

governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without his aid?"

With these words, Mr. Franklin called upon the Convention to open each day with prayer, and from the birth of our Republic, prayer has been vital to the whole fabric of American life.

As we crossed and settled a continent, built a Nation in freedom, and endured war and critical struggles to become the leader of the Free World and a sentinel of liberty, we repeatedly turned to our Maker for strength and guidance in achieving the awesome tasks before us.

From the poignancy of General Washington's legendary prayer in the snow at Valley Forge to the dangerous times in which we live today, our leaders and the people of this Nation have called upon Divine Providence and trusted in God's wisdom to guide us through the challenges we have faced as a people and a Nation.

Whether at the landing of our forebears in New England and Virginia, the ordeal of the Revolutionary War, the stormy days of binding the thirteen colonies into one country, the Civil War, or other moments of trial over the years, we have turned to God for His help. As we are told in II Chronicles 7:14: "If my people, who are called by my name, will humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land."

By Joint Resolution of the Congress approved April 17, 1952, the recognition of a particular day set aside each year as a National Day of Prayer has become part of our unification as a great Nation. This is a day on which the people of the United States are invited to turn to God in prayer and meditation in places of worship, in groups, and as individuals. Since 1952, each President has proclaimed annually a National Day of Prayer, resuming the tradition started by the Continental Congress.

66 Stat. 64.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, May 3, 1984, as National Day of Prayer. I call upon the citizens of this great Nation to gather together on that day in homes and places of worship to pray, each after his or her own manner, for unity of the hearts of all mankind.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighth.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5139 of December 19, 1983

National Care and Share Day

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Voluntarism is a uniquely American tradition. The concept is as old as our Nation itself. It was individuals working towards dreams, visions, and hopes that created this country. Today, that vitality still exists, as manifest-

ed in the large number of private initiative and volunteer efforts in which Americans strive to improve the lives of their fellow citizens. People from all walks of life; of all ages, races, and income levels; members of business and labor; and community organizations of all types are contributing their share in partnerships with neighbors and friends to help others.

In this holiday season and time of giving, I call upon all Americans to reflect this spirit of generosity and private initiative by providing additional food to those in need. I enlist the aid of each American who is able to donate an item of food for the needy. In addition, I strongly urge those in the food industry to donate and distribute extra food to food banks, so that this effort may complement the government programs which are providing unprecedented levels of total food assistance to low-income Americans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 19, 1983, as National Care and Share Day and call upon the people of the United States to pay tribute to acts of charitable voluntarism and to promote community involvement in caring for the needs of our neighbors.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighth.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5140 of December 19, 1983

Proclamation of Trade Agreements With Japan and Spain Providing Compensatory Concessions

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

1. Pursuant to section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1351), the President, on October 30, 1947, entered into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (hereinafter referred to as "the GATT"), and by Proclamation 2761A of December 16, 1947 (61 Stat. (pt. 2) 1103), made the obligations of the GATT effective provisionally for the United States on January 1, 1948. The GATT includes a schedule of United States concessions, designated as Schedule XX, annexed thereto (61 Stat. (pt. 5) A1157). The GATT, Schedule XX, and Proclamation 2761A have been supplemented by subsequent agreements, schedules, and proclamations.

2. By Proclamation No. 4713 of January 16, 1980 (45 F.R. 3561), the President proclaimed temporary increased rates of duty, pursuant to sections 203(a)(1) and 203(e)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (the Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(1) and 2253(e)(1)) and in accordance with Articles I and XIX of the GATT, on certain nonelectric cooking ware of steel, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, effective through January 16, 1984. These rates were in addition to the duties and staged reductions thereof previously agreed to in concessions by the United States.