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WASHINGTON

May 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DUNCAN CLARK

OFFICE OF WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM:

>

JOHN G. ROBERTS

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Draft Proclamation: National Correctional Officers Week, 1985

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft proclamation, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.

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Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

WASHINGTON

May 15, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW

STAFF SECRETARY

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Executive Proclamation Entitled "Modification of Quotas on Certain

Sugar-Containing Articles"

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced Executive Proclamation, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

May 14, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

DAVID A. STOCKMAN

SUBJECT:

PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ORDER ENTITLED

*MODIFICATION OF IMPORT QUOTAS ON CERTAIN

SUGAR-CONTAINING ARTICLES*

SUMMARY. This memorandum forwards for your consideration a proposed Executive proclamation, submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture, that would modify the sugar import quotas on an emergency basis to permit the entry of certain items containing 10 percent or less by dry weight of sugar.

BACKGROUND. Proclamation No. 5294 of January 28, 1985 established, on an emergency basis, import quotas on certain sugar containing articles, pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, pending further action by the President upon receipt of a report and recommendations by the United States International Trade Commission. This action was justified by recent market prices below the market stabilization level and the consequent likelihood of eventual sugar foreclosures.

The Secretary of Agriculture has concluded that an unexpectedly large volume of imports of sugar-containing articles has caused the quotas for these articles to be closed or nearly closed for this fiscal year. The early closing was unanticipated and is causing, or is expected to cause, severe hardship for importers and users of certain articles that contain relatively small amounts of sugar. The Secretary has determined that it would be appropriate, in the context of this emergency action, to relieve this hardship and to permit entry of certain articles containing very small amounts of sugar pending the investigation and report by the ITC. Accordingly, the Secretary recommends that the President modify, on an emergency basis, the description of the articles covered by the quotas established by Proclamation No. 5294 to permit the entry of certain goods that contain 10 percent or less of sugar, and certain other articles.

The proposed proclamation would implement these modifications in the quotas by amending Proclamation No. 5294. The quotas, as modified, would remain in effect until further action by the President upon receipt of the report and recommendation of the ITC.

Attached to the proposed proclamation is a draft letter to the Chairwoman of the ITC informing her of the modification of the quotas.

As originally circulated to the agencies for comment, the proposed proclamation would have revised the quotas to permit entry of articles containing 5 percent or less of sugar. Several agencies (State, Commerce, United States Trade Representative, Council of Economic Advisers) objected that the proposed figure was too low to prevent unnecessary hardship. After further discussions among the agencies conducted under the auspices of the Office of Policy Development, the agencies agreed that permitting entry of goods containing 10 percent or less sugar was appropriate. As revised, none of the affected agencies has objected to the proposed proclamation.

RECOMMENDATION. I recommend that you sign the proposed Executive proclamation and the notification letter to the Chairwoman of the United States International Trade Commission.

Enclosure



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

May 14, 1985

Honorable Edwin Meese, III United States Attorney General Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Enclosed, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended, is a proposed Executive order entitled "Modification of Import Quotas on Certain Sugar-Containing Articles".

Proclamation No. 5294 of January 28, 1985 established, on an emergency basis, import quotas on certain sugar containing articles, pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, pending further action by the President upon receipt of a report and recommendations by the United States International Trade Commission. This action was justified by recent market prices below the market stabilization level and the consequent likelihood of eventual sugar foreclosures.

The Secretary of Agriculture has concluded that an unexpectedly large volume of imports of sugar-containing articles has caused the quotas for these articles to be closed or nearly closed for this fiscal year. The early closing was unanticipated and is causing, or is expected to cause, severe hardship for importers and users of certain articles that contain relatively small amounts of sugar. The Secretary has determined that it would be appropriate, in the context of this emergency action, to relieve this hardship and to permit entry of certain articles containing very small amounts of sugar pending the investigation and report by the ITC. Accordingly, the Secretary recommends that the President modify, on an emergency basis, the description of the articles covered by the quotas established by Proclamation No. 5294 to permit the entry of certain goods that contain 10 percent or less of sugar, and certain other articles.

The proposed proclamation would implement these modifications in the quotas by amending Proclamation No. 5294. The quotas, as modified, would remain in effect until further action by the President upon receipt of the report and recommendation of the ITC.

Attached to the proposed proclamation is a draft letter to the Chairwoman of the ITC informing her of the modification of the quotas.

As originally circulated to the agencies for comment, the proposed proclamation would have revised the quotas to permit entry of articles containing 5 percent or less of sugar. Several agencies (State, Commerce, United States Trade Representative, Council of Economic Advisers) objected that the proposed figure was too low to prevent unnecessary hardship. After further discussions among the agencies conducted under the auspices of the Office of Policy Development, the agencies agreed that permitting entry of goods containing 10 percent or less sugar was appropriate.

Your staff may direct any questions concerning this proposed Executive order to Mr. John F. Cooney of this office (395-5600).

This proposed Executive order has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Horowitz Counsel to the Director

MODIFICATION OF IMPORT QUOTAS ON CERTAIN

SUGAR CONTAINING ARTICLES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A PROCLAMATION

- 1. By Proclamation No. 5294 of January 28, 1985, I imposed, on an emergency basis, import quotas on certain sugar containing articles pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as
- effect pending investigation by the United States International Trade

amended (7 U.S.C. 624) ("Section 22"). These quotas were to remain in

- Commission (the "Commission") and Presidential action on the report and
- recommendations of the Commission.
- The Secretary of Agriculture has advised me that, due to unexpected circumstances, it is appropriate to modify those import quotas, pending the investigation, report and recommendations of the Commission, to
- permit the entry of certain articles currently excluded by those quotas.
- 3. I agree that it is appropriate to modify those quotas immediately while awaiting the investigation, report and recommendations of the Commission.
- 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 of America, do hereby proclaim as follows:
- A. Part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States is amended by:
 - (1) inserting in the superior heading for items 958.16 through 958.18 --

- (a) "(Proclamation No. 5294, effective January 29, 1985)"
 after "on the effective date of this proclamation";
- (b) "over 10 percent by dry weight of" immediately after"Articles containing"; and
- (c) the words "(a) articles not principally of crystalline structure or not in dry amorphous form that are prepared for marketing to the retail consumers in the identical form and package in which imported, or (b)" immediately after "except";

(2) deleting -

- (a) the column heading "Effective Period" above the superior heading for items 958.16 through 958.18;
- (b) "Until 10/1/85" for each of items 958.16 through 958.18; and
- (c) items 958.20, 958.25, and 958.30 together with their superior headings;
- (3) inserting in item 958.18 the words ", except cake decorations and similar products to be used in the same condition as imported without any further processing other than the direct application to individual pastries or confections; finely ground or masticated coconut meat or juice thereof mixed with those sugars; and minced seafood preparations within the scope of item 183.05 containing 20 percent or less by dry weight of those sugars" immediately after "183.05"; and
- (4) effective on October 1, 1985 -
 - (a) the superior heading to items 958.16 through 958.18 is

beginning on the effective date of this proclamation
(Proclamation No. 5294, effective January 29, 1985) through
September 30, 1985, if and inserting in their place
"Whenever, in any 12-month period beginning October 1 in any
year,"; and

- (b) by striking out the quota quantities "1,000 short tons", "2,500 short tons", and "28,000 short tons" from items 958.16, 958.17, and 958.18, respectively, and inserting in their place "3,000 short tons", "7,000 short tons", and "84,000 short tons", respectively.
- B. This proclamation shall be effective as of 12:01 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time on the second day following the date of signing.
- C. The quotas for items 958.16 through 958.18 shall terminate upon the filing of a notice in the Federal Register by the Secretary of Agriculture that the Department of Agriculture is no longer conducting a price support program for sugar cane and sugar beets.

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

Honorable Paula Stern
Chairwoman
United States International
Trade Commission
701 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20536

Dear Madam Chairwoman:

This is to inform you that, pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, I have modified, on an emergency basis, the description of the articles covered by the quotas established in Proclamation No. 5294 to permit the entry of:

- -- articles containing 10 percent or less by dry weight of sugar and,
- articles containing over 10 percent by dry weight of sugar if they are:
 - (a) not principally of crystalline structure or not in dry amorphous form that are prepared for marketing to the retail consumers in the identical form and package in which imported;
 - (b) within the scope of item 183.05, contain not over 65 percent by dry weight of sugar, and are cake decorations and similar products to be used in the same condition as imported without any further processing other than the direct application to individual pastries or confections;
 - (c) within the scope of item 183.05, contain not over 65 percent

 by dry weight of sugar, and are finely ground or masticated coconut

 meat or juice mixed with sugar; or

(d) within the scope of item 183.0505, contain 20 percent or less by dry weight of sugar.

An unexpectedly large volume of imports of these sugar-containing articles has caused the quotas for these articles to be closed or nearly closed for this fiscal year. This early closing of these quotas was unanticipated and is working or is expected to work severe hardship on importers and users of a number of articles containing relatively small amounts of sugar.

I believe it is appropriate not to cause such hardship in connection with these articles in the context of emergency action, but rather to permit their entry pending the investigation by the United States International Trade Commission.

Therefore, I have issued this day a proclamation modifying the description of the articles covered by the quotas established in Proclamation No. 5294 to permit the entry of articles as indicated above.

Sincerely,

WASHINGTON

May 20, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DUNCAN CLARK

OFFICE OF WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Draft Proclamation:

National Maritime Day, 1985

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft proclamation, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 21, 1985

NATIONAL MARITIME DAY, 1985

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The restructuring of the Nation's maritime policy and regulations to create an environment in which our shipping industry can prosper is of great importance to the United States.

Since its birth as a Nation, the United States has relied on the oceans for commerce and as avenues for the protection of national interests. The United States is truly a maritime power by necessity.

Maritime power has two principal components. One component, the Navy and the Coast Guard, guards America's free use of the seas while the other component, the Merchant Marine, supports trade with nations and, in an emergency, becomes a part of our military establishment -- integral with our military forces.

This role of our civilian mariners is not new. In World War II, virtually every serviceman who saw action against the enemy was transported overseas by ship. In Vietnam, more than 90 percent of the war material utilized in that conflict went by sea.

Our brave merchant seamen took their place alongside the fighting men of our armed services in combat against a determined enemy. In World War II, from December 1941 to August 1945, the United States lost 5,638 merchant seamen aboard 733 ships sunk by submarines. Through the first part of 1943, the casualty rate among U.S. merchant seamen was greater than in all the armed services.

To maintain America's maritime power this Administration has advocated that a number of steps be taken by government, industry, and labor:

- Maintenance of a superior Navy, Marine Corps, and a highly capable Coast Guard. A superior Navy is required to protect merchant ships in time of emergency, in recognition of the critical nature of their military and economic cargoes.
- -- An economically independent United States flag merchant marine of not less than its current capabilities.
- -- An adequate shipyard mobilization base. The construction of the 600-ship Navy is helping to maintain the shipyard mobilization base.
- -- Continued emphasis on merchant vessel security agreements between the United States and its allies, such as the NATO ship-sharing agreement.

The enactment of the Shipping Act of 1984 was a major step toward regaining a prominent position on the world's trade routes for our country. It diminished or streamlined outdated regulations that governed the ocean liner industry, and it has helped rekindle the spirit of American maritime enterprise. American-flag liner companies are now in the forefront of developments that are providing shippers with more efficient, extensive, and innovative intermodal services.

Our Merchant Marine is being bolstered by the replacement of obsolete ships with new, efficient, and highly competitive vessels. With the cooperation of seafaring labor, these new fleet additions are being operated with small crews that increase their productivity and competitiveness.

These healthy trends should be encouraged. We must work to continue to develop the strong American merchant marine to serve our Nation's peacetime trade and support our Armed Forces.

In recognition of the importance of the American merchant marine, the Congress, by joint resolution approved May 20, 1933, designated May 22 of each year as "National Maritime Day" and authorized 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 proclaim May 22, 1985, as National Maritime Day, and I urge the people of the United States to observe this 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 twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and ninth.

RONALD REAGAN

#

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DUNCAN CLARK

OFFICE OF WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Draft Proclamation: Youth Suicide

Prevention Month, 1985

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft proclamation, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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WASHINGTON

Document No. 245059

May 23, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FRED FIELDING
ALFRED H. KINGON
M. B. OGLESBY
JACK SVAHN
ED ROLLINS
PAT BUCHANAN
FRED RYAN (FYI)

FROM:

Duncan Clark

(for) ANNE HIGGINS

94 OEOB

SUBJECT:

(DRAFT PROCLAMATION)

Youth Suicide Prevention Month, 1985

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating the month of June 1985 as "Youth Suicide Prevention Month, 1985."

It was submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services and edited/revised by this office.

(IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than 3:00 p.m. on Friday, May 24. For routine clearance, call Maureen Hudson, extension 2304. For questions or discussion, call Duncan Clark, extension 7610.

Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

YOUTH SUICIDE PREVENTION MONTH, 1985

_ _ _ _ _ _ _

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A PROCLAMATION

During the past 20 years, the suicide rate has tripled among young people aged 15-24. In fact, suicide has become the third leading cause of death in this age group. Last year alone, over 5,000 young Americans took their lives, and many more attempted to do so.

When a young person commits suicide, it is a personal tragedy as well as a source of deep anguish for family, friends, and neighbors. But it is also a deep scar on society, a reflection of the fact that many young people find it difficult to make the necessary adjustment to the responsibilities of adulthood. The availability of such harmful influences as drugs and pornography -- when combined with loneliness and a sense of being lost in a large, impersonal society -- lead all too many young people to doubt their self-worth and fall into despair.

It is hard to know when a young person who is having problems might be moved to the violent act of taking his or her life. It is therefore important for all of us to take the time to offer advice and encouragement to young people in need of a helping hand. We may never know that we have prevented a suicide, but our act will be its own reward.

In recognition of the increase in suicide among America's youth and its consequences for our society, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 53, has designated the month of June 1985 as "Youth Suicide Prevention Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of June 1985 as Youth Suicide Prevention Month. I call upon all health care providers, educators, the media, public and private organizations, and the people of the United States to observe this month in an appropriate manner.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this

day of , in the year of our Lord

nineteen hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of

the United States of America the two hundred and ninth.

YOUTH SUICIDE PREVENTION MONTH

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A PROCLAMATION

Young Americans, our most precious resource and hope for the future, have been taking their lives in increasing numbers.

During the past 20 years, suicide rates have tripled among our 15-to 24-year olds. Suicide has become the third leading cause of death in this age group. Last year alone, over 5,000 young Americans took their lives, and many more attempted suicide.

Countless families faced emotional crises as a result.

The loss of a child, particularly by suicide, may be the most heartbreaking experience ever faced by a parent. Suicide among youth is a national problem which must be addressed by a concerned society. The combined efforts of individuals, families, communities, organizations, and governments at all levels are needed.

In recognition of the increase in suicide among America's youth and its consequences for our society, the Congress has, by Senate Joint Resolution 53, designated the month of June 1985 as "Youth Suicide Prevention Month", and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of June 1985 as Youth Suicide Prevention Month. I call upon all health care providers, educators, the media, public and private organizations, and the people of the United States to observe this month in an appropriate manner.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503 May 16, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

MICHAEL J. HOROWITZ COUNSEL TO THE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT:

YOUTH SUICIDE PREVENTION MONTH

Pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 53, the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation which would designate the month of June 1985 as "Youth Suicide Prevention Month."

The proposed proclamation was prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services and has been retyped in this office to reflect minor editorial changes and as to format.

The proposed proclamation has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Attachment

WASHINGTON

May 30, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Draft Proclamation: Youth Suicide

Prevention Month, 1985

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft proclamation, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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WASHINGTON

Document No. 245059

May 30, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FRED FIELDING
ALFRED H. KINGON
M. B. OGLESBY
JACK SVAHN
ED ROLLINS
PAT BUCHANAN
FRED RYAN (FYI)

FROM:

ANNE HIGGINS

94 OEOB

SUBJECT:

(DRAFT PROCLAMATION)

Youth Suicide Prevention Month, 1985

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating the month of June 1985 as "Youth Suicide Prevention Month, 1985."

It was submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services and edited/revised by this office. At David Chew's request, we have made additional revisions of the draft and are resubmitting it for your approval.

(IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than 3:00 p.m. on Friday, May 31. For routine clearance, call Maureen Hudson, extension 2304. For questions or discussion, call Anne Higgins, extension 7610.

Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1984 / May 3

National Theatre Week, 1984

Proclamation 5203. May 31, 1984

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Theatres enrich the lives of all Americans. They have pioneered the way for many performers and have given them a start in artistic careers. Theatres enable their audiences to take part in the creative process; they challenge and stimulate us and show us our world in a new light. The strength and vitality of America's theatres are proof of our dedication and commitment to this vital art form.

Americans in all parts of the country have made theatre a part of their lives. We participate as performers and audience members in schools, community theatres, and at the professional level. Through these efforts, we have nourished an art form that proudly celebrates the diversity and creativity of all our people.

In recognition of the many contributions theatres make to the quality of our lives, and in celebration of this art form which enriches us in so many ways, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 292, has designated the week of June 3 through June 9, 1984, as "National Theatre Week," and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of June 3 through June 9, 1984, as National Theatre Week. I encourage the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighth.

Ronald Reagan

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:58 a.m., May 31, 1984]

Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1984

Proclamation 5204. May 31, 1984

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Over two hundred years ago, in June 1775, the first distinctive American flags to be used in battle were flown by the colonists at the Battle of Bunker Hill. One flag was an adaptation of the British Blue Ensign, while the other was a new design. Both flags bore a common device of the colonial era which symbolized the experience of Americans who had wrested their land from the forest: the pine tree.

Other flags appeared at the same time, as the colonies moved toward a final separation from Great Britain. Two featured a rattlesnake, symbolizing vigilance and deadly striking power. One bore the legend "Liberty or Death"; the other "Don't Tread on Me." The Grand Union flag was raised over Washington's Continental Army headquarters on January 1, 1776. It displayed not only the British crosses of St. Andrew and St. George, but also thirteen red and white stripes to symbolize the American colonies. The Bennington flag also appeared in 1776, with thirteen stars, thirteen stripes, and the number "76."

Two years after the Battle of Bunker Hill, on June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress chose a flag which tellingly expressed the unity and resolve of the brave colonists 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."

After more than two centuries of history, and with the addition of thirty-seven stars, the Stars and Stripes chosen by the Continental Congress in 1777 is our flag today, symbolizing a shared commitment to freedom and equality.

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 of 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.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning Sunday, June 10, 1984, as National Flag Week, and I direct the appropriate officials of the government to display the flag on all government buildings during this 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.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighth.

Ronald Reagan

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 1:11 p.m., May 31, 1984]

Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 1984

Proclamation 5205. May 31, 1984

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

September 17, 1984, marks the 197th anniversary of the signing of our Constitution.

As the bicentennial of this dynamic and timeless document nears, all Americans should become reacquainted with its role as our great country's guiding beacon. With this document as its blueprint, this Nation has become the finest example in history of the principle of government by law, in which every individual is guaranteed certain inalienable rights. Exemplifying this precept, a newly naturalized citizen once wrote:

"After our arrival here we very soon realized that the U.S.A. is really a wonderland: It is the first one among the few countries in the world where liberty, justice, democracy, and happiness are not only not empty slogans, but real benefits for all; where the Constitution is still as valid as it was in those days when the people of the U.S.A. ordained and established it in order to secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and their posterity. It was just natural that our next wish could not be other than to become a citizen of this wonderful country.

"And now, a few minutes after we solemnly pledged allegiance to the flag of the United States, we have just one more wish, that may God give us a long life, and ability to help at our very best in holding this flag straight up, flying as free and clear forever as it has been doing from the beginning of this country."

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.