

(b) The average price of Strict Low Middling cotton in the designated spot markets for the 36 months preceding the month of February 1980 (February 1977 through January 1980) was 60.34 cents per pound.

3. Twenty-one days of domestic mill consumption of upland cotton, which is any variety of the *Gossypium hirsutum* species of cotton, at the seasonal-ly adjusted rate of the most recent three months for which data are availa-ble (November 1979–January 1980) is 244,030,605 pounds.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and Statutes of the United States of America, including section 103(f)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as added by section 602 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, and in order to establish a special ninety-day limited global import quota for 244,030,605 pounds of upland cotton, do proclaim that Part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States is hereby modi-fied by inserting in numerical sequence the following temporary provision:

7 USC 1444.

19 USC 1202.

| Item | Article | Quota quantity (in pounds) |
|--------|--|----------------------------|
| 955.07 | Notwithstanding any other quantitative limitations on the importation of cotton, upland cotton, if accompanied by an original certificate of an official of a government agency of the country in which the cotton was produced attesting to the fact that cotton is a variety of the <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> species of cotton, may be entered during the 90-day period April 3, 1980 through July 2, 1980..... | 244,030,605 pounds". |

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourth.

JIMMY CARTER

Proclamation 4743 of April 1, 1980

Mother's Day, 1980

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each year, we set aside a special day of celebration to thank this Nation's mothers for the role they play in our lives.

Mother's Day 1980 finds the always demanding role of being a mother made even more complex by the choices modern women have that were not available to women of previous generations.

Today's mothers are involved in every aspect of business, politics, educa-tion, sports, the arts, the sciences, and government, and yet they still remain at the core of this Nation's greatest natural resource—the American family.

Whether they seek careers or work full time in the home, mothers contrib-ute immensely to our Nation's future by shaping the character of our chil-dren.

That is why our observance of Mother's Day is so important. It provides us not only with an opportunity to honor our own mothers, but also to thank all the women who make this Nation stronger through their tireless devotion to their children.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby request that Sunday, May 11, 1980, 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 first day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourth.

JIMMY CARTER

Proclamation 4744 of April 2, 1980

Petroleum Import Adjustment Program

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In March 1979, the Secretary of the Treasury, having conducted an investigation of imports of petroleum and petroleum products in accordance with Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862), concluded that such imports were entering the country "in such quantities and under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security." This finding confirmed the results of previous investigations conducted in 1959 and 1975.

The high level of the Nation's consumption of gasoline is the single most important cause of our dependence on foreign oil. At the same time, our consumption of gasoline can be reduced with less serious consequences to our economy than if similar action were taken with respect to other petroleum products, such as home heating oil. Consequently, the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of the Treasury have advised that I take action to reduce oil imports by imposing a fee on imports of crude oil and gasoline and by establishing a program intended to ensure that the burden of the crude oil fee falls on gasoline. The Secretary of Commerce concurs.

I agree with their advice. To counter this threat to the national security of the United States, I deem it necessary to act pursuant to Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act to adjust crude oil and gasoline imports through imposition of a gasoline conservation fee on imports of crude oil and gasoline and a system of passing the cost of this fee through on the price of gasoline in a manner consistent with and in furtherance of the objectives of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (15 U.S.C. 751 *et seq.*).

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862), and the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, as amended (15 U.S.C. 751 *et seq.*), do hereby proclaim, effective March 15, 1980, that:

Section 1—1. Gasoline Conservation Fee

Sec. 1-101(a). Except as otherwise provided in this Proclamation, no crude