

Trade also joins us with other nations of the world in a partnership of peace and trust that advances the well-being of people everywhere. It encourages the international exchange of ideas, knowledge and experience, and assists in developing fuller and more fruitful use of the world's resources.

We in the United States are dedicated to policies that promote freer, wider trade and that avoid the destructive consequences of protectionism. We believe our economy is best protected, and our citizens better served, when barriers to trade between nations are lowered rather than raised.

We are the world's largest trading nation. Yet compared to many of our trading partners, we export less of our rich and varied production than we should.

World Trade Week gives us the opportunity to pledge ourselves to exporting as a national priority and renew our determination to succeed in the world marketplace.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 20, 1979, as World Trade Week, and I request all Federal, State and local officials to cooperate in the observance of that week.

I urge business, labor, agricultural, educational, professional and civic groups, and all the people of the United States to observe World Trade Week with gatherings, discussions, exhibits, ceremonies and other appropriate activities that promote awareness of the importance of world trade to our economy and our relations with other nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Proclamation 4655 of April 6, 1979

### Imports of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

By the President of the United States of America

#### A Proclamation

The Secretary of Energy has advised me that the continuation of shortages in international petroleum and petroleum product supplies has resulted in escalating world oil prices which impact directly on the United States economy. This situation requires that imports of crude oil and petroleum products be adjusted by temporarily suspending tariffs and the system of license fees which have been imposed since 1973 under Proclamation No. 3279, as amended. In light of the current market shortages and price conditions the continued imposition of import fees and tariffs, at least for the near term, do not serve the purposes of the Mandatory Oil Import Program and are detrimental to the economy. As a consequence, for the period that the shortages persist, continued imposition of the tariffs and import fees has become unnecessary and burdensome to the American public.

19 USC 1862  
note.

Therefore, the Secretary of Energy has recommended that I temporarily suspend imposition of the import fees and tariffs. Suspension of the fees and tariffs will serve to alleviate some of the world oil price impacts on the American consumer and should also improve access to certain refined products which are threatened to be in short supply. I agree with the changes proposed by the Secretary and they are consistent with the purposes of Proclamation No. 3279, as amended. The temporary suspension of fees and tariffs does not alter the long term purposes or benefits of the import control program established pursuant to Proclamation No. 3279, as amended. This action will adjust the imports of petroleum and petroleum product supplies so that they are not imported in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862), do hereby proclaim that:

**Section 1.** Section 3(a)(1) of Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, is further amended in subparagraphs (i) and (ii), and by the addition of a subparagraph (viii), to read as follows:

19 USC 1862  
note.

“(i) with respect to imports of crude oil (other than that imported by the Department of Energy, or by another person or agency of the Federal Government acting on behalf of the Department, for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve Program) and natural gas products over and above the levels of imports established in Section 2 of the Proclamation, such fees shall be \$0.00 per barrel for the period April 1, 1979 through June 30, 1979. Effective July 1, 1979 such fees shall be \$0.21 per barrel unless the Secretary makes the finding prescribed in paragraph 3(a)(1)(viii) in which case the fees shall remain at the \$0.00 level;

19 USC 1862  
note.

“(ii) with respect to imports of motor gasoline, unfinished oils, and all other finished products (except ethane, propane, butanes, asphalt and finished products imported by the Department of Energy, or another person or agency of the Federal Government acting on behalf of the Department of Energy, for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve Program), over and above the levels of imports established in Section 2 of this Proclamation, such fees shall be \$0.00 per barrel for the period April 1, 1979 through June 30, 1979. Effective July 1, 1979, such fees shall be \$0.63 per barrel unless the Secretary makes the finding prescribed in paragraph 3(a)(1)(viii) in which case the fees shall remain at the \$0.00 level;

“(viii) with respect to the fees imposed pursuant to paragraphs 3(a)(1)(i)–(ii), the Secretary may defer the imposition of either the \$0.21 or \$0.63 fee for a period, not to exceed six months, with respect to any type of crude oil, unfinished oil, or finished product for which the Secretary finds that imposition of the fees would not be in accordance with the purposes of this Proclamation. Reimposition of the fees may be deferred for one additional period, not to exceed six months, upon a similar finding.”

**Section 2.** Section 4 of Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, is amended by the addition of subsections (d) and (e) to read as follows:

19 USC 1862  
note.

“(d) Such regulations may provide for allocation periods of other than one year's duration; *provided*, that the applicable average barrel per day level of imports not subject to the payment of fees provided in Section 2 of this Proclamation is not exceeded on the average in any such period established.

“(e) Notwithstanding the levels established in Section 2 of this Proclamation, such regulations may provide for the suspension of the issuance of li-

censes not subject to the payment of fees with respect to any type of crude oil, unfinished oil, or finished product for any period in which a fee of \$0.00, as provided in Section 3 of this Proclamation, is in effect.”

19 USC 1202.

19 USC 1862  
note.

**Section 3.** Effective as of April 1, 1979, tariffs upon imports of petroleum and petroleum products listed in Schedule 4, Part 10—“Petroleum, natural gas and products derived therefrom,” and tariffs upon imports of hydrocarbons listed in Schedule 4, Part 2—“Chemical Elements, Inorganic and Organic Compounds, and Mixtures”, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States shall be and are suspended until July 1, 1979, at which time the tariffs shall be reimposed except with respect to any item in Schedule 4, Part 2 or Part 10, for which the Secretary of Energy finds that the reimposition of a tariff would not be in accordance with the purposes of Proclamation No. 3279, as amended. Upon such a finding, the Secretary may defer imposition of the tariff for a period not to exceed six months and may defer imposition of the tariff for one additional period, not to exceed six months, upon a similar finding.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

**Proclamation 4656 of April 10, 1979**

### **National Architectural Barrier Awareness Week, 1979**

**By the President of the United States of America**

#### **A Proclamation**

Architectural and other barriers often keep millions of Americans from participating in and contributing to our society. These barriers come in all shapes and sizes—from a six-inch curb and inaccessible bus to an unbrailled menu and uncaptioned news broadcast.

These physical and other kinds of barriers deny daily access for millions of America's elderly and handicapped citizens to jobs, transportation, recreation and public service. Attitudes and customs contribute to this problem.

Physical access often determines whether people can enjoy their rights and freedoms and exercise their responsibilities. Most of us take such access for granted. However, many disabled and disabled elderly cannot.

42 USC 4151  
note.

29 USC 792.

The first Federal legislation to eliminate barriers was the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968. To help implement that law, Congress created—within Section 502 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973—the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

The Board has worked to remove and prevent environmental barriers in this country. By doing so it helps ensure that disabled persons can enter and use facilities that their tax dollars support. And it helps inform Federal agencies that these facilities must be accessible from the time United States dollars are used to design, build, alter or lease them.

The Board has mounted a national media campaign about barriers under its slogan, “Access America.” In May 1979 it will launch a series of national seminars on barriers for leaders in business, industry and education. The Board is also surveying more than 1,000 federally-owned and funded facilities in the ten federal regions to assess compliance with Federal law.