Public Law 98-215
98th Congress

An Act

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1984 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, for the Intelligence Community Staff, for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

Dec. 9, 1983
[H.R. 2968]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1984".

Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1984.

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 101. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1984 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government:

(1) The Central Intelligence Agency.
(2) The Department of Defense.
(3) The Defense Intelligence Agency.
(4) The National Security Agency.
(5) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.
(6) The Department of State.
(7) The Department of the Treasury.
(8) The Department of Energy.
(9) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.
(10) The Drug Enforcement Administration.

CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 102. The amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101, and the authorized personnel ceilings as of September 30, 1984, for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the elements listed in such section, are those specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations prepared by the committee of conference to accompany H.R. 2968 of the Ninety-eighth Congress. That Schedule of Authorizations shall be made available to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives and to the President. The President shall provide for suitable distribution of the Schedule, or of appropriate portions of the Schedule within the executive branch.

Availability to congressional committees and President. Distribution.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES IN EXCESS OF PROGRAM AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 103. During fiscal year 1984, funds may not be made available for any intelligence or intelligence-related activity unless such funds have been specifically authorized for such activity or, in the case of

Reprograming or transfer authority.

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funds appropriated for a different activity, unless the Director of Central Intelligence or the Secretary of Defense has notified the appropriate committees of Congress of the intent to make such funds available for such activity, except that, in no case may reprograming or transfer authority be used by the Director of Central Intelligence or the Secretary of Defense unless for higher priority intelligence or intelligence-related activities, based on unforeseen requirements, than those for which funds were originally authorized, and in no case where the intelligence or intelligence-related activity for which funds were requested has been denied by Congress.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF AN ADDITIONAL BUILDING AT THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY HEADQUARTERS COMPOUND

SEC. 104. Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101(1), there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $75,500,000 for the design and construction of a new building at the Central Intelligence Agency headquarters compound.

AUTHORITY FOR TRANSFER OF AUTHORIZED FUNDS OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY TO THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Highway improvements.

SEC. 105. Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101(1), the Central Intelligence Agency is authorized to transfer an amount not to exceed $3,000,000 to the State of Virginia for the design and construction of highway improvements associated with construction at the Central Intelligence Agency headquarters compound.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR COUNTERTERRORISM ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEC. 106. In addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101(9), there is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1984 the sum of $13,800,000 for the conduct of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to counter terrorism in the United States.

PERSONNEL CEILING ADJUSTMENTS

SEC. 107. The Director of Central Intelligence may authorize employment of civilian personnel in excess of the numbers authorized for the fiscal year 1983 under sections 102 and 202 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 1983 (Public Law 97-269) and in excess of the numbers authorized for the fiscal year 1984 under sections 102 and 202 of this Act when he determines that such action is necessary to the performance of important intelligence functions, except that such number may not, for any element of the Intelligence Community, exceed 2 per centum of the number of civilian personnel authorized under such sections for such element. The Director of Central Intelligence shall promptly notify the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate whenever he exercises the authority granted by this section.

96 Stat. 1142, 1143.

Notification to congressional committees.

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LIMITATION ON COVERT ASSISTANCE FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS IN NICARAGUA

SEC. 108. During fiscal year 1984, not more than $24,000,000 of the funds available to the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of Defense, or any other agency or entity of the United States involved in intelligence activities may be obligated or expended for the purpose or which would have the effect of supporting, directly or indirectly, military or paramilitary operations in Nicaragua by any nation, group, organization, movement, or individual.

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

SEC. 109. (a) The Congress finds that— Nicaragua.

(1) the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua has failed to keep solemn promises, made to the Organization of American States in July 1979, to establish full respect for human rights and political liberties, hold early elections, preserve a private sector, permit political pluralism, and pursue a foreign policy of nonaggression and nonintervention;

(2) by providing military support (including arms, training, and logistical, command and control, and communications facilities) to groups seeking to overthrow the Government of El Salvador and other Central American governments, the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua has violated article 18 of the Charter of the Organization of American States which declares that no state has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatsoever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state; 2 UST 2394.

(3) the Government of Nicaragua should be held accountable before the Organization of American States for activities violative of promises made to the Organization and for violations of the Charter of that Organization; and

(4) working through the Organization of American States is the proper and most effective means of dealing with threats to the peace of Central America, of providing for common action in the event of aggression, and of providing the mechanisms for peaceful resolution of disputes among the countries of Central America.

(b) The President should seek a prompt reconvening of the Seventeenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Organization of American States for the purpose of reevaluating the compliance by the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua—

(1) with the commitments made by the leaders of that Government in July 1979 to the Organization of American States; and

(2) with the Charter of the Organization of American States.

(c) The President should vigorously seek actions by the Organization of American States that would provide for a full range of effective measures by the member states to bring about compliance by the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua with those obligations, including verifiable agreements to halt the transfer of military equipment and to cease furnishing of military support facilities to groups seeking the violent overthrow of governments of countries in Central America.

(d) The President should use all diplomatic means at his disposal to encourage the Organization of American States to seek resolution

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of the conflicts in Central America based on the provisions of the Final Act of the San Jose Conference of October 1982, especially principles (d), (e), and (g), relating to nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries, denying support for terrorist and subversive elements in other states, and international supervision of fully verifiable arrangements.

(e) The United States should support measures at the Organization of American States, as well as efforts of the Contadora Group, which seek to end support for terrorist, subversive, or other activities aimed at the violent overthrow of the governments of countries in Central America.

Report to Congress.

Recommendations.

(f) Not later than March 15, 1984, the President shall report to the Congress on the results of his efforts pursuant to this Act to achieve peace in Central America. Such report may include such recommendations as the President may consider appropriate for further United States actions to achieve this objective.

TITLE II—INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY STAFF

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 201. There is authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Staff for fiscal year 1984 the sum of $18,500,000.

AUTHORIZATION OF PERSONNEL END-STRENGTH

SEC. 202. (a) The Intelligence Community Staff is authorized two hundred and fifteen full-time personnel as of September 30, 1984. Such personnel of the Intelligence Community Staff may be permanent employees of the Intelligence Community Staff or personnel detailed from other elements of the United States Government.

(b) During fiscal year 1984, personnel of the Intelligence Community Staff shall be selected so as to provide appropriate representation from elements of the United States Government engaged in intelligence and intelligence-related activities.

Personnel detail.

(c) During fiscal year 1984, any officer or employee of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces who is detailed to the Intelligence Community Staff from another element of the United States Government shall be detailed on a reimbursable basis, except that any such officer, employee or member may be detailed on a nonreimbursable basis for a period of less than one year for the performance of temporary functions as required by the Director of Central Intelligence.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY STAFF ADMINISTERED IN SAME MANNER AS CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SEC. 203. During fiscal year 1984, activities and personnel of the Intelligence Community Staff shall be subject to the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) and the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 403a-403n) in the same manner as activities and personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

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TITLE III—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 301. There is authorized to be appropriated for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund for fiscal year 1984 the sum of $86,300,000.

TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY STAFF

ELIGIBILITY FOR APPOINTMENT TO CERTAIN CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY POSITIONS

Age limits.

SEC. 401. Section 5 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 403f) is amended by striking the last "and" in subsection (d), by striking the period at the end of subsection (e) and substituting in lieu thereof "; and", and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) Determine and fix the minimum and maximum limits of age within which an original appointment may be made to an operational position within the Agency, notwithstanding the provision of any other law, in accordance with such criteria as the Director, in his discretion, may prescribe.".

ELIGIBILITY FOR INCENTIVE AWARDS

50 USC 403e–1.

SEC. 402. (a) The Director of Central Intelligence may exercise the authority granted in section 4503 of title 5, United States Code, with respect to Federal employees and members of the Armed Forces detailed or assigned to the Central Intelligence Agency or to the Intelligence Community Staff, in the same manner as such authority may be exercised with respect to the personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Intelligence Community Staff.

(b) The authority granted by subsection (a) of this section may be exercised with respect to Federal employees or members of the Armed Forces detailed or assigned to the Central Intelligence Agency or to the Intelligence Community Staff on or after a date five years before the date of enactment of this section.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY STAFF

SEC. 403. The National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 102 the following new section:

"APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY STAFF

50 USC 403–1.

"SEC. 102a. (1) If a commissioned officer of the Armed Forces is appointed as Director of the Intelligence Community Staff, such commissioned officer, while serving in such position—

"(A) shall not be subject to supervision, control, restriction, or prohibition by the Department of Defense or any component thereof; and

(B) shall not exercise, by reason of his status as a commissioned officer, any supervision, control, powers, or functions (other than as authorized as Director of the Intelligence Com-

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munity Staff) with respect to any of the military or civilian personnel thereof.

"(2) Except as provided in subsection (1), the appointment of a commissioned officer of the Armed Forces to the position of Director of the Intelligence Community Staff, his acceptance of such appointment and his service in such position shall in no way affect his status, position, rank, or grade in the Armed Forces, or any emolument, perquisite, right, privilege, or benefit incident to or arising out of any such status, position, rank, or grade. Any such commissioned officer, while serving in the position of Director of the Intelligence Community Staff, shall continue to hold a rank and grade not lower than that in which he was serving at the time of his appointment to such position and to receive the military pay and allowances (including retired or retainer pay) payable to a commissioned officer of his grade and length of service for which the appropriate military department shall be reimbursed from any funds available to defray the expenses of the Intelligence Community Staff. In addition to any pay or allowance payable under the preceding sentence, such commissioned officer shall be paid by the Intelligence Community Staff, from funds available to defray the expenses of such staff, an annual compensation at a rate equal to the excess of the rate of compensation payable for such position over the annual rate of his military pay (including retired and retainer pay) and allowances.

"(3) Any commissioned officer to which subsection (1) applies, during the period of his service as Director of the Intelligence Community Staff, shall not be counted against the numbers and percentages of commissioned officers of the rank and grade of such officer authorized for the Armed Force of which he is a member, except that only one commissioned officer of the Armed Forces occupying the position of Director of Central Intelligence or Deputy Director of Central Intelligence as provided for in section 102, or the position of Director of the Intelligence Community Staff, under this section, shall be exempt from such numbers and percentage at any one time.".

50 USC 403.

TITLE V—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SEC. 501. (a) Title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 191 the following new section:

10 USC 192.

"§ 192. Benefits for certain employees of the Defense Intelligence Agency

"(a) The Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, on behalf of the Secretary of Defense, may provide to military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense who are United States nationals, who are assigned to Defense Attaché Offices and Defense Intelligence Agency Liaison Offices outside the United States, and who are designated by the Secretary of Defense for the purposes of this subsection, allowances and benefits comparable to those provided by the Secretary of State to officers and employees of the Foreign Service under paragraphs (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), and (13) of section 901 and under sections 903, 705, and 2308 of the Foreign

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Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4025; 22 U.S.C. 4081 (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), and (13); 22 U.S.C. 4083; 5 U.S.C. 5924(4)).

"(b) The authority of the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, on behalf of the Secretary of Defense, to make payments under subsection (a) is effective for any fiscal year only to the extent that appropriated funds are available for such purpose.

"(c) Members of the Armed Forces may not receive benefits under both subsection (a) and title 37, United States Code, for the same purpose. The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this subsection. Regulations.

"(d) Regulations issued pursuant to subsection (a) shall be submitted to the Committee on Armed Services and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate before such regulations take effect.". Submittal to congressional committees.

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 8 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after Sec. 191 the following new item:

"192. Benefits for certain employees of the Defense Intelligence Agency.".

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

RESTRICTION OF CONDUCT OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SEC. 601. The authorization of appropriations by this Act shall not be deemed to constitute authority for the conduct of any intelligence activity which is not otherwise authorized by the Constitution or laws of the United States. USC prec. title 1.

INCREASES IN EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW

SEC. 602. Appropriations authorized by this Act for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such benefits authorized by law.

Approved December 9, 1983.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2968 (S. 1230):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 98-189, Pt. I (Comm. on Intelligence), Pt. II (Comm. on Armed Services), and No. 98-569 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 98-77 (Comm. on Intelligence) and No. 98-171 (Comm. on Armed Services) both accompanying S. 1230.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 129 (1983):

Oct. 20, considered and passed House.

Nov. 3, considered and passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S. 1230.

Nov. 18, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

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HeinOnline -- 97 Stat. 1480 1983

PRIVATE LAWS

FIRST SESSION, NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

HeinOnline -- 97 Stat. 1481 1983

HeinOnline -- 97 Stat. 1482 1983

Private Law 98-1
98th Congress

An Act

To provide for the operation of certain foreign-built vessels in the coastwise trade of Alaska.

Aug. 26, 1983
[H R 1372]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, or any other law restricting the coastwise trade to vessels of the United States, the vessels Yukon Princess I and ACT-100 may operate within the State of Alaska until November 6, 1985. The repair or reconstruction of either vessel is subject to the same requirements as a vessel qualified to engage in the coastwise trade.

Yukon Princess I and Act-100, vessels in coastwise trade.
46 USC app. 883

SEC. 2. A vessel named in section 1 may continue to operate until November 6, 1990, if the owner of that vessel, before November 6, 1985, contracts to build or purchase a new comparable hovercraft vessel built in the United States.

Approved August 26, 1983.

Private Law 98-2
98th Congress

An Act

For the relief of Ronald Goldstock and Augustus M. Statham.

Nov. 2, 1983
[H.R. 730]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ronald Goldstock of Larchmont, New York, a former employee of the Department of Labor, the sum of $6,176.05 in full settlement of all his claims against the United States for certain expenses he incurred at the time of his relocation in 1979 from Ithaca, New York to Washington, District of Columbia; these expenses, which failed to qualify for reimbursement, were incurred in good-faith reliance on assurances by the Department of Labor that his real estate expenses and the expenses of his dependents were authorized at Government expense.

Ronald Goldstock and Augustus M Statham.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Augustus M. Statham of Great Falls, Virginia, an employee of the Department of Labor, the sum of $11,725.95 in full settlement of all his claims against the United States for certain expenses he incurred at the time of his relocation in 1979 from San Francisco, California to Washington, District of Columbia; these expenses were incurred in good-faith reliance on the assurances of Department of Labor officials that such relocation costs were reimbursable by the Government.

SEC. 2. No part of the amount appropriated in this subsection (a) or (b) of the first section of this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be directly or indirectly paid to or received by any

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agent or attorney in connection with the claims referred to in the first section of the Act, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Violation of this section shall be considered a misdemeanor and any person convicted thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000.

Violation, penalty

Approved November 2, 1983.

Private Law 98-3
98th Congress

An Act

Nov. 2, 1983
[H.R. 732]

For the relief of Gregory B. Dymond, Samuel K. Gibbons, Jack C. Kean, James D. Nichols, and Roy A. Redmond.

Gregory B. Dymond et al

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) Gregory B. Dymond of Gladstone, Missouri, is relieved of all liability for repayment to the United States of the sum of $8,832.70 plus accrued interest which represents the amount that Mr. Dymond is indebted to the Department of Labor for payments received for travel and relocation expenses arising from his relocation from Fenton, Missouri, to accept employment with the Department of Labor in Kansas City, Missouri.

(b) Samuel K. Gibbons of Walnut Creek, California, is relieved of all liability for repayment to the United States of the sum of $2,165 plus accrued interest for indebtedness to the Department of Labor which represents the amount that Mr. Gibbons is indebted to the Department of Labor for payments received for relocation and travel expenses arising from his relocation from Saint Louis, Missouri, to accept employment with the Department of Labor in Kansas City, Missouri.

(c) Jack C. Kean of Garland, Texas, is relieved of all liability for repayment to the United States of the sum of $7,929.06 plus accrued interest which represents the amount that Mr. Kean is indebted to the Department of Labor for payment received for travel and relocation expenses arising from his relocation from Saint Louis, Missouri, to accept employment with the Department of Labor in Dallas, Texas.

(d) James D. Nichols of Manassas, Virginia, is relieved of all liability for repayment to the United States of the sum of $8,082.13 plus accrued interest which represents the amount that Mr. Nichols is indebted to the Department of Labor for payments received for travel and relocation expenses arising from his relocation from Saint Louis, Missouri, to accept employment with the Department of Labor in Denver, Colorado.

(e) Roy A. Redmond of Manassas, Virginia, is relieved of all liability for repayment to the United States of the sum of $6,025.79 plus accrued interest which represents the amount that Mr. Redmond is indebted to the Department of Labor for payments received for expenses arising from his relocation from Virginia Beach, Virginia, to accept employment with the Department of Labor in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

These expenses, which failed to qualify for reimbursement, were incurred in good-faith reliance on assurances of the Department of

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Labor that the travel and relocation expenses of these persons and those of their dependents were authorized at Government expense.

SEC. 2. In addition to the relief provided in subsection (b) of the previous section of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Samuel K. Gibbons the sum of $4,015.15 in full settlement of all his claims against the United States for certain real estate, travel, and relocation expenses he and and his family incurred at the time of his relocation in 1979 from Saint Louis, Missouri, to Kansas City, Missouri; these expenses were incurred in good-faith reliance on assurances of the Department of Labor that travel and relocation expense for himself and his family were authorized at Government expense.

SEC. 3. No part of the amount appropriated in section 2 of this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be directly paid to or received by any agent or attorney in connection with the claims referred to in section 2 of this Act, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Violation of this section shall be considered a misdemeanor and any person convicted thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000.

Violation, penalty

Approved November 2, 1983.

Private Law 98-4
98th Congress

An Act

For the relief of Stephen C. Ruks.

Nov. 2, 1983
[H.R 745]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Transportation shall pay, out of any money available for such purpose, the sum of $9,700 to Stephen C. Ruks of Cordova, Alaska, a member of the Alaska Civil Air Patrol, for damage to his airplane incurred while engaged in a rescue mission which he undertook on behalf of the Coast Guard. Acceptance of such sum by Stephen C. Ruks shall constitute full satisfaction of all claims against the United States by Stephen C. Ruks arising out of the incident described in the preceding sentence.

Stephen C Ruks

SEC. 2. No amount in excess of 10 per centum of the sum appropriated by the first section of this Act shall be paid to or received by any agent or attorney in consideration for services rendered in connection with the claim described in such section. Any violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor and any person convicted thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000.

Violation, penalty.

Approved November 2, 1983.

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Private Law 98-5
98th Congress

An Act

Nov. 29, 1983
[H.R. 726]

For the relief of James A. Ferguson.

James A. Ferguson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James A. Ferguson of San Antonio, Texas, is relieved of all liability to the United States in the amount of $1,912.16 which represents the amount claimed to be overpaid to him when, because he was misinformed by the United States Air Force concerning the limitation on federally compensable moving expenditures contained in the last sentence of section 5724(b) of title 5, United States Code, he expended sums from his travel advance in excess of that limitation to cover the costs of commercially transporting his mobile home to his new permanent duty station in 1978.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to James A. Ferguson an amount equal to the aggregate of the amounts paid by him, or withheld from sums otherwise due him, in complete or partial satisfaction of the liability to the United States specified in the first section.

(b) No more than 10 per centum of the amount appropriated in subsection (a) shall be paid to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with the liability dealt with in this Act. Any person violating the provisions of this subsection shall be fined not more than $1,000.

Violation.

Approved November 29, 1983.

Private Law 98-6
98th Congress

An Act

Nov. 30, 1983
[H.R. 724]

For the relief of Carlos Mebrano Gatson.

Carlos M. Gatson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Carlos Mebrano Gatson, the father of a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed to be an immediate relative within the meaning of section 201(b) of such Act, and the provisions of section 204 of that Act shall not be applicable in this case.

8 USC 1151.
8 USC 1154.

Approved November 30, 1983.

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

FIRST SESSION, NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

HeinOnline -- 97 Stat. 1487 1983

HeinOnline -- 97 Stat. 1488 1983

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

Jan. 3, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 1]

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns on Monday, January 3, 1983, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader in accordance with this resolution, it stand adjourned until 12:00 noon on Tuesday, January 25, 1983.

SEC. 2. That the consent of the Senate is hereby given to an adjournment of more than three days to a day certain by the House of Representatives to begin on Thursday, January 6, 1983 or Friday, January 7, 1983, and terminating on January 25, 1983 at 12:00 noon, pursuant to a motion by the Majority Leader, or his designee.

Agreed to January 3, 1983.

JOINT MEETING

Jan. 25, 1983
[H. Con. Res. 1]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, January 25, 1983, at 9 o'clock post meridiem for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

Communications from President.

Agreed to January 25, 1983.

ADJOURNMENT—SENATE

Feb. 2, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 8]

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, February 3, 1983, or Friday, February 4, 1983, pursuant to a motion of the Majority Leader or his designee, pursuant to this resolution, it stand adjourned until 12 noon on Monday, February 14, 1983.

Agreed to February 2, 1983.

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Feb. 15, 1983
[H. Con. Res. 57]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on Thursday, February 17, 1983, it

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stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Tuesday, February 22, 1983.

Agreed to February 15, 1983.

Feb. 28, 1983
[H. Con. Res. 65]

OFFICIAL VISIT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II AND PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH—WELCOME

Whereas Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, will pay an official visit to the United States from February 26 to March 7, 1983;

Whereas the Royal Couple will travel on board the HMY Britannia, visiting several cities on the west coast of the United States, including San Diego, Los Angeles, Palm Springs, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Sacramento, and Seattle;

Whereas they will visit important United States naval facilities, institutions of higher learning, business and cultural organizations, and hospitals, and will spend a weekend at Yosemite National Park; and

Whereas they will be received by President and Mrs. Reagan at the President's ranch and, in return, will host a dinner for the President and First Lady aboard the HMY Britannia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in special recognition to the historical ties of friendship between the peoples of the United States and the United Kingdom, the highly valued political and economic relationship which exists between our two countries, and the cultural bonds which have long enriched our two societies, the Congress hereby extends a warm welcome to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of their official visit to the United States.

Agreed to February 28, 1983.

Mar. 24, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 20]

CORRECTIONS IN ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1718

Ante, p. 13.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 1718) entitled "An Act making appropriations to provide productive employment for hundreds of thousands of jobless Americans, to hasten or initiate Federal projects and construction of lasting value to the Nation and its citizens, and to provide humanitarian assistance to the indigent for fiscal year 1983, and for other purposes", the Clerk of the House of Representatives is hereby authorized and directed, in the enrollment of the said bill, to make the following corrections, namely, after the word "unemployment" in paragraph (a)(6) in section 101, insert a comma; and at the end of section 101, insert the following:

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"(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the head of each Federal agency to which appropriations are made under this title, with respect to project grants or project contracts in this section, shall expedite final approval of projects in areas of high unemployment, labor surplus areas, or in political units or in pockets of poverty that are currently or should meet the criteria to be eligible under the urban development action grant program administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development in order to allocate sums as required by this section. Nothing required by this section shall impede the rapid expenditure of funds under this section.

"(f) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, any agency rulemaking proceeding conducted in order to implement the provisions of this title shall be conducted expeditiously, and in no case shall an agency hearing on the record be required.".

Agreed to March 24, 1983.

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

Mar. 24, 1983
[H. Con. Res. 94]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on Thursday, March 24, 1983, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Tuesday, April 5, 1983, and that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, March 24, 1983, or Friday, March 25, 1983, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader in accordance with this resolution, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Tuesday, April 5, 1983.

Agreed to March 24, 1983.

CORRECTIONS IN ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1900

Apr. 7, 1983
[H. Con. Res. 102]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 1900) to assure the solvency of the Social Security Trust Funds, to reform the medicare reimbursement of hospitals, to extend the Federal supplemental compensation program, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the corrections specified in the succeeding sections of this concurrent resolution.

Ante, p. 65.

SEC. 2. In title I of the bill, make the following corrections:

(1) In section 101 of the bill—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)—

(i) in the proposed subparagraph (B) of section 210(a)(5) of the Social Security Act, strike out "before or after" and insert in lieu thereof "before, on, or after", and

(ii) in the proposed clause (iii) of such section 210(a)(5), strike out "United States District Court" and

insert in lieu thereof "United States district court"; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1), in the proposed subparagraph (B) of section 3121(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, strike out "before or after" and insert in lieu thereof "before, on, or after".

(2) In section 102 of the bill, strike out "after January 1, 1984" in subsection (e)(1)(B) and insert in lieu thereof "after December 31, 1983".

(3) In section 112 of the bill—

(A) in subsection (a)(4)—

(i) in the proposed subparagraph (C)(i) of section 215(i)(1) of the Social Security Act, strike out "1985" and "1984" and insert in lieu thereof "1984" and "1983", respectively,

(ii) in the proposed subparagraph (C)(ii) of such section 215(i)(1), strike out "1984" and insert in lieu thereof "1983",

(iii) in the proposed subparagraph (F)(i) of such section 215(i)(1), strike out "as of the beginning of such year," the second place it appears, and

(iv) in the proposed subparagraph (G) of such section 215(i)(1), strike out "for the preceding calendar year";

(B) in subsection (d)(1), in the proposed clause (iii) of section 215(i)(2)(C) of the Social Security Act—

(i) insert "for the current calendar year" after "OASDI fund ratio",

(ii) strike out "each calendar year" and insert in lieu thereof "the preceding calendar year", and

(iii) strike out "that year" and insert in lieu thereof "the current calendar year";

(C) in subsection (d)(2), strike out "section 111(b)(1)", "section 111(b)(2)", and "sections 111(b)(2)" and insert in lieu thereof "section 111(c)", "section 111(a)(6) and (b)(2)", and "sections 111(a)(6), 111(b)(2),", respectively;

(D) in subsection (e), strike out "1984" and insert in lieu thereof "1983"; and

(E) in subsection (f), strike out "1985" and insert in lieu thereof "1984".

(4) In section 113 of the bill—

(A) in the proposed subparagraph (B)(i) of section 215(a)(7) of the Social Security Act (contained in subsection (a) of such section 113), strike out "the preceding paragraphs of this subsection" in both the first and second sentences and insert in lieu thereof "paragraph (1) of this subsection";

(B) in the proposed subparagraph (D) of such section 215(a)(7), strike out "24 years" and insert in lieu thereof "25 years";

(C) add quotation marks at the end of the proposed paragraph (5) of section 215(d) of the Social Security Act (contained in subsection (b) of such section 113); and

(D) in the proposed paragraph (9)(A) of section 215(f) of the Social Security Act (contained in subsection (c) of such section 113), insert "(notwithstanding paragraph (4) of this subsection)" after "shall be recomputed".

(5) In section 114 of the bill, after subsection (b), add the following new subsection:

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(c)(1) Paragraphs (2)(A) and (3) of section 202(w) of such Act are each amended by striking out "age 72" and inserting in lieu thereof "age 70".

(2) The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to increment months in calendar years after 1983.

(6) In section 121 of the bill, in the proposed paragraph (1) of section 86(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (contained in subsection (a) of such section 121), add a period at the end of subparagraph (B).

(7) In section 122 of the bill—

(A) in subsection (a), in the proposed paragraph (3) of section 37(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, indent the last (flush) sentence of subparagraph (A) 4 ems so as to align with subparagraph (B); and

(B) in subsection (c)(7), reset the quoted material in 10-point light-face type for table of contents.

(8)(A) In the first section 125 of the bill (treatment of certain faculty practice plans), strike out "medical schools" in subsection (a)(1)(B)(ii) and insert in lieu thereof "medical school".

(B) Redesignate the second section 125 of the bill (allocations to disability insurance trust fund) as section 126.

(9) In section 132 of the bill, in subsection (b)(1)(B)(i)(I), strike out "excluding surviving spouses" and insert in lieu thereof "excluding divorced spouses".

(10) In section 142 of the bill—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)(A), strike out clause (iii) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

(iii) by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: "(even if such an investment would earn interest at a rate different than the rate earned by investments redeemed by the lending fund in order to make the loan)";

(B) in the proposed subparagraph (B)(iii)(I) of section 201(l)(3) of the Social Security Act (contained in subsection (a)(3)(B) of such section 142), strike out "reduced" and all that follows down through "Hospital Insurance Trust Fund,";

(C) in subsection (b)(2)(A), strike out clause (iii) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

(iii) by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: "(even if such an investment would earn interest at a rate different than the rate earned by investments redeemed by the lending fund in order to make the loan)";

and

(D) in the proposed subparagraph (B)(iii)(I) of section 1817(j)(3) of the Social Security Act (contained in subsection (b)(3)(B) of such section 142), strike out "reduced" and all that follows down through "Disability Insurance Trust Fund,".

(11) In section 143 of the bill—

(A) in the proposed subsection (a) of section 709 of the Social Security Act—

(i) strike out "Fund," where it first appears and insert in lieu thereof "Fund and", and

(ii) insert "in the balance ratio" after "such inadequacy" where it first appears; and

(B) in the proposed subsection (b) of such section 709, strike out "section 201(1)" where it appears in paragraphs

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(1) and (2) and insert in lieu thereof "section 201(l) or 1817(j)".

(12) In section 151 of the bill—

(A) in the proposed paragraph (1) of section 217(g) of the Social Security Act (contained in subsection (a) of such section 151), strike out "Social Security Act Amendments" each place it appears (three places) and insert in lieu thereof "Social Security Amendments"; and

(B) in the last sentence of the proposed paragraph (2) of such section 217(g) (contained in subsection (a) of such section 151), strike out "compensate for" and insert in lieu thereof "take into account".

(13) Redesignate section 153 of the bill as section 152, and amend such section to read as follows:

ACCOUNTING FOR CERTAIN UNNEGOTIATED CHECKS FOR BENEFITS UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

SEC. 152. (a) Section 201 of the Social Security Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(m)(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall implement procedures to permit the identification of each check issued for benefits under this title that has not been presented for payment by the close of the sixth month following the month of its issuance.

"(2) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, on a monthly basis, credit each of the Trust Funds for the amount of all benefit checks (including interest thereon) drawn on such Trust Fund more than 6 months previously but not presented for payment and not previously credited to such Trust Fund, to the extent provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

"(3) If a benefit check is presented for payment to the Treasury and the amount thereof has been previously credited pursuant to paragraph (2) to one of the Trust Funds, the Secretary of the Treasury shall nevertheless pay such check, if otherwise proper, recharge such Trust Fund, and notify the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

"(4) A benefit check bearing a current date may be issued to an individual who did not negotiate the original benefit check and who surrenders such check for cancellation if the Secretary of the Treasury determines it is necessary to effect proper payment of benefits.".

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to all checks for benefits under title II of the Social Security Act which are issued on or after the first day of the twenty-fourth month following the month in which his Act is enacted.

(c)(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the general fund of the Treasury to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and to the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, in the month following the month in which this Act is enacted and in each of the succeeding 30 months, such sums as may be necessary to reimburse such Trust Funds in the total amount of all checks (including interest thereon) which he and the Secretary of Health and Human Services jointly determine to be unnegotiated benefit checks, to the extent provided in advance in appropriation Acts. After any amounts authorized by this subsection have been transferred to a Trust Fund with respect to any benefit check, the provisions of paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 201(m) of the Social Security Act (as added by subsection (a) of this section) shall be applicable to such check.

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(2) As used in paragraph (1), the term "unnegotiated benefit checks" means checks for benefits under title II of the Social Security Act which are issued prior to the twenty-fourth month following the month in which this Act is enacted, which remain unnegotiated after the sixth month following the date on which they were issued, and with respect to which no transfers have previously been made in accordance with the first sentence of such paragraph.

(14) Redesignate section 154 of the bill as section 153.

On page 10, strike out lines 14 and 15 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

(15) Redesignate section 155 of the bill as section 154; and, in the matter proposed to be inserted in the matter proposed to be inserted by subsections (a), (b), and (c) of such section, insert after "reasonable" the following: ": *Provided,* That the certification shall not refer to economic assumptions underlying the Trustee's report".

SEC. 3. In title II of the bill, make the following corrections: in paragraphs (1)(B) and (2) of section 201(c), insert "(as amended by section 309(g) of this Act)" after "(c)".

SEC. 4. In title III of the bill, make the following corrections:

(1) In section 306 of the bill, strike out "section 301(b)(7)" in subsection (a)(9) and insert in lieu thereof "section 301(b)(6)".

(2) In section 309 of the bill, strike out "section 301(a)(6)" in subsection (a) and insert in lieu thereof "section 301(a)(7)".

(3) In section 321 of the bill, in the proposed clause (B) of section 210(a) of the Social Security Act (contained in subsection (b) of such section 321), strike out the final semicolon and insert in lieu thereof a comma.

(4) In section 322 of the bill, strike out "is amended" in subsection (a)(1) and insert in lieu thereof "(as amended by sections 321(b) and 323(a)(2) of this Act) is further amended".

(5) In section 323 of the bill—

(A) in subsection (b)(2)(A)—

(i) strike out "is amended" and insert in lieu thereof "(as amended by section 124(c)(3) of this Act) is further amended", and

(ii) in the proposed paragraph (10) of section 211(a) of the Social Security Act, strike out "the exclusion" and insert in lieu thereof "The exclusion", and strike out "and" immediately after the semicolon; and

(B) in subsection (b)(2)(B), in the proposed paragraph (10) of such section 211(a)—

(i) strike out "in the case" and insert in lieu thereof "In the case", and

(ii) strike out "and" immediately after the semicolon.

(6) In section 324(c)(1) of the bill—

(A) in subsection (c)(1), strike out "is amended" and insert in lieu thereof "(as amended by section 101(c)(1) of this Act) is further amended"; and

(B) in such subsection (c)(1), strike out "(as amended by this Act)".

(7) Redesignate sections 326 and 327 of the bill as sections 325 and 326, respectively.

(8) Redesignate section 328 of the bill as section 327; and—

(A) in subsection (a)(2) of such section, strike out "subsection (p)" and insert in lieu thereof "the subsection (p) which was added by Public Law 95-472"; and

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(B) in both paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of such section—

(i) strike out "after" and insert in lieu thereof "after and below", and

(ii) reset the proposed new sentence to begin full measure flush.

(9) Redesignate section 329 of the bill as section 328; and in subsection (b) of such section strike out ", as amended by this Act, is" and insert in lieu thereof "(as amended by section 324(c)(2) of this Act) is further".

(10) In section 335 of the bill, after "existing under" in subsection (c), insert "the Social Security Act on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.".

(11) In section 336 of the bill (use of death certificates to prevent erroneous benefit payments to deceased individuals), in the proposed subsection (r) of section 205 of the Social Security Act—

(A) add "and" after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (1)(A); and

(B) strike out "(1)", "(2)", and "(3)" in paragraph (1)(B) and insert in lieu thereof "(i)", "(ii)", and "(iii)", respectively.

(12) In section 338(d) of the bill, strike out "filing" in the last sentence and insert in lieu thereof "submission".

(13) in section 339 of the bill, in the proposed subsection (x) of section 202 of the Social Security Act (contained in subsection (a) of such section 339)—

(A) strike out the comma after "under this section" in paragraph (1) of such subsection (x); and

(B) strike out "under this section" in paragraph (2) of such subsection (x) and insert in lieu thereof "under this section or section 223".

(14) In section 341 of the bill—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), strike out "by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence the following: ', and" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "in the first sentence, by striking out 'Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, all ex officio' and inserting in lieu thereof 'Secretary of Health and Human Services, all ex officio, and";

(B) in subsection (b)(1), strike out "by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence the following: ', and" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "in the first sentence, by striking out 'Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, all ex officio' and inserting in lieu thereof 'Secretary of Health and Human Services, all ex officio, and"; and

(C) in subsection (c)(1), strike out "by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence the following: ', and" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "in the first sentence, by striking out 'Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, all ex officio' and inserting in lieu thereof 'Secretary of Health and Human Services, all ex officio, and".

(15) Redesignate section 344 of the bill as section 343; and—

(A) reset the center heading of such section in small caps (striking out the subheading "report"); and

(B) in subsection (a) of such section, strike out "this Part" and "Senate Committee on Finance" and insert in lieu thereof "this section" and "Committee on Finance of the Senate", respectively.

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(16) Redesignate section 345 of the bill as section 344, and reset the center heading of such section in small caps (striking out the subheading "reorganization").

(17) Redesignate section 346 of the bill as section 345.

(18) Redesignate section 347 of the bill as section 346; and in paragraph (2) of the proposed section 710 of the Social Security Act (as contained in such section), strike out "(A)".

(19) Redesignate section 348 of the bill as section 347; and in subsection (b) of such section strike out all that follows "shall apply" and insert in lieu thereof "only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 1989, and only in the case of individuals who have attained retirement age (as defined in section 216(l) of the Social Security Act).".

SEC. 5. In title V of the bill, make the following correction: in section 522(a), in clause (ii) of paragraph (3)(A) of section 202(a) of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (as contained in such section 522(a)), strike out "; or" and insert in lieu thereof a period.

SEC. 6. In title VI of the bill, make the following corrections:

(1) In section 601(b)(9) of the bill—

(A) strike out "amending" and insert in lieu thereof "repealing", and

(B) strike out "to read as follows" and insert in lieu thereof "and by inserting after paragraph (5), effective with respect to cost reporting periods beginning on or after October 1, 1983, the following new paragraph (6)".

(2)(A) In section 601(c)(3) of the bill, in the proposed paragraph (4)(B) of section 1886(c) of the Social Security Act, strike out "Social Security Act Amendments" and insert in lieu thereof "Social Security Amendments".

(B) In section 601(e) of the bill, in subparagraphs (A)(ii) and (B)(ii) of the proposed subsection (e)(1) of section 1886 of the Social Security Act, strike out "Social Security Act Amendments" and insert in lieu thereof "Social Security Amendments" each place it appears.

(3) In section 601(e) of the bill, in proposed clause (ii) of subsection (d)(2)(C) of section 1886 of the Social Security Act, strike out "and region".

(4) In section 601(e) of the bill, in proposed subparagraph (H) of subsection (d)(2) of section 1886 of the Social Security Act, insert a comma after "proportion".

(5) In section 601(e) of the bill, in proposed subparagraph (c) of subsection (d)(4) of section 1886 of the Social Security Act, insert a comma after "thereafter".

(6) In section 601(e) of the bill, in proposed clause (ii) of subsection (d)(5)(C) of section 1886 of the Social Security Act, insert "with the target and DRG percentages determined under paragraph (1)(C)(i)" after "clause (i) of that paragraph".

(7) In section 601(e) of the bill, in proposed subsection (e) of section 1886 of the Social Security Act—

(A) strike out "hereafter" and insert in lieu thereof "hereinafter" both places it appears in paragraph (2);

(B) strike out "selected" in paragraph (2) and insert in lieu thereof "appointed"; and

(C) strike out "but not limited to" each place it appears in paragraph (6)(B).

(8) In section 602(e)(3) of the bill, in proposed paragraph (14) of section 1862(a) of the Social Security Act, insert "promulgated" before "specifically".

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(9) In section 602(f)(1)(C) of the bill, in proposed subparagraph (F) of section 1866(a)(1) of the Social Security Act—

(A) insert "Federal Hospital Insurance" before "Trust Fund", and

(B) insert "of such reviews" before the comma at the end.

(10) In section 602(f)(2) of the bill, strike out "services)" and insert in lieu thereof "services".

(11) In section 602(g) of the bill, in proposed paragraph (4) of section 1876(g) of the Social Security Act, insert ", if applicable," after "section 1886, or" and strike out "or as applicable".

(12) In subparagraph (A) and (C) of section 602(h)(1) of the bill, in the matters proposed to be inserted in section 1878(a) of the Social Security Act, strike out "section 1886(d)" and insert in lieu thereof "subsection (b) or (d) of section 1886" each place it appears.

(13) In section 602(h)(2)(A) of the bill, insert closing quotation marks after "located)".

(14) In section 602(k) of the bill, strike out "(other than physician services)" and insert in lieu thereof "(other than physicians' services)".

(15) In section 602(l)(2) of the bill, in the sentence proposed to be added at the end of section 1866(a)(1) of the Social Security Act, strike out "terminates" and insert in lieu thereof "is terminated".

(16) In section 603(a)(2)(A) of the bill, insert "on" before "classes of hospitals".

(17) In section 603(a)(3)(B) of the bill, strike out the comma after "title".

(18) In section 603(b)(2) of the bill, strike out "(or upon the request of a party to demonstration project agreement)" and insert "(or upon the request of another party to the demonstration project agreement)" after "August 1982".

(19) In section 605 of the bill, strike out "102" in subsection (a) and insert in lieu thereof "102(b)".

(20) In section 606(a) of the bill—

(A) insert "(1)" after "SEC. 606. (a)",

(B) in proposed subsection (a)(1) and subsection (a)(3) of section 1839 of the Social Security Act, strike out "who have attained retirement age" and insert in lieu thereof "age 65 and over"; and

(C) amend subparagraph (C) of paragraph (3) of such section of the bill to read as follows:

(C) Section 1839(e) of such Act (as so redesignated) is amended—

(i) by striking out "(c)", "(c)(1)", and "(c)(3)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(a)", "(a)(1)", and "(a)(3)", respectively,

(ii) by striking out "June 1983" in paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "December 1983", and

(iii) by striking out "July 1985" and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1986" each place it appears.

(21) In section 607(d) of the bill, strike out "(z)" and insert in lieu thereof "(2)".

SEC. 7. Conform the table of contents in section 101 of the bill to reflect the changes made pursuant to the preceding provisions of this concurrent resolution.

Agreed to April 7, 1983.

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JOINT MEETING

Apr. 21, 1983
[H. Con. Res. 114]

Communications from President.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, April 27, 1983, at 8 o'clock post meridiem, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

Agreed to April 21, 1983.

UNITED STATES AND THAILAND—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Apr. 28, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 19]

Whereas March 20, 1983, marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and the Kingdom of Thailand, formerly named Siam;

Whereas this treaty marked the opening of formal diplomatic relations between the two countries and was the first treaty concluded between the United States and an Asian nation;

Whereas the United States and Thailand, during the past one hundred and fifty years, have developed a close, friendly, and cooperative relationship to the benefit of their nations and peoples; and

Whereas the people of the United States and the people of Thailand share a strong and abiding attachment to the ideals of individual freedom and national independence: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress hereby recognizes the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of relations between the United States and Thailand.

SEC. 2. The Congress extends warm congratulations to His Majesty the King of Thailand and to the Thai people on this historic occasion, together with the best wishes for long continuation of the warm and cordial relations which bind our two peoples.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the President of the United States with the request that the President transmit such copy to the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Agreed to April 28, 1983.

MX MISSILE PROCUREMENT AND BASING MODE DEVELOPMENT—APPROVAL OF FUNDS

May 26, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 26]

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United

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96 Stat. 1830.

States approve the obligation and expenditure of funds appropriated in Public Law 97-377 for MX missile procurement and full-scale engineering development of a basing mode for the MX missile.

Agreed to May 26, 1983.

May 26, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 41]

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, May 26, 1983, or Friday, May 27, 1983, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader in accordance with this resolution, it stand adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, June 6, 1983, and that when the House adjourns on Thursday, May 26, 1983, it stand adjourned until 12:00 noon on Wednesday, June 1, 1983.

Agreed to May 26, 1983.

June 23, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 14]

SIMON BOLIVAR—COMMEMORATION OF HIS BIRTH

Whereas July 24, 1983, marks the bicentennial of the birth of Simon Bolivar, hero of the independence of the Americas;

Whereas Simon Bolivar offered his life to democratic ideals and created a legacy of freedom and independence;

Whereas Simon Bolivar, with his actions and patriotic commitment, forged the nationhood of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela;

Whereas, through his political initiative, Simon Bolivar developed the ideal of Pan-Americanism based on independence, sovereignty, unity, and solidarity, and developed the right of all nations to live in peace; and

Whereas Simon Bolivar was the architect of the Treaty of Union, League and Perpetual Confederation at the historical Congress of Panama in 1826, implanting the roots of the oldest international system of cooperation among nations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—

(1) expressing the sentiments of the people of the United States, extolls this illustrious figure, Simon Bolivar;

(2) recognizes July 24, 1983, through July 23, 1984, as the bicentennial year of the birth of Simon Bolivar, hero of the independence of the Americas;

(3) calls upon the President to issue a proclamation commemorating the ideals and example of Simon Bolivar;

(4) declares its intention to send a congressional delegation to Venezuela in July 1983 to represent the United States in the

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official ceremonies of observance of the bicentennial of the birth of Simon Bolivar; and

(5) calls upon the Librarian of Congress, acting through the Congressional Research Service, to conduct a study on the impact of Simon Bolivar on the United States.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the President.

Agreed to June 23, 1983.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984-1986 AND REVISION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983

June 23, 1983
[H. Con. Res. 91]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress hereby determines and declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1983 is hereby revised and replaced, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1984 is hereby established, and the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1985 and 1986 are hereby set forth:

(a) The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years beginning on October 1, 1982, October 1, 1983, October 1, 1984, and October 1, 1985:

(1) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1983: $604,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1984: $679,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1985: $750,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986: $835,800,000,000.

and the amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 1983: −$100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1984: +$12,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1985: +$15,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986: +$46,000,000,000.

and the amounts for Federal Insurance Contributions Act revenues for hospital insurance within the recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows: 26 USC 3126.

Fiscal year 1983: $35,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1984: $40,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1985: $44,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986: $51,400,000,000.

and the amounts for Federal Insurance Contributions Act revenues and other revenues pursuant to Public Law 98-21 for old age, survivors, and disability insurance within the recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows: *Ante,* p. 65.

Fiscal year 1983: $148,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1984: $167,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1985: $187,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986: $203,300,000,000.

(2)(A) The appropriate levels of total new budget authority, including amounts reserved pursuant to section 2, are as follows:

Fiscal year 1983: $883,360,000,000.
Fiscal year 1984: $928,725,000,000.

Fiscal year 1985: $996,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986: $1,059,300,000,000.

(B) The appropriate levels of total new budget authority, excluding amounts reserved pursuant to section 2, are as follows:

Fiscal year 1983: $877,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 1984: $919,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1985: $990,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986: $1,054,600,000,000.

(3)(A) The appropriate levels of total budget outlays, including amounts reserved pursuant to section 2, are as follows:

Fiscal year 1983: $812,850,000,000.
Fiscal year 1984: $858,925,000,000.
Fiscal year 1985: $911,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986: $966,635,000,000.

(B) The appropriate levels of total budget outlays, excluding amounts reserved pursuant to section 2, are as follows:

Fiscal year 1983: $807,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1984: $849,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1985: $906,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986: $962,950,000,000.

(4)(A) Unless subparagraph (B) applies, the amounts of the deficits in the budget which are appropriate in the light of economic conditions and all other relevant factors are as follows:

Fiscal year 1983: $203,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1984: $169,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1985: $156,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986: $127,150,000,000.

(B) If all of the adjustments provided for in section 2 of this resolution are made, the amounts of the deficits in the budget which are appropriate in the light of economic conditions and all other relevant factors shall not exceed:

Fiscal year 1983: $208,550,000,000.
Fiscal year 1984: $179,325,000,000.
Fiscal year 1985: $161,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986: $130,835,000,000.

(5) The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 1983: $1,389,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1984: $1,614,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1985: $1,830,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986: $2,022,800,000,000.

and the amounts by which the statutory limits on such debt should be accordingly increased are as follows:

Fiscal year 1983: $246,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1984: $225,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1985: $215,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986: $192,700,000,000.

(6)(A) The appropriate levels of total Federal credit activity, including amounts reserved pursuant to section 2, for the fiscal years beginning on October 1, 1982, October 1, 1983, October 1, 1984, and October 1, 1985, are as follows:

Fiscal year 1983:

(i) New direct loan obligations, $54,250,000,000.

(ii) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $99,600,000,000.

(iii) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.

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Fiscal year 1984:
(i) New direct loan obligations, $47,900,000,000.
(ii) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $101,700,000,000.
(iii) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 1985:
(i) New direct loan obligations, $47,800,000,000.
(ii) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $106,600,000,000.
(iii) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986:
(i) New direct loan obligations, $47,750,000,000.
(ii) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $106,800,000,000.
(iii) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.

(B) The appropriate levels of total Federal credit activity, excluding amounts reserved pursuant to section 2, for the fiscal years beginning on October 1, 1982, October 1, 1983, October 1, 1984, and October 1, 1985, are as follows:
Fiscal year 1983:
(i) New direct loan obligations, $52,700,000,000.
(ii) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $99,600,000,000.
(iii) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 1984:
(i) New direct loan obligations, $46,700,000,000.
(ii) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $100,100,000,000.
(iii) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 1985:
(i) New direct loan obligations, $46,700,000,000.
(ii) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $103,050,000,000.
(iii) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986:
(i) New direct loan obligations, $47,750,000,000.
(ii) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $106,800,000,000.
(iii) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.

(b) The Congress hereby determines and declares the appropriate levels of budget authority and budget outlays, and the appropriate levels of new direct loan obligations and new loan guarantee commitments for fiscal years 1983 through 1986 for each major functional category are:
(1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $244,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $214,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

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Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $268,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $240,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $297,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $265,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $329,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $295,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $24,850,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,650,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $9,250,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $18,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,950,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $12,000,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $10,300,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $16,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $12,300,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $10,300,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $16,250,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $12,850,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $10,300,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $7,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $200,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $8,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $50,000,000.

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(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $8,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $8,150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $3,950,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,450,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $11,600,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $150,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $4,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $12,050,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $150,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $3,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,150,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $12,500,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $3,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,050,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $12,600,000,000
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $12,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,450,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $50,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $12,050,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $50,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $11,850,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,550,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $50,000,000.

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(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $11,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,150,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $50,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(6)(i) Agriculture (350), including amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $24,650,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,450,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $19,400,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,550,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $13,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $13,300,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $4,350,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $14,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $12,750,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $4,350,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $13,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $13,200,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $4,350,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(ii) Agriculture (350), excluding amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $24,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $18,600,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,550,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $13,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $12,100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $3,750,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $14,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $11,650,000,000.

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(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $3,800,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $13,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $12,200,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $3,850,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(7)(i) Commerce and Housing Credit (370), including amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $6,060,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,550,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $7,200,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $53,700,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $6,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,450,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $5,900,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $54,200,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $6,250,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $5,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $54,200,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $6,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $260,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $5,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $54,200,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.

(ii) Commerce and Housing Credit (370), excluding amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $5,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $6,450,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $53,700,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $6,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,250,000,000.

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(C) New direct loan obligations, $5,900,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $54,200,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $6,250,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $150,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $5,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $54,200,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $6,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $5,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $54,200,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $68,250,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $26,850,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $200,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,050,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $28,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $600,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $28,950,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $350,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $29,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(9)(i) Community and Regional Development (450), including amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $8,650,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $500,000,000.

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(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $6,975,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,225,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,500,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $9,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $3,500,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $9,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,175,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $3,550,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(ii) Community and Regional Development (450), excluding amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $8,650,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $500,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $6,850,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $500,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $7,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,350,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $500,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $7,350,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $550,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(10)(i) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500), including amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $32,850,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,150,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $600,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,500,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $37,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,850,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $650,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,650,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $31,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,250,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $750,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,650,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $31,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,050,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,650,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(ii) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500), excluding amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $28,350,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,650,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $600,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,500,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $33,950,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,350,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $650,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,650,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $31,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,250,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $750,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,650,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $31,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,050,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $6,650,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(11)(i) Health (550), including amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $25,350,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,900,000,000.

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(C) New direct loan obligations, $50,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $250,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $34,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $50,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $250,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $37,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,050,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $50,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $250,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $38,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,950,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $50,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(ii) Health (550), excluding amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $25,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,550,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $50,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $250,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $32,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $50,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $250,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $35,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $50,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $250,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $38,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,950,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $50,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(12) Medical Insurance (570):
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $46,250,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,150,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $62,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $60,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $70,850,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $81,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $76,150,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(13)(i) Income Security (600), including amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $121,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $109,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,000,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $14,650,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $126,750,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $104,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,000,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $14,700,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $129,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $104,250,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $750,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $16,500,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $134,150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $107,450,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $500,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,150,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(ii) Income Security (600), excluding amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $121,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $109,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,000,000,000.

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(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $14,650,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $124,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $102,350,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,000,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $14,700,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $129,350,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $103,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $750,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $16,500,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $133,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $107,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $500,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,150,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $184,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $167,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $176,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $176,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $196,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $187,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $213,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $199,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(15)(i) Veterans Benefits and Services (700), including amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $25,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $950,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $8,000,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $25,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $9,000,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $26,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $650,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $10,500,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $27,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $12,500,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(ii) Veterans Benefits and Services (700), excluding amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $25,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $950,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $8,000,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $25,550,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,450,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $9,000,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $26,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,950,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $650,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $10,500,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $27,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $12,500,000,000.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $5,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

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Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $5,850,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,850,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $5,650,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,750,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $5,750,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,650,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $5,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,750,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $5,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $6,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $6,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(18) General Purpose Fiscal Assistance (850):
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $6,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $250,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $7,250,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,150,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $250,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $7,100,000,000.

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(B) Outlays, $7,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $300,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $7,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $300,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(19)(i) Net Interest (900), including amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $88,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $88,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $98,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $98,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $104,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $104,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $107,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $107,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(ii) Net Interest (900), excluding amounts reserved pursuant to section 2:
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $88,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $88,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $97,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $97,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $103,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $103,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $105,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $105,500,000,000.

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(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(20) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, $800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, $750,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, $2,050,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, $3,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 1983:
(A) New budget authority, −$19,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$19,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1984:
(A) New budget authority, −$18,050,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$18,050,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1985:
(A) New budget authority, −$18,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$18,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1986:
(A) New budget authority, −$23,750,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$23,750,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(E) New secondary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

RESERVE PROGRAMS

SEC. 2. (a) The following amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal year 1983 and fiscal year 1984 are hereby reserved by the Congress for subsequent allocation to committees

2 USC 633.

under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for the functions and programs listed in the Statement of Managers, accompanying this resolution:

Fiscal year 1983:

(1) New budget authority, $6,060,000,000.

(2) Outlays, $5,350,000,000.

Fiscal year 1984:

(1) New budget authority, $8,325,000,000.

(2) Outlays, $8,525,000,000.

(b) In the House of Representatives:

(1) Upon the enactment of any legislation referred to in subsection (a) which requires an appropriation, or upon enactment of an appropriation for such purpose before the authorizing legislation is enacted, the Committee on the Budget is authorized and directed to report to the House a revised allocation of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 1983 and 1984 to the Committee on Appropriations reflecting the content of such legislation; and

(2) When one or more committees, other than the Committee on Appropriations, report legislation only referred to in subsection (a) providing new spending authority defined in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, or providing new budget authority, or when the Committee on Rules reports a resolution providing for consideration of such legislation which has not been reported by a committee, the Committee on the Budget is authorized and directed to report to the House a revised allocation of such new spending authority for fiscal years 1983 and 1984 to the appropriate committee reflecting the content of such legislation: *Provided, however,* That if such legislation is rejected by either House, the Committee on the Budget is authorized and directed to report to the House a similar reduction in the appropriate allocation.

2 USC 651.

(c) In the Senate:

(1) Upon the enactment of any legislation referred to in subsection (a) which requires an appropriation, the Committee on the Budget is directed to report to the Senate a revised allocation of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 1983 and 1984 to the Committee on Appropriations or any other appropriate committee reflecting the content of such legislation insofar as it relates to the programs referred to in subsection (a); and

(2) When the Senate moves to proceed or proceeds to consider legislation referred to in subsection (a) providing new spending authority as defined in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, or providing new budget authority, the Committee on the Budget is directed to report to the Senate a revised allocation of such new spending authority for fiscal years 1983 and 1984 to the appropriate committee reflecting the content of such legislation insofar as it relates to the programs referred to in subsection (a) above: *Provided, however,* That if such legislation is rejected by either House, the Committee on the Budget is directed to report to the Senate a similar reduction in the appropriate allocation.

(d) Any revised allocation reported to the House or Senate pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) of this section shall be considered to be the allocation made pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for purposes of sections 4 and 5 of this resolution and section 401(b)(2) of such Act. The adjustments made pursuant to those sections for each program shall not exceed the amounts

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provided for such program as set forth in the Statement of Managers.

(e) For purposes of section 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 1983 and 1984 shall be considered to be the following: 2 USC 642.

Fiscal Year 1983 Budget Authority $877,200,000,000.
Fiscal Year 1983 Budget Outlays $807,400,000,000.
Fiscal Year 1984 Budget Authority $919,500,000,000.
Fiscal Year 1984 Budget Outlays $849,500,000,000:

Provided, however, That if a revised allocation is made pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) then such levels shall be similarly adjusted in any report pursuant to such subsections to reflect the revised allocation.

RECONCILIATION

SEC. 3. (a) Not later than July 22, 1983, Senate committees named in subsections (b) through (e) of this section shall submit their recommendations to the Senate Committee on the Budget and not later than July 22, 1983, the House committees named in subsections (f) through (l) of this section shall submit their recommendations to the House Budget Committee. After receiving those recommendations, the Committees on the Budget shall report to the House and Senate a reconciliation bill or resolution or both carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(b)(1) The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee which provide spending authority as defined in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sufficient to reduce outlays by $400,000,000 in fiscal year 1984; to reduce outlays by $500,000,000 in fiscal year 1985; and to reduce outlays by $800,000,000 in fiscal year 1986. 2 USC 651.

(2) The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to increase revenues as follows: $12,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1984; $15,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1985; and $46,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1986.

(c) The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs shall report changes within the jurisdiction of that committee, (1) sufficient to achieve savings in budget authority and outlays, or (2) which provide spending authority as defined in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sufficient to reduce budget authority and outlays, or (3) any combination thereof, as follows: $1,619,000,000 in budget authority and $1,900,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1984; $2,332,000,000 in budget authority and $2,841,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1985; and $3,235,000,000 in budget authority and $4,144,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1986.

(d) The Senate Committee on Small Business shall report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee which will result in savings in budget authority and outlays, as follows: $139,000,000 in budget authority and $287,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1984; $555,000,000 in budget authority and $466,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1985; and $544,000,000 in budget authority and $443,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1986.

(e) The Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee which provide spending authority as defined in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sufficient to reduce budget authority by $228,000,000 and outlays by $226,000,000 in fiscal year 1984; to reduce budget authority by $139,000,000 and outlays by

$138,000,000 in fiscal year 1985; and to reduce budget authority by $141,000,000 and outlays by $140,000,000 in fiscal year 1986.

(f) The House Committee on Armed Services shall report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee which provide spending authority as defined in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sufficient to reduce budget authority by $253,000,000 and outlays by $253,000,000 in fiscal year 1984; to reduce budget authority by $360,000,000 and outlays by $360,000,000 in fiscal year 1985; and to reduce budget authority by $621,000,000 and outlays by $621,000,000 in fiscal year 1986.

2 USC 651.

(g) The House Committee on Energy and Commerce shall report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee which provide spending authority as defined in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sufficient to reduce outlays by $400,000,000 in fiscal year 1984; to reduce outlays by $500,000,000 in fiscal year 1985; and to reduce outlays by $800,000,000 in fiscal year 1986.

(h) The House Committee on Foreign Affairs shall report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee which provide spending authority as defined in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sufficient to reduce outlays by $3,000,000 in fiscal year 1984; to reduce outlays by $4,000,000 in fiscal year 1985; and to reduce outlays by $4,000,000 in fiscal year 1986.

(i) The House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service shall report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee which provide spending authority as defined in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sufficient to reduce budget authority by $1,619,000,000 and outlays by $1,900,000,000 in fiscal year 1984; to reduce budget authority by $2,332,000,000 and outlays by $2,841,000,000 in fiscal year 1985; and to reduce budget authority by $3,235,000,000 and outlays by $4,144,000,000 in fiscal year 1986.

(j) The House Committee on Small Business shall report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee which will result in savings in budget authority and outlays, as follows: $139,000,000 in budget authority and $287,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1984; $555,000,000 in budget authority and $466,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1985; and $544,000,000 in budget authority and $443,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1986.

(k) The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee which provide spending authority as defined in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sufficient to reduce budget authority by $228,000,000 and outlays by $226,000,000 in fiscal year 1984; to reduce budget authority by $139,000,000 and outlays by $138,000,000 in fiscal year 1985; and to reduce budget authority by $141,000,000 and outlays by $140,000,000 in fiscal year 1986.

(l)(1) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee which provide spending authority as defined in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sufficient to reduce outlays by $400,000,000 in fiscal year 1984; to reduce outlays by $500,000,000 in fiscal year 1985; and to reduce outlays by $800,000,000 in fiscal year 1986.

(2) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within the jurisdiction of that committee sufficient to increase revenues as follows: $12,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1984; $15,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1985; and $46,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1986.

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(3) If the changes in laws reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection contain changes involving the imposition of new or expanded taxes to directly finance programs within the jurisdiction of any other committee of the House (including, but not limited to, inland waterways or deep draft ports) or the imposition of any new or expanded user fees within the jurisdiction of any other committee of the House, an appropriate referral pursuant to Rule X of the Rules of the House should be considered.

(m) Should provisions in subtitle A of title I of Public Law 97-253, relating to 50 cent per hundredweight assessments against milk producers, be finally adjudicated by the courts to be unconstitutional or unenforceable, the House Committee on Agriculture and the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall report changes in laws within their jurisdiction within 30 days of that disposition which provide spending authority only as defined in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, sufficient to reduce outlays by $1,243,000,000 in fiscal year 1984; to reduce outlays by $1,332,000,000 in fiscal year 1985; and to reduce outlays by $1,327,000,000 in fiscal year 1986. 7 USC 1446. 2 USC 651.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 4. No bill or resolution providing new discretionary budget authority or new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, for fiscal year 1984, which exceeds the appropriate allocation of new discretionary budget authority or new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act, made pursuant to section 302(a) of such Act, shall be enrolled in the House of Representatives, and no bill or resolution providing new budget authority or new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, for fiscal year 1984, which exceeds the appropriate allocation of new budget authority or new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act, made pursuant to section 302(a) of such Act, shall be enrolled in the Senate, until after the Congress has completed action on the second concurrent resolution on the budget required to be reported under section 310 of such Act or until October 1, 1983, whichever occurs first. 2 USC 633. 2 USC 641.

SEC. 5. (a) If Congress has not completed action by October 1, 1983, on the concurrent resolution on the budget required to be reported under section 310(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for the 1984 fiscal year, then this concurrent resolution shall be deemed to be the concurrent resolution required to be reported under section 310(a) of such Act, for the purposes of section 311 of such Act. 2 USC 642.

(b) Section 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as made applicable by subsection (a) of this section, shall not apply to bills, resolutions, or amendments within the jurisdiction of a committee, or any conference report on any such bill or resolution, if—

(1) the enactment of such bill or resolution as reported;

(2) the adoption and enactment of such amendment; or

(3) the enactment of such bill or resolution in the form recommended in such conference report;

would not cause the appropriate allocation for such committee of new discretionary budget authority, new budget authority, or new spending authority as described in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Con-

2 USC 651.
2 USC 633.

gressional Budget Act of 1974 made pursuant to section 302(a) of such Act for fiscal year 1984 to be exceeded.

(c) The provisions of this section shall cease to apply when Congress completes action on a subsequent concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1984 pursuant to section 304 or 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

2 USC 635, 641.

SEC. 6. Monetary Policy.—Inasmuch as—

(1) there is a need for coordination between fiscal and monetary policy,

(2) actual and projected budget deficits have placed a heavy burden on monetary policy,

(3) any reduction in the budget deficit brought about by this budget resolution will reduce pressures on monetary policy,

(4) there is a need for vigorous economic growth consistent with reasonable price stability,

(5) the Banking and Budget Committees of the respective Houses require information regarding the Federal Reserve's monetary policy and the economic assumptions consistent with that policy, and

(6) the Budget Committees are, therefore, interested in the recommendations of the Banking Committees of the respective Houses with respect to such information,

the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs are requested to report to their respective bodies, no later than September 30, 1983, a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress as to (A) the coordination of the Federal Reserve's monetary policy with the fiscal policy reflected in this budget resolution and the appropriate information regarding the economic assumptions and goals of the Federal Reserve System, (B) the appropriate information to implement this policy coordination including, but not limited to, the effects of the Federal Reserve's monetary policy on the economy, and (C) any other matters pertaining to the Federal Reserve's execution or congressional oversight of monetary policy, as the above Committees deem appropriate.

SEC. 7. It is the sense of the Congress that, in light of budget restraint, limited resources, and the need to foster economic growth, the House Committee on Armed Services should initiate a thorough review of military retirement programs which constitute a major sector of the defense budget and should recommend changes which would result in reduced spending under these programs.

SEC. 8. It is the sense of the Congress that the President and the Congress, through the appropriations process, should limit the on-budget new direct loan obligations of the Federal Government to an amount not to exceed $38,150,000,000 in fiscal year 1983 and $31,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1984; off-budget new direct loan obligations to an amount not to exceed $16,100,000,000 in fiscal year 1983 and $16,900,000,000 in fiscal year 1984; new primary loan guarantee commitments to an amount not to exceed $99,600,000,000 in fiscal year 1983 and $101,700,000,000 in fiscal year 1984; and new secondary loan guarantee commitments to an amount not to exceed $68,250,000,000 in fiscal year 1983 and $68,250,000,000 in fiscal year 1984. It is further the sense of the Congress that the President and the Congress should limit total Federal Financing Bank origination of direct loans guaranteed by other Federal agencies to $15,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1983 and $15,500,000,000 in fiscal year 1984, and Federal Financing Bank purchases of certificates of beneficial ownership from Federal agencies to $12,050,000,000 in fiscal

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year 1983 and $13,950,000,000 in fiscal year 1984. It is further the sense of the Congress that direct borrowing transactions of Federal agencies should be, to the maximum extent possible, restricted to the Federal Financing Bank.

SEC. 9. It is the sense of the Congress and the budgets of Federal agencies initiating Federal Financing Bank purchases of certificates of beneficial ownership and originations of guaranteed loans should include the budget authority and outlays resulting from the transactions. The Congress recommends that the committees with jurisdiction over the Federal Financing Bank Act of 1973 consider expeditiously legislation to require that the budgetary impact of such Federal Financing Bank transactions be included in the budgets of the initiating agencies beginning with the fiscal year 1985 budget. 12 USC 2281 note.

Agreed to June 23, 1983.

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

June 29, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 48]

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns on Wednesday, June 29, 1983, Thursday, June 30, 1983, or Friday, July 1, 1983, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader in accordance with this resolution, it stand adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, July 11, 1983, and that when the House adjourns on Thursday, June 30, 1983, it stand adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, July 11, 1983.

Agreed to June 29, 1983.

"THE CAPITOL"

July 27, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 35]

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representative concurring), That there shall be printed as a Senate document a revised edition of "The Capitol", to be published under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing with the editorial assistance of the Committee on Rules and Administration. Printing as Senate document.

SEC. 2. In addition to the usual number of copies, there shall be printed five hundred and sixty-six thousand additional copies, of which four hundred and forty-three thousand copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, one hundred and three thousand copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and twenty thousand copies shall be for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing. Additional copies.

SEC. 3. A sum not to exceed $15,000 for travel expenses and photographic expenses incurred in carrying out this concurrent resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers approved by the chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing. Travel and photographic expenses.

Agreed to July 27, 1983.

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July 27, 1983
[H. Con. Res. 39]

UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

Whereas a new era in recognition of human rights and universal respect for these rights has begun;

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly has declared 1983 through 1992 as the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons;

Whereas the United States has made great strides during the last decade in improving the lives of thirty-five million American citizens with physical and mental disabilities;

Whereas there is still much to be done to open doors to the full participation and equality of disabled persons in society throughout the world;

Whereas handicapped individuals should be able to participate fully in the mainstream of society through education, employment and community living opportunities;

Whereas the United States recognizes the need for further progress in strengthening public understanding and awareness of the needs and aspirations of disabled persons;

Whereas there is hope that this spirit of carrying out the goals of the International and National Years in 1981 and 1982 will continue throughout this decade;

Whereas a framework for national action has been established by these previous initiatives and the improvement of programs for the disabled over the last decade; and

Whereas further progress should be made in the United States toward achieving the following long-term goals of and for disabled persons promoted during the International Year of Disabled Persons: (1) expanded educational opportunity; (2) improved access to housing, buildings, and transportation; (3) expanded employment opportunity; (4) expanded participation in recreational, social, and cultural activities; (5) expanded and strengthened rehabilitation programs and facilities; (6) purposeful application of biomedical research aimed at conquering major disabling conditions; (7) reduction in the incidence of disability by expanded accident and disease prevention; (8) expanded application of technology to minimize the effects of disability; and (9) expanded international exchange of information and experience to benefit all disabled persons: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should take all steps within his authority to implement, within the United States, the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992), as proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on December 3, 1982.

SEC. 2. The President should report to the Congress annually during the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons on the plans developed by the executive branch in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 37/53 to implement, within the United States, the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and on the steps taken pursuant to those plans.

SEC. 3. The Clerk of the House shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President.

Agreed to July 27, 1983.

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JOINT COMMITTEE FOR HARRY S TRUMAN—COMMEMORATION OF HIS BIRTH

July 29, 1983
[H. Con. Res. 126]

Whereas the year 1984 marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Harry S Truman on May 8, 1884;

Whereas Harry S Truman was born and reared in rural Missouri, enjoyed a boyhood reminiscent of Huckleberry Finn's, graduated from high school, made his living for a decade on a farm behind a plow, joined the Army in the First World War, and, as a captain, led Battery D, 129th Field Artillery, 35th Division, in combat in the Meuse-Argonne and at Verdun;

Whereas he served for a decade as judge (commissioner) of Jackson County, Missouri, and, among other responsibilities, oversaw the building of some of the first paved roads around Kansas City;

Whereas he was elected to the United States Senate and took his seat in 1935, serving as a member of the Senate Appropriations, Military Affairs, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees, was instrumental in writing major pieces of legislation, including the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 and the Transportation Act of 1940, proposed and served as chairman of the Senate Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program (the "Truman Committee"), which was estimated to have saved taxpayers billions of dollars on war contracts; 52 Stat. 973. 54 Stat. 898.

Whereas under Franklin D. Roosevelt, he served as Vice President of the United States from January 20, 1945, to April 12, 1945;

Whereas upon the death of Roosevelt on April 12, 1945, Harry S Truman was sworn in as President of the United States at the climax of the Second World War and with almost no preparation for the historic military and diplomatic problems that were piling up on the United States, including the question of using the atomic bomb to end the war against Japan quickly so as to save Japanese and American lives in the end;

Whereas with modesty, courage, and commonsense he took up the cause of opposing Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe, the Balkans, the Black Sea Straits, and Iran, directed that, despite Roosevelt's sudden death, the United Nations Conference on International Organization meet in San Francisco as scheduled to establish the United Nations, and successfully recommended that the Senate approve ratification of the charter, bringing the United States into the United Nations;

Whereas he presided over the turbulent task of postwar reconversion of the economy from wartime to a peacetime production, obtained passage of the landmark Employment Act of 1946 that declared that "it is the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practical means . . . functions and resources" to foster "maximum employment, production and purchasing power", prevailed upon Congress to pass the National Housing Act of 1949 to provide low-cost housing and slum clearance, won a bitter battle in Congress to keep control of nuclear weapons in civilian hands, introduced legislation for national medical insurance that was the forerunner of Medicare, which has assured adequate medical treatment for millions of Americans, unified the Armed Forces in a new Department of Defense and created modern new organs of government, including the Council 15 USC 1021 note. 42 USC 1441 note.

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of Economic Advisers, the National Security Council, and the Central Intelligence Agency;

Whereas he directed that the United States be the first nation to recognize the new State of Israel in 1948 and began the special relationship that has existed between Americans and Israelis;

Whereas he ordered the racial desegregation of the armed services in 1948 and the same year submitted to Congress the first Presidential special message on civil rights, based on a report To Secure These Rights, which proved to have laid out the agenda for the civil rights reforms of the 1960's;

Whereas by his decision to institute an airlift at the time of the Soviet blockade of Berlin in 1948 and 1949, he balked an attempt by the Kremlin to dominate all of Germany, if not of Europe;

Whereas under his policies the former enemy states of Japan and Germany (West Germany at least) were brought into a friendly and constructive relationship with the United States;

Whereas in 1950, he resolutely drew the line against further Communist expansionism and upheld the ideal of collective security by committing American forces—later joined by those of other members of the United Nations—to throw the invading North Korean Communist Army back to the 38th parallel in Korea, preserving South Korea, still a steadfast ally; and

Whereas he took as his slogan "The Buck Stops Here" and said in his farewell address of January 15, 1953, "I have tried to give it everything that was in me" and left office, after virtually two full terms, with employment and prosperity high and the Western World firmly allied against possible Communist aggression: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That (a) in order to provide for an appropriate commemoration by the Congress of the centennial of the birth of Harry S Truman, thirty-third President of the United States of America, there is established a Special Joint Committee on Arrangements (hereinafter referred to in this concurrent resolution as the "joint committee") which shall be composed of sixteen members as follows:

(1) The President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(2) Seven Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, four upon recommendation of the majority leader of the Senate and three upon recommendation of the minority leader of the Senate.

(3) Seven Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, three upon recommendation of the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(b) The members of the joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Any vacancy in the membership of the joint committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(c) For the purposes of paragraph 4 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, service of a Senator as a member or chairman of the joint committee shall not be taken into account.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the joint committee to—

(1) make arrangements for a joint meeting of the Congress to be held on Tuesday, May 8, 1984, or such other day as may be designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in

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the Hall of the House of Representatives in commemoration of the centennial of the birth of Harry S Truman;

(2) plan the proceedings of and issue appropriate invitations for such joint meeting; and

(3) coordinate the joint committee's arrangements with the activities of the Truman Centennial Committee, Washington, District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. The joint committee may—

(1) appoint an executive director, who shall serve without compensation, and accept such other volunteer services of individuals as it deems appropriate;

(2) adopt rules respecting its organization and procedures; and

(3) sit and act at such times and places as it shall deem appropriate.

SEC. 4. The expenses of the joint committee under this concurrent resolution may not exceed $25,000 and shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the joint committee.

Agreed to July 29, 1983.

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

July 29, 1983
[H. Con. Res. 153]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on Thursday, August 4, 1983, or on Friday, August 5, 1983, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader, or his designee, in accordance with this resolution, and that when the Senate adjourns on Wednesday, August 3, 1983, or Thursday, August 4, 1983, or on Friday, August 5, 1983, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader in accordance with this resolution, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday, September 12, 1983, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to July 29, 1983.

CARL HAYDEN—BUST PLACEMENT IN CAPITOL OR SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Aug. 1, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 7]

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in honor of Carl Hayden, who served in the United States Congress longer than any other man in history, the Joint Committee on the Library (hereinafter referred to as the "Joint Committee") is

authorized and directed to provide for the design and sculpture of a bronze or marble bust of Carl Hayden. The Joint Committee is further authorized and directed to accept such bust on behalf of the Senate and to cause such bust to be placed in an appropriate location within the Senate wing of the Capitol or any of the Senate Office Buildings, or any room, space, or corridor thereof.

SEC. 2. (a) The Joint Committee is authorized to solicit and accept gifts of property, real or personal, or services to carry out the provisions of this resolution. After January 3, 1985 the Joint Committee shall not solicit or accept any such gifts, and shall expend or use all such gifts before expending any moneys provided for in subsection (b).

(b) Expenses incurred by the Joint Committee in carrying out the provisions of this resolution, which shall not exceed $10,000, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Joint Committee.

Agreed to August 1, 1983.

Aug. 1, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 58]

CORRECTIONS IN ENROLLMENT OF S. 272

Ante, p. 403.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (S. 272) to improve small business access to Federal procurement information, and for other purposes, the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed, in the enrollment of said bill, to make the following corrections, namely, strike the matter relating to subparagraph (D) of section 8(e)(1) of the Small Business Act in its entirety and insert in lieu thereof "(D) the procurement is made from another Government department or agency, or a mandatory source of supply;"; in the matter relating to section 8(e)(1)(G) of such Act strike out "from an educational institution"; in the matter relating to section 8(e)(4) of such Act after the phrase "or section 9 of this Act" insert "or unless the Federal department's need for the property, supplies, or services is of such unusual and compelling urgency that the Government would be seriously injured if the provisions of this paragraph were complied with"; in the matter relating to section 8(e)(4) of such Act after the phrase "for the award of a sole source contract" insert "or a contract that results from an unsolicited proposal"; and in the matter relating to section 8(e)(4)(B) of such Act strike out "sole source"; and in the matter relating to section 8(e)(4) of such Act add at the end thereof the following: "Annually, each department shall report to the Congress on each negotiation above the stated amount if the head of the procuring activity or his deputy did not approve the authority to enter into such contract.".

Agreed to August 1, 1983.

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CORRECTIONS IN ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 3190

Aug. 4, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 63]

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 3190) to establish an improved program for extra long staple cotton, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections: *Ante*, p. 494.

(1) In the eleventh sentence of the proposed subsection (h)(8)(A) of section 103 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, contained in section 4 of the bill, strike out "such provision" and insert in lieu thereof "such production".

(2) In proposed subsection (h)(9) of section 103 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, contained in section 4 of the bill, strike out "paragraph (3)" and insert in lieu thereof "paragraph (8)".

Agreed to August 4, 1983.

ALICE MITCHELL RIVLIN—EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE

Aug. 4, 1983
[H. Con. Res. 154]

Whereas Doctor Alice Mitchell Rivlin has served with dedication and distinction as the first Director of the Congressional Budget Office since 1975;

Whereas, under the leadership of Doctor Rivlin, the Congressional Budget Office has become an indispensable, professional, nonpartisan organization that has consistently supplied Congress with timely and objective forecasts of economic conditions, projections of Federal spending and revenues, options for reducing the Federal deficit, and objective analyses of important public policy issues;

Whereas the direction by Doctor Rivlin of the Congressional Budget Office has fulfilled the intent of the framers of the Congressional Budget Act to create a capability within Congress to analyze budgetary information independently from the executive branch, thereby making the Office, a vital support agency of the Congress; 2 USC 621 note

Whereas Doctor Rivlin is nationally recognized as an eminent authority on economic and budgetary issues, has earned the respect and admiration of her colleagues in business and Government, and has brought credit to herself, the Congressional Budget Office, and the Congress: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States expresses gratitude to Doctor Alice Mitchell Rivlin for her dedicated service as Director of the Congressional Budget Office and wishes her continued success.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of the House shall transmit a copy of this resolution to Doctor Alice Mitchell Rivlin.

Agreed to August 4, 1983.

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Sept. 22, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 68]

CORRECTION IN ENROLLMENT OF S. 602

Ante, p. 749.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (S. 602) to provide for the broadcasting of accurate information to the people of Cuba, and for other purposes, the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to make the following correction, namely, in section 7(b), in the first sentence, strike out "shall" where it first appears and insert "may".

Agreed to September 22, 1983.

Oct. 6, 1983
[H. Con. Res. 184]

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on Thursday, October 6, 1983, or on Friday, October 7, 1983, pursuant to a motion made by the majority leader, or his designee, in accordance with this resolution, and that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, October 6, 1983, or Friday, October 7, 1983, pursuant to a motion made by the majority leader in accordance with this resolution, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday, October 17, 1983.

Agreed to October 6, 1983.

Nov. 10, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 82]

TERRORIST ATTACK IN RANGOON, BURMA ON 17 KOREANS—EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY AND CONDEMNATION

Whereas the people of the United States and the people of Korea are joined together by bonds of friendship and mutual commitment;

Whereas the people of Korea have recently suffered a grave tragedy through a terrorist attack on October 9, 1983, in Rangoon, Burma, which took the lives of seventeen Koreans, including senior members of the Government of the Republic of Korea; and

Whereas the victims of that attack included several individuals who had lived and studied in the United States, who had wide circles of friends here, and who were known and admired by a number of Members of Congress of the United States for their lasting contributions to the strong relationship between our two countries: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—

(1) expresses its most profound sympathy and condolence to the families of the Koreans who were the victims of the tragic killing in Burma and to the Korean people;

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(2) reaffirms the lasting friendship and solidarity between the people of the United States and the people of Korea; and

(3) condemns this outrageous terrorist act and calls upon the international community to redouble its efforts to combat terrorism and to isolate, censure, and punish the perpetrators of such acts.

Agreed to November 10, 1983.

KAMPUCHEA INVASION—U.S. SUPPORT OF ASEAN TO ACHIEVE A PEACEFUL SOLUTION

Nov. 15, 1983
[H. Con. Res. 176]

Whereas the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea represent blatant aggression by a stronger nation against a weaker one in violation of the United Nations Charter, which Vietnam has pledged to uphold;

Whereas every United Nations General Assembly since 1979 and the International Conference on Kampuchea have called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and free elections under international supervision;

Whereas this invasion and occupation have resulted in widespread suffering for the Khmer people and the denial of Khmer self-determination;

Whereas the presence of one hundred and fifty thousand to one hundred and seventy thousand Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea continues to threaten the security of neighboring countries and the peace and stability in Southeast Asia;

Whereas the free nations of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) have been the leading force in efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the problem of Kampuchea based on the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Conference on Kampuchea; and

Whereas the existence of non-Communist forces led by respected Khmer nationalists Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann enhances the prospects for such a peaceful solution: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States should continue to—

(1) give full support to efforts by the members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to secure a political resolution of the Kampuchean problem which would ensure the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the restoration of Khmer self-determination through free elections under international supervision;

(2) urge other nations, both individually and collectively, to support such ASEAN efforts in the United Nations and other international bodies;

(3) urge other nations to cooperate with ASEAN in maintaining economic and diplomatic pressure on Vietnam until it accepts the need for a peaceful settlement in Kampuchea based on the relevant United Nations resolutions;

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(4) support international efforts through the United Nations Border Relief Operation to relieve the suffering of the more than two hundred thousand Khmer civilians who have sought refuge along the Thai border from the Vietnamese occupation; and

(5) give humanitarian and political support to the non-Communist Khmer nationalist forces that represent the legitimate aspirations of the Khmer people.

Agreed to November 15, 1983.

Nov. 15, 1983
[H. Con. Res. 214]

JOHN F. KENNEDY—COMMEMORATION OF HIS DEATH

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Rotunda of the United States Capitol is hereby authorized to be used on November 16, 1983, in such a manner as the Speaker and minority leader of the United States House of Representatives and the majority leader and minority leader of the United States Senate may deem appropriate to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the death of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

Agreed to November 15, 1983.

Nov. 17, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 76]

LECH WALESA—1983 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE RECIPIENT, U.S. CONGRATULATIONS

Whereas a secure and universal peace is a major objective of people of good will throughout the world;

Whereas one of the necessary conditions of achieving such peace is universal respect for and realization of internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Whereas article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights establishes the right of every individual to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work, and to form and to join trade unions for the protection of the interests of such individual;

Whereas the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of the interest of the individual is a right guaranteed by the Helsinki Final Act, of which Poland is a signatory;

Whereas the independent Polish trade union Solidarity has for three years represented the interests of the Polish working class in a cooperative, moderate, and conciliatory fashion;

Whereas the trade union Solidarity preserved peaceful methods and

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intentions even in the face of persecution, imprisonment of union leaders, and government violence against the union;

Whereas the founder and elected leader of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, has had a fundamental role in establishing and leading Solidarity as a labor organization working for peaceful goals by peaceful means; and

Whereas Lech Walesa has been awarded the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize in recognition for inspiring all peace-loving people by attempting to solve the labor problems of Poland through negotiations and cooperation, and suffering imprisonment and unjust vilification as a result of these actions: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America—

(1) congratulates Lech Walesa as the recipient of the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize and commends the Norwegian Nobel Committee on this outstanding choice,

(2) requests the Government of Poland to facilitate the personal attendance at the award ceremony and to guarantee the safe return to Poland of Lech Walesa, and

(3) calls upon all peace-loving nations to continue to support the cause of free trade unions everywhere, to promote internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to help establish on the basis of freedom and mutual trust a secure and universal peace.

Agreed to November 17, 1983.

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS—STUDY OF THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE BOOK

Nov. 18, 1983
[S. Con. Res. 59]

Whereas the Congress of the United States has built and nurtured a library preeminent in the world;

Whereas this Library beginning as a small collection of books has now grown to over eighty million items in all formats encompassing all areas of knowledge;

Whereas eighteen million of these items are conventional books which throughout history have been the most powerful and democratizing learning devices known to mankind;

Whereas the book is now among the least expensive and most widely accessible means to liberty and learning;

Whereas advances in technology over the last two decades have in many ways complemented the book as a learning tool;

Whereas rapidly advancing technologies and electronic printing and publishing are revolutionizing the world of learning and the role of the book in the future; and

Whereas the Congress in 1977 established the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress to study the development of the written record in our society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—

(1) a timely study of the changing role of the book in the future is highly desirable;

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(2) the Congress authorizes the Librarian of Congress, under the auspices of the Center for the Book of the Library of Congress, to conduct such an inquiry;

(3) in conducting such a study, the Librarian of Congress shall seek the advice and assistance of persons highly knowledgeable about the role of the book in civilization and the influence of new technologies on the future of the book;

(4) such persons should include scholars, authors, educators, publishers, librarians, scientists, and individuals in computer technology, industry, and labor; and

(5) the Librarian of Congress should transmit the results of such a study to the Congress of the United States not later than December 1, 1984.

Agreed to November 18, 1983.

Nov. 18, 1983
[H. Con. Res. 221]

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on Thursday, November 17, 1983, on Friday, November 18, 1983, or on Saturday, November 19, 1983, pursuant to a motion made by the majority leader, or his designee, in accordance with this resolution, and that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, November 17, 1983, on Friday, November 18, 1983, or on Saturday, November 19, 1983, pursuant to a motion made by the majority leader in accordance with this resolution, they stand adjourned sine die, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House, after consultation with the minority leader of the House, and the majority leader of the Senate, after consultation with the minority leader of the Senate, acting jointly, shall notify the Members of the House and Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to November 18, 1983.

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PROCLAMATIONS

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Proclamation 5008 of December 29, 1982

National Closed-Captioned Television Month

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Nothing is more important to the welfare and progress of the United States than the assurance that all its people are afforded equality of opportunities. Our Nation's commitment to open new doors of opportunity for people in all walks of life has guided the growth of our Nation and stands as a measure of its greatness.

The realization of our high hopes for a better America can be gauged by our ability to bring the handicapped of our Nation into the mainstream of society. The recent initiation in March 1980 of closed-captioned television, which opened this important communications medium to millions of deaf and hearing-impaired Americans, is a significant achievement toward this end. The development of closed-captioned television marks the culmination of many years of cooperative effort by government, private industry and nonprofit groups. It is breaking down historic communications barriers and opening new social, educational and vocational opportunities for the hearing-impaired.

In recognition of the invaluable service performed by closed-captioned television, and in order to call public attention to the contribution that it is making toward enriching the lives of millions of Americans, the Congress has, by joint resolution, requested that the President designate the month of December 1982 as "National Closed-Captioned Television Month."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the month of December 1982 as National Closed-Captioned Television Month.

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

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5009 of January 3, 1983

Bicentennial of Air and Space Flight

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

On November 21, 1783, a French balloonist named Etienne de Montgolfier made the first manned flight in history when he soared aloft in a hot air balloon at LaMuette, France. The balloon sailed over Paris for 25 minutes and traveled five and one-half miles.

This epochal flight fulfilled mankind's desire, as old as the myth of Icarus, to become airborne. But it was also something more than the fulfillment of a dream. Montgolfier's achievement was a concrete demonstration of the power of technological know-how when coupled with the yearnings of the

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human spirit. For the first time, man had freed not only his imagination but his physical self from the forces of gravity. With every advance, our imagination and knowledge have leaped forward—from Montgolfier to the Wright brothers, through the moon walks and the space shuttle.

In the 200 years since that first flight, man's quest to understand the unknown has resulted in our ability to fly higher, faster, safer and farther. We race the sun as we move from continent to continent in a matter of hours. We have vastly multiplied commerce and communication among far-flung peoples. We have flown 250 thousand miles to explore the surface of the moon, and, with this unprecedented triumph of spirit and technology, changed forever our view of the Earth. She is a delicate blue jewel in the darkness of space.

96 Stat. 2048.

In recognition of 200 years of progress around the globe in manned flight, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 270, has designated the year 1983 as the Bicentennial of Air and Space Flight. I am proud to have been named Honorary Chairman of the United States Organizing Committee, which will plan our participation in activities at home and abroad to commemorate the Bicentennial. I view the celebration as an opportunity to increase public awareness of our Nation's achievements in aviation and space flight and to rededicate ourselves to the spirit of excellence which has brought us so far so fast.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the year beginning January 1, 1983, as the Bicentennial of Air and Space Flight. I call upon all government agencies and the American people to observe this year with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 3rd day of Jan., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and 83, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5010 of January 3, 1983

One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Greene County, Missouri

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The year 1983 marks the sesquicentennial anniversary of the founding of Greene County, Missouri.

Greene County, named for the Revolutionary War hero General Nathanael Greene, has enjoyed a long and distinguished history. Many of its sons and daughters have held high public office and otherwise served the State of Missouri and our nation.

In 1833, Greene County included all of southwest Missouri and remains today an important cultural and economic center. As the third most populous county in the State of Missouri, it continues to grow and prosper.

96 Stat. 2094.

The Congress of the United States, by House Joint Resoultion 630, has requested and authorized the President of the United States to proclaim January 3, 1983, as the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Greene County, Missouri.

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim January 3, 1983, as the "One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Greene County, Missouri."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of January, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5011 of January 7, 1983

National Jaycee Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

For more than sixty years, the Jaycees have brought together outstanding young members of communities throughout the Nation to help meet the vital needs of our ever-changing and increasingly complex society. Motivated by their creed "Service to humanity is the best work of life," hundreds of thousands of Jaycees have voluntarily contributed their energy to a wide variety of humanitarian projects and have thereby enriched their country, their communities and their own lives.

As a training ground for new leaders, the Jaycees have made their most valuable and lasting contribution to our society. This organization has for generations launched young Americans on careers of leadership in every field of endeavor.

In recognition of the accomplishments of this organization, the Congress of the United States, by Senate Joint Resolution 240, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning on January 16, 1983, as "National Jaycee Week." 96 Stat. 2292.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning January 16, 1983, as National Jaycee Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe that period with appropriate programs, ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of January, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5012 of January 10, 1983

Public Employees' Appreciation Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

January 1983 marks the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Pendleton Act which created the Federal civil service system. The Act es- 22 Stat. 403.

tablished the principle of hiring according to merit in the Federal service, and although the system has been modified and refined through the years, it continues to play an essential role in ensuring the stability of the world's largest and most successful democracy. Our ability to function effectively in times of trial and upheaval and to prosper when various national crises have passed depends in no small degree upon the contributions of those who make up our civil service system.

The American civil service system succeeds because of several factors. It is built upon the concept that selection of career government employees must be based upon merit principles, the goal being to hire the most capable and qualified people to do the public's work. It also provides for a vital partnership between political leaders, who bring with them policies and programs endorsed by the electorate, and career civil servants, who provide the expertise and continuity which are essential to the effective operation of a government as large and varied as ours.

To commemorate the Centennial and to show our appreciation to Federal employees past and present, public agencies and private groups throughout America will sponsor events highlighting the history and accomplishments of the civil service system during January 1983 and in succeeding months.

96 Stat. 2093.

In recognition of the tremendous contributions of public employees to our Nation's government, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 619, has designated January 17, 1983, as "Public Employees' Appreciation Day" and has requested the President to issue a Proclamation in observance of that day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, in recognition of the Centennial of the Federal civil service system, do hereby proclaim January 17, 1983, as Public Employees' Appreciation Day.

I urge all Americans to join with members of the Federal civil service system, and the many professional associations and employee unions which represent them, in commemorating the centennial anniversary of the institution to which they belong and in appreciation of the countless contributions they have made on behalf of all Americans over the past one hundred years.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of January, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Editorial Note: The President's memorandum for heads of executive departments and agencies, dated Jan. 10, 1983, on the centennial of the Federal civil service is printed in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 19, p. 28).

Proclamation 5013 of January 12, 1983

National Inventors' Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Almost two hundred years ago, President George Washington recognized that invention and innovation were fundamental to the welfare and strength of the United States. He successfully urged the First Congress to

enact a patent statute as expressly authorized by the U.S. Constitution and wisely advised that "there is nothing which can better deserve your patronage than the promotion of science . . ." In 1790, the first patent statute initiated the transformation of the United States from an importer of technology to a world leader in technological innovation.

Today, just as in George Washington's day, inventors are the keystone of the technological progress that is so vital to the economic, environmental, and social well-being of this country. Individual ingenuity and perseverance, spurred by the incentives of the patent system, begin the process that results in improved standards of living, increased public and private productivity, creation of new industries, improved public services, and enhanced competitiveness of American products in world markets.

In recognition of the enormous contribution inventors make to the nation and the world, the Congress, pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 140 (Public Law 97–198), has designated February 11, 1983, the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Alva Edison, one of America's most famous and prolific inventors, as National Inventors' Day. Such recognition is especially appropriate at a time when our country is striving to maintain its global position as a leader in innovation and technology. Key to our future success will be the dedication and creativity of inventors. 96 Stat. 120.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim February 11, 1983, as National Inventors' Day and call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 12th day of Jan., 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5014 of January 20, 1983

Tricentennial Anniversary Year of German Settlement in America

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On October 6, 1683, a group of thirteen Mennonite families, coming from the city of Krefeld, now in the Federal Republic of Germany, founded Germantown, Pennsylvania, today a suburb of Philadelphia. Since then, more than seven million German immigrants have entered the United States and made extraordinary human, economic, political, social, and cultural contributions to the growth and success of our great country.

Today there are more than sixty million Americans of German descent, a number about equal to the total population of the Federal Republic of Germany. More Americans claim German ancestry than any other nationality. During my address to the Bundestag in Bonn in June of last year, I spoke of the importance which the United States attaches to the Tricentennial year of 1983 commemorating German settlement in America. Despite the legacy of two world wars which found us on opposing sides, West Germany and

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the United States have forged an exceptionally close relationship during the past three decades. The success of the Marshall Plan, the Berlin Airlift, and the ensuing NATO partnership have led to a recognition of our common democratic ideals and joint interest in Western economic and political strength.

Throughout 1983 there will be numerous activities and observances to celebrate the Tricentennial. President Karl Carstens has accepted my invitation to attend the culminating event in Philadelphia next October.

96 Stat. 2603.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 260, has designated 1983 as the "Tricentennial Anniversary Year of German Settlement in America" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a Proclamation in observance of that year. By the same Resolution, the Congress established the Presidential Commission for the German-American Tricentennial to plan, encourage, develop and coordinate the commemoration of this historic event.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the year commencing on January 1, 1983, as the Tricentennial Anniversary Year of German Settlement in America, and urge all Americans to observe the year with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of Jan., 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5015 of January 20, 1983

Red Cross Month, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

American Red Cross volunteers are among the millions of citizens who quietly serve their fellow man. Since the first settlement on our shores, a volunteer spirit has characterized the American way. This spirit has been reflected in the actions of the neighbor who is always ready to lend a hand.

The services performed by the Red Cross provide us with benefits that would otherwise cost billions of dollars. Last year, it was the volunteer who—giving freely of his or her time, energy, and talent—made it possible for the Red Cross to collect and provide the ill and injured with nearly six million units of blood. Volunteers established shelters to feed and attend to disaster victims, conducted thousands of courses to improve the quality of life by teaching nutrition, first aid, water safety, home nursing, and preparation for parenthood. The volunteer reached out to our young people, to members of the military, to veterans, and to the elderly and through personal contact eased their loneliness and fears.

For 102 years, the American Red Cross has been an essential ingredient of American life, helping us to learn, to grow, and to prosper. In accordance with this year's theme: "The Red Cross. We'll Help. Will You?" I urge all Americans to donate their time and financial resources in support of Red Cross activities. By giving of ourselves, we give the greatest gift one human being can give another—the gift of love.

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America and Honorary Chairman of the American National Red Cross, do hereby designate March 1983 as Red Cross Month.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of Jan., 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5016 of January 20, 1983

National Consumers' Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

A major function of our competitive free enterprise economy is to satisfy consumer demand. The effective demand of consumers is what keeps producers in the business of supplying goods and services and is vital to keeping the wheels of industry turning. Therefore, it is most important that we fully recognize the crucial role consumers play in our economy.

Everyone is a consumer, but too often this role is the most neglected in terms of preparation and training. In our complex market economy major decisions have to be made about living within our means; protecting our futures through insurance, pension plans, and investments; choosing goods and services from our global marketplace; and voting on issues directly affecting our public and private consumption. Because consumer and economic education can contribute immeasurably to our competence as consumers and citizens, it should be started in the schools at the earliest possible time.

Consumers should have access to a wide assortment of competitively priced goods and services produced here and abroad; accurate information on product content and care, on contractual agreements, on the cost of credit—essentially whatever facts are needed to make an informed choice. But of greatest importance to consumers and private enterprise is protection against the marketing of goods that are hazardous to health or life, a fair hearing of complaints with appropriate remedies where justified, and dutiful consideration of consumer concerns at all levels of government.

It is clear that the greatest fairness for consumers can be achieved through the active cooperation of business, government, and consumers themselves working to insure equity, increased competition, and safety in our free market economy.

Because an effective and efficient system of commerce depends on an informed and educated public, I urge schools, public and private agencies, and all appropriate public-spirited groups to advance consumer competence by helping provide the necessary consumer and economic information for all our citizens to make well thought-out choices in the marketplace. While the responsibility for consumer education rests primarily with the individual, the communications media and other interested organizations and institutions play an instrumental part in furthering the understanding of American consumers. I urge consumers to avail themselves of this valuable information and to wisely select the goods and services they seek.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning April 24, 1983 as National Consumers' Week.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 20th. day of Jan., 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5017 of January 27, 1983

National Day of Prayer, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Prayer is the mainspring of the American spirit, a fundamental tenet of our people since before the Republic was founded. A year before the Declaration of Independence, in 1775, the Continental Congress proclaimed the first National Day of Prayer as the initial positive action they asked of every colonist.

Two hundred years ago in 1783, the Treaty of Paris officially ended the long, weary Revolutionary War during which a National Day of Prayer had been proclaimed every spring for eight years. When peace came the National Day of Prayer was forgotten. For almost half a century, as the Nation grew in power and wealth, we put aside this deepest expression of American belief—our national dependence on the Providence of God.

It took the tragedy of the Civil War to restore a National Day of Prayer. As Abraham Lincoln said, "Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us."

Revived as an annual observance by Congress in 1952, the National Day of Prayer has become a great unifying force for our citizens who come from all the great religions of the world. Prayer unites people. This common expression of reverence heals and brings us together as a Nation and we pray it may one day bring renewed respect for God to all the peoples of the world. From General Washington's struggle at Valley Forge to the present, this Nation has fervently sought and received divine guidance as it pursued the course of history. This occasion provides our Nation with an opportunity to further recognize the source of our blessings, and to seek His help for the challenges we face today and in the future.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, May 5, 1983, National Day of Prayer. I call upon every citizen 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 27th day of Jan., 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

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Proclamation 5018 of February 3, 1983

Year of the Bible, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Of the many influences that have shaped the United States of America into a distinctive Nation and people, none may be said to be more fundamental and enduring than the Bible.

Deep religious beliefs stemming from the Old and New Testaments of the Bible inspired many of the early settlers of our country, providing them with the strength, character, convictions, and faith necessary to withstand great hardship and danger in this new and rugged land. These shared beliefs helped forge a sense of common purpose among the widely dispersed colonies—a sense of community which laid the foundation for the spirit of nationhood that was to develop in later decades.

The Bible and its teachings helped form the basis for the Founding Fathers' abiding belief in the inalienable rights of the individual, rights which they found implicit in the Bible's teachings of the inherent worth and dignity of each individual. This same sense of man patterned the convictions of those who framed the English system of law inherited by our own Nation, as well as the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

For centuries the Bible's emphasis on compassion and love for our neighbor has inspired institutional and governmental expressions of benevolent outreach such as private charity, the establishment of schools and hospitals, and the abolition of slavery.

Many of our greatest national leaders—among them Presidents Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, and Wilson—have recognized the influence of the Bible on our country's development. The plainspoken Andrew Jackson referred to the Bible as no less than "the rock on which our Republic rests." Today our beloved America and, indeed, the world, is facing a decade of enormous challenge. As a people we may well be tested as we have seldom, if ever, been tested before. We will need resources of spirit even more than resources of technology, education, and armaments. There could be no more fitting moment than now to reflect with gratitude, humility, and urgency upon the wisdom revealed to us in the writing that Abraham Lincoln called "the best gift God has ever given to man . . . But for it we could not know right from wrong."

The Congress of the United States, in recognition of the unique contribution of the Bible in shaping the history and character of this Nation, and so many of its citizens, has by Senate Joint Resolution 165 authorized and requested the President to designate the year 1983 as the "Year of the Bible." 96 Stat. 1211.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, in recognition of the contributions and influence of the Bible on our Republic and our people, do hereby proclaim 1983 the Year of the Bible in the United States. I encourage all citizens, each in his or her own way, to reexamine and rediscover its priceless and timeless message.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of

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the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5019 of February 3, 1983

American Heart Month, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels are our Nation's most pressing health problem. Over sixty million Americans are afflicted by one or another of this family of diseases, which cause nearly a million deaths annually, disable many millions of others, and cost the Nation more than $60 billion each year. The leading killers among the cardiovascular diseases are coronary heart disease and stroke.

In 1948 a newly created Federal agency—now the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute—and a private health organization, the American Heart Association, joined hands to combat the cardiovascular diseases. Their combined efforts were directed toward the conquest of these diseases through prevention, diagnosis, and treatment; through the training of new research workers and clinicians in the cardiovascular field; and through support for community service programs.

Until the mid-1960s, mortality from coronary heart disease had continued to increase despite our best efforts; however, in 1965 mortality from heart disease began a steady decline that continues to the present. From 1972 to 1980, mortality rates from coronary heart disease declined by 22.5 percent, and mortality rates from stroke declined by 36.5 percent.

Advances in diagnosis and treatment have been major factors in these reductions. But perhaps equally important, large numbers of Americans have voluntarily modified their habits and lifestyles: many have quit or cut down on cigarette smoking, are watching their weight and blood cholesterol levels, exercising more, and seeking the help of a physician in the control of treatable conditions which increase the risk of premature arteriosclerosis and its consequences.

Though we have made considerable progress in reducing the toll in illness, disability, and death caused by cardiovascular diseases, these diseases continue to be a serious threat to the health and well-being of our citizens. To encourage continued application of what is known about the prevention and relief of cardiovascular diseases and to stimulate the development of new knowledge and techniques that may bring about their ultimate conquest, the Congress has requested that the President annually proclaim February as American Heart Month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of February 1983 as American Heart Month. I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the American people, to join me in reaffirming our commitment to the resolution of the nationwide problem of cardiovascular disease.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 3rd day of Feb., 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5020 of February 10, 1983

Save Your Vision Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Good vision is a priceless gift. Yet each year many Americans needlessly lose vision as a result of diseases and accidents whose sight-destroying effects could have been prevented.

Regular eye examinations by an eyecare professional can often avert the tragedy of visual loss. While a checkup will usually show that our eyes are healthy, we may also receive early warning of a serious eye disease requiring treatment. Diabetic eye disease, for example, is a leading cause of visual impairment. Through examination it can be detected and treated. If all diabetics were aware of the need for routine eye checkups, many more cases of blindness could be avoided.

The elderly and the young have a special need for periodic eye examinations. A number of blinding diseases strike more often in later years. With early warning of eye disease and proper treatment, older people could be spared visual handicaps which threaten their independence and limit their enjoyment of life. For children, a routine checkup may reveal an eye problem that can hamper the child in school or at play. Some disorders must be treated during childhood or permanent visual loss will result.

Accidents are a common cause of vision loss or impairment. Tragically, many accidents could have been avoided by the use of such simple precautions as wearing safety glasses, goggles, or face shields while involved in hazardous work or sporting activities.

We can help others in our community to prevent or overcome visual impairment by supporting organizations committed to sight conservation. These organizations campaign for eye safety and the use of protective eye wear in sports and on the job. They provide aids and professional low vision services to improve the quality of life for those who are vision impaired, and they encourage us to donate our eyes after death for biomedical research and for sight-restoring corneal transplant surgery.

To encourage Americans to safeguard their eyesight and reduce the national toll of visual disability, the Congress, by joint resolution approved December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 629, 36 U.S.C. 169a), has requested the President to proclaim the first week in March of each year as Save Your Vision Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning March 6, 1983, as Save Your Vision Week. I urge all citizens to join in this observance by taking steps to preserve vision and prevent eye injury at home, at work, and at play. I call upon eyecare professionals, the media, educators, and all individuals and public and private organizations concerned with sight conser-

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vation to unite in activities that will foster concern for eye care and eye safety among Americans of all ages. I also urge their support of programs to improve and protect the vision of all Americans.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of Feb., 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5021 of February 14, 1983

Temporary Duty Reductions on Certain Articles Pursuant to Legislation Implementing the Nairobi Protocol to the Florence Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

1. On March 1, 1977, the Nairobi Protocol (the Protocol) (97th Congress, 1st session, Senate Treaty Document 97–2, p. 9) to the Florence Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials of November 22, 1950 (the Florence Agreement) (17 U.S.T. 1837) was opened for signature. The Protocol supplements and expands upon the Florence Agreement, which provided for duty-free entry under specified conditions of various educational, scientific, and cultural materials and which entered into force with respect to the United States on November 2, 1966. On January 16, 1981, the President submitted the Protocol to the Senate for advice and consent to its ratification, together with an explanatory letter from the Secretary of State containing a statement that the Administration did not intend to adhere to the optional Annexes F, G, and H of the Protocol.

2. On January 12, 1983, the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1982 (the Act) (Pub. L. 97–446; 96 Stat. 2346) was enacted. Section 167(b)(1) of the Act directs the President to proclaim temporary duty-free treatment for certain imported articles for the blind or for other handicapped persons.

96 Stat. 2349.

3. Section 167(b)(2) of the Act also authorizes the President to proclaim temporary duty-free treatment for imports of specified printed, visual, and auditory material and certain tools for scientific apparatus, if he determines such action is in the interest of the United States. I have determined that it is in the interest of the United States to implement, on a temporary basis, duty-free treatment for such articles as provided in section 167(b)(2) of the Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, 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, but not limited to, section 167(b) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 2349) and section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483), do proclaim that—

(1) The Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202) is modified as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation.

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(2) The modifications of the Appendix to the TSUS made by the Annex hereto shall be effective as to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on and after February 11, 1983, and before the close of August 11, 1985, unless the period of their effectiveness is earlier expressly suspended, terminated, or modified.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of February, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

ANNEX

The Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States is modified by inserting the following new part, including its headnotes and items with accompany rates of duty:

"PART 4. – TEMPORARY DUTY REDUCTIONS, PURSUANT TO THE EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL MATERIALS IMPORTATION ACT OF 1982

Part 4 headnotes:

1. An article described in any of the provisions of this part, if entered during the period specified in the last column, is classifiable in said provision, if the conditions and requirements thereof and of any applicable regulations are met. The provisions of this part shall prevail over any provision describing such article in schedules 1 to 8, inclusive.
2. For the purposes of items 960.10, 960.12, and 960.15—
   (a) The term *"physically or mentally handicapped persons"* includes any person suffering from a permanent or chronic physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities, such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working.
   (b) These items do not cover—
      (i) articles for acute or transient disability;
      (ii) spectacles, dentures, and cosmetic articles for individuals not substantially disabled;
      (iii) therapeutic and diagnostic articles; and
      (iv) medicines or drugs.

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty		Effective Period
		1	2	
	Articles specially designed or adapted for the use or benefit of the blind or other physically or mentally handicapped persons (however provided for in schedules 1 to 7):			
	Articles for the blind:			
960.10	Books, music, and pamphlets, in raised print, used exclusively by or for them ...	Free	Free	On or before 8/11/85
960.12	Braille tablets, cubarithms, and special apparatus, machines, presses, and types for their use or benefit exclusively ...	Free	Free	On or before 8/11/85
960.15	Other ...	Free	Free	On or before 8/11/85
960.20	Catalogs of films, recording or other visual and auditory material of an educational, scientific or cultural character (provided for in items 270.25, 270.45, 270.50, and 270.85, part 5, schedule 2) ...	Free	Free	On or before 8/11/85

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty		Effective Period
		1	2	
960.30	Architectural, engineering, industrial, or commercial drawings and plans, whether originals or reproductions (provided for in items 273.45, 273.50, and 273.55, part 5, schedule 2)	Free	Free	On or before 8/11/85
960.40	Loose illustrations, reproduction proofs or reproduction films used for the production of books (provided for in items 274.50, 274.60, 274.65, 274.70, and 274.73, part 5, schedule 2)	Free	Free	On or before 8/11/85
960.50	Developed photographic film; photographic slides; transparencies; holograms for laser projection; and microfilm, microfiche, and similar articles (provided for in items 274.50 through 274.70, inclusive, part 5, schedule 2)	Free	Free	On or before 8/11/85
960.55	Motion picture films in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed (provided for in items 724.05 and 724.10, part 2G, schedule 7)	Free	Free	On or before 8/11/85
960.60	Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded (provided for in item 724.12, part 2G, schedule 7)	Free	Free	On or before 8/11/85
960.65	Sound recordings, combination sound and visual recordings, and magnetic recordings (however provided for in schedules 1 to 7)	Free	Free	On or before 8/11/85
960.70	Patterns, models (except toy models) and wall charts of an educational, scientific or cultural character; mock-ups or visualizations of abstract concepts such as molecular structures or mathematical formulae; materials for programmed instruction; and kits containing printed materials and audio materials and visual materials or any combination of two or more of the foregoing (however provided for in schedules 1 to 7)	Free	Free	On or before 8/11/85
960.80	Tools specially designed to be used for the maintenance, checking, gauging, or repair of instruments or apparatus admitted under item 851.60, part 4 of schedule 8; all of the foregoing entered for the use of any nonprofit institution, whether public or private, established for educational or scientific purposes (however provided for in schedules 1 to 7)	Free	Free	On or before 8/11/85"

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Proclamation 5022 of February 14, 1983

Zoo and Aquarium Month, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

As the living classroom for some 20 million school children each year, zoos and aquariums have an important role in the American educational process. They also provide stimulating recreational experiences for more than 125 million people who visit them annually.

The United States has some of the finest zoo and aquarium facilities in the world. Many are foremost in the effort to conserve the species they house. American zoos and aquariums cooperate with institutions around the globe to preserve wildlife and to create more sophisticated techniques for exhibiting animals in natural settings.

To both children and adults, animals represent a special sense of curiosity, feeling, and caring. By enabling us to observe animals firsthand and to learn about their habitats, zoos and aquariums have become a valuable and unique asset.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the month of June 1983 as Zoo and Aquarium Month.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of Feb., 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5023 of February 16, 1983

Lithuanian Independence Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Sixty-five years ago a small nation achieved freedom in the aftermath of World War I. Proclaiming the Lithuanian Republic, its founders stepped forward on February 16, 1918, to assert their country's independence and commitment to a government based on justice, democracy, and the rights of the individual.

Twenty-two years later Soviet tyranny imposed itself on Lithuania and denied the Lithuanian people their just right of national self-determination.

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In the intervening years, the United States has refused to recognize the forcible incorporation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union.

An enduring belief in freedom for all people unites Americans everywhere. But we must be vigilant in the protection of our common ideal, for as long as freedom is denied others, it is not secure here.

We mark this anniversary of Lithuanian independence with a renewed hope that the blessings of liberty will be restored to Lithuania.

Ante, p. 5.

The Congress of the United States, by House Joint Resolution 60, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim February 16, 1983, as Lithuanian Independence Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim February 16, 1983, as Lithuanian Independence Day.

I invite the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and deeds and to reaffirm their dedication to the ideals which unite us and inspire others.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of February, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5024 of March 7, 1983

National Children and Television Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Television has the power to shape thoughts, stir emotions, and inspire actions. It teaches, it sells, it entertains, it informs, and it has the capacity to influence powerfully the lives and values of our children. They learn much from television about the world, our society, and their place in it.

Television can communicate values that are consistent with our heritage and traditions and can portray those actions and attitudes that make for better citizens. It also can depict themes that are destructive of these values. Recognizing that children are at a formative and vulnerable stage in their lives, many individuals and groups have a great interest in television programming. These concerned citizens are working to improve the quality of television programs viewed by their families.

96 Stat. 2293.

By Senate Joint Resolution 264 (P.L. 97–443), the Congress has designated the week of March 13, 1983, through March 19, 1983, as "National Children and Television Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of March 13, 1983, through March 19, 1983, as "National Children and Television Week." I commend all those persons concerned about the quality of children's television programming, and I call upon all government agencies and the people of the United States

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to observe the week with appropriate activities supporting television programs which are attentive to the needs and interests of children.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of March, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5025 of March 7, 1983

National Poison Prevention Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The annual observance of National Poison Prevention Week affords communities across America a special opportunity to increase citizen awareness of the dangers of accidental poisoning.

In recent years the number of poisonings among children has fallen dramatically, due in large measure to the introduction of child-protective packaging. At the community level, poison centers are an essential resource in reducing the incidence of serious injury resulting from accidental ingestions. By providing timely diagnostic and treatment information to medical practitioners and first aid instruction to anxious parents, poison centers have successfully worked to save lives.

While poison centers have proved invaluable, they often provide "after-the-fact" treatment. This year, National Poison Prevention Week will underscore the equally important role poison centers can play in preventing child poisonings "before the fact."

Working together as sponsors of National Poison Prevention Week are national medical, pharmacy, nursing, dental, and hospital associations; health and safety groups; organizations representing manufacturers, packagers, and distributors of consumer products, including medicines; the media; and government agencies. Most of these groups have State and local chapters and affiliates that, along with community organizations, are the backbone of what has become a successful nationwide poison prevention program.

To aid in encouraging the American people to learn of the dangers of accidental poisoning and to take appropriate preventive measures, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 681), requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the third week in March as National Poison Prevention Week. 36 USC 165.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning March 20, 1983, as National Poison Prevention Week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of March, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

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Proclamation 5026 of March 7, 1983

National Agriculture Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The history of American agriculture is an inspiring story of progress and sacrifice, high technology and individual effort, and frustration and success. It reflects the growth of our country from an untamed wilderness to the highly productive nation and world leader it is today.

Despite flood, frost, heat, hail, drought, and disease, Americans enjoy an abundance of diverse and high quality products. Our 2.4 million farms are the foundation for a trillion-dollar agricultural industry which employs 19 million farm people and which is the primary source of food and fiber for a third of a billion of the world's population. Each American farm worker produces enough food and fiber to support nearly 80 people—a production achievement unmatched anywhere in the world and unparalleled in history.

The courage, tenacity, and know-how of the American farmer make it possible for our citizens to spend a smaller share of their income on food than do people living in any other country.

To honor those who sustain our agricultural prowess and to achieve a greater understanding of each American's dependence upon a reliable food and fiber supply, the Congress of the United States, by Senate Joint Resolution 235, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim March 21, 1983, as "National Agriculture Day."

96 Stat. 1467.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 21, 1983, as "National Agriculture Day" and call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of March, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5027 of March 7, 1983

National Coin Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Since the beginning of history, coins have played an important role in the story of civilization. They 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, millions of Americans collect coins for both pleasure and profit.

To help foster the public's interest in coin collecting, the United States Mint annually offers proof sets of the current year's coinage. In 1982, the United States Mint struck a commemorative silver half-dollar marking the 250th

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anniversary of the birth of George Washington. In 1983–1984, the first commemorative Olympic coinage ever issued by our country will be introduced in gold and silver.

Recognizing that coin collecting has educational and cultural value, promotes greater understanding of our history and heritage, and is enjoyed by millions of Americans, the Congress, pursuant to House Joint Resolution 516 (Public Law 97–239), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning April 17, 1983, as "National Coin Week." 96 Stat. 271.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning April 17, 1983, as "National Coin Week" and call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of March, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5028 of March 7, 1983

Small Business Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Our Founding Fathers envisioned a nation whose strength and vitality would emerge from the ingenuity of its people and their commitment to individual liberty. They understood that a nation's prosperity is dependent on the freedom of its citizens to pursue their hopes, dreams, and creative ambitions. American entrepreneurs and small business owners enthusiastically embraced the challenges of freedom and through the miracle of the marketplace set in motion the forces of economic growth that made our Nation uniquely productive. This pattern of economic development has inspired people throughout the world to look to America for a better life.

The Nation grew as our free enterprise system became the mainspring of American progress by encouraging entrepreneurs to compete in meeting the demand for new products and methods of production. Competition enabled us to develop our human resources more effectively and enrich our society. With each new discovery, our perception of what could be achieved expanded.

Today small business plays an even more vital role in our national life and is responsible for the creation of well over half of the new jobs in our economy. Small business is also in the forefront of utilizing technological advances.

America's entrepreneurs and small business owners are among the most dynamic and innovative leaders of the business community. Their willingness to confront uncertainty with creativity and determination to succeed helps our Nation meet the challenges we face today. This spirit of accomplishment inspires Americans to look toward tomorrow with confidence and anticipation to the new opportunities open to future generations. By

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taking steps to encourage the formation and success of small businesses, America can help ensure its economic standing in the world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 8, 1983, as Small Business Week. I call upon every American to join me in this tribute.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of March, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5029 of March 8, 1983

Women's History Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Abigail Adams, wife of one President and mother of another, wrote a prophetic letter to a delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Its recipient was her husband, whom she admonished: ". . . in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would remember the ladies, and be more generous and favourable to them than your ancestors . . . if particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies we are determined to foment a rebellion . . ."

However, until well into the second century after that letter was written, barriers existed for women in educational, business and professional opportunities as well as in the law.

Today, American women of every ethnic origin, creed, and race play a vital role in our cultural, military, economic, social and political life. A woman serves as a Supreme Court Justice; there are women serving as university presidents, members of Congress, doctors, lawyers, astronauts, coal miners, corporate executives, members of the President's Cabinet, ranking military officers and leaders in civil rights, the diplomatic corps, cultural endeavors, private sector initiatives, truck drivers, and, very importantly, mothers and homemakers who continually strengthen the foundation of our country's greatness, the family.

During the past two hundred years, women have fought for the causes of abolition, health reform, elimination of child labor, temperance, voting rights, and improvement of industrial labor conditions. Their energy, persistence, and dedication to these causes have enlightened our Nation as to the needs of our society and frequently quickened our country's effort to effect positive change.

This memorable role of women in our Nation's history has been recorded in the written word and has been told as well in music, on canvas, in stone, and through poetry, novels, and the dance. In recognizing the outstanding achievements of America's women, we pay homage to an essential part of our Nation's heritage.

Ante, p. 6.

By Senate Joint Resolution 37, the Congress of the United States has authorized and requested the President to proclaim the week which includes March 8, 1983, as "Women's History Week."

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning March 6, 1983, as "Women's History Week." Recognizing that the many contributions of American women have at times been overlooked in the annals of American history, I encourage all citizens to observe this important week by participating in appropriate ceremonies and activities planned by individuals, governmental agencies, and private institutions and associations throughout the country.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of March, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5030 of March 10, 1983

Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States of America

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

WHEREAS the Government of the United States of America desires to facilitate the wise development and use of the oceans consistent with international law;

WHEREAS international law recognizes that, in a zone beyond its territory and adjacent to its territorial sea, known as the Exclusive Economic Zone, a coastal State may assert certain sovereign rights over natural resources and related jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS the establishment of an Exclusive Economic Zone by the United States will advance the development of ocean resources and promote the protection of the marine environment, while not affecting other lawful uses of the zone, including the freedoms of navigation and overflight, by other States;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the United States of America and confirm also the rights and freedoms of all States within an Exclusive Economic Zone, as described herein.

The Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States is a zone contiguous to the territorial sea, including zones contiguous to the territorial sea of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (to the extent consistent with the Covenant and the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement), and United States overseas territories and possessions. The Exclusive Economic Zone extends to a distance 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. In cases where the maritime boundary with a neighboring State remains to be determined, the boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone shall be determined by the United States and other State concerned in accordance with equitable principles.

Within the Exclusive Economic Zone, the United States has, to the extent permitted by international law, (a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing natural resources, both living

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and non-living, of the seabed and subsoil and the superjacent waters and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds; and (b) jurisdiction with regard to the establishment and use of artificial islands, and installations and structures having economic purposes, and the protection and preservation of the marine environment.

This Proclamation does not change existing United States policies concerning the continental shelf, marine mammals and fisheries, including highly migratory species of tuna which are not subject to United States jurisdiction and require international agreements for effective management.

The United States will exercise these sovereign rights and jurisdiction in accordance with the rules of international law.

Without prejudice to the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the United States, the Exclusive Economic Zone remains an area beyond the territory and territorial sea of the United States in which all States enjoy the high seas freedoms of navigation, overflight, the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of March, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Editorial Note: For the President's statement of Mar. 10, 1983, on the establishment of the zone, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 19, p. 383).

Proclamation 5031 of March 14, 1983

National P.O.W.–M.I.A. Recognition Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Since the earliest days of our Nation, America's men and women have answered the call to duty. In each of our country's conflicts, our prisoners of war have endured extreme hardships and have been required to make great sacrifices. But even when facing the most extreme adversity, they have proudly defended American ideals. Their burden has been magnified when they were subject to mistreatment, torture, or death in violation of fundamental moral standards and international codes of conduct.

Our country is also acutely aware of the deep suffering experienced by the families of our servicemen held captive or missing in action. These families have faced a haunting uncertainty and awesome silence that tear at their hearts and earns the deep esteem of their countrymen.

American P.O.W.'s and M.I.A.'s are heroes who have gone beyond courage and beyond duty to an honored place in the souls of their fellow Americans. They symbolize the kind of singular sacrifice and devotion that has repeatedly proven instrumental in shaping our Nation's destiny. This country will never forget nor fail to honor those who have so courageously garnered our highest regard.

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By Joint Resolution, the Congress has designated April 9, 1983, as National P.O.W.–M.I.A. Recognition Day. On this day, I firmly believe that we should recognize the special debt all Americans owe to our fellow citizens who gave up their freedom in the service of our country and to the families who have undergone a great travail.

We shall continue to remember our missing servicemen. Our Nation must never forget them. Resolution of their fate is, and will remain, a matter of the highest national priority. On April 9, 1983, a P.O.W.–M.I.A. Flag will fly over the White House, the Departments of State and Defense, and the Veterans Administration as a symbol of our unswerving commitment to resolving the fate of all servicemen still missing.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Saturday, April 9, 1983, as National P.O.W.–M.I.A. Recognition Day, a day dedicated to all former American prisoners of war, to those still missing, and to their families. I call on all Americans to join in honoring those who have been held captive in war and their loved ones.

I call upon State and local officials and private organizations to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of March, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5032 of March 15, 1983

Loyalty Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

It was once written that America is great because it is good, and if America ever ceases to be good, America will cease to be great. So long as Americans remain faithful—in deeds as well as thought—to the ideals embodied in our Constitution and furthered in our free institutions, our Nation's greatness will flourish.

Americahs have fought, and many have died, to preserve the blessings of liberty in this fair land. Each of us has the opportunity to honor these sacrifices and to renew our commitment to American ideals as we go about our daily lives. When we participate in a free election, extend a helping hand to a neighbor, live responsible and productive lives, or teach a child through our own actions that all people are equal under the law, we manifest our allegiance to this great country.

We must never take our precious freedoms for granted. Rather, from time to time we must rededicate ourselves to the magnificent ideals of our great democracy—liberty, justice, and dignity for all mankind.

For this purpose, the Congress, by joint resolution approved July 18, 1958 [72 Stat. 369; 36 U.S.C. 162], has designated May 1 of each year as Loyalty Day, a day for reflection upon our national institutions, our heritage of freedom, and what it means to be an American.

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Sunday, May 1, 1983, as Loyalty Day and call upon all Americans and patriotic, civic, and educational organizations to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies.

I call upon all government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings and grounds on that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of March, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5033 of March 21, 1983

National Eye Donor Month, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

One of the most magnificent presents that one human being can bestow upon another is the gift of sight. Incredible as it may seem, it is within the power of each of us to give this precious gift simply by making arrangements to donate our eyes after death.

Thanks to advances in eye research, donor eyes can be stored and the preserved corneal tissues transplanted into the eyes of people who would otherwise be unable to see the beautiful and exciting world in which we live.

Each year some 30,000 people lose vision because their corneas have been damaged by injury, disease, or an inherited condition. Where the cornea has become so clouded that vision is lost, sight usually can be restored through a replacement cornea provided by a cornea donor.

Tragically, some visually impaired people who could benefit from this operation cannot be helped because suitable corneal tissue is not always available when needed. Donor eyes are also needed for vision research so that we may learn more about how this organ functions and develop ways to prevent and treat the many disorders which threaten sight.

It is appropriate that we as a Nation encourage eye donations and increase public awareness of the need for such donations. By filling out a uniform donor card and carrying it, we may give the gift of sight to people who now suffer from corneal blindness and benefit others from eye research.

Ante, p. 10.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 15, has designated March 1983 as "National Eye Donor Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of March 1983 as "National Eye Donor Month." I urge all citizens, health care professionals, educators, the media, and public and private organizations concerned with vision and vision research to join me in supporting this humanitarian action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of

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the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5034 of March 21, 1983

Afghanistan Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The tragedy of Afghanistan continues as the valiant and courageous Afghan freedom fighters persevere in standing up against the brutal power of the Soviet invasion and occupation. The Afghan people are struggling to reclaim their freedom, which was taken from them when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December of 1979.

In this three-year period the Soviet Union has been unable to subjugate Afghanistan. The Soviet forces are pitted against an extraordinary people who, in their determination to preserve the character of their ancient land, have organized an effective and still spreading country-wide resistance. The resistance of the Afghan freedom fighters is an example to all the world of the invincibility of the ideals we in this country hold most dear, the ideals of freedom and independence.

We must also recognize that the sacrifices required to maintain this resistance are very high. Millions have gone into exile as refugees. We will probably never know the numbers of people killed and maimed, poisoned and gassed, of the homes that have been destroyed, and of the lives that have been shattered and stricken with grief.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon us as Americans to reflect on the events in Afghanistan, to think about the agony which these brave people bear, and to maintain our condemnation of the continuing Soviet occupation. Our observance again this year of Afghanistan Day on March 21, the Afghan New Year, will recall for all the world America's unflagging sympathy for a determined people, its support for their refugees and commitment to achieving a political settlement for Afghanistan which will free that country from tyranny's yoke.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 65, has designated March 21, 1983 as "Afghanistan Day" and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day. *Ante*, p. 41.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate March 21, 1983 as Afghanistan Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of March, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Editorial Note: For the President's message of Mar. 21, 1983, on Afghanistan Day, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 19, p. 436).

HeinOnline -- 97 Stat. 1561 1983

Proclamation 5035 of March 24, 1983

National Maritime Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The restructuring of longstanding Federal maritime policies constitutes a high priority of my Administration.

Considerable progress has been made in removing unnecessary regulatory contraints which contribute to inefficiency and increased costs of our shipping and shipbuilding. These efforts will continue and will greatly enhance our maritime posture. Over the next few years, new generations of efficient and productive merchant ships will improve the competitiveness of our fleet.

These and other announced policy initiatives are part of my firm commitment to provide the foundation upon which to build and maintain the strong merchant marine needed to serve the Nation's waterborne commerce and national defense requirements.

36 USC 145.

In recognition of the importance of the American merchant marine, the Congress, by joint resolution of May 20, 1933, designated May 22 as National Maritime Day and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling for its appropriate observance. This date was chosen to commemorate the day in 1819 when the SS SAVANNAH departed Savannah, Georgia, on the first transatlantic steamship voyage.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate May 22, 1983, as the fifty-first observance of National Maritime Day. I urge the people of the United States to honor our American merchant marine on that day 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 24th day of March, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5036 of March 25, 1983

Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The strength of America lies in our free enterprise system, and the spirit of our great Nation grows out of the richness of our diverse cultural heritage and the hard work and convictions of our citizens.

Americans who have come to this land from Asian and Pacific countries have overcome great adversity and supreme challenges to make outstanding contributions to our Nation's progress in a wide range of fields—science, the arts, medicine, law, literature, agriculture, industry, commerce, and government.

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As we celebrate the accomplishments of Asian and Pacific Americans, we are grateful to them for bringing to our shores the strong and varied traditions of their homelands and for greatly enriching our culture and our institutions. We appreciate and value their presence and treasure their enduring commitment to the unalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare the week beginning May 7, 1983 as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week and call upon the American people to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of March, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5037 of March 25, 1983

National Mental Health Counselors Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Mental health counselors provide 50 percent of the mental health services delivered in this country. They work with adults and children whose self-doubts or distorted perceptions of the world interfere with their capacities to fulfill their obligations or to enjoy the pleasures that life can offer. They work with the chronically mentally ill, the depressed, the suicidal, the anxious, the phobic, the juvenile delinquent, the abused, and the deprived.

Through utilization of individual and group counseling techniques, mental health counselors help individuals to develop self-understanding, make life decisions, and adjust to the everyday demands of a complex world.

Mental health counselors apply skills gained through years of education and training in a multitude of settings—hospitals, community agencies, clinics, and in the private practice sector. They play an important role in our Nation's health care system.

In recognition of their service in behalf of others to save lives and reduce suffering, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 35, has designated the week beginning March 20, 1983, as National Mental Health Counselors Week, and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week. *Ante*, p. 39.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning March 20, 1983, as National Mental Health Counselors Week. I call upon health care professionals, educators, the media, individuals, and public and private organizations concerned with mental health to join me in observing this week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of March, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

HeinOnline -- 97 Stat. 1563 1983

Proclamation 5038 of April 4, 1983

Swedish-American Friendship Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

On April 3, 1783, Ambassador Extraordinary Gustav Philip Creutz, representing the King of Sweden, and Benjamin Franklin, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, signed a Treaty of Amity and Commerce in Paris, France. In the Treaty, they pledged, "firm, inviolable and universal peace and a true and sincere friendship between the King, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America."

They could not then know how dramatically that friendship would flourish, and how closely mingled the fates and fortunes of the two lands would become. During the nineteenth century, thousands of Swedes joined the great current of Scandinavian migration to the United States. Once there, they helped push the frontier westward, achieving great successes in agriculture and industry. Their achievements constitute proud monuments to the Swedish-American heritage and to the development of our country.

Democratic ideals, a belief in ingenuity and hard work, concern for the individual, and free trade are among the many values and principles both countries share. Because of the extensive commerce and interchange of persons and ideas between Sweden and the United States, we have long enjoyed a deep understanding of each other.

Ante, p. 56.

For these reasons, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 64, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim April 4, 1983, as Swedish-American Friendship Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate April 4, 1983, as Swedish-American Friendship Day. I invite the people of the United States to honor the Bicentennial of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce that day by holding appropriate ceremonies and activities in suitable places throughout the land.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5039 of April 4, 1983

National Child Abuse Prevention Month, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Child abuse and child neglect continue to threaten the lives and health of over a million of our Nation's children. Their physical suffering and emotional anguish challenge us, as parents, neighbors, and citizens, to increase our attention to their protection and intensify our efforts to prevent their maltreatment.

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Children may be endangered by physical battering, denial of the basic necessities for life and health, sexual abuse and exploitation, or emotional cruelty. Public concern can help prevent maltreatment and help protect children. Action taken after cruelty has occurred is often too late. Prevention of abuse requires that neighborhoods and communities be attentive to the problems of families in their midst and be willing to help when help is needed. It requires the active concern of educational, medical, mental health, law enforcement, and social service professionals, and the efforts of volunteers and private citizens.

The health and well-being of our children underlie the future of our Nation. The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 21, has recognized the need for public attention to prevention of child abuse and has requested me to proclaim April 1983 as National Child Abuse Prevention Month.

Ante, p. 12.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of April 1983 as "National Child Abuse Prevention Month." I urge all citizens to renew our Nation's commitment to meet the serious challenge that child abuse and child neglect pose to the welfare of our children and families.

I invite the Governors of the States; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Territories; the Mayor of the District of Columbia; the heads of voluntary and private groups; and the offices of local, State and Federal government to join in this observance. I also urge them to encourage activities whose purpose is to prevent and treat child abuse and child neglect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5040 of April 4, 1983

Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

For the last fifty-two years, the proclamation of an annual Pan American Day has brought to the attention of the world the unique harmony of ideals inspiring the nations of the western hemisphere. These common goals of peace, prosperity, and freedom serve as the foundation for the Organization of American States, which is charged with upholding and defending these principles.

The OAS has succeeded admirably in maintaining and strengthening the traditional bonds of friendship among the peoples of the Americas. At the same time, the peacekeeping mechanisms forged by the OAS member nations have proved effective in preventing the level of conflict that has afflicted other areas of the globe.

The commitment of the Pan American nations to work together to solve their problems has prompted the creation of several specialized inter-American agencies. These agencies, along with the major councils of the OAS, have been instrumental in promoting the economic, social, scientific,

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educational, and cultural development of the Pan American nations. The Inter-American Human Rights Commission also has made a significant contribution to strengthening respect for basic liberties throughout the hemisphere.

Cooperation among Pan American nations is predicated on mutual respect for the individual character and culture of each people. Pan American Day commemorates this high mutual regard and salutes the great progress that has been made within the OAS framework.

On this Pan American Day of 1983, the people of the United States extend warm greetings to their neighbors in the Americas, and reaffirm their commitment to the spirit of solidarity, the ideals and purposes of the inter-American system, and their active support of the Organization of American States.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, April 14, 1983, as Pan American Day, and the week beginning April 10, 1983, as Pan American Week; and I urge the Governors of the fifty States, and the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the officials of the other areas under the flag of the United States of America, to honor these observances with appropriate activities and ceremonies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5041 of April 4, 1983

Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Each year, for more than 100 years, we have gathered on Memorial Day to pay tribute to those men and women who have fallen in battle, sacrificing their lives to preserve our freedom and world peace. In doing this, we are reminded that neither peace nor liberty is guaranteed, and that our national ideals remain threatened by global conflict, economic crises, violence, and aggression.

Throughout our history, America has been a symbol of hope for all people. We must always accept the many responsibilities that this requires. Thus, we are prepared to assist other nations in their struggle for economic progress; to help those in other lands who suffer from political repression and injustice; to deter aggression by strengthening democracy around the globe; and to work tirelessly toward a world without war.

Those who have sacrificed their lives for our country serve as a reminder that our work is unfinished. With vision and purpose and a prayer in our hearts, let us dedicate ourselves to their memory.

36 USC 169g.

In recognition of those Americans to whom we pay tribute today, the Congress, by joint resolution of May 11, 1950 (64 Stat. 158), has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United

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States to observe each Memorial Day as a day of prayer for permanent peace and designating a period on that day when the people of the United States might unite in prayer.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Memorial Day, Monday, May 30, 1983, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and I designate the hour beginning in each locality at 11 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 also request the Governors of the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the appropriate officials of all local units of government to direct that the flag be flown at half-staff during this Memorial Day on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels throughout the United States and in all areas under its jurisdiction and control, and I request the people of the United States to display the flag at half-staff from their homes for the customary forenoon period.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5042 of April 6, 1983

Mother's Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Traditionally, this Nation honors its mothers by designating the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day.

To our mothers we owe our highest esteem, for it is from their gift of life that the flow of events begins that shapes our destiny. A mother's love, nurturing, and beliefs are among the strongest influences molding the development and character of our youngsters. As Henry Ward Beecher wrote, "What a mother sings to the cradle goes all the way down to the coffin."

Motherhood is both a great responsibility and one of the most rewarding and pleasurable experiences life has to offer. Mother's Day presents a special opportunity to appreciate our mothers—to consider all they have done, and all they continue to do, in fostering children's physical and emotional growth, nursing illness, encouraging success, easing failure, maintaining family life, supporting their spouses, contributing vitally to the economy through their accomplishments at work, and serving their communities. The quality and scope of their activities, as well as their overriding concern for the well-being of their families and our country, inspires and strengthens us as individuals and as a Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby request that Sunday, May 8, 1983, be observed as Mother's Day. I direct Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Federal Government buildings, and I urge all citizens to display the flag at their homes and other suitable places on that day.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5043 of April 7, 1983

Cancer Control Month, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Cancer is a major concern to the American people because statistics demonstrate that at least one out of four Americans now living will become a victim of this disease. However, it is important to recognize that we are making progress against this dread killer—in basic research, in prevention, and in bringing the fruits of cancer research to the community.

Recent empirical studies and basic research are bringing us close to an understanding of how best to prevent, diagnose, and treat cancer. Such scientific advances as the discovery of the oncogene, or cancer gene, have provided fresh insights into the molecular process of this disease. Also on the horizon are positive developments in several areas that enhance our ability to deal with this disease syndrome: e.g., the utilization of hyperthermia, improved immunotherapeutic techniques that include the use of monoclonal antibodies and new vaccines, and approaches to surgery that, while less severe in nature, remain a major weapon in our arsenal.

We continue to gather information indicating that life-style and environment play a significant part in the incidence of cancer. Today there is a growing awareness of carcinogens and radiation as causative factors in cancer development. We recognize more fully the importance of diet and nutrition as factors in the development and prevention of this disease. As we evaluate the incidence of cancer among various groups of people, we may be able to identify substances that can have a chemopreventive effect on the population as a whole.

Reports issued by the Surgeon General increasingly link cigarette smoking with cancer of the lung and other parts of the body.

A concerted effort has begun to bring the latest advances in cancer care and treatment to the community at large in a more effective way than ever before. We hope that with the goodwill, determination, and support of the American people, our continued progress will eventually lead to the control and prevention of this tragic disease.

In 1938, the Congress of the United States passed a joint resolution requesting the President to issue an annual proclamation declaring April to be Cancer Control Month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of April, 1983, as Cancer Control Month. I invite the Governors of the fifty States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the appropriate officials of all other areas under the United States flag, to issue similar proclamations. I also ask the health care professionals, the communications industry, and all other interested persons and groups to unite during this appointed time to reaffirm publicly our Nation's continuing commitment to control cancer.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5044 of April 7, 1983

Crime Victims Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

For too many years, the scales of justice—the very hallmark of our free society—have been out of balance. Too often innocent victims of crime turn to their government for protection and support only to find that the criminal justice system seems unable to achieve two of its fundamental purposes—protecting those who obey the law and punishing those who break it. Victims and their families must bear the physical, financial, and emotional impact of the crime. It is unjust and inexcusable when they are ignored or mistreated by this system. Victims called for help, and they needed our assistance. Frequently, their pleas have been unheard and their needs have gone unattended.

These were the conclusions of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime that I established last year. The Task Force conducted hearings around the country, taking testimony from professionals within and outside the system and, most importantly, from victims themselves. The Task Force concluded that the neglect and mistreatment of crime victims are a national disgrace.

I asked the Task Force for recommendations to restore balance to our system. It submitted 68 specific recommendations directed to the Executive Branch and the Congress, State and local legislative bodies, law enforcement officers, the judiciary, prosecutors, defense attorneys, parole boards, bar associations, the religious community, schools, hospitals, the mental health professionals, and the private sector.

No segment of our society should refuse to recognize its responsibility to help. This Administration has already begun implementation of the Task Force's recommendations.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning April 17, 1983, as Crime Victims Week. I urge officials at all levels of government to take immediate and decisive action to meet the needs of crime victims in their jurisdictions. I urge every American to take action to ease the burdens faced by innocent victims. I urge the victims themselves not to despair. You have made us aware of the inequities you have faced, and we are moving forward to correct them. For too long the justice system has failed to address adequately the rights of victims. The time has come to restore the balance. If our system is to survive, it must truly bring justice to all who seek it.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

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Proclamation 5045 of April 7, 1983

National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

From Maine to Hawaii, from the Alaskan border to the Gulf of Mexico, America is a land unified, strengthened, and enriched by transportation. We enjoy a mobility unparalleled anywhere in the world. Our transportation systems—land, water, and air—enable us to work where we choose, travel where we please, and ship the products of our farms and factories across the country and around the world.

Through the years, transportation developments have paced the growth and progress of our Nation, led to innovations in other industries, contributed significantly to the expansion of our country, and strengthened our defense and the vitality of our economy. Transportation has become one of America's greatest and most valued assets, and the people of the transportation industries are an essential segment of our society.

The Nation has experienced enormous progress in all forms of transportation, from the earliest Erie Canal boats to today's vast inland waterway system; from the clipper ship to the container ship; from yesterday's primitive Lancaster turnpike to our modern 42,000–mile network of interstate highways; from the ribbons of rail that fused a continent to a national rail complex that carries one-and-a-half billion tons of cargo a year; from the first fledgling flight at Kitty Hawk to a national system serving 300 million passengers and hundreds of thousands of general aviation flyers a year; from horse-drawn transit vehicles to today's sleek urban rail cars and buses. America and its transportation industries have grown and prospered, providing employment, security, safe and efficient mobility for all Americans, and opening avenues to the future with such visionary projects as NASA's space shuttle program.

In recognition of the importance of transportation in America and to honor the millions of Americans who serve and supply our transportation needs, the Congress, by joint resolution approved May 16, 1957, has requested that the third Friday in May of each year be designated National Defense Transportation Day; and by a joint resolution approved May 14, 1962, that the week in which that Friday falls be proclaimed National Transportation Week.

36 USC 160.

36 USC 166.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Friday, May 20, 1983 as National Defense Transportation Day and the week beginning May 15, 1983 as National Transportation Week, and I urge the people of the United States to observe this occasion with appropriate ceremonies which will give full recognition to the importance of our transportation system and the maintenance of its facilities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

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Proclamation 5046 of April 7, 1983

World Trade Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The United States is firmly linked with other nations in the global economy by mutually benefical international trade. Exports now account for more than 16 percent of the total value of all goods produced in this country. Two of every five acres of farmland produce for export, and one of every eight jobs in manufacturing depends on overseas trade. Indeed, four of every five new manufacturing jobs are export-related.

As the world's largest trading Nation, the United States has much to gain from the continued expansion of world trade and much to lose if it is diminished. As a country that has been built on economic freedom, America must be an unrelenting advocate of free trade.

As an integral part of the marketplace, the free flow of goods and services across international borders serves to raise the living standards and promote the well-being of people throughout the globe. It inspires private initiative and the entrepreneurial spirit which leads to more open markets, greater freedom, and serves as a boon to human progress. In an interdependent world made smaller by modern communications, free trade is even more essential for the continued economic growth and advancement of both industrialized and developing nations. America must not be tempted to turn to protectionism, but lead the way toward freer trade and more open markets where our producers and trading partners can compete on a fair and equal basis.

Despite the high volume of our international trade, we still are far from matching the international sales efforts of our leading competitors. Only ten percent of our firms export, and only seven percent of our gross national product finds its way into foreign markets—less than half the percentage of our major trading partners.

In this increasingly interdependent world, American business must focus more of its efforts on exporting our goods and services. A promising new tool is now available to increase export participation: the Export Trading Company Act of 1982. This law will help American businesses, particularly small and medium-sized companies, to organize themselves for stronger export efforts with considerably less hindrance by government regulation. 15 USC 4001 note.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 22, 1983, as World Trade Week, and I invite the people of the United States to join in appropriate observances to affirm the enormous potential international trade has for creating jobs and stimulating economic activity in this country, as well as for generating prosperity the world over.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

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Proclamation 5047 of April 11, 1983

National Arthritis Month, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Arthritis, the oldest known group of chronic diseases, is still the Nation's greatest crippler. At least 35 million Americans—about one in seven—have some form of arthritis.

The total cost of arthritis must be counted not only in terms of socioeconomic losses, but also in terms of human suffering and disability. Uncontrolled arthritis has major negative social, psychological, and economic impacts not only on the patients who suffer from arthritis, but also on their families and on our society in general.

We have learned a great deal through research, but as yet these disorders are not fully understood and are not adequately controllable. We must meet the critical need for new research ideas and productive research studies upon which advances in the area of arthritis treatment and prevention can be based. Our goal continues to be the eventual elimination of arthritis as a cause of human suffering and economic burden to our Nation.

Ante, p. 61.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, in accordance with Senate Joint Resolution 32, do hereby proclaim the month of May 1983 as National Arthritis Month. I urge the people of the United States and educational, philanthropic, scientific, medical and health care organizations, and professionals to support appropriate efforts to discover the causes and cures of all forms of arthritis and to alleviate the suffering of victims of these disorders.

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

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5048 of April 14, 1983

Modification of Proclamation No. 4991 Regarding Suspension of the Application of TSUS Column 1 Rates of Duty to Products of Poland

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

96 Stat. 2782.

By Proclamation No. 4991 of October 27, 1982, the President suspended the application of the rates of duty provided for in column 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) to products of Poland. Proclamation No. 4991 is effective with respect to articles exported on and after November 1, 1982.

Taking into account the factors cited in Proclamation No. 4991 and in order to alleviate unnecessary hardships to United States companies that entered

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into contracts before the decision to suspend most-favored-nation treatment for products of Poland was announced, I find it appropriate to amend Proclamation No. 4991 to permit articles that are exported to a consignee in the United States before June 30, 1983, pursuant to written and binding contracts to purchase executed on or before October 9, 1982, to enter at the column 1 rate of duty. 96 Stat. 2782.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, 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, but not limited to, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, do proclaim that paragraph 3 of Proclamation No. 4991 of October 27, 1982, is hereby amended to read as follows: 19 USC 1801 note. 19 USC 2101.

"(3) This Proclamation shall take effect with respect to articles exported on and after November 1, 1982, other than articles exported prior to June 30, 1983, to a consignee in the United States pursuant to a written and binding contract to purchase which was executed on or before October 9, 1982, provided that a copy of such contract is presented to the United States Customs Service on or before May 31, 1983 and the importer or consignee in the United States certifies that the articles are exported pursuant to that contract."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5049 of April 14, 1983

American Indian Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The story of the Indian in America is a record of endurance, of survival, of adaptation and creativity in the face of overwhelming obstacles. It is a record of enormous contributions to this country—to its art and culture, its strength and spirit, its sense of history, and its sense of purpose.

When European settlers began to develop colonies in North America, they entered into treaties with sovereign Indian nations. Our new Nation continued to enter into treaties with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis. Throughout our history, despite periods of conflict and shifting national policies in Indian affairs, the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Indian tribes has endured. The Constitution, treaties, laws, and court decisions have consistently recognized a unique political relationship between Indian tribes and the United States.

In 1970, President Nixon announced a national policy of self-determination for Indian tribes. At the heart of the new policy was a commitment by the Federal government to foster and encourage tribal self-government.

As set forth in the message on Indian policy of January 24, 1983, this Administration honors the commitment made in 1970 to strengthen tribal governments and lessen Federal control over tribal government affairs. To further the principle of self-government, we will encourage the political and economic development of the tribes by eliminating excessive Federal regu-

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lation and government intervention, which in the past have stifled local decision-making, thwarted Indian control of Indian resources, and promoted dependence rather than self-sufficiency.

In promoting effective self-government and a more favorable environment for the development of healthy reservation economies, we will take a flexible approach which recognizes the diversity among tribes and the right of each tribe to set its own priorities and goals. The tribes, not the Federal government, will chart the path of their own development. In support of this policy, the Federal government will faithfully fulfill its responsibility for the physical and financial resources it holds in trust for the tribes and their members.

In recognition of the unique status and contribution of the American Indian peoples to our Nation, the Congress of the United States, by House Joint Resolution 459 (P.L. 97–445), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating May 13, 1983 as "American Indian Day."

96 Stat. 2328.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 13, 1983 as American Indian Day. I invite the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and deeds and to reaffirm their dedication to the ideals which our first Americans subscribe.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5050 of April 15, 1983

Temporary Duty Increase and Tariff-Rate Quota on the Importation Into the United States of Certain Heavyweight Motorcycles

By the President of the United States of America
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)), as amended, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) on February 1, 1983, reported to the President the results of its Investigation No. TA–201–47 under section 201(b) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2251(b)). The USITC determined that motorcycles having engines with total piston displacement over 700 cubic centimeters, provided for in item 692.50 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 the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles. The USITC recommended the imposition of additional ad valorem duties on imports of such motorcycles of: 45 percent in the first year, 35 percent in the second year, 20 percent in the third year, 15 percent in the fourth year, and 10 percent in the fifth year.

2. On April 1, 1983, 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 impose the additional duties recommended by the USITC, but with tariff-rate

quotas to assure small volume producers which have not contributed to the threat of injury continued access to the United States market. In order to treat Japan fairly, I determined to provide a tariff-rate quota also for articles from Japan. On April 1, 1983, 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 the action I determined to take and the reason it differed from the action recommended by the USITC.

3. Section 503(c)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)) provides that no article shall be an eligible article for purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for any period during which such article is the subject of any action proclaimed pursuant to section 203 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253).

4. 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.

5. Pursuant to sections 203(a)(1), 203(e)(1), and 503(c)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(1), 2253(e)(1), and 2463(c)(2)), I am providing import relief through the temporary increase of import duties imposed in the form of tariff-rate quotas, and the suspension of GSP treatment, on certain motorcycles, as hereinafter proclaimed.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, 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 General Headnote 4 of the TSUS, sections 203, 503, and 604 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253, 2463, 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 I of Schedule XX to the GATT is modified to conform to the action taken in Annex I to this proclamation. 61 Stat. A1157.

(2) Subpart B, part 6 of schedule 6 and subpart A, part 2 of the Appendix to the TSUS are modified as set forth in Annex I to this proclamation.

(3)(a) Annex II of Executive Order No. 11888 of November 24, 1975, as amended, listing articles that are eligible for benefits of the GSP when imported from any designated beneficiary developing country, is amended by deleting item 692.50 and substituting item 692.53, as added by Annex I to this proclamation, in lieu thereof. 3 CFR, 1971–1975 Comp., p. 1053.

(b) In order to restore GSP treatment for the motorcycles subject to import relief, Annex II of Executive Order No. 11888 of November 24, 1975, as amended. is further amended by inserting in numerical sequence item 692.52, as added by Annex I of this proclamation, effective upon the termination of the import relief proclaimed herein or of any period of extension of such relief.

(4) In order to provide staged reductions in the rates of duty for those new TSUS items created by Annex I(b) to this proclamation, Annex III to Presidential Proclamation 4707 of December 11, 1979, as amended, is further amended by Annex II to this proclamation, attached hereto and made a part thereof. 19 USC 2111 note.

(5) Whenever the column 1 rate of duty in the TSUS for any item specified in Annex I(b) to this proclamation is reduced to the same level as, or to a lower level than, the corresponding rate of duty inserted in the column entitled "LDDC" by Annex I(b) of this proclamation, the rate of duty in the column entitled "LDDC" for such item shall be deleted from the TSUS.

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(6) With the exception of paragraph (3)(b), this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after April 16, 1983, and before the close of April 15, 1988, unless the period of its effectiveness is earlier expressly modified or terminated.

(7) The Commissioner of Customs shall take such action as the United States Trade Representative shall direct in the implementation and administration of the import relief herein proclaimed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

ANNEX I

(a) Subpart A, part 2 of the Appendix to the TSUS is modified—

(1) by adding in numerical sequence the following new headnote 9:

"9. *Tariff-rate quota as to certain motorcycles; United States International Trade Commission (USITC) surveys on such motorcycles.*—The provisions of this headnote apply to item 924.20 of this subpart and shall remain in effect through April 15, 1988.

(a) The additional duties on motorcycles shall be assessed on each motorcycle imported in excess of the number of motorcycles provided for each of the following countries in any year from April 16 to April 15, inclusive, as set forth in this table:

Restraint period	Quota quantity		
	Federal Republic of Germany	Japan	All other foreign countries
April 16, 1983, through April 15, 1984	5,000	6,000	4,000
April 16, 1984, through April 15, 1985	6,000	7,000	5,000
April 16, 1985, through April 15, 1986	7,000	8,000	6,000
April 16, 1986, through April 15, 1987	8,500	9,000	7,000
April 16, 1987, through April 15, 1988	10,000	10,000	8,000

(b) the USITC shall conduct surveys with respect to the motorcycles subject to temporary duty increases as follows:

(1) *Quarterly.*—Surveys by calendar quarter to obtain monthly data on U.S. production, U.S. producers' sales, shipments and inventories, U.S. importers' sales and inventories, imports for consumption, dealers' inventories, U.S. exports, employment, employee-hours, wages, prices, and apparent U.S. consumption. The initial survey shall cover the last quarter of 1982 and the first and second quarters of 1983; the last such survey shall cover the quarter which ends not less than 60 days prior to the termination of the import relief. The results of these surveys shall be published within 60 days of the end of the quarter.

(2) *Annually.*—Annual surveys to obtain from domestic producers data by calendar quarter on profits, unfilled orders, and inventories, annual data on capital expenditures and capacity, and a summary on an annual basis of action taken to adjust to imports and of progress in the adjustment program; and to obtain from importers data by calendar quarter on prices, unfilled orders, and inventories. The initial survey shall cover calendar year 1983, and subsequent surveys shall cover calendar years beginning with 1984. The results of each such survey shall be published by the end of the first quarter of each year thereafter so long as the import relief is in effect."

(2) by inserting in numerical sequence the following new item and rates of duty:

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Item	Articles	Rates of duty					
		1					2
		Effective on or after April 16,					
		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	
"924.20	Motorcycles provided for in item 692.52 having engines with total piston displacement over 700 cubic centimeters, imported in excess of the quota quantities specified in headnote 9 to this subpart.....	The rate provided for in item 692.52 + 45% ad val.	The rate provided for in item 692.52 + 35% ad val.	The rate provided for in item 692.52 + 20% ad val.	The rate provided for in item 692.52 + 15% ad val.	The rate provided for in item 692.52 + 10% ad val.	The rate provided for in item 692.52, but not less than the rate which would have applied had the imported article been subject to the applicable column 1 rate of duty provided herein for this item"

(b) Subpart B, part 6, schedule 6 of the TSUS is modified by deleting item 692.50 and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

	[Motorcycles . .:]			
	"Motorcycles:			
692.52	Having engines with total piston displacement over 700 cubic centimeters	4.4% ad val	3.7% ad val	10% ad val.
692.53	Other	4.4% ad val	3.7% ad val	10% ad val."

ANNEX II

Annex III to Presidential Proclamation 4707 of December 11, 1979, is amended by deleting from Section A of that Annex TSUS item number 692.50 with its corresponding rates of duty and by inserting the following TSUS item numbers, rates of duty, and footnotes therein:

Item in TSUS as modified by Annex II	Rate from which staged	Rates of duty [1], effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1—							
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
		Pct.	*Pct*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
[4] 692.50	5% ad val	4.8	4.7	4.5	[4] 4.4	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
[4] 692.52	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	[4] 4.4	4.2	4	3.9	3.7
[4] 692.53	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	[4] 4.4	4.2	4	3.9	3.7

[4] Item 692.50 is discontinued and superseded by items 692.52 and 692.53 effective April 16, 1983

Proclamation 5051 of April 15, 1983

National Mental Health Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Mental illness costs this Nation more than $50 billion a year and contributes to declining productivity and rising health costs. Approximately 35 million people a year suffer from a diagnosable mental disorder. In addition, millions more seek professional assistance to alleviate the physical and emotional problems created by excessive stress.

These facts and figures, however, cannot describe the high cost in human suffering from mental illness. Incapacitation—most often temporary but permanent for some—may result from severe depression, crippling anxieties, or other manifestations of mental disorders. Yet public fear and misunderstanding of their illnesses place additional burdens on the afflicted and their families.

It is important that the public understand that major advancements brought about by science have made mental illnesses and stress-related disorders greatly amenable to treatment. New technologies have added significantly to the numbers of patients who have improved or recovered following treatment and promise further advances.

Ante, p. 63.

In recognition of the importance for our Nation of the treatment, care and support for the mentally ill provided by health professionals, volunteers, and family members, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 52, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the week of April 10 through April 16, 1983, as National Mental Health Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning on April 10, 1983, as National Mental Health Week. I call upon health professionals, educators, communications media, the business community, individuals, and public and private organizations concerned with the welfare of their fellow citizens to seek and encourage better understanding of mental disorders and to honor those whose studies, treatment, and support have brought palpable gains and welcome hope to the mentally ill.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5052 of April 15, 1983

Law Day U.S.A., 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Our Founding Fathers were guided by a belief in the dignity of the individual when they framed our system of government. The Constitution and the Bill of Rights guarantee the blessings of liberty to all, regardless of race, religion, or national origin. These cherished documents bequeath to all Americans the right to equal justice under law and the means to safeguard this right through the legal system.

Today marks our Nation's twenty-sixth annual celebration of Law Day, a day set aside for all Americans to reflect on our legal heritage, the rights we enjoy under our democracy, and the role of law in our society. The theme of this year's Law Day observance is "Sharing in Justice," highlighting both the rights and the responsibilities of each citizen as a participant in shaping and protecting our laws and system of justice.

Each new generation of Americans inherits as a birthright the legal protections secured, protected, and expanded by the vigilance and sacrifice of preceding generations. These rights—freedom of speech, trial by jury, personal liberty, a representative and limited government, and equal protection of the laws, to name but a few—give every citizen a vested interest in American justice.

Active participation in our system serves to protect these interests and preserve them for future generations. It is participation that begins in our own neighborhoods, at town meetings, and during open sessions of city government. Meaningful sharing and participation in our system of justice must start where one is affected most: close to home. This is the basis and strength of our Federal system. Sharing in justice also means working for objectives within the legal system, voting thoughtfully and intelligently, expressing views to our elected representatives, serving as jurors, and volunteering to make our neighborhoods, schools, and communities better places for all. The continuous involvement of the people with all levels of government makes our system of justice work.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, in accordance with Public Law 87–20 of April 7, 1961, do hereby proclaim Sunday, May 1, 1983, as Law Day U.S.A., and I invite the American people to observe this event with programs emphasizing the need for each citizen to share and participate in our system of justice. 36 USC 164.

I call upon the legal profession, schools, civic, service, and fraternal organizations, public bodies, libraries, the courts, all media of public information, business, the clergy, and all interested individuals and organizations to focus attention on our Nation's dedication to justice. I also call upon all

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public officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings open on Law Day, May 1, 1983.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5053 of April 19, 1983

Jewish Heritage Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

American Jews have made significant contributions to every phase of American life. They have served this Nation by fighting for her freedom, building her industry, working for her goals, and nurturing her dreams. They have brought distinction to every field of American endeavor and have participated in the cultural development, economic growth, and spiritual progress of America.

The Jewish people remain dedicated to ancient and revered traditions which have been severely tested over the centuries. From the observance of Passover, which tells the story of the passage from bondage to freedom and rekindles the hope for all who are oppressed, through the participation in the National Days of Remembrance honoring the victims and survivors of the Holocaust and the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, Jews pay tribute to their past.

Each spring, the American Jewish community remembers its struggles, celebrates its achievements, and renews its commitment to a future of continued advancement. It is during this time that American Jews renew their common heritage with Jews throughout the world by celebrating such occasions as Israel's Independence Day and Solidarity Day for Soviet Jews. In particular, these Jewish traditions have been honored in 1983 by the American Gathering of Holocaust Survivors.

In recognition of the special significance of this time of year to American Jews, in tribute to the important contributions they have made to American life, and in tribute to the cultural diversity of the American people, the Congress of the United States, by House Joint Resolution 80, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim April 17 through April 24, 1983, as Jewish Heritage Week.

Ante, p. 64.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning April 17, 1983, as Jewish Heritage Week. I call upon the people of the United States, Federal, State and local government officials, and interested organizations to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and reflection.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

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Proclamation 5054 of April 20, 1983

Death of Federal Diplomatic and Military Personnel in Beirut, Lebanon

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

As a mark of respect for the American diplomats, military personnel and loyal staff members who died violently in the performance of their duty on April 18, 1983, in the tragic bombing of the United States Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, I hereby order, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by Section 175 of Title 36 of the United States Code, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions through Tuesday, April 26, 1983. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same length of time at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5055 of April 22, 1983

National Farm Safety Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Many of the world's people depend on American agriculture to fill their food and fiber needs. Yet, the efficiency of American agriculture and the quality of life for those who work on the land are impaired by a high accident rate. Many farm and ranch families, both owners and workers, suffer great personal sorrow and economic loss each year because of serious injuries or fatal accidents. It is particularly unfortunate that farm children and teenagers often are the victims of these accidents.

Although great progress has been made in improving safety on farms, much work remains to be done. It is important that community leaders and public officials continue to contribute their time and effort to promoting accident prevention programs. But real progress in safety must start with the individual. Most farm accidents can be prevented if safe work methods are followed and appropriate protective equipment used. If our farmers and ranchers develop strong safety habits while at work, in the home, in recreational pursuits, and while driving on the road, our safety record will improve further.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of September 18 through Septem-

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ber 24, 1983, as National Farm Safety Week. I urge all persons who live and work on the Nation's farms and ranches to make safety a daily part of activities on the job, at home or on the highway. I also urge those who work with and service America's farms and ranches to support safety efforts in every way possible. I call upon parents especially to teach their children good safety practices and instill in them a positive attitude toward safety which will serve them well throughout their lives.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5056 of April 26, 1983

National Physical Fitness and Sports Month, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Regular, vigorous physical activity is essential to good health and effective performance of our daily responsibilities. In addition, physical activity and sports programs can provide rich sources of personal pleasure and satisfaction.

Many individuals, families, communities, and others are increasingly concerned about physical fitness, and there is a growing recognition that physical activity is an important part of daily life for people of both sexes and all ages. Americans who are not reaping the benefits and pleasures of physical activity and sports should develop a personal physical fitness program in accordance with their capability.

Ante, p. 174.

In recognition of the importance of physical activity as a part of our daily life, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 53, has authorized and requested the President to designate the month of May 1983 as "National Physical Fitness and Sports Month."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of May 1983 as National Physical Fitness and Sports Month and urge communities, schools, States, employers, voluntary organizations, churches, and other organizations to stage appropriate observances and special events. Furthermore, I urge individuals and families to use this occasion to renew their commitments to make regular physical activity an integral part of their lives.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

HeinOnline -- 97 Stat. 1582 1983

Proclamation 5057 of April 29, 1983

National Year of Voluntarism

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Voluntarism is a cornerstone of the American way of life and a fundamental characteristic of our American heritage. The generosity and civic-mindedness of the American people has long been a noted aspect of our Nation. Since its inception, this has been a country in which neighbor has lent a hand to neighbor, and families have banded together to help one another in times of adversity.

Voluntary service remains as important today as it was in earlier decades. We cannot rely solely on institutions of government to provide remedies for our problems. Many of the solutions must be devised and supported by other individuals and private groups. Greater emphasis must be placed on developing increased community commitment to voluntary service and on developing more volunteer leaders.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, in recognition of the vital contributions volunteers make to our society, do hereby designate the period beginning on May 1, 1983 until April 30, 1984 as the National Year of Voluntarism, and I call upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe this celebration with appropriate activities of voluntary service and efforts to attract additional persons to this valuable and rewarding tradition.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of April, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5058 of May 6, 1983

Older Americans Month, 1983

By The President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Throughout our history, the American people have held a special place in their hearts for our older citizens.

From this Nation's earliest days, when the wisdom and eloquence of our elder statesmen played such an important role in the creation of our Republic, to this era of renewed private sector initiative, where so many of our senior citizens toil in volunteer armies of community service across the land, older Americans remain a vital force in our national life.

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We recognize that no single group in our society has done more to build America and to shape our national character than our nearly thirty-three million older citizens. We treasure their continuing involvement and the unique understanding they bring to us. Their wisdom, experience, insights, and accomplishments merit an invaluable place in our culture and economy.

Through hard work and creativity, our older Americans have made enormous contributions throughout their lives to preserve our way of life and our standard of living.

Now we must keep faith with them.

It is our responsibility to protect them by reducing inflation—that monster which eats at savings and pensions and destroys the independence and well-being of our older Americans.

Of particular importance to our older citizens is the integrity of their pension funds. The recent rise in business confidence and the resulting surge in the net worth of investments have significantly increased the value of America's pension funds. These developments remind us that the most important step we can take for all Americans, but especially our senior citizens, is to follow economic policies that will create noninflationary growth.

It is also our responsibility to keep faith with our older citizens by guaranteeing a secure and stable social security system so they might live in dignity. The recent amendments to the Social Security Act assure the elderly that America will always uphold the promises made in troubled times a half-century ago.

42 USC 1305.

The future of our older Americans should be as sweet as the memories of their youth. I believe the future for our older citizens holds as much promise as the achievements of their past. In this twenty-first annual observance of Older Americans Month, we celebrate that potential.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of May 1983 as Older Americans Month. I ask public officials at all levels, community agencies, educators, the clergy, the communications media, and the American people to take this opportunity to honor older Americans and to consider how we may make it possible for them to enjoy their later years.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of May, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5059 of May 10, 1983

Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Two hundred eight years ago, the first distinctive American flags were flown over the colonial defenses during the Battle of Bunker Hill. One flag

was an adaptation of the British Blue Ensign while the other had a new design. Both flags bore a pine tree, symbol of the struggle colonial Americans undertook to wrest their land from the forests.

As the colonials moved toward a final separation from Britain, other flags with various symbols appeared to inform the world of the hopes, dreams, and challenges of the new Nation. Many of the early American flags carried such mottoes as "Liberty or Death" or "Don't Tread on Me" to reflect the courage and quest for freedom which motivated our forefathers and gave birth to our Nation.

Two years after the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Continental Congress chose a flag which, tellingly, expressed the unity and resolve of the patriots who had banded together to seek independence. The delegates voted "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." Two centuries later, with the addition of thirty-seven stars, this flag still symbolizes our shared commitment to freedom and equality. It carries a message of hope to the downtrodden, opportunity to the oppressed, and peace to all mankind.

As challenges face our Nation today, the "Stars and Stripes" continues to remind each of us of the sacrifices and determination which built this Nation. It signals the great land of opportunity that our forefathers carved out of the wilderness and gave their lives to make free so many years ago.

Now it is our responsibility to remember the great price that has been paid to keep our flag flying free today and our privilege to ensure that it will keep flying free for future generations.

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

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate June 14, 1983, as Flag Day and the week beginning June 12, 1983, 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 National Flag Week by flying the "Stars and Stripes" from their homes and other suitable places.

I also urge the American people to celebrate those days from Flag Day through Independence Day, set aside by Congress as a time to honor America (89 Stat. 211), by having public gatherings and activities at which they can honor their country in an appropriate manner. 36 USC 157b.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of May, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

HeinOnline -- 97 Stat. 1585 1983

Proclamation 5060 of May 11, 1983

National Amateur Baseball Month, 1983

By The President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The game of baseball originated in the United States of America approximately 150 years ago and quickly became a fixture of community life. Today baseball diamonds dot parks, playgrounds, and schoolyards across the land, and virtually every village, town, and neighborhood has its own team, or teams. No summer would be complete without its schedule of games and championship playoffs.

Baseball is affectionately known as the "national pastime" because of its popularity as both a participant and spectator sport. Some 19 million children, youths, and adults play amateur baseball in the United States, and many millions more attend amateur contests as spectators each year. This vast program is made possible by generous contributions of time, effort, and financial support by millions of individuals representing business, fraternal, civic, religious and service organizations.

Baseball has achieved its greatest popularity and highest level of perfection in the United States, but it is rapidly gaining acceptance elsewhere. In Europe, and in Japan and other Far Eastern countries, there is growing recognition of baseball's great entertainment value and its effectiveness as a means of instilling those qualities of teamwork and fair play that are essential to good citizenship. This recognition is reflected in the fact that baseball will be a part of the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Because amateur baseball plays such an important role in our lives, and because millions of Americans are involved in the game as players, fans, and supporters, it is fitting that we should celebrate this uniquely American activity.

In recognition of the wholesome recreation, good sportsmanship, competitiveness, and teamwork so necessary in developing good citizenship which the game of baseball affords, the Congress of the United States, by House Joint Resolution 175 (P.L. 98–16), has designated the month of May 1983 as "National Amateur Baseball Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that month.

Ante, p. 57.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of May 1983 as National Amateur Baseball Month, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities, so as to testify to the great and significant value of amateur baseball to the American way of life.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of May, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Editorial Note: For the President's remarks of May 11, 1983, on signing Proclamation 5060, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 19, p. 699).

HeinOnline -- 97 Stat. 1586 1983

Proclamation 5061 of May 12, 1983

National Parkinson's Disease Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Nearly half a million Americans suffer from Parkinson's disease, a progressive disorder of the nervous system. We know now that their symptoms of tremor and muscle stiffness are related to a chemical deficiency in the part of the brain that controls movement, but there is far more to learn about this disease.

Several drugs developed since World War II have enabled thousands of Parkinson's patients to function more fully. Rigorous research is still needed, however, to provide more information about this disease and to develop new and improved therapies. Scientists must continue to explore possible causes of Parkinson's disease and search for ways to prevent the disorder or lessen its effect.

Many of the scientists studying Parkinson's disease receive support from the Federal government through the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and privately through four voluntary organizations: the American Parkinson Disease Association, the National Parkinson Foundation, Inc., the Parkinson's Disease Foundation, and the United Parkinson Foundation. I commend these voluntary groups and the scientists who devote their efforts toward conquering this disease. I also note the courage and resourcefulness of Parkinson's disease patients in overcoming their dis- order and in helping other patients and families deal with the effects of this disease.

In order to emphasize the role of research in conquering Parkinson's disease and encourage continued private and Federal support of this research, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 62, has designated the week beginning May 15, 1983 as "National Parkinson's Disease Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week. *Ante*, p. 187.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 15, 1983 as National Parkinson's Disease Week. I urge physicians, scientists, and government and private agencies concerned with Parkinson's disease to sponsor activities which will inform Americans about this illness and the need for continued research.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 12th. day of May, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

HeinOnline -- 97 Stat. 1587 1983

Proclamation 5062 of May 17, 1983

Management Week in America, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The high level of competence and dedication of the members of the management profession has contributed significantly to the success of the American economy. Management skills are particularly important at the present time because of the need for increased productivity to allow our goods and services to compete more successfully in both domestic and world markets. We urge those with management responsibilities to continue to improve their skills.

It is important that we acknowledge the essential role of management in ensuring the strength of the American economy, both in the past and for the future. We hope that public recognition of the vital role managerial personnel play in furthering the goals of our society will encourage and inspire young Americans to consider management as a career.

In recognition of the essential role of this profession in ensuring the continued strength of the American economy, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 225, has designated the week beginning on June 5, 1983, as "Management Week in America" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week. 96 Stat. 242.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning June 5, 1983, as Management Week in America and call upon the American people to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 17th day of May, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5063 of May 18, 1983

National Andrei Sakharov Day

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Dr. Andrei Sakharov has earned the admiration and gratitude of the people of the United States and other countries throughout the world for his tireless and courageous efforts on behalf of international peace and on behalf of basic human freedoms for the peoples of the Soviet Union. In recognition of this work, Dr. Sakharov was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. Soviet authorities prevented Dr. Sakharov from receiving this award in person by prohibiting him from leaving the Soviet Union.

In the face of continuous harassment and mistreatment by the Soviet authorities, Dr. Sakharov has continued his work for peace and individual human rights. Despite his exile to the remote city of Gorkiy on January 22, 1980, and despite continued efforts by the Soviet authorities to deny Dr.

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Sakharov the means of continuing his work and of maintaining contact with the outside world, the example of Andrei Sakharov's courage continues to shine brightly.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 51, has designated May 21, 1983 as "National Andrei Sakharov Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day. On this occasion, Americans everywhere are given the opportunity to reaffirm that, despite attempts at repression, the ideals of peace and freedom will endure and ultimately triumph. *Ante,* p. 190.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 21, 1983 as National Andrei Sakharov Day. I call upon the American people to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of May, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Editorial Note: For the President's remarks of May 18, 1983, on Andrei Sakharov Day, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* [vol. 19, p. 739].

Proclamation 5064 of May 25, 1983

Missing Children Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Each year hundreds of thousands of American families are confronted with a unique tragedy—a missing child. While most of these children return home safely, far too many are exposed to serious danger and exploitation. Often the child's fate is never known. During the child's disappearance, the family faces an ordeal of imagined horrors and unknown consequences. Finding and safely returning these children to their homes has become a national problem.

Our children are the Nation's most valuable and most vulnerable asset. They are our link to the future, our hope for a better life. Their protection and safety must be one of our highest priorities.

The striking mobility of our society has created special difficulties for the law enforcement agencies that must deal with crimes involving children. The solution to this problem demands the attention and cooperation of all our law enforcement agencies, city, State, and local.

The date of May 25 has particular significance in the cause of missing children. On that day in 1979, six year old Etan Patz disappeared from his home in New York City. Unfortunately, Etan has never been found. His brave parents have fought to increase our awareness of this tragedy and to improve the agencies that work to solve this unique type of crime.

As a Nation and as individuals, we all have a responsibility to direct our resources and our efforts to this worthy goal.

HeinOnline -- 97 Stat. 1589 1983

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 25, 1983 as Missing Children Day. I urge officials at all levels of government to take decisive action to ensure the safety and protection of the children in their respective jurisdictions, and I urge all our law enforcement agencies to take particular notice of the danger that threatens any child who has lost his or her home. I urge every American family to take the proper precautions to protect their children.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of May, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5065 of May 25, 1983

National Safe Boating Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Americans increasingly look to the water for recreation and relaxation, and this year approximately one-quarter of them will enjoy boating in one of its many and varied forms.

It is of paramount importance that those involved in recreational boating recognize that observance of proper safety practices is essential to the enjoyment of boating. In order to protect their families and friends, all persons who use our waters should be courteous and well-versed in safety rules and the techniques of safe boating operation.

Since learning the fundamentals of safe boating adds to the pleasure of boating, participants should take advantage of the many boating courses offered by Federal and State agencies and private organizations.

In addition, all persons should wear a personal flotation device while on the water. Seventy-five percent of those who died in boating accidents last year might have been saved had they worn these devices.

In recognition of the need for boating safety, the Congress enacted the joint resolution of June 4, 1958 (36 U.S.C. 161) as amended, requesting that the President proclaim annually a National Safe Boating Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning June 5, 1983, as National Safe Boating Week.

I also invite the Governors of the States, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, and the Mayor of the District of Columbia to provide for the observance of this week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th. day of May, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

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Proclamation 5066 of June 1, 1983

Father's Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Each year this Nation sets aside a day on which to honor fathers for their many contributions to the well-being of their children, their families, and our society.

Traditionally, Americans have looked to fathers to provide leadership and stability for their families. Fathers play a vital role in providing sustenance, protection, and guidance for their families and the community at large. We owe them our high esteem, for their presence and gift of love as role models, providers, and defenders of the Nation. They not only play an invaluable part in transmitting the values and traditions of our society, but are instrumental in encouraging the self-confidence of our youngsters in facing the future.

Fatherhood is both a great responsibility and one of the most rewarding and pleasurable experiences life has to offer. Father's Day presents a special opportunity to appreciate our fathers—to consider all they have done, and all they continue to do, in fostering children's physical and emotional growth, encouraging success, easing failure, maintaining family life, contributing vitally to the economy, and serving their communities. The quality and scope of their activities, as well as their overriding concern for the well-being of their families and our country, inspire and strengthen us as individuals and as a Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the joint resolution of the Congress (36 U.S.C. 142a), do hereby proclaim Sunday, June 19, 1983, as Father's Day. I invite the States and communities and the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies as a mark of gratitude and abiding affection for their fathers. I direct government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Federal 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 1st day of June, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5067 of June 6, 1983

Captive Nations Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Twenty-five years ago, the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and

rights." This reaffirmed an eternal truth that Thomas Jefferson in 1776 wrote into our own Declaration of Independence. Another great thinker, Edmund Burke, observed simply that "the cause of Freedom is the cause of God." Some twenty-five centuries before, the prophet Isaiah admonished the world "To bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives."

Free people, if they are to remain free, must defend the liberty of others. As the custodians of a democratic tradition firmly established on this continent more than two centuries ago, Americans are deeply committed to the goal of representative government everywhere.

Each year, the United States reaffirms its commitment to the cause of liberty during Captive Nations Week, by reminding all those who are forced to live under the domination of foreign military power and alien ideology that the United States supports their aspirations for freedom, independence and national self-determination.

The Congress, by a joint resolution approved July 17, 1959 (73 Stat. 212), has authorized and requested the President to proclaim the third week in July as Captive Nations Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning July 17, 1983, as Captive Nations Week. I invite the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities and to reaffirm their dedication to the ideals of freedom, which unite us and inspire others.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th. day of June, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5068 of June 13, 1983

Baltic Freedom Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

In 1940, Soviet armies invaded and occupied the independent countries of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. The peaceful, Western-oriented Baltic nations were crushed by the force of arms of their hostile neighbor. Under the cynical arrangements of the infamous Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement, the Soviet Union forcibly incorporated the three Baltic Republics into its empire.

Following the Soviet takeover, tens of thousands of the Baltic peoples were subject to imprisonment, deportation, persecution, and execution. Their religious, cultural, and historical heritage has been denigrated. The foreign political system which now controls their homelands has attempted to force these unwilling people to accept an alien life of totalitarian domination. But it has failed.

Today, the Baltic peoples continue to struggle to attain the freedoms we enjoy. These men and women still suffer harsh imprisonment, banishment, and persecution for their beliefs. Brave Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estoni-

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ans still seek to exercise their human rights to think, speak, and believe as their conscience directs them.

The people of the United States of America share the just aspirations of the people of the Baltic nations for national independence, and we cannot remain silent in the face of the continued refusal of the government of the U.S.S.R. to allow these people to be free. We uphold their right to determine their own national destiny, free of foreign domination.

The government of the United States has never recognized the forced incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union and will not do so in the future.

In its defense of the rights of the Baltic people, the United States does not stand alone. On January 13th, the Parliament of Europe passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority on "The situation in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania," calling for the restoration of self-determination for the Baltic States.

By House Joint Resolution 201, the Congress of the United States has authorized and requested the President to designate June 14, 1983, as "Baltic Freedom Day." *Ante*, p. 208.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate June 14, 1983 as Baltic Freedom Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate remembrances and ceremonies and to reaffirm their commitment to principles of liberty and freedom for all oppressed people.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of June, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5069 of June 17, 1983

National Scleroderma Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Scleroderma is a painful and debilitating connective tissue disorder that causes hardening of the skin and can also affect several internal organs of the body. Although it can begin at any age, it usually afflicts people in their productive years. Several thousand middle-aged Americans—women more than men—have scleroderma.

In the more serious systemic form, scleroderma can not only affect the skin, joints, and muscles but also strike the gastrointestinal tract, lungs, heart, or kidneys. The cause and cure of scleroderma remain unknown, and it may be difficult to treat.

Nevertheless, there is ample reason for hope because the outlook for victims of scleroderma has improved significantly in recent years. Previously, the chances of survival were slim when scleroderma attacked the kidneys. But this is no longer the case. Medical researchers have discovered in the

past few years that aggressive treatment with newly-developed anti-hypertensive drugs can lower blood pressure, improve kidney function, and dramatically save lives. In addition, recent research has revealed the importance of abnormalities of fine blood vessels in the development of scleroderma.

Supported by the National Institutes of Health and by private voluntary agencies, researchers throughout the world are focusing their efforts on scleroderma. Improved methods for diagnosis, treatment, and control are being explored.

To increase awareness of scleroderma, recognize progress, and emphasize the need for a continued effort to defeat this disease, the Congress has, by Senate Joint Resolution 75, designated the week of June 12 through June 18, 1983, as National Scleroderma Week, 1983.

Ante, p. 210.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of June 12 through June 18, 1983, as National Scleroderma Week, 1983. I urge the people of the United States and educational, philanthropic, biomedical research, and health care organizations to continue their diligent and valuable efforts to discover the cause and cure of scleroderma in order to alleviate the suffering of all persons afflicted by this disorder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of June, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5070 of June 20, 1983

National Children's Liver Disease Awareness Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Liver disorders affect thousands of American children from infancy to adolescence. More than 100 different types of liver diseases, which attack these young people, have been identified. These diseases can be inherited or acquired from infection, poisons, injury, or such diseases as cystic fibrosis, anemia, leukemia, kidney or intestinal disease and glandular disorders. Infants can be born with a damaged liver or with biliary atresia, a disease characterized by abnormally-formed bile ducts. Some disorders can result in cirrhosis of the liver. Other causes of fatal or chronic liver disease include hepatitis, Reye's syndrome, Wilson's disease, galactosemia, and glycogen storage disease.

Research on liver diseases is continuing in order to increase our understanding of the underlying causes of these disorders, find preventive measures, develop better means of early detection, and improve our current methods of treatment.

The Congress of the United States, by House Joint Resolution 234, has designated the week beginning June 19, 1983 as "National Children's Liver Disease Awareness Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week.

Ante, p. 211.

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning June 19, 1983 as National Children's Liver Disease Awareness Week. I urge the people of the United States, and educational, philanthropic, scientific, medical and health care organizations and professionals to support appropriate efforts to discover the causes and cures of all types of liver disorders in children and to alleviate the suffering of victims of these disorders.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of June, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5071 of June 28, 1983

Import Quotas on Certain Sugars, Sirups, Blends, and Mixtures

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

1. The Secretary of Agriculture has advised me that he has reason to believe that certain sugars, blended sirups, and sugars mixed with other ingredients, described below, and certain other sugars, sirups and mixtures of sugar or sirup with other ingredients are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the price support operations being conducted by the Department of Agriculture for sugar cane and sugar beets.

2. I agree that there is reason for such belief by the Secretary of Agriculture, and therefore I am requesting the United States International Trade Commission to make an immediate investigation with respect to this matter pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended (7 U.S.C. 624), and report its findings and recommendations to me as soon as possible.

3. The Secretary of Agriculture has also determined and reported to me with regard to the sugars, blended sirups, and sugars mixed with other ingredients, described below, that a condition exists which requires emergency treatment and that the import quotas hereinafter proclaimed should be imposed without awaiting the report and recommendations of the United States International Trade Commission.

4. On the basis of the information submitted to me, I find and declare that:

(a) The articles described below are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the price support operations of the Department of Agriculture for sugar cane and sugar beets;

(b) The representative period within the meaning of the first proviso to subsection (b) of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended (7 U.S.C. 624), for imports of the articles described below is the years 1978–81, during which years there were no imports of the described articles; and

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(c) The imposition of the import quotas hereinafter proclaimed, without awaiting the recommendations of the United States International Trade Commission with respect to such action, is necessary in order that the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of the articles described below will not materially interfere with the price support operations being conducted by the Department of Agriculture for sugar cane or sugar beets.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, and the Constitution and Statutes of the United States, including Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, do hereby proclaim as follows:

7 USC 624.

1. Part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following two items:

Item	Articles	Quota Quantity
958.10	Blended sirups provided for in TSUS item 155.75, containing sugars derived from sugar cane or sugar beets, capable of being further processed or mixed with similar or other ingredients, and not prepared for marketing to the retail consumers in the identical form and package in which imported	None
958.15	Articles containing over 65 percent by dry weight of sugars derived from sugar cane or sugar beets, whether or not mixed with other ingredients, capable of being further processed or mixed with similar or other ingredients, and not prepared for marketing to the retail consumers in the identical form and package in which imported; all the foregoing articles provided for in TSUS items 155.75, 156.45, 183.01, and 183.05, except articles within the scope of other import restrictions provided for in part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States	None

2. Pending Presidential action upon receipt of the report and recommendations of the United States International Trade Commission on this matter, the quotas established by this proclamation shall apply to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the effective date of this proclamation. However, these quotas shall not apply to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, if the articles were (1) exported from the country of origin prior to the effective date of this proclamation, and (2) imported directly into the United States, as determined by the appropriate customs officials, in accordance with the criteria set forth at 19 CFR 10.174, 10.175 (1982).

3. This proclamation shall be effective as of 12:01 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time on the day following the date of its signing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of June, 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 seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

Editorial Note: A letter from the President to the Chairman of the U.S. International Trade Commission on the import quotas, dated June 28, 1983, is printed in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 19, p. 946).

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Proclamation 5072 of July 15, 1983

National Atomic Veterans' Day, 1983

By the President of The United States of America
A Proclamation

Between 1945 and 1963 the United States conducted some 235 atmospheric nuclear weapons tests in the Pacific and the American Southwest. At least 220,000 American servicemen and women witnessed and participated in these tests, or served in forces occupying Hiroshima and Nagasaki immediately following World War II. It is only fitting that their dedication to duty be afforded proper recognition and brought to the attention of the American people.

Many of these American servicemen and women witnessed the awesome potential of nuclear weapons. In honoring these veterans, let us rededicate ourselves once more to our national goal of a world at peace in which nuclear war is unthinkable.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 68, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating July 16, 1983, as "National Atomic Veterans' Day." *Ante*, p. 288.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Saturday, July 16, 1983, as National Atomic Veterans' Day, a day dedicated to those patriotic Americans who through their participation in these tests helped lead the United States to the forefront of technology in defense of our great Nation and the freedoms we as Americans hold so dear. I urge my fellow citizens to join with me in appreciation of their service to their country.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of July, 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 5073 of July 19, 1983

Bicentennial Year of the Birth of Simon Bolivar

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

July 24, 1983, marks the bicentennial of the birth of Simon Bolivar, the great Liberator who laid the foundation for the Inter-American System. The Government and people of the United States take pride in joining with the other countries of the Americas in celebrating this historic event. A great soldier and patriot, Simon Bolivar serves as an inspiration to all the peoples of the western hemisphere. Through turbulent and frustrating times, he had the vision to see that the unity of the Americas could be achieved.

Bolivar's military prowess made independence possible for Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Panama in a struggle similar to that which had brought the United States its liberty forty years earlier. Although shaken by personal tragedy and disappointed by two unsuccessful attempts

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to establish an independent republic in his homeland, Bolivar persevered. His burning desire for freedom could not be extinguished, and his subsequent brilliant military victories inspired an entire continent. Likewise, his vision of a united Americas continues to inspire new generations of citizens in every country of this hemisphere.

Bolivar's letter from Jamaica on September 6, 1815, poignantly expressed his dream of a union "with a single bond that unites its parts among themselves and to the whole." With this aim in mind, he convoked the Congress of Panama in 1826, which signalled a decisive step toward the system of cooperation we enjoy today. The Treaty drawn up by that Congress was ratified by only one country, but the idea of forming a coalition of American Republics took root, slowly developed, and finally evolved into a unique and beneficial system of international cooperation.

From the seeds planted by Simon Bolivar, the Organization of American States was born. Bolivar's ideals of Pan Americanism, based on independence, solidarity, sovereignty, as well as the right of all nations to live in peace, find clear expression in the Charter of the Organization of American States.

The debt owed by all Americans to Simon Bolivar is incalculable. Thus, it is fitting that we should pause and reflect upon his great achievements in this bicentennial year of his birth. On this occasion, we in the United States join with our hemispheric friends to remember the great hero whose ideals bind us closer together. Bolivar, more than any other figure in the history of the western hemisphere, understood that, while we are citizens of separate countries, we are members of one family in the new world—we are Americans.

Ante, p. 1500.

The Congress of the United States, by Senate Concurrent Resolution 14, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the period from July 24, 1983 through July 23, 1984, as the bicentennial year of the birth of Simon Bolivar.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the year beginning July 24, 1983 through July 23, 1984 as the Bicentennial Year of the Birth of Simon Bolivar, hero of the independence of the Americas.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of July, 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 5074 of July 19, 1983

Temporary Duty Increases and Quantitative Limitations on the Importation Into the United States of Certain Stainless Steel and Alloy Tool Steel

By the President of the United States of America
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 May 6, 1983, reported to the President the results of its Investi-

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gation No. TA–201–48 under section 201(b) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2251(b)). The USITC determined that certain bars; wire rods; and plates, sheets, and strip, not cut, not pressed, and not stamped to nonrectangular shape; all the foregoing of stainless steel or certain alloy tool steel; and round wire of high speed tool steel; provided for in items 606.90, 606.93, 606.94, 606.95, 607.26, 607.28, 607.34, 607.43, 607.46, 607.54, 607.72, 607.76, 607.88, 607.90, 608.26, 608.29, 608.34, 608.43, 608.49, 608.57, 608.64, and 609.45 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 industries producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles. The USITC recommended the imposition of quantitative restrictions on imports of articles classified in the above TSUS items with exemptions for certain articles which are not produced in the United States or are produced in such small quantities that their exemption would not have an adverse impact on the domestic industry.

2. On July 5, 1983, 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 impose additional tariffs and quantitative restrictions, with exemptions for certain articles which are not produced in the United States or are produced in such small quantities that their exemption would not have an adverse impact on the domestic industry. On July 5, 1983, 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 these additional tariffs and quotas, and stating the reasons why my decision differed from the action recommended by the USITC.

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)(1), 203(a)(3), and 203(e)(1) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(1), 2253(a)(3), and 2253(e)(1)), I am providing import relief through the temporary imposition of increased tariffs and quantitative restrictions on certain stainless steel and alloy tool steel, as hereinafter proclaimed.

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 of articles which is not less than the average annual quantity of such articles imported into the United States in the 1972–1982 period, exclusive of 1975 and 1982, which I have determined to be the most recent representative period for imports of such articles.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, 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 I of Schedule XX of the GATT is modified to conform to the action taken in the Annex to this proclamation. 61 Stat. A1157.

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

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(3) The United States Trade Representative (USTR) is hereby directed to take such actions and perform such functions for the United States as may be necessary to administer and implement the relief set forth in the Annex hereto, including the allocation of quota quantities on a country-by-country basis; to negotiate orderly marketing agreements pursuant to section 203 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253); and to modify, pursuant to section 203, the relief set forth in the Annex hereto. In order to carry out said directive, the USTR is hereby authorized to delegate to appropriate officials or agencies of the United States authority to perform any functions necessary for the implementation and administration of said relief. The USTR is hereby authorized to make any changes in the headnote or TSUS items created in the Annex hereto which may be necessary to implement the foregoing authority, such changes to be effective on or after the date of their publication in the **Federal Register** or such other date as may be specified therein.

(4) The President's authority in sections 203(g) (1) and (2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(g) (1) and (2)) to prescribe regulations providing for the efficient and fair administration of any restriction herein proclaimed or governing the entry or withdrawal from warehouse of articles covered by any orderly marketing agreement negotiated hereunder or of like articles which are the product of countries not parties to any such agreement, has been delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 5(b) of Executive Order No. 11846, as amended. Such authority shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon direction by the USTR, in consultation with representatives of the member agencies of the Trade Policy Staff Committee.

19 USC 2111 note.

(5) The USTR is directed to conduct an annual review of the necessity for and effectiveness of such relief and recommend to the President any appropriate action under section 203(h)(4) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(h)(4)), and to set up such interagency bodies as may be necessary to monitor the progress toward adjustment of the domestic industry.

(6) The Secretary of the Treasury shall take such actions, not otherwise in contravention of law or in derogation of the authority of the Secretary, as the USTR shall determine are necessary to implement any import relief under this proclamation, or modifications thereof.

(7) This proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 20, 1983, and before the close of July 19, 1987, unless the period of its effectiveness is earlier expressly modified or terminated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 19th. day of July, 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

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 in numerical sequence the following new headnote 10:

"10. *Additional duties and quantitative limitations on stainless steel and alloy tool steel.*—The provisions of this headnote apply to items 926.00 through 926.23, inclusive, of this subpart. The duties provided for in items 926.00 and 926.05 and the quantitative limitations set forth in items 926.10 through 926.23, inclusive, are in addition to the duties provided for the subject articles in schedule 6, part 2B, or in item 832.00, part 3A, schedule 8, where applicable.

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

(i) the term *"restraint period"* refers to a 3-month period provided for in the Quota Quantity column for items 926.10 through 926.23, inclusive;

(ii) the terms *"razor blade steel"* and *"chipper knife steel"* are defined as provided in headnotes 2(h)(x) and 2(h)(viii), respectively, of part 2B, schedule 6;

(iii) the term *"band saw steel"* refers to alloy tool steel which contains, in addition to iron, each of the following elements by weight in the amounts specified:

[A] carbon	not less than 0.47	nor more than 0.53 percent;
[B] manganese	not less than 0.60	nor more than 0.90 percent;
[C] sulfur	none, or not more than 0.015	percent;
[D] phosphorus	none, or not more than 0.025	percent;
[E] silicon	not less than 0.10	nor more than 0.25 percent;
[F] chromium	not less than 0.90	nor more than 1.10 percent;
[G] nickel	not less than 0.50	nor more than 0.70 percent;
[H] molybdenum	not less than 0.90	nor more than 1.10 percent; and
[IJ] vanadium	not less than 0.08 percent	nor more than 0.15 percent;

(iv) the term *"cladding grade 434 stainless steel sheet"* refers to stainless steel sheet, not under 0.055 inch and not over 0.065 inch in thickness, not under 25.5 inches and not over 26.25 inches in width, containing by weight not more than 0.12 percent carbon; not less than 16 percent nor more than 18 percent chromium; and not less than 0.75 percent nor more than 1.25 pecent molybdenum; certified by the importer of record or the ultimate consignee at the time of entry for use in the manufacture of stainless steel-clad-aluminum automobile trim.

(b) *Shortfall.*—During the last 30-day period of a restraint period, if the United States Trade Representative (USTR) determines that any quota quantity under an item hereof is unlikely to be used during that restraint period, the USTR may, to the extent permitted by law, modify the quota quantity for that item during the remainder of that restraint period to reallocate the shortfall or any portion thereof to the quota quantity of any other item, such modifications to be effective on the date of their publication in the **Federal Register.**

(c) *Carryover.*—Whenever the quota quantity specified for an item has not been entered during any restraint period, the USTR may by **Federal Register** notice authorize the entry during subsequent restraint periods of an amount not to exceed the difference between the quota quantity specified for such restraint period and the amount entered during that period; and such amount shall not be counted against the quota quantity therefor.

(d) *Exceeding restraint levels.*—The USTR may by **Federal Register** notice authorize the restraint levels for any quota quantity to be exceeded by not more than 10 percent during any restraint period. If a quota quantity is exceeded during a restraint period, the USTR shall make a downward adjustment of the corresponding quota quantity for the next restraint period in the absolute amount the preceding restraint level was exceeded.

(e) *Adjustments.*—If any country-by-country allocations of quota quantities are made by the USTR, the USTR may make the necessary adjustments to the appropriate quota quantities.

(f) *United Stated International Trade Commission (USITC) surveys.*—The USITC shall conduct mandatory surveys with respect to the products subject to import relief under each item involved as follows.

(i) *Quarterly.*—Surveys by calendar quarter to obtain from domestic producers monthly data on production, shipments, prices, employment, and man-hours; and to obtain from importers data by calendar quarter on prices, orders, and inventories. The inital surveys shall cover the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first two quarters of 1983; subsequent surveys will cover individual quarters; the last such survey shall cover the quarter which ends not less than 60 days prior to the termination of the import restraints. The USITC shall publish the results of the initial surveys by October 1, 1983 and the results of later surveys within 45 days of the end of the surveyed quarter. Such surveys will be conducted monthly, upon written request of the USTR to the USITC, if the USTR determines that monthly reporting is necessary.

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(ii) *Annually.*—Annual surveys to obtain from domestic producers data by calendar quarter on profits, orders, and inventories, and annual data on capital expenditures, capacity, and research and development expenditures. The initial surveys shall cover the fourth quarter of 1982 and calendar year 1982, as appropriate, and calendar year 1983, and the results shall be published by March 31, 1984. The results of subsequent surveys shall be published by March 31 of each year thereafter so long as the import restraints in this subpart are in effect. With each annual survey, the USITC shall also report the production, capacity, and capacity utilization, to the extent the information can be obtained, for each country which is a major supplier of imports, and any projected changes in production, capacity, and capacity utilization for those countries.".

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

Item	Articles	Rates of duty				
		1				2
		Effective with respect to articles entered during the period——				
		July 20, 1983, through July 19, 1984	July 20, 1984, through July 19, 1985	July 20, 1985, through July 19, 1986	July 20, 1986, through July 19, 1987	
26.00	Sheets and strip of stainless steel (except razor blade steel, and cladding grade 434 stainless steel sheet) provided for in items 607.76, 607.90, 608.29, 608.43, and 608.57, part 2B, schedule 6, all the foregoing whether or not entitled to duty-free treatment under item 832.00, part 3A, schedule 8	10% ad val.	8% ad val...	6% ad val...	4% ad val...	No change
26.05	Plates of stainless steel provided for in items 607.76 and 607.90, part 2B, schedule 6, all the foregoing whether or not entitled to duty-free treatment under item 832.00, part 3A, schedule 8	8% ad val...	6% ad val...	5% ad val...	4% ad val...	No change

Item	Articles	Quota Quantity (in short tons) Entered during the restraint period— July 20 through October 19	October 20 through January 19	January 20 through April 19	April 20 through July 19
	Whenever the respective aggregate quantity of articles specified below for items 926.10 through 926.23, inclusive, has been entered in any restraint period (whether, for tariff purposes, in schedule 6 or in item 832.00 of schedule 8), no article in such item may be entered during the remainder of such restraint period, except as provided in headnote 10:				
	Bars of stainless steel, provided for in item 606.90, part 2B, schedule 6:				
926.10	If entered during the period from July 20, 1983, through July 19, 1984, inclusive	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750
926.11	If entered during the period from July 20, 1984, through July 19, 1985, inclusive	6,950	6,950	6,950	6,950
926.12	If entered during the period from July 20, 1985, through July 19, 1986, inclusive	7,150	7,150	7,150	7,150
926.13	If entered during the period from July 20, 1986, through July 19, 1987, inclusive	7,375	7,375	7,375	7,375
	Wire rod of stainless steel, provided for in item 607.26 and 607.43, part 2B, schedule 6:				
926.15	If entered during the period from July 20, 1983, through July 19, 1984, inclusive	4,775	4,775	4,775	4,775
926.16	If entered during the period from July 20, 1984, through July 19, 1985, inclusive	4,925	4,925	4,925	4,925
926.17	If entered during the period from July 20, 1985, through July 19, 1986, inclusive	5,075	5,075	5,075	5,075
926.18	If entered during the period from July 20, 1986, through July 19, 1987, inclusive	5,225	5,225	5,225	5,225
	Bars, wire rods, plates, sheets, and strip, all the foregoing of alloy tool steel (except chipper knife steel and band saw steel), provided for in items 606.95, 607.28, 607.34, 607.46, 607.54, 607.72, 607.88, 608.34, 608.49, and 608.64, and round wire of high speed tool steel, provided for in item 609.45, part 2B, schedule 6:				
926.20	If entered during the period from July 20, 1983, through July 19, 1984, inclusive	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600
926.21	If entered during the period from July 20, 1984, through July 19, 1984, inclusive	5,775	5,775	5,775	5,775
926.22	If entered during the period from July 20, 1985, through July 19, 1986, inclusive	5,950	5,950	5,950	5,950
926.23	If entered during the period from July 20, 1986, through July 19, 1987, inclusive	6,125	6,125	6,125	6,125"

Proclamation 5075 of July 25, 1983

Helsinki Human Rights Day

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

When the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, widely referred to as "Helsinki accords," was concluded in Helsinki on August 1, 1975, thirty-three governments of Eastern and Western Europe, as well as the United States and Canada, committed themselves to "respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion." The participating governments further committed themselves to foster "freer movement and contacts," improved access to information, and cultural and educational exchanges.

The Helsinki accords are a major achievement in the development of universal standards of international conduct and fundamental human rights. These standards go back to the earliest days of the American Republic. In a letter from Paris written to James Madison in 1787, Thomas Jefferson said that "a bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth." The Helsinki accords are, in effect, a bill of rights for all the people of Europe.

The Government of the United States is firmly committed to the full implementation of the human rights and humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki accords. The American people are unalterably dedicated to the preservation and promotion of fundamental human rights throughout the world. The Helsinki accords are a powerful diplomatic instrument to advance the cause of human dignity and liberty.

At the Helsinki follow-up meeting in Madrid, the United States along with other Western countries has pointed out the failures of the Soviet Union and East European states to comply with their obligations under the humanitarian and human rights provisions of the Helsinki accords. The suppression of the trade union *Solidarity* in Poland, the continuing acts of repression directed against the Helsinki monitors, the drastic decrease in the level of emigration from the Soviet Union, and the harassment and persecution throughout the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe of citizens attempting to express their religious and political freedoms flagrantly denies the principles of Helsinki agreed to by the respective governments. These repressive actions not only threaten the achievement of genuine security and cooperation in Europe, but have a chilling effect on the human spirit of the brave peoples enduring this tyranny.

Ante, p. 294.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 96, has designated August 1, 1983 as "Helsinki Human Rights Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day. On this occasion, Americans are afforded the opportunity to reaffirm their commitment to the human rights principles embodied in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and to demonstrate their solidarity with the peoples of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, whose basic human rights are being violated by their governments on a continuing and regular basis.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of July, 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

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Proclamation 5076 of July 26, 1983

FBI Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

"Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity." As the motto of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, these words serve as a reminder of the vital part this institution plays in maintaining order and justice in our free society. From its inception under President Theodore Roosevelt to the present, the FBI has worked diligently to enforce our laws, ensure the Nation's security, and further the pursuit of justice across our land. Under the strong and dedicated leadership of its Directors, the FBI has been shaped into the modern, efficient, and highly regarded crime-fighting agency it is today.

During the past three-quarters of a century, the FBI has fought against gangsters, foiled Axis-inspired espionage and sabotage, dealt serious blows to organized crime, worked to stem racial violence, and undertook the responsibility of safeguarding America against threats of hostile intelligence agents and efforts to subvert our form of government. Beyond this, today's FBI is not only preeminent in scientific investigative support, but has demonstrated great vision and distinction in the performance of its duties and the training of its Special Agents.

In a world tested by terrorism and turmoil, the FBI faces new, complex, and difficult challenges. In dealing with these problems, the Nation can be confident that the agency will continue to protect the rights of our citizens while vigorously addressing the ravages of crime.

By designating July 26, 1983, as FBI Day, we mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the creation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In celebrating this event, law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation join the American people in expressing their debt of gratitude to the men and women who have made the FBI the world's foremost criminal investigative organization. This major milestone provides an opportunity for all our citizens to join in honoring those whose dedicated efforts have made the FBI a formidable foe of criminals and a stalwart defender of America's freedom and security.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate July 26, 1983, as FBI Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of July, 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

Editorial Note: For the President's remarks of July 26, 1983, on signing Proclamation 5076, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 19, p. 1045).

Proclamation 5077 of July 27, 1983

National Animal Agriculture Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Foods from animal origin supply 70 percent of the protein, 35 percent of the energy, 80 percent of the calcium, 60 percent of the phosphorous, and im-

portant quantities of the "B" vitamins and trace minerals in the average American's diet. The application of scientific methods has markedly improved the efficiency of meat production in recent years and enhanced the desirability of these foods to consumers.

During July 1983, the American Society of Animal Science is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary. Its 7,500 members provide research, extension and educational services to all segments of animal agriculture in both the United States and other countries.

In recognition of the great progress which has been made in the past seventy-five years in applying scientific principles to animal agriculture production and the role of animal products in our daily life, the Congress of the United States, by Senate Joint Resolution 77, has authorized and requested the President to designate the week of July 24 to July 31, 1983, as "National Animal Agriculture Week."

Ante, p. 297.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning July 24, 1983, as National Animal Agriculture Week. I call upon the people of the United States and interested organizations to mark this week with appropriate observances to honor the contributions made by animal agriculture production to our economy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of July, 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 5078 of July 29, 1983

National Paralyzed Veterans Recognition Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The people of this great Nation owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to the brave men and women of our Armed Forces who have fought to preserve America's freedom and independence. National Paralyzed Veterans Recognition Day offers us an opportunity to express our appreciation to a very special group of our veterans—those who suffer the disability of paralysis.

On this day of tribute to these dedicated citizens, we honor them for the great sacrifice they made for their country, and praise them for the courage, determination, and perseverance they demonstrate daily in facing the difficult challenges of their disabilities. The strong will and spirit which they exhibit in overcoming the limitations of their paralysis serve as an inspiring display of the American drive to achieve, build, and advance which has kept this country strong for the past two centuries. Each of us is heartened by the knowledge that this Nation's paralyzed veterans lead active, productive lives which enrich us all. It is indeed appropriate that we set aside a special day upon which to thank them for their past and continuing contributions to this country.

In recognition of the sacrifices and contributions that these veterans have made and the service rendered by the many veterans who later suffered paralysis from nonservice related causes, the Congress of the United States,

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by House Joint Resolution 258, has designated August 3, 1983, as "National Paralyzed Veterans Recognition Day," and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day.

Ante, p. 300.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 3, 1983, as National Paralyzed Veterans Recognition Day. I call upon the people of the United States and interested organizations to mark this day with appropriate observances to honor the sacrifices and service of paralyzed veterans.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of July, 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 5079 of August 4, 1983

Women's Equality Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The 19th Amendment to the Constitution, which gave women the right to vote, became law sixty-three years ago on August 26, 1920.

USC prec. title 1.

Since that important milestone in the history of the United States, women have used the ballot just as they have always used their energies and talents—to affect and improve our national life.

When the great philosopher and historian Alexis DeToqueville visited America, he took a long look at our way of life and wrote, "If I were asked . . . . to what the singular prosperity and growing strength of that people ought mainly to be attributed, I should reply: To the superiority of their women."

Women have every reason to be proud of their contributions to every aspect of our society—science, space, government, business, medicine, education, health, and the family. And their contributions are growing.

We continue, as a Nation, to pursue equal opportunity and rights for all of our citizens, granting each person the chance to reach his or her goals.

On this occasion, it is appropriate that we recognize the accomplishments of the women of America and renew our efforts to ensure equal opportunity for all people in this great land.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 26, 1983, as Women's Equality Day. I call upon all Americans and interested organizations to mark this occasion with appropriate observances.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of August, 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

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Proclamation 5080 of August 5, 1983

National Child Support Enforcement Month, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

More than 15 million children are living in families where the father is absent, and nearly one-third of those are living in poverty. More than half the families who should receive court-ordered child support do not receive full payment, thus depriving children of billions of dollars in support each year. In some cases, these unfortunate children are left without the necessities of life.

The American people willingly extend help to children in need, including those whose parents are failing to meet their responsibilities. However, it is our obligation to make every effort to place the financial responsibility where it rightly belongs—on the parent who has been legally ordered to support his child.

For several years, the Federal government has worked with the States to recover child support payments from non-custodial parents. Collections for these children have improved dramatically in recent years, enabling thousands of families to leave the public assistance rolls. Nonetheless, we must work even harder to ensure that all American children are provided the financial support they deserve and to support enforcement personnel, judicial officials, and the legal community in alleviating this problem.

Ante, p. 399.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 56, has designated the month of August 1983 as National Child Support Enforcement Month and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of August 1983 as National Child Support Enforcement Month, and I call upon all government agencies and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 5th day of August, 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

Editorial Note: For the President's remarks of Aug. 5, 1983, on signing Proclamation 5080, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 19, p. 1094).

Proclamation 5081 of August 8, 1983

Child Health Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

More than anything else, we seek the blessing of good health for our chil-

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dren. We hope for the sound minds in sound bodies that lead to lives of strength and achievement.

Through the resources of a health care system second to none, this Nation strives to protect all of our children from preventable diseases, to encourage behavior that fosters good health, and to treat their episodic illnesses.

Unfortunately, some children are burdened with disabilities and chronic illnesses and need long-term healing and care. Their ability to thrive and to contribute to society depends on their receiving the kinds of treatment and health care that are available in this country as in few other places on earth.

Our task on this Child Health Day, 1983, is to fuse our efforts as parents, volunteers, health professionals, and educators to help all children—particularly those with special health needs—take advantage of opportunities that enable them to heal, to grow, and to achieve everything of which they are capable.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, pursuant to a joint resolution of May 18, 1928, as amended (36 U.S.C. 143), do hereby proclaim Monday, October 3, 1983, as Child Health Day, 1983.

I urge all Americans to join me in encouraging good health habits and attitudes in our children and invite all citizens and all agencies and organizations interested in child welfare to unite on Child Health Day with appropriate observances and activities directed toward establishing such practices in the youth of our country.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of Aug., 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 5082 of August 11, 1983

200th Anniversary of the Signing of the Treaty of Paris

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

On September 3, 1983, we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Paris, which brought our War of Independence from Great Britain to a successful and formal conclusion.

When our Founding Fathers boldly declared our independence in 1776, our fledgling Nation began a seven-year struggle for its freedom and survival; at no other time in our history has our security and existence been so severely threatened. Yet we emerged from the Revolutionary War a united and sovereign Nation.

In the Treaty of Paris, Britain formally acknowledged the independence of the United States of America. This "American Birth Certificate" inaugurated an era of peace for the new Nation which led to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America on September 17, 1787.

It is only fitting that this Treaty was signed in Paris, the capital of our oldest ally, thereby recognizing the extraordinary role France played in se-

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curing the independence of the United States in fulfillment of the obligations it assumed in the Franco-American Alliance of 1778.

The American Peace Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty—John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay—carried to Paris the aspirations of a peaceful Nation willing and able to defend its sovereignty. The brave Americans who fought for our Nation's independence ensured that Adams, Franklin, and Jay could negotiate from a position of strength to achieve an agreement with just and equitable provisions. Their efforts gained respect for the United States among nations of Europe and the world—an achievement considered the greatest triumph in the history of American diplomacy.

The Treaty of Paris was the first step toward an alliance with Great Britain which has grown stronger through two centuries to become one of our most important alliance relationships. Political, cultural, economic, and defense ties between our two nations are firm and lasting. The solidarity we and all our allies demonstrated at the recent Williamsburg Summit is the heritage of the Treaty of Paris and confirms again our Nation's willingness to pursue peaceful relations and our desire to befriend those others who share our commitment to democracy and liberty.

Ante, p. 409.

In tribute to the remarkable accomplishments of the Treaty of Paris, the Congress of the United States, by House Joint Resolution 321, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation which would designate September 3, 1983, as a day of national celebration of this monumental document.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate September 3, 1983, as a day to celebrate the signing of the Treaty of Paris, and I invite the people of this Nation to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies to honor the spirit of peace and liberty which the Treaty represents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of August, 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 5083 of August 11, 1983

Minority Enterprise Development Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The entrepreneurial spirit underlies our free enterprise system and is one of the principal sources of America's strength.

Ownership of one's own business is an aspiration held by many Americans. Minority Americans share fully in this aspiration. The success of minority business enterprise demonstrates that hard work and individual determination can serve as a powerful engine for social mobility and economic progress.

As a Nation, we are indebted to minority entrepreneurs for their contributions to our economic well-being. They bring innovative products and serv-

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ices to the marketplace, create jobs, and provide training to thousands of workers.

Our challenge today is to enhance the ability of minority Americans to participate more fully in the market economy and to achieve greater economic independence.

In my December 17, 1982, statement, I promised to designate the first full week in October each year to honor the many valuable contributions minority businessmen and businesswomen make to our society.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 2 through October 8, 1983, as Minority Enterprise Development Week, and I call upon all Americans to join together with minority business enterprises across the country in appropriate observances.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of August, 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 5084 of August 25, 1983

National Hispanic Heritage Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

National Hispanic Heritage Week pays tribute to a rich part of America's cultural tradition, offering all Americans a welcome opportunity to recognize the qualities and contributions of Hispanic Americans from earliest colonial times to the present. The dedication to principles of loyalty, patriotism, strong religious faith and devotion to family displayed by Hispanic Americans is basic to the American way of life.

Hispanic Americans have played an important role in the development of our rich cultural heritage and every State has benefitted from their influence. They have distinguished themselves in the arts and sciences, education, industry, government and many other areas of productive endeavor. Indeed, they are a part of all that makes America great.

Just as their forefathers sought a dream in the New World, Hispanic Americans have realized their dreams in our great Nation and will continue to do so. Their dedication to higher purposes reflects what is best in the American spirit.

Through the years, Hispanic American citizens have risen to the call of duty in defense of liberty and freedom. Their bravery is well-known and has been demonstrated time and again, dating back to the aid rendered by General Bernardo de Galvez during the American Revolution.

In recognition of the many achievements of the Hispanic American Community, the Congress, by joint resolution approved September 17, 1968 (82 Stat. 848), authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclama- 36 USC 169f.

tion designating the week which includes September 15 and 16 as National Hispanic Heritage Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 11, 1983, as National Hispanic Heritage Week in honor of the Hispanic peoples who have enriched our daily lives, our traditions and our national strength. In this spirit, I ask all of our citizens to reflect on the sense of brotherhood that binds us together as one people.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of Aug., 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 5085 of August 29, 1983

Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

There can be no more precious possession than United States citizenship. As the Columbus, Ohio, *Dispatch* so fittingly stated many years ago:

"In the darkness that has settled over so much of the world and which shadows the existence of men in places where individual liberty still struggles to live, the United States of America has become the source of hope and aid to the millions of oppressed who once knew freedom and the hated enemy of the overlords of darkness who would destroy it wherever they can."

USC prec. title 1.

The Constitution provides a framework for our continuous striving to make a better America. It provides the basic balance between each branch of government, limits the power of that government, and guarantees to each of us as citizens our most basic rights. The Constitution, however, is only the outline of our system of government. It is through each individual citizen living out the ideals of the Constitution that we reach for a full expression of those ideals. Therefore, while we celebrate Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, let us rededicate ourselves to a full realization of the potential of the great country which the Founding Fathers struggled to create more than two hundred years ago.

Not only during this week, but throughout the year, we should continue to seek that "more perfect union" which will establish justice and insure domestic tranquility for each of us and our future generations through the Constitution.

In recognition of the importance of our Constitution and the role of our citizenry in shaping our government, the Congress, by joint resolution of February 29, 1952 (36 U.S.C. 153), designated September 17th of each year as Citizenship Day and authorized the President to issue annually a proclamation calling upon officials of the government to display the flag on all government buildings on that day. The Congress also, by joint resolution of August 2, 1956 (36 U.S.C. 159), requested the President to proclaim the week beginning September 17th and ending September 23rd of each year as Constitution Week.

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, call upon appropriate government officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings on Citizenship Day, September 17, 1983. I urge Federal, State and local officials, as well as leaders of civic, educational, and religious organizations to conduct ceremonies and programs that day to commemorate the occasion.

I also proclaim the week beginning September 17th and ending September 23rd, 1983 as Constitution Week, and I urge all Americans to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities in their schools, churches and other suitable places.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of August, 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 5086 of September 1, 1983

Death of American Citizens on Board Korean Airlines Flight

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

As a mark of respect for the American citizens and all those who died violently on board the Korean Airlines flight which was ruthlessly shot down by Soviet fighters between Sakhalin and Monoron Islands on September 1, 1983, I hereby order, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions through Sunday, September 4, 1983. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same length of time at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of September, 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 5087 of September 6, 1983

Fire Prevention Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

This great Nation of ours, the richest and most technologically advanced in the world, continues to lead all major industrialized countries in per capita deaths and property loss from fire.

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Each year thousands of American lives are lost, billions of dollars in property are needlessly destroyed, and thousands of persons are permanently disfigured or disabled by burn injuries from preventable fires.

Obviously, we must continue to address fire prevention as a national priority, and I strongly urge each citizen to make a personal commitment to aid in the reduction of this senseless and tragic waste of precious lives, property, and natural resources from fire. Through a concentrated effort our Nation can substantially reduce the human suffering and economic losses from fire.

Since most deaths and injuries from fire occur in the home, it is essential that families install and maintain smoke detectors to provide early warning should a fire occur. In addition, each family should establish and practice home fire escape plans. Commercial enterprises and State and local governments should consider installation of fast-response sprinklers to protect lives in residences, hotels, motels, and nursing homes.

An indispensable ingredient of fire prevention is our professional firefighter. Firefighting is one of our most hazardous occupations. We are indebted to the brave men and women who serve communities across the Nation so bravely—often at the risk of their own safety and sometimes at the cost of their own lives.

We must also applaud the efforts of our fire chiefs, the National Fire Protection Association, the Fire Marshals Association of North America, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the International Association of Firefighters, the National Volunteer Fire Council, the International Society of Fire Service Instructors, the Joint Council of National Fire Service Organizations, the National Safety Council, and others for their work to reduce fire losses. These dedicated men and women need and merit our assistance and support.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of October 9 through 15, 1983, as Fire Prevention Week, 1983.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of Sept., 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 5088 of September 6, 1983

National School Lunch Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The National School Lunch Program—now in its 37th year—operates to provide nutritious and well-balanced meals to many young people of our country. The school lunch program is an outstanding example of the partnership between the Federal government and State and local governments to make available the food, funds, and technical support that insures continued nutritional assistance for school students.

The youth of America are our greatest resource. The school lunch program demonstrates the awareness, concern, and willingness to work together that we all share in promoting the health and well-being of our students.

HeinOnline -- 97 Stat. 1614 1983

Over 23 million lunches are served daily in some 90,000 schools throughout the country. This effort is being conducted by resourceful and creative food service managers and staff in cooperation with government, parents, teachers, and civic groups.

By joint resolution approved October 9, 1962, the Congress designated the week beginning on the second Sunday of October in each year as National School Lunch Week and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling for the observance of that week. 36 USC 163.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby urge the people of the United States to observe the week of October 9, 1983, as National School Lunch Week and to give special and deserved recognition to those people at the State and local level who, through their innovative efforts, have made it possible to have a successful school lunch program.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of Sept., 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 5089 of September 6, 1983

Columbus Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

It is fitting that Americans honor those individuals who have altered the course of history in this country by exhibiting great moral character and courage—men and women who have contributed to the development of personal liberties we enjoy today. Thus, it is especially appropriate that I urge all Americans to honor one of those individuals, Christopher Columbus.

Columbus was a bold and adventurous navigator who left Europe in 1492 in search of new lands and first recorded the sighting of the North American continent. In this sense he personifies the courage and vision so many explorers exhibited during this period. Yet he is more than this. He represents a spirit, the spirit of the Renaissance which contributed to the development of America. Along with Galileo, Copernicus, and others, Columbus symbolizes a quest for knowledge, a willingness and fortitude to go beyond what is accepted as truth in the name of progress. Columbus did not fall off the face of the earth; rather, through daring, risk, and innovation, he discovered new horizons.

Since Columbus discovered America, numerous families have exhibited that same courage and fortitude in setting sail across the seas to become American citizens. By taking that step into the new and unknown, those same families created an opportunity to realize increased prosperity and greater freedom here in these United States. The accomplishments and contributions of Christopher Columbus provide an example of the rewards that can come from taking initiatives. Today Americans have the opportunity and freedom to make accomplishments and contributions of their own and to enjoy the feelings of accomplishment which follow.

Of course Columbus Day is a day of special importance to Americans of Italian heritage. It is a day when all Americans should join in recognizing

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the great contributions of Italian-Americans to this country's cultural, scientific, athletic and commercial achievements, and religious vitality.

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), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the second Monday in October of each year as Columbus Day.

36 USC 146.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Monday, October 10, 1983, as Columbus Day. I invite the people of this Nation to observe that day in schools, churches and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies in honor of this 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 6th. day of Sept., 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 5090 of September 6, 1983

General Pulaski Memorial Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

On October 11, 1779, the Polish and American patriot Casimir Pulaski was mortally wounded while leading his troops in battle at Savannah, Georgia. Pulaski died fighting in our American Revolution so that we could live as a free and independent Nation.

It is fitting that we should pay tribute to this martyr for freedom and that free men and women everywhere should take this occasion to rededicate themselves to the principles for which Pulaski gave his life. The power of the ideal of freedom remains vital, both in Pulaski's homeland and in his adopted country. In paying tribute to Casimir Pulaski, we pay tribute as well to all those Poles who have sacrificed themselves over the years for their common goal: the freedom of that heroic nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, in recognition of the supreme sacrifice General Pulaski made for his adopted country, do hereby designate October 11, 1983, as General Pulaski Memorial Day, and I direct the appropriate Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of Sept., 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

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Proclamation 5091 of September 6, 1983

White Cane Safety Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

One of the great blessings of life is to be able to move at will from place to place unhampered by fear for one's personal safety. For those who are blind, the white cane helps to make such freedom of movement possible. It enables the blind to use our streets and public facilities with maximum safety and thereby know the joys of self-reliance and independence and experience a more fulfilling life.

All Americans should be aware of the significance of the white cane and extend every courtesy and consideration to the men and women who carry it. In this way, we respect the privacy of the visually disabled and contribute to enlarging their mobility and independence.

In recognition of the significance of the white cane, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved October 6, 1964 (78 Stat. 1003), has authorized and requested the President to proclaim October 15 of each year as White Cane Safety Day. 36 USC 169d.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 15, 1983, as White Cane Safety Day. I urge all Americans to mark this occasion by giving greater consideration to the special needs of the visually disabled, and, particularly, to observe White Cane Safety Day with activities that contribute to maximum independent use of our streets and public facilities by our visually handicapped.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of Sept., 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 5092 of September 6, 1983

National Forest Products Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Throughout our history, our Nation's abundant forests have served us in so many vital respects that we sometimes forget this extraordinary renewable natural resource. The growing and harvesting of trees, and the work force that turns them into useful products, make a valuable contribution to the Nation's economic well-being, and to providing homes for our people.

Familiar and useful items ranging from furniture to grocery bags to turpentine were once parts of trees in the forest. Our forest lands also provide water for homes, agriculture, and industry and pastures for grazing animals. Our forests serve us in many other ways. They provide a home for wildlife and are a source of recreational activities ranging from driving through and enjoying the scenery, to mountain climbing and backpacking in our numerous parks and wilderness areas.

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We recognize that maintaining a healthy environment and a healthy economy are essential and complementary goals. We can be proud of our success and commitment to effective forest management, which strikes a vital balance between preservation and development of our forests. Through wise and sensitive management, we will maintain this vitally important part of our Nation's heritage, so those who follow will inherit forests that are even more useful and productive.

To promote greater awareness and appreciation for our forest resources, the Congress, by Public Law 86–753, 36 U.S.C. 163, has designated the week beginning on the third Sunday in October as National Forest Products Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning on October 16, 1983, as National Forest Products Week and request that all Americans express their appreciation for the Nation's forests through suitable activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of Sept., 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 5093 of September 9, 1983

National Day of Mourning Sunday, September 11, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

To the People of the United States:

September 1, 1983, will be seared in the minds of civilized people everywhere as the night of the Korean Air Lines Massacre. Two hundred sixty-nine innocent men, women and children, from 13 different countries, who were flying aboard KAL flight 007, were stalked, then shot out of the air and sent crashing to their deaths by a missile aimed and fired by the Soviet Union.

Good and decent people everywhere are filled with revulsion by this despicable deed, and by the refusal of the guilty to tell the truth. This was a crime against humanity that must never be forgotten, here or throughout the world.

We open our hearts in prayer to the victims and their families. We earnestly beseech Almighty God to minister to them in their trial of grief, sorrow, and pain.

In their memory, we ask all people who cherish individual rights, and who believe each human life is sacred, to come together in a shared spirit of wisdom, unity, courage, and love, so the world can prevent such an inhuman act from ever happening again.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, in tribute to the memory of the slain passengers of Korean Air Lines flight 007, and as an expression of public sorrow, do hereby appoint Sunday, September 11, 1983, to be a National Day of Mourning throughout the United States. I recommend that the people assemble on that day in

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their respective places of worship, there to pay homage to the memory of those who died. I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in this solemn observance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of September, 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 5094 of September 14, 1983

Youth of America Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

More than 50 million American youth are included in the Nation's general population. These young citizens play major roles in our society as they mature into adulthood. They make important contributions to our country by pursuing their educations, working in the economy, upholding the law, and joining the military services.

Our young Americans have every reason to be proud of their contributions to the American way of life. They can look forward to doing more as they complete their educations and move into positions in science, space, education, medicine, business, labor, government, military service, and other fields. The future of America depends on the preparation and dedication of our younger citizens, because one day, it will be their responsibility to ensure the security of our Nation, both at home and abroad. They must be given every opportunity to achieve their goals as they pass through adolescence to full maturity.

Among the American youth population are many in special need. The Federal government works actively with State and local governments and the private sector in important programs responding to the needs of runaway and homeless youth, unemployed youth, and to those who experience physical, emotional, and social handicaps.

To assure our Nation's youth of our commitment to share our knowledge, experience, and wisdom, which will help nurture in them democratic principles, and the development of strong moral and spiritual values so vital to the survival and future betterment of America, the Congress of the United States, by Senate Joint Resolution 116, has designated the week of September 4 through September 10, 1983, as "Youth of America Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week.

Ante, p. 490.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 4, 1983 as Youth of America Week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of September, 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

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Proclamation 5095 of September 15, 1983

National Respiratory Therapy Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Chronic lung diseases constitute an important health problem in the United States. They afflict nearly 18 million Americans and cause nearly 70,000 deaths each year, many of which are the direct result of cigarette smoking. Thousands of other persons annually suffer some degree of permanent disability as a result of these disorders. The economic cost of these diseases has been estimated to exceed $16 billion annually.

For some of these diseases the cause is unknown, and for many there is no cure. The timely initiation of appropriate therapy, however, can usually slow their progress, relieve their symptoms, reduce the extent of permanent lung damage and respiratory disability, and avert or delay the onset of life-threatening complications. Although the lung damage already caused by these diseases cannot be undone, respiratory therapy may help preserve lung function that might otherwise be irretrievably lost and can also help the patient make the most effective use of that which remains.

Respiratory therapy may take many forms, including drugs to dilate open air passages or protect against respiratory infections; respiratory-assistance techniques to maintain adequate blood oxygen levels; and exercise programs to improve the efficiency of breathing and condition respiratory muscles to bear the increased burden imposed on them. Kicking the smoking habit is also important to all respiratory therapy.

In recognition that chronic lung diseases are an important cause of death, ill health, and disability and that respiratory therapy can do much to lessen their effects, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 67, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim the week of September 25, 1983, through October 1, 1983, as "National Respiratory Therapy Week."

Ante, p. 400.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of September 25 through October 1, 1983, as National Respiratory Therapy Week. I call upon all interested organizations and persons to utilize this opportunity to focus public attention on the national health problem posed by chronic lung diseases and to reaffirm our commitment to bring these diseases under effective control.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of September, 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 5096 of September 15, 1983

National Housing Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The provision of a home and a suitable living environment for every American family continues to be a national housing goal. Homeownership and

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decent housing instill pride in our citizens and contribute to the vitality of communities throughout America.

The resurgence of America's housing industry is both a contribution to and a result of our Nation's economic recovery. The substantial increase in housing starts in 1983, by restoring and creating thousands of jobs in housing and related industries, has been a major factor in the reduction of unemployment.

In recognition of our Nation's commitment to housing and homeownership and the role that housing plays in economic recovery, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 98, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the week of October 2 through October 9, 1983, as "National Housing Week." *Ante*, p. 489.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 2, 1983, as National Housing Week, and call upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe this week with appropriate activities and events.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of September, 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 5097 of September 15, 1983

Leif Erikson Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In the grand tradition of the Nordic seafarers, Leif Erikson's courageous adventures in the North Atlantic represent an enduring symbol of man's resourceful response to the challenge of exploration and discovery. Medieval sagas describe supplies of timber and wild grapes which he brought back to Greenland from North America. His exploits offer inspiration for our continuing efforts to conquer fear of the unknown and explore new worlds.

Erikson, who was charged by King Olaf I to spread religion among settlers in Greenland, also embodies the tradition of Nordic enrichment of the wider western world. That tradition has been memorably dramatized for Americans during the past year by the *Scandinavia Today* program across this country. This splendid program has given people in all parts of the United States an admiring new appreciation of the rich cultural and intellectual heritage brought to this country by Nordic immigrants and the vitality of contemporary life in the Nordic countries.

As a mark of respect for the courage of Leif Erikson and the valuable continuing contribution which the Nordic people have made to life in the United States, the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution approved September 2, 1964 (78 Stat. 849, 36 U.S.C. 169c), authorized the President to proclaim October 9 in each year as Leif Erikson Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Sunday, October 9, 1983 as Leif Erikson

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Day. 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 the land.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of Sept., 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 5098 of September 15, 1983

Thanksgiving Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Since the Pilgrims observed the initial Thanksgiving holiday in 1621, this occasion has served as a singular expression of the transcending spiritual values that played an instrumental part in the founding of our country.

One hundred and twenty years ago, in the midst of a great and terrible civil conflict, President Lincoln formally proclaimed a national day of Thanksgiving to remind those "insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God" of this Nation's bounty and greatness. Several days after the dedication of the Gettysburg battlefield, the United States celebrated its first national Thanksgiving. Every year since then, our Nation has faithfully continued this tradition. The time has come once again to proclaim a day of thanksgiving, an occasion for Americans to express gratitude to their God and their country.

In his remarks at Gettysburg, President Lincoln referred to ours as a Nation "under God." We rejoice in the fact that, while we have maintained separate institutions of church and state over our 200 years of freedom, we have at the same time preserved reverence for spiritual beliefs. Although we are a pluralistic society, the giving of thanks can be a true bond of unity among our people. We can unite in gratitude for our individual freedoms and individual faiths. We can be united in gratitude for our Nation's peace and prosperity when so many in this world have neither.

As was written in the first Thanksgiving Proclamation 120 years ago, "No human counsel hath devised nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God." God has blessed America and her people, and it is appropriate we recognize this bounty.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, in the spirit of the Pilgrims, President Lincoln, and all succeeding Presidents, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 24, 1983, as a National Day of Thanksgiving, and I call upon Americans to affirm this day of thanks by their prayers and their gratitude for the many blessings upon this land and its people.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of

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Sept., 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

Editorial Note: According to a note appearing on page 1441 of volume 19 of the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents,* the Office of the Press Secretary states that the word "first" should be deleted from the text where it appears in the second and fourth paragraphs of Proclamation 5098

Proclamation 5099 of September 19, 1983

National Historically Black Colleges Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The one hundred and three historically black colleges and universities in the United States have contributed substantially to the growth and enrichment of the Nation. These institutions have a rich heritage and tradition of providing the challenging higher education so essential to an individual's full participation in our complex technological society.

Historically black colleges and universities bestow forty percent of all degrees earned by black students. They have awarded degrees to eighty-five percent of the country's black lawyers and doctors and fifty percent of its black business executives. Throughout the years, these institutions have helped many underprivileged students to attain their full potential through higher education.

In recognition of the fact that the achievements and goals of these historically black colleges and universities deserve national attention, the Congress of the United States, by Senate Joint Resolution 85, has designated and requested the President to proclaim September 26, 1983, as National Historically Black Colleges Day. *Ante*, p. 488.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 26, 1983, as National Historically Black Colleges Day. I ask all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities to express our respect and appreciation for the outstanding academic and social accomplishments of the Nation's black institutions of higher learning.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of September, 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 5100 of September 19, 1983

Veterans Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

None among us deserve more respect than the millions of patriotic men and

women who have worn our Nation's uniform to preserve America's freedom and world peace.

Our Armed Forces veterans have earned a special day in which you and I may focus on their heroic accomplishments. For their unselfish devotion to duty, Congress established Veterans Day as a national expression of gratitude. On this historic occasion, our hearts and minds should be with our living veterans and their deceased comrades who have contributed so much to the defense of our country's ideals.

From Valley Forge when our Nation was in its infancy, to the Vietnam conflict where our men and women in uniform served and died for the human rights of others, through war and peace, these valiant citizens have answered the call to service with honor and dignity. They are indeed worthy of a formal tribute from a grateful Nation. Special consideration is due to those veterans who are sick and disabled. There is no better tangible expression of our affection than by remembering to visit them at home or in our hospitals.

In order that we pay meaningful tribute to those men and women who proudly served in our Armed Forces, Congress has provided (5 U.S.C. 6103(a)) that November 11 shall be set aside each year as a legal public holiday to honor America's veterans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Friday, November 11, 1983, as Veterans Day. In recognition of their valor, I urge all Americans to join with me in a fitting salute to our veterans, and I call upon Federal, State, and local government officials as well as private citizens to mark Veterans Day by displaying the flag of the United States, and I ask those Government officials to support fully and personally its observance by appropriate ceremonies throughout the country.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of Sept., 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 5101 of September 20, 1983

National Cystic Fibrosis Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Cystic fibrosis is one of the most common fatal genetic diseases among children in the United States. In spite of its prevalence, however, the disease remains a mystery in many ways. Its underlying cause is elusive, as is a method for identifying carriers who have no symptoms. Even in victims of cystic fibrosis, the disease manifests itself in many different ways, often masquerading as other conditions, and thus confounds diagnosis.

Through the combined efforts of the Federal government's National Institutes of Health, private voluntary agencies, and researchers at medical centers and universities across the country, we are making inroads toward explaining the mysteries of cystic fibrosis. While the disease once was almost invariably fatal in infancy and early childhood, innovations in diagnosis and treatment over the past 20 years have virtually doubled the average

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age of survival of its victims. For example, half of the children born with cystic fibrosis can now expect to live to age 21.

But this good news brings with it new hurdles. While people with cystic fibrosis are embarking on careers and assuming societal responsibilities to a greater extent than ever before, they do so in the shadow of a disease that remains progressively debilitating.

Therefore, the challenge remains to identify the cause of this disease and ultimately, we hope, to prevent it. Scientists are uncovering in greater and greater detail the metabolic defects involved in cystic fibrosis. By focusing on the unique physiology of people with the disease, researchers are getting closer to being able to identify its cause. In this effort, public awareness of the hallmarks and treatment of cystic fibrosis and of the importance of continuing scientific research are critical.

To enhance the public's awareness of this disease, the Congress of the United States, by Senate Joint Resolution 131, has designated the week of September 18 through September 24, 1983 as "National Cystic Fibrosis Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week. *Ante*, p. 613.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 18, 1983, as National Cystic Fibrosis Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe that week by focusing attention on cystic fibrosis and the continuing efforts to clarify the causes of the disease and improve the treatment of its victims.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of September, 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 5102 of September 21, 1983

National Sickle-Cell Anemia Awareness Month, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Sickle-cell disease affects the health of some 50,000 to 60,000 Americans, most of whom are blacks. An additional two million blacks are carriers of the sickle-cell trait. Though the trait usually does not have clinical symptoms, it is very important in the genetic transmission of sickle-cell disease.

Since the early 1970's, the Federal government has conducted a National Sickle-Cell Disease Program. Coordinated by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, it promotes efforts toward prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of this disease. In addition, the National Institutes of Health have supported ten Comprehensive Sickle-Cell Centers throughout the United States. These facilities have been successful in developing unified programs of basic and clinical research, training, and community service directed at sickle-cell disease.

In the past decade, there has been substantial progress in research on sickle-cell disease. Diagnostic procedures have been greatly improved.

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Measures to ameliorate the excruciatingly painful sickle-cell crises have been introduced for those afflicted with the disease. Our ability to combat life-threatening complications also has improved. Although much has been accomplished through this comprehensive national effort, more remains to be done to conquer this serious health problem.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of September, 1983, as National Sickle-Cell Anemia Awareness Month. I invite all Americans to join with me in reaffirming our commitment to reduce the burden of illness, disability, and premature death imposed by this disease.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of September, 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 5103 of September 22, 1983

American Business Women's Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The activities of American businesswomen have experienced a dramatic transition and expansion in recent years. More and more women are participating in every aspect of business—as owners, executives, professionals, support staff and production workers.

Women play an increasingly important role in the Nation's economy and in determining and implementing the direction of both the private and public sectors of our Nation. Women entrepreneurs currently are the fastest growing segment of the small business community, owning twenty-two percent of all sole proprietorships and realizing gross receipts of over $40 billion. Women own businesses as diverse as coal mining, construction, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade.

With more options and choices available to them, women are realizing their potential as a vital force in the American economy.

In recognition that businesswomen are increasingly influencing the growth of our economy and the direction of our Nation, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 18 (Public Law 98–55), has designated September 22, 1983, as "American Business Women's Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day.

Ante, p. 290.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 22, 1983, as American Business Women's Day. I call upon every American to join me in observing this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of September, 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

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Proclamation 5104 of September 23, 1983

Modification of Country Allocations of Quotas on Certain Sugars, Sirups and Molasses

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

1. Headnote 2 of subpart A, part 10, schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), hereinafter referred to as the "TSUS", provides in relevant part as follows:

"(i) . . . if the President finds that a particular rate not lower than such January 1, 1968, rate, limited by a particular quota, may be established for any articles provided for in items 155.20 or 155.30, which will give due consideration to the interests in the United States sugar market of domestic producers and materially affected contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, he shall proclaim such particular rate and such quota limitation, . . ."

"(ii) . . . any rate and quota limitation so established shall be modified if the President finds and proclaims that such modification is required or appropriate to give effect to the above considerations; . . ."

2. Headnote 2 was added to the TSUS by Proclamation 3822 of December 16, 1967 (82 Stat. 1455) to carry out a provision in the Geneva (1967) Protocol of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Note 1 of Unit A, Chapter 10, Part I of Schedule XX; 19 U.S.T., Part II, 1282). The Geneva Protocol is a trade agreement that was entered into and proclaimed pursuant to section 201(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1821(a)). Section 201(a) of the Trade Expansion Act authorizes the President to proclaim the modification or continuance of any existing duty or other import restriction or such additional import restriction as he determines to be required or appropriate to carry out any trade agreement entered into under the authority of that Act. 61 Stat. A1157.

3. By Proclamation 4941 of May 5, 1982 (47 FR 19661), I modified the quantitative limitations on the importation into the United States of certain sugars, sirups and molasses established in headnote 3 pursuant to the authority in headnote 2 and provided for a country-by-country allocation of the quota quantity established therein. 3 CFR, 1982 Comp., p.55.

4. I find the additional modifications of the quantitative limitations which are hereinafter proclaimed are appropriate to carry out the trade agreement described in paragraph 2 of this Proclamation and the International Sugar Agreement, 1977 (31 U.S.T. 5135), and give due consideration to the interests in the United States sugar market of domestic producers and materially affected contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. 61 Stat. A3.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and Statutes of the United States, including section 201 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, the International Sugar Agreement, 1977, Implementation Act (7 U.S.C. 3601 *et seq.*), and notwithstanding Executive Order 12224, and in conformity with headnote 2 of subpart A, part 10, schedule 1 of the TSUS, do hereby proclaim until otherwise superseded: 7 USC 3602 note.

A. Notwithstanding the provisions of Proclamation 4941, as amended, paragraph (c)(i) of headnote 3 of subpart A, part 10, schedule 1 of the TSUS is modified by designating the note at the end of the table "NOTE 1" and by adding the following new note:

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"NOTE 2: Beginning with the quota year beginning September 26, 1983, the quota allocations for Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras shall be as follows:.

Nicaragua	6,000 short tons, raw value
El Salvador	2.6 percent of the total base quota amount permitted to be imported under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this headnote plus 18 percent of the difference between 2.1 percent of the total base quota amount and 6,000 short tons, raw value
Honduras	1.0 percent of the total base quota amount plus 52 percent of the difference between 2.1 percent of the total base quota amount and 6,000 short tons, raw value
Costa Rica	1.5 percent of the total base quota amount plus 30 percent of the difference between 2.1 percent of the total base quota amount and 6,000 short tons, raw value"

B. The provisions of this Proclamation shall be effective for sugars, sirups, and molasses, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after September 26, 1983.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of September, 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 5105 of September 27, 1983

United Nations Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The United Nations remains today—38 years after its creation—an institution uniquely endowed to promote international political, economic, social, and technical cooperation. Conceived during a brutal war and nurtured in a troubled peace, the United Nations has seen many of its shining promises realized, but many others have been frustrated. More often than the world community can afford, rivalries and divisions among states prompt abuse or misuse of the powers and machinery of the United Nations. Despite these imperfections, the system and its machinery continue to offer opportunities for mediating differences which threaten to erupt in hostilities; for arranging and overseeing agreements to end tensions or conflicts; for promoting the technical and scientific cooperation essential to meet problems of growth and development; and for coping with international emergencies of all kinds.

The people and the Government of the United States of America take pride in the support—moral, intellectual, political, and financial—which we have rendered to the United Nations, and in the leadership which we have provided to help bring about its foremost achievements. We also take pride in the knowledge that the principles of the United Nations charter are the same ones which underlie our liberty, our progress, and our development as a democratic society.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Monday, October 24, 1983, as United Nations Day, and urge all Americans to better acquaint themselves with the activities and accomplishments of the United Nations.

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I have appointed William M. Ellinghaus to serve as 1983 United States Chairman for United Nations Day, and I welcome the role of the United Nations Association of the United States of America in working with him to celebrate this special day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of Sept., 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 5106 of September 27, 1983

National Sewing Month, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Over fifty million Americans sew at home. Their efforts demonstrate the persistence, skill, and self-reliance which are so characteristic of this Nation. The home sewing industry generates over $3,500,000,000 annually for our economy and serves to introduce many younger Americans to activities which lead to careers in such fields as fashion, textile design, interior design and retail merchandising.

In recognition of the importance of home sewing to our economy, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 218, has designated September 1983 as "National Sewing Month." *Ante*, p. 714.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 1983 as National Sewing Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of September, 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 5107 of September 27, 1983

National Adult Day Care Center Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Adult day care centers provide supervised community settings in which partially disabled men and women of all ages can obtain care that may not be available in their own homes. These centers provide opportunities for adults who are socially isolated to find friends and learn skills. Day care centers enable individuals to obtain the care they need without being forced to live in institutions, and they offer needed respite to families whose infirmed relatives live with them.

In recognition that adult day care centers and their dedicated professional staffs serve many health maintenance functions, provide vital medical care,

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including medication monitoring, therapies, and health education, and provide invaluable opportunities for social interaction to disabled elderly Americans, the Congress of the United States, by House Joint Resolution 132, has designated the week beginning September 25, 1983, as "National Adult Day Care Center Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week.

Ante, p. 713.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning on September 25, 1983, as National Adult Day Care Center Week, and I call upon every American community to consider the value of adult day care centers and to give appropriate recognition to centers offering these important services throughout that week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of September, 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 5108 of September 27, 1983

National Employ the Handicapped Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Our Nation's history is rooted in the struggle to attain independence: the right of free choice by free citizens in a society that honors the efforts of individuals. The movement of disabled people to full participation in our society, with all its benefits and responsibilities, is an ideal whose time has surely come.

All across this Nation, disabled people are striving to obtain more control over their lives through choices that minimize their reliance and dependence on others. They are taking charge of their own lives and becoming responsible for their own affairs. They are participating in the day-to-day life of the community and fulfilling the whole range of social roles possible in our society.

Since World War II, the United States has set aside one week each year to emphasize ways in which more people with disabilities can be assisted in their efforts to become independent through gainful employment. Despite past and present efforts of employers to hire people with disabilities, the unemployment level of disabled people continues to be unnecessarily high. To solve this problem, we must plan and develop strategies to demonstrate that disabled people are a valuable resource to our economy and our society.

The Congress, by joint resolution of August 11, 1945, as amended (36 U.S.C. 155), has called for the designation of the first full week in October of each year as National Employ the Handicapped Week. During this week, let us renew our commitments to expand the opportunities for disabled citizens and help them to attain their personal goals.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 2, 1983, as National Employ the Handicapped Week.

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I urge all governors, mayors, other public officials, leaders in business and labor, private citizens, and especially the disabled citizens of this great Nation to help meet the challenge of the day. Let us all work together to fulfill the dreams of our disabled citizens: full participation in our expanding economy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 27th. day of Sept., 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 5109 of September 27, 1983

National High School Activities Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Extracurricular activities in the high schools of this country provide our students with valuable opportunities to discover and develop talents in areas other than those covered within the classroom. Extracurricular activities also build school spirit and demonstrate the importance of promoting common goals.

Through such programs as student government, athletics, music, drama, debate, journalism, community service, and many others, students gain key insights into the roles which competition and cooperation play in our society. Moreover, these experiences help students to learn to set and achieve goals, to organize their time effectively, and to enhance the social skills that are needed to enjoy and succeed in life.

In recognition of the significant place extracurricular opportunities have in the growth of our high school students, the Congress of the United States, by Senate Joint Resolution 101, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim the week of October 17 through October 23, 1983 as National High School Activities Week. 96 Stat. 2291.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 17, 1983 as National High School Activities Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this period with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of Sept., 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 5110 of September 30, 1983

National Alzheimer's Disease Month, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Alzheimer's disease, a devastating disease that affects the cells of the brain, is now regarded as the major form of old age "senility." While ex-

perts formerly believed that Alzheimer's occurred only in persons under 65, it now is recognized as the most common cause of severe intellectual impairment in older individuals. Presently, there is no established treatment that can cure, reverse or stop the progression of this disease, which is the cause of serious confusion and forgetfulness in about 1.5–2.5 million elderly persons in the United States.

Because there is an association of dementia with aging and because Americans are living longer, the numbers affected by this disease will continue to grow. As many as half of those in nursing homes suffer from this degenerative brain disease. Also, because of the decrease in life expectancy accompanying the illness, Alzheimer's is thought to be the fourth leading cause of death among adults of age 65 or more. Generally, from the time of onset, the disease reduces a person's remaining life expectancy by about one-half. It also deprives its victims of the opportunity to enjoy life and takes a serious toll on its victims' families and friends.

The emotional, financial and social consequences of Alzheimer's disease are so devastating that it deserves special attention. Science and clinical medicine are striving to improve our understanding of what causes Alzheimer's disease and how to treat it successfully. Right now, research is the only hope for victims and families.

To recognize that progress is being made against this disease and to show understanding and support for the individuals and the families and friends of those who are affected, the Congress of the United States, by Senate Joint Resolution 82, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim November 1983 as National Alzheimer's Disease Month.

Ante, p. 724.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of November 1983 as National Alzheimer's Disease Month. I call upon government agencies and the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of September, 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 5111 of October 1, 1983

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

America is justifiably proud of its accomplishments in aeronautics and in space research. In the 25 years since the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was created by an Act of Congress, our country and the world have witnessed an unsurpassed record of scientific and technical achievements which has established the United States as the world leader in aerospace research and development.

In aeronautics, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has conducted an effective and productive research and technology program

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that continues to contribute materially to the enduring preeminence of United States civil and military aviation. Two-thirds of the world's commercial aircraft fleet is American designed and built, accounting for some $10 billion in positive trade balance in 1982. NASA's wind tunnels, laboratories, and such experimental aircraft as the X–15 provide the solid essential research base for technology advancement and leadership.

In space, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has conducted one of the most dramatic of all human endeavors: the Apollo Project which, 14 years ago, landed men on the Moon for the first time and returned them safely 240,000 miles to Earth. In addition, remotely controlled spacecraft have been dispatched on missions extending from near Earth orbit to the far reaches of the solar system. Through the Viking mission, the winds of Mars have been measured; through the Voyager mission, volcanoes on a moon of Jupiter have been observed and the rings of Saturn have been counted. More information has been gathered about the cosmos in 25 years than had been gleaned in all the preceding centuries. In the Space Shuttle, first launched in 1981, America now has a sophisticated new system for space research—a machine that delivers payloads routinely to orbit; allows humans to work in space; returns crew, experiments, and unrepairable spacecraft to Earth; and is reconditioned within a short period for its next launch. The Shuttle is booked through 1988, an indication of how utilitarian space has become. The government uses it to preserve the national security; the private sector uses it for commercial advantage; NASA uses it in a search for knowledge, not just of the beyond, but applied knowledge which will shed light on conditions and circumstances critical to the Earth and its inhabitants.

Significant benefits have already been derived from space research. For example, communications satellites now provide worldwide communications to well over 100 countries. Communications satellites have profoundly changed modern life, making events immediate, impacts instantaneous, and instruction possible almost anywhere. Future benefits will be even more impressive. The future looks bright, and NASA will be an important part of it.

The government-industry-university partnership, pioneered by NASA, has worked exceedingly well in aerospace research, providing a model to others on how the different sectors of American society can work together. This effort reflects America at its best: peacefully seeking knowledge and enlightenment, advancing technology for mankind's benefit, and organizing resources to accomplish great missions.

In order to recognize the enormous achievements by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Congress has, by House Joint Resolution 284, authorized and requested the President to proclaim October 1, 1983, as the "Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration." *Ante*, p. 731.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 1, 1983, as the "Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration." I call upon the people of the United States to observe that occasion with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of October, 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

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Proclamation 5112 of October 3, 1983

National Year of Partnerships in Education 1983–1984

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

America's future is dependent upon the health and vitality of her education system. Although thousands of businesses, industries, individuals, organizations, teachers, administrators, and government at all levels have been involved in the education of our youth, there is more work to be done. More people must become active in improving the quality of education in our Nation.

Recently, many schools have developed private sector partnerships in an effort to broaden available resources and reach out to their communities for support. The private sector has much to offer the growing national movement to improve our education system. Some of the most effective methods include helping educators identify the learning needs of our society; encouraging professional exchanges between teachers, educators, and businesses; contributing expertise, financial resources, and equipment; and providing technical assistance in school administration and curriculum development. In order to encourage this trend, I call upon businesses, organizations, individuals, and agencies to become involved with their local schools.

Partnerships in Education Year gives us the opportunity to acknowledge the efforts of the private sector and to encourage the creation of new partnerships in education all across this Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the period from October 1, 1983, through June 30, 1984, as the National Year of Partnerships in Education. I invite all Americans to join me in my commitment to the excellence and quality of education offered to all Americans.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 3rd day of Oct., 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 5113 of October 4, 1983

National Productivity Improvement Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The challenge of greater productivity growth is of supreme importance to America's future. Only through productivity gains can real living standards be improved. Greater productivity growth is the cornerstone of price stability and sustained economic growth. It is vital to regaining our competitive position in world markets and creating job opportunities for an expanding American labor force.

Productive societies reward saving, investing, building, and creating rather than consuming. A productive society lives within its means and does not pursue a pattern in its spending habits that results in simply shifting its burdens forward to the future. Productive societies also nourish the spirit of

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adventure, innovation and entrepreneurship. Productive societies share common objectives and their leading institutions work together—business, government, labor, and academia view each other as partners, not adversaries.

We have made much progress in restoring the foundation for a prosperous and productive society. By reducing the rate of growth of government spending, by strengthening the incentives to save and invest, by eliminating many unnecessary and burdensome regulations, and by encouraging monetary policies that ensure the price stability needed for lasting economic growth we have created an environment for sustained increases in productivity.

The improvement of our Nation's productivity depends on all Americans. The recently concluded White House Conference on Productivity brought together an outstanding group of distinguished citizens from all walks of life and sectors of our economy. Their recommendations for actions at all levels in the public and private sectors will help us build on the foundation we have laid.

In order to encourage better understanding of the need for productivity growth and the development of methods to improve productivity in the private and public sectors, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 142, has designated the week of October 3 through October 9, 1983, as National Productivity Improvement Week.

Ante, p. 754.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 3 through October 9, 1983, as National Productivity Improvement Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of Oct., 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 5114 of October 5, 1983

Myasthenia Gravis Awareness Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Americans with myasthenia gravis cannot move about freely, as most of us can. This chronic neuromuscular disease, which has no known cause, produces progressive muscular weakness and abnormally rapid fatigue of the voluntary muscles. Myasthenia gravis can also result in a life-threatening medical crisis, particularly when a patient's throat muscles are affected.

Myasthenia gravis can strike any person, at any age, at any time. At least 100,000 people have been diagnosed as having this disorder, and scientists estimate that another 100,000 persons with myasthenia gravis have not yet been diagnosed.

In the past, myasthenia gravis patients died or were severely incapacitated by their weakened muscles. Several forms of treatment developed by scientists in private and Federal research institutions have led to improved management of the disease. Research supported by the Myasthenia Gravis

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Foundation, Inc., in collaboration with the Neurological Institute of the National Institutes of Health, has made important contributions to the management of this neurological disorder. Today, myasthenia gravis patients can expect to lead nearly normal lives.

Although much has been learned about myasthenia gravis, we still do not have the means to prevent this crippling disease. In order that the public should be made aware of the suffering endured by those who have the disease, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 140, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim the week of October 2 through October 8, 1983, as "Myasthenia Gravis Awareness Week."

Ante, p. 755.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 2, 1983, as Myasthenia Gravis Awareness Week. I call upon all government agencies, health organizations, and the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 5th day of October, 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 5115 of October 7, 1983

National Schoolbus Safety Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Schoolbus transportation serves a very special and important segment of this Nation—our children. More than twenty-two million young Americans use schoolbuses to get to school.

When we consider the millions of young people who are transported and the millions of trips schoolbuses make each year, we can take great pride in our safety record. Nevertheless, we must reaffirm our commitment to providing the safest possible transportation for our children. They are our most important resource, and their safe transport deserves to be one of our highest priorities.

In recognition of the national program which is underway to call public attention to the importance of schoolbus safety, and in recognition of the importance of safe transport of our young students to and from school, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 137, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the week of October 2 through October 8, 1983, as National Schoolbus Safety Week.

Ante, p. 756.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning on October 2, 1983, as National Schoolbus Safety Week. I call upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe that week with appropriate activities and ceremonies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of October, 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

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Proclamation 5116 of October 13, 1983

Lupus Awareness Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Systemic lupus erthematosus (also known as lupus, or SLE) is a serious, potentially fatal, connective tissue disease that can affect many different organs of the body. More than 500,000 Americans are estimated to have lupus, approximately 90 percent of whom are women. The disease usually begins in adolescence or young adult life.

Scientists believe that lupus is caused by disturbances in the body's immune system; hormonal abnormalities and genetic factors also seem to be important. In its systemic form, the disease may involve the skin, joints, kidneys, heart, lungs and brain, in varying combinations.

The outlook for victims of lupus has been improving in recent years. The survival rate has increased as a result of greater awareness of the disease, improved diagnostic methods, and more effective treatments. However, new research findings and new approaches to diagnosis and improved treatment are urgently needed to eliminate lupus as a cause of human suffering. The Federal government and private voluntary organizations have developed a strong, enduring partnership committed to lupus research. I am confident that this cooperation will hasten the time when the cause and cure for the disease will be found.

In recognition of the progress being made in research, diagnostic methods and effective treatments for the cure and alleviation of lupus, and the need for greater public awareness of this disease, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 102, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim the week of October 16 through October 22, 1983, as "Lupus Awareness Week." *Ante,* p. 830.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 16 through October 22, 1983, as "Lupus Awareness Week," and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 13th. day of October, 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 5117 of October 13, 1983

National Farm-City Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The Nation's farms and cities provide the framework for American economic and social life. Each serves as the economic lifeline for the other.

Farms provide the basic food, fiber, and timber for consumer needs. The rural countryside also provides watersheds, a natural environment for clear

water and clean air, outdoor recreation, open spaces, and landscapes. The cities sustain industry, services, cultural centers, and house 97 percent of the population.

Each year the people of our farms and cities pause during Farm-City Week to reflect on their interdependence and the strength and vitality that each brings to our national life. It is appropriate that Farm-City Week comes near Thanksgiving, the traditional time since Colonial days for Americans to reflect on the rich bounty of the harvest. As a people we are indeed blessed to live in a land with a plentiful supply of wholesome food.

In a short period of time, the United States has developed from an agricultural economy with scattered rural outposts, clinging to life in the New World, to an efficient production system in which only three percent of the Nation's people feed and clothe the entire population. This rapid growth has been made possible through the unparalleled productivity and cooperation of farm and city people working in close harmony.

In order that farm and city people may continue to reflect on the benefits of mutual support, and to show their grateful appreciation for their combined efforts, the American people have traditionally set aside a week each year to pay tribute to farm-city people.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the period November 18 through November 24, 1983, as National Farm-City Week. I call upon all Americans, in rural areas and in cities alike, to join in recognizing the accomplishments of our productive farm families and of our urban residents in working together in a spirit of cooperation and interdependence to create bounty, wealth, and strength for the Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of Oct., 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 5118 of October 14, 1983

World Food Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

An adequate, wholesome food supply is essential to the physical and economic well-being of every individual and every nation. Countries throughout the world are dedicated to eliminating poverty-related hunger to the fullest extent possible. Although this objective is widely acknowledged, the resources and policies needed to achieve that object vary widely from country to country.

This Nation is richly endowed with natural resources. Through the generations, our people have developed the knowledge, the technology, the policies, and the economic system to transform our endowment into agricultural abundance. Not all nations are similarly endowed. Hunger persists throughout the world. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that as many as 500 million people suffer from poverty-related malnutrition, especially in lesser developed countries.

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The United States has a long tradition of sharing its agricultural abundance with those in need. We are strongly committed to the constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization, which calls upon member nations to "raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdiction" and to contribute to "expanding the world economy and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger." We have sought, and will continue to strive, to improve the economies and food production abilities of those countries where the need is greatest.

To this end, the United States has provided needy nations more than $40 billion of assistance under the Food for Peace Program since 1954. This year alone our food aid activities are assisting 70 countries. We are training an average of more than 2,000 agriculturalists per year from developing countries, and we are providing technical assistance to 50 nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to help develop their food research and production capabilities. In addition, we actively encourage American businesses to invest in projects that help build the agricultural economies of developing countries.

The people of the United States, as well as the people of other countries that have joined in the battle against hunger, can justifiably share a sense of accomplishment in the fact that food production per person has increased 21 percent in lesser developed countries since 1954. The concern of the international community with the problem of poverty-related malnutrition is reflected in the response to World Food Day. We particularly salute the Food and Agriculture Organization which, on World Food Day this year, celebrates 30 years of dedication to the elimination of hunger and malnutrition.

In recognition of one of the key recommendations of the 1980 report of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger, that called for efforts to be taken to increase public awareness of the world hunger problem, the Congress of the United States, by Senate Joint Resolution 81, has designated October 16, 1983, as "World Food Day" and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day.

Ante, p. 747.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 16, 1983, as World Food Day and call upon the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate activities to explore ways in which our Nation can further contribute to the elimination of hunger in the world.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of October, 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

Editorial Note: For the President's remarks of Oct. 14, 1983, on signing Proclamation 5118, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 19, p. 1432).

Proclamation 5119 of October 17, 1983

Wright Brothers Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1983 marks the eightieth anniversary of the Wright Brothers' historic flight aboard a self-propelled, winged aero-vehicle. That flight, lasting but 12 sec-

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onds and spanning only 120 yards, followed 120 years of unsuccessful attempts to accomplish such a feat. Although short when measured against today's trans-meridian flights, its significance was great because it established the foundation for future successes in aviation which continue to enrich the quality of our lives today.

This year we also celebrate the bicentennial of man's first flight. Two hundred years ago, on August 27, 1783, the Montgolfier Brothers of France first launched a manned hot air balloon into the atmosphere. Shortly thereafter, in a balloon constructed by an American lawyer, Peter Carnes, Esq., the first American ventured aloft in a tethered balloon in Baltimore.

49 USC app. 1301 note.

This year also marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958. This legislation created the Federal Aviation Administration, which has played a central role in making civil air carriage ten times safer than it was in 1958, thus helping to advance the progress of civil aviation and to fulfill the Wright Brothers' dreams of the future role aviation would have in our world.

To commemorate the historic achievement of the Wright Brothers, the Congress, by joint resolution of December 17, 1963 (77 Stat. 402; 36 U.S.C. 169), designated the seventeenth day of December of each year as Wright Brothers Day and requested the President to issue a proclamation annually inviting the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of this Nation and their local and national governmental officials to observe Wright Brothers Day, December 17, 1983, with appropriate ceremonies and activities, both to recall the accomplishments and to stimulate the development of aviation in this country and throughout the world.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 17th day of Oct., 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 5120 of October 21, 1983

Metropolitan Opera Day, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Among this Nation's greatest treasures are the creative talents of our people and the opportunities available for them to develop their talents and thereby enhance the richness of our cultural life. In every artistic discipline, great American artists and institutions have established ever-rising standards of achievement to challenge and inspire successive generations.

No single institution embodies this tradition of sustained artistic achievement more fully than the Metropolitan Opera, which is celebrating 100 years of extraordinary contributions to the culture of America. Legendary performances of music theater masterpieces have filled the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, halls across the country during the Company's annual tours, and millions of American homes through live radio and television broadcasts which have become part of our national tradition. The Met-

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ropolitan Opera also reaches out to discover and encourage young American talent by auditions held throughout the country, and it nurtures and develops great singers of the future.

Through its deep involvement with artists, audiences, and patrons, and with the voluntary assistance of the members of its National Council, the Metropolitan Opera has contributed invaluably to the growth of an American opera community whose vitality and brilliance are acclaimed around the world.

In recognition of the Metropolitan Opera's extraordinary achievements and commitment to excellence, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 128, has authorized and requested the President to designate October 22, 1983, the one hundredth anniversary of its first performance, as "Metropolitan Opera Day" throughout the United States.

Ante, p. 847.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate October 22, 1983, as Metropolitan Opera Day and call upon all Federal, State and local government agencies, interested groups and organizations, and the people of the United States to observe that day by engaging in appropriate programs and activities to show their support of America's rich heritage in music theater and one of its premier performing institutions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of October, 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 5121 of October 23, 1983

Death of American and French Military Personnel in Beirut, Lebanon

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

As a mark of respect for the American and French military personnel who died violently in the performance of their peacekeeping duties in the tragic bombings of October 23, 1983 in Beirut, Lebanon, I hereby order, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions through Monday, October 31, 1983. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same length of time at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of October, 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

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Proclamation 5122 of October 26, 1983

National Poison Prevention Week, 1984

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Childhood poisonings continue to pose a major public health problem in the United States. Each year, more than 100,000 children are treated in hospital emergency rooms because they accidentally ingested chemical household products.

For the past 23 years, the Poison Prevention Week Council has coordinated a network of organizations which seek to raise public awareness of the importance of preventing childhood poisonings. Working together as sponsors of National Poison Prevention Week are national medical, pharmacy, nursing, dental, and hospital associations; health and safety groups; organizations representing manufacturers, packagers, and distributors of consumer products, including medicines; the media; and government agencies. Most of these groups have State and local chapters and affiliates that, along with community organizations, are the backbone of what has become a successful nationwide poison prevention program.

In recent years, the number of poisonings among children has fallen dramatically for those substances that have been required to be packaged in child-resistant closures. However, despite these successes, many childhood poisonings continue to occur. Some adults purchase regulated products in conventional rather than child-resistant packaging or, alternatively, defeat the child-resistant packaging. In addition, adults who are using potentially poisonous products sometimes are distracted for a moment by a telephone call, a doorbell, or food cooking on the stove. These seemingly innocuous distractions can have disastrous consequences if a child ingests the poisonous product. The theme of National Poison Prevention Week is "Children Act Fast . . . So Do Poisons," and this theme emphasizes how important it is that adults never leave potential poisons unattended.

To assist in encouraging the American people to learn of the dangers of accidental poisoning and to take appropriate preventive measures, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 681), requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the third week in March as National Poison Prevention Week.

36 USC 165.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning March 18, 1984, as National Poison Prevention Week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of October, 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

HeinOnline -- 97 Stat. 1642 1983

Proclamation 5123 of November 1, 1983

National Drug Abuse Education Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Drug abuse in the United States continues to be a major threat to the future of our Nation. Millions of our citizens are risking their health and their future by abusing drugs. The effects are clearly demonstrated by the tragic reports in daily news accounts of innocent people killed by drunk drivers, death by overdose, drug-related murders, drug smuggling, and other public outrages. Less obvious, but more pervasive, are the individual tragedies which destroy a person or family and which may cause loss of a job, interruption of schooling, and a reduction in our Nation's productivity.

Federal, State, and local governments have established programs to reduce the supply of illegal drugs. Similarly, government has encouraged the establishment of facilities for providing medical treatment for those suffering from this problem and sponsored extensive research on the effects of drug use. However, government cannot hope to solve the problems of drug abuse without the help of every American.

Drug abuse is a national problem and a target of a nationwide program. All across America, our citizens, community organizations, and the private sector have recognized that they can make a difference in the battle against this serious concern. Expanded drug abuse awareness efforts, the banding together of concerned parents, and the involvement of many community groups are lowering the rate of drug abuse which prevailed during the Seventies. There has been increasing attention focused on the potential of mass communications to discourage drug abuse.

Numerous public education efforts are epitomized in the excellent Chemical People Project which will be presented on public broadcasting stations across the United States on November 2 and 9, 1983. The Chemical People Project is an example of how a grassroots approach to organizing town meetings and community efforts can break through the "wall of denial" common to alcohol and drug abuse and can stimulate constructive action where it counts—in ourselves. We must continue to encourage and support efforts to educate our citizens to the health and societal consequences of drug abuse. Such efforts are an essential foundation for a successful national program to reduce and prevent drug abuse in our country.

In order to draw attention to the seriousness of the drug abuse problem and to encourage the education of parents and children in the home, classroom, and community to the impact of illegal drug abuse, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 57, has designated the week of November 2 through November 9, 1983, as National Drug Abuse Education Week. *Ante*, p. 915.

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 2 through November 9, 1983 as National Drug Abuse Education Week. I call on all Americans to join the battle against drug abuse to protect our children so that we ensure a healthy and productive generation of Americans as our contribution to the future.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of November, 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

Editorial Note: For the President's remarks of Nov. 1, 1983, on signing Proclamation 5123, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 19, p. 1509).

Proclamation 5124 of November 3, 1983

National Diabetes Month, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease that now threatens the lives of approximately 11 million Americans. Although careful treatment can control many of the short-term metabolic effects of diabetes, the disease is also associated with serious long-term complications that affect the eyes, kidneys, nerves, and blood vessels of the heart, brain, and extremities. In addition to its devastating toll in terms of human suffering, the cost of medical care for diabetic patients and associated losses due to disability and premature mortality now exceed $10 billion annually in the United States alone.

Fortunately, the outlook for clinical advances related to the diagnosis, treatment, cure, and, ultimately, the prevention of diabetes and its complications has never been as promising as it is today. Recent research advances have included the synthetic production of purified human insulin to ensure adequate supplies of this essential hormone, the development of improved methods for insulin administration, new technologies for monitoring critical blood sugar levels, new therapies for the treatment of diabetes-related kidney, eye, and cardiovascular diseases, and improved clinical capabilities for reducing the increased perinatal morbidity and mortality associated with diabetic pregnancies.

In addition, remarkable advances have also been made in developing procedures that permit the successful transplantation of insulin-producing cells into diabetic animals without the need for chronic suppression of the immune system. As these and related studies are extended to humans, they may lead directly to the development of a cure for some of the most serious types of diabetes and to a means to prevent, arrest, or reverse the long-term complications of this disease.

Recent advances in basic biomedical research are providing new insights into the multiple causes of diabetes. We anticipate that these studies will help to identify individuals at risk for developing diabetes so that we may ultimately develop approaches that will prevent the disease and its complications altogether. Basic and clinical research advances have significantly reduced diabetes-related morbidity and mortality and have measurably im-

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proved the quality of life for people with diabetes. Nevertheless, much remains to be done before the cure and prevention of diabetes and its complications become a reality. Toward this goal, the Federal government, in cooperation with the private sector, will continue in the same determined spirit to lead the way toward eliminating diabetes as a major public health problem both for current and future generations.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, in accordance with Senate Joint Resolution 121, do hereby proclaim the month of November, 1983, as National Diabetes Month, and I call upon all government agencies and the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Ante, p. 918.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 3rd day of November, 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 5125 of November 4, 1983

National Reye's Syndrome Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Reye's Syndrome is a serious illness that may attack the brain and liver of a child recovering from influenza, chicken pox, or some other viral infection. The cause of this disease—which affects an estimated 600 to 1,200 children in the United States each year—is unknown.

The first signs of Reye's Syndrome in a child are repeated vomiting, fatigue, and general irritation. The disease may progress to a life-threatening stage. If early symptoms are recognized and treated promptly, however, it is less likely that the disease will cause dangerous brain swelling, coma, or death.

New treatments are being developed to help victims of Reye's Syndrome recover. This improved outlook is a direct result of scientific research carried out by public and private investigators and physicians, many of whom are supported by the American Reye's Syndrome Associations, the National Reye's Syndrome Foundation (Ohio), the National Reye's Syndrome Foundation (Michigan), and the United States Public Health Service. Within the Public Health Service, the Centers for Disease Control, the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health are carrying out research projects and constant surveillance of cases.

Much still remains to be learned about Reye's Syndrome. Coordinated research is needed to find better ways to treat this disorder and ultimately to prevent it. Public education is also essential, because parents and physicians can help to protect the Nation's children from its lethal effects if they learn to recognize this disease in its earliest stages.

To enhance the public's awareness of the gravity of Reye's Syndrome, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 34, has designated the week of November 7 through November 13, 1983, as "National Reye's Syndrome Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week.

Ante, p. 291.

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning November 7, 1983, as National Reye's Syndrome Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of November, 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 5126 of November 4, 1983

National Family Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The family and family life are central to our American heritage. Family bonds give us an anchor in the past, as well as hope for the future. It is within the family that tradition is created, individuals grow, and faith is nurtured. Through family living, we discover who we are, how to interact with our fellowman, and the values that make a free society possible.

Families perform the daily tasks that sustain and renew us, including raising children and caring for the elderly. Families not only provide better health but also serve the special needs of the handicapped. In particular, those who have opened their homes through adoption and foster care deserve special thanks for offering the gift of family life to our Nation's less fortunate children.

Today, amid new pressures and needs, America is relearning the importance of its families. For instance, success in the national fight against drug and alcohol abuse must begin with a strong and united family. We are newly aware that the family cannot be taken for granted, and that the support of a family can never truly be replicated.

In recognition of the importance of the family as an essential unit of our free and orderly society, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 45, has authorized and requested the President to designate the week beginning on November 20, 1983, as "National Family Week."

Ante, p. 956.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 20 through November 26, 1983, as National Family Week. I applaud the men and women who uphold our families in many ways, as parents, grandparents, as the daughters and sons of older Americans.

I invite the Governors of the several States, the chief officials of local governments and all our citizens to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. During a week in which we will also observe Thanksgiving Day, I especially invite all Americans to give thanks for the family relationships with which we have been blessed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of November, 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

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Proclamation 5127 of November 8, 1983

National Christmas Seal Month, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Chronic diseases of the lung afflict well over 17 million Americans, cause more than 200,000 deaths annually, and cost the Nation more than $29.4 billion in lost wages and medical expenses plus untold dollars in lost productivity.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases have been among the fastest rising causes of death. Almost seven million Americans, including over two million children, suffer from asthma. Two and one-half million Americans have emphysema, while almost eight million suffer from chronic bronchitis. Furthermore, it is expected that deaths from lung cancer will surpass breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths among American women during this decade.

Leading the fight in the voluntary sector to prevent illness, disability, and death from lung disease is the American Lung Association—the Christmas Seal people—a nonprofit public health organization supported by individual contributions to Christmas Seals and other donations.

The Nation's first national voluntary public health organization, the Association was founded in 1904 to combat tuberculosis. Since 1907, Christmas Seals have been used to raise funds through private contributions to help educate Americans about this disease. In its early years, the National Tuberculosis Association pioneered school programs aimed at motivating young people to establish healthful living patterns. That tradition remains strong, as the American Lung Association continues to give high priority to its health education activities in the schools.

In addition, the American Lung Association, through its community lung Associations, helps educate the public, patients and their families about lung diseases; sponsors community action programs for good lung health; underwrites medical research; supports education for physicians and other health care workers; and wages vigorous campaigns against cigarette smoking and air pollution. The primary source of funding for more than 70 years has been Christmas Seals. This year, Christmas Seals will be in 60 million homes.

In recognition of the American Lung Association's continuing efforts to eliminate all chronic diseases of the lung, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 188, has designated the month of November 1983 as "National Christmas Seal Month" and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that month.

Ante, p. 985.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 1983 as National Christmas Seal Month, and I call upon all Government agencies and the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate activities and by supporting the Christmas Seal program.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of November, 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

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