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

GENERAL COUNSEL

SEP 18 1974

Honorable William B. Saxbe  
Attorney General  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

There is enclosed, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030 of June 19, 1962, as amended, a proposed Executive proclamation entitled "Child Health Day, 1974."

The proposed Proclamation was submitted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Proclamation would proclaim Monday, October 7, 1974, as Child Health Day and would call for its appropriate observance in accordance with a joint resolution of May 18, 1928, 45 Stat. 617, as amended (36 U.S.C. 143).

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

Sincerely,

(Signed) Stanley Ebner

Stanley Ebner  
General Counsel

Enclosure

COPY FOR MR. PHILIP W. BUCHEN



CHILD HEALTH DAY, 1974  
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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

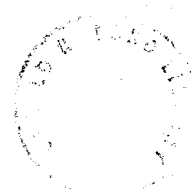
This marks the 46th year that this Nation has set aside a special day to emphasize the importance of child health.

In the nearly five decades since this observance started we have seen significant gains in child health as the national infant mortality rate has dropped and childhood diseases have either been conquered or diminished in their severity. For many handicapped children today advances in surgical techniques and treatment have created new hope for happy, productive lives. We can be proud of this progress. We must continue it with steadfast purpose to reduce the health hazards to children through adequate preventive programs which will assure their continued good health throughout childhood.

The Congress has, by the Joint Resolution of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 617, as amended, 36 U.S.C. 143), requested that the President of the United States annually issue a proclamation declaring the first Monday in October as Child Health Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Monday, October 7, 1974, as Child Health Day.

I invite all agencies and organizations concerned with child health to unite upon that day in the observance of such activities which will



accelerate our progress towards the promotion and protection of child health.

In addition, Child Health Day is an appropriate time to salute the work which the United Nations, through its specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund, is doing to improve the health of the children around the world.

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

CHILD HEALTH DAY, 1974

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

This marks the 46th year that this nation has set aside a special day to emphasize the importance of child health.

In the nearly five decades since this observance started we have seen significant gains in child health as the national infant mortality rate has dropped and childhood diseases have either been conquered or diminished in their severity. For many handicapped children today advances in surgical techniques and treatment have created new hope for happy, productive lives. We can be proud of this progress. We must continue it with steadfast purpose to reduce the health hazards to children through adequate preventive programs which will assure their continued good health throughout childhood.

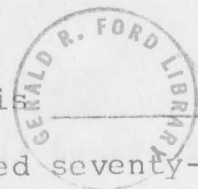
In keeping with the tradition established by a Joint Resolution approved by Congress on May 18, 1928, (45 Stat. 617, as amended 36 U.S.C. 143), the President of the United States annually issues a proclamation declaring the first Monday in October as Child Health Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Monday, October 7, 1974, as Child Health Day.

I invite all agencies and organizations concerned with child health to unite upon that day in the observation of such activities which will accelerate our progress towards the promotion and protection of child health.

In addition Child Health Day is an appropriate time to salute the work which the United Nations, through its specialized agencies, and the United Nations Children's Fund are doing to improve the health of children around the world.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.



Presidential  
Proclamation

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO: ~~Phil Buchen~~

FROM: PAUL THEIS *PT*

Attached is a draft Presidential  
Proclamation for International  
Clergy Week.

Could we please have your  
comments and initials on the  
cover sheet by close of  
business, Friday, January 10.

Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON



I note a  
transposition  
in "appropriate" →

Enc: Please call  
attention of  
those ~~to~~ this  
point P.

CLEARANCE FORM FOR PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH MATERIAL

TO: THE PRESIDENT  
VIA: ROBERT HARTMANN  
FROM: PAUL A. THEIS  
SUBJECT: International Clergy Week Proclamation  
\_\_\_\_\_

TIME, DATE AND PLACE OF PRESIDENTIAL USE: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SPEECHWRITER: Aram Bakshian

EDITED BY: Theis

BASIC RESEARCH/SPEECH MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY:  
Vernon Leon

CLEARED BY (Please initial):

- OPERATIONS (Rumsfeld) \_\_\_\_\_
- CONGRESSIONAL/PUBLIC LIAISON (Marsh) \_\_\_\_\_
- PRESS (Nessen) \_\_\_\_\_
- LEGAL (Buchen) P.W.B.
- ECONOMIC POLICY BOARD (Seidman) \_\_\_\_\_
- OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (Lynn) \_\_\_\_\_
- DOMESTIC COUNCIL (Cole) \_\_\_\_\_
- NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (Scowcroft) \_\_\_\_\_
- RESEARCH (Waldron) \_\_\_\_\_
- OTHER Vernon Leon
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



(Bakshian)

January 8, 1974

INTERNATIONAL CLERGY WEEK

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

In a world plagued by violence and suffering, clergymen of all denominations help lead the human family to the "peace of God, which passeth all understanding." In a time of difficult choices and moral questioning, they point the way to what is honest, decent and godly.

As God's ministers on earth, and as practitioners of the human virtues of charity, humanity and compassion, they bring us closer to each other and nearer to our Creator.

In recognition of the spiritual and social guidance of the clergy in our country and throughout the world, I, Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of February 3, 1975, as International Clergy Week in the United States.

*transposition*  
I call upon our people to honor these servants of God and man through appropriate activities and ceremonies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-five and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

(President's signature)

*Proclamation*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: JERRY JONES  
(ATTN: JUDY JOHNSTON)

THROUGH: PHIL BUCHEN *T.W.B.*

FROM: BILL CASSELMAN *BC*

SUBJECT: PROCLAMATION: TERMINATING  
REGISTRATION PROCEDURES UNDER  
THE MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

This office concurs in the revisions made in the proposed proclamation by the Office of Legal Counsel and also concurs in OLC's opinion as to the acceptability of the proclamation as to form and legality. However, we recommend that certain policy guidance received by OLC, and upon which it based part of its opinion, be carefully reviewed as to its sufficiency.

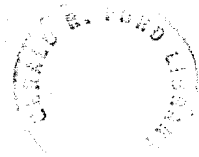
In its memorandum, OLC concludes, inter alia, that the termination or suspension of registration procedures does not conflict with the provisions of Section 10(h) of the Act.<sup>1</sup> In reaching this opinion, OLC relies upon (1) a reading of the legislative history of 10(h) to the effect that the amendment was not intended by its author to require continuous registration and (2) advice received from unnamed sources that the Selective Service System will continue to maintain the "structure and capability" to conduct registrations.

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<sup>1</sup>Section 10(h) was added as an amendment to the Act in 1971 by Public Law 92-129, 85 Stat. 348. It basically provides that, in the event the Armed Forces are placed on an all-volunteer basis, the Selective Service System, "as it is constituted on the date of enactment of this subsection [September 28, 1971]," shall nevertheless be maintained as an active standby organization with (1) "a complete registration and classification structure capable of immediate operation" and (2) personnel adequate to reinstitute immediately the full operation of the System." (Emphasis added.)

OLC does not specifically address the issue of whether this structure and capability will be sufficient to maintain the System as it was constituted on the date of enactment of Section 10(h), as required by that Section. In view of the substantial revision in the Selective Service System proposed in the FY 76 budget, there may be some question on this point.

Accordingly, as a matter of caution, we recommend that the advice given to OLC be reexamined to assure that the revised structure and capability provided for in the new budget will, in fact, permit maintenance of the Selective Service System as constituted on September 28, 1971. In the event that a reduction in the budget results in a significant change from the 1971 standard, then it would be necessary to ask Congress to eliminate or reduce the requirements of Section 10(h). In the alternative, the budget could be revised.



THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.: 7

Date: July 25, 1975

Time:

FOR ACTION: James Cannon  
✓ Philip Buchen  
Jack Marsh  
Max Friedersdorf  
Gen. Scowcroft  
Paul Theis

cc (for information):

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: July 29, 1975

Time: 10 a.m.

SUBJECT: Proclamation on Meat from Canada  
Amb. Dent's memo of July 25, 1975

ACTION REQUESTED:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Necessary Action         | <input type="checkbox"/> For Your Recommendations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Agenda and Brief     | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Reply              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Your Comments | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Remarks            |

REMARKS:

VERY IMPORTANT THAT DEADLINE BE HONORED.

We have no objection.



Philip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

JAMES E. CONNOR

For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: L. William Seidman *lws*

SUBJECT: Proclamation of Canadian Meat

This is in further reference to my memorandum of today and that of Ambassador Dent regarding a proclamation on meat from Canada.

Ambassador Dent has learned late this afternoon that the Canadian Cabinet has given approval for the removal of restrictions, to be implemented on August 1, 1975.



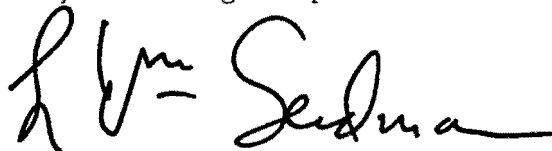
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Attached for your approval are the recommendations from Ambassador Dent regarding a proclamation on meat from Canada.

I concur with Ambassador Dent, who is very desirous that approval may be given prior to your foreign trip.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "L. W. Seidman". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line at the end.

L. William Seidman


Attachments (3)



THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR  
TRADE NEGOTIATIONS  
WASHINGTON

25 JUL 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ambassador Frederick B. Dent 

SUBJECT: Proclamation on Meat From Canada

By Proclamation, dated November 20, 1974, you placed temporary quantitative limitations on the importation into the United States of certain cattle, beef, veal, swine and pork from Canada. In issuing the Proclamation you stated that this action was being taken in order to obtain the removal of unjustifiable Canadian restrictions and to provide access for United States cattle and meat to the markets of Canada on an equitable basis.

Canada has now expressed a desire for immediate removal of restrictions on both sides. Through interagency consultation with the Canadians we have reached agreement for modification of the quotas by both countries. We will not, however, accept the removal of restrictions at this time because of complications imposed by our Meat Import Act and the negotiated voluntary restraint program which we recently concluded with Australia, New Zealand, and a number of other nations.

A description of the proposal is described in the attached background paper (TAB A).

It is recommended that you approve the action embodied in the attached proclamation which would remove U.S. import restrictions on cattle, swine, and pork, but leave them on beef and veal. Implementation of the Proclamation will be contingent upon removal by Canada of its import restrictions on U.S. cattle. A simultaneous announcement will be made by both governments implementing the decision. Upon your approval of the action we will work out a mutually satisfactory time for the announcement, at which time a formal signing of the Proclamation would take place.



This recommendation is concurred in by all interested agencies in the Executive Department.

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments (2)







Background on Proposed Presidential  
Proclamation Modifying Restrictions on  
Importation of Canadian Pork, Swine, and Cattle

On November 20, 1974 the President issued Proclamation #4335 placing temporary quantitative limitations on the importation into the United States of cattle, beef, veal, swine and pork from Canada. This action, taken under Section 252 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, was in retaliation for restrictions placed on U.S. cattle and meat shipments to Canada.

Canada has now expressed through diplomatic channels its desire to dismantle the restrictions which were erected to the meat and cattle trade. During discussions in Ottawa, on 20 June, Canadian officials proposed that restrictions on both sides be eliminated immediately. U.S. representatives replied that although a return to the open border concept in meat trade was our long term objective, we could not approve of immediate liberalization because of complications posed by the Meat Import Act and the recently negotiated voluntary restraint program. The basic problem is that the voluntary restraint agreement with other suppliers was negotiated under the assumption that shipments of fresh, chilled or frozen meat of cattle, goats and sheep, except lamb, from Canada would be limited to 17 million pounds in 1975. Under an immediate lifting of restrictions, Canada's exports would likely exceed 17 million pounds, thus triggering the imposition of meat import quotas under the Meat Import Act.

As a solution to the problem, the United States has proposed to Canada a step-by-step program for dismantling the restrictions which would not result in triggering import quotas. In the first step, the United States would lift its restrictions on cattle, swine, and pork. Simultaneously, Canada would remove its restrictions on U.S. cattle, but retain its restrictions on beef and veal. In the second step, the U.S. has proposed to discuss the lifting of restrictions on beef and veal after it can be determined whether any shortfalls are likely from other suppliers participating in the voluntary meat restraint program. We informed the Canadians that negotiations on the second step could begin after our survey of meat imports during the first half of 1975 is completed about mid-August. We also have begun discussions with Australia and New Zealand, the two most important foreign suppliers of imported meat, on shortfall allocations and other problems in preparation for our negotiations with the Canadians on step two.

In a meeting July 18, Canadian negotiators expressed their acceptance of our proposal. Both sides agreed to move immediately toward the completion of step one. They further agreed that a simultaneous release in Washington and Ottawa would announce the necessary decisions of both governments to implement the agreement.

- Prepared by the Department of State (EB/ORF)

TERMINATION, IN PART, OF TEMPORARY QUANTITATIVE LIMITATION  
ON THE IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN CATTLE,  
SWINE AND PORK FROM CANADA (PROCLAMATION NO. 4335 of  
NOVEMBER 20, 1974)

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

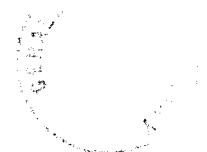
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Proclamation No. 4335, limiting imports into the United States of certain cattle, beef, veal, swine and pork from Canada, was issued pursuant to Section 252(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1882(a)) in response to Canada's imposing unjustifiable restrictions on cattle and meat imports from the United States, said Proclamation inserting item numbers 945.01 through 945.04 into subpart B of part 2 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), and

WHEREAS, Canada has now lifted those unjustifiable restrictions on cattle imports from the United States, and

WHEREAS, Section 255(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1885(b)) authorizes the President to terminate in whole or in part any proclamation made pursuant to Section 252 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1882(a)), and

WHEREAS, I deem it necessary and appropriate to terminate in part the restrictions proclaimed on November 20, 1974 (No. 4335), specifically those imposing temporary quantitative limitations on the importation into the United States of certain cattle, swine and pork from Canada, in order to encourage the resolution of trade disputes between the United States and Canada,



NOW, THEREFORE I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, acting under authority vested in my by the Constitution and statutes, including Section 255(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1885(b)) do hereby proclaim that, effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after August \_\_\_\_\_ 1975, subpart B of part 2 of the Appendix to the TSUS is amended as follows:

- (1) By deleting from the superior heading immediately preceding item 945.01 the following:
  - (a) "the cattle, the swine,"
  - (b) ", or the pork"
  - (c) "cattle, swine,"
  - (d) "or pork, respectively,"
- (2) Be deleting items 945.01, 945.02, and 945.04.

THE WHITE HOUSE,



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

GENERAL COUNSEL

SEP 18 1974

Honorable William D. Eberle  
Special Representative for  
Trade Negotiations  
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Enclosed is a proposed Proclamation under the Trade Expansion Act entitled "Temporary Prohibition on the Importation into the United States of Certain Cattle and Meat from Canada." This proposed Proclamation was submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture and referred to this office for processing.

Excluding "treaties, conventions, protocols, or other international agreements", Executive Order No. 11030, as amended, requires that all proposed Executive orders and proclamations be first submitted to this office for processing. However, we have determined that this proposed Proclamation falls within the exception to our processing of Executive orders and proclamations under Executive Order No. 11030, as amended. That exception is contained in Section 3(e) of Executive Order No. 11075, as amended by Executive Order No. 11106, which provides as follows:

"(1) The Special Representative shall prepare for consideration by the President, in a form suitable for inclusion in title 48 of the Code of Federal Regulations, any proclamation which relates wholly or primarily to the trade agreements program. Any such proclamation shall be subject to the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030 of June 19, 1962 (27 F.R. 5847), except that such proclamation need not be submitted for approval to the Director of the Bureau of

COPY FOR MR. PHILIP W. BUCHEN

the Budget as provided by Sections 2(a) and (b) of that order but may be transmitted directly to the Attorney General for his consideration as to both form and legality."

Consequently, we are sending this proposed Proclamation to you for such action as you deem appropriate under the provisions of Executive Order No. 11075, as amended.

Sincerely,

((Signed) Stanley Ebner

Stanley Ebner  
General Counsel

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Robert D. Linder - The White House  
Secretary of Agriculture



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

September 3, 1974

The President  
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

Recently, the Government of Canada imposed unjustifiable restrictions on the importation into Canada of fresh and frozen beef and veal and live cattle for slaughtering. This is the latest of a series of measures taken by the Government of Canada within the past year to restrict imports of these products into the Canadian market. United States officials have met with Canadian officials on a number of occasions in an effort to obtain removal of these restrictions, but such efforts have been unsuccessful.

There is attached a statement describing the action taken by the Canadian Government in this matter, the effect of these restrictions on the commerce of the United States, and the reasons it is believed the Canadian import restrictions are unjustified. In these circumstances, it appears necessary and appropriate for the United States to impose restrictions on articles from Canada in order to obtain the removal of the import restrictions imposed by Canada and to provide access for United States agricultural products to the markets of Canada on an equitable basis.

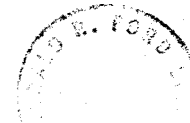
I recommend that, under the provisions of Section 252(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, you immediately embargo imports from Canada of live cattle for other than breeding purposes and fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal, such embargo to remain effective until the conclusion of a satisfactory agreement with Canada for the removal of the Canadian import restrictions on live cattle, beef and veal.

A draft of a proposed proclamation is enclosed.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Earl L. Butz".

EARL L. BUTZ  
Secretary



Enclosures



Canadian Import Restrictions on U.S.  
Cattle, Beef and Veal

Section 252(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 provides authority for dealing with unjustifiable foreign import restrictions and provides in part, as follows:

Whenever unjustifiable foreign import restrictions impair the value of tariff commitments made to the United States, oppress the commerce of the United States, or prevent the expansion of trade on a mutually advantageous basis, the President shall--

(1) take all appropriate and feasible steps within his power to eliminate such restrictions,

. . . .

(3) notwithstanding any provision of any trade agreement under this Act and to the extent he deems necessary and appropriate, impose duties or other import restrictions on the products of any foreign country or instrumentality establishing or maintaining such foreign import restrictions against United States agricultural products, when he deems such duties and other import restrictions necessary and appropriate to . . . . obtain the removal of such foreign import restrictions and to provide access for United States agricultural products to the markets of such country or instrumentality on an equitable basis.

The Government of Canada on August 12, 1974, imposed an unjustifiable restriction on the importation into Canada of live slaughter cattle and fresh and frozen beef and veal. This is the most recent of a series of actions over the past year which have interfered with U.S. beef, veal and cattle exports to Canada. United States officials have met with Canadian officials on a number of occasions during the last year to obtain removal of the various restrictions that Canada has imposed on imports of cattle, beef and veal. Efforts to maintain unimpeded access to the Canadian market for these commodities have proven unsuccessful.

The latest action taken by the Canadian Government requires that Canada's total imports of live slaughter cattle from all countries for the period August 12, 1974, through August 11, 1975, not exceed 82,835 head and that total imports of fresh and frozen beef and veal from all countries for the same period be held to 125.8 million pounds. Not more than 30 percent of the total quota will be permitted entry in any one quarter.

These import quotas will cause a substantial reduction in shipments of these commodities to Canada and, because the quotas for each supplying country are based on average Canadian imports from such country during the five-year period 1969-73, will affect U.S. trade relatively more than that of other suppliers. Canada imported 216,000 head of slaughter cattle from the U.S. in 1973 and nearly 35 million pounds of fresh and frozen beef and veal. Compared to these shipments in 1973, limiting imports from the U.S. to a five-year average will force a reduction of approximately 49 percent in Canadian imports of U.S. beef and veal in the next twelve months and at the same time cut cattle imports from the U.S. by slightly over 61 percent. This substantial decline in exports of U.S. cattle, beef and veal to Canada will have serious adverse effects on U.S. livestock producers and further aggravate the financial straits of the U.S. cattle industry.

Prior to the Canadian Government's decision to impose import quotas on beef, veal and cattle, these commodities could not be imported into Canada from the U.S. between April 9, 1974, and August 2, 1974, because the type of import certification procedures demanded by the Canadian Government to prove the absence of diethylstilbestrol (DES) in such cattle, beef and veal could not be met. While the Canadian Government has now accepted the DES certification procedure proposed by the U.S., it has at the same time imposed import quotas on beef, veal and live cattle. Immediately preceding the DES import certification problem, from November 2, 1973, to February 11, 1974, the Canadian Government levied an import surtax in addition to the tariff on imports of slaughter cattle and fresh beef. Since November of 1973, therefore, each time U.S. officials formally consulted with Canadian officials and obtained the removal of an import restriction on cattle, beef and veal, another import restriction was shortly thereafter enacted by the Government of Canada.

In contrast to the action taken by the Government of Canada, Canadian cattle, beef and veal are not subject to U.S. quantitative import restrictions. In 1973, Canadian exports to the U.S. of cattle, beef and veal totaled \$126 million. This was \$19 million more than total U.S. shipments of cattle, beef and veal to Canada in 1973.

Canada, a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), notified the contracting parties to GATT regarding the implementation of these restrictions, but made no effort to justify the restrictions under relevant GATT provisions.

GATT, Article XI, which requires the elimination of quantitative restrictions, does permit import restrictions on any agricultural products which are necessary to the enforcement of governmental

measures which operate to restrict the quantities of the like domestic product permitted to be marketed or produced, to remove a temporary surplus of a like domestic product, or to restrict the production of any animal product, the production of which is wholly dependent on the imported commodity. The Canadian import restrictions do not appear necessary to the enforcement of any such "governmental measures." To the contrary, according to information released by the Government of Canada, the Canadian import restrictions are part of a domestic price support system designed to forestall production cutbacks that could result from inadequate producer returns.

GATT, Article XIX, permits the temporary withdrawal or modification of a GATT concession or obligation if imports are entering in quantities which threaten or cause to threaten serious injury to domestic producers. However, except in critical circumstances, public notice and prior notification are required before such action is undertaken. In an emergency situation, (which clearly does not exist in this case) action may be taken provisionally on the condition that consultations with interested countries be effected immediately after such action is taken. This condition has not been fulfilled by the Canadian Government. When such action is taken without prior consultation and causes or threatens to cause serious injury to a country exporting the commodity in question, and delay in taking remedial action would cause undue trade damage, Article XIX provides that the affected country shall be free from the date the action is taken and throughout the subsequent consultation to unilaterally suspend GATT concessions or obligations necessary to prevent or remedy the injury.

In addition to the fact that the Canadian import restrictions do not appear to be justifiable under applicable GATT provisions, the Canadian Government has given the United States tariff concessions on live cattle, beef and veal which are bound under GATT. It is evident that the measures taken by the Canadian Government have impaired the value of these tariff commitments, have oppressed the commerce of the United States, and are preventing the expansion of trade on a mutually advantageous basis.

Under these circumstances, it appears necessary and appropriate for the U.S. to invoke the powers of Section 252(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to impose import restrictions on articles from Canada in order to obtain removal of the import restrictions imposed by Canada and to provide access for U.S. agricultural products to the markets of Canada on an equitable basis. It is recommended that, under the provisions of Section 252(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, imports from Canada of the following articles as described in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) be embargoed, such embargo to remain effective until the conclusion of a satisfactory agreement with the Government of Canada for the removal of Canadian import restrictions on live cattle for slaughter and fresh and frozen beef and veal, the product of the United States.

<u>TSUS</u>	<u>Article</u>
100.40 and 100.43	Live cattle weighing under 200 pounds each.
100.45	Live cattle weighing 200 pounds or more but under 700 pounds each.
100.53 and 100.55	Live cattle weighing 700 pounds or more each.
106.10	Beef and veal; fresh, chilled or frozen.
107.60	Beef and veal, prepared or preserved (except sausages), valued over 30 cents per pound; fresh, chilled or frozen.

Temporary Prohibition on the Importation into the United States of Certain Cattle and Meat from Canada

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

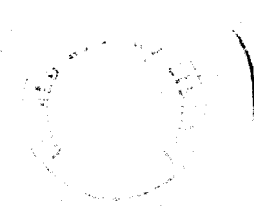
WHEREAS, Section 252(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1882(a)) authorizes the President to impose duties or other import restrictions on the products of any foreign country establishing or maintaining unjustifiable import restrictions against United States agricultural products which impair the value of tariff commitments made to the United States, oppress the commerce of the United States, or prevent the expansion of trade on a mutually advantageous basis;

WHEREAS, Canada has imposed unjustifiable restrictions on cattle and meat imports from the United States;

WHEREAS, such restrictions violate the commitments of Canada made to the United States, including the provisions of Article XI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and impair the value of tariff commitments made to the United States, oppress the commerce of the United States and prevent the expansion of trade on a mutually advantageous basis; and

WHEREAS, I deem it necessary and appropriate to impose the restrictions hereinafter proclaimed on imports of cattle and meat, which are the products of Canada, in order to obtain the removal of such unjustifiable restrictions and to provide access for United States cattle and meat to the markets of Canada on an equitable basis;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, including Section 252(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1882(a)) do hereby proclaim (until such time as the President of the United States of America otherwise proclaims) - -



- (1) Effective \_\_\_\_\_, 1974, the entry or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of articles, products of Canada, provided for in Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items 100.40, 100.43, 100.45, 100.53, 100.55, 106.10 and 107.60 is prohibited;
  
- (2) Subpart B of Part 2 of the Appendix of the TSUS is amended by inserting after the heading and before item 945.13, the following:

Subpart B headnote

Cattle, Meat from Canada -- Effective 1974, the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, of articles, products of Canada, provided for in TSUS items 100.40, 100.43, 100.45, 100.53, 100.55, 106.10 and 107.60 is prohibited until such time as the President otherwise proclaims.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America one hundred and ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD



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

*Proclamations*

JUL 29 1975

Honorable Patricia Schroeder  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Madam Chairwoman:

This replies to your letter of June 30, 1975, to the President, concerning commemorative proclamations.

It has been a long-established policy to issue Presidential commemorative proclamations in response to joint congressional resolutions. From time to time, there have been individual exceptions to this policy, all decided on an ad hoc basis. As a result, there has evolved a general exception to the basic policy - the issuance of commemorative proclamations rooted in tradition; such as Pan American Day (April 14) and Red Cross Month (March).

There are now 57 different events which have been designated for many years on an annual basis; the periods set aside include days, weeks, and months. Thirteen of these events have been designated on a one-time basis by proclamation as a permanent observance; such as, Steelmark Month, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 169e.

As you noted, the number of requests for such proclamations has proliferated at a dramatic rate. This has effected a similar explosion in the number of commemorative proclamations actually issued. The following figures are demonstrative:

COPY FOR MR. PHILIP W. BUCHEN - THE WHITE HOUSE

	<u>Proclamations Actually Issued</u>	<u>Average Per Year</u>
6 year period '43 thru '48	116	19
5 year period '54 thru '58	156	31
5 year period '66 thru '70	295	59
4 year period '71 thru '74	283	71
	(1971	70)
	(1972	73)
	(1973	71)
	(1974	69)

(so far in 1975 - 30 have been issued)

This situation led to stricter adherence to the basic policy. As a result, we have approved in 1975 only two new one-time commemorative proclamations - Earth Day and National Historic Preservation Week - both supported by joint congressional resolutions. In addition, we have disapproved several proclamations which have been issued in recent years; e.g., National Coin Week and World Environment Day.

Requests for commemorative proclamations have not been arbitrarily or summarily disapproved. Each one has been considered. If not supported by a joint resolution or tradition, however, they have been vigorously appraised in light of the criteria that the proposed event have a truly national appeal and be appropriate for commemoration by all the people of the United States.

In those cases where an observance has special merit (most are generally worthy), it is evaluated for conflict with an existing observance for the proposed period or a similar event already being observed. World Environment Day was disapproved because Earth Day had already been proclaimed, although a Presidential statement was issued which recognized the importance of environmental



efforts throughout the world and our own environmental efforts, as well as the Earth Day proclamation. National Cancer Day was disapproved since the month of April is already designated, in accordance with a joint congressional resolution, as Cancer Control Month. A request for a Bicentennial Day of Prayer was united with the annual Prayer Day proclamation. Consideration is being given to approval of the theme of Adult Education Week as part of the annual proclamation for American Education Week.

To some extent, there is no way to avoid an ad hoc determination. From your own efforts to develop a fixed set of criteria to govern these commemorative requests, I am sure that you appreciate the difficulty of drafting such criteria. However, in view of the Committee's action we are trying to develop a realistic set of rules.

In general terms, the criteria in H.R. 5125 are appropriate and used as guidelines. Additionally developed criteria preclude multiple designations of the same or similar events, or multiple designations during the same period. An overriding requirement is that the event be of such national significance that it is appropriate for the President to call upon all the people of the United States to observe it, with some expectation that the event will, in fact, be observed nationwide.

Our role in making recommendations to the President is different from the legislative function of your subcommittee; however, it seems that we both have recognized that steps must be taken to reverse the trend toward more and more proclamations. As we develop our own criteria, we applaud the action taken by your subcommittee.

Although we do continue to consider requests for commemorative events, it is inevitable that few will be approved. The nature of some requests and the finite calendar will continue to take its toll. In this regard, it may be appropriate for your subcommittee to review those observances provided by law (36 U.S.C., Chapter 9) and repeal those that do not meet the criteria of H.R. 5125,

or which duplicate other observances; and, to change the dates for those multiple events which are designated for the same period.

I trust that you find this response reassuring.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

(Signed) James T. Lynn

James T. Lynn  
Director

*Proclamation*

Wednesday 7/30/75

12:10 Henry Stafseth had called on Monday to ask how his request for a proclamation was proceeding.

I checked around and have just received the attached memo from Judy Johnston.

Would you like to call Mr. Stafseth?



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1975

*Proclamation  
Law Day  
5/1/75*

Dear Harold:

On behalf of the President, I am sending you a copy of his proclamation concerning Law Day, U.S.A., 1975.

You will be gratified, I am sure, that the President has taken this action to encourage recognition of the need for reaffirming the devotion of the American people to our system of law and justice.

Sincerely,



Philip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Harold R. Tyler  
Deputy Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20530

Enclosure



April 30, 1975

Dear Ed:

On behalf of the President, I am sending you a copy of his proclamation concerning Law Day, U.S.A., 1975.

You will be gratified, I am sure, that the President has taken this action to encourage recognition of the need for reaffirming the devotion of the American people to our system of law and justice.

Sincerely,

Philip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Edward H. Levi  
Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20530

Enclosure

PWB:bw



April 30, 1975

Dear Ed:

On behalf of the President, I am sending you a copy of his proclamation concerning Law Day, U.S.A., 1975.

You will be gratified, I am sure, that the President has taken this action to encourage recognition of the need for reaffirming the devotion of the American people to our system of law and justice.

Sincerely,

Phillip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Edward Hutchinson  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Enclosure



~~XXXX~~ PWB:bw

April 30, 1975

Dear Peter:

On behalf of the President, I am sending you a copy of his proclamation concerning Law Day, U.S.A., 1975.

You will be gratified, I am sure, that the President has taken this action to encourage recognition of the need for reaffirming the devotion of the American people to our system of law and justice.

Sincerely,

Philip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Peter Rodino, Jr.  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Enclosure



PWB:bw

April 30, 1975

Dear Roman:

On behalf of the President, I am sending you a copy of his proclamation concerning Law Day, U.S.A., 1975.

You will be gratified, I am sure, that the President has taken this action to encourage recognition of the need for reaffirming the devotion of the American people to our system of law and justice.

Sincerely,

Phillip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Roman L. Hruska  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Enclosure





April 30, 1975

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On behalf of the President, I am sending you a copy of his proclamation concerning Law Day, U.S.A., 1975.

You will be gratified, I am sure, that the President has taken this action to encourage recognition of the need for reaffirming the devotion of the American people to our system of law and justice.

Sincerely,

Phillip W. Buchen  
Counsel to the President

The Honorable James O. Eastland  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Enclosure



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

5/1/75

April 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PHIL BUCHEN

FROM:

BILL CASSELMAN *BC*

I spoke to Warren Rustand again regarding Law Day. Warren has sent a memorandum to the President outlining three options---a White House luncheon, a celebration on the mall, and an appearance at the National Archives or other historic location such as the Supreme Court. As soon as Warren has a decision he will get back to me for implementation assistance.

Bob Standard of the Younger Lawyers Section advises that they can produce a mall rally with two week's notice. Congressman John Anderson has agreed to spearhead the effort on Capitol Hill. Standard has pledged of similar assistance from the Courts and local bar.



5/1/75

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 31, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ROD HILLS ✓  
BILL CASSELMAN

FROM:

PHILIP BUCHEN P.W.B.

SUBJECT:

Law Day -- May 1, 1975

The Scheduling Office has asked me whether our office would propose a luncheon meeting by the President in recognition of this day to which would be invited the Chief Justice, President of the American Bar Association, and such other jurists and lawyers as we may propose up to a reasonably small number.

Please let me have your thoughts and suggestions.

Subject to consideration of what other Law Day functions are planned for the District + assuming it would be coupled with a Presidential Message of substance (e.g. the President's criminal program) it is an excellent idea.

Office of the White House Press Secretary

---

THE WHITE HOUSE

TERMINATION OF TEMPORARY QUANTITATIVE LIMITATION  
ON THE IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN CATTLE,  
SWINE AND PORK FROM CANADA

-----

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Proclamation No. 4335 of November 16, 1974, limiting imports into the United States of certain cattle, beef, veal, swine and pork from Canada, was issued pursuant to Section 252(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1882(a)) in response to Canada's imposing unjustifiable restrictions on cattle and meat imports from the United States, said Proclamation inserting item numbers 945.01 through 945.04 into subpart B of part 2 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), and

WHEREAS, Canada has now lifted those unjustifiable restrictions on cattle imports from the United States, and

WHEREAS, Section 255(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1885(b)) authorizes the President to terminate in whole or in part any proclamation made pursuant to Section 252 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1882(a)), and

WHEREAS, I deem it necessary and appropriate to terminate in part the restrictions proclaimed in Proclamation No. 4335, specifically those imposing temporary quantitative limitations on the importation into the United States of certain cattle, swine and pork from Canada, in order to encourage the resolution of trade disputes between the United States and Canada,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, acting under authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including Section 255(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1885(b)) do hereby proclaim that:

1) So much of Proclamation No. 4335 as proclaimed temporary quantitative limitations on the importation into the United States of certain cattle, swine, and pork from Canada is terminated.

more

2) Subpart B of part 2 of the Appendix to the TSUS is amended as follows:

(a) By deleting from the superior heading immediately preceding item 945.01 the following:

- (i) "the cattle, the swine,"
- (ii) ", or the pork"
- (iii) "cattle, swine,"
- (iv) "or pork, respectively,"

(b) By deleting items 945.01, 945.02, and 945.04.

3) This Proclamation is effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after 12:01 a.m., EDT, August 7, 1975.

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

GERALD R. FORD

# # # # #

*President -  
Proclamations*

Friday 8/22/75

9:05 Warren Rustand's office called to ask if we had a response to their memo concerning Presidential participation in World Law Day, October 12th.

I haven't seen my previous note come out with a reply.

*(see Aug 7  
schedule proposal*

*called Helen + advised.*



President *Rhynne,*  
Proclamation *Charles*  
*Wino*

Tuesday 8/5/75

10:00 The attached paper from Warren Rustand concerns  
Presidential Participation in World Law Day, October 12th.

You had previously sent Jim Lynn a memo (prepared  
by Ken Lazarus) on 7/29; concerns a proclamation  
but doesn't address Presidential participation.

Do you want a copy of your memo to Lynn sent to Rustand  
and do you want any word about participation sent to  
Rustand?



*President  
Proclamation*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 29, 1975

*(materials  
in Central  
files)*

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM LYNN  
THROUGH: PHIL BUCHEN *P.W.B.*  
FROM: KEN LAZARUS *kl*  
SUBJECT: World Law Day

This office supports the issuance of a Presidential proclamation on World Law Day pursuant to the request of Charles S. Rhyne.

We are sensitive to your concerns over the growing hodge-podge of commemorative proclamations. However, in view of the fact that the World Law Day Conference will be held in Washington, D. C. this year, we believe the proclamation is in the interests of the President and consistent with past practices. In this regard, I note that in 1965 when the last conference was held in the U. S., then-President Johnson issued an appropriate proclamation.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date: July 30, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHIL BUCHEN

FROM: WARREN S. RUSTAND

SUBJECT: Presidential Participation in World  
Law Day, October 12th

The attached is being sent to you for your advice and recommendation.

Would you advise as soon as possible.

Thank you.

COMMENTS:





# World Peace Through Law Center

Centre de la Paix Mondiale par le Droit • El Centro para la Paz Mundial Mediante el Derecho

Cable: WORLAW • 400 Hill Building, Washington, D.C. 20006 U.S.A. • 202-347-7992

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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ident for Europe

July 15, 1975

The Honorable Donald H. Rumsfeld  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rumsfeld:

Yesterday Postmaster General Bailar mentioned informally to Mr. James T. Lynn the possibility of a Presidential Rose Garden ceremony in announcing a World Law Day Proclamation and the presentation to the President of the first issue of a stamp to be issued on World Peace Through Law. Mr. Lynn suggested to the Postmaster General the idea be presented to you by me in this way.

In 1965 President Johnson held such a ceremony in issuing such a proclamation, to which he invited the law leaders of our Nation. It was a tremendous occasion publicized world-wide as a prelude to the Law World Conference held here in 1965. The 1975 Conference on the Law of the World will also be held in Washington. This is described in the enclosed letter of May 27, 1975 to the President.

Prodded by and growing somewhat out of discussions with Sir Winston Churchill and President Eisenhower (non-lawyers!) while I was President of the American Bar Association in 1957-58, and begun under an American Bar Association Committee to which I appointed Tom Dewey as Chairman, this program to strengthen law world-wide has enjoyed enormous success.

World Law Day this year is dedicated to International Women's Year to focus the attention upon law



Washington World Law Conference  
Sheraton-Park Hotel  
October 12-17, 1975

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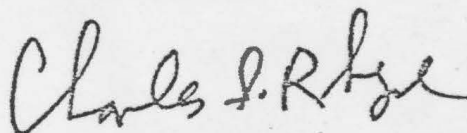
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gains for women nationally and internationally.

I believe that a Rose Garden, or similar ceremony, inviting our Nation's law leaders, with a particular focus honoring women who have achieved success in the law, such as Mrs. Hills, Judges and lawyers, would be a unique and worthwhile event.

I realize the limits on your time and will not lay out details, but I would be glad to provide further suggestions and information.

Sincerely,



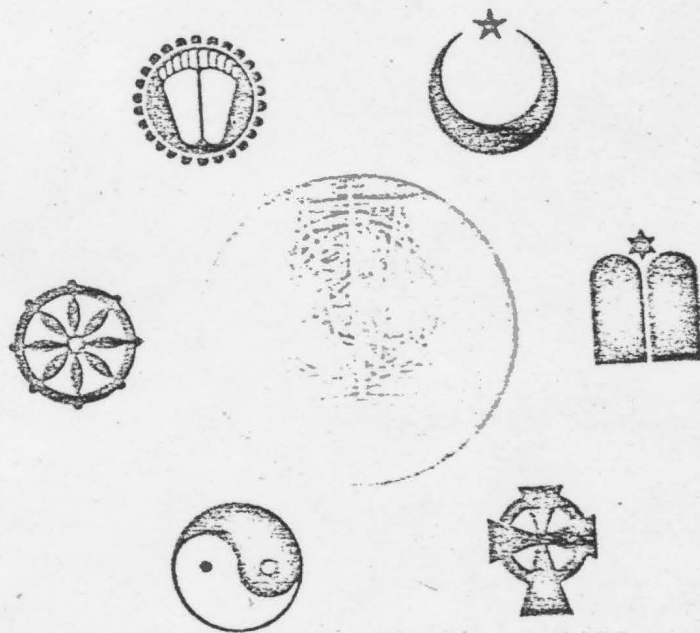
Charles S. Rhyne  
President

CSR/1a  
Enclosure

cc: James T. Lynn



# RELIGION AND THE LAW



The World's Great Religions:  
The World's Great Law Systems

WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW CENTER • 400 HILL BUILDING • WASHINGTON, D.C. • USA • 2000



# World Law Day, 1971

*By the President of the United States of America*

## A Proclamation

From the time more than 25 centuries ago when a Hebrew prophet wrote, "The Lord is our judge . . . our lawgiver . . . our king; he will save us," Western civilization's sense of salvation has been intimately related to its vision of the universal rule of law in the affairs of men. We in the United States have special reason to cherish this vision, for the freedom, the order, and the abundance which we enjoy are fruits of its application. The great principle that the people are sovereign, and that the law they make is supreme, has operated with such signal success in our country's history that Americans are turning increasingly to the compelling logic of putting it to work in the world community as well. People of many other nations and cultures are doing likewise.

At the same time technology is shrinking the globe so that the sense of common destiny and common danger, the sense that "my country is the world; and my countrymen are mankind," is no longer fancy but compelling fact for the whole human race. More and more, it becomes a matter of prime importance that principle and not mere power should govern in this country called Earth.

We can see many heartening evidences that law is becoming stronger and more just around the world under the pressures which reason and necessity exert. Within the nations, human rights and ecological wisdom continue to gain stature in the law. Among the nations, security and cooperation—on every front from space to the seabeds—are being enhanced through negotiations, treaties, and conventions. The United Nations is entering its second quarter of a century, and many other international organizations are working effectively through and for world law.

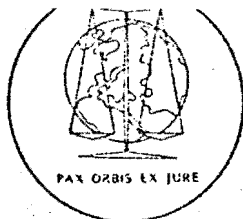
Also playing a constructive role are those organizations which are made up not of countries but of individual men and women, joined together in the interest of the law as citizens of their countries and of the world. One of the most important of these is the World Peace Through Law Center, founded in 1963, which this summer will hold its Fifth World Conference on World Peace Through Law at Belgrade, Yugoslavia. July 21, the date when thousands of lawyers and jurists from around the world will convene for this conference, will be observed in many nations as World Law Day—an observance in which I know the American people, a people who love the law, will want to join.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 21, 1971, as World Law Day. I call on every American to reflect that day on the sacredness of the law in American tradition. And I urge each American to join with millions of his fellow men around the world in heightened recognition of the importance of the rule of law in international affairs to our goal of a stable peace.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-fifth.



Richard Nixon



## World Peace Through Law Center

Le Centre de la Paix Mondiale par le Droit · El Centro para la Paz Mundial Mediante el Derecho

Cable: WORLAW - 400 Hill Building, Washington, D.C. 20006 U.S.A. • 202-347-7992

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Charles S. Rhyne  
President  
(United States)

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(India)

Carlo Fornario  
Vice President for Europe  
(Italy)

William S. Thompson  
Secretary-General  
(United States)

May 27, 1975

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford  
President of the United States of America  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I write to request that you issue a Proclamation on the occasion of World Law Day, October 12, 1975

World Law Day is an effort to bring the promise and potential of international law to the attention of all peoples throughout the world and thereby to further the great ultimate goal of our Nation of peaceful world order with justice for all under the rule of law.

President Lyndon B. Johnson issued the first such Proclamation, and he and President Nixon have issued Proclamations on the occasion of each World Law Day in conjunction with World Law Conferences held every two years. A copy of Proclamations issued by Presidents Johnson and Nixon are attached.

The theme of World Law Day 1975 is the role of law in improving peaceful world cooperation with special focus upon International Women's Year. The emphasis on International Women's Year is in cooperation with the United Nations' Declaration on the subject.

We believe that no more timely or important emphasis upon peaceful world order with justice under the rule of law and United States leadership could be chosen. Cognizant of your personal concern for this theme, I am certain that your voice of leadership in

### AFFILIATES

World Association of Judges  
World Association of Lawyers  
World Association of Law Professors

### SECTIONS

Center Associates  
Criminal Law  
Human Rights  
Intellectual Property  
(patents, trademarks,  
copyrights)  
International Legal Education  
Law and Computer Technology  
Multi-Nation Business Law  
Multi-Nation Taxation

### PUBLICATIONS

World Jurist  
Law and Computer Technology  
World Legal Directory  
Law and Judicial Systems  
of Nations  
Law and Refugees  
World Law Review:  
(Proceedings of the  
Athens, Washington,  
Geneva, Bangkok,  
Belgrade, and Abidjan  
World Conferences)  
Religion and the Law  
Towards a Feasible  
International Criminal  
Court  
Belgrade SpaceShip  
Trial Book  
Research Reports

Washington World Law Conference

Sharon Park Hotel

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford  
May 27, 1975  
Page Two

a Proclamation can add tremendously to the impact and success of World Law Day.

We ask you to issue the Proclamation at your earliest convenience, in order that the maximum benefit of world-wide publicity can be derived from it for World Law Day. In the past we have mailed these to Judges and lawyers in 145 nations. Heads of State from over 100 nations have issued statements of the importance of international law to World Conferences which have resulted from a program first enunciated by President Eisenhower and planned by an American Bar Association Committee under the Chairmanship of Thomas E. Dewey. All Presidents of the United States have supported this effort. Enclosed is a copy of the Inaugural Address of President Johnson to the 1965 World Conference. We remain hopeful you can accept our invitation to deliver the Inaugural Address this October when some 4,000 Judges and law leaders of over 100 nations will convene here.

I enclose the latest draft of the Program for the October World Conference and pamphlets on "Project Involvement" and "Share Your City--Project Involvement" under which we hope to send our distinguished visitors for the World Conference into over 500 U. S. cities. This is a unique and tremendous program to show our Nation to the World and to show our people great law leaders from all over the World. We believe its evident success demonstrates that isolationism does not exist as deeply in our Nation as some have urged.

With appreciation of your consideration of this request for a 1975 World Law Day Proclamation, I remain,

Sincerely,

Charles S. Rhyne  
President

CSR/1a  
Enclosures

*A Proclamation*

*By the President of the United States of America*

*WHEREAS* the year 1965 has been designated by the United Nations General Assembly as International Cooperation Year, and I have so proclaimed it for the United States; and

*WHEREAS* international cooperation is essential to the achievement of a peaceful world order; and

*WHEREAS* the foundation for the peace of mankind within nations and among nations is a system of law and legal institutions; and

*WHEREAS* a system of law enables men and nations to avoid conflict, and legal institutions provide forums for the peaceful resolution of conflicts when they arise; and

*WHEREAS* the expansion of the Rule of Law in the World Community requires broad agreement on principles and terminology for multilateral treaties and conventions; and

*WHEREAS* those treaties require public support for the promise and potential of a world ruled by law; and

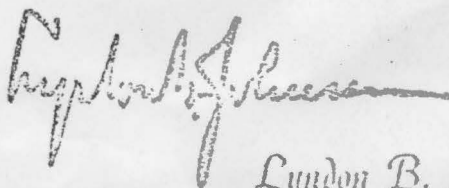
*WHEREAS* it is essential that the minds and hearts of men of good will of all nations be focused upon the necessity of world peace through law:

*NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, believing that cooperation to build a world legal system is among the most beneficial projects that can be advanced by International Cooperation Year and in order to further the great objectives thus noted for achieving world peace, do hereby proclaim September 13, 1965, as World Law Day and call upon all public and private officials, members of the legal profession, citizens, and all men of good will to arrange appropriate observances and ceremonies in courts, schools, and universities, and other public places.*

*IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.*

*DONE* at the City of Washington this eighth day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninctieth.

*By the President:*



*Lyndon B. Johnson*

*Deane Rusk*  
*Secretary of State.*





Date: August 22, 1975

Time:

FOR ACTION:

cc (for information):

PHIL BUCHEN  
JIM CANNON

*has sent  
to  
Buchen*

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Monday, August 25

Time: 3 P.M.

SUBJECT:

Henry Kissinger's memo 8/22/75 re  
Proclamation of the Protocol Amending the  
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

For your information - and possible comments -  
Please give this item a quick turn-around.

No objection.

P.W.B.  
Philip W. Buchen

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a  
delay in submitting the required material, please  
telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

Jim Connor  
For the President

Date: August 22, 1975

Time:

FOR ACTION:

cc (for information):

PHIL BUCHEN  
JIM CANNON

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Monday, August 25

Time: 3 P.M.

SUBJECT:

Henry Kissinger's memo 8/22/75 re  
Proclamation of the Protocol Amending the  
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

For your information - and possible comments -  
Please give this item a quick turn-around.

*No objection*

*W. Chagnon  
for P. W. Buchen*

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a  
delay in submitting the required material, please  
telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

Jim Connor  
For the President



MEMORANDUM

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 22, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HENRY A. KISSINGER *RMH*

SUBJECT: Proclamation of the Protocol Amending the  
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

On October 24, 1972 President Nixon ratified a Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 pursuant to Senate advice and consent. The Protocol which entered into force August 8, 1975 should strengthen international machinery for drug control.

The International Narcotics Control Board will be given a mandate to supervise legitimate trade and to combat illicit narcotic drug traffic. In certain cases the Board will now have the authority to require that a country reduce its production of opium, where there is evidence of diversion into illicit traffic. The Board may also propose an on the spot study of a situation, and can recommend to the UN technical and financial assistance to a government for drug control purposes. If it identifies a serious drug problem, the Board may refer the matter with recommendations to an appropriate UN body. Thus for the first time a drug problem could be treated as serious enough to merit remedial political action by the United Nations General Assembly.

It is now appropriate for you to issue the Proclamation of the Protocol at Tab A.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Proclamation of the Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs at Tab A.

FOR LIE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, was opened for signature at Geneva on March 25, 1972, and was signed on behalf of the United States of America on that date, a certified copy of which Protocol in the English, Spanish, French and Russian languages, is hereto annexed;

The Senate of the United States of America by its resolution of September 18, 1972, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Protocol

The President of the United States of America on October 24, 1972, ratified the Protocol, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, and the United States of America deposited its instrument of ratification with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on November 1, 1972;

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 18 of the Protocol, the Protocol entered into force on August 8, 1975;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States of America, proclaim and make public the Protocol, to the end that it shall be observed and fulfilled with good faith on and after August 8, 1975, by the United States of America and by the citizens of the United States of America and all other persons subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed this proclamation and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington

our Lord one thousand  
nine hundred seventy-five  
and of the Independence  
of the United States of  
America the two hundredth.

By the President:

Secretary of State

*Project on  
Proclamations  
W. J. Hoffberg*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 2, 1975

*rec.  
Stygart*

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHILIP BUCHEN

FROM: TED MARRS *TJM*

This has been rejected after several discussions with OMB. We shall expect an effort to have a joint Congressional resolution combining these various related transportation days, weeks, etc. next year. The Association understands this problem and appreciates our efforts.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 22, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: TED MARRS

FROM: PHILIP BUCHEN

*P.W.B.*

I very much appreciate your willingness to call Mr. Stafseth on the subject of the attached recent letter and earlier documents.

Attachments

*Proclamation -  
see Stafseth*

