

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 18th day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eightieth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,  
*Secretary of State.*

### CONSTITUTION WEEK, 1955

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

"WE the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America."

On September 17, 1787, the delegates to the Federal Convention in Philadelphia met for the last time and approved these familiar words now enshrined not only in our Nation's basic Instrument of Government but also in the hearts of our citizenry. Led by the President of the Convention, George Washington, the great majority of the delegates signed the newly drafted Constitution, and on the following day their Secretary set off for New York by stage coach to deliver the engrossed document to the United States in Congress there assembled. Within a week the proposed Constitution had been printed and circulated in both Pennsylvania and New York, and the great principles by which our country still is governed had been dispatched or carried home by delegates from other States as well. On September 28, 1787, the Congress resolved to transmit the draft text officially to the States of the Confederation for action.

It is fitting that we, whose entire lives have been protected by the fruits of the Convention's deliberations, should pause in our several occupations to study the course of events by which our Constitution came into being, the great debate which ensued before our Federal Government became established, and the internal stresses and the assaults from without which we as a Nation have met successfully, with God's help, within the framework established by our forbears one hundred and sixty-eight years ago.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting in accord with Senate Concurrent Resolution 40, agreed to on July 26, 1955, do hereby designate as Constitution Week the period beginning September 17, 1955, and ending September 23, 1955; and I invite the people of the United States to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies in their schools and churches, and in other suitable places. Let us give thanks for the wisdom of those statesmen of 1787 who labored "to decide the fate of republican government" and of their successors throughout our country's history who contributed to making our Constitution a living thing, a great taproot to feed and support the growth of our republic.

August 19, 1955  
[No. 3109]

Constitution Week,  
1955.

69 Stat. B24.

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 19th day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eightieth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,  
*Secretary of State.*

VETERANS DAY, 1955

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 25, 1955  
[No. 3110]

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it is altogether fitting that a grateful nation should set aside one day each year to pay special homage to the veterans who have fought so valiantly in all of its wars to preserve our heritage of freedom; and

WHEREAS the Congress passed a concurrent resolution on June 4, 1926 (44 Stat. 1982), calling for the observance of November 11, the anniversary of the ending of hostilities in World War I, with appropriate ceremonies, and later provided in an act approved May 13, 1938 (52 Stat. 351), that November 11 should be a legal holiday and should be known as Armistice Day; and

5 USC 87a.

WHEREAS the Congress by an act approved June 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 168), expanded the significance of that holiday by changing its name to Veterans Day:

5 USC 87a.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon all of our citizens to observe Friday, November 11, 1955, as Veterans Day—a day of commemoration of those who sacrificed to preserve our Nation and of rededication to the task of achieving an enduring peace.

Veterans Day, 1955.

I also direct the appropriate officials of the Government to arrange for the display of the flag of the United States on all public buildings on Veterans Day.

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 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eightieth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

LOY W. HENDERSON,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

TERMINATION OF ECUADORAN TRADE AGREEMENT PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 27, 1955  
[No. 3111]

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, under the authority vested in him by section 350 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the act of June 12, 1934,