

fense Transportation Day, and the week in which that day falls as National Transportation Week (71 Stat. 30, 36 U.S.C. 160; 76 Stat. 69, 36 U.S.C. 166).

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, designate Friday, May 18, 1979, as National Defense Transportation Day, and the week beginning May 13, 1979, as National Transportation Week.

I urge the Governors of our States and other appropriate officials, organizations concerned with transportation, and the people of the United States to join with the Department of Transportation in observing this day and week.

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

JIMMY CARTER

Proclamation 4640 of February 23, 1979

Temporary Quantitative Limitation on the Importation Into the United States of Certain Clothespins

By the President of the United States

A Proclamation

1. Pursuant to section 201(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (the Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2251(d)(1)), the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) on December 12, 1978, reported to the President (USITC Report 201-36) the results of its investigation under section 201(b) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2251(b)). The USITC determined that clothespins provided for in items 790.05, 790.07, and 790.08 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202) are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles. In order to remedy the serious injury to the domestic industry that it has found to exist, the USITC recommended the imposition of a 5-year quota on U.S. imports of wood and plastic spring-type clothespins with a dutiable value not over \$2.10 per gross provided for under TSUS item 790.05.

2. On February 8, 1979, pursuant to section 202(b)(1) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2252(b)(1)), and after taking into account the considerations specified in section 202(c) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2252(c)), I determined to remedy the injury found to exist by the USITC through the proclamation of a 3-year quota on U.S. imports of wood and plastic spring-type clothespins with a dutiable value not over \$1.70 per gross provided for under TSUS item 790.05. On February 8, 1979, in accordance with section 203(b)(1) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(b)(1)), I transmitted a report to the Congress setting forth my determination and intention to proclaim a quota and stating the reasons why my decision differed from the action recommended by the USITC.

19 USC 1202.

3. Section 203(e)(1) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(e)(1)) requires that import relief be proclaimed and take effect within 15 days after the import relief determination date.

4. Pursuant to sections 203(a)(3) and 203(e)(1) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(3) and 2253(e)(1)), I am providing import relief through the temporary imposition of a quota on U.S. imports of wood and plastic spring-type clothespins with a dutiable value not over \$1.70 per gross provided for under TSUS item 790.05.

19 USC 1202.

5. In accordance with section 203(d)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(d)(2)), I have determined that the level of import relief hereinafter proclaimed pursuant to section 203(a)(3) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(3)), permits the importation into the United States of a quantity or value of articles which is not less than the average annual quantity or value of such articles imported into the United States in the 73/78 period, which I have determined to be the most recent representative period for imports of such articles.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, including sections 203 and 604 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 and 2483), and in accordance with Article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (61 Stat. (pt. 5) A58; 8 UST (pt. 2) 1786), do proclaim that—

(1) Part 1 of Schedule XX to the GATT is modified to conform with the actions taken in the Annex to this proclamation.

19 USC 1202.

(2) Subpart A, part 2 of the Appendix to the TSUS is modified as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation.

(3) This proclamation shall be effective as to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after February 23, 1979, and before the close of February 22, 1982, unless the period of its effectiveness is earlier expressly modified or terminated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred-third.

JIMMY CARTER

ANNEX

Subpart A, part 2 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is modified—

(a) by adding the following new headnote:

"6. *Quantitative limitations on certain clothespins.*—The provisions of this headnote apply to items 925.11, 925.12 and 925.13 of this subpart.

(a) *Definitions.*—For the purposes of this headnote—

(i) The term "*restraint period*" refers to the 3-month periods provided for in the Quota Quantity column for items 925.11, 925.12 and 925.13;

(ii) The term "*quota year*" refers to a 12-month period beginning February 23 in one year and ending at the close of February 22 of the following year.

(b) *Carryover.*—Whenever the quota quantity specified for an item has not been entered during any restraint period, the shortfall may be entered in the same item during the following restraint period in any quota year and not be counted against the quota quantity therefor.

(c) *Shortfall.*—Whenever the Special Trade Representative determines that the full quota quantity for item 925.11, 925.12, or 925.13, respectively, will not be used during a quota year, the Special Trade Representative may modify the quota quantities for that item during the remainder of that quota year to reallocate the shortfall to the other items; such modifications to be effective on the date of their publication in the **Federal Register**.; and

(b) by inserting in numerical sequence the following new provisions:

"Item	Articles	Quota Quantity (in gross)			
		Entered during the restraint period—			
		Feb. 23, through May 22	May 23, through Aug. 22	Aug. 23, through Nov. 22	Nov. 23, through Feb. 22
	Whenever the respective aggregate quantity of clothespins specified below for items 925.11, 925.12 and 925.13, has been entered in any restraint period, no article in such item may be entered during the remainder of such restraint period, except as provided for in headnote 6:				
	Clothespins, spring type, of wood or plastics, valued not over \$1.70 per gross, provided for in item 790.05, entered on or after February 23, 1979, and before the close of February 22, 1982:				
925.11	Valued not over 80 cents per gross.....	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
925.12	Valued over 80 cents but not over \$1.35 per gross	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
925.13	Valued over \$1.35 but not over \$1.70 per gross	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000"

Proclamation 4641 of February 23, 1979

Small Business Week, 1979

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Small business has been the economic backbone of American life since the earliest colonial days. Traders, craftsmen and merchants spurred the economy and played a vital role in the Nation's westward movement and growth. They helped create the multitude of opportunities which have become the hallmark of our free enterprise system—a system which has made American progress the envy of the world.

There are 13.9 million businesses in the United States today, and 13.4 million are small, including nearly three million farms. Together, they provide employment for over half the business labor force and account for more than 48 percent of the gross business product. They are an important source of the major innovations that create new markets and improve our quality of life. America's prestige in the world today could never have been achieved without this outstanding productivity by small business.

Meetings are currently being held in every State of the Union in preparation for the first White House Conference on Small Business which I have called for in January of 1980. This year, every small business man and woman and indeed, every American, should be giving serious thought to how we may best secure and expand the small business sector of our economy in the years ahead.