radius curve concave northerly the center of which bears North $14^{\circ}34'38''$ West from said True Point of Beginning; thence continuing South $12^{\circ}06'18''$ East 46.84 feet to the beginning of a tangent 91.35-foot-radius curve concave westerly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $31^{\circ}25'40''$ a distance of 50.11 feet to the beginning of a tangent 59.49-foot-radius curve concave easterly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $53^{\circ}19'25''$ a distance of 55.37 feet to the beginning of a tangent 130.00-foot-radius curve concave westerly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $55^{\circ}08'06''$ a distance of 125.10 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 265.00-foot-radius curve; thence southwesterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $15^{\circ}42'44''$ a distance of 72.67 feet to the beginning of a tangent 100.00-foot-radius curve concave easterly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $42^{\circ}28'35''$ a distance of 74.14 feet to the beginning of a tangent 527.44-foot-radius curve concave westerly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $17^{\circ}56'20''$ a distance of 165.14 feet; thence tangent to said curve South $12^{\circ}18'32''$ West 107.03 feet to the beginning of a

tangent 500.00-foot-radius curve concave northwesterly; thence southwesterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $18^{\circ}03'54''$ a distance of 157.65 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 90.00-foot-radius curve concave northwesterly; thence southwesterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $40^{\circ}10'08''$ a distance of 63.10 feet to the beginning of a tangent 650.00-foot-radius curve concave southeasterly; thence southwesterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $10^{\circ}38'46''$ a distance of 120.78 feet to the beginning of a tangent 103.00-foot-radius curve concave northerly; thence westerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $55^{\circ}43'47''$ a distance of 100.18 feet to the beginning of a tangent 35.00-foot-radius curve concave southeasterly; thence westerly, southwesterly and southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $150^{\circ}30'03''$ a distance of 91.94 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 100.00-foot-radius curve concave northeasterly; thence southeasterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $32^{\circ}52'30''$ a distance of 57.38 feet; thence tangent to said curve South $67^{\circ}44'58''$ East 116.12 feet to the beginning of a tangent 100.00-foot-radius curve concave southwesterly; thence southeasterly and southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $65^{\circ}07'30''$ a distance of 113.66 feet; thence tangent to said curve South $2^{\circ}37'28''$ East 86.76 feet to the beginning of a tangent 310.00-foot-radius curve concave westerly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $18^{\circ}37'46''$ a distance of 100.80 feet to the beginning of a tangent 45.00-foot-radius curve concave easterly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $47^{\circ}16'43''$ a distance of 37.13 feet to a point on the south line of the hereinabove described property that bears North $89^{\circ}59'37''$ East 198.59 feet from the southwesterly corner thereof.

PARCEL "C"

Commencing at the southeasterly corner of Cabrillo National Monument as described in Presidential Proclamation No. 3273 of the Federal Register of the United States in Volume 24, No. 25, dated February 5, 1959, which said southeasterly corner bears South $76^{\circ}32'50''$ East 761.20 feet from "Old Lighthouse" as shown on said Miscellaneous Map No. 129, the coordinates of which said "Old Lighthouse" are North 185,283.08 and East 1,695,308.57 (California Coordinate Grid System, Zone 6); thence along the boundary of said Cabrillo National Monument the following courses and distances North $89^{\circ}52'54''$ West 630.92 feet

(record South $89^{\circ}31'35''$ West 630.37 feet); thence South $18^{\circ}12'58''$ West 8.45 feet (record South $17^{\circ}40'23''$ West 8.47 feet) to the beginning of a tangent 170.00-foot-radius curve concave easterly, thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $64^{\circ}00'00''$ a distance of 189.89 feet; thence tangent to said curve South $45^{\circ}47'02''$ East (record South $46^{\circ}19'37''$ East) 137.50; thence South $65^{\circ}23'10''$ West (record South $64^{\circ}50'35''$ West) 75.33 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING of the herein described property; thence retracing the previously described five courses to said southeasterly corner of the Cabrillo National Monument; thence leaving said boundary North $89^{\circ}59'37''$ East 723.77 feet to intersection with the hereinafter described mean high tide line; thence southerly along said mean high tide line the following courses and distances; South $9^{\circ}49'16''$ West 91.09 feet; thence South $32^{\circ}04'12''$ West 136.56 feet; thence South $55^{\circ}30'44''$ West 137.21 feet; thence South $42^{\circ}14'59''$ West 236.92 feet; thence South $38^{\circ}38'57''$ West 90.26 feet; thence South $11^{\circ}46'39''$ West 80.90 feet; thence South $3^{\circ}09'21''$ East 168.16 feet; thence South $24^{\circ}11'43''$ East 113.20 feet; thence South $19^{\circ}28'08''$ East 131.55 feet; thence South $13^{\circ}54'17''$ East 125.70 feet; thence South $7^{\circ}18'41''$ West 53.88 feet to intersection with a line that bears South $48^{\circ}13'47''$ East 1305.76 feet from the True Point of Beginning; thence North $48^{\circ}13'47''$ West 1305.76 feet to the True Point of Beginning, containing 17.44 acres, EXCEPTING from the hereinabove described property a parcel of land consisting of 1.12 acres being a right-of-way for road purposes over, along and across a strip of land 40.00 feet wide, 20.00 feet wide on each side of the following described centerline: Beginning at a point on the North Line of the hereinabove described property that is North $89^{\circ}59'37''$ East 198.59 feet from the hereinbefore mentioned southeasterly corner of Cabrillo National Monument; thence South $31^{\circ}16'30''$ East 12.15 feet to the beginning of a tangent 55.00-foot-radius curve concave southwesterly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $28^{\circ}36'30''$ a distance of 27.46 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 330.00-foot-radius curve concave westerly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $20^{\circ}23'45''$ a distance of 117.47 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 75.00-foot-radius curve concave northwesterly; thence southwesterly and westerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $69^{\circ}08'46''$ a distance of 90.51 feet; thence tangent to said curve South $86^{\circ}52'31''$ West 108.37 feet to the beginning of a tangent 95.00-foot-radius curve concave northerly; thence westerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $32^{\circ}17'15''$

a distance of 53.53 feet to a point of reverse curvature with a 60.00-foot-radius curve concave southerly; thence westerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $70^{\circ}16'58''$ a distance of 73.60 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 25.00-foot-radius curve concave easterly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $61^{\circ}22'48''$ a distance of 26.78 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 175.00-foot-radius curve concave northeasterly; thence southeasterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $54^{\circ}07'46''$ a distance of 165.33 feet; thence tangent to said curve South $66^{\circ}37'46''$ East 88.66 feet to the beginning of a tangent 60.00-foot-radius curve concave southwesterly; thence southeasterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $49^{\circ}38'15''$ a distance of 51.98 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 90.00-foot-radius curve concave westerly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $45^{\circ}28'13''$ a distance of 71.42 feet; thence tangent to said curve South $28^{\circ}28'42''$ West 110.68 feet to the beginning of a tangent 400.00-foot-radius curve concave southeasterly; thence southwesterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $8^{\circ}05'11''$ a distance of 56.45 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 60.00-foot-radius curve concave easterly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $31^{\circ}49'13''$ a distance of 33.32 feet to a point of reverse curvature with a 125.00-foot-radius curve concave northwesterly; thence southwesterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $60^{\circ}35'53''$ a distance of 132.20 feet to a point of intersection with the southwesterly line of the hereinbefore described parcel of land that bears South $48^{\circ}13'47''$ East 729.88 feet from the True Point of Beginning thereof.

The sidelines of said easement are to be prolonged or shortened so as to terminate on the North in the North boundary line of the hereinbefore described land and to terminate on the southwest in the southwesterly boundary line of the hereinbefore described land.

PARCEL "D"

Beginning at a Point in the South boundary line of the Cabrillo National Monument as described in Presidential Proclamation No. 3273 of the Federal Register of the United States in Volume 24, No. 25, dated February 5, 1959, which said point bears South $78^{\circ}47'06''$ West 895.86 feet from "Old Lighthouse" as shown on said Miscellaneous Map No. 129, the coordinates of which said "Old Lighthouse" are North 185,283.08 and East 1,695,308.57 (California Coordinate Grid System,

Zone 6), said point being on the arc of a 1030.00-foot-radius curve concave southwesterly, the center of which curve bears South $77^{\circ}34'55''$ West from said point, said curve being the easterly right-of-way line of an easement 60.00 feet wide for road purposes as granted to the City of San Diego by deed recorded September 20, 1960, as file/page No. 188998 in Book 1960 of Official Records; thence easterly and southerly along the boundary of said Cabrillo National Monument the following courses and distances; South $89^{\circ}56'07''$ East 563.40 feet; thence South $0^{\circ}04'00''$ West 409.95 feet (record South $0^{\circ}28'25''$ East 410.00 feet); thence South $89^{\circ}55'50''$ East (record North $89^{\circ}31'35''$ East) 278.27 feet; thence North $65^{\circ}23'10''$ East (record North $64^{\circ}50'35''$ East) 37.39 feet; thence leaving said Cabrillo National Monument boundary South $23^{\circ}35'52''$ West 1395.70 feet to a point on the easterly right-of-way line of the hereinabove described 60.00 feet wide easement for road granted to the City of San Diego, which point bears North $87^{\circ}33'30''$ East (record North $87^{\circ}01'06''$ East) radially 30.00 feet from the northeasterly terminus of a 101.88-foot-radius curve described to said easement; thence South $87^{\circ}33'30''$ West along said radial line 60.00 feet to the westerly right-of-way line of said easement; thence southerly, southwesterly, westerly, northwesterly and northerly along said right-of-way line the following courses and distances; southerly, southwesterly, westerly and northwesterly along the arc of a 71.88-foot-radius curve concave northerly that is concentric with the hereinbefore mentioned 101.88-foot-radius curve through a central angle of $162^{\circ}48'38''$ a distance of 204.25 feet; thence tangent to said curve North $19^{\circ}37'52''$ West 154.68 feet (record North $20^{\circ}10'16''$ West 154.54 feet) to the beginning of a tangent 235.23-foot-radius curve (record 235.00-foot-radius curve) concave easterly; thence northerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $37^{\circ}45'00''$ a distance of 154.98 feet; thence tangent to said curve North $18^{\circ}07'08''$ East 100.12 feet (record North $17^{\circ}34'44''$ East 100.02 feet) to the beginning of a tangent 330.20-foot-radius curve (record 330.00-foot-radius curve) concave westerly; thence northerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $22^{\circ}58'46''$ (record $22^{\circ}58'31''$) a distance of 132.43 feet; thence tangent to said curve North $4^{\circ}51'38''$ West 1049.96 feet (record North $5^{\circ}23'47''$ West 1050.15 feet) to the beginning of a tangent 1030.00-foot-radius curve, the center of which curve is hereinbefore mentioned as bearing South $77^{\circ}34'55''$ West from the Point of Beginning of this description; thence northerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $7^{\circ}33'27''$ a distance of 135.86 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 20.20 acres.

The withdrawal order of February 26, 1852, is hereby revoked as to the lands described above.

The lands added to the monument by this Proclamation are hereby transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and Proclamation No. 1255 establishing, and Proclamation No. 3273 enlarging, the Cabrillo National Monument are amended accordingly.

38 Stat. 1965.
73 Stat. c19.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved by this Proclamation.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4320

October 2, 1974

Fire Prevention Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Losses by destructive fires, many of which could have been prevented, constitute a tragic waste of our Nation's human and material resources. Destructive fire is a burden affecting all Americans and constitutes a public health and safety problem of major magnitude.

Our great Nation, blessed with unparalleled technological resources, has the highest per capita rate of death and property loss from fire of all the major industrialized nations in the world. Of most concern is the needless loss of human life. Each year over 12,000 Americans die and over 300,000 are seriously injured and maimed. The tragic part is that the large majority of the deaths and injuries victimize the very young and the aged. In 1973, nearly 2.7 million fires caused in excess of \$3 billion in direct property damage, with the total costs of fire, including fire departments costs, estimated at well over \$11 billion.

I believe that our continuing high rate of losses due to fire is totally unacceptable. This shameful and needless waste of our people and resources, with its adverse effect on our economy, is one which our Nation and local communities can ill afford. As I have stated before, curbing inflation and improving the state of our economy are the highest priorities in this Administration. Fire loss reduction and fire prevention are activities directly related to reducing economic loss and should be a part of our overall national effort.

Of vital concern, and an area in which there is a major need for improved fire safety, is the place where we live: our homes. Each year, more than half the deaths caused by fire—about 6,600 on the average—have occurred in our homes. Last year alone, 73 per cent of all building fires occurred in residences while the loss and damage to homes amounted to more than \$1 billion. For the last 20 years, home fires have accounted for about two-thirds of all building fires. Improved home fire safety is essential if we are to control this human and economic waste.

Most fires are caused by carelessness, lack of knowledge, or hazardous conditions which can be corrected. Much of the tragic waste associated with unwanted fires can be avoided. More emphasis on fire prevention programs and activities throughout the country is needed. Vigorous community fire departments, both paid and volunteer, which have effectively conducted fire prevention programs have contributed substantially to the local and national welfare by reducing significantly the number and effects of destructive fires. Those fire departments which confine their roles to putting out fires and rescuing its victims need to expend more effort on fire prevention. This should include educating children on the principles of fire safety, educating adults on fire safety in homes through residential inspections, enforcing fire protection and prevention codes and standards, and ensuring that adequate fire safety features are designed into our buildings and structures. All citizens need to know the basics of fire prevention, how to report fires, how to extinguish simple fires, and how to react if fire occurs in their homes or places of work. Progress can be made in reducing our fire losses if every American recognizes his and her responsibility for eliminating fire hazards and for participating in the community fire prevention programs. Therefore, it is vital that everyone support and participate in local fire prevention activities, not only during Fire Prevention Week, but at all times. In this way we can reduce the needless losses caused by unwanted fires.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning October 6, 1974, as Fire Prevention Week.

I call upon all citizens, individually and as a Nation, to support, participate in, and promote the fire prevention programs and activities of their local community fire departments and of the National Fire Protection Association.

I urge state and local governments, business, labor, and other organizations, as well as schools, civic groups, and public information agencies, to observe Fire Prevention Week, to provide useful fire safety information to the public, and to enlist the active participation of all citizens in year-round fire prevention programs.

I also urge all Federal agencies, in cooperation with the Federal Fire Council, to set an example for the Nation by conducting effective year-round fire prevention programs, including employee fire safety training programs and drills.

Let us all work together in reducing the unnecessary waste of human life and property from fire.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4321

October 3, 1974

Leif Erikson Day, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Nearly one thousand years ago, Leif Erikson and his small crew of Norse explorers embarked upon a courageous voyage through unknown seas that led them to the bountiful shores of the New World.

Today most of the world's frontiers have been explored but there are still personal frontiers that are no less challenging and forbidding than

those faced so many years ago. As we push forward, let us draw inspiration from the indomitable spirit and undaunting determination of Leif Erikson. His achievement is a beacon for all men and women of vision who navigate the rough waters of uncertainty and adversity.

36 USC 169c. I am honored 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.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Wednesday, October 9, 1974, as Leif Erikson Day and I direct the appropriate Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings 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 suitable places throughout our land.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4322

October 5, 1974

Child Health Day, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For more than four decades, America has set aside a special day each year to emphasize the importance of child health.

In these decades, we have written a story of significant progress in child health, as the national infant mortality rate has been sharply cut and many childhood diseases have been conquered or diminished in their severity. For many handicapped children, in particular, advances in surgical techniques and treatment have created new hope for happy, productive lives.

We can be proud of this progress. Yet, as every parent knows, the threat of serious disease still hangs over the lives of our children, striking fear in the hearts of those who love and cherish them. Our challenge—and the one to which this Administration will be committed—is to continue steadfastly in reducing the health hazards to children through adequate programs which will assure their continued good health throughout childhood.

The Congress has, by the Joint Resolution of May 18, 1928 (36 U.S.C. 143), requested that the President of the United States annually issue a proclamation declaring the first Monday in October as Child Health Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Monday, October 7, 1974, as Child Health Day.

I invite all agencies and organizations concerned with child health to unite upon that day in the observance of such activities as will accelerate our progress towards the promotion and protection of child health.

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

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4323

October 7, 1974

Veterans Day, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On this Veterans Day, we pay tribute to those men and women whose service in our Armed Forces has contributed so profoundly to mankind's age-old quest for peace.

From Valley Forge to Vietnam, on battlefields around the globe, in World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict, Americans have selflessly answered the call to arms whenever our freedoms and the freedoms of others have been threatened by tyranny and aggression.

Our Veterans have earned our deep and lasting gratitude for their valor, their patriotism, and their willingness to sacrifice so that others might remain free.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby call on all Americans to join in observing Monday, October 28, 1974, as Veterans Day. I urge both public ceremony and private contemplation in recognition of the precious gifts of freedom and security that are ours because those we honor have stood in our defense.

Let us give special consideration on that day to those who have died in our Nation's wars and those who have been disabled. Let this be a day of remembrance for those veterans who are in our hospitals, a day on which our appreciation is expressed tangibly by our visits and our attention.

Further, let this be a day on which all Americans take special cognizance of the needs of those young veterans who are currently readjusting to civilian life. Let us give them personal help and encouragement.

I direct the appropriate officials of Government to arrange for the display of the flag of the United States on this day. I request officials of Federal, State and local governments to support its observance and I urge schools, churches, unions, civic and patriotic organizations to participate in appropriate public ceremonies throughout the Nation.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4324

October 7, 1974

National Farm-City Week, 1974*By the President of the United States of America***A Proclamation**

The two hundred years which have passed since America's birth has witnessed a dramatic change in our society. From a primarily rural nation, we have grown to a country of great cities and towns, and farmers now make up less than five percent of our national population.

As we have learned from our recent food shortages, however, the cities have not lost their fundamental dependence upon the farms for the basics in life. Nor are our farms any less dependent upon our urban centers for their products and services.

There is, indeed, a continuing partnership, often recognized but little honored. It is that partnership we must build upon to achieve a new abundance and prosperity in the future.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the period November 22 through November 28, 1974 as National Farm-City Week.

I invite our civic and business groups, our agricultural organizations, our service clubs, our labor unions, our schools and other interested groups to participate in this observance. I request the United States Department of Agriculture, our land-grant educational institutions, and all appropriate organizations and Government officials to mark the significance of National Farm-City Week with special events and activities.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4325

October 10, 1974

General Pulaski's Memorial Day, 1974*By the President of the United States of America***A Proclamation**

On October 11, 1974, we will honor the 195th anniversary of the death of Casimir Pulaski, the selfless patriot who fought courageously for the cause of freedom both in Poland and in America. It was on October 11, 1779, that Pulaski gave his life for our young Republic, fatally wounded while leading a cavalry charge in the battle of Savannah.

Today, we pay grateful tribute to the heroic sacrifice of Casimir Pulaski. And as we do so, we also pay tribute to all Americans of Polish ancestry whose talents, energies, and devotion to freedom have contributed greatly to the growth of this Nation since the earliest days.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Friday, October 11, 1974, as General Pulaski's Memorial 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 observe the day with appropriate ceremonies in honor of the memory of General Pulaski and his dedication to the defense of liberty.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4326

October 12, 1974

Country Music Month, October 1974*By the President of the United States of America***A Proclamation**

From the farms and mines and ranches of America has come a uniquely American art form—the sound which has become known as country music. Once heard only in certain regions of this Nation, the country sound now can be heard from Manhattan's skyscrapers to the beaches of Malibu. The growth of affection for country music in recent years is a heartening sign of the new interest that Americans take in things uniquely American.

A measure of that growth is that there are now more than one thousand radio stations in the United States that play country music exclusively and half of all the radio stations in America play country part of the time. Each day of the year, about twenty-five thousand hours of country music is beamed out into America. Truly, country music has come into its own.

It is a music which can be happy or sad, fast or slow, but it is always about life. The words of country music songs talk about life the way it is really lived. Country music is life with a melody.

NOW, THEREFORE, I GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, ask the people of this Nation to mark the month of October 1974, with suitable observances as Country Music Month.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4327

October 14, 1974

National Legal Secretaries' Court Observance Week, 1974*By the President of the United States of America***A Proclamation**

Our vast and complex system of justice cannot function without the skill and dedication of our Nation's legal secretaries. Without these unsung heroines of the legal process, the wheels of justice would grind to a permanent halt. They deserve the praise, gratitude and respect not only of their employers but of the system which they serve so well. One way in which their employers can demonstrate their appreciation for jobs well done is by giving their legal secretaries greater opportunities to observe courtroom proceedings—to see more of the system in action.

To pay tribute to this fine group of Americans, and to encourage their exposure to courtroom proceedings, the Congress by House Joint Resolution 898 of the Ninety-third Congress, has requested the President to proclaim the second full week in October, 1974, as National Legal Secretaries' Court Observance Week.

Ante, p. 1262.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning October 14, 1974, as National Legal Secretaries' Court Observance Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. Furthermore, I call upon the legal community, throughout that week and during the ensuing year, to enhance their legal secretaries' understanding of their role in the administration of justice in this Nation by affording them more opportunities to observe actual courtroom proceedings.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4328

October 18, 1974

Drug Abuse Prevention Week, 1974*By the President of the United States of America***A Proclamation**

The drug trade, by destroying individual lives and dividing families and communities, strikes at the heart of our national well-being.

America's response has not been passive. During the past half decade, we have given the highest priority to eliminating this threat to the very fabric of our society.

Our enforcement programs, undertaken with the cooperation of 60 other nations, are aimed at stamping out the drug trade at all levels, from the growing process to street sales.

We are also rendering special Federal assistance to local law enforcement agencies. As a result, drug arrests are up, major traffickers have been jailed, and supplies have been reduced. But too many Americans still are victimized by drug abuse.

We must redouble our efforts to cut supplies and punish suppliers. And we must make a National commitment to rehabilitate former users.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of October 20–26, as Drug Abuse Prevention Week, 1974.

An important focus of our effort should be on the community acceptance of former drug abusers. For without a way back into society, the former addict still is prey to the pressures and pointlessness that contributed to his abuse in the first place. Let us begin, this week, to search out the techniques and resources we will need to help former drug abusers find their place in productive society—techniques and resources that will complement the work presently being carried out at the 1,240 Federally funded treatment centers and service points in more than 350 communities across the Nation.

I call upon officials at every level of government, upon educators, medical professionals, and communicators, upon the business community and the civic groups of our Nation, upon the churches and clergy, and upon all who bear the special trusts of community leadership, to

rededicate themselves during this week to the total banishment of drug abuse from American life.

I again urge every American to commit himself wholeheartedly, beginning now, to this supremely important humanitarian cause.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4329

October 21, 1974

Immunization Action Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

This Nation has always been committed to fostering the health of its people, and particularly of its children. Immunization against disease has been an exciting chapter in that effort. The United States can take pride in the dedicated research which has produced safe and effective vaccines against polio, measles, rubella, and other childhood diseases.

Cooperation by the medical profession and public health organizations in distributing these vaccines to children has achieved dramatic reductions in diseases which can kill, cripple, or cause birth defects, including mental retardation. Because of their tragic consequences, we dare not let down our guard against a resurgence of these diseases.

The President's Committee on Mental Retardation has brought to my attention an alarming decline of immunity levels among pre-school children. Last year more than 40 percent of these children were unprotected against either polio, measles, rubella, diphtheria, pertussis, or tetanus. On polio, for example, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Center for Disease Control reports that immunization levels dropped from 79 percent in 1963 to 60 percent in 1973.

Our children are America's future. Let us make that future a healthy one, for their sake and the Nation's sake.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 20, 1974, as "Immunization Action Week," and call upon all parents, educators, and medical personnel to exert renewed efforts during this week and throughout the year to immunize every American child against diseases for which vaccines are available.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4330

October 28, 1974

American Education Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The greatness of a nation of free institutions is measured by the degree of enlightenment of its citizens.

By that measure, ours is a great Nation. Our States provide schools for all Americans. And those schools—public, private and church-affiliated—are the vital centers of neighborhood and community life throughout the Nation.

It is most appropriate that the theme of this year's American Education Week is "Stay Involved," for there is no end to the educational process. "Staying involved" means that each of us is sufficiently concerned about the training and development of our young people to make the contribution to that educational process that our special training, experience, and perspective allow us to make.

I know that all Americans will resolve to stay involved in the educational process, for the knowledge we impart to our children today will determine the future of our people.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of October 27 through November 2, 1974, as American Education Week.

I invite all Americans to join with me and the dedicated educators of our Nation in exploring the more vital role schools can play in neighborhood and community life.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4331

October 28, 1974

National Parkinson Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Parkinson's disease is one of the most devastating afflictions threatening our older population. Experts have estimated that one in forty Americans past mid-life may develop the disorder. Over the centuries, it has caused incalculable suffering.

Nine years ago, when National Parkinson Week was first proclaimed, the outlook for Parkinson's disease patients was one of increasing darkness. Today, however, the prospect is one of dawning hope. Because of progress in drug treatment, thousands of Americans formerly disabled by Parkinson's disease are now leading more normal lives. Yet the battle is not won. Although drugs presently control the symptoms of Parkinson's disease, they do not cure or arrest it. Because the cause is still unknown, prevention is not possible.

With the great strides which have been made in treatment, however, we have reason to hope that research will soon find the cause of the disorder and thousands of our older citizens will be spared this disabling affliction. In recognition of the need to heighten public awareness of this disease, the Congress has, by Public Law 89-294, authorized and requested the President to proclaim annually National Parkinson Week.

79 Stat. 1070.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 27 as National Parkinson Week, 1974. I invite the Governors of the

States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to issue similar proclamations.

I also call upon the Nation's communications media, the medical and health professions, Government and private agencies, and individuals concerned with Parkinson's disease to sponsor activities during that week designed to inform every American of the need for their support as we continue in our efforts to prevent and cure Parkinson's disease.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4332

November 5, 1974

Emergency Medical Services Week, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each week more than a thousand Americans die as a result of accidents, heart attacks, and other medical crises because emergency medical assistance is not available.

For many years, physicians and health professionals have been urging improved national facilities for emergency medical care. Last year the Congress passed the "Emergency Medical Services Systems Act of 1973"^{42 USC 300d note.} to create a national thrust toward that goal.

Two Federal agencies, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Transportation, are now working closely with States and communities to improve medical emergency services. Although many cities enjoy satisfactory services, the great majority of our communities, especially in rural areas, still require considerable improvement.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning November 3, 1974, as Emergency Medical Services Week.

I call upon the Governors and mayors and all other State and local officials to assist hospital administrators and physicians, fire departments, and other public safety agencies in improving their emergency medical services.

I call upon Federal agencies, especially the two Departments mentioned above, to continue, with renewed vigor, their assistance to States and communities in accelerating their efforts to help those in need of emergency medical assistance.

And I call upon all our people to lend their support to these efforts. We are a traveling nation and none of us knows when we might need help far from home.

Let us affirm that the first year of this national legislation is only the beginning of our effort to improve this part of our total health care system so that no individual in this country will lack help when he needs it.

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

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4333

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November 11, 1974

Thanksgiving Day, 1974

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America and the world have changed enormously since the first Thanksgiving 353 years ago. From a tiny coastal enclave on an untamed continent, we have grown into the mightiest, freest nation in human history. A civilization whose farthest reach was once the earth's uncharted seas has now plumbed the secrets of outer space.

But the fundamental meaning of Thanksgiving still remains the same. It is a time when the differences of a diverse people are forgotten and all Americans join in giving thanks to God for the blessings we share—the blessings of freedom, opportunity and abundance that make America so unique.