

of their peoples, signed the North Atlantic Treaty. In later years, Greece, Turkey, and the Federal Republic of Germany became parties to that agreement and members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which was established to effect the Treaty's goals.

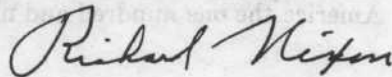
For twenty years, NATO has furthered the cause of Atlantic unity by achieving a spirit of solidarity on many common military, political, and economic problems. By promoting international security through collective defense arrangements and by fostering cooperation in the political realm, NATO has contributed to unprecedented peace and prosperity for all the peoples of the Treaty area. It has provided a stabilizing influence during times of crisis and has been a vigilant guardian in the face of threats to world peace. At the same time, NATO has steadfastly pursued the quest for improved relations between East and West, dedicated always to a peaceful settlement of European differences and to effective measures for disarmament and arms control.

Now, as NATO begins its third decade, committed still to a viable Atlantic community, to the resolution of differences between East and West, and to the stability and tranquillity of our entire planet, America's commitment to NATO remains firm and vital.

THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby direct the attention of the Nation to this twentieth anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty; and I call upon all agencies and officials of the Federal Government, upon the Governors of the States, and upon the officers of local governments to encourage and facilitate the suitable observance of this notable event throughout this anniversary year with particular attention to April, the month which marks the historic signing ceremony.

I also urge all citizens to participate in appropriate activities and ceremonies in recognition of the achievements of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its contributions to America's security and well-being.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3907

ANNOUNCING THE DEATH OF DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

By the President of the United States of America

March 28, 1969

A Proclamation

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I have the sad duty to announce officially the death of Dwight David Eisenhower, the thirty-fourth President of the United States, on March 28, 1969.

In London, in 1945, this great soldier received the Freedom of the City of London. At that time, he said: “* * * we should turn to those inner things, call them what you will—I mean those intangibles that are the real treasures free men possess.”

As a soldier, he was guided by those inner things. As a President, he was strengthened by their wisdom and by the knowledge that the

ancient virtues, intangible but unconquerable, could offer comfort and solace even during the darkest hours.

And so it should be with us who today mourn his death. The memory of his greatness is now one of those "real treasures free men possess"; it belongs now to all Americans, and in its simplicity, its devotion, its courage, and its compassion, his life will shape the future as it shaped our time.

As long as free men cherish their freedom, Dwight Eisenhower will stand with them, as he stood during war and peace; strong, confident, and courageous. Even in death he has left us a great spirit that will never die.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD M. NIXON, President of the United States of America, in honor and tribute to the memory of this great and good man, and as an expression of public sorrow, do hereby direct that the flag of the United States be displayed at half-staff at the White House and on all buildings, grounds, and Naval vessels of the United States for a period of thirty days from the day of death. I also direct that for the same length of time the representatives of the United States in foreign countries shall make similar arrangements for the display of the flag at half-staff over their Embassies, Legations, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and stations.

I hereby order that suitable honors be rendered by units of the Armed Forces under orders of the Secretary of Defense on the day of the funeral.

I also do appoint Monday, March 31, 1969 to be a National Day of Mourning throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend that the people assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of the Almighty God, and to pay their homage of love and reverence to the memory of President Eisenhower. I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in this day of mourning and rededication.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-nine and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3908

PAN AMERICAN DAY AND PAN AMERICAN WEEK, 1969

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The Inter-American System is the oldest, most successful regional association in the world. On April 14, 1969, we celebrate the 79th Anniversary of its formation.

The Americas are bound together by history, geography and, most important of all, common concerns and shared hopes.

On this occasion, the United States reaffirms its dedication to:

—Close consultation with its Hemisphere partners in all matters of common concern.

April 11, 1969