

Proclamation 4794 of September 18, 1980**Constantino Brumidi Day****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

On September 18, 1852, a noted Italian artist named Constantino Brumidi arrived in this country as a political exile.

He spent the remainder of his life embellishing the United States Capitol with magnificent works of art and truly earned the description "Michelangelo of the Capitol of the United States."

Mr. Brumidi's gratitude for the liberty this nation provided to him and his contributions to our national heritage are a source of inspiration for all of us.

Ante, p. 1163.

In tribute to his achievements, the Congress of the United States of America, by House Joint Resolution 594, has requested the President to proclaim Thursday, September 18 as Constantino Brumidi Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, September 18, 1980, as Constantino Brumidi Day.

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

JIMMY CARTER**Proclamation 4795 of September 22, 1980****National Day of Prayer, 1980****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

Our Nation's current electoral process is both testimony and example of the power of free men and women to govern themselves. Our forebears, drawing from a faith in the people rooted in a firm faith in God, launched this grand experiment in responsible self-government. In the days ahead, no matter what our individual political convictions, we can all be grateful for the honor and integrity of this noble process.

Without trying to impose our will on other nations, let us continue to hold high the torch of liberty and democracy that has illumined our land. Laying aside arrogance and false pride, let us continue to urge self-determination and human rights as the best way for peoples everywhere to realize their own full destiny.

Let us pray that freedom, in all its manifestations, may be the reality of the present and the wave of the future. Let us pray that people everywhere will be free—free even to make their own mistakes as they struggle to build a life of material security and spiritual satisfaction.

As we pray, let us never forget the American citizens in Iran who remain hostages in fundamental violation of the teachings of the world's religions. Let us also pray that harmony and stability will come to the people of Iran, leading both to the safe return of our brothers and sisters and to a better life for all in that troubled land.

Recognizing our need for prayer, the Congress, by Joint Resolution, approved April 17, 1952 (36 U.S.C. 169h; 66 Stat. 64), has called upon the President to set aside a suitable day each year as a National Day of Prayer.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Monday, October 6, 1980, as a National Day of Prayer. I further ask that all who so desire make this a Day of Fast as well. On that day, I ask Americans to join me in thanksgiving to God for His blessings and in earnest prayer to Him for His protection in the year ahead. Finally, may He grant freedom to all unjustly held captive, and may He grant us His vision of a world at peace.

IN WITNESSS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifth.

JIMMY CARTER

Proclamation 4796 of September 25, 1980

National School Lunch Week, 1980

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The future of our country lies in our children. Nutrition is vital in insuring that they reach their full potential—physically, emotionally and intellectually.

The National School Lunch Program provides nourishing lunches to 27 million children every school day. Studies show that nutritious meals help increase the attention span and learning capabilities of students. School lunches also help children learn good dietary habits. Cafeterias can become learning laboratories, especially when menus are related to nutrition instruction in the classroom.

Recently, many changes have been made to improve the lunch program in American schools. Thousands of people have contributed to this effort. Principals, teachers and parents, Federal, state and local officials have joined school food service personnel in improving the quality, appearance and nutrition of school meals. Students themselves have been involved through youth advisory committees. I want to recognize these individuals for their concern and their work in over 95,000 schools across the country. Their continued involvement will contribute to a healthier generation.

In recognition of the School Lunch Program's contribution to America's youth, the Congress, by a joint resolution of October 9, 1962 (76 Stat. 779; 36 U.S.C. 168), has designated the week beginning the second Sunday of October in each year as National School Lunch Week and has requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling for its appropriate observance.