

PROCLAMATIONS

Proclamation 6219 of October 30, 1990**Refugee Day, 1990**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Ever since the first Europeans came to this country in search of freedom and opportunity, America has been viewed as a safe haven and a source of hope for millions of people around the globe. We take tremendous pride in our leading efforts to assist refugees, and we continue to cherish the great and generous spirit embodied by our magnificent Statue of Liberty. As Emma Lazarus wrote in her timeless sonnet to the famed Mother of Exiles, "from her beacon-hand glows worldwide welcome."

Over the years, the United States has held its doors open to those seeking refuge from tyranny and persecution, and we have encouraged other free nations to do the same. We have proudly received in this country thousands of individuals who—though they arrived with scarcely more than the clothes on their backs—have not only built new lives for themselves and for their families but also made extraordinary contributions to our society. At the same time, we have also worked to overcome those conditions that compel many refugees to flee their homelands. For example, we have steadfastly defended the universal cause of freedom and justice, asserting our conviction that no one should live in fear because of his or her race, nationality, religion, or political beliefs. We have also strived to promote peace and economic development in countries beset by poverty and strife.

Despite such efforts, however, the population of refugees in the world has increased dramatically during the past few years to its present total of more than 15,000,000 people. Thus, we remain firmly committed to assisting refugees and to advancing respect for individual dignity and human rights around the world. As we continue our own efforts, we call on other nations to increase their assistance to refugees in need. The sad plight of refugees has been brought home to us once again in recent weeks as we have seen hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing Saddam Hussein's naked aggression in Kuwait and his brutal policies at home.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 375, has designated October 30, 1990, as "Refugee Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 30, 1990, as Refugee Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6220 of October 30, 1990

National Awareness Month for Children With Cancer, 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Thanks to the dramatic progress that has been made in early diagnosis and treatment of the disease, young cancer victims and their families no longer need to relinquish their dreams for the future. In many cases, advances in science and technology are bringing hope and healing where there once was only fear and loss.

According to the Department of Health and Human Services, the number of child deaths from cancer in the United States declined by 36 percent between 1973 and 1987—a significant change in a relatively short period of time. Today three out of every four children diagnosed with Hodgkin's disease are being cured. Since 1960, our ability to treat other serious forms of cancer such as Wilm's tumor and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma has improved markedly—nearly 50 percent more children are living for at least five years after diagnosis. The Department also reports that the number of children surviving acute lymphocytic leukemia has risen by 25 percent since 1974.

Nevertheless, despite such encouraging progress, cancer continues to be the leading cause of death by disease among children between the ages of 3 and 14. Families facing the specter of childhood cancer need the best possible medical care and emotional support we can provide. Many need financial help as well. Every family touched by childhood cancer needs the support of its relatives, neighbors, teachers, and clergy. Parents need the understanding and compassion of their employers, and brothers and sisters of young cancer victims need special consideration, both at home and in school. Young cancer patients themselves need every opportunity to express and pursue the fresh, unjaded dreams that are the hallmark of childhood.

Many private organizations and government agencies throughout the United States are working to meet the needs of children with cancer. The National Cancer Institute (NCI), operating within the Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal Government's principal agency for cancer research. In cooperation with universities and research institutes throughout the Nation, the NCI is engaged in treatment studies for 14 types of childhood cancer. Yielding new and refined methods of treatment, these studies are helping to improve the prognoses for many young cancer victims. For example, many children whose bone cancer, in the past, might have required the amputation of an arm or leg can now benefit from surgical techniques that allow them to keep their limbs without diminished chances of survival.

In addition to advances in research and technology, rehabilitation programs are likewise helping to improve the quality of life enjoyed by young cancer patients. Recent breakthroughs in our understanding of the brain and nervous system, for example, are making it possible for many of those who must use artificial limbs to control them by brain impulses.

Hundreds of private voluntary organizations at both the national and local levels—including the American Cancer Society, the Candlelighters Childhood Cancer Foundation, the Leukemia Society of America, and the Ronald McDonald Foundation—are helping parents and children to cope with the emotional and financial stresses created by cancer treatment and rehabilitation. Through the generosity of these and other groups, young cancer patients and their parents may obtain free air travel to treatment centers; parents may benefit from low-cost lodging while their little one is receiving treatment far from home; and youngsters themselves may have the opportunity to spend time at a special summer camp or to see an earnest wish fulfilled.

This month we recognize the dedication and hard work of all those scientists, health care professionals, and volunteers who are working to overcome childhood cancer and to assist its victims. We also reaffirm our admiration and support for the courageous youngsters and parents who struggle with this disease.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 1990 as National Awareness Month for Children with Cancer. I encourage all Americans to observe this month through appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6221 of November 2, 1990

For a National Day of Prayer, November 2, 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Throughout American history, the people of this Nation have depended on Almighty God for guidance and wisdom. Both Scripture and experience confirm that the Lord hears the prayers of those who place their trust in Him. Time and again, in peril and uncertainty, doubt and decision, we Americans have turned to God in prayer and, in so doing, found strength and direction.

Today the United States and, indeed, all civilized countries are being challenged by a dictator who would brazenly deny the sovereignty of other nations in order to achieve regional hegemony and to wield undue influence over the global economy. Iraqi forces continue to occupy neighboring Kuwait, terrorizing that nation's citizens in an affront to international law and fundamental standards of morality. Scores of U.S. civilians and citizens of other nations continue to be held hostage under inhuman conditions in both Kuwait and Iraq. Thousands have been made refugees fleeing from aggression in Kuwait and brutality in Iraq. To deter further aggression, thousands of American

service men and women have been deployed and remain on duty in the demanding climate of the Persian Gulf region. They, too, face considerable hardship and danger. We are grateful for the loyalty, devotion to duty, and sacrifices of the members of our Armed Forces. Yet we know that military strength alone cannot save a nation or bring it prosperity and peace; as the Scripture speaks, "Unless the Lord watches over the city, the watchman stays awake in vain." With these grave concerns before us, we do well to recall as a Nation the power of faith and the efficacy of prayer.

The Psalmist proclaimed: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." Today let us turn to Him, both as individuals and as a Nation, to ask for His continued mercy and guidance. Let us pray for peace in the Persian Gulf, and let us ask the Lord to protect all those Americans and citizens of other nations, who are working to uphold the universal cause of freedom and justice half a world away from home. May it please the Lord to grant all leaders of nations involved in this crisis the wisdom and courage to work towards its just and speedy resolution.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 673, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating November 2, 1990, as a National Day of Prayer.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 2, 1990, as a National Day of Prayer for American service personnel and American civilians stationed or held hostage in the Persian Gulf region. I urge all Americans to pause on this day to pray for these individuals and their families. I ask that prayer be made for the commanders of American military forces in the region and leaders in other nations that have deployed military forces in the Middle East to stop this aggression. I also urge the American people and their elected representatives to give thanks to God for His mercy and goodness and humbly to ask for His continued help and guidance in all our endeavors.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6222 of November 3, 1990

National Week To Commemorate the Victims of the Famine in Ukraine, 1932-1933

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

During the brutal famine that struck the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic from 1932 to 1933, more than seven million men, women, and children died of starvation. Tragically—and to the horror of all those who cherish the blessings of life and liberty—this deadly famine was

not caused by drought or by failed harvests. Rather, it resulted from a cruel and deliberate effort to destroy the spirit and the will of the Ukrainian people.

Between 1932 and 1933 the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, willfully permitted and even encouraged mass starvation in Ukraine. In an effort to enforce the collectivization of agriculture and to eliminate resistance to Moscow's rule by terror, Soviet authorities not only seized Ukrainian farmers' 1932 crop but also prevented desperately needed aid from reaching impoverished villages.

The United States Commission on the Ukraine Famine, mandated by the Congress to study this terrible tragedy and to expand public knowledge of it, has substantiated the belief that the famine was indeed the result of deliberate policies of the Soviet Government of that time. After months of hearings, eyewitness testimony, and the careful consideration of other documentation, the Commission concluded: "There is no doubt that large numbers of inhabitants of the Ukrainian SSR and the North Caucasus Territory starved to death in a man-made famine in 1932-1933, caused by the seizure of the 1932 crop by Soviet authorities."

This year the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party acknowledged that the famine was caused and sustained by Stalin and his associates. The current Soviet Government, led by President Gorbachev, has begun to confront the terrible legacy of Stalin and his era. It has begun to take important initial steps toward filling in the "blank pages" of Soviet history and ensuring the respect for human rights and human dignity that is essential to prevent such events from ever happening again. These steps are important, and they are encouraging.

As the United States Commission on the Ukraine Famine asserted, it is hoped that the lessons learned through this terrible tragedy, including "the concealment of criminal policies by those who perpetrate them," might provide insights which can be of use in confronting the challenges of similar events. This week, in commemorating the Ukraine famine, we reaffirm our determination to do just that.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 329, has designated the week of November 3 through November 10, 1990, as "National Week to Commemorate the Victims of the Famine in Ukraine, 1932-1933." The Congress has also requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 3 through November 10, 1990, as National Week to Commemorate the Victims of the Famine in Ukraine, 1932-1933. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities that express our continued determination to uphold the God-given and inalienable rights and dignity of all human beings.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6223 of November 8, 1990

**To Designate Nicaragua as a Beneficiary Country for
Purposes of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Section 212 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) (19 U.S.C. 2702), as amended, authorizes the President to designate the countries, territories, or successor political entities thereto that will be beneficiary countries for the purposes of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*). Such countries are entitled to duty-free entry of eligible articles imported directly therefrom into the customs territory of the United States. Nicaragua has expressed its desire to be so designated and its intention to take steps to comply with all of the necessary criteria set forth in the CBERA.

2. Pursuant to section 212(b) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2702(b)), I have determined that the designation of Nicaragua as a beneficiary country will be in the national security interest of the United States, and have reported such determination to the Congress with the reasons therefor. In addition, pursuant to section 212(a) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2702(a)), I have notified the House of Representatives and the Senate of my intention to designate Nicaragua as a beneficiary country and have communicated to them the considerations entering into my decision. Accordingly, pursuant to section 212(b) of the CBERA, and after taking into account the factors enumerated in section 212(c) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2702(c)), I hereby designate Nicaragua as a beneficiary country for purposes of the CBERA.

3. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, of other acts affecting import treatment, and of actions taken thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to sections 211 through 213 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as amended by the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Expansion Act of 1990, and section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to designate Nicaragua as a beneficiary country for the purposes of the CBERA, general note 3(c)(v)(A) to the HTS, listing those countries designated as beneficiary countries under the CBERA, is modified by inserting in alphabetical sequence "Nicaragua".

(2) The modifications made by this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in the customs territory of the United States on or after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and

of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6224 of November 9, 1990

National Women Veterans Recognition Week, 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each November 11, on the anniversary of the signing of the armistice that ended World War I, we pause as a Nation to express our respect and gratitude for veterans of the United States Armed Forces. Today more than one million women stand among this group of distinguished Americans. Indeed, women have served our country with pride, skill, and courage in every overseas combat theater of every conflict since World War I. It is therefore fitting that we mark the week beginning on the anniversary of Armistice Day as a special time to honor America's women veterans.

Serving in every branch of the Armed Forces and in a variety of challenging occupations, women have made vital contributions to our national security. In peacetime as well as in times of conflict and peril, they have demonstrated exemplary devotion to our country and to the principles for which it stands. Many have put themselves in harm's way to help ensure the success of our Nation's military operations. Some have been wounded, and others have given their lives, in the line of duty.

During recent years, the role of women in the Armed Forces has grown. With it has grown public appreciation for the talent, patriotism, and expertise that female military personnel bring to their work. Last December, many Americans noted the important contribution women made to Operation Just Cause, the superbly planned and executed mission to defend the cause of freedom and democratic government in Panama. Today, on the other side of the world, women are among those American troops who are deterring aggression on the sands and off the shores of Saudi Arabia. To these women, and to those who have gone before them in service to our country, we pay a grateful tribute.

In recognition of those women who have volunteered for service in the United States Armed Forces, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 307, has designated November 11 through November 17, 1990, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 11 through November 17, 1990, as National Women Veterans Recognition Week. I encourage all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6225 of November 9, 1990

National Philanthropy Day, 1990

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

Henry David Thoreau once observed that "the virtue we appreciate, we to some extent appropriate." We therefore do well to recognize the thoughtfulness and generosity of all those Americans who devote their time, talent, and material resources to philanthropic organizations and activities. By celebrating their many contributions to society, we reaffirm the spirit of voluntary giving and service to others that is one of our Nation's greatest strengths.

Our Nation's history provides ample evidence of the power of individual initiative and voluntary service to others. For example, private donors and individual volunteers have helped to expand educational, recreational, and employment opportunities for our youth; they have established and maintained specialized programs for senior citizens and persons with disabilities; and they have helped to promote the public health and safety. These Americans have also supplied our churches and other religious institutions with valuable material support.

Each day more and more Americans are becoming engaged in philanthropic activities. During 1989 alone, an estimated 75 percent of all households in the United States contributed to charitable organizations, giving a total of nearly \$96 billion. In addition to such generous financial contributions, many Americans are giving of another precious commodity: their time. Through nonprofit philanthropic organizations across the United States, concerned citizens are donating billions of volunteer hours to others.

On National Philanthropy Day, we proudly express our respect and appreciation for all those Americans who devote their time, energy, and material resources to philanthropic endeavors. Our entire country benefits from their magnanimity and hard work, and all of us can be inspired by their example.

In recognition of those who conduct and support the work of our Nation's philanthropic organizations, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 293, has designated November 16, 1990, as "National Philanthropy Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 16, 1990, as National Philanthropy Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6226 of November 13, 1990

American Education Week, 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

While a sound education is a great and lasting treasure in its own right, it is also vital to the advancement of individuals and nations. Through their educational experiences, young people develop the knowledge and skills needed to become innovative, productive citizens. They also gain an understanding of our Nation's history and an appreciation for our rights and responsibilities as members of a free and democratic society. Thus, if the United States is to remain a free, strong, and prosperous country, one that is competitive in the rapidly changing global marketplace, our educational system must be marked by excellence.

Our success in strengthening America's educational system may be measured by our progress toward the six national education goals established last year following my Education Summit with the Nation's Governors. First, by the year 2000, all American children must start school ready to learn. High school graduation rates must increase to 90 percent. American students must demonstrate competence in five critical subjects with their progress assessed in grades 4, 8, and 12, and they must rank first in the world in science and mathematics. Every American adult must be literate and possess the skills—including the technical skills—necessary to compete in the global economy. Finally, every school in the United States must be safe, disciplined, and drug-free. These goals form a binding standard of excellence for our Nation's schools, a standard that both animates and guides our ongoing efforts to revitalize American education.

In July, I joined with the Nation's Governors in establishing the National Education Goals Panel, which will measure and report progress toward these crucial objectives. Achieving our national education goals is not, however, a job for panel members and government officials alone. Ensuring a high-quality education for every American will depend on the personal commitment and sustained cooperation of all Americans—parents, teachers, students, local school administrators, business leaders, and elected officials, as well as the general public.

Because education is a lifelong process of learning, growth, and discovery, our ability to achieve excellence in the Nation's schools begins at home. What goes on in the classroom is only part of a child's educational experience, and parents have primary responsibility for what—and how—their children learn. Parents can contribute substantially to the quality of our educational system by taking active interest in their

youngsters' homework and academic progress; by participating in parent-teacher organizations; and by insisting on fair and effective local school boards. Government can encourage parental involvement by expanding choice in education.

At home, in the classroom, in public office, and in the community at large, all of us can and must work toward achieving our national education goals. Each of us is accountable for the quality of American education, and each of us has a vital stake in its future. This week let us reaffirm our determination to make excellence, once again and always, the hallmark of American education.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week beginning November 11, 1990, as American Education Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6227 of November 13, 1990

Geography Awareness Week, 1990

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

From the vast, frozen tundra of the Arctic to the exotic reaches of South American rain forests, the world in which we live is a beautiful and fascinating place. As varied as the climates, terrain, and natural resources found on our planet, however, are the peoples who inhabit it.

Americans who lack fundamental knowledge of the world's peoples and their surroundings cannot fully appreciate or enjoy Earth's diversity and splendor. On a larger scale, the lack of even elementary geographic knowledge among many Americans places our entire Nation at a disadvantage in matters of foreign policy and international commerce.

Geography has been a pivotal factor in the social, economic, and political development of virtually every country in the world. Thus the study of geography is not only exciting but also essential to understanding history and to participating successfully in today's global community. We Americans cannot formulate or maintain effective foreign policies, trade strategies, and business practices if the physical characteristics and cultural and political boundaries of the world are unfamiliar to us. We cannot respond effectively to dramatic changes around the globe if we do not fully comprehend the location and significance of such events. Moreover, our ability to promote international understanding and cooperation depends, in large part, on our ability to understand the

languages, customs, and beliefs of other peoples, as well as the physical circumstances in which they live.

Despite the importance of public awareness of world geography, statistics indicate that many Americans lack basic knowledge in this field. For example, a survey sponsored by the Federal Government found that many of the Nation's 12th graders do not know that the Mississippi River flows into the Gulf of Mexico. The Department of Education reports that one-third of all adults in the United States cannot name any of the countries that belong to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and a National Governors' Association report approximately two years ago indicated that one in seven adults could not locate the United States on a globe. Although such findings underscore the dire need to improve general knowledge of the subject, geography as a distinct discipline has been disappearing from academic curricula around the country.

Fortunately, however, the Administration and the Nation's Governors are working to revitalize America's educational system through efforts that include renewed emphasis on the basics. By raising our expectations and reaffirming the value of learning—including the study and mastery of elementary geography—we can better equip young Americans for the challenges and opportunities of the future.

To focus attention on the importance of the study and mastery of geography, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 323, has designated the week of November 11 through November 17, 1990, as "Geography Awareness Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 11 through November 17, 1990, as Geography Awareness Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6228 of November 13, 1990

To Suspend Indefinitely the Import Quota on Cotton Comber Waste

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

1. Presidential Proclamation No. 2351 of September 20, 1939, issued pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended (7 U.S.C. 624) (the Act), limited the total quantity of cotton waste that may be entered in any 12-month period beginning September 20 in any year and provided country-specific allocations of such

quantity. This action was taken in order that the entry of cotton waste would not render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the programs with respect to cotton undertaken by the Department of Agriculture.

2. In accordance with section 22 of the Act, the Secretary of Agriculture has advised me that he has reason to believe that the quantitative restrictions on imports of cotton comber waste, wherever classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), should be terminated or modified because the circumstances requiring the imposition of the restrictions have changed and the quota is being underutilized.

3. Based upon this advice, I directed the United States International Trade Commission (the Commission) to initiate an investigation under section 22(d) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 624(d)) to determine whether the quota on cotton comber waste should be terminated or modified, including globalizing country quota allocations, eliminating the staple length restrictions on cotton used to make cotton comber waste, or distinguishing between bleached and unbleached cotton comber waste, or whether the quota should otherwise be adjusted to take account of circumstances that have changed since the quota was proclaimed.

4. After reviewing the facts and taking into account the report of the Commission based upon the investigation that it conducted, I have determined that the circumstances requiring the current import quotas on cotton comber waste do not exist at this time. Accordingly, I find that the quantitative restrictions imposed under section 22 of the Act on all imported cotton comber waste should be suspended indefinitely, and that the staple length restrictions on cotton comber waste should be eliminated.

5. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the provisions of that Act, of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions taken thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to section 22 of the Act and section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483), do hereby proclaim that:

(1) In subheading 9904.30.50 of the HTS, the title of quota quantity column (A), "Minimum Quota for certain comber wastes", is modified to read "Quota for cotton comber waste".

(2) In subheading 9904.30.50 of the HTS, the title of quota quantity column (B), "Unreserved Quota", is modified to read "Quota for other cotton wastes".

(3) In subheading 9904.30.50 of the HTS, the quota quantity column (C), with its title "Total Quota", is stricken.

(4) U.S. Note 3(b) to subchapter IV of chapter 99 of the HTS is deleted, and the words "See U.S. note 3(b) of this subchapter" in subheading 9904.30.50 of the HTS are deleted.

(5) The quantitative restrictions on imports of cotton comber waste, as provided under subheading 9904.30.50 of the HTS, as revised, are hereby suspended indefinitely.

(6) Proclamation No. 2351 is superseded to the extent inconsistent with this proclamation.

(7) This proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on and after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6229 of November 14, 1990

Thanksgiving Day, 1990

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

In the first Presidential Thanksgiving Day proclamation, George Washington observed that "it is the Duty of all Nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey his Will, to be grateful for his Benefits, and humbly to implore His Protection and Favor." As a people who have long enjoyed unparalleled material prosperity and the priceless blessings of peace and freedom, we Americans cannot fail to fulfill this great, yet joyous, duty. Thus, we pause each year on Thanksgiving Day to express our gratitude for the goodness and generosity of our Creator and to ask His continued protection and guidance in all our endeavors, both as individuals and as a Nation.

The observance of Thanksgiving was a cherished tradition in America long before George Washington called his countrymen "to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be." Indeed, we trace the tradition of giving thanks back to some of the earliest settlers in this country—not only the Pilgrims at Plymouth but also early colonists at Jamestown, New Amsterdam, and St. Augustine. With hands clasped in prayer and hearts full of gratitude, these men and women gave public thanks to God for having been sustained through times of hardship and peril.

William Bradford's account of the experience of the settlers at Plymouth Colony is not only a moving description of the trials of emigration to a wilderness but also captures their profound faith and contains a timeless exhortation to succeeding generations:

Being thus passed the vast ocean . . . they had now no friends to welcome them, nor inns to entertain or refresh their weatherbeaten bodies, no houses or much less towns to repair to. . . . And for the season it was winter, and they that know the winters of that country know them to be sharp and violent. . . . Besides, what could they see but a hideous and desolate wilderness? . . . Neither could they, as it were, go to the top of Pisgah, to view from this wilderness a more goodly country to feed their hopes, for which way soever they turned their eyes (save upwards to the heavens) they could have little solace or con-

tent. . . . What could now sustain them but the spirit of God and His grace? They cried to the Lord, and He heard their voice, and looked on their adversity. Let them therefore praise the Lord, because He is good, and His mercies endure for ever.

The historic observance of a day of thanksgiving at Plymouth in 1621 was one of many occasions on which our ancestors paused to acknowledge their dependence on the mercy and favor of Divine Providence. Today, on this Thanksgiving Day, likewise observed during a season of celebration and harvest, we have added cause for rejoicing: the seeds of democratic thought sown on these shores continue to take root around the world. In Central and Eastern Europe, in Latin America, and elsewhere, courageous men and women are beginning to reap the blessings of freedom and self-government. Peoples who once suffered under the heavy yoke of totalitarianism have begun to claim the liberty to which all are heirs.

Our gratitude for the rights and opportunities we enjoy as Americans may be measured by how carefully we use and preserve these gifts, as when we cultivate in our children a love of freedom and an understanding of the responsibilities that freedom demands of us. We tend the precious blossom of our liberty when we recall the example of our ancestors and strive to ensure that our own lives are firmly rooted in faith. Like our forebears, we must cherish the values and beliefs that are the foundation of strong, loving families and caring communities and recognize the importance of learning and hard work, because these are the wellsprings of progress and prosperity.

The great freedom and prosperity with which we have been blessed is cause for rejoicing—and it is equally a responsibility. Indeed, Scripture tells us that much will be asked of those to whom much has been given. Our “errand in the wilderness,” begun more than 350 years ago, is not yet complete. Abroad, we are working toward a new partnership of nations. At home, we seek lasting solutions to the problems facing our Nation and pray for a society “with liberty and justice for all,” the alleviation of want, and the restoration of hope to all our people.

This Thanksgiving, as we enjoy the company of family and friends, let us gratefully turn our hearts to God, the loving Source of all Life and Liberty. Let us seek His forgiveness for our shortcomings and transgressions and renew our determination to remain a people worthy of His continued favor and protection. Acknowledging our dependence on the Almighty, obeying His Commandments, and reaching out to help those who do not share fully in this Nation’s bounty is the most heartfelt and meaningful answer we can give to the timeless appeal of the Psalmist: “O give thanks to the Lord for He is good; for his steadfast love endures forever.”

Finally, on this Thanksgiving Day, let us also remember all those Americans abroad who labor to advance the ideals for which this great Nation stands. Whether Peace Corps volunteers or military or diplomatic personnel, these selfless individuals often accept great personal risks and sacrifices to serve our country. Let us remember, in particular, those Americans held hostage and members of the Armed Forces serving in the Persian Gulf region. On this day, let us pray for their well-being and their safe return to the United States. And let us be thankful that such fine men and women are still willing to answer the call of duty to country and to defend the cause of liberty.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the American people to observe Thursday, November 22, 1990, as a National Day of Thanksgiving and to gather together in homes and places of worship on that day of thanks to affirm by their prayers and their gratitude the many blessings God has bestowed upon us.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6230 of November 14, 1990

National American Indian Heritage Month, 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Long before European explorers set foot on the North American continent, this great land had been cultivated and cherished by generations of American Indians. Unbeknownst to their fellowman halfway around the world, these Native peoples had developed rich, thriving cultures, as well as their own systems of social order. They also possessed a wealth of acquired wisdom and skills in hunting, tracking, and farming—knowledge and skills that would one day prove to be invaluable to traders and settlers from Europe.

Today Americans of all ages recognize the many outstanding achievements of this country's original inhabitants and their descendants. Young and old alike know the story of Sacajawea, the Shoshone woman who helped to guide Lewis and Clark on their historic expedition and, in so doing, helped to open the door to the Great West. The giant redwood trees protected in a number of our national parks bear the name of Sequoia, in honor of the great Cherokee leader who taught thousands of Indians to read and write and, in so doing, helped to unite and strengthen the Cherokee Nation. We also recall the achievements of Charles Curtis, the proud descendant of Native Americans who served this country not only as a member of Congress but also as Vice President. However, such celebrated examples constitute only a small portion of the rich, centuries-old heritage of American Indians. Indeed, each of the many tribes that have inhabited this great land boasts a long and fascinating legacy of its own.

Last year, when signing into law the "National Museum of the American Indian Act," I noted that our Nation would be moving forward with a new and deeper understanding of the diverse heritage of Native Americans. Like the many educational and cultural events currently being held across the country in observance of National American Indian Heritage Month, the development of a national museum dedicated to the preservation of American Indian history, art, language, litera-

ture, anthropology, and culture will help to enhance public awareness of—and appreciation for—these proud peoples.

During National American Indian Heritage Month, as we celebrate the fascinating history and time-honored traditions of Native Americans, we also look to the future. Our Constitution affirms a special relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes and—despite a number of conflicts, inequities, and changes over the years—our unique government-to-government relationship has endured. In recent years, we have strengthened and renewed this relationship. Today we reaffirm our support for increased Indian control over tribal government affairs, and we look forward to still greater economic independence and self-sufficiency for Native Americans.

The Congress, by Public Law 101-343, has designated November 1990 as "National American Indian Heritage Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 1990 as National American Indian Heritage Month. I encourage all Americans and their elected representatives at the Federal, State, and local levels to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6231 of November 14, 1990

National Farm-City Week, 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For nearly four decades, we Americans have observed National Farm-City Week in honor of this country's farmers and all those who play a role in the production and distribution of U.S. agricultural goods. It is fitting that this week coincides with our annual celebration of Thanksgiving, a time when Americans traditionally give thanks for our many blessings—including our abundant supplies of safe, wholesome, and affordable foodstuffs.

American farmers are the most enterprising and efficient in the world. Constituting less than 2 percent of our population, these men and women feed the other 98 percent—and millions of people around the globe as well. Nowhere else does such a small percentage of a nation's population feed so many.

These hardworking Americans are assisted in their efforts, however, by millions of people in urban areas—by researchers who develop improved methods and technology for farming; by the manufacturers and suppliers of equipment, seeds, and fertilizers; by those who transport

and process raw agricultural goods; and by retailers who distribute and sell finished farm products to consumers. Viewed in its broadest sense, agriculture is one of our Nation's largest employers, involving the storage, transportation, processing, distribution, and merchandising of U.S. agricultural products. Millions of Americans earn their living in farming and agriculture-related industries.

The rural and urban ties we celebrate during National Farm-City Week are steadily being strengthened as more and more American farmers begin to supply not only food and fiber but also raw materials for industrial use. These materials include biodegradable plastics, alternative fuels and fuel additives, as well as printing inks and newsprint. The development of these and other products is contributing to the creation of new and diverse agro-industries.

The Americans who work in our Nation's thriving agricultural sector make an invaluable contribution to the well-being of our families and to the economic strength of the entire country. During this special season, as we prepare to share a traditional Thanksgiving dinner with our loved ones, we do well to recognize all those who bring this Nation's agricultural bounty from field to table.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of November 16 through November 22, 1990, as National Farm-City Week. I call upon all Americans, in rural areas and cities alike, to join in recognizing the accomplishments of our Nation's farmers and of all those who cooperate in producing the abundance of agricultural goods that enrich and strengthen the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6232 of November 15, 1990

National Federation of the Blind Day, 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Since its founding half a century ago, the National Federation of the Blind has been a leading advocate for Americans affected by severe visual loss. Its administrators, staff, and supporters know that persons who are blind possess not only the desire but also the ability to lead full, independent, and productive lives, and they have encouraged all Americans to recognize this fact as well.

Through an effective community outreach program, the Federation has been working to enhance the public image of blind Americans and to promote real equality of opportunity for these members of our society. This outreach program includes television and radio appearances by

Federation members, public presentations, and the distribution of educational materials. In addition, the Federation produces monthly and quarterly publications that serve as a valuable source of news and information on issues affecting Americans with impaired eyesight.

If the United States is to remain a strong and prosperous country, one that is competitive in the rapidly changing global marketplace, we must utilize the talent, creativity, and skill of all our citizens. Helping more blind Americans to enter this country's social and economic mainstream is, therefore, not only a moral imperative but also a wise investment in our Nation's future. On July 26, I was pleased to sign into law the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The world's first comprehensive declaration of equality for persons with disabilities, this legislation prohibits employers covered by the Act from discriminating against qualified applicants or employees on the basis of a disability; it guarantees persons with disabilities access to public accommodations, such as offices, hotels, and shopping centers; and it calls for improved access to transportation, State and local government services, and telecommunications as well. This legislation—like the efforts of the National Federation of the Blind—reflects our commitment to ensuring equality of opportunity for all Americans.

In recognition of the Federation and its outstanding work, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 667, has designated November 16, 1990, as "National Federation of the Blind Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 16, 1990, as National Federation of the Blind Day. I encourage all Americans to observe this day through appropriate programs and activities that reaffirm our appreciation of the rights, needs, and abilities of persons who are blind.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6233 of November 16, 1990

National Military Families Recognition Day, 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

A great portion of our Nation's military strength is derived from our proud and courageous military families. Each of us gains untold strength and inspiration through our loved ones; for the men and women who serve in the United States Armed Forces, however, the love and support of family are indispensable when striving to endure the risks and sacrifices that are a frequent part of military life.

Through the steadfast physical and emotional support of their loved ones, members of our Armed Forces find much of the personal strength and motivation needed to complete arduous and sometimes hazardous assignments. Service members on duty far from home are ever grateful for the thoughts, prayers, and letters of their loved ones. Like millions of their fellow Americans around the world, the members of the Armed Forces are also uplifted and inspired by the extraordinary patriotism and perseverance of their families.

Our Nation's military families not only provide invaluable support to their loved ones in the Armed Forces but also frequently share in the sacrifices they must make in the line of duty. Spouses, parents, children, and siblings must often cope with long hours of separation and worry. Frequent moves, which can be particularly hard on youngsters, are a fact of military life. Those moves can take a family across the country or even around the world, where parents and children must adjust to cultural differences as well as new jobs and new schools. Nevertheless, despite these and other challenges, America's military families have always displayed remarkable faith, resourcefulness, and determination. As representatives of the United States around the world, they have served our country well and with pride, and all of us can be grateful for their example.

The Nation's military services have long acknowledged the importance of families and have thus established special programs and support systems to assist the close relatives of military personnel. Recently the families of those service men and women taking part in Operation Desert Shield have also received generous support through individual volunteers, local community groups, and private industry. Patriotic Americans across the country and around the world have demonstrated their support and rendered assistance to military families through countless heartwarming gestures. This week we reaffirm the importance of such generous efforts and unite in offering a heartfelt salute to all of our Nation's military families.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 566, has designated November 19, 1990, as "National Military Families Recognition Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 19, 1990, as National Military Families Recognition Day. I urge all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities in honor of U.S. military families throughout the world. I also urge the people of the United States to pause in their homes, churches, synagogues, and other suitable places on this day to pray in a special manner for those military families whose loved ones are stationed in the Persian Gulf region.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6234 of November 20, 1990**National Adoption Week, 1990**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During the holiday season that begins on Thanksgiving, our thoughts turn toward home and family. At this special time of year, most of us can recall warm memories of past family gatherings as we look forward to being reunited once again with our dearest relatives and other loved ones. Tragically, however, thousands of American youngsters will not be able to enjoy this festive and holy season with a family of their own—these are children waiting to be adopted.

Each year, some 60,000 waiting children do find permanent, loving homes in the United States. Each year, many infants are given the chance for full and happy lives when their biological mothers choose adoption over abortion. Nevertheless, an estimated 30,000 children who are legally available for adoption still wait in foster care for permanent families. Many of these children have special needs—they are children with physical, mental, or emotional disabilities; they are older or minority children; and they are children with siblings who need to be adopted by the same family. Regardless of the individual needs they may have, all of these waiting children are eager to love and to be loved by a family of their own.

An act of faith, courage, and generosity, adoption benefits everyone it touches: the youngster who needs and desires a lasting home and loving family; the expectant mother who, for whatever reason, cannot keep her child; and the prospective parents who long to open their hearts and their homes to adoptive children. However, despite the many benefits of adoption, thousands of children continue to wait.

In both the public and private sectors, we must continue working to eliminate daunting legal, financial, and attitudinal barriers to adoption. Toward that end, my Administration has developed proposals to help individuals meet the financial commitment involved in adopting children with special needs. We are also taking steps to encourage interested Federal employees to adopt.

During National Adoption Week, we gratefully recognize all those Americans who have joined in the effort to find permanent homes for waiting children—the counselors, social workers, attorneys, legislators, volunteers, employers, media professionals, and members of the clergy who devote their time, skills, and resources to encouraging adoption. This week let us also express our admiration and pledge our support for those courageous and selfless women who choose life for their unborn children. Finally, let us also remember those precious youngsters who, on this very day, wait to be adopted—let us renew our determination to help them gain the sense of security and belonging that they so desperately need and deserve.

To promote public awareness of adoption, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 362, has designated the period commencing on November 18, 1990, and ending on November 24, 1990, as "National Adoption

Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 18 through November 24, 1990, as National Adoption Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6235 of November 20, 1990

National Family Caregivers Week, 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Traditionally, the American family has both symbolized and fostered the values that are at the heart of any truly strong and caring society—values such as faithfulness, commitment, and respect and concern for others. During National Family Caregivers Week, as we celebrate the American family and its ability to care for its members, we also reaffirm the importance of those values to us as individuals and as a Nation.

Each day millions of Americans provide various forms of assistance to relatives incapacitated by age, illness, or disability. In addition to home nursing care and companionship, these family caregivers may provide physically impaired loved ones with financial support, transportation, and help with shopping, cooking, and daily household maintenance. Their generous and devoted labors are invaluable to the relative who might otherwise be forced to live in an institutional setting.

Through their dedicated efforts, family caregivers not only help ill and elderly loved ones to maintain their dignity and independence but also provide wonderful examples of the love and commitment that are the essence of family life. This week we proudly salute these hardworking men and women.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 525, has designated the week of November 18 through November 24, 1990, as "National Family Caregivers Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 18 through November 24, 1990, as National Family Caregivers Week. I encourage the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety,

and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6236 of December 6, 1990

National Poison Prevention Week, 1991

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

As we mark the 30th observance of National Poison Prevention Week, we can take pride in the success of this important annual public awareness campaign. Since our first observance of National Poison Prevention Week in 1962, the number of deaths by poisoning among children under the age of five has declined significantly. The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission reports that in 1961, poisoning claimed the lives of 450 youngsters. By 1987, that number had dropped to 31. Nevertheless, because the death of even one child by accidental poisoning is intolerable, we must continue efforts aimed at education and prevention.

The Poison Prevention Week Council, a coalition of 36 national organizations that are determined to stop accidental poisonings, coordinates National Poison Prevention Week activities. In addition to distributing valuable information, the Council encourages local poison control centers, pharmacies, public health departments, and other concerned parties to conduct poison prevention programs in their communities. The Consumer Product Safety Commission, which each year provides a member to serve as Secretary of the Poison Prevention Week Council, helps to lead this important public health campaign. Thus, it is a truly national campaign, enlisting the combined energy and resources of government officials, health care professionals, educators, business and industry leaders, media representatives, and members of private voluntary organizations.

Poison prevention activities such as those highlighted this week have helped to save lives, but there is more to do. Each year more than half a million children are exposed to potentially poisonous medicines or household chemicals. It is therefore vital that we continue to remind parents, grandparents, and other adults about the risks of childhood poisoning and the ways tragic accidents can be prevented. Simple safety measures—such as using child-resistant closures and keeping potentially harmful substances out of the reach of children—can save lives.

To encourage the American people to learn more about the dangers of accidental poisonings and to take more preventative measures, the Congress, by joint resolution approved September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 681), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third week of March of each year as "National Poison Prevention Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning March 17, 1991, as

National Poison Prevention Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week by participating in appropriate ceremonies and activities and by learning how to prevent accidental poisonings among children.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6237 of December 7, 1990

Wright Brothers Day, 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

When Orville and Wilbur Wright's hand-crafted airplane lifted off the windswept beach near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on December 17, 1903, only a handful of men and perhaps a few startled sea gulls witnessed the world's first controlled, manned flight in a heavier-than-air, mechanically propelled aircraft. Nevertheless, this brief bold flight changed the course of history. With the success of their daring experiment, Orville and Wilbur Wright ushered in the age of aviation.

From the time they experimented with airplane models and wind tunnels at their small workshop in Dayton, Ohio, until the end of their celebrated careers, the Wright brothers demonstrated qualities shared by all great pioneers and inventors. Eager to learn and determined to succeed, they engaged in hours of intense study and painstaking trial, calculation, and design. As individuals they were confident, methodical, and brilliantly intuitive engineers.

Shortly after the Wrights began their experiments, they found that the small amount of data previously collected by others was unreliable. Consequently, they conducted their own basic research, literally writing the book on fundamental aerodynamics. Eventually, the Wrights used their carefully acquired knowledge to build a machine so far ahead of its day that they even had to design and build their own motor, one that was both powerful and lightweight.

The Wrights' diligent and enlightened approach to their work was the key to their success. Wilbur once remarked: "If a man is in too big a hurry to give up an error, he is liable to give up some truth with it, and in accepting the arguments of the other man, he is sure to get some error with it After I get a hold of a truth I hate to lose it again, and I like to sift all the truth out before I give up an error." Such intellectual openness and tenacity—coupled with courage, creativity, and perseverance—enabled the Wright brothers to defy both the skepticism of friends and the force of gravity as they launched the age of controlled human flight.

We live in a world transformed by the work of the Wright brothers, and in this age of sophisticated air and space travel, their first flight still stands as one of the most extraordinary achievements of the 20th

century. With optimism and daring, restless ingenuity and hard work, Orville and Wilbur Wright broke the tethers binding man to Earth and joined the ranks of those great pioneers and inventors who have helped to make the United States a mighty and prosperous Nation. As we recall the Wrights' seminal contributions to aviation, each of us can take inspiration from their example.

The Congress, by a joint resolution approved December 17, 1963 (77 Stat. 402; 36 U.S.C. 169), has designated the 17th day of December of each year as "Wright Brothers Day" and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation commemorating this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 17, 1990, as Wright Brothers Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6238 of December 10, 1990

Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, 1990

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

The first ten amendments to our Constitution, collectively known as the Bill of Rights, were intended as an additional safeguard to the liberty of Americans, which the Constitution already afforded great protection through its ingenious structure. As we enter the bicentennial year of our Bill of Rights, we celebrate more than the great freedom and security this document symbolizes for the American people—we also celebrate its seminal role in the advancement of respect for human dignity and individual liberty around the world.

In its Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on December 10, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly affirmed to all mankind the noble ideals enshrined in our Bill of Rights. Noting that "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and unalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world," signatories to the Declaration agreed to respect freedom of thought, freedom of association, as well as freedom of religion and belief. They also recognized an individual's right to own property, either alone or in association with others, and declared that "everyone has the right to participate in his government, directly or through freely chosen representatives." Stating that "human rights should be protected by the rule of law," signatories to the Declaration proclaimed this historic document "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations."

That standard was reaffirmed and strengthened in 1975, when the United States, Canada, and 33 European states joined in adopting the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Participating states also recognized the right of self-determination and agreed to grant ethnic minorities equality before the law.

Recent events testify to the CSCE's effectiveness in advancing our goal of universal compliance with the human rights and humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. The elimination of physical and ideological barriers that once divided postwar Europe dramatically illustrates the progress that has been made in promoting respect for human rights, building mutual trust, reducing the risk of conflict, and encouraging the development of democracy. Last month, the signing of the Charter of Paris—which added to existing CSCE principles new and sweeping commitments to political pluralism, free elections, free enterprise, and the rule of law—underscored its signatories' determination to consolidate and to build upon recent gains. Indeed, with the Charter of Paris we welcomed the emergence of a new transatlantic partnership of nations based on a mutual commitment to upholding human rights and the rule of law.

However, while we celebrate the remarkable developments reflected in the recent Charter of Paris, we must resist the notion that our work is now virtually finished. Tragically, in some countries, persecution of ethnic minorities, religious oppression, and restrictions on freedom of speech, information, and travel violate fundamental standards of morality and the letter and spirit of international human rights agreements.

The United States will continue to denounce contraventions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and will press for constructive change. And, at times, it is necessary to take a stand against aggression. Iraq's brutal subjugation and despoiling of Kuwait constitute an assault on the basic human values and freedoms we commemorate this week; thus the United States and other members of the world community are coalesced in an effort to achieve the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. The United States also continues to assist the world's emerging democracies, not only in Europe, but also in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The documents we celebrate this week—the Bill of Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the more recent Helsinki accords—derive their value and promise from the timeless, immutable truths they contain and our solemn commitment to upholding them. As we reflect on the historic significance of these documents, let us vow to ensure that they remain meaningful guarantees of individual dignity and liberty.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1990, as Human Rights Day and December 15, 1990, as Bill of Rights Day and call upon all Americans to observe the week beginning December 10, 1990, as Human Rights Week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and

of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Warren E. Burger

Proclamation 6239 of December 10, 1990

American Red Cross Month, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Millions of people around the Nation and the world take comfort in knowing that, wherever the bright banner of the American Red Cross flies, help is close at hand. For well over a century, this respected humanitarian organization has enabled individuals and their communities to cope with crisis.

While the Red Cross is most often associated with major emergencies such as those caused by floods, earthquakes, and military conflict, it also brings aid to those whose plight may never make the headlines—such as victims of industrial accidents, hunger, and house fires. The lifesaving activities of the Red Cross may vary, but in every case its staff and volunteers bring swift, compassionate assistance to needy persons without regard to race, religion, or national origin.

During a typical year, the Red Cross may respond to some 50,000 disastrous incidents, helping people not only to survive but also to rebuild.

While the work of the Red Cross in the face of disaster has been outstanding, its day-to-day efforts aimed at emergency prevention and preparedness have been equally remarkable. Today some 1.1 million trained Red Cross volunteers work at more than 2,700 chapters throughout the United States. These dedicated men and women help to instruct youths and adults alike in first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and water safety. In addition, the Red Cross is a leader in the campaign to stop the spread of AIDS. Across the country, trained Red Cross volunteers are teaching the public about this deadly disease and how it is prevented.

The Red Cross is also helping to prevent the spread of AIDS by ensuring the safety of our blood supply. Each year the Red Cross collects more than 6 million units of blood—half of the Nation's blood supply. Every unit of blood must pass seven tests to ensure its safety for transfusion. As a result of such careful screening, the Nation's blood supply is safer now than it has ever been.

The Red Cross, which formed the National Bone Marrow Donor Registry in 1986, also maintains a national registry of more than 20,000 volunteer donors of rare blood types and conducts vital research on blood at its Holland laboratory. The Red Cross also renders vital tissue transplantation services to help some 49,000 Americans a year live longer, fuller lives.

With so many American service men and women currently stationed abroad, the importance of the Red Cross' work in behalf of U.S. military personnel is more apparent than ever. For members of the Armed Services at both domestic and overseas military installations, the Red Cross provides valuable information, referral services, and emergency communications.

Through its outstanding humanitarian services, the American Red Cross has earned the respect and appreciation of millions of people throughout the United States and around the world. This month we gratefully salute its dedicated staff and volunteers.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America and Honorary Chairman of the American Red Cross, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the month of March 1991 as American Red Cross Month. I urge all Americans to continue their generous support of the Red Cross and its chapters nationwide.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6240 of December 18, 1990

National Law Enforcement Training Week, 1991

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

The duty of law enforcement officers to protect the lives and property of their fellow Americans and to maintain civil order while upholding the constitutional rights of individuals is one that requires continuing, high-quality professional training. Imparting the knowledge and skills that officers need to fulfill their duties safely and effectively, training constitutes an essential part of law enforcement.

Law enforcement officers often face complex crimes and violent criminals. Meeting the challenges posed by drug trafficking, organized crime, and other forms of illicit activity therefore demands ongoing, comprehensive training. This training must be multidisciplinary, encompassing not only law, self-defense, and the use of firearms but also first aid, forensics, and the physical and social sciences. Because law enforcement training covers such diverse and interesting fields of study, it underscores the many rewarding career opportunities available to Americans who would like to contribute to their communities through police work or related disciplines.

This week we gratefully salute the dedicated, hardworking men and women who conduct and participate in law enforcement training. Their commitment to excellence and their determination to uphold the law help to ensure the preservation of our freedom and security.

The Congress, by Public Law 101-372, has designated the week of January 6 through January 12, 1991, as "National Law Enforcement Training Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of January 6 through January 12, 1991, as National Law Enforcement Training Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate exhibits, ceremonies, and activities, including programs designed to heighten the awareness of young people of career opportunities in law enforcement and related disciplines.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6241 of January 11, 1991

National Sanctity of Human Life Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On January 21, the United States will observe a Federal holiday honoring the birth of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. In his efforts to end legal segregation in America, Dr. King believed that achieving peace and goodwill among all peoples depends on obedience to the will of God and the affirmation of the sacredness of all human life. "Every man is somebody," Dr. King said, "because he is a child of God."

It is this conviction—the recognition that all people are made in the image of their Creator—which guides our observance of National Sanctity of Human Life Day and our efforts to reaffirm in our Nation the sanctity of human life in all its stages.

For more than two hundred years, America has been the home of freedom. Our national commitment to fundamental human rights—the "unalienable Rights" of "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness"—was eloquently proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and has been reaffirmed countless times in legislative halls; in a free and unfettered press; on battlefields around the world; and, most important, in our hearts.

Despite this deep national commitment, however, there have been times when realities have not lived up to our ideals. The United States was once a land of slavery and racial segregation. For far too long, many persons with disabilities have not been able to participate fully in the mainstream of American life. And the prevalence of abortion on demand in America calls into question our respect for the fundamental right to life.

The tragedy of abortion in America affects two persons, mother and child. While sincere persons may disagree, my position is that the lives of both must be cherished and protected. We must recognize the dignity and worth of every human being in our laws, as well as in our hearts. Abortion robs America of a portion of its future and denies pre-born children the chance to grow, to contribute, and to enjoy a full life with all its challenges and opportunities.

Scientific advances reinforce the belief that unborn children are persons, entitled to medical care and legal protection. We must turn from abortion to loving alternatives such as adoption. All levels of government and all sectors of society should promote policies that encourage alternatives such as adoption and make adopting easier for families who want children and will give them loving homes, particularly children with special needs.

Across America, many people are involved in efforts to protect unborn children and to assist pregnant women in need. Through their compassion, generosity, and hard work, they are helping to ensure that the value of every human life is never forgotten. We hope and pray for the day when the principle of life's sanctity will guide both private thought and public policy on this question throughout our Nation.

On this occasion we also recall with gratitude and thanks to Almighty God the millions of Americans whose work in many and various ways likewise upholds our fundamental belief in the sanctity of human life. Members of the health professions and scientists work for cures to dread diseases and to alleviate the suffering of the ill and infirm. Parents, teachers, and community leaders work together towards ending the scourge of drugs. And volunteers throughout our Nation visit the sick, the elderly, and the lonely; care for the dying; help children in need; and bring joy to the lives of many of our fellow citizens.

In affirming the sanctity of life, we realize the highest ideals of our country. We deny our very heritage when we do not. Today, mindful of our heritage and our convictions, let us not only resolve to uphold the sanctity of human life but also work to promote policies that affirm our highest ideals as a Nation. All stages of human life are precious; all demand recognition of their sanctity.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Sunday, January 20, 1991, as National Sanctity of Human Life Day. I call on all Americans to reflect on the sanctity of human life in all its stages and to gather in homes and places of worship to give thanks for the gift of life and to reaffirm our commitment to respect the life and the dignity of every human being.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6242 of January 14, 1991

Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday, 1991

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

In commemorating the anniversary of the birth of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., we celebrate the cause to which he dedicated his life. More than a struggle to end bigotry and segregation in the United States—although that alone would be ample reason to honor him—Martin Luther King's great purpose was an effort "to make real the promises of democracy."

With characteristic eloquence, Dr. King told his countrymen, "In spite of the difficulties and frustrations of the moment, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. I have a dream that one day this Nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed." By working to fulfill for all Americans the promise of life, liberty, and happiness expressed in the Declaration of Independence, Martin Luther King helped to bring our country closer to the ideal envisioned at its founding.

Inspiring Martin Luther King's appeals for racial equality was a strong faith—faith in Almighty God, faith in the future, and faith in the ultimate triumph of truth and justice. A gifted preacher who often quoted from Scripture, King believed that America must uphold its promise of liberty and opportunity for all because prejudice and discrimination obscure the reality that all people are made in the image of their Creator.

The faith that animated Martin Luther King's efforts to uphold the God-given dignity and worth of every individual was nurtured in him from childhood. The son of a Baptist minister, King was clearly inspired by the example of his parents and their quiet nobility and determination.

The family is still, as King once observed, "the main educational agency of mankind." Thus, we must begin with the family if we are to ensure that our children "live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character." We give our children the tools needed to build a bright future when we give them love and attention and help them to develop a sense of personal responsibility and self-esteem, as well as an appreciation for the value of learning and hard work. Finally, we must instill in our children a sense of hope and higher purpose, helping them to recognize—as did Martin Luther King—the power of prayer and the rewards of basic human goodness. As Dr. King once said, "Intelligence plus character—that is the goal of true education. The complete education gives one not only power of concentration but worthy objectives upon which to concentrate."

Throughout his adult life, Martin Luther King concentrated on efforts to overcome bitterness and division and to fulfill the American dream for all members of our society. He taught all of us important lessons about faith, sacrifice, perseverance, and optimism. Today we recall those lessons and renew our determination to promote racial harmony and equality of opportunity in the United States.

By Public Law 98-144, the third Monday in January of each year has been designated as a legal public holiday.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Monday, January 21, 1991, as the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6243 of February 1, 1991

For a National Day of Prayer, February 3, 1991

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

As one Nation under God, we Americans are deeply mindful of both our dependence on the Almighty and our obligations as a people He has richly blessed. From our very beginnings as a Nation, we have relied upon God's strength and guidance in war and peace. Entrusted with the holy gift of freedom and allowed to prosper in its great light, we have a responsibility to serve as a beacon to the world—to use our strength and resources to help those suffering in the darkness of tyranny and repression.

Today the United States is engaged in a great struggle to uphold the principles of national sovereignty and international order and to defend the lives and liberty of innocent people. It is an armed struggle we made every possible effort to avoid through extraordinary diplomatic efforts to resolve the matter peacefully, yet—given no choice by a ruthless dictator who would wield political and economic hegemony over other nations through force and terror—it is a struggle we wage with conviction and resolve. Our cause is moral and just.

However confident of our purpose, however determined to prevail, we Americans continue to yearn for peace and for the safety of our service men and women in the Persian Gulf. With these great hopes in mind, I ask all Americans to unite in humble and contrite prayer to Almighty God. May it please our Heavenly Father to look upon this Nation, judging not our worthiness but our need, and to grant us His continued strength and guidance. May He watch over and support the courageous members of our Armed Forces, their loving families, as well as the forces of those nations that have joined the coalition to liberate Kuwait and to deter further Iraqi aggression.

Today, as we turn our hearts toward Heaven, let us also pray especially for those brave and selfless military personnel who have earned their final rest in the arms of God. Let us ask Him to strengthen and console their families, and let us also remember all those innocent civilians, wherever they may be, who have been affected by this conflict.

"All this being done, in sincerity and truth," as President Lincoln once wrote, "Let us then rest humbly in the hope authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the Nation will be heard on high, and answered . . ." by Almighty God, our refuge and strength, our rock and our salvation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim February 3, 1991, as a National Day of Prayer. I ask that Americans gather in homes and places of worship to pray for the members of Operation Desert Storm; for their families; and for all those innocent persons, wherever they may be, who suffer as a result of the conflict in the Persian Gulf. I ask that prayer be made for American military commanders in the region and for the forces of other nations that have joined in the coalition to liberate Kuwait. I also urge the American people and their elected representatives to give thanks to God for His mercy and goodness and humbly to ask for His continued help and guidance in all our endeavors. Let us pray this day, and every day hereafter, for peace. And may God keep this country as one great Nation under Him forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6244 of February 4, 1991

To Amend the Generalized System of Preferences

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. In Proclamation 5758 of December 24, 1987, the President determined, pursuant to sections 502(b)(7), 502(c)(7), and 504 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the 1974 Act) (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)(7), 2462(c)(7), and 2464), that it was appropriate to provide for the suspension of preferential treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for articles that are eligible for such treatment and that are imported from Chile. Such suspension was the result of a Presidential determination that Chile had not taken and was not taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(a)(4)).

2. After a review of the current situation in Chile, I have determined that Chile has taken or is taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the 1974 Act. Further, pursuant to sections 501 and 502 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461 and 2462), and after taking into account the factors set forth in such sections, I have determined that it is appropriate to terminate the suspension of preferential treatment under the GSP for articles that are currently eligible for such treatment and that are imported from Chile

and to redesignate Chile as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP.

3. Pursuant to section 504 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2464), the President may withdraw, suspend, or limit the application of duty-free treatment under the GSP with respect to any article or with respect to any country upon consideration of the factors set forth in sections 501 and 502(c) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461 and 2462(c)). I have determined, pursuant to section 504(a) of the 1974 Act, that Chile should not receive preferential tariff treatment under the GSP with respect to certain eligible articles.

4. Section 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) the substance of the provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to sections 501, 502, 504, and 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to redesignate Chile as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP, general note 3(c)(ii)(A) to the HTS, listing those countries whose products are eligible for benefits of the GSP, is modified by inserting in alphabetical order in the list of independent countries "Chile".

(2) In order to provide that Chile should not be treated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to certain eligible articles for purposes of the GSP, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for each of the HTS provisions enumerated in section A of the Annex to this proclamation is modified by deleting from such subcolumn for such HTS provisions the symbol "A" in parentheses, and by inserting the symbol "A*" in lieu thereof.

(3) In order to provide that Chile should not be treated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to certain eligible articles for purposes of the GSP, general note 3(c)(ii)(D) to the HTS is modified as provided in section B of the Annex to this proclamation.

(4) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders inconsistent with the provisions of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(5) The amendments made by this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.

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

GEORGE BUSH

ANNEX

Modifications to the HTS

Effective as to articles entered on or after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**

Section A. For the following HTS provisions, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn, delete the symbol "A" and insert "A*" in lieu thereof:

7402.00.00	7403.13.00	7403.22.00
7403.11.00	7403.19.00	7403.23.00
7403.12.00	7403.21.00	7403.29.00

Section B. General note 3(c)(ii)(D) is modified—

(a) by adding in numerical sequence the following HTS provisions and countries set opposite them:

7402.00.00	Chile	7403.13.00	Chile	7403.22.00	Chile
7403.11.00	Chile	7403.19.00	Chile	7403.23.00	Chile
7403.12.00	Chile	7403.21.00	Chile	7403.29.00	Chile

(b) by adding, in alphabetical order, "Chile" opposite HTS subheading 1005.90.20.

Proclamation 6245 of February 4, 1991

To Amend the Generalized System of Preferences

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. In Proclamation 5617 of March 6, 1987, the President determined, pursuant to sections 502(c)(7) and 504 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the 1974 Act) (19 U.S.C. 2462(c)(7) and 2464), that it was appropriate to provide for the suspension of preferential treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for articles that are eligible for such treatment and that are imported from Paraguay. In Proclamation 5955 of April 13, 1989, the President determined, pursuant to sections 502(b)(7), 502(c)(7), and 504 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)(7), 2462(c)(7), and 2464), that it was appropriate to provide for the suspension of preferential treatment under the GSP for articles that are eligible for such treatment and that are imported from the Central African Republic. Such suspensions were the result of Presidential determinations that Paraguay and the Central African Republic had not taken and were not taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(a)(4)).

2. After a review of the current situation in Paraguay and the Central African Republic, I have determined that Paraguay and the Central African Republic have taken or are taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the 1974 Act. Further, pursuant to sections 501 and 502 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461 and 2462), and after taking into account the factors set forth in such sections, I have determined that it is appropriate to terminate the suspension of preferential treatment under the GSP for articles that are currently eligible for such treatment and that are imported from Paraguay or the Central African Republic and to redesignate Paraguay and the Central African Republic as beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP.

3. Section 504(c)(6) of the 1974 Act provides that section 504(c) of the 1974 Act shall not apply to any beneficiary developing country that the President determines, based on the considerations described in sections 501 and 502(c) of the 1974 Act, to be a least-developed beneficiary developing country. Accordingly, after taking into account the considerations in sections 501 and 502(c) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that it is appropriate to restore the prior designation of the redesignated beneficiary developing country of the Central African Republic as a least-developed beneficiary developing country.

4. Pursuant to sections 502(a), (b), and (c) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462), and having due regard for the eligibility criteria set forth therein, I have determined that it is appropriate to designate Namibia as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP.

5. Title II of the Customs and Trade Act of 1990 (the 1990 Act) (Public Law No. 101-382, 104 Stat. 629, 655) made certain conforming changes to the GSP, as enacted by Title V of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461 *et seq.*). To clarify the preferential tariff treatment accorded under the GSP, I have determined that it is necessary to modify provisions of the general notes to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) to conform to the amendments to the 1974 Act made by the 1990 Act.

6. Section 503(c)(1) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(1)) provides that the President may not designate certain specified categories of import-sensitive articles as eligible articles under the GSP. Section 503(c)(1)(A) of the 1974 Act provides that textile and apparel articles that are subject to textile agreements are import-sensitive. Pursuant to sections 504(a) and 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2464(a) and 2483), I am acting to modify the HTS to remove from eligibility under the GSP those articles that have become subject to textile agreements and to make certain conforming changes in the HTS.

7. In order to make certain technical corrections to the HTS to clarify my determinations in Proclamation 6123 of April 26, 1990, and Proclamation 6152 of June 29, 1990, I have determined that it is appropriate to modify general note 3(c)(ii)(D) to the HTS, enumerating those articles from specified beneficiary developing countries that are ineligible for preferential tariff treatment under the GSP, and to modify the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for HTS subheadings 8512.40.40 and 8708.21.00.

8. Section 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to sections 501, 502, 504, and 604 of the 1974 Act and Title II of the 1990 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to redesignate Paraguay and the Central African Republic and to designate Namibia as beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP, general note 3(c)(ii)(A) to the HTS, listing those countries whose products are eligible for benefits of the GSP, is modified by

inserting in alphabetical order in the list of independent countries "Paraguay", "Central African Republic", and "Namibia".

(2) In order to provide for the designation of the Central African Republic as a least-developed beneficiary developing country, general note 3(c)(ii)(B) to the HTS, listing those countries designated as least-developed beneficiary countries, is modified by inserting in alphabetical order "Central African Republic".

(3) In order to make certain conforming changes in the HTS to reflect amendments to the GSP made by the 1990 Act, general note 3(c)(ii) to the HTS is modified as set forth in section A of the Annex to this proclamation.

(4) In order to remove from eligibility under the GSP an article that has become subject to textile agreements, and to make certain conforming changes in the HTS, the HTS is modified as provided in section B of the Annex to this proclamation.

(5) In order to make certain technical corrections to the HTS to reflect prior Presidential determinations concerning the GSP, the HTS is modified as provided in section C of the Annex to this proclamation.

(6) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders inconsistent with the provisions of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(7)(a) The amendments made by paragraph (5) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1990.

(b) The amendments made by paragraph (3) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after October 1, 1990.

(c) The amendments made by paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.

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

GEORGE BUSH

ANNEX

Modifications to the HTS

Section A. Effective as to articles entered on or after October 1, 1990.

(1) General note 3(c)(ii)(B) to the HTS is modified by inserting immediately after "article" the phrase "which is the growth, product or manufacture of one of the countries designated as a least-developed beneficiary developing country", by striking out the phrase "one of the countries designated as a least-developed beneficiary developing", by inserting after "from" the word "such", and by striking out "it" and inserting "such article" in lieu thereof.

(2) General note 3(c)(ii)(C) is modified—

(a) by striking out the phrase "Whenever an eligible article is imported into the customs territory of the United States directly from a country or territory listed in subdivision (c)(ii)(A) of this note, it", and by inserting the phrase "Whenever an eligible article which is the growth, product, or manufacture of a designated beneficiary developing country listed in subdivision (c)(ii)(A) of this note is imported into the customs territory of the United States directly from such country or territory, such article" in lieu thereof.

(b) by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "No article or material of a beneficiary developing country shall be eligible for such treatment by virtue of having merely undergone simple combining or packing operations, or mere dilution with water or mere dilution with another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the article."

Section B. Effective as to articles entered on or after the date of publication of this proclamation in the Federal Register.

(1) HTS subheadings 6307.90.87 and 6307.90.95 are superseded by the following new subheadings set forth in columnar format, with the material in such columns inserted in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", "Rates of Duty 1-General", "Rates of Duty 1-Special", and "Rates of Duty 2", respectively.

	[Other made up...]			
	[Other:]			
	[Other:]			
"6307.90.86	Surgical towels; cotton towels of pile or tufted construction; pillow shells, of cotton	7%	Free (B,E*,IL) 4.9% (CA)	40%
6307.90.94	Other	7%	Free (A,B,E*,IL) 4.9% (CA)	40%"

(2) Conforming changes:

(a) Any staged reduction of a rate of duty set forth in HTS subheading 6307.90.95 that was proclaimed by the President before the effective date of this proclamation and would otherwise take effect after the effective date of this proclamation shall also apply to the corresponding duty rate in HTS subheadings 6307.90.86 and 6307.90.94.

(b) HTS subheading 9902.57.01 is modified by striking out "6307.90.95" and inserting "6307.90.94" in lieu thereof.

Section C. Effective as to articles entered on or after July 1, 1990.

(1) General note 3(c)(ii)(D) to the HTS is modified—

(a) by striking out the word "Mexico" appearing immediately after "8509.90.20 Mexico" and by inserting "8512.40.40 Mexico" in lieu thereof; and

(b) by striking out the word "Mexico" appearing immediately after "8544.51.80 Mexico" and by inserting "8708.21.00 Mexico" in lieu thereof.

(2) HTS subheading 8512.40.40 and 8708.21.00 are each modified by striking out the symbol "A," in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for such subheadings and inserting "A," in lieu thereof.

Proclamation 6246 of February 5, 1991

National Visiting Nurse Associations Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Visiting Nurse Associations have provided high-quality, affordable health care services to homebound Americans for more than 100 years. The dedicated men and women who carry on the work of these independently operated, voluntary associations make it possible for patients to obtain needed care while remaining in familiar, comfortable surroundings, among family and friends. In so doing, visiting nurse pro-

professionals bring to their work a warm, personal touch as well as valuable knowledge and skills.

Over the years Americans have come to equate Visiting Nurse Associations with reliable home health care for persons recuperating from illness or injury, for persons incapacitated by physical or mental disabilities, for the terminally ill, and for those suffering from chronically disabling diseases. These associations offer a wide range of medical care and support services—including specialized nursing, nutritional counseling, homemaker and home health aide services, as well as speech, physical, and occupational therapy. As nonprofit, community-based organizations, Visiting Nurse Associations not only stay attuned to the particular needs of individuals and families but also help to mitigate rising health care costs.

This week we gratefully recognize the important contribution that Visiting Nurse Associations make to our Nation's health care system. We also honor the generous, hardworking men and women who serve their fellow Americans through these valued organizations.

The Congress, by Public Law 101-468, has designated the week beginning February 17, 1991, as "National Visiting Nurse Associations Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning February 17, 1991, as National Visiting Nurse Associations Week. I invite all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6247 of February 7, 1991

American Heart Month, 1991

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

In recent years, we have learned much about what we can do to avoid heart attack, stroke, and other forms of cardiovascular disease. For example, we know how important it is to discourage use of tobacco products, particularly among young Americans. We also know that controlling blood pressure, following a diet low in fat and cholesterol, and exercising regularly are all prudent ways of reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease.

Although significant progress has been made in the struggle to overcome cardiovascular disease, we must not become complacent. Heart attack, stroke, and other forms of cardiovascular disease continue to

claim the lives of nearly 1 million Americans every year—one American approximately every 32 seconds.

Nearly 68 million Americans currently suffer from one or more forms of cardiovascular disease, including high blood pressure, coronary heart disease, rheumatic heart disease, and stroke. Contrary to widely held assumptions, heart disease does not occur primarily in old age; studies show that 5 percent of all heart attacks occur in people younger than age 40 and more than 45 percent occur in people younger than age 65.

Women as well as men are at risk. Heart attack is the number one killer of American women, surpassing even breast cancer and lung cancer. Almost half of the more than 500,000 persons who die each year of heart attack are women.

While statistics tell us much about the prevalence of cardiovascular disease in the United States, they cannot measure the pain and suffering endured by victims and their families. Heart attack and other forms of heart and blood vessel disease also inflict a heavy toll on our Nation in terms of health care costs and lost productivity. The annual costs of related medical services and lost work due to disability total in the billions of dollars.

Since 1948, the Federal Government, through the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, and the American Heart Association, a private nonprofit organization, have spent millions of dollars on educational programs and research into cardiovascular disease. The American Heart Association estimates that it has invested more than \$900 million in research since it became a national voluntary health organization in the late 1940s. That great investment has been made possible by the generosity of the American people and the dedicated efforts of more than 3 million volunteers.

During American Heart Month we recognize the importance of such ongoing efforts in the public and private sectors. We also reaffirm our commitment to overcoming cardiovascular disease.

The Congress, by Joint Resolution approved December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 843; 36 U.S.C. 169b), has requested that the President issue an annual proclamation designating February as "American Heart Month."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of February 1991 as American Heart Month. I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the American people to join me in reaffirming our commitment to combating cardiovascular diseases and stroke.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6248 of February 7, 1991

National Women and Girls in Sports Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

More than 100 years ago, the first university department of physical education for women was established at Oberlin College. It was not until 1972, however, that Federal law required colleges receiving government funds to provide equitable athletic programs for women. Since then, more and more women have begun to participate in organized sports—not only at the collegiate level but at every competitive level.

During the past decade alone, the number of women taking part in intercollegiate sports has increased by nearly 50 percent to 158,000—or 30 percent of the total number of college students in sports. Girls' participation in public high school sports programs more than doubled during this time.

Both individual and team sports help young women to develop their leadership and communication skills, as well as their athletic talents. And participation in sports helps promote good health. Indeed, today many female athletes—who have reached great heights through their determination and self-discipline—serve as outstanding role models for both boys and girls.

Americans are proud of their countrywomen who have earned international acclaim as world-class athletes, and I am pleased that eight members of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports are women. These achievements underscore the commitment to excellence and the capacity to excel demonstrated by female athletes throughout the United States.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 30, has designated February 7, 1991, as "National Women and Girls in Sports Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim February 7, 1991, as National Women and Girls in Sports Day. I urge all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6249 of February 11, 1991

Save Your Vision Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During this "Decade of the Brain," which is dedicated to enhancing public awareness of the benefits of neuroscience research, our observance of Save Your Vision Week is particularly appropriate. Our senses—the precious gifts of sight, touch, hearing, taste, and smell—link the mind to the outside world, enabling us to enjoy all the wonders of creation. As a "window" for the brain, our eyesight merits special care and protection.

Tragically, thousands of Americans suffer vision loss each year—vision loss that might have easily been prevented. One simple and highly effective way to prevent vision loss is through periodic eye examinations by a licensed professional. A thorough examination by an eye care professional can lead to early detection of eye disease and allow time for successful treatment.

Glaucoma is one potentially blinding eye disease that can be controlled and treated effectively if detected early. Regrettably, however, glaucoma remains the leading cause of blindness in older Americans because many fail to have their eyes tested for the disease before it has permanently damaged their vision. Black Americans over age 40 need to be especially vigilant, since glaucoma has been shown to affect this group more frequently and at an earlier age than it does others.

Regular eye examinations are absolutely critical for persons with diabetes. Treatment is usually available that can help those with diabetic eye disease to avoid extreme vision loss. As in the case of glaucoma, these treatments are most effective when the condition is detected early.

Children also need early and regular eye examinations. Even the healthiest of children may have an unsuspected visual problem that requires prompt attention. A routine checkup can identify such a disorder in time for effective treatment.

In addition to regular eye examinations, all of us can avoid vision loss by protecting ourselves against eye injuries. At home as well as in the workplace, one should wear a face mask, goggles, or safety glasses when working with potentially harmful chemicals or machinery. Whenever possible, athletes participating in contact sports or other potentially hazardous activities should also wear protective eyewear. Contact lens wearers should always handle and clean their lenses carefully, in accordance with the directions of their eye care professional. Finally, from an early age, children should be taught the fundamentals of eye safety—and one of the best ways we can teach them is by good example.

To encourage Americans to cherish and protect their vision, the Congress, by joint resolution approved December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 629; 36 U.S.C. 169a), has authorized and requested the President to proclaim the first week of March of each year as "Save Your Vision Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of March 3 through March 9, 1991, as Save Your Vision Week. I urge all Americans to participate in this observance by making eye care and eye safety an important part of their lives. I also encourage eye care professionals, the media, and all public and private organizations committed to the goal of sight conservation to join in activities that make Americans more aware of the steps they can take to protect their vision.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6250 of February 14, 1991

Lithuanian Independence Day, 1991

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

From the days of Mindaugas to modern times, Lithuanians have cherished the freedom that is the common inheritance of all mankind. Thus, on February 16, 1918, when they realized their long-denied dream of independence, the people of Lithuania celebrated the renewal of a centuries-old national tradition and the promise of a future free from foreign domination.

Tragically, however, Lithuania's independence was short-lived. Under secret protocols to the infamous Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, signed by the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany in 1939, the independent Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia were consigned to foreign occupation and conquest. In June 1940, less than 1 year later, Red Army troops invaded Lithuania and its neighbors, effectively annexing those nations to the Soviet Union.

The United States has never recognized the forcible incorporation of Lithuania and the other Baltic States into the U.S.S.R., and we have consistently supported the Baltic peoples' right to determine and control their own future. On this 73rd anniversary of Lithuanian independence, we reaffirm our support for the just aspirations of the Lithuanian people. Their current struggle to assert their legitimate rights through the peaceful efforts of democratically elected representatives compels our sympathy and support.

The Lithuanian people have used the democratic process in what they hoped would be a peaceful, disciplined effort to gain recognition of their right to independence. Soviet authorities responded in January with the use of force, killing at least 20 people and injuring hundreds of others. The United States has condemned as inexcusable that action against a peaceful and democratically elected government, and we have called on the Soviets to eschew further use of intimidation and violence in the Baltic States. We urge the Soviets to pursue constructive negotiations with the elected representatives of the Lithuanian

people who have expressed their will overwhelmingly through the nationwide referendum of February 9.

The courageous peoples of the Baltic States have acted with dignity and restraint in the face of grave challenges, and the thoughts and prayers of the American people remain with them.

To demonstrate our common cause with freedom, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 606, has designated February 16, 1991, as "Lithuanian Independence Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim February 16, 1991, as Lithuanian Independence Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, reaffirming our support of the just aspirations of all peoples for liberty and self-determination.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6251 of February 21, 1991

National Parents and Teachers Association Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Parents play a singularly influential role in the educational development of their children. Indeed, parents' encouragement and example are far more important factors than a family's social and economic background. Research clearly shows that the interest parents demonstrate in their youngster's daily studies and other school activities can significantly enhance that child's academic performance.

By bringing parents together in an ongoing partnership with teachers and school administrators, the Parents and Teachers Association (PTA) provides an effective means for parents to participate in the education of their children. Because every child, every school, and every community is unique, local PTAs can be an ideal vehicle for meeting specific goals and needs.

The sustained involvement and cooperation of parents are vital if we are to reach our six National Education Goals and ensure that every American has the opportunity to acquire a high quality education. Local PTA groups enable parents to express their concerns and ideas regarding their children's education, and this week we proudly salute these valued organizations.

In recognition of the contributions of PTA organizations across America, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 364 (Public Law 101-643), has designated the third week of February 1991 as "National Parents

and Teachers Association Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning February 17, 1991, as National Parents and Teachers Association Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 21 day of Feb, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and 91, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6252 of February 21, 1991

Commemoration of the Bicentennial of U.S.-Portugal Relations

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

On February 21, 1791, the United States Senate approved President Washington's nomination of Colonel David Humphreys as the first U.S. Minister to Portugal, thereby establishing diplomatic relations between our two countries. Since that time, the governmental, commercial, and cultural ties between the United States and Portugal have grown and prospered.

Mutually beneficial ties between the United States and Portugal began to take shape long before President Washington agreed to formal recognition of our friendship. Indeed, Portugal was among the nations that led the way to the European discovery and exploration of America: during the 15th and early 16th centuries, Portugal was the center for bold navigational advances that permitted transoceanic travel; there, men such as Christopher Columbus and Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo developed the knowledge and skills that made possible their historic journeys along these shores. The history of America would not be the same were it not for the contributions of the intrepid Portuguese people.

Since the early years of our Republic, Portugal has been a welcome friend. Even before the establishment of formal diplomatic ties, Portugal extended to American shipping the protection of its navy against the Barbary pirates, who were a major threat to U.S. commerce. Soon after diplomatic ties were established, our two countries developed active trade and commercial relations. With seafaring traditions strong in both countries, the Azores played a key role in facilitating trade and commerce, allowing for the provisioning of whaling vessels and other ships. Today our Consulate in the Azores is the oldest active U.S. consular post in the world.

Beginning in the 19th century, over the oceanic bridge provided by the Azores, thousands of Portuguese men and women emigrated to the

United States, enriching our history and culture. The deep cultural and familial ties that were subsequently established between the United States and Portugal are reinforced today by our mutual devotion to democratic ideals and the rule of law. Joining with the United States as a founding member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949, Portugal has remained a steadfast ally and a valued partner in efforts to promote global security.

On this occasion, as we celebrate the 200th anniversary of U.S.-Portugal relations, let us rededicate ourselves to strengthening cooperation between our two countries in promoting the ideals of peace and freedom.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim February 21, 1991, as a day of commemoration of the 200th anniversary of U.S.-Portugal relations. I encourage all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities in recognition of the enduring friendship between the United States and Portugal.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6253 of February 21, 1991

National Doctors Day, 1991

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

More than the application of science and technology, medicine is a special calling, and those who have chosen this vocation in order to serve their fellowman understand the tremendous responsibility it entails. Referring to the work of physicians, Dr. Elmer Hess, a former president of the American Medical Association, once wrote: "There is no greater reward in our profession than the knowledge that God has entrusted us with the physical care of His people. The Almighty has reserved for Himself the power to create life, but He has assigned to a few of us the responsibility of keeping in good repair the bodies in which this life is sustained." Accordingly, reverence for human life and individual dignity is both the hallmark of a good physician and the key to truly beneficial advances in medicine.

The day-to-day work of healing conducted by physicians throughout the United States has been shaped, in large part, by great pioneers in medical research. Many of those pioneers have been Americans. Indeed, today we gratefully remember physicians such as Dr. Daniel Hale Williams and Dr. Charles Drew, who not only advanced their respective fields but also brought great honor and pride to their fellow Black Americans. We pay tribute to doctors such as Albert Sabin and Jonas Salk, whose vaccines for poliomyelitis helped to overcome one of

the world's most dread childhood diseases. We also recall the far-reaching humanitarian efforts of Americans such as Dr. Thomas Dooley, as well as the forward-looking labors of pioneers such as members of the National Institutes of Health, who are helping to lead the Nation's fight against AIDS, cancer, and other life-threatening diseases. These and other celebrated American physicians have enabled mankind to make significant strides in the ongoing struggle against disease.

However, in addition to the doctors whose names we easily recognize, there are countless others who carry on the quiet work of healing each day in communities throughout the United States—indeed, throughout the world. Common to the experience of each of them, from the specialist in research to the general practitioner, are hard work, stress, and sacrifice. All those Americans who serve as licensed physicians have engaged in years of study and training, often at great financial cost. Most endure long and unpredictable hours, and many must cope with the conflicting demands of work and family life.

As we recognize our Nation's physicians for their leadership in the prevention and treatment of illness and injury, it is fitting that we pay special tribute to those who serve as members of the Armed Forces and Reserves and are now deployed in support of Operation Desert Storm. Whether they carry the tools of healing into the heat of battle or stand duty at medical facilities in the Persian Gulf and elsewhere, these dedicated physicians—along with thousands of nurses and other medical personnel—are vital to the success of our mission. We salute them for their courage and sacrifice, and we pray for their safety. We also pray for all those who come in need of their care.

In honor of America's physicians, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 366 (Public Law 101-473), has designated March 30, 1991, as "National Doctors Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 30, 1991, as National Doctors Day. I encourage all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6254 of March 1, 1991

In Commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the United States Peace Corps

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

The generous spirit of the American people has produced in this country a great and long-standing tradition of voluntary service. During the

past three decades, that tradition has been carried on with dramatic and far-reaching effect by the members of the United States Peace Corps.

Established in 1961 to reach out to foreign countries and to help meet their urgent needs for skilled manpower, the Peace Corps has brought a wealth of practical assistance to individuals and communities throughout the world. Since 1961, more than 125,000 Americans have served as Peace Corps volunteers in more than 100 countries. Peace Corps volunteers have not only helped to fill immediate and dire human needs but also helped to promote sustainable, long-term development in areas such as agriculture, business, education, urban development, health care, and the environment. They have done so by combining valuable material aid with efforts to help others gain the knowledge and skills needed to help themselves.

As Peace Corps volunteers well know, the needs of people in the world's emerging democracies and less developed nations are not simply material. In addition to the physical hunger found in some impoverished nations, there exists among many peoples an intense hunger for peace, hope, and opportunity—for genuine social and economic development that is rooted in respect for human rights and human potential. Recognizing the dignity and worth of all peoples and determined to help needy individuals help themselves, Peace Corps volunteers have served as influential emissaries of hope and goodwill. Accordingly, their generous humanitarian efforts have helped to foster mutual understanding and respect between the people of the United States and citizens of other countries.

Today the Peace Corps continues to expand its programs and activities throughout the world, including new programs in such countries as Mongolia, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Namibia, and others.

Respected for its work around the world, the Peace Corps also conducts a number of valuable programs here at home. For example, through programs such as World Wise Schools and Peace Corps Fellows/USA, Peace Corps volunteers are helping children in every State of our Nation to learn more about the world in which we live.

I am pleased to note that more and more Americans from all walks of life are joining in the work of the Peace Corps, whether as part of its diverse group of volunteers or through its growing partnerships with the public and private sectors. This trend is a tribute to the many past achievements of the Peace Corps, and it is a promising sign of more to come.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 76, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation commemorating the 30th anniversary of the United States Peace Corps and commending its members for their generous service to humanity.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby urge all Americans to observe March 1, 1991—the 30th anniversary of the United States Peace Corps—with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities designed to honor Peace Corps volunteers, past and present, for their many contributions to our country and to the universal cause of peace and human progress.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6255 of March 1, 1991

Federal Employees Recognition Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The strength and effectiveness of the United States Government depends, in great part, on the knowledge, dedication, and skill of Federal employees. Whether they serve here at home or in posts abroad, employees of the Federal Government contribute substantially to the social, political, and economic stability of our Nation and to the protection of U.S. interests around the world.

Each and every American benefits daily, in numerous ways, from the work of Federal employees. It is these dedicated public servants who issue Social Security checks, ensure the safety of food and medicine, investigate possible cures for disease, promote the safety of our highways and air travel, and lead the fight against illicit drug trafficking. Federal employees also provide vital support to the members of our Armed Forces and, in so doing, help to guarantee our national security and military preparedness. The recent success of Operation Desert Storm underscores our debt to the able and loyal work of Federal employees.

This week we express both our pride in public service and our appreciation for all those men and women who serve their fellow Americans as Federal employees.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 51, has designated the week beginning March 4, 1991, as "Federal Employees Recognition Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning March 4, 1991, as Federal Employees Recognition Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, in grateful recognition of the dedicated service provided to the Nation by employees of the Federal Government.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6256 of March 4, 1991

Vermont Bicentennial Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On March 4, 1791, the Republic of Vermont became the 14th State in our Union—the first to join the original thirteen. The Vermont State motto, "Freedom and Unity," is a fitting tribute to the history of the State and to the character of its people. Long before Vermont entered the Union, its inhabitants demonstrated great devotion to those ideals, ideals on which the United States is founded.

In our Nation's War for Independence, as in every great struggle for freedom since, Vermonters made distinguished contributions. Today, Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys, tenacious fighters who played decisive roles at the Battles of Bennington and Ticonderoga, are remembered among America's great Revolutionary War heroes. Their fierce love for the land and their fervent devotion to the cause of freedom and independence were shared by hundreds of other settlers from the region that became our 14th State.

Vermont's dedication to freedom was also evident in its first constitution—written in 1777, it forbade slavery and adopted universal male suffrage. Indeed, by the beginning of the Civil War, in which it played a major role, Vermont had a long-standing reputation as one of the most firmly abolitionist States. The 16 Vermont regiments dispatched to the Union Army during the Civil War represented the highest number of troops per capita of any State. Vermonters not only fought bravely for the preservation of the Union and for an end to slavery, they also made vital contributions at the pivotal Battle of Cedar Creek.

Over the years, countless other Vermonters have made outstanding contributions to our country. Distinguished natives of the Green Mountain State include the eloquent Stephen Douglas, remembered by many for his forceful arguments during the historic Lincoln-Douglas debates; the inventor, Thomas Davenport; Presidents Calvin Coolidge and Chester Arthur; and Warren R. Austin, the first United States Representative to the United Nations.

Today, Vermonters take just pride in their heritage as a State committed to the ideals of freedom and unity. That heritage goes hand in hand with a rich legacy of growth and development. Beloved by millions of visitors for its breathtaking mountains and unspoiled beauty, Vermont is also home to a number of vital industries, ranging from electronics to agricultural production.

In recognition of Vermont's contributions to the United States and in commemoration of its Bicentennial, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 58, has designated March 4, 1991, as "Vermont Bicentennial Day," and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 4, 1991, as Vermont Bicentennial Day.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6257 of March 7, 1991

For National Days of Thanksgiving, April 5–7, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As the Psalmist wrote, "O give thanks to the Lord for He is gracious, for His mercy endures for ever." Almighty God has answered the prayers of millions of people with the liberation of Kuwait and the end of offensive operations in the Persian Gulf region. As we prepare to welcome home our courageous service men and women and join in the joyful celebrations of the Kuwaiti people, it is fitting that we give thanks to our Heavenly Father, our help and shield, for His mercy and protection.

Asking Him to judge not our worthiness but our need and protection, and knowing that the Lord gives victory "not by might, nor by power," we prayed for a swift and decisive victory and for the safety of our troops. Clearly, the United States and our coalition partners have been blessed with both. We thank the Lord for His favor, and we are profoundly grateful for the relatively low number of allied casualties, a fact described by the commanding general as "miraculous." Nevertheless, because each and every human life is precious, because the massive scale of Operation Desert Storm must never diminish the loss of even one service member, we also remember and pray for all those who made the ultimate sacrifice in this conflict. May the Lord welcome all who have fallen into the glory of Heaven, and may He strengthen and console their families in their hour of need. May it also please our Heavenly Father to grant a full recovery to those military personnel wounded in action.

We also give thanks for the remarkable unity of our people throughout this conflict—a unity marked by heartfelt and generous support for our troops in the field and, in the American tradition, respect for the rights of those who dissent. May our Nation emerge from this conflict stronger and more united, to face as one united people the challenges and opportunities before us.

As we unite in thanksgiving to Almighty God, let us pray in a special way for the innocent men, women, and children—wherever they may be—who have suffered as a result of the conflict in the Gulf. Recalling the words of President Wilson shortly after World War I, let us seek forgiveness for any "errors of act or purpose" and pray for God's help and guidance on the way that lies ahead. May the resolution of remaining questions and concerns, especially the return of all prisoners of war and the freeing of those who are detained, be as timely and as certain as this victory in battle.

Finally, seeing before us the promise of a safer, more peaceful world—one marked by respect for the rule of law—let us offer all these entreaties in a spirit of faith, humility, and gratitude, seeking reconciliation with all peoples. In so doing, we recall the timeless prayer found in Scripture:

Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory . . . for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is Thine . . . and Thou reignest over all . . . in Thine hand is power and might; and in Thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all. Now therefore, our God, we thank Thee and praise Thy glorious Name.

As the Psalmist wrote, "Come behold the works of the Lord . . . He makes wars to cease to the end of the earth."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim April 5–7, 1991, as National Days of Thanksgiving. I ask that Americans gather in homes and places of worship to give thanks to Almighty God for the liberation of Kuwait, for the blessings of peace and liberty, for our troops, our families, and our Nation. In addition, I direct that the flag of the United States be flown on all government buildings, I urge all Americans to display the flag, and I ask that bells across the country be set ringing at 3:00 p.m. (eastern daylight savings time) on April 7, 1991, in celebration of the liberation of Kuwait and the end of hostilities in the Persian Gulf.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6258 of March 8, 1991

National School Breakfast Week, 1991

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

For more than two decades, the School Breakfast Program has helped to promote the health and well-being of our Nation's schoolchildren. By helping to ensure that youngsters enter the classroom with the energy and stamina needed to be eager and attentive students, this important child nutrition program has also contributed to the success of America's educational system.

The School Breakfast Program began in 1966 as a pilot project that provided funding for meals for schoolchildren in low-income areas and in areas where children had to travel long distances to school. In 1975, the Program was permanently established, and funding was made available to all schools. Today approximately four million children in more than 38,000 schools receive nutritious morning meals through the School Breakfast Program.

Parents and educators across the country endorse the School Breakfast Program because they believe that it improves youngsters' ability to learn. For the same reason, States have sought to expand the Program in their schools, and some mandate participation.

Federal officials are proud to work with State leaders, educators, food service professionals, parents, and others in making the School Breakfast Program available to our children. Their cooperative efforts are a wonderful example of a successful partnership between Federal and State governments and local communities. They also play an important role in meeting our first National Education Goal: ensuring that, by the year 2000, all children in America start school ready to learn.

In recognition of the School Breakfast Program, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 98, has designated the week of March 4 through March 10, 1991, as "National School Breakfast Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of March 4 through March 10, 1991, as National School Breakfast Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week in honor of those individuals at the Federal, State, and local levels whose efforts contribute so much to the success of this valuable program.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6259 of March 12, 1991

Irish-American Heritage Month, 1991

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

Each ethnic group in America has made unique contributions to the ever-unfolding story of the United States. This month, as we celebrate the life of Saint Patrick, the beloved Apostle of Ireland, we also celebrate the hardy character, the rich cultural heritage, and the many valuable contributions of Irish-Americans.

By 1776, the year that opened the first chapter in the dramatic history of our Republic, some 300,000 Irish citizens had emigrated to the United States. Many of these courageous individuals played crucial roles in America's War for Independence. Indeed, nine of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence were of Irish origin, as was Commodore John Barry, the first naval commander commissioned by the Continental Congress. Irish-Americans serving in a division of George Washington's forces known as the Pennsylvania Line were so impressive, they moved General Henry Lee to note that it "might with more propriety had been called the Line of Ireland."

Since Irish-Americans not only helped to win America's Independence but also helped to fashion a system of government for our young Nation, it seems fitting that an Irish-born architect, James Hoban, designed the White House and assisted in the building of the United States Capitol. These magnificent structures have symbolized freedom and democracy to generations of men and women around the world.

Today the distinct "Line of Ireland" can still be traced throughout American culture. American literature, for example, has been greatly enriched by the contributions of gifted Irish-American writers such as Eugene O'Neill and Edwin O'Connor. Throughout the arts—and throughout education, government, business, science, and agriculture—talented men and women of Irish descent continue to merit the honor we give to them and to their ancestors. Indeed, in recent years, renewed immigration from Ireland and the revival of interest by all Americans in their roots have led to an increasingly vibrant Irish-American culture. The dramatic expansion of university courses in Irish studies and the countless annual Saint Patrick's Day parades held throughout the United States all attest to the continued vigor of the Irish-American heritage.

In tribute to all Irish-Americans, the Congress, by Public Law 101-418, has designated March 1991 as "Irish-American Heritage Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 1991 as Irish-American Heritage Month. I encourage all Americans to learn more about the contributions Irish-Americans have made to our country and to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6260 of March 15, 1991

National Employ the Older Worker Week, 1991

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

Millions of older Americans are both willing and able to put their knowledge and experience to work for our country. Providing greater opportunities for them to do so is not only a wonderful way to demonstrate appreciation for these valued members of our society, it is also a sound investment in America's future. By helping senior citizens to remain in the work force or to pursue second careers after retirement, we can enhance America's competitive edge in the global economy. By encouraging older Americans to share their wisdom and skills as volunteers, we can strengthen and enrich our communities.

Numerous employers already recognize the potential contributions of older men and women, and, today, programs for their hiring, retraining, and job retention are well established across the country. Through a variety of programs—including programs launched as a result of the Older Americans Act of 1965—the Federal Government, State and local agencies, and members of the private sector are promoting meaningful opportunities for older workers. These various public and private efforts not only enable senior citizens to remain active, independent, and productive members of society but also allow our country to benefit from their insight and resourcefulness. Recognizing all of these benefits, I have proposed a liberalization of the Social Security earnings test in the Fiscal Year 1992 budget. If enacted, this proposal would allow older workers to continue to earn more income after age 65 before having their Social Security benefits reduced.

To focus public attention on the accomplishments and the potential of older workers, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 133, has designated the week of March 10 through March 16, 1991 as "National Employ the Older Worker Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of March 10 through March 16, 1991, as National Employ the Older Worker Week. I urge the Nation's public officials, leaders in business and labor, and voluntary organizations to provide meaningful opportunities for older workers. I also encourage all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6261 of March 19, 1991

National County Government Week, 1991

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

Although many Americans are just beginning to understand its special role in our Federal system, county government has a long and rich history in the United States. In fact, it is one of the oldest forms of local government in America, existing before many States and cities. Colonists divided part of Virginia into eight shires or counties as early as 1634, and the first counties in Massachusetts were formed in 1643. Today approximately 98 percent of the Nation's people reside in counties.

During the 1800s and the early part of this century, the primary functions of county government involved the administration of justice, law enforcement, and the building and maintenance of roads. In recent dec-

ades, however, the responsibilities of county government have grown enormously.

The duties of our Nation's county governments now range from the preservation of public safety to environmental protection. While every county is unique, these government entities direct housing and community development programs; they maintain parks, airports, and transit systems; and they work to solve area-wide problems such as air and water pollution, solid waste disposal, and drug trafficking. For many ill, elderly, and low-income Americans, the county is often the only available source of help in obtaining health care and other social services. The National Association of Counties reports that county governments, employing more than 2.9 million people, spent almost \$111 billion in 1990 to provide services to the public.

National County Government Week is a fitting time to reaffirm the continued importance of a strong partnership between City, County, State, and Federal Government—particularly in areas such as education, transportation, and the fight against drug abuse. In recent years, more and more Americans have realized what many have known all along: that the answer to many of the problems before us can be found, not in bigger Federal Government, but in effective local leadership and cooperation between citizens and public officials at all levels. Indeed, we know that government closest to the people is truly government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." This is the essence of federalism and democracy, and it is the key to meeting many of the challenges and opportunities before our country.

In recognition of the Nation's county governments, the Congress, by Public Law 101-470, has designated the week of April 7 through April 13, 1991, as "National County Government Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of April 7 through April 13, 1991, as National County Government Week. I call upon the American people and their elected representatives at all levels of government to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6262 of March 20, 1991**Education Day, U.S.A., 1991**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Today our Nation is engaged in a campaign that must not and, I believe, will not fail—a concerted, State-by-State effort to revitalize our schools and to reach our six National Education Goals by the year 2000. These goals include: ensuring that every child starts school ready to learn; raising the graduation rate to at least 90 percent; ensuring that American students are competent in five critical subjects with their progress assessed in grades 4, 8, and 12; ranking first in the world in science and mathematics achievement; ensuring that every American adult is literate and possesses the knowledge and skills—including the technical skills—necessary to compete in the global economy; and making all our schools safe, disciplined, and drug free.

Achieving these goals is essential if our children are to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to enjoy rich, full lives and to become productive, successful participants in our society. However, if the application of one's knowledge and skills is to be truly fruitful and rewarding, it cannot be divorced from high moral purpose. In the hands of those who lack fundamental moral direction, these powerful tools can readily become useless—or even destructive. Therefore, we must continue to recognize the importance of moral instruction as we seek excellence in American education.

Public as well as private institutions of learning have both an obligation and a proper interest in advancing principles of ethical conduct and moral virtue. Teachers who demonstrate, by word and example, the importance of such qualities as truthfulness, fair play, tolerance, and respect for human life are among the best role models a child can have.

However, moral education begins at home, in the guidance parents provide for their children, and in religious institutions, where we learn of God's law and God's love. The worldwide Lubavitch movement, under the leadership of Rabbi Menachem Schneerson, has underscored the importance of moral education, as well as the primary role of parents and religious institutions in promoting high standards of personal character and conduct in our society.

By equipping our children with the light of moral instruction and the strong staff of traditional family values, we help to guarantee them safe passage on their life's journey. As Scripture says, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and, when he is old, he will not depart from it."

Moral education is vital, not only to the personal well-being of our children, but also to the preservation of civil order and justice. Our Nation's Judeo-Christian heritage, affirmed in its founding documents and in the traditional values that remain the heart of America, goes hand in hand with the success of this great yet precious experiment in self-government. Thus, moral education in keeping with that heritage is one of the most important and enduring investments we can make in the future of our children and the Nation. As Daniel Webster once noted:

If we work upon marble, it will perish; if on brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, and imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something that will brighten to all eternity.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 104, has designated March 26, 1991, as "Education Day, U.S.A." and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 26, 1991, as Education Day, U.S.A. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6263 of March 21, 1991

National Medal of Honor Day, 1991

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

While all of America's combat veterans have earned our abiding respect and gratitude, we honor in a special way those who have demonstrated exceptional heroism on the field of battle. The Medal of Honor, our country's highest military decoration, has been awarded to 3,440 Americans since the Civil War. During times of armed conflict, these individuals distinguished themselves through brave and selfless actions that were far above and beyond the call of duty.

The Medal of Honor is a poignant reminder of the tremendous price that some Americans have been willing to pay to protect the lives and liberty of others. Indeed, the courageous and loving sacrifices of our Medal of Honor recipients tell us a great deal about the value of freedom and the principles on which this Nation is founded.

A number of those principles were recently at stake in the Persian Gulf region. We Americans are very proud of the U.S. service men and women who have taken part in the successful international effort to liberate Kuwait and to deter unprovoked aggression. They bravely answered the call to duty, knowing full well the costs it might entail, and each of them embodies the determined spirit of our Nation's combat veterans.

In his stirring poem, "A Psalm of Life," Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote: "Lives of great men all remind us/we can make our lives sublime/and, departing, leave behind us/footprints on the sands of time." The U.S. troops who recently served along the sands and off the shores

of Saudi Arabia follow a long line of Americans who have boldly stepped forward to defend the universal cause of freedom. Today, as we offer a special tribute to our most distinguished combat veterans, the Medal of Honor recipients, we can be thankful for the extraordinary example they set.

The Congress, by Public Law 101-564, has designated March 25, 1991, as "National Medal of Honor Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 25, 1991, as National Medal of Honor Day, a day dedicated to all Medal of Honor recipients. I urge all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6264 of March 25, 1991

Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy, 1991

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

The peoples of the United States and Greece enjoy a rich friendship based on strong ties of kinship and culture—ties fortified by our common devotion to the ideals of freedom and democracy. Our shared values and mutual interests make the celebration of Greek independence on March 25 a significant event for all Americans.

Although we celebrate on this occasion events that took place just 170 years ago, the values shared by the peoples of Greece and the United States are rooted far deeper in history. Indeed, it was the ancient Greeks who, with their profound observations of human nature and their seminal experiments in civil order and justice, enkindled the light of democratic thought among men. Our Nation's Founders were well-schooled in classical languages and Greek literature, and the ideas of Solon, Plato, Aristotle, and other Greek philosophers and statesmen greatly influenced their own. Indeed, in his historic treatise on the Rights of Man, Thomas Paine wrote: "What Athens was in miniature, America will be in magnitude. The one was the wonder of the ancient world; the other is becoming the admiration and model of the present." His words reflect the inspiration and insight that this Nation's Founders derived from the ancient Greek city-states as they worked to establish an enduring representative democracy in America.

Widely regarded as the "cradle of democracy," Greece stands today as a strong ally of the United States, aligned with us by its commitment to freedom and human rights. As partners in the NATO Alliance, we have

worked together to defend democratic ideals and to promote the collective security of Europe. Recently Greece also cooperated with the United States and other nations in the historic coalition effort to uphold the rule of law and to liberate Kuwait from ruthless aggression. The people of Greece can take pride in their country's role in this endeavor, carried out in enforcement of resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

Today, as we join in commemorating the 170th anniversary of Greek independence, we celebrate the continued friendship between the Greek and American peoples. We also give thanks, knowing that the light of democratic ideals continues to grow in strength and brilliance around the world.

In recognition of the 170th anniversary of Greek Independence, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 59, has designated March 25, 1991, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 25, 1991, as Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy. I urge all Americans to join in appropriate ceremonies and activities in honor of the Greek people and Greek independence.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6265 of March 25, 1991

Women's History Month, 1991

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

During Women's History Month we celebrate the many unique and vital contributions that women have made to our Nation. While this month is dedicated to all American women, we pay special tribute to those who have earned a noted place in history. We recall with admiration and respect women who were first in their fields, including Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman in the United States to receive a medical degree; Elizabeth Ann Seton and Emma Hart Willard, who were pioneers in education; Anne Macy Sullivan and Helen Keller, who advanced the training of the blind and other persons with disabilities; and Sophia Heath, who helped open doors for women in commercial aviation as well as in sports. We gratefully remember humanitarians such as Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, and we proudly celebrate the artistic and literary genius of women like Mary Cassatt and Flannery O'Connor. We also remember with fondness

women like Clare Boothe Luce and Pearl Bailey, who not only earned respect for their public service and diplomacy but also endeared themselves to millions through their wit, generosity, and contagious love of life and learning. These are just a few of the many women who have made lasting contributions to the United States, but their celebrated achievements underscore how every aspect of our national life has been enriched by the creativity, energy, and leadership of women.

As we recognize the many outstanding contributions that women have made to American history and culture, we acknowledge with special gratitude the role women have played in upholding the principles on which the United States is founded. During the mid-19th century, women like Harriet Tubman and Harriet Beecher Stowe become heroines of the struggle against slavery; women such as Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton also advocated the abolition of slavery as they championed woman's suffrage. Of course, who can forget the quiet determination of Rosa Parks, whose courage and resolve in the face of bigotry gave heart to an entire social movement. Each of these women and countless others worked to fulfill America's promise of liberty and justice for all.

Today women continue to defend and to promote the ideals on which this Nation is founded. Indeed, history will show that those American women who served in the recent struggle to liberate Kuwait helped not only to deter ruthless aggression but also to build a new world order based on respect for human rights and the rule of law.

Advancing to new and ever greater positions of responsibility in virtually every field, women continue to uphold the American ideals of liberty, equality, and justice. Most important, however, because it is within the family that our Nation's most cherished values and traditions are passed from one generation to the next, women help to preserve our American heritage by nurturing in their children faith, moral values, and a sense of civic duty. Thus, as we celebrate the achievements of noted women in American history, let us also acknowledge with pride and gratitude the contributions that so many unsung heroines have made to our country through the institutions of family and community life.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 1991 as Women's History Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6266 of March 29, 1991

National Safe Boating Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Providing means of irrigation, transportation, and energy production, the waterways of the United States have played an instrumental role in the development of American agriculture, commerce, and industry. Over the years, however, our country's most beautiful and accessible waterways have also become important centers of recreation. Indeed, it is estimated that, during this year alone, more than 19 million recreational boats will navigate America's lakes, rivers, and coastal waters.

While boating can be a wonderful source of recreation, improperly handled watercraft can be dangerous or even deadly. Tragically, approximately 900 persons die each year in boating-related accidents on our Nation's waterways. Because most accidents can be prevented, the United States Coast Guard and other government agencies are working with volunteer organizations around the country to educate the boating public and to make safety the first priority of all who use the Nation's waterways.

During National Safe Boating Week, proclaimed annually at the start of the summer boating season, recreational boaters are urged to accept the responsibility to "Know Before You Go." Every pilot should have thorough knowledge of his or her vessel and the rules and courtesies of navigation. All boaters should know the marine environment in which they will be operating, as well as the prevailing and forecasted weather conditions in the area. Making safety the first priority also requires that boaters be prepared to respond, immediately and effectively, to any hazardous situation that may arise; it requires that all persons using watercraft be equipped with life jackets; and, of course, it requires that no one operate a watercraft while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

By emphasizing safety first, we can put tragic boating accidents behind us and enjoy more fully the beauty and excitement of the open water.

In recognition of the need to promote safe boating practices, the Congress, by joint resolution approved June 4, 1958 (36 U.S.C. 161), as amended, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim annually the week commencing on the first Sunday in June as "National Safe Boating Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning June 2, 1991, as National Safe Boating Week. I encourage the Governors of the States and Puerto Rico and officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to provide for the observance of this week.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6267 of April 3, 1991

**National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, 1991
and 1992**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The recent war in the Persian Gulf resulted in a great and historic victory for the United States and its coalition partners. While we celebrate the liberation of Kuwait and the triumphant return of our courageous troops, we also pause to remember, with solemn pride and appreciation, those service members who bore heavy costs in this conflict. Among them are Americans who were held as prisoners of war.

The worst kinds of treatment brought out the best in those American service men and women who were captured during the fighting in the Persian Gulf region. Each upheld the high standards of courage and conduct that we have come to expect of our military personnel. Their faith in Almighty God, their love of family, and their deep sense of patriotism and self-discipline have been an inspiration to us all.

The recent experiences of U.S. service members captured in the Persian Gulf offer a poignant reminder of the tragic circumstances endured by thousands of American POWs throughout our Nation's history. During World War II, the Korean conflict, the Vietnam War, and other conflicts, many American prisoners of war were subjected to brutal treatment and torture by their captors in violation of fundamental standards of morality and international law. Many did not survive. Yet, despite the suffering inflicted by their captors, American POWs have demonstrated an unflinching devotion to duty, honor, and country. Their bravery will never be forgotten by the American people.

In 1985, the Congress directed the Department of Defense to issue a special medal to all former American prisoners of war. Through the Prisoner of War Medal, as well as our observance of "National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day," we recognize those American service members and veterans who have been subjected to capture. Recalling the experiences of these Americans, we also renew our commitment to securing the release of any U.S. servicemen and civilians who may still be held against their will, to obtaining the fullest possible accounting of the missing, and to repatriation of all recoverable American remains.

The Congress, by Public Law 102-23, has designated April 9, 1991, and April 9, 1992, as "National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these occasions.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim April 9, 1991, and April 9, 1992, as National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day. I call upon all Americans to join in remembering former American prisoners of war and their families, who have suffered at the hands of our enemies. I also call upon Federal, State, and local government officials and private organizations to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6268 of April 12, 1991

Cancer Control Month, 1991

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

During Cancer Control Month we pause to celebrate the progress that has been made in the fight against this disease. Since all Americans can better protect themselves from the threat of cancer, this observance includes concerted public awareness campaigns designed to disseminate lifesaving information about the prevention, early detection, and treatment of cancer.

This year we mark the 20th anniversary of the National Cancer Act, which rallied the entire Nation behind efforts to focus increased attention on this disease. Every year since 1971, more and more Americans have survived the crucial first 5 years following a cancer diagnosis without recurrence. Thanks to improved early detection and more effective treatments, most of these patients are considered cured. Today half of all cancer patients can look forward to reaching this milestone.

However, we know that these statistics would reflect even greater improvement if more cancers were found in their early, highly treatable stages. Currently, two-thirds of patients with melanoma and with cancers of the breast, mouth, colon, cervix, and prostate reach the 5-year, disease-free mark. The reason is simple: these cancers can usually be found by regular, periodic physical examinations and by appropriate cancer screening tests. Although people can and should examine themselves for the early signs of many types of cancer, a physician's judgment—often based on the use of sophisticated testing equipment—is also required.

Although improved early detection and treatment is cause for hope, prevention is still the most effective way to control cancer. Research conducted and funded by the National Cancer Institute has been refining our understanding of cancer and giving us new strategies for preventing the disease.

Through simple behavioral and dietary changes, every American can reduce his or her risk of developing cancer. Smoking accounts for about 30 percent of all cancer deaths, and a disproportionate number of these are among members of minority groups. By "breaking the habit," smokers can significantly reduce their risk of developing cancer.

Diet is another area in which individuals can take control of their health. Studies of the relationship between diet and cancer make it clear that a diet high in fiber and low in fat protects against certain kinds of cancer. The American Cancer Society's Great American Food

Fight Against Cancer is a concerted effort to bring related diet and food preparation information to every American.

Employers and insurers can also contribute to cancer prevention efforts by offering incentives for smoking cessation, exercise, and weight loss and by providing health education and cancer screening programs in the workplace.

Two decades of intensified research have borne fruit in every aspect of our national effort to reduce the toll cancer takes on our society. This month, all Americans are urged to learn more about recent strides in the fight against cancer and to take advantage of them. At the same time, every American is encouraged to see a doctor and dentist regularly.

In 1938, the Congress passed a joint resolution (52 Stat. 148, 36 U.S.C. 150) requesting the President to issue an annual proclamation declaring April to be Cancer Control Month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of April 1991 as Cancer Control Month. I invite the Governors of the fifty States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the appropriate officials of all other areas under the American flag, to issue similar proclamations. I also ask health care professionals, insurance companies, the communications and food industries, community groups, and individual citizens to join in continuing the progress made in fighting cancer.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6269 of April 12, 1991

Points of Light National Celebration of Community Service

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

Marked by a sense of hope and renewal, Spring is a fitting time to honor the millions of Americans who engage in voluntary service to others. Across the United States, people of every age, race, and walk of life are taking direct and consequential action to help solve serious social problems such as drug abuse, illiteracy, and homelessness. These Americans are planting the seeds of positive change in their communities and sowing a rich crop for the future.

Voluntary service in America takes a variety of forms. Countless Americans give of their time individually. In addition, millions of Americans now volunteer through innovative corporate programs and special school-based projects. And there are those generous individuals who work on behalf of major nonprofit organizations and local charities. During this National Celebration of Community Service, we salute all of these caring citizens.

This nationwide observance underscores the fact that everyone has a gift to give—that every act of kindness counts. For example, in Polk, Nebraska, a group of third grade students telephones homebound senior citizens each day, offering a bright source of companionship and cheer. The founders of the "Midnight Basketball" program in Hyattsville, Maryland, contribute to the struggle against crime and delinquency by offering late-night sports activities and tutorial sessions for disadvantaged youngsters. Through the "Let's Help" program in Topeka, Kansas, volunteers provide needy families with literacy training, job counseling, and advice on parenting, as well as food and financial support. All of these volunteers and others, the brilliant "Points of Light" that reflect our national conscience and illuminate our country's social landscape, are making a profound difference.

Every American has something to contribute, and none should be content until we have found a way to serve. To be of service is not only to meet someone else's needs, it is not only to fulfill one of our primary responsibilities as citizens and neighbors—it is to find the joy and meaning in life that come only from selflessness and giving.

Today more and more Americans have come to see that any definition of a successful life must include serving others. So many of our citizens are beginning to recognize the talents, resources, and interests they have to share. Let us salute all those Americans who carry on the time-honored tradition of voluntary service, and let us strengthen our own commitment to enriching the lives of others—and our own—through service.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the period of April 15 through April 26, 1991, as Points of Light National Celebration of Community Service. This special tribute to the spirit of service in America and to the millions of Americans who embody that spirit encompasses traditional National Volunteer Week events and numerous other activities in which all Americans—young and old alike—are encouraged to engage. I ask all Americans to join in saluting and thanking our Nation's volunteers, as well as the organizations—religious, governmental, business, and private nonprofit—that support and participate in community service. I also encourage every American to observe this week with appropriate events and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 12 day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6270 of April 15, 1991**National Farm Safety Week, 1991**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The men and women who work in America's agricultural sector make a vital contribution to our Nation's well-being. By providing consumers with a variety of high-quality food and fiber at reasonable costs, they help to keep our work force strong and healthy and, in so doing, help to maintain the Nation's economic productivity and competitiveness. Because we count on farmers and ranchers for so much, both as individuals and as a Nation, it is fitting that we observe National Farm Safety Week—a concerted public awareness campaign aimed at promoting their health and safety.

Over the years much has been done to improve the safety of agricultural production. Advances in science and technology and increased attention to avoiding safety risks have made farms and ranches safer places to work. Moreover, dedicated professionals and volunteers have been working together to promote health and safety in rural communities. These efforts are reflected by a welcome downturn in farm accident rates.

Unfortunately, however, while important strides have been made in reducing the risks of farming and ranching, agricultural production remains one of our most hazardous industries, with an accident death rate that is more than four times the average of all industries. More must be done to reduce the toll of farm-related accidents.

Most accidents on the Nation's farms and ranches can be prevented by sensible measures that involve little extra time, effort, or expense. For example, farmers and ranchers can reduce their risk of serious injury and illness by following manufacturers' instructions on the use of chemicals and machinery and by utilizing protective apparel and safety equipment when the job calls for it. Children should be kept away from hazardous machinery, and all family members and employees should be trained in safety procedures and first aid.

For generations, the men and women who work on our Nation's farms and ranches have endured long hours of tough, physical labor. However, they have continually met the challenges of their vocation with determination and pride—and with unparalleled success. During National Farm Safety Week, let us resolve to make excellence in health and safety another one of America's great farming traditions.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of September 15 through September 21, 1991, as National Farm Safety Week. I urge all who live and work on our Nation's farms and ranches to make the preservation of personal health and safety an integral part of their daily activities. I also urge them to protect their children, not only by instruction in safety habits, but also by setting an example of carefulness and by avoiding needless risks. I also call upon organizations that serve agricultural producers to strengthen their support for rural health

and safety programs, and I encourage all Americans to observe this week with appropriate activities as we express our appreciation for the many contributions that men and women in agriculture make to our Nation.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6271 of April 17, 1991

Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 1991

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

Just two months ago the Caribbean island nation of Haiti enjoyed, after decades of dictatorship, the inauguration of a President chosen in free, secure, and credible elections. This milestone in the history of Haiti marked yet another significant stride toward a completely democratic Western Hemisphere. Indeed, with the principal exception of Castro's Cuba, the nations of the Americas are experiencing a great resurgence of democracy. From Tierra del Fuego to Hudson Bay, from the Lesser Antilles to the Galápagos, courageous and determined peoples are reaping the blessings of liberty and self-government.

Today, after several successive free elections in the vast majority of countries in the hemisphere, the nations of the Americas have an historic opportunity to set an example of sustained and effective representative democracy and economic development. Indeed, it seems fitting that the hemisphere of George Washington and Toussaint L'Ouverture, of Thomas Jefferson and Simon Bolívar, of James Madison and Jose de San Martín, should help to lead the way to a freer, more prosperous future for all mankind.

The devotion to democratic ideals shared by the peoples of the Americas forms the cornerstone of the unique international alliance whose anniversary we celebrate this week. Just over a century ago, the nations of this hemisphere established the International Union of American Republics, later known as the Pan American Union. Today its successor, the Organization of American States, is working to promote transitions from dictatorship to democracy throughout the hemisphere.

Signatories to the OAS Charter, adopted in 1948, expressed their conviction that "the true significance of American solidarity and good neighborliness can only mean the consolidation on this continent . . . of a system of individual liberty and social justice based on respect for the essential rights of man." After a century of partnership, we know that the proudest days of the inter-American community have been those when it has faithfully upheld these ideals. Accordingly, the United States will continue working to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law throughout the region.

Through the OAS Charter, members of the inter-American community also agreed to "promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development." To help achieve this goal, I have proposed the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, which will promote free and fair trade, investment, debt reduction, and growth, as well as environmental protection, in Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, we will implement the commitments of the Cartagena Declaration. Illicit drug trafficking and violence pose a grave threat to the stability of nations as well as to the freedom and safety of millions of individuals throughout the Americas. The United States remains firmly committed to working with other members of the inter-American community in the areas of interdiction, law enforcement, and crop substitution.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Sunday, April 14, 1991, as Pan American Day and the week of April 14 through April 20, 1991, as Pan American Week. I urge the Governors of the fifty States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and officials of other areas under the flag of the United States, to honor these observances with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6272 of April 17, 1991

Jewish Heritage Week, 1991 and 1992

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

The Jewish people share a rich and vibrant heritage, one that has endured through the ages, even through exile and dark periods of systematic persecution. That great and abiding heritage has had a profound influence on the character of the United States. Thus, it is with great pleasure that millions of Americans join with their Jewish friends and neighbors in celebrating Jewish Heritage Week.

The American way of life—indeed, the development of all Western civilization—has been shaped, in large part, by the laws and teachings recorded in the Old Testament and Judaic tradition. Our forefathers' declaration of the unalienable rights of individuals was rooted in the biblically supported belief that all people are created equal, in the image of the Almighty. The principles of ethical and moral conduct that form the basis of American civil order and the foundation of any truly free and just society stem from the commandments given by God to Moses. Accordingly, through their efforts to preserve Judaic law and tradition, American Jews help to ensure that our Nation's moral heritage is continually strengthened and renewed. For example, the traditional observance of Shavuot, which recalls the giving of the law on Mount Sinai,

offers a powerful reminder of the relationship between respect for the word of God and the preservation of civil peace and liberty.

Through the observance of Shavuot and other special days, Jews affirm both their faith and their identity as a people. As the recent celebration of Passover reminds us, that faith has been tested, and proved, time and again in the history of the Jewish people.

The Jewish people have been subjected to a number of great trials during this century alone. On Yom HaShoah, Holocaust Memorial Day, Jews recall the Nazi atrocities that claimed the lives of 6 million of their fellow Jews, as well as the lives of millions of other men, women, and children in Europe during World War II. By joining in this commemoration, and in remembrance of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, we are reminded of the enduring faith and courage of the Jewish people.

Jews have played a vital role in our country's history since colonial times. Many were active in supporting the Revolutionary War and in the settling of new lands and cities during America's westward expansion. Jewish men, women, and children also formed part of each great wave of immigration to these shores. Today, Jews continue to contribute in virtually every aspect of American life.

As we celebrate the many contributions that Jewish men and women have made to our Nation, we also reaffirm the deep friendship between the United States and Israel. The founding of the modern State of Israel following the Holocaust is further testimony to the faith, determination, and industry of the Jewish people.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 134, has designated the week of April 14 through April 21, 1991, and the week of May 3 through May 10, 1992, as "Jewish Heritage Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these occasions.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the weeks of April 14 through April 21, 1991, and May 3 through May 10, 1992 as Jewish Heritage Week. I encourage all Americans to join in observing these occasions with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6273 of April 18, 1991

National Education First Week, 1991

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

Labor and learning precede every inch of human progress. That is why improving our Nation's educational system must be a priority for all

Americans. If our citizens are to have the knowledge and skills needed to enjoy full, productive lives, our schools must achieve excellence.

Recognizing our responsibility to nourish the young minds that enter the Nation's classrooms, and knowing that this country cannot have a first-class economy without a world-class education system, the Nation's Governors and I have established six National Education Goals for the year 2000. They include: ensuring that every child starts school ready to learn; raising the graduation rate to at least 90 percent; ensuring that our students demonstrate competency in five core subjects in grades 4, 8, and 12; ranking first in the world in science and math; ensuring that every American adult is literate and possesses the skills, including the technical skills, needed to compete in the global economy; and, finally, making all of our schools safe, disciplined, and drug free. Achieving these goals will require the sustained cooperation of parents, educators, public officials, and the community at large.

While the Federal Government can and will serve as a catalyst for excellence, pointing the way forward and helping schools to meet higher standards, success will require the concerted efforts of parents, educators, and local government leaders. Because competition breeds quality, we can begin by expanding choice and accountability in education. Parents have primary responsibility for the education of their children, and they should have a genuine say in what, where, and how their children learn. Teachers should be able to enjoy greater flexibility in the classroom, and local school systems should act to utilize the talent and experience of persons who want to teach but are prohibited by cumbersome regulations. However, since the best measure of our schools is not how many resources we put into them but what outcomes are achieved, we must hold ourselves accountable for results, verifying what works and what does not.

We must also work together to ensure that our children dwell in an environment that is conducive to learning. Such an environment includes schools that are safe, disciplined, and drug free. However, because what goes on in school is only part of a child's educational experience, we must also maintain in our homes and neighborhoods an atmosphere that encourages learning and rewards diligent effort. Parents are their children's first and most influential teachers, and they can help to make ours a more literate Nation by reading to and with their little ones; by taking an active interest in their youngsters' homework and academic progress; and by demonstrating through example the joys of lifelong learning.

Local libraries and museums, business and civic groups, and members of the media can assist parents by offering high-quality educational programs and activities designed to ignite the natural curiosity of children. Indeed, by sparking the imaginations of our students, by ensuring that our schools tend the light of learning with utmost care and expertise, we can build a brighter future for all Americans.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 197, has designated the week of April 15 through April 21, 1991, as "National Education First Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of April 15 through April 21,

1991, as National Education First Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6274 of April 22, 1991

Earth Day, 1991

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

During the two decades that have passed since our Nation first observed Earth Day, we have made great strides in restoring and protecting our environment. Through our firm commitment and our substantial investment, we have improved significantly the quality of our air, land, and water resources. The United States leads the world in environmental protection, and we intend to keep it that way.

Our accomplishments during the past year are a special source of pride. During 1990 the United States was instrumental in strengthening the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer. A total phaseout of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, was adopted in July as part of a package of amendments to the Protocol. The United States also signed the Basel Convention, which requires that transboundary shipments of hazardous wastes be conducted in an environmentally sound manner. We expanded the world's leading global climate change research program, and we took several domestic policy actions, including an ambitious reforestation initiative, that will reduce harmful emissions that can contribute to the "greenhouse effect." In November, I signed into law important amendments to the Clean Air Act—amendments based, in large part, on a proposal that I submitted to the Congress in July 1989. That proposal helped to break a 13-year legislative logjam. The new Clean Air Act will reduce risks of cancer, respiratory disease, and other health problems; it will limit damage to crops, forests, parks, lakes, and streams; and it will help to reduce smog in our Nation's cities.

On Earth Day 1990 and, indeed, throughout the year, millions of Americans participated in activities that underscore how individuals can make a difference in cleaning up and protecting the environment. Today countless Americans are changing their daily habits to reflect a renewed sense of environmental stewardship, and many businesses are working to apply new, environmentally conscious methods of operation. As we celebrate Earth Day 1991, we affirm, once again, the importance of public education and individual action to further progress in environmental protection. This is a good opportunity to remind our-

selves and our neighbors of both our responsibilities toward the environment and the rewards of meeting them.

Every American can make a difference at the grassroots level. For example, we can recycle bottles, paper, and used motor oil, and we can help to conserve energy by driving less and by adjusting the thermostats in our homes and offices.

Observed in the glorious new light of spring, Earth Day should inspire us to treat this magnificent yet fragile planet with commensurate care and attention. Recognizing our obligation toward future inhabitants of this earthly home, and knowing that global problems have local solutions, let us make a renewed personal commitment to protecting the environment and to using our resources wisely.

To increase public awareness of the need for active participation in environmental protection, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 119, has designated April 22, 1991, as "Earth Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim April 22, 1991, as Earth Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities designed to promote greater understanding of ecological issues. I also ask all Americans to set an example of environmental stewardship in their daily activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6275 of April 22, 1991

National Crime Victims' Rights Week, 1991

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

In the Nation's ongoing fight against crime, statistics tell only part of the story. More than a violation of the law, every crime is a violation of the rights, property, person, or trust of another human being. Thus, behind every tally of offenses ranging from misdemeanors to aggravated felonies are innocent victims—individuals and families who must be recognized in the administration of justice.

Almost 35 million Americans become victims of crime each year. In addition to the physical scars and the financial losses that many suffer, crime victims experience emotional trauma as well. Their self-confidence is shaken; their sense of security shattered.

Since 1982, when the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime helped to focus greater public attention on the rights and needs of these individuals, great progress has been made in efforts to assist

crime victims and their families. Indeed, a nationwide movement led by thousands of concerned citizens—many of them crime victims themselves—has helped to promote timely restitution and healing for victims of crime. Working at the grass-roots level to provide counseling and support, a wide range of professionals and volunteers are helping these individuals to recover what losses they can and to reclaim their sense of dignity and security.

Nearly every State, as well as the Federal Government, has passed legislation to ensure the fair treatment of crime victims. The Crime Control Act of 1990 set forth, for the first time, a Federal Crime Victims' Bill of Rights. Forty-five States also have a Crime Victims' Bill of Rights to ensure that victims' needs are considered during criminal proceedings.

Almost every State, as well as the Federal Government, also supports programs to compensate and to assist victims of crime. These programs are financed, for the most part, not by innocent taxpayers, but by convicted offenders through criminal fines and penalties.

Recognizing the suffering of victims and their families, we are also committed at the Federal level to crime prevention. Earlier this year I proposed the Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1991, which, if enacted, will strengthen our Nation's criminal justice system and ensure that those who threaten the lives of others are held accountable for their actions. We must also continue to educate the public about ways to minimize their risk of victimization.

Through public and private efforts at the national, State, and local level, we are making great strides in the fight against crime and in the effort to ensure fair, compassionate treatment of victims and their families. This week, let us gratefully recognize all those who work, often as volunteers, in behalf of crime victims: law enforcement officers, health care professionals, attorneys, counselors, members of the clergy, and countless other concerned citizens. Let us also honor all those who are working to win the fight against crime and reaffirm our determination to uphold America's promise of liberty and justice for all.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 16, has designated the week of April 21 through April 27, 1991, as "National Crime Victims' Rights Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of April 21 through April 27, 1991, as National Crime Victims' Rights Week. I urge all Americans to join in honoring those who work in behalf of crime victims and their families. I also encourage all Americans to learn about ways that they can help to prevent crime and to assist its victims in their communities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6276 of April 22, 1991**National Arbor Day, 1991**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America's forests are an integral part of the global ecosystem and one of this Nation's greatest natural resources. Providing generations of Americans with lumber, fuel, and with many other valuable materials, these magnificent lands have helped us to build a strong and prosperous Nation. The natural habitat for many forms of wildlife, they have also provided watershed protection and grazing range. Yet these lands have provided more than tangible goods essential for survival—the sublime beauty and serenity of our forests have also refreshed the spirits of many a visitor.

As important as the Nation's forests have been to us and to our ancestors, we have not always used them with commensurate care. Indeed, it was only a little more than 100 years ago that Americans began to realize that the heavy demand for wood products was depleting the Nation's trees at an alarming rate.

In 1872, to dramatize the need to replenish America's dwindling tree supply, concerned residents of Nebraska observed the first Arbor Day. Julius Sterling Morton, the prominent Nebraska politician who later became our third Secretary of Agriculture, was instrumental in encouraging other States to follow suit.

Arbor Day was set aside specifically for the planting of trees. More than a source of beauty and of valuable timber, food, and paper products, trees help to prevent soil erosion; they improve air quality by limiting the buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere; and they reduce energy demands by sheltering our homes and businesses from the sun and wind. Thus, Arbor Day tree plantings provide tangible, lasting benefits while reminding every public-spirited citizen of the value of trees and the importance of reforestation efforts—not only in our Nation's parks and wilderness areas but also in tropical forests, rain forests, and wetlands around the world.

On Arbor Day we also recognize the efforts of those who plant and care for trees throughout the year: private and public foresters, members of civic associations, individual volunteers, and students who are aided by their parents and teachers. Today Americans of all ages are setting an example of environmental stewardship by participating in the America the Beautiful Program. Under this program we plan to have up to 10 billion new trees growing in America by the year 2001.

Just as a tree is known by the fruit it bears, we will be judged by our actions—by the way that we use our God-given resources and by the way that we handle our responsibilities toward our fellowman. On Arbor Day let us act to plant and to care for trees. Whether sown in our backyards or in our parks and other public places, their limbs will bear living evidence of our concern for generations to come.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 64, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the last Friday of April 1991 as "National Arbor Day."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim April 26, 1991, as National Arbor Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6277 of April 22, 1991

National Trauma Awareness Month, 1991

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

Trauma is a significant public health problem that merits serious attention. The United States Department of Health and Human Services reports that traumatic injuries claim the lives of more than 180,000 Americans each year. Many thousands more are severely or permanently disabled. In addition to inflicting untold pain and suffering upon victims and their families, traumatic injuries also exact a high price from our Nation in terms of health care costs and lost productivity.

While each of us is a potential trauma victim, young Americans and senior citizens are at especially high risk. Traumatic injuries kill six times as many children as cancer, which is the next leading cause of death in children. Traumatic injuries—most often suffered in motor vehicle collisions—cause four out of five deaths among teenagers and young adults. Among persons 75 years of age or older, the death rate due to falls is nearly 12 times the rate in the general population.

Although these statistics are alarming, the vast majority of traumatic injuries result from hazards that can be reduced or prevented. All Americans need to learn more about the conditions and behaviors that can lead to traumatic injuries. By identifying and avoiding risks—in the home, in the workplace, at play, and on the road—we can lead healthier, safer lives.

When trauma does occur, however, proper medical care and rehabilitation also play an important role in reducing deaths and disability. Effective treatment begins with access to emergency services and hospitals that are capable of providing the high level of care needed by trauma victims. Optimal treatment includes rehabilitation programs and follow-up services that facilitate the fullest possible recovery.

Across the country health care professionals, educators, industry leaders, and government officials are working together with concerned citizens to promote greater awareness of traumatic injuries and to encourage the adoption of measures to prevent them. This month we recognize the importance of their efforts.

The Congress, by Public Law 101-471, has designated May 1991 as "National Trauma Awareness Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of May 1991 as National Trauma Awareness Month. I urge all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6278 of April 22, 1991

Loyalty Day, 1991

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

Most of us know and prize loyalty as the gift of a longtime friend or colleague. It is the gift of abiding trust and support; bestowed freely, it withstands both the test of time and the sudden, sometimes fierce, trials that accompany every human life.

In the lives of nations as well as individuals, loyalty is marked by confidence in its object and by kinship to the virtues of faith, perseverance, industry, and self-sacrifice. This Nation's great experiment in self-government has endured for more than 200 years because generations of brave and selfless Americans have believed in freedom and have labored and sacrificed to preserve it.

On this Loyalty Day, we are especially mindful of our Nation's service members, past and present. In the spirit of our Founding Fathers, who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in support of America's independence, these individuals have made a solemn commitment to defend the rights of others. Their loyalty to the ideals on which this Nation is founded has been proved on battlefields around the globe. Indeed, those American military personnel who recently took part in Operation Desert Storm—whether providing invaluable support here at home or serving along the sands and off the shores of Saudi Arabia—left no doubts about the depth of their devotion to freedom. We are grateful to them and to all of America's service members and veterans.

Although we take just pride in the courage and patriotism of our Armed Forces, we know that loyalty and love of country are proved not only in times of conflict and peril but also in the routine trials of everyday life. Each day, across America, millions of unsung heroes and heroines demonstrate their appreciation for the blessings of liberty and their resolve to help preserve our way of life. These loyal Americans are civic association members who work to promote patriotism and good citizenship; they are judges, police officers, and other public offi-

cials who honor their vow to uphold the Constitution; and they are volunteers who help to carry on the American tradition of caring through community service. Parents who labor to build strong, loving homes and youngsters who work hard in school to learn more about our American heritage—they, too, help to keep the United States a good, free, and prosperous Nation.

On this Loyalty Day, observed in the 200th year of our Bill of Rights, let us reflect on the profound faith and convictions that inspired that great document. Let us renew our loyalty to the vision of this country's Founders, so that the United States might always be—as it is written in our Pledge of Allegiance—"one Nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

To foster loyalty to principles on which the United States is founded, the Congress, by joint resolution approved July 18, 1958 (72 Stat. 369; 36 U.S.C.), has designated May 1 of each year as "Loyalty Day."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 1, 1991, as Loyalty Day. I call upon all Americans to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities in their homes, in schools, and in other suitable places. I also call upon all Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings and grounds on that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6279 of April 23, 1991

Mother's Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The beloved American humorist, Will Rogers, once said, "Mothers are the only race of people that speak the same tongue. A mother in Manchuria could converse with a mother in Nebraska and never miss a word." It was a remark made with the wry, good-natured wit that was Rogers' trademark. Yet beneath his lighthearted humor was a telling observation about human nature—and about the nature of motherhood in particular.

The language of motherhood is indeed universal. It is the language of unconditional love, spoken throughout history by mothers of every race and every walk of life. Expressed most often through acts of selflessness and generosity, that great love can be read in a mother's eyes, which reveal untold depths of tenderness, worry, and pride in her children. It can be heard in her voice as she soothes a crying infant, as she gives instruction and encouragement to an older child, and as she inquires about the well-being of the young adult who has ventured out on

his or her own. Most of all, that great love is communicated by example.

In the silent language of motherhood, any two mothers may offer each other empathy and reassurance just by exchanging a knowing glance or smile. Yet while the language of motherhood is universal, it is also profoundly intimate, as personal and mysterious as the bond between a woman and the child she has carried in her womb. We seldom understand the depth of a parent's love until we have youngsters of our own—then our mother's lessons and example speak to us with renewed clarity and meaning. Indeed, her words often echo in our hearts as we rear our own children and experience for ourselves the singular joys, frustrations, and concerns that have always been a part of parenting. As we advance in years, we also begin to recognize the extent of our mother's influence upon our character and conduct; reflecting on her many gifts to us—from her firm moral guidance and discipline to her patience and forgiveness—we begin to comprehend the truth that led Abraham Lincoln to declare: "No man is poor who has had a godly mother."

With love of untold strength, mothers nourish and enrich the lives of their children and fortify the tender bonds of family life. In so doing, they also strengthen our communities and Nation. Thus, on this occasion, we gratefully honor all those women who, by virtue of giving birth or through adoption or marriage, are mothers.

On this day especially and on every day of the year, let us convey through word and deed our love for our mothers and our appreciation for all that they have given us. Whether we share those heartfelt sentiments in person, across the miles, or through loving memory, we cannot say too often: "Thanks, Mom, for everything."

In grateful recognition of the contributions that mothers make to their families and to the Nation, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. 770), has designated the second Sunday in May each year as "Mother's Day" and requested the President to call for its appropriate observance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that Sunday, May 12, 1991, be observed as Mother's Day. I urge all Americans to express their love and respect for their mothers on this day; to reflect upon the importance of motherhood to our families and Nation; and to ask for God's blessing upon both. I also direct Federal officials to display the flag of the United States on all Federal buildings, and I encourage all citizens to display the flag at their homes and other suitable places on that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 23 day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6280 of April 25, 1991

National Day of Prayer, 1991

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

While we owe constant praise to Almighty God, we Americans have added cause for thanksgiving on this National Day of Prayer because of the recent coalition victory in the Persian Gulf. However, our joy and gratitude are inspired by far more than military triumph; on this special day of prayer held in the 200th year of our Bill of Rights, we give thanks for America's long and abiding legacy of freedom.

During the past 200 years, the ideals enshrined in our Bill of Rights have gained favor around the world. Even where tyrants have sought to rule by repression and terror, the spirit of freedom has endured. This is because, as Alexander Hamilton once noted, "the Sacred Rights of Mankind are not to be rummaged for among old parchments or musty records. They are written, as with a sunbeam, in the whole volume of human nature, by the Hand of the Divinity itself, and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power." Almighty God has granted each of us free will and inscribed in our hearts the unalienable dignity and worth that come from being made in His image.

Because our dignity and freedom are gifts of our Creator, we have a duty to cherish them, always using the latter to choose life and goodness. On this occasion we do well to pray for the wisdom and the resolve to do just that.

As an elevation of the soul's eyes to Heaven, prayer helps us to distinguish between liberty and license—to recognize that which is the grateful exercise of free will and that which is its corruption. Through prayer, we turn our hearts toward their real home and, in so doing, gain a sense of proper direction and higher purpose.

Faith and prayer are as important to guiding the conduct of nations as they are to individuals. We Americans, Abraham Lincoln once wrote, "have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of heaven." A nation so richly blessed has equally great responsibilities. Indeed, we have recently been reminded that "much will be asked of those to whom much has been given." The crucible of war has once again tested our Nation's character, and it has shown us both the need for and the power of prayer.

On this National Day of Prayer, let us acknowledge with heartfelt remorse the many times we have failed to appreciate the Lord's gifts and to obey His Commandments. Giving humble thanks for His mercy, let us vow to fulfill not only our responsibilities but also our potential as one Nation under God. Most important, let us make our prayers pleasing to Him by the regular practice of public and private virtue and by a genuine renewal of America's moral heritage. As Scripture says, "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

Since the approval of the joint resolution of the Congress on April 17, 1952, calling for the designation of a specific day to be set aside each year as a National Day of Prayer, recognition of such a day has become a cherished annual event. Each President since then has pro-

claimed a National Day of Prayer annually under the authority of that resolution, continuing a tradition that dates back to the Continental Congress. By Public Law 100-307, the first Thursday in May of each year has been set aside as a National Day of Prayer.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 2, 1991, as a National Day of Prayer. I urge all Americans to gather together on that day in homes and places of worship to pray, each after his or her own manner, for God's continued blessing on our families and our Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 25 day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6281 of April 25, 1991

National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week, 1991 and 1992

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Through organ and tissue transplantation, thousands of Americans have been given the chance to enjoy fuller, longer lives. For example, bone marrow transplants have brought hope and healing to victims of cancer; new corneas have helped to bring sight to the blind; and the gift of a new heart, lung, or kidney has enabled many gravely ill Americans to gain improved health.

Much has been done in recent years to encourage public support of organ and tissue donation. Millions of Americans have learned about transplants through regional and local donor programs, voluntary health agencies, and the media. Government grants and our national transplantation system have also helped to encourage organ and tissue donation. Many Americans have responded to public awareness campaigns by signing a donor card or by indicating on their driver's licenses their willingness to donate.

However, despite our best efforts and the development of worldwide transplant programs, the waiting list of those in need of donated organs or tissues continues to grow. The Department of Health and Human Services reports that a new name is added to our national waiting list every 30 minutes. As many as 25 percent of the patients waiting for specific organs will die before a well-matched donor is found.

As compelling as these facts are, it is both fitting and proper that we pause to reflect carefully on organ and tissue transplantation. Every donation is a profound act of personal sacrifice and generosity. Every transplant underscores the power of medicine and the precious nature of human life. Because God has granted every person equal dignity and worth, because human life must always be treated with reverence and care, all Americans should give careful thought to becoming organ and

tissue donors. This includes learning the facts about transplantation and discussing any moral and ethical concerns with one's family and doctor.

When pursued in a thoughtful and reverent manner, organ and tissue transplantation is a medical procedure that reflects not only the highly sophisticated nature of our Nation's health care system but also the traditional generosity and compassion of the American people.

To promote public awareness of organ and tissue donation, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 218, has designated the weeks beginning April 21, 1991, and April 19, 1992, as "National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the weeks of April 21 through April 27, 1991, and April 19 through April 25, 1992, as National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week. I ask health care professionals, public and private service organizations, and all Americans to join in supporting this humanitarian cause.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6282 of April 25, 1991

To Modify Duty-Free Treatment Under the Generalized System of Preferences

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

1. Pursuant to Title V of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the 1974 Act) (19 U.S.C. 2461 *et seq.*), the President may designate specified articles provided for in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) as eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) when imported from designated beneficiary developing countries.

2. Pursuant to section 504(c) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2464(c)), beneficiary developing countries, except those designated as least-developed beneficiary developing countries pursuant to section 504(c)(6) of the 1974 Act, are subject to limitations on the preferential treatment afforded under the GSP. Pursuant to section 504(c)(5) of the 1974 Act, a country that is no longer treated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to an eligible article may be redesignated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to such article if imports of such article from such country did not exceed the limitations in section 504(c)(1) (after application of paragraph (c)(2)) during the preceding calendar year. Further, pursuant to section 504(d)(2) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2464(d)(2)), the President may disregard the limitations provided in section 504(c)(1)(B) with respect to any eligible article if the appraised

value of the total imports of such article into the United States during the preceding calendar year is not in excess of an amount which bears the same ratio to \$5,000,000 as the gross national product of the United States for that calendar year (as determined by the Department of Commerce) bears to the gross national product of the United States for calendar year 1979.

3. Sections 502(b)(7) and 502(c)(7) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)(7) and 2462(c)(7)) provide that a country that has not taken or is not taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(a)(4)), is ineligible for designation as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP. Pursuant to section 504 of the 1974 Act, the President may withdraw, suspend, or limit the application of duty-free treatment under the GSP with respect to any article or with respect to any country upon consideration of the factors set forth in sections 501 and 502(c) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461 and 2462(c)).

4. Pursuant to sections 501, 503(a), and 504(a) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461, 2463(a), and 2464(a)), in order to subdivide and amend the nomenclature of existing provisions of the HTS to modify the GSP, I have determined, after taking into account information and advice received under section 503(a), that the HTS should be modified to adjust the original designation of eligible articles. In addition, pursuant to Title V of the 1974 Act, I have determined that it is appropriate to designate specified articles provided for in the HTS as eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the GSP when imported from designated beneficiary developing countries, and that such treatment for other articles should be terminated. I have also determined, pursuant to sections 504(a), (c)(1), and (c)(2) of the 1974 Act, that certain beneficiary countries should no longer receive preferential tariff treatment under the GSP with respect to certain eligible articles. Further, I have determined, pursuant to section 504(c)(5) of the 1974 Act, that certain countries should be redesignated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to specified previously designated eligible articles. These countries have been previously excluded from benefits of the GSP with respect to such eligible articles pursuant to section 504(c)(1) of the 1974 Act. Last, I have determined that section 504(c)(1)(B) of the 1974 Act should not apply with respect to certain eligible articles pursuant to section 504(d)(2) of the 1974 Act.

5. Pursuant to sections 502(b)(7), 502(c)(7), and 504 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)(7), 2462(c)(7), and 2464), I have determined that it is appropriate to provide for the suspension of preferential treatment under the GSP for articles that are currently eligible for such treatment and that are imported from Sudan. Such suspension is the result of my determination that Sudan has not taken and is not taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(a)(4)).

6. Pursuant to sections 501 and 502 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461 and 2462), and having due regard for the eligibility criteria set forth therein, I have determined that it is appropriate to designate Czechoslovakia as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP.

7. Section 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the provisions of that Act, and of other Acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to Title V and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide benefits under the GSP to specified designated eligible articles when imported from any designated beneficiary developing country, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex I to this proclamation.

(2)(a) In order to provide benefits under the GSP to specified designated eligible articles when imported from any designated beneficiary developing country, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for the HTS subheadings enumerated in Annex II(a)(1) and II(b)(1) is modified by inserting in the parentheses the symbol "A" as provided in such Annexes to this proclamation.

(b) In order to provide benefits under the GSP to a specified designated eligible article and in order that a country should not be treated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to such eligible article for purposes of the GSP, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for the HTS subheadings enumerated in Annex II(b)(2) is modified by inserting in the parentheses the symbol "A*" as provided in such Annex to this proclamation.

(c) In order to provide preferential tariff treatment under the GSP to certain countries which have been excluded from the benefits of the GSP for certain eligible articles imported from such countries, following my determination that a country previously excluded from receiving such benefits should again be treated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to such article, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for each of the HTS provisions enumerated in Annex II(a)(2) and II(b)(3) to this proclamation is modified: (i) by deleting from such subcolumn for such HTS provisions the symbol "A*" in parentheses, and (ii) by inserting in such subcolumn the symbol "A" in lieu thereof.

(d) In order to provide that one or more countries should no longer be treated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to an eligible article for purposes of the GSP, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for each of the HTS provisions enumerated in Annex II(b)(4) to this proclamation is modified: (i) by deleting from such subcolumn for such HTS provisions the symbol "A" in parentheses, and (ii) by inserting in such subcolumn the symbol "A*" in lieu thereof.

(3) In order to provide for the designation of Czechoslovakia as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP, to provide for the suspension of preferential treatment under the GSP for Sudan, to provide that one or more countries which have not been treated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to an eligible article should be redesignated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to such article for purposes of the GSP, and to provide that one or more countries should no longer be treated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to an eligible article for purposes of the GSP, general note 3(c)(ii) to the HTS is modified as provided in Annex III to this proclamation.

(4) In order to provide for the continuation of previously proclaimed staged reductions on Canadian goods in the HTS provisions modified in Annex I to this proclamation, effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates specified in Annex IV to this proclamation, the rate of duty in the HTS set forth in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn followed by the symbol "CA" in parentheses for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in such Annex shall be deleted and the rate of duty provided in such Annex inserted in lieu thereof on the dates specified.

(5) In order to provide for the continuation of previously proclaimed staged reductions on products of Israel in the HTS subheadings modified in Annex I to this proclamation, effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates specified in Annex V to this proclamation, the rate of duty in the HTS set forth in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn followed by the symbol "IL" in parentheses for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in such Annex shall be deleted and the rate of duty provided in such Annex inserted in lieu thereof on the dates specified.

(6) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders inconsistent with the provisions of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(7)(a) The amendment made by Annex III(a) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.

(b) The amendments made by Annexes I(a), II(a), and III(b) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after May 1, 1991.

(c) The amendments made by Annexes I(b), II(b), and III(c) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1991.

(d) The amendments made by Annexes IV and V of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates indicated for the respective Annex columns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Annex I

Notes:

1. Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.
2. The following supersedes matter now in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). The subheadings and superior descriptions are set forth in columnar format, and material in such columns is inserted in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/

Subheading", "Article Description", "Rates of Duty 1-General", "Rates of Duty 1-Special", and "Rates of Duty 2", respectively.

(a) Effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1978 and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after May 1, 1991.

(1) Subheading 2903.69.50 is superseded and the following subheadings inserted in numerical sequence in lieu thereof:

	[Halogenated...:]			
	[Halogenated...:]			
	[Other:]			
"2903.69.05	3-Bromo- α,α,α -trifluorotoluene; 2-Chloro-5-bromo- α,α,α -trifluoro-toluene; and α -Chloro-3-methyltoluene.....	9.1%	Free (A,E) 2.8% (IL) 3.6%	15.4¢/kg + 71%"
	[Other:]			
"2903.69.60	Other	9.1%	Free (E) 2.8% (IL) 3.6% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 71%"

(2) Subheading 2904.90.45 is superseded and the following subheadings inserted in numerical sequence in lieu thereof:

	[Sulfonated...:]			
	[Other:]			
"2904.90.15	4-Chloro-3-nitro- α,α,α -trifluorotoluene; 2-Chloro-5-nitro- α,α,α -trifluorotoluene; and 4-Chloro-3,5-dinitro- α,α,α -trifluorotoluene ...	3.7¢/kg + 15.9%	Free (A,E,IL) 1.4¢/kg + 6.3% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 51%"
	[Other:]			
	[Aromatic:]			
"2904.90.47	Other	3.7¢/kg + 15.9%	Free (E,IL) 1.4¢/kg + 6.3% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 51%"

(3) Subheading 2908.10.30 is superseded and the following subheadings inserted in numerical sequence in lieu thereof:

	[Halogenated...:]			
	[Derivatives...:]			
"2908.10.15	3-Hydroxy- α,α,α -trifluorotoluene	13.5%	Free (A,CA,E)	15.4¢/kg + 62%"
	[Other:]			
"2908.10.35	Products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI.....	13.5%	Free (CA,E)	15.4¢/kg + 62%"

(4) Subheading 2916.39.10 is superseded by:

	[Unsaturated...:]			
	[Aromatic...:]			
	[Other:]			
"2916.39.04	Benzoic anhydride; tert-Butyl peroxybenzoate; m-Chloroperoxybenzoic acid; p-Nitrobenzoyl chloride; 2-Nitro-m-toluic acid; and 3-Nitro-o-toluic acid	6.7%	Free (CA,E,IL)	15.4¢/kg + 40.5%
2916.39.08	4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzoic acid	6.7%	Free (A,CA,E,IL)	15.4¢/kg + 40.5%"

(5) Subheading 2916.39.30 is superseded and the following subheadings inserted in numerical sequence in lieu thereof:

	[Unsaturated...:]			
	[Aromatic...:]			
	[Other:]			
"2916.39.12	4-Chloro-3, 5-dinitrobenzoic acid and its esters	13.5%	Free (A,E,IL) 5.4% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 57%"
	[Other:]			
	[Other:]			
"2916.39.40	Products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI	13.5%	Free (E,IL) 5.4% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 57%"

(6) Subheading 2916.39.50 is superseded and the following subheadings inserted in numerical sequence in lieu thereof:

	[Unsaturated...:]			
	[Aromatic...:]			
	[Other:]			
"2916.39.16	4-Chlorobenzoic acid	3.7¢/kg + 17.9%	Free (A,E,IL) 1.4¢/kg + 7.1% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 57%"
	[Other:]			
	[Other:]			
"2916.39.60	Other	3.7¢/kg + 17.9%	Free (E,IL) 1.4¢/kg + 7.1% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 57%"

(7) Subheading 2921.42.50 is superseded and the following subheadings inserted in numerical sequence in lieu thereof:

	[Amine-function...:]			
	[Aromatic...:]			
	[Aniline...:]			
"2921.42.24	Metanilic acid; and Sulfanilic acid	2.4¢/kg + 18.8%	Free (A,E,IL) 0.9¢/kg + 7.5% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 60%"
	[Other:]			
	[Other:]			
"2921.42.60	Other	2.4¢/kg + 18.8%	Free (E,IL) 0.9¢/kg + 7.5% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 60%"

Conforming change: HTS headings 9902.30.28, 9902.30.30 and 9902.30.31 are each modified by striking out "2921.42.50" and inserting "2921.42.60" in lieu thereof.

(8) Subheading 2921.43.50 is superseded and the following subheadings inserted in numerical sequence in lieu thereof:

	[Amine-function...:]			
	[Aromatic...:]			
	[Toluidines...:]			
"2921.43.18	α,α,α -Trifluoro-m-toluidine; α,α,α -Trifluoro-o-toluidine; and α,α,α -Trifluoro-6-chloro-m-toluidine	2.4¢/kg + 18.8%	Free (A,E,IL) 0.9¢/kg + 7.5% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 60%"
	[Other:]			
	[Other:]			
"2921.43.60	Other	2.4¢/kg + 0.9¢/kg + 7.5% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 60%"	

Conforming changes: HTS heading 9902.29.28 is modified by striking out "2921.43.50" and inserting "2921.43.18" in lieu thereof. HTS heading 9902.30.33 is modified by striking out "2921.43.50" and inserting "2921.43.60" in lieu thereof.

(9) Subheading 2924.29.45 is superseded and the following subheadings inserted in numerical sequence in lieu thereof:

[Carboxamide-function...:]

[Cyclic...:]

[Other:]

[Aromatic:]

"2924.29.02	Acetanilide.....	3.7¢/kg + 18.1%	Free (A,E,IL) 1.4¢/kg + 7.2% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 58%"
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[Other:]

[Other:]

[Other:]

"2924.29.47	Other	3.7¢/kg + 18.1%	Free (E,IL) 1.4¢/kg + 7.2% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 58%"
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Conforming changes: HTS heading 9902.30.67 is modified by striking out "2924.29.45" and inserting "2924.29.47" in lieu thereof.

(10) Subheading 8703.10.00 is superseded by:

[Motor cars...:]

"8703.10	Vehicles specially designed for traveling on snow; golf carts and similar vehicles:			
8703.10.10	Vehicles specially designed for traveling on snow	2.5%	Free (B,CA,E,IL)	10%
8703.10.50	Other	2.5%	Free (A,B,CA,E,IL)	10%"

(b) Effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976 and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1991.

(1) Subheading 0406.10.00 is superseded by:

[Cheese...:]

"0406.10	Fresh cheese (including whey cheese), not fermented, and curd:			
0406.10.10	Chongos	10%	Free (A,E,IL) 7% (CA)	35%
0406.10.50	Other	10%	Free (E,IL) 7% (CA)	35%"

(2) Subheading 0701.90.00 is superseded by:

[Potatoes...:]

[Other:]

"0701.90	Yellow (Solano) potatoes	0.77¢/kg	Free (A,E,IL) 0.5¢/kg (CA)	1.7¢/kg
0701.90.50	Other	0.77¢/kg	Free (E, IL) 0.5¢/kg (CA)	1.7¢/kg"

(3) Subheading 0710.80.95 is superseded by:

[Vegetables...:]

[Other vegetables:]

[Other:]

[Reduced in size:]

"0710.80.93	Okra.....	17.5%	Free (A,E,IL) 12.2% (CA)	35%
0710.80.97	Other	17.5%	Free (E,IL) 12.2% (CA)	35%"

(4) Subheading 2901.10.20 is superseded and the following subheadings inserted in numerical sequence in lieu thereof:

[Acyclic hydrocarbons:]

[Saturated:]

"2901.10.30	n-Pentane and isopentane...	5%	Free (A,CA,E,IL)	25%"
"2901.10.40	Derived in whole or in part from petroleum, shale oil or natural gas.....	5%	Free (CA,E,IL)	25%"

(5) Subheading 2904.90.10 is superseded by:

	[Sulfonated...:]			
	[Other:]			
	"Monochloromononitro-			
	benzenes:			
2904.90.04	o-Nitrochlorobenzene;			
	and p-Nitrochloroben-			
	zene	10%	Free (A,E,IL)	15.4¢/kg +
			4% (CA)	59%
2904.90.08	Other	10%	Free (E, IL)	15.4¢/kg +
			4% (CA)	59%"

(6) Subheading 2907.29.50 is superseded and the following subheadings inserted in numerical sequence in lieu thereof:

	[Phenols...:]			
	[Polyphenols:]			
	[Other:]			
"2907.29.20	4,4'-Biphenol; and tert-			
	Butylhydroquinone	7.2%	Free (A,CA,E)	15.4¢/kg +
				44%"
	[Other:]			
"2907.29.60	Other	7.2%	Free (CA,E)	15.4¢/kg +
				44%"

Conforming change: HTS heading 9902.30.13 is modified by striking out "2907.29.50" and inserting "2907.29.60" in lieu thereof.

(7) Subheading 2908.90.10 is superseded by:

	[Halogenated...:]			
	[Other:]			
	"Nitrophenols:			
2908.90.04	p-Nitrophenol	8.1%	Free (A,E,IL)	15.4¢/kg +
			3.2% (CA)	51.5%
2908.90.08	Other	8.1%	Free (E,IL)	15.4¢/kg +
			3.2% (CA)	51.5%"

(8) Subheading 2921.42.60 is superseded and the following subheadings inserted in numerical sequence in lieu thereof:

	[Amine-function...:]			
	[Aromatic...:]			
	[Aniline...:]			
"2921.42.23	3,4-Dichloroaniline	2.4¢/kg +	Free (A,E,IL)	15.4¢/kg +
		18.8%	0.9¢/kg +	60%"
			7.5% (CA)	
	[Other:]			
	[Other:]			
"2921.42.70	Other	2.4¢/kg +	Free (E,IL)	15.4¢/kg +
		18.8%	0.9¢/kg +	60%"
			7.5% (CA)	

Conforming change: HTS headings 9902.30.28, 9902.30.30 and 9902.30.31 are each modified by striking out "2921.42.60" and inserting "2921.42.70" in lieu thereof.

(9) Subheading 2924.29.47 is superseded and the following subheadings inserted in numerical sequence in lieu thereof:

	[Carboxamide-function...:]			
	[Cyclic...:]			
	[Other:]			
	[Aromatic:]			
"2924.29.04	2-Methoxy-5-			
	acetamino-N,N-			
	bis[2-			
	acetoxylethyl]aniline..	3.7¢/kg+	Free (A,E,IL)	15.4¢/kg +
		18.1%	1.4¢/kg +	58%"
			7.2% (CA)	
	[Other:]			
	[Other:]			
	[Other:]			
"2924.29.46	Other	3.7¢/kg +	Free (E,IL)	15.4¢/kg +
		18.1%	1.4¢/kg +	58%"
			7.2% (CA)	

Conforming changes: HTS heading 9902.30.67 is modified by striking out "2924.29.47" and inserting "2924.29.46" in lieu thereof.

(10) Subheading 2929.10.50 is superseded and the following subheadings inserted in numerical sequence in lieu thereof:

	[Compounds...:]			
	[Isocyanates:]			
"2929.10.30	3,4-Dichlorophenylisocyanate	2.9¢/kg + 16.2%	Free (A,CA,E,IL)	15.4¢/kg + 52%"
	[Other:]			
2929.10.60	Other	2.9¢/kg + 16.2%	Free (CA,E,IL)	15.4¢/kg + 52%"

Conforming changes: HTS heading 9902.30.71 is modified by striking out "2929.10.50" and inserting "2929.10.60" in lieu thereof.

(11) Subheading 2934.20.50 is superseded and the following subheadings inserted in numerical sequence in lieu thereof:

	[Other heterocyclic...:]			
	[Compounds...:]			
"2934.20.05	N-tert-Butyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide	3.7¢/kg + 16.2%	Free (A,E,IL) 1.4¢/kg + 6.4% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 52%"
	[Other:]			
"2934.20.60	Other	3.7¢/kg + 16.2%	Free (E,IL) 1.4¢/kg + 6.4% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 52%"

(12) Subheading 3205.00.10 is superseded by:

	[Color lakes...:]			
"3205.00.20	Carmine	15%	Free (A,E,IL) 6% (CA)	72%
	Other:			
3205.00.40	Products described in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI.....	15%	Free (E,IL) 6% (CA)	72%"

Conforming change: The article description for subheading 3205.00.50 shall have the same degree—indentation as new subheading 3205.00.40 above.

(13) Subheading 3817.10.00 is superseded by:

	[Mixed alkylbenzenes...:]			
"3817.10	Mixed alkylbenzenes:			
3817.10.10	Mixed linear alkylbenzenes.....	1.1¢/kg + 17.3%	Free (E,IL) 0.4¢/kg + 6.9% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 55%"
3817.10.50	Other	1.1¢/kg + 17.3%	Free (A,E,IL) 0.4¢/kg + 6.9% (CA)	15.4¢/kg + 55%"

(14) Subheading 3823.90.29 is superseded by:

	[Prepared binders...]			
	[Other:]			
	[Other:]			
	[Mixtures...]			
"3823.90.25	Aqueous mixtures of triphenyl sulfonium chloride, diphenyl (4-phenylthio)phenyl sulfonium chloride and (thiodi-4,1-phenylene)bis-(diphenyl sulfonium) dichloride.....	3.7¢/kg + 13.6%	Free (A,E,IL) 1.4¢/kg + 5.4% (CA)	3.7¢/kg + 60%
3823.90.27	Other	3.7¢/kg + 13.6%	Free (E,IL) 1.4¢/kg + 5.4% (CA)	3.7¢/kg + 60%"

Conforming changes: HTS heading 9902.29.55 is modified by striking out "3823.90.29" and inserting "3823.90.27" in lieu thereof. HTS heading 9902.38.25 is modified by striking out "3823.90.29" and inserting "3823.90.27" in lieu thereof.

(15) Subheading 5608.90.20 is superseded by:

	[Knotted netting...]			
	[Other:]			
	[Other:]			
	"Of cotton:			
5608.90.23	Hammocks	16%	Free (A) 4.8% (IL) 11.2% (CA)	90%
5608.90.27	Other	16%	4.8% (IL) 11.2% (CA)	90%"

(16) Subheading 6204.39.40 is superseded by:

	[Women's or girls'...]			
	[Suit-type jackets...]			
	[Of other textile...]			
	"Other:			
6204.39.60	Containing 70 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste..	6.7%	Free (A,E*,IL) 4.6% (CA)	65%
6204.39.80	Other	6.7%	Free (E*,IL) 4.6% (CA)	65%"

(17) Subheading 6204.49.00 is superseded by:

	[Women's or girls'...]			
	[Dresses:]			
	"Of other textile materials:			
"6204.49	Containing 70 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste.....	7.5%	Free (A,E*,IL) 5.2% (CA)	65%
6204.49.50	Other	7.5%	Free (E*,IL) 5.2% (CA)	65%"

Annex II

Modification in the HTS of an Article's Preferential Tariff Treatment under the GSP

(a) Effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976 and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after May 1, 1991:

(1) For the following HTS subheadings, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn, insert in the parentheses following the "Free" rate the symbol "A," in alphabetical order:

0202.30.20	1602.42.20	2007.99.20	7013.21.50
0203.22.10	1602.49.20	2007.99.25	7013.31.50
0203.29.20	2007.99.05	6911.10.41	
1602.41.20	2007.99.10	6911.10.45	

(2) For HTS subheading 2935.00.31, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn, delete the symbol "A" and insert an "A" in lieu thereof.

(b) Effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976 and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1991:

(1) For the following HTS subheadings, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn, insert in the parentheses following the "Free" rate the symbol "A," in alphabetical order:

0807.10.60	2917.37.00	7013.91.50	8714.92.50
1702.30.40	2929.10.15	7801.10.00	9608.10.00
2208.90.50	3606.90.60	7801.99.90	
2903.61.10	3906.90.50	7901.12.50	
2903.61.30	6912.00.41	8533.10.00	

(2) For HTS 7901.11.00, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn, insert in the parentheses following the "Free" rate the symbol "A," in alphabetical order.

(3) For the following HTS provisions, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn, delete the symbol "A" and insert an "A" in lieu thereof:

1905.90.90	4818.90.00	8406.19.90	8527.11.11
2005.80.00	7008.00.00	8406.90.90	9006.52.10
2933.19.25	7113.20.21	8419.11.00	9019.20.00
3402.90.30	7605.19.00	8474.20.00	9026.80.60
4013.10.00	7614.90.50	8507.90.40	9031.40.00
4802.51.10	8302.10.90	8516.80.80	9401.90.10
4804.31.60	8406.11.90	8529.90.50	9603.30.40

(4) For the following HTS provisions, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn, delete the symbol "A" and insert an "A" in lieu thereof:

0710.80.70	3207.40.10	4104.31.20	8418.10.00
0802.90.15	3402.90.10	6210.10.20	8428.90.00
1901.90.90	3917.33.00	6307.90.60	8501.40.60
2916.39.15	3926.90.87	7113.19.10	8535.40.00
2929.90.50	4011.91.50	7401.10.00	8520.20.00

Annex III

Modifications to General Note 3(c)(ii) of the HTS

(a) Effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976 and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of publication of this proclamation in the *Federal Register*, general note 3(c)(ii)(A) is modified by inserting "Czechoslovakia" in alphabetical order in the enumeration of independent countries.

(b) Effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976 and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after May 1, 1991, general note 3(c)(ii)(D) is modified by deleting "2935.00.31 Yugoslavia" from such note.

(c) Effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976 and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1991:

(1) General note 3(c)(ii)(A) is modified by deleting "Sudan" from the enumeration of independent countries.

(2) General note 3(c)(ii)(B) is modified by deleting "Sudan" from the enumeration of least-developed beneficiary developing countries.

(3) General note 3(c)(ii)(D) is modified—

(i) by deleting the following HTS provisions and the countries set opposite these provisions:

1905.90.90	Mexico	7113.20.21	Dominican Republic	8516.80.80	Mexico
2005.80.00	Thailand	7605.19.00	Venezuela	8527.11.11	Malaysia
2933.19.25	Guatemala	7614.90.50	Venezuela	8529.90.50	Mexico
3402.90.30	Mexico	8302.10.90	Mexico	9006.52.10	Mexico
4013.10.00	Mexico	8406.11.90	Israel	9019.20.00	Mexico
4802.51.10	Mexico	8406.19.90	Israel	9026.80.60	Mexico
4804.31.60	Mexico	8406.90.90	Israel	9031.40.00	Israel
4818.90.00	Mexico	8419.11.00	Israel	9401.90.10	Mexico
7008.00.00	Mexico	8474.20.00	Philippines	9603.30.40	Mexico
		8507.90.40	Mexico		

HTS Subheading	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
2921.42.23	0.4¢/kg +						
	3.7%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
2921.42.24	0.4¢/kg +						
	3.7%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
2921.42.70	0.4¢/kg +						
	3.7%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
2921.43.18	0.4¢/kg +						
	3.7%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
2921.43.60	0.4¢/kg +						
	3.7%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
2924.29.02	0.7¢/kg +						
	3.6%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
2924.29.04	0.7¢/kg +						
	3.6%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
2924.29.46	0.7¢/kg +						
	3.6%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
2934.20.05	0.7¢/kg +						
	3.2%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
2934.20.60	0.7¢/kg +						
	3.2%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
3205.00.20	3%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
3205.00.40	3%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
3817.10.10	0.2¢/kg +						
	3.4%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
3817.10.50	0.2¢/kg +						
	3.4%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
3823.90.25	0.7¢/kg +						
	2.7%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
3823.90.27	0.7¢/kg +						
	2.7%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
5608.90.23	9.6%	8%	6.4%	4.8%	3.2%	1.6%	Free
5608.90.27	9.6%	8%	6.4%	4.8%	3.2%	1.6%	Free
6204.39.60	4%	3.3%	2.6%	2%	1.3%	0.6%	Free
6204.39.80	4%	3.3%	2.6%	2%	1.3%	0.6%	Free
6204.49.10	4.5%	3.7%	3%	2.2%	1.5%	0.7%	Free
6204.49.50	4.5%	3.7%	3%	2.2%	1.5%	0.7%	Free

Annex V

Effective with respect to products of Israel which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates set forth in the following tabulation.

For each of the following subheadings created by Annex I of this Proclamation, the rate of duty in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn in the HTS that is followed by the symbol

"IL" in parentheses is deleted and the following rates of duty inserted in lieu thereof on the date specified below.

HTS Subheading	January 1, 1992	January 1, 1995
2903.69.05.....	0.9%	Free
2903.69.90.....	0.9%	Free
5608.90.23.....	1.6%	Free
5608.90.27.....	1.6%	Free

Proclamation 6283 of April 29, 1991

Law Day, U.S.A., 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On this Law Day, held in the 200th year of our Bill of Rights, we give thanks for our Nation's enduring legacy of liberty under law. This legacy, ensured by our Constitution and Bill of Rights, has made the name "America" virtually synonymous with freedom.

Ratified and adopted as part of the Constitution in December 1791, the Bill of Rights signalled our Founders' determination to uphold their earlier declaration "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." No other document in the history of mankind has enumerated in a more fruitful manner the fundamental liberties to which all people are heirs.

James Madison once noted that the idea of a Bill of Rights was valuable because "political truths declared in that solemn manner acquire by degrees the character of fundamental maxims of free government." Indeed, the principles enshrined in our Bill of Rights have proved to be not only the guiding tenets of American government, but also a model for the world. Two hundred years after this great document was adopted by the Congress, we can behold its seminal role in the advancement of human rights around the world. The United Nations General Assembly affirmed the ideals enshrined in our Bill of Rights when it adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. Those ideals were also affirmed in the 1975 Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The ideals set forth in our Bill of Rights and echoed in each of these later documents have triumphed in nations that once bore the heavy yoke of totalitarianism. In emerging democracies around the world, courageous peoples are striving to bring the tender shoots of freedom into full bloom, and they continue to look to America as a guide. Today we know that our ancestors gave freedom not only a name but also a future when they adopted the Bill of Rights.

On this occasion we do well to honor all those Americans who labor and sacrifice to defend our Bill of Rights and the rule of law. Today we salute with special pride and appreciation our courageous military personnel. Yet, in addition to our Armed Forces, many other Americans

work daily to uphold the rule of law; indeed, we owe great thanks to police officers, judges, attorneys, and all those who serve in our Nation's independent judiciary or who otherwise labor to defend our Constitution. Law Day celebrates the efforts of these individuals and reminds each of us of the importance of understanding our rights and meeting our responsibilities as citizens of a free Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, in accordance with Public Law 87-20 of April 7, 1961, do hereby proclaim May 1, 1991, as Law Day, U.S.A. I urge all Americans to observe this day by reflecting upon our rights and our responsibilities under the Constitution. I ask that members of the legal profession, civic associations, and the media, as well as educators, librarians, and government officials, promote the observance of this day through appropriate programs and activities. I also call upon all public officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings on this day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 29 day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6284 of April 30, 1991

Older Americans Month, 1991

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

People are our Nation's most precious asset, and America's senior citizens are no exception. These men and women constitute a wellspring of acquired wisdom and skill, and it is fitting that our celebration of Older Americans Month, 1991, should have as its theme, "Older Americans: A Great Natural Resource."

Older Americans have charted the course of our Nation throughout most of this century. While many youngsters view the Great Depression and World War II as the stuff of schoolbooks, it was today's senior citizens who experienced these and other defining moments in American history and, through them, helped to shape the world in which we live. With faith, courage, and countless sacrifices on both the home front and the field of battle, these Americans joined our Nation's allies in defeating the tyrannical forces that threatened to destroy an entire continent during World War II. The industry and creativity of today's older Americans later gave America the technological edge needed to put the first man on the moon. Indeed, their ingenuity and hard work have enabled the United States to make many great and historic strides in business, agriculture, and health care.

Today older Americans continue to merit our respect and gratitude. Whether they quietly enrich the lives of their families and friends or engage in paid employment and voluntary community service, senior citizens are an invaluable source of knowledge and experience. Today

many older Americans are remaining in the work force well past the traditional retirement age, and more and more seniors are pursuing second careers. In fact, older Americans are as much a part of our future as they are a part of our past: the contributions that they continue to make in this century will benefit our families and our Nation well into the next.

Over the years older Americans have taught us many powerful lessons about duty, faithfulness, and honor. With those lessons in mind, let us renew our determination to help our senior citizens live with the independence, comfort, and security that they need and deserve. We can begin by reaffirming our support for those public agencies, private organizations, and individuals who work, each and every day of the year, to dispel myths about aging; to protect older Americans from discrimination and exploitation; and to provide long-term health care and other services for seniors with special needs. Their efforts should be a compelling reminder of the respect and gratitude that each of us owes to our society's eldest members.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the month of May 1991 as Older Americans Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities in honor of our Nation's senior citizens.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6285 of April 30, 1991

National Physical Fitness and Sports Month, 1991

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

Anyone who has ever taken part in sports or other athletic activities knows that doing so is not only fun but also a wonderful way to achieve greater physical fitness. Today there are exciting sports and athletic opportunities to match virtually every personal interest and ability, from running, racquetball, fencing, and skiing to swimming, soccer, aerobic dance, and golf—just to name a few.

Whether they engage in periodic workouts or in favorite individual and team sports—or perhaps all three—Americans who exercise regularly enjoy a host of benefits. In addition to enhancing one's physical strength and agility, athletic activity helps to alleviate many of the effects of stress and aging. People who participate in sports and other forms of exercise also enjoy the profound sense of satisfaction and self-confidence that come from meeting a challenge. In a special way team sports enable participants to develop valuable communication skills, as well as a rewarding sense of cooperation and fellowship.

As more and more Americans discover these and other advantages of regular athletic activity, our communities and Nation benefit as well. Because physically fit persons generally have more energy and stamina, greater athletic activity among our population contributes to greater productivity and performance in the workplace. Because an active, healthy life-style can help to prevent coronary disease and other health problems, increased public participation in sports can also help to keep medical costs down.

Recognizing the many benefits of physical fitness to individuals and to the Nation, I have joined with Arnold Schwarzenegger, Chairman of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, in declaring the 1990s the "Fitness Decade." Just as it is never too early to nurture good habits in one's children, it is never too late for adults to reap the rewards of regular exercise; hence, we are calling on Americans of all ages to commit to get fit. Everyone can benefit from regular exercise, and everyone can find a sport or other physical activity that meets his or her abilities and interests. This month is a splendid opportunity for all those who have not yet done so to take the first step toward healthier, fuller lives through participation in sports and other forms of exercise.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the month of May 1991 as National Physical Fitness and Sports Month. I urge all Federal, State, and local government agencies and the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6286 of May 1, 1991

National Day To Commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On May 3, 1791, declaring their love of "national independence and freedom over life itself," brave Polish patriots adopted a national constitution for their homeland. This document was a resounding declaration of Poles' desire for liberty and self-government—and it was a bold challenge to the foreign powers that had invaded and partitioned their country less than 20 years before.

One of the first written national constitutions in the world, the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791, was modeled after our own. Even through

the most difficult periods in Poland's history, it has remained a great and cherished symbol of the Polish people's devotion to democratic ideals.

We Americans gladly join in celebrating the 200th anniversary of this historic document because we are united with the Polish people by strong ties of kinship and culture and by a mutual love of liberty. These special bonds were affirmed in the "Declaration on Relations between the United States of America and the Republic of Poland," which President Lech Walesa and I signed on March 20, 1991.

Poles were among the first immigrants to come to these shores in search of freedom and opportunity, and they and their descendants have served and enriched our Nation in countless ways. Since the great Polish heroes Tadeusz Kosciuszko and Kazimierz Pulaski helped to secure the Independence of our fledgling Republic, millions of other men and women of Polish extraction have likewise labored and sacrificed to help ensure the success of America's bold experiment in self-government, always inspiring others by their unshakable faith in God and in the promise of liberty under law.

In Poland, that faith has been tested by decades of often brutal repression. During the late 18th century Poland again fell prey to the expansionist aims of neighboring empires. Early in this century Poland enjoyed only a brief period of independence before being invaded by Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union in 1939. Nevertheless, despite decades of foreign domination and the declaration of martial law as recently as 1981, the people of Poland have held fast to their dream of freedom and self-determination.

Today the faith, courage, and tenacity of the Polish people are finally being rewarded. During the past 2 years the Poles have thrown off the heavy yoke of communism and under a new, democratically elected government have begun working to break the cycle of impoverishment and decline imposed by nearly half a century of totalitarian rule.

The United States wholeheartedly supports the Poles' courageous efforts to establish a free market economy and stable democratic rule in their country. Those efforts have required difficult decisions by the Polish leadership and great sacrifices by all Poles, and the United States has acted to assist Poland's historic transition in many ways.

The United States is proud to stand by our Polish friends as they work to transform their triumph over tyranny into lasting freedom and prosperity. Today we know that the promise of the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791, is being fulfilled. On the occasion of its 200th anniversary, we salute and congratulate the courageous people of Poland, who have proved, once again, that "Poland is not lost while Poles still live."

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 669 (Public Law 101-532), has designated May 3, 1991, as a day of commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791, and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 3, 1991, as a day of commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution

of May 3, 1791. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6287 of May 3, 1991

National Tourism Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

From coast to coast the United States is marked by an abundance of beautiful public parks and fascinating historic landmarks, as well as a variety of recreational and cultural attractions. These features, coupled with the hospitality of our people and the high quality of American travel services and accommodations, make the United States the world's number one tourist destination.

Tourism and business travel not only provide rewarding educational opportunities for individuals but also contribute to the Nation's economic prosperity. The travel and tourism industry is America's second largest private employer, directly or indirectly supporting millions of jobs across the country. According to the United States Department of Commerce, the industry is also our largest export earner. With nearly \$350 billion spent annually by all travellers and tourists in the United States, travel and tourism account for about 6.5 percent of our gross national product.

While travel and tourism enrich virtually every community in which they thrive, they are especially important to rural America. More and more, Americans and international visitors are travelling to rural America, not only to explore our forests, parks, and recreation areas, but also to enjoy a respite from the hustle and bustle of urban life. Businesses are beginning to discover the many advantages of holding retreats and seminars in the country. All of this activity brings thousands of dollars into rural economies, benefitting small businesses and entire communities alike.

Both in rural areas and in our cities, the revenue generated by travel and tourism helps to spur needed development—including the building of schools, where children can learn about our Nation's past and acquire the knowledge and skills needed to enjoy a bright future.

Students can benefit significantly from travel in the United States, as can everyone who recognizes it as a wonderful learning opportunity. Indeed, the many historic and cultural landmarks preserved across America help to tell our Nation's story. Monuments and museums, battlefields and nature trails—all trace the rich history of America's native peoples and the immigrants who helped to make this land the home of freedom and opportunity as well. Moreover, in today's shops and mar-

kets, in our courthouses and legislative halls, visitors can see American free enterprise and democracy at work. This year is a most exciting time to rediscover America, since we celebrate the 200th year of our Bill of Rights.

This week, let us honor all those Americans who work in the travel and tourism industry—particularly those who are striving to promote tourism in rural areas and to increase America's share of the world tourism market. Each of us benefits, in so many ways, from their year-round efforts.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 102, has designated the week beginning on the first Sunday in May as "National Tourism Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of May 5 through May 11, 1991, as National Tourism Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6288 of May 6, 1991

Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, 1991 and 1992

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

With characteristic clarity and force, Walt Whitman wrote: "The United States themselves are essentially the greatest poem . . . Here is not merely a nation but a teeming nation of nations." Those immortal words eloquently describe America's ethnic diversity—a diversity we celebrate with pride during Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month.

The Asian/Pacific American heritage is marked by its richness and depth. The world marvels at the wealth of ancient art and philosophy, the fine craftsmanship, and the colorful literature and folklore that have sprung from Asia and the Pacific islands. Whether they trace their roots to places like Cambodia, Vietnam, Korea, the Philippines, and the Marshall Islands or cherish their identities as natives of Hawaii and Guam, all Asian and Pacific Americans can take pride in this celebration of their heritage.

By preserving the time-honored customs and traditions of their ancestral homelands, Americans of Asian and Pacific descent have greatly enriched our Nation's culture. They have also made many outstanding contributions to American history. Indeed, this country's westward expansion and economic development were greatly influenced by thousands of Chinese and other Asians who immigrated during the 19th

century. Today recent immigrants from South Asia are giving our Nation new appreciation for that region of the world.

Over the years—and often in the face of great obstacles—Asian and Pacific Americans have worked hard to reap the rewards of freedom and opportunity. Many have arrived in the United States after long and arduous journeys, escaping tyranny and oppression with little more than the clothes on their backs. Yet, believing in America's promise of liberty and justice for all and imbued with a strong sense of self-discipline, sacrifice, courage, and honor, they have steadily advanced, earning the respect and admiration of their fellow citizens. Today we give special and long-overdue recognition to the nisei who fought for our country in Europe during World War II. During one of America's darker hours, they affirmed the patriotism and loyalty of Japanese Americans and, in so doing, taught us an important lesson about tolerance and justice.

Time and again throughout our Nation's history, Asian and Pacific Americans have proved their devotion to the ideals of freedom and democratic government. Those ideals animate and guide our policies toward Asia and the Pacific today. The economic dynamism of the Pacific Rim is a crucial source of growth for the global economy, and the United States will continue working to promote economic cooperation and the expansion of free markets throughout the region. The United States also remains committed to the security of our allies and to the advancement of human rights throughout Asia and the Pacific.

The political and economic ties that exist between the United States and countries in Asia and the Pacific are fortified by strong bonds of kinship and culture. All Americans are enriched by those ties, and thus we proudly unite in observing Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 173, has designated May 1991 and May 1992 as "Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these occasions.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the months of May 1991 and May 1992 as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe these occasions with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6289 of May 7, 1991**Small Business Week, 1991**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The freedom we celebrate during this 200th year of our Bill of Rights has enabled the United States to become a strong and prosperous Nation. Able to enjoy the unfettered "pursuit of Happiness" and allowed to reap the fruits of our labor, we Americans have achieved unparalleled levels of innovation and productivity. This week we honor in a special way America's small business men and women—courageous, hardworking individuals who have taken advantage of our Nation's free enterprise system and helped to show that this is, indeed, a land of liberty and opportunity for all.

Each day America's small business man and women help to lead the way in the development of new technology and products and in the improvement of existing goods and services. These industrious leaders also help to create jobs and opportunities for millions of their fellow citizens while promoting the economic development of their communities. In so doing, they demonstrate that individual initiative and private enterprise are keys to advancement for both individuals and nations.

Driven by more than 20 million small businesses, America's thriving free enterprise system serves as a model for the world. Indeed, as nations in Eastern Europe and elsewhere move to restructure their economies—an immense task that will entail many challenges—America's small businesses provide an inspiring example of free market principles in action.

Our Nation's entrepreneurs understand the risks and challenges faced by business owners in a market-driven economy, but they also appreciate the rewards of taking an idea and making it work, creating jobs and meeting a payroll, and contributing to one's community. Today many small business owners contribute to their communities not only through their day-to-day activities but also through corporate philanthropy and voluntary service. Demonstrating that good citizenship is good business, many small business owners and their employees are reaching out to persons in need of a helping hand. These entrepreneurs are among the points of light that reflect our Nation's conscience and illuminate its social landscape.

Because small businesses enrich our lives in so many ways, because their owners and employees have a vital role to play in keeping America competitive, we must continue working to maintain a business climate that is conducive to their success. Doing so will require eliminating government regulations wherever they are counterproductive, offering incentives for investment, and reducing the tax rate on long-term capital gains. It will also require that we continue working for a level playing field in the international marketplace, eliminating barriers to the free flow of goods and services around the world. As they have demonstrated time and again, when given the freedom and the opportunity to put their talent and ideas to work, America's small business men and women not only succeed, they excel.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of May 5 through May 11, 1991, as Small Business Week. I urge all Americans to join me in saluting our Nation's small business men and women by observing that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6290 of May 10, 1991

Infant Mortality Awareness Day, 1991

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

In the past, this Nation's high rate of infant mortality has stood in tragic contradiction to our enviably high standard of living and to our traditional reverence for human life. Fortunately, however, that unconscionable trend is changing. According to the Department of Health and Human Services, preliminary data indicate that the United States infant mortality rate in 1990 was 9.1 deaths per 1,000 live births—the lowest ever recorded and a substantial reduction over the past decade.

The infant mortality rate is affected by a number of different factors, including the failure of many pregnant women to obtain adequate prenatal care. Although the government cannot fulfill the primary responsibility of parents in caring for their children, public officials at the Federal, State, and local levels have been working together with health care providers and other concerned Americans to help expectant mothers protect the lives of their unborn children through proper nutrition and prenatal care.

Advances in science and technology have enabled us to see how such behaviors as substance abuse and smoking can lead to low birth weights, disability, chronic illness, and early susceptibility to death among infants. Advances in science have also enabled us to save the lives of babies who are born prematurely or who develop dangerous conditions while still in the womb. In an effort to bring this information to pregnant women and to cut existing rates of infant mortality by half in 10 high-risk areas within 5 years, we have launched a national campaign against infant mortality. This includes the "Healthy Start" program, a pilot project that will bring early prenatal care to thousands of low-income mothers while helping to identify which government programs work best.

Each and every human life is precious, and every one deserves care and protection. On this occasion let us renew our determination to ensure that every child in America receives the best possible start in life, beginning with quality prenatal care throughout pregnancy for expectant mothers.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 194, has designated May 12, 1991, as "Infant Mortality Awareness Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 12, 1991, as Infant Mortality Awareness Day. I urge all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6291 of May 13, 1991

World Trade Week, 1991

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

International trade benefits all who participate. An expansion in trade promotes worldwide prosperity by increasing production and creating jobs.

Open markets and the free movement of goods, services, and capital across international borders are vital to economic growth. Free trade fosters more efficient use of the world's resources, higher real wages for both American and foreign workers, and the production of a wider variety of more affordable, high quality goods for our consumers.

Although the United States, working in concert with other nations, has made progress in dismantling trade barriers, we are still trying to achieve the ideal of free and fair trade. Toward that end, we are striving to bring the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations to a successful conclusion. We are also working to forge a North American Free Trade Agreement, which would establish the largest integrated market on earth—a market of 360 million consumers and an estimated \$6 trillion in annual output. Vital to these efforts—and to the success of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative—is the extension of fast track procedures.

Here at home we see convincing evidence that expanded trade strengthens the economy, thereby creating opportunities for individuals. During the past 5 years, exports have accounted for more than 40 percent of all growth in the U.S. economy. Last year exports supported more than 7 million jobs. Thus, it is fitting that the theme of this year's World Trade Week be "Exports: Generating Jobs for Americans." Indeed, export expansion is perhaps the most effective jobs program that our Nation can establish today.

The triumph of democratic ideals and free market principles in more and more nations around the world has created unprecedented opportunities for American businesspeople and farmers to expand sales

overseas. To take advantage of these new export opportunities, Americans must do what we do best: apply our manufacturing ingenuity, our commitment to service and to the customer, and our expert salesmanship to the challenge of opening new markets abroad. To meet foreign competition, we must redouble our commitment to quality, so that the phrase "Made in America" is automatically associated with "Best in the World."

The United States Government stands ready to help. We are committed to eliminating foreign trade barriers and to opening new markets for American goods, services, investment, and ideas. We have placed a high priority on programs that are designed to provide American business exporters with information and counseling that will assist them in selling overseas. By expanding exports, members of American business and industry will not only increase their profits and their employment rolls but also contribute to improved standards of living for millions of people around the world.

The message of World Trade Week, 1991, is that exports and open markets are vital to future U.S. economic growth. It is a message not just for this week but for every week of the year.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of May 19 through May 25, 1991, as World Trade Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6292 of May 14, 1991

Prayer For Peace, Memorial Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

"What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly," Thomas Paine wrote in 1776, "it is dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods, and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated." The war in the Persian Gulf has reminded all Americans of the value of freedom and the price that many brave men and women have been willing to bear for its sake. Neither "summer soldiers" nor "sunshine patriots," the members of Operation Desert Storm did not shrink from service to their country when the dark clouds of armed conflict gathered in the Persian Gulf, and, like the early patriots of whom Thomas Paine wrote, they deserve our respect and thanks. Those who made the ultimate sacrifice in the effort to liberate Kuwait joined a long line of heroes who have given their lives for our country,

and on Memorial Day we remember all of them with solemn pride and heartfelt appreciation.

Whether we engage in quiet prayer or in public ceremony, whether we remember loved ones and neighbors or heroes known only to God, all Americans are united on this day in thanksgiving for the blessings of liberty and for the brave and selfless individuals who have helped to secure them. The sacrifices of those who fell in the Persian Gulf are a fresh and vivid memory, but on this occasion we also remember those who died while serving in places such as Panama, Grenada, Beirut, Korea, and Vietnam. We also honor with undiminished pride and gratitude those who served decades ago, during World Wars I and II.

On Memorial Day, we echo in prayer the fervent hope that these Americans expressed with their very lives: the hope for lasting peace among nations. Knowing that any peace purchased by the surrender of principle can be neither genuine nor enduring, we pray for wisdom and resolve in our efforts to avert future conflicts and to establish a new world order based on respect for human rights and the rule of law. Knowing too that our freedom has been obtained at a very high cost, we also pray that we might remain a people worthy of so precious a gift. Declaring that "the times that try men's souls are over," Thomas Paine wrote: "The world has seen [America] great in adversity . . . and rising in resolve as the storm increased Let the world then see that she can bear prosperity and that her honest virtue in time of peace is equal to the bravest virtue in time of war."

In recognition of those Americans to whom we pay tribute today, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved on May 11, 1950 (64 Stat. 158), has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe each Memorial Day as a day of prayer for permanent peace and designating a period on that day when the people of the United States might unite in prayer.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Memorial Day, May 27, 1991, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and I designate the hour beginning in each locality at 11 o'clock in the morning of that day as a time to unite in prayer. I urge the members of the media to cooperate in this observance.

I also request the Governors of the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the appropriate officials of all units of government, to direct that the flag be flown at half-staff until noon during this Memorial Day on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels throughout the United States and in all areas under its jurisdiction and control, and I request the people of the United States to display the flag at half-staff from their homes for the customary forenoon period.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6293 of May 15, 1991

Emergency Medical Services Week, 1991 and 1992

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each year millions of Americans require immediate medical attention for illnesses and injuries. The Department of Health and Human Services reports that, on an average day in the United States, more than 170,000 men, women, and children are injured seriously enough to require professional emergency treatment. Responding to the needs of these Americans are members of the Nation's emergency medical services (EMS) systems.

Members of the Nation's EMS teams help to save thousands of lives each year by providing swift, specialized care for seriously ill and injured persons. The highly dedicated and specially trained paramedics, physicians, nurses, and medical technicians who serve on these teams are supported in their work by a vital network of transport specialists, dispatchers, administrators, and instructors. Thanks to the expertise and the hard work of all of these men and women, Americans are assured high quality emergency medical care.

Today emergency medical care providers are available on a 24-hour basis to anyone who needs immediate medical attention. Both professional and volunteer members of EMS teams respond to calls for help at all hours, often while working under difficult and even hazardous conditions.

In addition to their courageous, lifesaving efforts in the field, EMS personnel have made many important contributions to education and research in trauma care and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. They have also played an integral role in educating the public about accident prevention and wellness. For example, members of the Nation's EMS teams have helped to inform citizens of all ages about the dangers of drunk driving and the need to use automobile safety belts, child restraints, and motorcycle helmets.

This week we proudly salute the Nation's EMS personnel and gratefully acknowledge their outstanding contributions to the health and safety of their fellow Americans.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 109, has designated the weeks beginning May 12, 1991, and May 10, 1992, as "Emergency Medical Services Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these occasions.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of May 12 through May 18, 1991, and the week of May 10 through May 16, 1992, as Emergency Medical Services Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one,

and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6294 of May 17, 1991

National Maritime Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Members of the American merchant marine carry on a long and distinguished tradition of service to our country. In addition to promoting the economic development of the United States through trade and commerce, our merchant seafarers have also provided vital support to our Armed Forces during times of conflict.

America's merchant sailors first proved their courage and mettle—and their value in military operations—during the Revolutionary War, when commercial vessels supplemented the 34 ships of the Continental Navy. These merchant vessels virtually immobilized enemy shipping and, in so doing, hastened the end of the war and the beginning of American Independence. During World War II, more than 6,000 of this Nation's civilian seafarers lost their lives as they helped to transport troops and to maintain supply lines to U.S. and Allied forces around the world. Today we are proud to salute the brave merchant mariners who served this Nation during that epic conflict.

Recent events have fostered renewed pride in America's merchant seafarers: providing essential support for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, these individuals played a key role in the liberation of Kuwait. More than 90 percent of the materiel needed by our troops was transported by sea, and merchant vessels carried a significant portion of these goods. In addition to the merchant mariners who served on commercial ships during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, more than 3,000 civilian sailors manned the Ready Reserve Force vessels that are maintained by the Department of Transportation for such contingencies.

The recent coalition victory in the Persian Gulf has demonstrated, once again, the importance of the American merchant marine to maintaining an adequate and reliable sea lift capacity for the United States. It has also underscored the patriotism and the devotion to duty shared by generations of U.S. merchant mariners. On this occasion, we gladly salute our Nation's civilian seafarers, our port terminal operators, and all those who serve in our vital maritime industries.

In recognition of the importance of the U.S. merchant marine, the Congress, by joint resolution approved May 20, 1933, has designated May 22 of each year as "National Maritime Day" and has 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 left Savannah, Georgia, on the first transatlantic steamship voyage.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 22, 1991, as National Maritime Day. I encourage all Americans 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 17 day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6295 of May 17, 1991

National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Appearing without warning, Huntington's disease is a hereditary, progressive, neurodegenerative disorder that gradually robs its victims of their intellect, their emotional well-being, and their control of movement. The Department of Health and Human Services reports that approximately 25,000 people in the United States have this disease, and that another 125,000 are considered at risk of developing it. Each child of an affected parent has a chance of inheriting the Huntington's gene and developing the disease.

The onset of Huntington's disease varies, usually striking after the age of 30, although signs of the disease can appear in children. However, the effects are always tragic: as the disease progresses, its victims suffer increasingly from such symptoms as slurred speech, dementia, and writhing movements known as chorea. Because victims in the later stages of Huntington's disease invariably require total personal care, affected families often bear heavy financial costs in addition to the heartache of watching a mother, father, sibling, or child slowly deteriorate.

Fortunately, however, years of research have helped to increase our understanding of Huntington's disease. Thanks to advances in molecular genetics, individuals at risk can now undergo testing to determine whether they carry a genetic marker or "signpost" for the Huntington's disease gene. Today researchers across the country, supported primarily by the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, are continuing their efforts to identify the exact location of this gene. Once the gene is located, they will be able to devise new medical treatments for Huntington's disease and, we hope, ultimately find a cure.

To enhance public awareness of Huntington's disease and to underscore our concern for its victims, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 127, has designated May 1991 as "National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of May 1991 as National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month. I encourage all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6296 of May 17, 1991

National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 1991

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

Our Nation's transportation system has not only enabled the American people to enjoy unparalleled mobility, it has also enabled us to benefit from a high degree of economic prosperity and military preparedness. Facilitating the safe, efficient movement of workers to jobs and goods to markets, our transportation system is vital to the Nation's economic productivity and competitiveness. Allowing for the prompt, large-scale deployment of manpower and equipment, it also ensures our ability to respond effectively to national emergencies.

The recent war in the Persian Gulf underscored both the importance and the effectiveness of America's transportation system. Working with government agencies and with various carriers, thousands of civilians made a substantial contribution to the mobilization of our Armed Forces during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. For example, our oceangoing Ready Reserve Force of ships and our Civil Reserve Air Fleet of commercial airline aircraft were called upon for the first time. At the request of the Department of Defense, the Department of Transportation activated more than 70 Ready Reserve Fleet ships, crewed by U.S. merchant seamen, to assist in the delivery of supplies and equipment to our troops. Under the Civil Reserve Air Fleet program, 26 commercial air carriers made 3,800 flights, carrying some 382,000 people and 163,000 tons of equipment and supplies. Throughout the conflict in the Gulf, our national highway and rail systems likewise provided timely delivery of materials to airports and seaports—including more than 25,000 rail carloads of military equipment and munitions.

As much as we depend on a safe, convenient, and effective transportation system, such a transportation system depends on a sound infrastructure—a network of well-built and well-maintained roads, bridges, airports, seaports, and railroad facilities. Our National Defense Transportation Policy, issued last year, has been designed with this fact in mind. Through this Policy—and through our proposed Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1991—we will strengthen our investment in the Nation's transportation infrastructure. Wise investment in maintaining and improving this infrastructure will help to create jobs while up-

grading the safety and convenience of our surface, air, and water transportation.

Today we are also working to restructure our transportation system to give State and local governments the flexibility and the tools that they need to meet critical transportation requirements close to home. Achieving these and other goals outlined in our National Transportation Policy will put America well on the way to a secure and prosperous future in our increasingly complex and competitive world.

In recognition of both the importance of transportation and the millions of Americans who work to meet our transportation needs, the Congress, by joint resolution approved May 16, 1957 (36 U.S.C. 160), has requested that the third Friday in May of each year be designated as "National Defense Transportation Day" and, by joint resolution approved May 14, 1962 (36 U.S.C. 166), that the week in which that Friday falls be proclaimed "National Transportation Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Friday, May 17, 1991, as National Defense Transportation Day and the week of May 12 through May 18, 1991, as National Transportation Week. I urge all Americans to observe these occasions with appropriate ceremonies that will give due recognition to the individuals and organizations that build, maintain, and safeguard our Nation's transportation system.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6297 of May 20, 1991

National Foster Care Month, 1991

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

No institution is more important to society than the family. Parents not only have primary responsibility for the physical care of their children, they also have the greatest influence in shaping their character. It is within the inimitable shelter of the family that children first learn the lessons of love and commitment, personal responsibility, and civic duty.

Tragically, some families are unable to provide a minimally acceptable level of care for their children, resulting in the need for temporary or even permanent alternative placement for them. Foster families are the resource used most frequently to provide the loving guardianship and guidance that these unfortunate children need and deserve.

Those Americans who open their hearts and their homes to foster children are making a significant difference in the lives of troubled children and families. Foster parents often provide temporary care and protection for children with complex needs—children who might be

physically or mentally handicapped or suffering from physical or emotional abuse—while child welfare agencies work to help the biological family gain stability and strength. In some cases, foster parents may choose to adopt the youngsters in their care when a permanent home is needed.

National Foster Care Month gives all Americans an opportunity to reflect on the importance of strong families to the future of every child and to the future of our country. It reminds each of us—parents, public officials, religious and community leaders alike—of our responsibility to identify the forces that erode the strength of the family and to develop ways to overcome them. For example, the Department of Health and Human Services reports that many of the problems faced by foster children today stem directly from their parents' substance abuse. Thus, our observance of National Foster Care Month should renew our resolve to win the war against drugs.

This month also provides a special opportunity to recognize the dedication and generosity that foster families and professionals working in the field of foster care demonstrate throughout the year. In the United States more than 250,000 licensed foster families work together with social service providers, law enforcement officials, and others to assist troubled children and families. Their contributions to our communities and to our Nation are invaluable.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 154, has designated the month of May 1991 as "National Foster Care Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of May 1991 as National Foster Care Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6298 of May 21, 1991

National Desert Storm Reservists Day, 1991

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

On this occasion we gratefully salute the members of the National Guard and Reserve forces of the United States—dedicated and highly trained men and women who played a major role in the success of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. Whether they served directly in the Persian Gulf or on military bases in the United States and elsewhere around the world, as members of our Nation's Total Force, these

National Guardsmen and reservists made a vital contribution toward the liberation of Kuwait.

During the course of the war in the Persian Gulf, more than 228,000 members of the Ready Reserve were ordered to active duty. Thousands more volunteered in advance of being called to support the coalition effort. Members of the Army National Guard, the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air National Guard, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve—these men and women were trained and ready to do their jobs. As they have done for all conflicts since colonial times, guardsmen and reservists responded quickly to the call. They promptly assumed a variety of combat missions such as armor, artillery, tactical fighter, tactical reconnaissance, and minesweeping. Their support missions included transportation, medical, airlift, service/supply, civil affairs, intelligence, military police, and communications.

When called to active duty, members of the Ready Reserve were suddenly required to leave behind their families and their careers. As we thank our Desert Storm reservists for the many sacrifices that they have made in behalf of our country, it is fitting that we also honor their loved ones. They too have shown the extraordinary degree of patriotism and courage that we have come to expect of the Nation's military families. National Guard and Reserve units worked in close cooperation with the Active Services to develop a broad-based family support network to assist these new military dependents.

The Nation's employers, educators, and other institutions throughout the private sector have provided strong support and assistance to their reservist employees and students who were called to duty on short notice. The National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, a 4,000-member network of business and civic leader volunteers, has put forth special efforts to help guardsmen and reservists, as well as their employers, to understand their job rights and responsibilities.

In recognition of their vital role in the liberation of Kuwait, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 134, has designated May 22, 1991, as "National Desert Storm Reservists Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 22, 1991, as National Desert Storm Reservists Day. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities in honor of the courageous men and women of the United States Ready Reserve.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6299 of May 23, 1991

**Week for the National Observance of the 50th
Anniversary of World War II**

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

When the United States entered World War II half a century ago, it became engaged in a struggle for the fate of millions of people—and for the future of freedom on Earth. During the period that commemorates the 50th anniversary of this conflict, we do well to study its lessons and to honor all of those Americans who helped to achieve the Allied victory.

Following America's entry into World War II, President Franklin Roosevelt declared that we fought

to uphold the doctrine that all men are equal in the sight of God
There never has been—there never can be—successful compromise
between good and evil. Only total victory can reward the champions of
tolerance and decency, freedom and faith.

That unwavering sense of purpose would characterize the actions of all Americans, both on the home front and on the field of battle, as they rallied to defend the cause of freedom.

President Roosevelt aptly described World War II as "the most tremendous undertaking in American history." In homes, schools, and churches across the Nation, on our farms and in our factories, citizens of every age and every walk of life labored and sacrificed to support the Allied military effort. From the Aleutian Islands to the Coral Sea, from the shores of northwest Africa to Anzio, Normandy, and the Rhineland, members of our Armed Forces braved the horrors of battle to defend the lives and liberty of others. Hundreds of thousands of these heroes gave "the last full measure of devotion" in service to our country, and we will never forget them.

Six long years after the war first began, the Allies secured the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan. President Truman noted that the Allied triumph was

more than a victory of arms. It was a victory of one way of life over another We know now that the basic proposition of the worth and dignity of man is not a sentimental aspiration or a vain hope or a piece of rhetoric.

Those words are still true today.

We live in a world transformed by World War II. The Allied victory affirmed America's leadership in global affairs, and it led to the formation of the United Nations as a vehicle for promoting international peace and security. Moreover, it contained what President Truman called a "promise to people everywhere who join us in the love of freedom"—a promise that we have begun to see fulfilled with the emergence of democratic governments around the world and with the movement toward a Europe whole and free.

This week, let us remember in prayer all those heroes who gave their lives for the universal cause of freedom during World War II. Let us honor the World War II veterans who are with us today, especially the infirm and the hospitalized, and let us salute the millions of civilians who rallied in support of their efforts. Most important, let us resolve to learn from the past, so that we too might be faithful and effective guardians of liberty.

The Congress, by Public Law 101-491, has designated the week of June 2 through June 8, 1991, as a "Week for the National Observance of the 50th Anniversary of World War II" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of June 2 through June 8, 1991, as a Week for the National Observance of the 50th Anniversary of World War II. I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 23 day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6300 of June 3, 1991

Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1991

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

We call her "Old Glory," but the splendor of our flag is ever new, and the principles for which she stands are timeless. When adopted by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, our flag became the symbol of a Nation that was founded on the conviction "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." Throughout our Nation's history, brave and selfless Americans have labored and sacrificed to defend these ideals, and in every generation they have given renewed meaning to our flag.

Earlier in this century President Woodrow Wilson noted that the American flag "is the embodiment not of a sentiment but of a history . . ." Indeed, this is what sets the flag apart from other American symbols—no other standard has been carried into battle by generations of American heroes; no other banner recalls the extraordinary achievements of our farmers and workers; and no other emblem symbolizes to more people what America means to the world. For millions of people around the globe, the Stars and Stripes has been a symbol of freedom, strength, and opportunity—a sign of safe haven and hope for the future. For countless others, it has been a sign of help and comfort—a symbol of the traditional generosity and compassion of the American people toward the poor, the hungry, and the dispossessed.

Although our annual observance of Flag Day is rich in emotion, it is not an exercise in mere sentimentalism. It is a day of proud yet meaningful reflection on our national experience and purpose—an occasion made all the more significant this year by the 200th anniversary of our Bill of Rights and by the outstanding performance of our troops in the liberation of Kuwait.

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 for the display of the flag of the United States on all government buildings. The Congress also requested the President, by joint resolution approved 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, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 14, 1991, as Flag Day, and the week beginning June 9, 1991, as National Flag Week. I direct the appropriate officials of the government to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings during that week. I urge all Americans to observe Flag Day, June 14, and 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, also set aside by the Congress (89 Stat. 211) as a time to honor America, by having public gatherings and activities at which they can honor their country in an appropriate manner, including publicly reciting the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6301 of June 7, 1991

Establishment of Programs for Special Import Quotas on Upland Cotton and Modification of the Tariff-Rate Quota on Imported Sugars, Syrups, and Molasses

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

1. Section 103B(a)(5)(F) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (the 1949 Act), as added by section 501 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (the 1990 Act) (7 U.S.C. 1444-2(a)(5)(F)), requires the President to establish an import quota program which shall provide that, during the period beginning August 1, 1991, and ending July 31, 1996, whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines and announces that for any consecutive 10-week period, the Friday through Thursday aver-

age price quotation for the lowest-priced United States growth, as quoted for Middling (M) one and three-thirty-seconds inch cotton, delivered C.I.F. Northern Europe, adjusted for the value of marketing certificates issued to domestic users or exporters for certain documented sales, exceeds the Northern Europe price by more than 1.25 cents per pound, there shall immediately be in effect a special limited global import quota equal to 1 week's consumption of upland cotton by domestic mills at the seasonally adjusted average rate of the most recent 3 months for which data are available. Section 103B(a)(5)(F) further provides that such quota shall apply to upland cotton purchased not later than 90 days after the date of the Secretary's announcement and entered into the United States not later than 180 days after such date and that a special quota period may be established that overlaps any existing quota period, except that a special quota period may not be established under this program if a special quota period has been established under subsection (n) of section 103B.

2. Section 103B(n) of the 1949 Act, as added by section 501 of the 1990 Act (7 U.S.C. 1444-2(n)), requires the President to establish an import quota program which shall provide that whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines and announces that the average price of the base quality of upland cotton, as determined by the Secretary, in designated spot markets for a month exceeded 130 percent of the average price of such quality of cotton in such markets for the preceding 36 months there shall immediately be in effect a special limited global import quota equal to 21 days of domestic mill consumption of upland cotton at the seasonally adjusted average rate of the most recent 3 months for which data are available; provided that if a special quota had been established under this program during the preceding 12 months, the quantity of the quota next established shall be the smaller of 21 days of domestic mill consumption or the quantity required to increase the supply to 130 percent of the demand. Section 103B(n) further provides that such a special quota shall remain in effect for a 90-day period and that a special quota period may not be established that overlaps an existing quota period or a special quota period established under subsection (a)(5)(F) of section 103B.

3. I find that the Congress intended the special import quotas required by section 103B of the 1949 Act, as amended, to permit the importation of quantities of upland cotton in addition to any quantities permitted to be imported under any quota on imports of upland cotton established pursuant to the provisions of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended (7 U.S.C. 624).

4. By Proclamation No. 6179 of September 13, 1990 (55 FR 38293), the President modified, effective October 1, 1990, the rates of duty and quota limitations applicable to certain imported sugars, syrups, and molasses and, *inter alia*, provided for certain licensing programs for the importation of raw cane sugar described in subheading 1701.11.02 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) to be used for the production of certain polyhydric alcohols or to be refined and re-exported in refined form or in sugar-containing products.

5. Taking into account the factors cited in Proclamation No. 6179, and in order to alleviate an unintended hardship which may result to participants in the licensing programs authorized thereby with respect to the time limit for filing certain claims for the refund, as drawback, of

customs duties, and in order to correct a technical error that was made in incorporating such tariff modifications in the HTS, I find it appropriate to modify further the provisions of the HTS modified by Proclamation No. 6179.

6. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), requires the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions taken thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to the provisions of section 103B of the 1949 Act, as added by section 501 of the 1990 Act, additional U.S. note 2 to chapter 17 of the HTS, and section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, do hereby proclaim:

(1) In order to establish special import quota programs pursuant to the provisions of subsections (a)(5)(F) and (n) of section 103B of the 1949 Act, as amended, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS is hereby modified by adding U.S. note 6 as provided for in Annex I to this proclamation.

(2) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury may promulgate such regulations as are necessary or appropriate to carry out the special import quota programs established by paragraph (1).

(3) Subheadings 9903.52.00 through 9903.52.20 are inserted in subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS, as provided in Annex I to this proclamation, and shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, as of the dates and under the terms set forth in Annex I.

(4) Additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 17 of the HTS and subheading 1701.91 of the HTS are modified as provided in Annex II to this proclamation.

(5) The provisions of this proclamation shall become effective on the day following the date of signature.

(6) Those provisions of proclamation No. 6179 of September 13, 1990, which are inconsistent with the provisions of Annex II of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

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

GEORGE BUSH

ANNEX I

MODIFICATIONS TO THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO SPECIAL IMPORT QUOTAS FOR UPLAND COTTON

1. The following new U.S. note is inserted in numerical sequence in subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States:

"6. Special limited global import quotas for upland cotton.—The provisions of this note apply beginning August 1, 1991, to imports of upland cotton as provided in subheadings 9903.52.00 through 9903.52.20.

“(a) Special Upland Cotton Import Quota Based on Northern Europe Prices.—

“(i) Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines and announces that for any consecutive 10-week period, the Friday through Thursday average price quotation for the lowest-priced United States growth, as quoted for Middling one and three-thirty-seconds inch cotton, delivered C.I.F. Northern Europe, adjusted for the value of any certificates issued under section 103B(a)(5)(E) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, exceeds the Friday through Thursday average price of the five lowest-priced growths of upland cotton, as quoted for Middling one and three-thirty-seconds inch cotton, delivered C.I.F. Northern Europe (Northern Europe price) by more than 1.25 cents per pound, there shall be in effect, as of the effective date of such announcement, a special limited global import quota equal to 1 week’s consumption of upland cotton by domestic mills at the seasonally adjusted average rate of the most recent 3 months for which data are available. During the period when both a price quotation for cotton for shipment no later than August/September of the current calendar year (current shipment price) and a price quotation for cotton for shipment no earlier than October/November of the current calendar year (forward shipment price) are available for such growths, the current shipment price shall be used. An announcement under this clause shall be known as a Special Cotton Quota Announcement.

“(ii) Application.—The quota shall apply to upland cotton purchased not later than 90 days after the effective date of the Secretary’s announcement under clause (i) and entered into the United States not later than 180 days after such date.

“(iii) Overlap.—A special quota period may be established that overlaps any existing quota period if required by clause (i), except that a special quota period may not be established under this paragraph if a special quota period has been established under paragraph (b) of this note.

“(iv) The Secretary of Agriculture shall inform the Secretary of the Treasury of the establishment of any special import quota under this paragraph and shall file a notice of such quota with the Federal Register.

“(b) Special Upland Cotton Import Quota Based on Spot Market Prices.—

“(i) Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines and announces that the average price of the base quality of upland cotton, as determined by the Secretary, in the designated spot markets for a month exceeded 130 percent of the average price of such quality of cotton in such markets for the preceding 36 months, there shall immediately be in effect a special limited global import quota equal to 21 days of domestic mill consumption of upland cotton at the seasonally adjusted average rate of the most recent 3 months for which data are available. An announcement under this clause shall be known as a Special Limited Global Import Quota Announcement.

“(ii) Quantity if prior quota.—If a special quota has been established under this paragraph during the preceding 12 months, the quantity of the quota next established under this paragraph shall be the smaller of 21 days of domestic mill consumption, calculated as set forth in clause (i), or the quantity required to increase the supply to 130 percent of the demand.

“(iii) Definitions.—As used in clause (ii):

(A) Supply.—The term ‘supply’ means, using the latest official data of the Bureau of the Census, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of the Treasury—

(I) the carry-over of upland cotton at the beginning of the marketing year (adjusted to 480-pound bales) in which the special quota is established; plus

(II) production of the current crop; plus

(III) imports to the latest date available during the marketing year.

(B) Demand.—The term ‘demand’ means—

(I) the average seasonally adjusted annual rate of domestic mill consumption in the most recent 3 months for which data are available; plus

(II) the larger of—

(aa) average exports of upland cotton during the preceding 6 marketing years; or

(bb) cumulative exports of upland cotton plus outstanding export sales for the marketing year in which the special quota is established.

“(iv) Quota entry period.—When a special quota is established under this paragraph, cotton may be entered under the quota during the 90-day period beginning on the effective date of the Secretary of Agriculture’s announcement of such quota.

“(v) No overlap.—Notwithstanding clauses (i) through (iv), a special quota period may not be established under this paragraph that overlaps an existing quota period established under this paragraph or a special quota period established under paragraph (a) of this note.

"(vi) The Secretary of Agriculture shall inform the Secretary of the Treasury of the establishment of any special import quota under this paragraph and shall file a notice of such quota with the **Federal Register**."

2. The following new provisions are inserted in numerical sequence in subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS, with the language inserted in the columns entitled "Heading/Sub-heading", "Article Description", and "Quota Quantity", respectively:

	"Notwithstanding any other quantitative limitations on the importation of cotton, upland cotton, if accompanied by an original certificate of an official of a government agency of the country in which the cotton was produced attesting to the fact that the cotton is a variety of <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> cotton, may be entered in conformity with the terms and conditions in U.S. note 6(b) of this subchapter in such quantities as specified in the determination and announcement by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with U.S. note 6(b)(i) during the 90-day period following the effective date of such determination and announcement:	
9903.52.00	Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Limited Global Import Quota Announcement	The quantity specified in such announcement
	Notwithstanding any other quantitative limitations on the importation of cotton, upland cotton, if accompanied by an original certificate of an official of a government agency of the country in which the cotton was produced attesting to the fact that the cotton is a variety of <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> cotton, and a certification by the importer that such cotton was purchased not later than 90 days after the effective date of the Secretary of Agriculture's announcement of the quota, may be entered in conformity with the terms and conditions in U.S. note 6(a) of this subchapter in such quantities as specified in the determination and announcement by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with U.S. note 6(a)(i) during the 180-day period following the effective date of such determination and announcement:	
9903.52.01	Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 1	The quantity specified in such announcement
9903.52.02	Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 2	The quantity specified in such announcement
9903.52.03	Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 3	The quantity specified in such announcement
9903.52.04	Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 4	The quantity specified in such announcement
9903.52.05	Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 5	The quantity specified in such announcement

- 9903.52.06 Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 6 The quantity specified in such announcement
- 9903.52.07 Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 7 The quantity specified in such announcement
- 9903.52.08 Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 8 The quantity specified in such announcement
- 9903.52.09 Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 9 The quantity specified in such announcement
- 9903.52.10 Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 10 The quantity specified in such announcement
- 9903.52.11 Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 11 The quantity specified in such announcement
- 9903.52.12 Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 12 The quantity specified in such announcement
- 9903.52.13 Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 13 The quantity specified in such announcement
- 9903.52.14 Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 14 The quantity specified in such announcement
- 9903.52.15 Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 15 The quantity specified in such announcement
- 9903.52.16 Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 16 The quantity specified in such announcement
- 9903.52.17 Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 17 The quantity specified in such announcement
- 9903.52.18 Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 18 The quantity specified in such announcement
- 9903.52.19 Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 19 The quantity specified in such announcement
- 9903.52.20 Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Quota Announcement Number 20 The quantity specified in such announcement".

ANNEX II

FURTHER MODIFICATIONS TO THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO THE TARIFF-RATE QUOTA FOR IMPORTED SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES

1. The final sentence of paragraph (a)(i) of additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 17 of the HTS is modified to read as follows:

"Such total amount shall consist of (1) a base quota amount, (2) a quota adjustment amount, and (3) an amount reserved for the importation of specialty sugars as defined by the United States Trade Representative, to be allocated by the United States Trade Representative."

2. The first sentence of paragraph (b)(iii) of additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 17 of the HTS is modified by striking "paragraph" and inserting "note".

3. The first sentence of paragraph (c)(ii) of additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 17 of the HTS is modified to read as follows:

"A drawback entry and all documents necessary to complete a drawback claim, including those issued by one Customs officer to another, with respect to the refund of any duties imposed under subheadings 1701.11.03, 1701.12.02, 1701.91.22, 1701.99.02, 1702.90.32, 1806.10.42, and 2106.90.12, shall be filed or applied for, as applicable, within 90 days after the date of exportation of the articles on which drawback is claimed, except that any landing certificate required by regulations issued by the United States Customs Service shall be filed within the time limit prescribed therein."

4. The following new superior text is inserted in chapter 17 of the HTS immediately below subheading 1701.91 in the column entitled "Article Description" (and bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of the proclaimed modification):

[1701	Cane . . .:]
	[Other:]
[1701.91	Containing . . .:]
	"Containing added coloring but not containing added flavoring matter:"

5. The article descriptions of subheadings 1701.91.21 and 1701.91.22 of the HTS are each stricken and are reinserted at the level of indentation immediately subordinate to the superior text inserted in the HTS by paragraph (3) above.

Proclamation 6302 of June 10, 1991**Father's Day, 1991**

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

During the past few months, as the United States has welcomed home its Persian Gulf veterans, we have spoken frequently of heroes. It is a name we give to individuals of great faith and courage, to those who have inspired us by their selflessness and generosity and by their extraordinary devotion to duty. Today we honor a very special kind of hero: our Nation's dads.

Being a good father begins with unconditional love and a lifelong commitment to others. Yet it also requires virtues that we associate with more celebrated heroes—virtues such as strength, courage, and perseverance. Day after day, a father labors and sacrifices to protect and to provide for his family. Although his love might often go unspoken, it is revealed in countless other ways: in the long hours of work that are devoted to meeting the material needs of his children; in many late

nights of quiet planning and worry; and in his constant efforts to teach, encourage, discipline, and guide.

Between the daily demands and the everyday frustrations of parenting, a father might not feel like a hero, but in the eyes of his children he is very, very special. Youngsters treasure their father's attention and affection, and his presence alone gives them a warm sense of security and reassurance. In him they have a beloved champion and friend.

While many heroes of youth are forgotten over time, a loving and responsible father is a lifelong role model for his children. His lessons have great and lasting value because they center around the things that give our lives dignity and meaning: love and faith, service and self-sacrifice.

No medal could ever convey all of the honor and thanks that are due to our Nation's dads; thus, on this Father's Day, let us pray that God will reward them with His choicest blessings. And whether we do so in person, across the miles, or in loving memory, let each of us remember our own father with renewed appreciation and respect.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, in accordance with a joint resolution of the Congress approved April 24, 1972 (36 U.S.C. 142a), do hereby proclaim Sunday, June 16, as Father's Day. I urge all Americans to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies as a mark of appreciation and abiding affection for their fathers. I direct government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Federal Government buildings, and I encourage all Americans to display the flag at their homes and other suitable places on that day.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6303 of June 11, 1991

National Scleroderma Awareness Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Scleroderma, which literally means "hard skin," is a connective tissue disorder in which excessive amounts of the protein collagen accumulate in the skin. In addition to the skin, scleroderma affects small blood vessels, muscles, and joints. It may also damage internal organs such as the esophagus, lungs, kidneys, and heart.

Although scleroderma can strike men and women of any age, it occurs most often in women during their childbearing years. The disease is often painful, and it may cause disfigurement, disability, and even death. The impact on victims and their families—in terms of both physical and emotional suffering—is enormous.

Fortunately, progress is being made in determining the cause of scleroderma and in developing more effective treatments for the disease. Researchers have developed an animal model that will help them to understand more about the nature and the progression of scleroderma. They have also made an important finding in the discovery of abnormalities in collagen-producing cells, known as fibroblasts, among scleroderma victims. Furthermore, they have found that treatment with specific agents, such as d-penicillamine, may retard the hardening of collagen in the skin.

As is the case with any other disease, it is very important to diagnose scleroderma in its early stages. Timely intervention, coupled with sound treatment, can improve the quality of life enjoyed by people with scleroderma until research yields a cure.

To enhance public awareness of scleroderma, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 219, has designated the week beginning June 9, 1991, as "National Scleroderma Awareness Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning June 9, 1991, as National Scleroderma Awareness Week. I encourage the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities that will enhance their understanding of scleroderma and the need for continued research.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6304 of June 11, 1991

Independence Day, 1991

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

On July 4, 1776, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, our Nation's Founders boldly declared America's Independence and affirmed the truth "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." They did so knowing that they risked nothing less than their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. On this occasion, we celebrate that profound act of faith and courage and give thanks for the rich legacy of freedom that this country has enjoyed ever since.

That legacy has enabled us to enjoy unparalleled levels of security and prosperity, and it has inspired millions of people around the world in their own struggles for liberty and self-government. Thus, every picnic and parade, every backyard barbecue and public display of fireworks

that makes the Fourth of July a favorite summer holiday carries deeper symbolism and meaning. Each resonates with the singular joy of a free people.

This year we are particularly grateful for the blessings of liberty because we have been reminded of the price that many brave and selfless individuals have been willing to pay to secure them. Just months ago, when forces led by a brutal tyrant invaded a small, defenseless country—raping, pillaging, and threatening not only the stability of an entire region but also vital interests of all freedom-loving peoples—thousands of courageous Americans answered the call of duty. Our celebration of Independence Day, 1991, is dedicated in a special way to them—to the regulars, reservists, National Guardsmen, and members of the United States Merchant Marine who helped to liberate Kuwait.

Of course, as we honor our Persian Gulf veterans, we also remember in prayer each of their comrades who made the ultimate sacrifice in service to our country. We salute with great pride and gratitude the military personnel who offered vital support for our mission from bases here at home and around the world, and we pay due tribute to all those who have served in the United States Armed Forces.

The Americans who fought tyranny and lawlessness in the Persian Gulf have upheld, once again, the principles that were first affirmed on these shores 215 years ago when our Nation's Founders elected "between submission or the sword." On this Independence Day—a day marked by triumphant homecomings and by the promise of a safer, more peaceful world—it is fitting that we recall the words that Thomas Jefferson wrote shortly before his death on July 4, 1826:

All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man . . . These are grounds of hope for others. For ourselves, let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollections of these rights, and an undiminished devotion to them.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby ask all Americans to join in celebrating this 215th anniversary of our Nation's Independence with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6305 of June 12, 1991**Pediatric AIDS Awareness Week, 1991**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is always tragic, but especially so among children. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2,800 cases of pediatric AIDS have been reported in this country since 1982. That figure is expected to rise to between 6,000 and 20,000 in the next few years. AIDS is already the ninth leading cause of death among children between the ages of one and four, and it is expected that, during the 1990s, the disease will become an even more significant cause of death among children.

Women who are infected with the human immuno-deficiency (HIV) virus can transmit the virus to their infants during pregnancy or at birth. Currently, about 84 percent of the AIDS cases in children result from perinatal transmission. The outlook for HIV-infected babies is grim. Almost half of these children develop AIDS in their first year, and nearly 70 percent develop AIDS by the end of their second year. The median survival time from diagnosis is 38 months, and it is only 6 months for babies who are diagnosed with AIDS in their first year of life. Moreover, a disproportionate number of HIV-infected mothers are black or Hispanic, poor, or residents of the inner city; many of them will not survive to care for their babies.

As part of their overall fight against AIDS, researchers at the National Institutes of Health are studying ways to prevent transmission of the HIV virus from mother to infant. They are also investigating ways to diagnose the infection in babies at the earliest possible moment. The Federal Government and many private organizations throughout the United States are also working diligently to educate the public about AIDS and to discourage the behaviors that can put parents and their children at risk.

To enhance public awareness of pediatric AIDS, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 91, has designated the week of June 10 through June 16, 1991, as "Pediatric AIDS Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of June 10 through June 16, 1991, as Pediatric AIDS Awareness Week. I call upon health organizations, the communications media, and the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6306 of June 13, 1991**Baltic Freedom Day, 1991 and 1992**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During the past year, the long struggle of the Baltic peoples to recover their freedom has been marked by both triumph and tragedy: triumph in their bold calls for liberty and independence; tragedy in the bloody events of January 1991.

The United States and, indeed, all freedom-loving nations have long denounced the infamous Molotov-Ribbentrop pact that led to the forcible incorporation of the independent Baltic States into the Soviet Union. The peoples of both the West and the Baltic States have continued to believe that the freedom of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia must and can be restored. Recent events suggest that our hopes have not been misplaced.

In peaceful, democratic referendums, the peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have asserted overwhelmingly their desire for freedom. Toward that aim, they have sought to enter into meaningful negotiations with Moscow about their status. Despite the tragic events of January 1991, which resulted in the deaths of at least 21 Lithuanians and Latvians and many more injured, a dialogue between the Baltic governments and the Soviet Union has begun. We hope that it will bear fruit, and we urge the Soviet Union to move forward with the talks.

However, the United States remains deeply concerned over the continued application of intimidation and force by Soviet authorities. Such actions are incompatible with the process of peaceful change through fair and constructive negotiations.

The United States has never and will never recognize the forcible annexation of the Baltic States by the Soviet Union. I reiterated this policy during my recent meeting with Lithuanian President Landsbergis, Estonian Prime Minister Savisaar, and Latvian Prime Minister Godmanis. This was my sixth meeting with the Baltic leadership during the past 12 months. The Administration will remain in close contact with the Baltic leadership in the months ahead.

As we commemorate "Baltic Freedom Day," we reaffirm our support for the right of the Baltic peoples to live in peace and freedom.

The Congress, by Public Law 102-17, has designated June 14, 1991, and June 14, 1992, as "Baltic Freedom Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the days of June 14, 1991, and June 14, 1992, as Baltic Freedom Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe these days with appropriate ceremonies and activities to reaffirm their commitment to human rights and to freedom and democracy for all oppressed peoples.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of

the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6307 of June 24, 1991

Agreement on Trade Relations Between the United States of America and the Republic of Bulgaria

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, as President of the United States of America, I, acting through duly empowered representatives, entered into negotiations with representatives of the Republic of Bulgaria to conclude an agreement on trade relations between the United States of America and the Republic of Bulgaria.
2. These negotiations were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618, January 3, 1975; 88 Stat. 1978), as amended (the "Trade Act").
3. As a result of these negotiations, an "Agreement on Trade Relations Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria," including exchanges of letters which form an integral part of the Agreement, the foregoing in English and Bulgarian, was signed on April 22, 1991, by duly empowered representatives of the two Governments and is set forth as an annex to this proclamation.
4. This Agreement conforms to the requirements relating to bilateral commercial agreements set forth in section 405(b) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)).
5. Article XVII of the Agreement provides that the Agreement shall enter into force on the date of exchange of written notices of acceptance by the two Governments.
6. Section 405(c) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2435(c)) provides that a bilateral commercial agreement providing nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of a country heretofore denied such treatment, and a proclamation implementing such agreement, shall take effect only if approved by the Congress under the provisions of that Act.
7. Section 604 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States the substance of the provisions of that Act, of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions taken thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to sections

404, 405, and 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, do proclaim that:

(1) This proclamation shall become effective, said Agreement shall enter into force, and nondiscriminatory treatment shall be extended to the products of the Republic of Bulgaria, in accordance with the terms of said Agreement, on the date of exchange of written notices of acceptance in accordance with Article XVII of said Agreement. The United States Trade Representative shall publish notice of the effective date in the **Federal Register**.

(2) Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, into the customs territory of the United States on or after the date provided in paragraph (1) of this proclamation, general note 3(b) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, enumerating those countries whose products are subject to duty at the rates set forth in rate of duty column 2 of the tariff schedule, is modified by striking out "Bulgaria".

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

**AGREEMENT ON TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA**

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria (hereinafter referred to collectively as "Parties" and individually as "Party"),

Desiring to adopt mutually advantageous and equitable rules governing their trade and to ensure a predictable commercial environment,

Affirming that the evolution of market-based economic institutions and the strengthening of the private sector will aid the development of mutually beneficial trade relations,

Recognizing that the development of bilateral trade will contribute to better mutual understanding and cooperation, and can contribute to the general well-being of the peoples of each Party and promote respect for internationally recognized workers' rights,

Taking into account Bulgaria's membership in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the prospects for economic reform and restructuring of the economy, and taking into account Bulgaria's request for Contracting Party status in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (hereinafter referred to as "GATT"), and Bulgaria's intention to become a Party to the European Patent Convention of October 1973,

Desiring to create a mutually beneficial framework which will foster the development and expansion of commercial ties between their respective nationals and companies,

Having agreed that economic ties are an important and necessary element in the strengthening of their bilateral relations,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I.—Most Favored Nation and Nondiscriminatory Treatment

1. Each Party shall accord unconditionally to products originating in or exported to the territory of the other Party treatment no less favorable than that accorded to like products originating in or exported to the territory of any third country in all matters relating to:

(a) customs duties and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with importation or exportation, including the method of levying such duties and charges;

(b) methods of payment for imports and exports, and the international transfer of such payments;

(c) rules and formalities in connection with importation and exportation, including those relating to customs clearance, transit, warehouses and transshipment;

(d) taxes and other internal charges of any kind applied directly or indirectly to imported products; and

(e) laws, regulations and requirements affecting the sale, offering for sale, purchase, transportation, distribution, storage and use of products in the domestic market.

2. Each Party shall accord to products originating in or exported to the territory of the other Party nondiscriminatory treatment with respect to the application of quantitative restrictions and the granting of licenses.

3. Each Party shall accord to imports of products and services originating in the territory of the other Party most-favored-nation treatment with respect to the availability of and access to the currency needed to pay for such imports.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to:

(a) advantages accorded by either Party by virtue of such Party's full membership in a customs union or free trade area;

(b) advantages accorded to adjacent countries for the facilitation of frontier traffic; and

(c) actions by either Party which are required or specifically permitted by the GATT (or by any joint action or decision of the Contracting Parties to the GATT) during such time as such Party is a Contracting Party to the GATT, including advantages accorded to developing countries; equivalent advantages accorded to developing countries under other multilateral agreements; and special advantages accorded by virtue of the GATT.

5. The provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article shall not apply to trade in textiles and textile products.

Article II.—Market Access for Products and Services

1. Each Party shall administer all tariff and nontariff measures affecting trade in a manner which affords, with respect to both third country and domestic competitors, meaningful competitive opportunities for products and services of the other Party.
2. Accordingly, neither Party shall impose, directly or indirectly, on the products of the other Party imported into its territory, internal taxes or charges of any kind in excess of those applied, directly or indirectly, to like domestic products.
3. Each Party shall accord to products originating in the territory of the other Party treatment no less favorable than that accorded to like domestic products in respect of all laws, regulations and requirements affecting their internal sale, offering for sale, purchase, transportation, distribution, storage or use.
4. The charges and measures described in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article should not be applied to imported or domestic products so as to afford protection to domestic production.
5. The Parties shall ensure that technical regulations and standards are not prepared, adopted or applied with a view to creating obstacles to international trade. Furthermore, each Party shall accord products imported from the territory of the other Party treatment no less favorable than that accorded to like domestic products and to like products originating in any third country in relation to such technical regulations or standards, including conformity testing and certification.
6. The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria shall accede to the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System and shall take all necessary measures to implement such Convention with respect to the Republic of Bulgaria. The Government of the United States of America shall endeavor to provide technical assistance, as appropriate, for the implementation of such measures.
7. The Parties agree to maintain a satisfactory balance of market access opportunities, including through concessions in trade in products and services and through the satisfactory reciprocation of reductions in tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiations.

Article III.—General Obligations With Respect to Trade

1. Trade in products and services shall be effected by contracts between nationals and companies of the United States and nationals and companies of the Republic of Bulgaria concluded on the basis of non-discrimination and in the exercise of their independent commercial judgment and on the basis of customary commercial considerations such as price, quality, availability, delivery and terms of payment.
2. Neither Party shall require or encourage nationals or companies of the United States or nationals or companies of the Republic of Bulgaria to engage in barter or countertrade transactions. Nevertheless, where

nationals or companies decide to resort to barter or countertrade operations, the Parties will encourage them to furnish to each other all necessary information to facilitate the transaction.

Article IV.—Expansion and Promotion of Trade

1. The Parties affirm their desire to expand trade in products and services consistent with the terms of this Agreement. They shall take appropriate measures to encourage and facilitate the exchange of goods and services and to secure favorable conditions for long-term development and diversification of trade between their respective nationals and companies.

2. The Parties shall take appropriate measures to encourage the expansion of commercial contacts with a view to increasing trade. In this regard, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria expects that, during the term of this Agreement, nationals and companies of the Republic of Bulgaria shall increase their purchases of products and services from the United States, while the Government of the United States expects that the effect of the Agreement shall be to encourage increased purchases by nationals and companies of the United States of products and services from the Republic of Bulgaria. Toward this end, the Parties shall publicize this Agreement and ensure that it is made available to all interested parties.

3. Each Party shall encourage and facilitate the holding of trade promotional events such as fairs, exhibitions, missions and seminars in its territory and in the territory of the other Party. Similarly, each Party shall encourage and facilitate the participation of its respective nationals and companies in such events. Subject to the laws in force within their respective territories, the Parties agree to allow the import and re-export on a duty free basis of all articles for use in such events, provided that such articles are not sold or otherwise transferred.

Article V.—Government Commercial Offices

1. Subject to its laws and regulations governing foreign missions, each Party shall allow government commercial offices to hire directly host-country nationals and, subject to immigration laws and procedures, third-country nationals.

2. Each Party shall ensure unhindered access of host-country nationals to government commercial offices of the other Party.

3. Each Party shall encourage the participation of its nationals and companies in the activities of the other Party's government commercial offices, especially with respect to events held on the premises of such commercial offices.

4. Each Party shall encourage and facilitate access by government commercial office personnel of the other Party to host-country officials at both the national and subnational level, and representatives of nationals and companies of the host Party.

Article VI.—Business Facilitation

1. Each Party shall afford commercial representations of the other Party fair and equitable treatment with respect to the conduct of their operations.
2. Subject to its laws and procedures governing immigration and foreign missions, each Party shall permit the establishment within its territory of commercial representations of nationals and companies of the other Party and shall accord such representations treatment at least as favorable as that accorded to commercial representations of nationals and companies of third countries.
3. Subject to its laws and procedures governing immigration and foreign missions, each Party shall permit such commercial representations established in its territory to hire directly employees who are nationals of either Party or of third countries and to compensate such employees on terms and in a currency that is mutually agreed between the parties, consistent with such Party's minimum wage laws.
4. Each Party shall permit commercial representations of the other Party to import and use in accordance with normal commercial practices, office and other equipment, such as typewriters, photocopiers, computers and telefax machines in connection with the conduct of their activities in the territory of such Party.
5. Subject to the laws and procedures regarding foreign missions, each Party shall permit, on a nondiscriminatory basis and at market prices, commercial representations of the other Party access to and use of office space and living accommodations.
6. Subject to its laws and procedures governing immigration and foreign missions, each Party shall permit nationals and companies of the other Party to engage agents, consultants and distributors of either Party and of third countries on prices and terms mutually agreed between the parties.
7. Subject to its laws and procedures governing immigration and foreign missions, each Party shall permit nationals and companies of the other Party to serve as agents, consultants and distributors of nationals and companies of either Party and of third countries on prices and terms mutually agreed between the parties.
8. Each Party shall permit nationals and companies of the other Party to advertise their products and services (a) through direct agreement with the advertising media, including television, radio, print and billboard, and (b) by direct mail, including the use of enclosed envelopes and cards preaddressed to that national or company.
9. Each Party shall encourage direct contact, and permit direct sales, between nationals and companies of the other Party and end-users and other customers of their goods and services, and with agencies and organizations whose decisions will affect potential sales.
10. Each Party shall permit nationals and companies of the other Party to conduct market studies, either directly or by contract, within its territory. To facilitate the conduct of market research, each Party shall, upon request, make available non-confidential, non-proprietary infor-

mation within its possession to nationals and companies of the other Party engaged in such efforts.

11. Each Party shall provide nondiscriminatory access to governmentally-provided products and services, including public utilities, to nationals and companies of the other Party at fair and equitable prices (and in no event at prices greater than those charged to any nationals or companies of third countries where such prices are set or controlled by the government) in connection with the operation of their commercial representations.

12. Each Party shall permit commercial representations to stock an adequate supply of samples and replacement parts for aftersales service on a non-commercial basis.

13. Neither Party shall impose measures which unreasonably impair contractual or property rights or other interests acquired within its territory by nationals and companies of the other Party.

Article VII.—Transparency

1. Each Party shall make available publicly on a timely basis all laws, regulations, judicial decisions and administrative rulings of general application related to commercial activity, including trade, investment, taxation, banking, insurance and other financial services, transport and labor. Each Party shall make such information available in reading rooms in its own capital and shall endeavor to make such information available in the capital of the other Party.

2. Each Party shall provide nationals and companies of the other Party with access to available non-confidential, non-proprietary data on the national economy and individual sectors, including information on foreign trade.

3. Each Party shall allow nationals and companies of the other Party the opportunity, to the extent practicable, to comment on the formulation of rules and regulations which affect the conduct of business activities.

Article VIII.—Financial Provisions Relating to Trade in Products and Services

1. Unless otherwise agreed between the parties to individual transactions, all commercial transactions between nationals and companies of the Parties shall be made in United States dollars or any other currency that may be designated from time to time by the International Monetary Fund as being a freely usable currency.

2. Neither Party shall restrict the export from its territory of convertible currencies or deposits, or instruments representative thereof, obtained in connection with trade in products and services by nationals and companies of the other Party.

3. Expenditures in the territory of a Party by nationals and companies of the other Party may be made in local currency received in an authorized manner.

4. Without derogation from paragraphs 2 or 3 of this Article, in connection with trade in products and services, each Party shall grant to nationals and companies of the other Party the better of most-favored-nation or national treatment with respect to:

(a) opening and maintaining accounts, in both local and foreign currency, and having access to funds deposited, in financial institutions located in the territory of the Party;

(b) payments, remittances and transfers of convertible currencies, or financial instruments representative thereof, between the territories of the two Parties, as well as between the territory of that Party and that of any third country;

(c) rates of exchange and related matters; and

(d) the receipt of local currency and its use for local expenses.

Article IX.—Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

1. Each Party shall provide adequate and effective protection and enforcement for patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, and layout designs for integrated circuits as set forth in the text of a side letter attached hereto.

Article X.—Areas for Further Economic and Technical Cooperation

1. For the purpose of further developing bilateral trade and providing for a steady increase in the exchange of products and services, both Parties shall strive to achieve mutually acceptable agreements on taxation and investment issues, including the repatriation of profits and transfer of capital.

2. The Parties shall take appropriate steps to foster economic and technical cooperation on as broad a base as possible in all fields deemed to be in their mutual interest, including with respect to statistics and standards.

3. The Parties, taking into account the growing economic significance of service industries, agree to consult on matters affecting the conduct of service business between the two countries and particular matters of mutual interest relating to individual service sectors with the objective, among others, of attaining maximum possible market access and liberalization.

Article XI.—Import Relief Safeguards

1. The Parties agree to consult promptly at the request of either Party whenever either actual or prospective imports into the territory of one

of the Parties of products originating in the territory of the other Party cause or threaten to cause or significantly contribute to market disruption. Market disruption exists within a domestic industry whenever imports of an article, like or directly competitive with an article produced by such domestic industry, are increasing rapidly, either absolutely or relatively, so as to be a significant cause of material injury, or threat thereof, to such domestic industry.

2. Determination of market disruption or threat thereof by the importing Party shall be based upon a good faith application of its laws and on an affirmative finding of relevant facts and on their examination. The importing Party, in determining whether market disruption exists, may consider, among other factors: the volume of imports of the merchandise which is the subject of the inquiry; the effect of imports of the merchandise on prices in the territory of the importing Party for like or directly competitive articles; the impact of imports of such merchandise on domestic producers of like or directly competitive articles; and evidence of disruptive pricing practices or other efforts to unfairly manage trade patterns.

3. The consultations provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall have the objectives of (a) presenting and examining the factors relating to such imports that may be causing or threatening to cause or significantly contributing to market disruption, and (b) finding means of preventing or remedying such market disruption. Such consultations shall be concluded within sixty days from the date of the request for such consultation, unless the Parties otherwise agree.

4. Unless a different solution is mutually agreed upon during the consultations, and notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article I, the importing Party may (a) impose quantitative import limitations, tariff measures or any other restrictions or measures to such an extent and for such time as it deems necessary to prevent or remedy threatened or actual market disruption, and (b) take appropriate measures to ensure that imports from the territory of the other Party comply with such quantitative limitations or other restrictions. In this event, the other Party shall be free to deviate from its obligations under this Agreement with respect to substantially equivalent trade.

5. Where in the judgment of the importing Party, emergency action, which may include the existence of critical circumstances, is necessary to prevent or remedy such market disruption, the importing Party may take such action at any time and without prior consultations provided that such consultations shall be requested immediately thereafter.

6. In the selection of measures under this Article, the Parties shall endeavor to give priority to those which cause the least disturbance to the achievement of the goals of this Agreement.

7. Each Party shall ensure that its domestic procedures for determining market disruption are transparent and afford affected parties an opportunity to submit their views.

8. The Parties acknowledge that the elaboration of the market disruption safeguard provisions in this Article is without prejudice to the right of either Party to apply its laws and regulations applicable to trade in textiles and textile products and its laws and regulations applicable to unfair trade, including antidumping and countervailing duty laws.

Article XII.—Dispute Settlement

1. Nationals and companies of either Party shall be accorded national treatment with respect to access to all courts and administrative bodies in the territory of the other Party, as plaintiffs, defendants or otherwise. They shall not claim or enjoy immunity from suit or execution of judgment, proceedings for the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards, or other liability in the territory of the other Party with respect to commercial transactions; they also shall not claim or enjoy immunities from taxation with respect to commercial transactions, except as may be provided in other bilateral agreements.

2. The Parties encourage the adoption of arbitration for the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions concluded between nationals or companies of the United States and nationals or companies of the Republic of Bulgaria. Such arbitration may be provided for by agreements in contracts between such nationals or companies, or in separate written agreements between them.

3. The parties may provide for arbitration under any internationally recognized arbitration rules, including the UNCITRAL Rules of 15 December 1976 and any modifications thereto, in which case the parties should designate an Appointing Authority under said rules in a country other than the United States or the Republic of Bulgaria.

4. Unless otherwise agreed between the parties, the parties should specify as the place of arbitration a country other than the United States or the Republic of Bulgaria, that is a party to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, June 10, 1958.

5. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to prevent, and the Parties shall not prohibit, the parties from agreeing upon any other form of arbitration or on the law to be applied in such arbitration, or other form of dispute settlement which they mutually prefer and agree best suits their particular needs.

6. Each Party shall ensure that an effective means exists within its territory for the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards.

Article XIII.—National Security

The provisions of this Agreement shall not limit the right of either Party to take any action for the protection of its security interests.

Article XIV.—Consultations

1. The Parties agree to set up a Joint Commercial Commission which will, subject to the terms of reference of its establishment, foster economic cooperation and the expansion of trade under this Agreement and review periodically the operation of this Agreement and make recommendations for achieving its objectives.

2. The Parties agree to consult promptly through appropriate channels at the request of either Party to discuss any matter concerning the interpretations or implementation of this Agreement or other relevant aspects of the relations between the Parties.

Article XV.—Definitions

As used in this Agreement, the terms set forth below shall have the following meaning:

(a) "company," means any kind of corporation, company, association, sole proprietorship, state or other enterprise, cooperative or other organization legally constituted under the laws and regulations of a Party or a political subdivision thereof, whether or not organized for pecuniary gain or privately or governmentally owned;

(b) "commercial representation," means a representation of a company of a Party; and

(c) "national," means a natural person who is a national of a Party under its applicable law.

Article XVI.—General Exceptions

1. Subject to the requirement that such measures are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prohibit the adoption or enforcement by a Party of:

(a) measures necessary to secure compliance with laws or regulations which are not contrary to the purposes of this Agreement;

(b) measures for the protection of intellectual property rights and the prevention of deceptive practices as set out in Article IX (and the related side letter) of this Agreement, provided that such measures shall be related to the extent of any injury suffered or the prevention of injury; or

(c) any other measure referred to in Article XX of the GATT.

2. Nothing in this Agreement limits the application of any agreement in force or which enters into force between the Parties on trade in textiles and textile products.

3. Both Parties reserve the right to deny any company the advantages of this Agreement if nationals of any third country control such a company and, in the case of a company of the other Party, that company has no substantial business activities in the territory of the other Party or is controlled by nationals of a third country with which the denying country does not maintain normal economic relations.

Article XVII.—Entry into Force, Term, Suspension and Termination

1. This Agreement (including its side letters which are an integral part of the Agreement) shall enter into force on the date of exchange of written notices of acceptance by the two Governments and it shall remain in force as provided in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.

2. (a) The initial term of this Agreement shall be three years, subject to subparagraph (b) and (c) of this paragraph.

(b) If either Party encounters or foresees a problem concerning its domestic legal authority to carry out any of its obligations under this Agreement, such Party shall request immediate consultations with the other Party. Once consultations have been requested, the other Party shall enter into such consultations as soon as possible concerning the circumstances that have arisen with a view to finding a solution to avoid action under subparagraph (c).

(c) If either Party does not have domestic legal authority to carry out its obligations under this Agreement, either Party may suspend the application of this Agreement or, with the agreement of the other Party, any part of this Agreement. In that event, the Parties will, to the fullest extent practicable and consistent with domestic law, seek to minimize disruption to existing trade relations between the two countries.

3. This Agreement shall be extended for successive terms of three years each unless either Party has given written notice to the other Party of its intent to terminate this Agreement at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the then current term.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Washington, D.C. on this twenty-second day of April 1991, in duplicate, in the English and Bulgarian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
CARLA A. HILLS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA:
OGNIAN R. PISHEV

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Executive Office of the President

Washington, D.C. 20506

Washington, April 22, 1991.

His Excellency Ognian Raytchev Pishev,
Ambassador of the Republic of Bulgaria

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have the honor to confirm receipt of your letter which reads as follows:

Dear Madam Ambassador :

In connection with the signing on this date of the Agreement on Trade Relations between the United States of America and the Republic of Bulgaria (the "Agreement"), I have the honor to confirm the understanding reached by our Governments regarding the protection of intellectual property as set forth in Article IX of the Agreement.

1. Each Party reaffirms its commitments to those international agreements relating to intellectual property to which both Parties are signatories. Specifically, each Party reaffirms the commitments made with respect to the Paris convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised at Stockholm in 1967, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works as revised at Paris in 1971, and the Universal Copyright Convention of September 6, 1952 as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971. The Parties agree to adhere to the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms (1971).

2. To provide adequate and effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, each Party shall, *inter alia* observe the following commitments:

(a) *Copyright and related rights*

(i) Each Party shall protect the works listed in Article 2 of the Berne Convention (Paris 1971) and any other works now known or later developed, that embody original expressions within the meaning of the Berne Convention, not limited to the following:

(1) all types of computer programs (including application programs and operating systems) expressed in any language, whether in source or object code which shall be protected as literary works and works created by or with the use of computers; and

(2) collections or compilations of protected or unprotected material or data whether in print, machine readable or any other medium, including data bases, which shall be protected if they constitute intellectual creation by reason of the selection, coordination, or arrangement of their contents.

(ii) Rights in works protected pursuant to paragraph 2(a)(i) of this letter shall include, *inter alia*, the following:

(1) the right to import or authorize the importation into the territory of the Party of lawfully made copies of the work as well as the right to prevent the importation into the territory of the Party of copies of the work made without the authorization of the right-holder;

(2) the right to make the first public distribution of the original or each authorized copy of a work by sale, rental, or otherwise; and

(3) the right to make a public communication of a work (*e.g.*, to perform, display, project, exhibit, broadcast, transmit, or retransmit a work); the term "public" shall include:

(A) communicating a work in a place open to the public or at any place where a substantial number of persons outside of a normal circle of a family and its social acquaintances is gathered; or

(B) communicating or transmitting a work, a performance, or a display of a work, in any form, or by means of any device or process to a place specified in clause 2(a)(ii)(3)(A) or to the public, regardless of whether the members of the public capable of receiving such communications can receive them in the same place or separate places and at the same time or at different times.

(iii) Each Party shall extend the protection afforded under paragraph 2(a)(ii) of this letter to authors of the other Party, whether they are natural persons or, where the other Party's domestic law so provides, companies and to their successors in title.

(iv) Each Party shall permit protected rights under paragraph 2(a)(ii) of this letter to be freely and separately exploitable and transferable. Each Party shall also permit assignees and exclusive licensees to enjoy all rights of their assignors and licensors acquired through voluntary agreements, and be entitled to enjoy and exercise their acquired exclusive rights.

(v) In cases where a Party measures the term of protection of a work from other than the life of the author, the term of protection shall be no less than 50 years from authorized publication or, failing such authorized publication within 50 years from the making of the work, 50 years after the making.

(vi) Each Party shall confine any limitations or exceptions to the rights provided under paragraph 2(a)(ii) of this letter (including any limitations or exceptions that restrict such rights to "public" activity) to clearly and carefully defined special cases which do not impair an actual or potential market for or the value of a protected work.

(vii) Each Party shall ensure that any compulsory or non-voluntary license (or any restriction of exclusive rights to a right of remuneration) shall provide means to ensure payment and remittance of royalties at a level consistent with what would be negotiated on a voluntary basis.

(viii) Each Party shall, at a minimum, extend to producers of sound recordings the exclusive rights to do or to authorize the following:

(1) to reproduce the recording by any means or process, in whole or in part; and

(2) to exercise the importation and exclusive distribution and rental rights provided in paragraphs 2(a)(ii)(1) and (2) of this letter.

(ix) Paragraphs 2(a)(iii), 2(a)(iv) and 2(a)(vi) of this letter shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to sound recordings.

(x) Each Party shall:

(1) protect sound recordings for a term of at least 50 years from publication; and

(2) grant the right to make the first public distribution of the original or each authorized sound recording by sale, rental, or otherwise except that the first sale of the original or such sound recording shall not exhaust the rental or importation right therein (the "rental right" shall mean the right to authorize or prohibit the disposal of the possession of the original or copies for direct or indirect commercial advantage).

(xi) Parties shall not subject the acquisition and validity of intellectual property rights in sound recordings to any formalities, and protection shall arise automatically upon creation of the sound recording.

(b) *Trademarks*

(i) *Protectable Subject Matter*

(1) Trademarks shall consist of at least any sign, words, including personal names, designs, letters, numerals, colors, or the shape of goods or of their packaging, provided that the mark is capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one national, company or organization from those of other nationals, companies or organizations.

(2) The term "trademark" shall include service marks, collective and certification marks.

(ii) *Acquisition of Rights*

(1) A trademark right may be acquired by registration or by use. Each Party shall provide a system for the registration of trademarks. Use of a trademark may be required as a prerequisite for registration.

(2) Each Party shall publish each trademark either before it is registered or promptly after it is registered and shall afford other parties a reasonable opportunity to petition to cancel the registration. In addition, each Party may afford an opportunity for the other Party to oppose the registration of a trademark.

(3) The nature of the goods or services to which a trademark is to be applied shall in no case form an obstacle to registration of the trademark.

(iii) *Rights Conferred*

(1) The owner of a registered trademark shall have exclusive rights therein. He shall be entitled to prevent all third parties not having his consent from using in commerce identical or similar signs for goods or services which are identical or similar to those in respect of which the trademark is protected, where such use would result in a likelihood of confusion.

(2) Each Party shall refuse to register or shall cancel the registration and prohibit use of a trademark likely to cause confusion with a trademark of another with is considered to be well-known. A Party may not require that the reputation of the trademark extend beyond the sector of the public which normally deals with the relevant goods or services.

(3) The owner of a trademark shall be entitled to take action against any unauthorized use which constitutes an act of unfair competition or passing off.

(iv) Term of Protection

The registration of a trademark shall be indefinitely renewable for terms of no less than 10 years when conditions for renewal have been met. Initial registration of a trademark shall be for a term of at least 10 years.

(v) Requirement of Use

(1) If use of a registered mark is required to maintain trademark rights, the registration may be cancelled only after an uninterrupted period of at least two years of non-use, unless legitimate reasons for non-use exist. Use of the trademark with the consent of the owner shall be recognized as use of the trademark for the purpose of maintaining the registration.

(2) Legitimate reasons for non-use shall include non-use due to circumstances arising independently of the will of the trademark holder (such as import restrictions on or other government requirements for products protected by the trademark) which constitute an obstacle to the use of the mark.

(vi) Other Requirements

The use of a trademark in commerce shall not be encumbered by special requirements, such as use which reduces the function of a trademark as an indication of source or use with another trademark.

(vii) Compulsory Licensing

Compulsory licensing of trademarks shall not be permitted.

(viii) Transfer

Trademark registrations may be transferred.

(c) Patents

(i) Patentable Subject Matter

(1) Patents shall be available for all inventions, whether products or processes, in all fields of technology.

(2) Parties may exclude from patentability:

(A) any invention or discovery which is useful solely in the utilization of special nuclear material or atomic energy in an atomic weapon; and

(B) plant and animal varieties.

(3) If a Party does not grant patents for plant and/or animal varieties the Party shall provide effective protection through a *sui generis* system.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraphs 2(c)(i)(2) and 2(c)(i)(3),

(a) patents shall be available for microbiological processes and the products thereof; and

(b) Parties may exclude plant and animal varieties from patent protection only until protection for such inventions becomes an obligation under an international agreement to which both Parties adhere.

(ii) Rights Conferred

(1) A patent shall confer the right to prevent others not having the patent owner's consent from making, using, or selling the subject matter of the patent. In the case of a patented process, the patent confers the right to prevent others not having consent from using that process and from using, selling, or importing at least the product obtained directly by that process.

(2) Where the subject matter of a patent is a process for obtaining a product, each Party shall provide that the burden of establishing that an alleged infringing product was not made by the process shall be on the alleged infringer, at least in one of the following situations:

(A) the product is new; or

(B) a substantial likelihood exists that the product was made by the process and the patent owner has been unable through reasonable efforts to determine the process actually used.

In gathering and evaluation of evidence to the contrary, the legitimate interests of the defendant in protecting his manufacturing and business secrets shall be taken into account.

(3) A patent may only be revoked on grounds that would have justified a refusal to grant the patent.

(iii) Exceptions

Each Party may provide limited exceptions to the exclusive rights conferred by a patent, such as for acts done for experimental purposes, provided that the exceptions do not significantly prejudice the economic interests of the right-holder.

(iv) Term of Protection

Each Party shall provide a term of protection of at least 20 years from the date of filing of the patent application or 17 years from the date of grant of the patent. Each Party is encouraged to extend the term of patent protection, in appropriate cases, to compensate for delays caused by regulatory approval processes.

(v) Transitional Protection

A Party shall provide transitional protection for products embodying subject matter deemed to be unpatentable under its patent law prior to its implementation of the provisions of this letter, where the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) the subject matter to which the product relates will become patentable after implementation of the provisions of this letter;

(2) a patent has been issued for the product by the other Party, or an application is pending for the product with the other Party, prior to the entry into force of this letter; and,

(3) the product has not been marketed in the territory of the Party providing such transitional protection.

The owner of a patent, or of a pending application, for a product satisfying the conditions set forth above shall have the right to submit a copy of the patent or provide notification of the existence of a pending application with the other Party, to the Party providing transitional protection. These submissions and notifications shall take place any time after the signing of this Agreement and the exchange of letters and before the implementation of the new Bulgarian patent law. This period, however, shall not be less than nine months. In the case of a pending application, the applicant shall notify the competent Bulgarian authorities of the issuance of a patent based on his application within six months of the date of grant by the other Party. The Party providing transitional protection shall limit the right to make, use, or sell the product in its territory to such owner for a term to expire with that of the patent submitted.

(vi) Compulsory Licenses

(1) Each Party may limit the patent owner's exclusive rights through compulsory licenses but only:

(A) to remedy an adjudicated violation of competition laws;

(B) to address, only during its existence, a declared national emergency;

(C) to address a failure to meet the reasonable demands of the domestic market, however importation shall constitute a means of meeting the demands of the domestic market; and

(D) to enable compliance with national air pollutant standards, where compulsory licenses are essential to such compliance.

(2) Where the law of a Party allows for the grant of compulsory licenses, such licenses shall be granted in a manner which minimizes distortions of trade, and the following provisions shall be respected:

(A) Compulsory licenses shall be non-exclusive and non-assignable except with that part of the enterprise which exploits such license.

(B) The payment of remuneration to the patent owner adequate to compensate the patent owner fully for the license shall be required, except for compulsory licenses to remedy adjudicated violations of competition laws.

(C) Each case involving the possible grant of a compulsory license shall be considered on its individual merits.

(D) Any compulsory license shall be revoked when the circumstances which led to its granting cease to exist, taking into account the legitimate interests of the patent owner and of the licensee. The continued existence of these circumstances shall be reviewed upon request of the right-holder.

(E) Judicial review shall be available for:

1. decisions to grant compulsory licenses, except in the instance of a declared national emergency,
2. decisions to continue compulsory licenses, and

3. the compensation provided for compulsory licenses.

(d) *Layout-Designs of Semiconductor Chips*

(i) Subject Matter for Protection

(1) Each Party shall provide protection for original layout-designs incorporated in a semiconductor chip, however the layout-design might be fixed or encoded.

(2) Each Party may condition protection on fixation or registration of the layout-designs. If registration is required, applicants shall be given at least two years from first commercial exploitation of the layout-design in which to apply. A Party which requires deposits of identifying material or other material related to the layout-design shall not require applicants to disclose confidential or proprietary information unless it is essential to allow identification of the layout-design.

(ii) Rights Acquired

(1) Each Party shall provide to right-holders of integrated circuit lay-out designs of the other Party the exclusive right to do or to authorize the following:

(A) to reproduce the layout-design;

(B) to incorporate the layout-design in a semiconductor chip; and

(C) to import or distribute a semiconductor chip incorporating the layout-design and products including such chips.

(2) The conditions set out in paragraph 2(c)(vi) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the grant of any compulsory licenses for layout-designs.

(3) Neither Party is required to extend protection to layout-designs that are commonplace in the industry at the time of their creation or to layout-designs that are exclusively dictated by the functions of the circuit to which they apply.

(4) Each Party may exempt the following from liability under its law:

(A) reproduction of a layout-design for purposes of teaching, analysis, or evaluation in the course of preparation of a layout-design that is itself original;

(B) importation and distribution of semiconductor chips, incorporating a protected layout-design, which were sold by or with the consent of the owner of the layout-design; and

(C) importation or distribution up to the point of notice of a semiconductor chip incorporating a protected layout-design and products incorporating such chips by a person who establishes that he did not know, and had no reasonable grounds to believe, that the layout-design was protected; provided that, with respect to stock on hand or purchased at the time notice is received, such person may import or distribute only such stock, but is liable for a reasonable royalty on the sale of each item after notice is received.

(iii) Term of Protection

The term of protection for the lay-out design shall extend for at least ten years from the date of first commercial exploitation or the date of registration of the design, if required, whichever is earlier.

(e) *Acts Contrary to Honest Commercial Practices and the Protection of Trade Secrets*

(i) In the course of ensuring effective protection against unfair competition as provided for in Article 10 bis of the Paris Convention, each Party shall provide in its domestic law and practice the legal means for nationals, companies and organizations to prevent trade secrets from being disclosed to, acquired by, or used by others without the consent of the trade secret owner in a manner contrary to honest commercial practices, insofar as such information:

(1) is not, as a body or in the precise configuration and assembly of its components, generally known or readily ascertainable;

(2) has actual or potential commercial value because it is not generally known or readily ascertainable; and

(3) has been subject to reasonable steps under the circumstances to keep it secret.

(ii) Neither Party shall limit the duration of protection for trade secrets so long as the conditions in paragraph 2(e)(i) of this letter exist.

(iii) Licensing

Neither Party shall discourage or impede voluntary licensing of trade secrets by imposing excessive or discriminatory conditions on such licenses or conditions which dilute the value of trade secrets.

(iv) Government Use

(1) If a Party requires, as a condition of approving the marketing of pharmaceutical or agricultural chemical products which utilize new chemical entities, the submission of undisclosed test or other data, the origination of which involves a considerable effort, that Party shall protect such data against unfair commercial use. Further, each Party shall protect such data against disclosure except where necessary to protect the public or unless steps are taken to ensure that the data is protected against unfair commercial use.

(2) Unless the national or company submitting the information agrees, the data may not be relied upon for the approval of competing products for a reasonable period of time, taking into account the efforts involved in the origination of the data, their nature, and the expenditure involved in their preparation, and such period of time shall generally be not less than five years from the date of marketing approval.

(3) Where a Party relies upon a marketing approval granted by the other Party or a country other than the United States or Bulgaria, the reasonable period of exclusive use of the data submitted in connection with obtaining the approval relied upon shall commence with the date of the first marketing approval relied upon.

(f) *Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights*

(i) Each Party shall protect intellectual property rights covered by this letter by means of civil law, criminal law, or administrative law or a combination thereof in conformity with the provisions below. Each Party shall provide effective procedures, internally and at the border, to protect these intellectual property rights against any act of infringement, and effective remedies to stop and prevent infringements and to effectively deter further infringements. These procedures shall be applied in such a manner as to avoid the creation of obstacles to legitimate trade and provide for safeguards against abuse.

(ii) Procedures concerning the enforcement of intellectual property rights shall be fair and equitable.

(iii) Decisions on the merits of a case shall, as a general rule, be in writing and reasoned. They shall be made known at least to the parties to the dispute without undue delay.

(iv) Each Party shall provide an opportunity for judicial review of final administrative decisions on the merits of an action concerning the protection of an intellectual property right. Subject to jurisdictional provisions in national laws concerning the importance of a case, an opportunity for judicial review of the legal aspects of initial judicial decisions on the merits of a case concerning the protection of an intellectual property right shall also be provided.

(v) *Remedies against a Party*

Notwithstanding the other provisions of paragraph 2(f), when a Party is sued for infringement of an intellectual property right as a result of the use of that right by or for the government, the Party may limit remedies against the government to payment of full compensation to the right-holder.

3. Each Party agrees to submit for enactment, no later than December 31, 1992, the legislation necessary to carry out the obligations of this letter and to exert its best efforts to enact and implement this legislation by that date.

4. For purposes of this letter:

(a) "right-holder," means the right-holder himself, any other natural or legal person authorized by him who are exclusive licensees of the right, or other authorized persons, including federations and associations, having legal standing under domestic law to assert such rights;

(b) "A manner contrary to honest commercial practice" is understood to encompass, *inter alia*, practices such as theft, bribery, breach of contract, inducement to breach, electronic and other forms of commercial espionage, and includes the acquisition of trade secrets by third parties who knew, or had reasonable grounds to know, that such practices were involved in the acquisition.

(c) Unless otherwise indicated by the context, all terms in this letter shall have the same meaning as in the Agreement.

5. Nothing in this letter shall be construed to diminish the rights of nationals and companies of a Party under the Agreement.

I have the further honor to propose that this understanding be treated as an integral part of the Agreement. I would be grateful if you would confirm that this understanding is shared by your Government.

I have the further honor to confirm that the foregoing understanding is shared by my Government and constitutes an integral part of the Agreement.

Sincerely,

CARLA A. HILLS

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Executive Office of the President

Washington, D.C. 20506

Washington, April 22, 1991.

His Excellency Ognian Raytchev Pishev,
Ambassador of the Republic of Bulgaria.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have the honor to confirm receipt of your letter which reads as follows:

Dear Madam Ambassador:

In connection with the signing on this date of the Agreement on Trade Relations Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria (the "Agreement"). I have the honor to confirm the following understanding reached by our Governments:

Financial Matters

As part of its economic liberalization process, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria intends to make its currency convertible as soon as possible. Until the Bulgarian currency becomes freely convertible, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria, for purposes of this Agreement, will provide access to freely convertible currencies, including through auctions, on a most-favored-nation basis.

Business Facilitation

Any permission required for commercial representations to establish and operate in the Republic of Bulgaria and any registrations required in the Republic of Bulgaria in order for nationals of either Party to engage or serve as agents, consultants or distributors in the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria will be accomplished through a simple registration process pursuant to which the permission or registration will be automatically and expeditiously granted, normally within 30 days of application, subject, of course to regulations consistent with the exceptions set forth in Article XIII and XVI of the Agreement.

Customs Unions or Free Trade Areas

With respect to Paragraph 4(a) of Article I of the Agreement, a Party may invoke this exception with respect to a customs union, free trade area, or an interim agreement necessary for the formation of the same, which is consistent with Article XXIV of the GATT, and only if such Party informs the other Party of its plans with respect to such customs union or free trade area and affords such other Party adequate opportunity for consultation.

Consultation

In the event of Bulgaria's accession to the GATT, the Parties agree to consult to determine whether any changes to this Agreement are necessary or desirable.

I have the honor to propose that this understanding be treated as an integral part of the Agreement. I would be grateful if you would confirm that this understanding is shared by your Government.

I have the further honor to confirm that the foregoing understanding is shared by my Government and constitutes an integral part of the Agreement.

Sincerely,

CARLA A. HILLS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Under Secretary for Travel and Tourism

Washington, D.C. 20230

Washington, April 22, 1991.

His Excellency Ognian Raytchev Pishev,
Ambassador of the Republic of Bulgaria.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have the honor to confirm receipt of your letter of today's date which reads as follows:

"In connection with the signing on this date of the Agreement on Trade Relations Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (the 'Agreement'), I have the honor to confirm the understanding reached by our Governments (the 'Parties') regarding tourism and travel-related services as follows:

1. The Parties recognize the need to encourage and promote the growth of tourism and travel-related investment and trade between the United States of America and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In this regard, the Parties recognize the desirability of exploring the possibility of negotiating a separate bilateral agreement on tourism.

2. The Parties recognize the benefits to both economies of increased tourism and travel-related investment in and trade between their two territories.

Official Tourism Promotion Offices

3. Each Party shall seek permission of the other Party prior to the establishment of official, governmental tourism promotion offices in the other's territory.

4. Permission to open tourism promotion offices or field offices, and the status of personnel who head and staff such offices, shall be as agreed upon by the Parties and subject to the applicable laws and regulations of the host country.

5. Tourism promotion offices opened by either Party shall be operated on a non-commercial basis. Official tourism promotion offices and the personnel assigned to them shall not function as agents or principals in commercial transactions, enter into contractual agreements on behalf of commercial organizations or engage in other commercial activities. Such offices shall not sell services to the public or otherwise compete with private sector travel agents or tour operators of the host country.

6. Official governmental tourism offices shall engage in activities related to the facilitation of development of tourism between the United States and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, including:

(a) providing information about the tourism facilities and attraction in their respective countries to the public, and travel trade and the media;

(b) conducting meetings and workshops for representatives of the travel industry;

(c) participating in trade shows;

(d) distributing advertising materials such as posters, brochures and slides, and coordinating advertising campaigns; and

(e) performing market research.

7. Nothing in this side letter shall obligate either Party to open such offices in the territory of the other Party.

Commercial Tourism Enterprises

8. Commercial tourism enterprises, whether privately or governmentally-owned, shall be treated as private commercial enterprises, fully subject to all applicable laws and regulations of the host country.

9. Each Party shall ensure within the scope of its legal authority and in accordance with its laws and regulations that any company owned, controlled or administered by that Party or any joint venture therewith or any private company or joint venture between private companies, which effectively controls a significant portion of the supply of any tourism of travel-related service in the territory of that Party shall provide those services to national and companies of the other Party on a fair and equitable basis.

10. Nothing in this letter or in the Agreement shall be construed to mean that tourism and travel-related services shall not receive the benefits from the Agreement as fully as all other industries and sectors.

I have the honor to propose that this understanding be treated as an integral part of the Agreement. I would be grateful if you would confirm that this understanding is shared by your Government.

I have the further honor to confirm that the foregoing understanding is shared by my Government and constitutes an integral part of the Agreement.

Sincerely,

WYLIE H. WHISONANT, JR.,
Acting Under Secretary.

TERMS OF REFERENCE:

THE UNITED STATES-BULGARIA JOINT COMMERCIAL COMMISSION

The United States-Bulgaria Joint Commercial Commission is established by the Governments of the United States and Bulgaria to facilitate the development of commercial relations and related economic matters between the United States of America and the Republic of Bulgaria.

The Commission shall work and shall formulate recommendations on the basis of mutual consent.

The Commission shall:

—Review the operation of the U.S.-Bulgaria Trade Agreement and make recommendations for achieving its objectives in order to obtain the maximum benefit therefrom;

—Exchange information about amendments and developments in the regulations of the United States and Bulgaria affecting trade under the U.S.-Bulgaria Trade Agreement;

—Consider measures which would develop and diversify trade and commercial cooperation. These measures shall include, but not be limited to encouraging and supporting contracts and cooperation between businesses of both countries, and between firms established in the United States and Bulgaria;

—Monitor and exchange views on U.S.-Bulgaria commercial relations, identify and where possible recommend solutions to issues of interest to both Parties;

—Provide a forum for exchanging information in areas of commercial, industrial and technological cooperation, where they have an impact on commercial relations; and

—Consider other steps which could be taken to facilitate and encourage the growth and development of commercial relations and related economic matters between the two countries.

The Commission shall be comprised of two sections, a U.S. section and a Bulgarian section. Each section shall be composed of a chairman and other government officials as designated by each Party.

The Commission shall meet as often as mutually agreed by the Parties, alternatively in Washington and Sofia.

Appropriate senior-level officials from the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations shall act as co-chairmen of the Commission, and shall head their respective sections; each section of the Commission shall include other government officials as designated by each Party.

The Commission shall work on the basis of mutual agreement. The Commission shall, as necessary, adopt rules of procedure and work programs. The Commission may, as mutually agreed, establish joint working groups to consider specific matters. These working groups shall function in accordance with the instructions of the Commission.

Each section shall have an Executive Secretary, named by the chairman, who shall arrange the work of their respective section of the Commission. The Executive Secretary shall arrange the work of their respective section of the Commission, and perform the tasks of an organizational or administrative nature connected with the meetings of the Commission.

The Executive Secretaries shall communicate with each other as necessary to arrange Commission meetings and to perform other functions. Agendas for Commission meetings shall be agreed upon not later than one month prior to the meeting. The meeting shall consider matters included in this agenda, as well as further matters which may be added to the agenda by mutual agreement.

The Commission and its working groups shall work on the basis of mutual agreement. Agreed minutes signed by the co-chairmen of the Commission shall be kept for each meeting of the Commission, and shall be made public by each side. The Parties shall advise each other whenever measures and recommendations agreed to are subject to the subsequent approval of their respective governments.

Any document mutually agreed upon during the work of the Commission shall be in the English and Bulgarian languages, each language being equally authentic.

Expenses incidental to the meetings of the Commission and any working group established by the Commission shall be borne by the host country. Travel expenses from one country to the other, as well as living and other personal expenses of representatives participating in meetings of the Commission and any working group of the Commission shall be borne by the Party which sends such persons to represent it.

Each section may invite advisers and experts to participate at any meeting of the Commission or its working groups, except that such participation must be mutually agreed by the Parties in advance of the meeting.

The terms of reference of the Commission may be amended by mutual agreement of the Parties at any meeting or during the periods between meetings of the Commission.

Done in Washington, D.C., April 22, 1991, in two copies, in the English and Bulgarian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
THOMAS J. DUESTERBERG,
Assistant Secretary,
U.S. Department of Commerce

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA:
OGNIAN R. PISHEV,
Ambassador to the United States

Proclamation 6308 of June 24, 1991

Agreement on Trade Relations Between the United States of America and the Mongolian People's Republic

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

1. Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, as President of the United States of America, I, acting through duly empowered representatives, entered into negotiations with representatives of the Mongolian People's Republic to conclude an agreement on trade relations between the United States of America and the Mongolian People's Republic.

2. These negotiations were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618, January 3, 1975; 88 Stat. 1978), as amended (the "Trade Act").

3. As a result of these negotiations, an "Agreement on Trade Relations Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic," including exchanges of letters which form an integral part of the Agreement, the foregoing in English and Mongolian, was signed on January 23, 1991, by duly empowered representatives of the two Governments and is set forth as an annex to this proclamation.

4. This Agreement conforms to the requirements relating to bilateral commercial agreements set forth in section 405(b) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)).

5. Article XVII of the Agreement provides that the Agreement shall enter into force on the date of exchange of written notices of acceptance by the two Governments.

6. Section 405(c) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2435(c)) provides that a bilateral commercial agreement providing nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of a country heretofore denied such treatment, and a proclamation implementing such agreement, shall take effect only if approved by the Congress under the provisions of that Act.

7. Section 604 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States the substance of the provisions of that Act, of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions taken thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to sections 404, 405, and 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, do proclaim that:

(1) This proclamation shall become effective, said Agreement shall enter into force, and nondiscriminatory treatment shall be extended to the products of the Mongolian People's Republic, in accordance with the terms of said Agreement, on the date of exchange of written notices of acceptance in accordance with Article XVII of said Agreement. The United States Trade Representative shall publish notice of the effective date in the **Federal Register**.

(2) Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, into the customs territory of the United States on or after the date provided in paragraph (1) of this proclamation, general note 3(b) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, enumerating those countries whose products are subject to duty at the rates set forth in rate of duty column 2 of the tariff schedule, is modified by striking out "Mongolia".

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

AGREEMENT ON TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic (hereinafter referred to collectively as "Parties" and individually as "Party"),

Affirming that the evolution of market-based economic institutions and the strengthening of the private sector will aid the development of mutually beneficial trade relations,

Acknowledging that the development of trade relations and direct contact between nationals and companies of the United States and nationals and organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic will promote openness and mutual understanding,

Considering that expanded trade relations between the Parties will contribute to the general well-being of the peoples of each Party,

Recognizing that development of bilateral trade may contribute to better mutual understanding and cooperation and promote respect for internationally recognized worker rights,

Having agreed that economic ties are an important and necessary element in the strengthening of their bilateral relations,

Being convinced that an agreement on trade relations between the two Parties will best serve their mutual interests, and

Desiring to create a framework which will foster the development and expansion of commercial ties between their respective nationals, companies and organizations,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I.—Most Favored Nation and Nondiscriminatory Treatment

1. Each Party shall accord unconditionally to products originating in or exported to the territory of the other Party treatment no less favorable than that accorded to like products originating in or exported to the territory of any third country in all matters relating to:

(a) customs duties and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with importation or exportation, including the method of levying such duties and charges;

(b) methods of payment for imports and exports, and the international transfer of such payments;

(c) rules and formalities in connection with importation and exportation, including those relating to customs clearance, transit, warehouses and transshipment;

(d) taxes and other internal charges of any kind applied directly or indirectly to imported products; and

(e) laws, regulations and requirements affecting the sale, offering for sale, purchase, transportation, distribution, storage and use of products in the domestic market.

2. Each Party shall accord to products originating in or exported to the territory of the other Party nondiscriminatory treatment with respect to the application of quantitative restrictions and the granting of licenses.

3. Each Party shall accord to imports of products and services originating in the territory of the other Party nondiscriminatory treatment with respect to the allocation of and access to the currency needed to pay for such imports.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to:

(a) advantages accorded by either Party by virtue of such Party's full membership in a customs union or free trade area;

(b) advantages accorded to adjacent countries for the facilitation of frontier traffic;

(c) actions by either Party which are required or permitted by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (the "GATT") (or by any joint action or decision of the Contracting Parties to the GATT) during such time as such Party is a Contracting Party to the GATT; and special advantages accorded by virtue of the GATT; and

(d) actions taken under Article XI (Market Disruption) of this Agreement.

5. The provisions of paragraph 2 of the Article shall not apply to Mongolian exports of textiles and textile products.

Article II.—Market Access for Products and Services

1. Each Party shall administer all tariff and nontariff measures affecting trade in a manner which affords, with respect to both third country and domestic competitors, meaningful competitive opportunities for products and services of the other Party.

2. Accordingly, neither Party shall impose, directly or indirectly, on the products of the other Party imported into its territory, internal taxes or charges of any kind in excess of those applied, directly or indirectly, to like domestic products.

3. Each Party shall accord to products originating in the territory of the other Party treatment no less favorable than that accorded to like domestic products in respect of all laws, regulations and requirements affecting their internal sale, offering for sale, purchase, transportation, distribution, storage or use.

4. The charges and measures described in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article should not be applied to imported or domestic products so as to afford protection to domestic production.

5. The Parties shall ensure that technical regulations and standards are not prepared, adopted or applied with a view to creating obstacles the international trade or to protect domestic production. Furthermore, each Party shall accord products imported from the territory of the

other Party treatment no less favorable than that accorded to like domestic products and to like products originating in any third country in relation to such technical regulations or standards, including conformity testing and certification.

6. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic shall accede to the Convention Establishing the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, and shall take all necessary measures to implement entry into force of such Conventions with respect to the Mongolian People's Republic.

Article III.—General Obligations With Respect to Trade

1. The Parties agree to maintain a satisfactory balance of market access opportunities, including through concessions in trade in products and services and through the satisfactory reciprocation of reductions in tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiations.

2. Trade in products and services shall be effected by contracts between nationals and companies of the United States and nationals and organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic concluded on the basis of nondiscrimination and in the exercise of their independent commercial judgment and on the basis of customary commercial considerations such as price, quality, availability, delivery, and terms of payment.

3. Neither Party shall require or encourage nationals or companies of the United States or nationals or organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic to engage in barter or countertrade transactions. Nevertheless, where nationals, companies or organizations decide to resort to barter or countertrade operations, the Parties will encourage them to furnish to each other all necessary information to facilitate the transaction.

Article IV.—Expansion and Promotion of Trade

1. The Parties affirm their desire to expand trade in products and services consistent with the terms of this Agreement. They shall take appropriate measures to encourage and facilitate the exchange of goods and services and to secure favorable conditions for long-term development of trade relations between their respective nationals, companies and organizations.

2. The Parties shall take appropriate measures to encourage the expansion of commercial contacts with a view to increasing trade. In this regard, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic expects that, during the term of this Agreement, nationals and organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic shall increase their orders in the United States for products and services, while the Government of the United States anticipates that the effect of this Agreement shall be to encourage increased purchases by nationals and companies of the

United States of products and services from the Mongolian People's Republic. Toward this end, the Parties shall publicize this Agreement and ensure that it is made available to all interested parties.

3. Each Party shall encourage and facilitate the holding of trade promotional events such as fairs, exhibitions, missions and seminars in its territory and in the territory of the other Party. Similarly, each Party shall encourage and facilitate the participation of its respective nationals, companies and organizations in such events. Subject to the laws in force within their respective territories, the Parties agree to allow the import and re-export on a duty free basis of all articles for use in such events, provided that such articles are not sold or otherwise transferred.

Article V.—Government Commercial Offices

Upon agreement of the Parties, each Party may establish government commercial offices as integral parts of its diplomatic mission in the territory of the other Party.

Article VI.—Business Facilitation

1. Each Party shall afford commercial representations of the other Party fair and equitable treatment with respect to the conduct of their operations.

2. Subject to its laws and procedures governing immigration, each Party shall permit the establishment within its territory of commercial representations of nationals, companies and organizations of the other party and shall accord such representations treatment at least as favorable as that accorded to commercial representations of nationals, companies and organizations of third countries.

3. Subject to its laws and procedures governing immigration, each Party shall permit such commercial representations established in its territory to hire directly employees who are nationals of either Party or of third countries and to compensate such employees on terms and in a currency that is mutually agreed between the parties, consistent with such Party's minimum wage laws.

4. Each Party shall permit commercial representations of the other Party to import and use in accordance with normal commercial practices, office and other equipment, such as typewriters, photocopiers, computers and telefax machines in connection with the conduct of their activities in the territory of such Party.

5. Each Party shall permit, on a nondiscriminatory basis and at nondiscriminatory prices (where such prices are set or controlled by the government), commercial representations of the other Party access to and use of office space and living accommodations, whether or not designated for use by foreigners. The terms and conditions of such access and use shall in no event be on a basis less favorable than that accorded to

commercial representations of nationals, companies and organizations of third countries.

6. Subject to its laws and procedures governing immigration, each Party shall permit nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party to engage agents, consultants and distributors of either Party and of third countries on prices and terms mutually agreed between the parties.

7. Subject to its immigration laws and procedures, each Party shall permit nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party to serve as agents, consultants and distributors of nationals, companies and organizations of either Party and of third countries on prices and terms mutually agreed between the parties.

8. Each Party shall permit nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party to advertise their products and services (a) through direct agreement with the advertising media, including television, radio, print and billboard, and (b) by direct mail, including the use of enclosed envelopes and cards preaddressed to that national, company or organization.

9. Each Party shall encourage direct contact, and permit direct sales, between nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party and end-users and other customers of their goods and services, and with agencies and organizations whose decisions will affect potential sales.

10. Each Party shall permit nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party to conduct market studies, either directly or by contract, within its territory. To facilitate the conduct of market research, each Party shall upon request make available non-confidential, non-proprietary information within its possession to nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party engaged in such efforts.

11. Each Party shall provide nondiscriminatory access to governmentally-provided products and services, including public utilities, to nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party in connection with the operation of their commercial representations.

12. Each Party shall permit commercial representations to stock an adequate supply of samples and replacement parts for aftersales service on a non-commercial basis.

13. Neither Party shall impose measures which unreasonably impair contractual or property rights or other interests acquired within its territory by nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party.

Article VII.—Transparency

1. Each Party shall make available publicly on a timely basis all laws and regulations related to commercial activity, including trade, investment, taxation, banking, insurance and other financial services, transport and labor. Each Party shall also make such information available in reading rooms in its own capital and in the capital of the other Party.

2. Each Party shall provide nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party with access to available non-confidential, non-proprietary data on the national economy and individual sectors, including information on foreign trade.
3. Each Party shall allow the other Party the opportunity to comment on the formulation of rules and regulations which affect the conduct of business activities.

Article VIII.—Financial Provisions Relating to Trade in Products and Services

1. Unless otherwise agreed between the parties to individual transactions, all commercial transactions between nationals, companies and organizations of the Parties shall be made in United States dollars or any other currency that may be designated from time to time by the International Monetary Fund as being a freely usable currency.
2. Neither Party shall restrict the export from its territory of convertible currencies or deposits, or instruments representative thereof, obtained in connection with trade in products and services by nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party.
3. Nationals, companies and organizations of a Party holding currency of the other Party received in an authorized manner may deposit such currency in financial institutions located in the territory of the other Party and may maintain and use such currency for local expenses.
4. Without derogation from paragraphs 2 or 3 of this Article, in connection with trade in products and services, each Party shall grant to nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party the better of most-favored-nation or national treatment with respect to:
 - (a) opening and maintaining accounts, in both local and foreign currency, and having access to funds deposited, in financial institutions located in the territory of the Party;
 - (b) payments, remittances and transfers of convertible currencies, or financial instruments representative thereof, between the territories of the two Parties, as well as between the territory of that Party and that of any third country;
 - (c) rates of exchange and related matters, including access to freely usable currencies, such as through currency auctions; and
 - (d) the receipt and use of local currency.

Article IX.—Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

1. Each Party shall provide adequate and effective protection and enforcement for patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, industrial designs and layout designs for integrated circuits. Each Party reaffirms its commitments to those international agreements relating to intellectual property to which both Parties are signatories. Specifically, each Party reaffirms the commitments made with respect to industrial prop-

erty in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 29, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

2. To provide adequate and effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, each Party shall, *inter alia* observe the following commitments:

(a) Copyright and related rights

(i) Each Party shall adhere to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Paris 1971) ("Berne Convention"). In addition, it shall comply with the provisions set forth below.

(ii) Works protected by copyright means any original, intellectual creative work of literary or artistic character, irrespective of their value, their literary or artistic merits or their purpose, and include, *inter alia*, the following:

(1) all types of computer programs;

(2) collections or compilations of protected or unprotected material or data whether in print, machine readable or any other medium, including data bases, which shall be protected if they constitute intellectual creation by reason of the selection, coordination, or arrangement of their contents.

(iii) The rights protected pursuant to paragraph 2(a) this Article include, *inter alia*, the following:

(1) the right to import or authorize the importation into the territory of the Party of lawfully made copies of the work as well as the right to prevent the importation into the territory of the Party of copies of the work made without the authorization of the right-holder;

(2) the right to make the first public distribution of the original or each authorized copy of a work by sale, rental, or otherwise; and

(3) the right to make a public communication of a work (*e.g.*, to perform, display, project, exhibit, broadcast, transmit, or retransmit a work).

(iv) Each Party shall extend the protection afforded under this section to authors (as defined under the Berne Convention) of the other Party, whether they are natural persons or, where the other Party's domestic law so provides, companies and organizations, and to their successors in title.

(v) Protected rights under paragraph 2(a) of this Article shall be freely and separately exploitable and transferable.

(vi) Each Party shall confine any limitations or exceptions to the rights provided under paragraph 2(a) of this Article (including any limitations or exceptions that restrict such rights to "public" activity) to clearly and carefully defined special cases which do not impair an actual or potential market for or the value of a protected work.

(vii) If either Party has afforded no protection to works of foreign origin, it shall provide protection, consistent with this section, for all works of the other Party that are not in the public domain in their country of origin at the time of entry into force of this Agreement in its territory.

(viii) Translation and reproduction licensing systems permitted in the Appendix to the Berne Convention:

(1) shall not be established where legitimate local needs are being met by voluntary actions of copyright holders or could be met by such action but for intervening factors outside the copyright holder's; and

(2) shall provide an effective opportunity for the copyright holder to be heard prior to the grant of any such licenses.

(ix) Any compulsory or non-voluntary license (or any restriction of exclusive rights to a right of remuneration) shall provide means to ensure payment and remittance of royalties at a level consistent with what would be negotiated on a voluntary basis.

(x) The Parties shall, at a minimum, extend to producers of sound recordings the exclusive rights to do or to authorize the following:

(1) to reproduce the recording by any means or process, in whole or in part;

(2) to exercise the importation and exclusive distribution and rental rights provided in paragraph (iii)(1) and (2) of this section.

(xi) The provisions of paragraphs iv, v, and vii of this section shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the producers of sound recordings.

(xii) Paragraph viii of this section shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to sound recordings.

(xiii) Each Party shall:

(1) adhere to the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms and protect sound recordings first fixed or published in the territory of the other Party;

(2) protect sound recordings for a term of at least 50 years from publication;

(3) protect sound recordings published in the territory of a Party within thirty days of their publication elsewhere and recordings produced by a national, company or organization of a Party; and

(4) grant the right to make the first public distribution of the original or each authorized sound recording by sale, rental, or otherwise except that the first sale of the original or such sound recording shall not exhaust the rental or importation right therein (the "rental right" shall mean the right to authorize or prohibit the disposal of the possession of the original or copies for direct or indirect commercial advantage).

(xiv) The acquisition and validity of intellectual property rights in sound recordings shall not be subject to any formalities, and protection shall arise automatically upon creation of the sound recording.

(b) Trademarks

(i) Protectable Subject Matter

(1) Trademarks shall consist of at least any sign, words, including personal names, designs, letters, numerals, colors, the shape of goods or of their packaging, provided that the mark is capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one national, company or organization from those of other nationals, companies or organizations.

(2) The term "trademark" shall include service marks, collective and certification marks.

(ii) Acquisition of Rights

(1) A trademark right may be acquired by registration or by use. A system for the registration of trademarks shall be provided. Use of a trademark may be required as a prerequisite for registration.

(2) Each Party shall publish each trademark either before it is registered or promptly after it is registered and shall afford other parties a reasonable opportunity to petition to cancel the registration. In addition, each Party may afford an opportunity for the other Party to oppose the registration of a trademark.

(3) The nature of the goods or services to which a trademark is to be applied shall in no case form an obstacle to registration of the trademark.

(iii) Rights Conferred

(1) The owner of a registered trademark shall have exclusive rights therein. He shall be entitled to prevent all third parties not having his consent from using in commerce identical or similar signs for goods or services which are identical or similar to those in respect of which the trademark is protected, where such use would result in a likelihood of confusion.

(2) Each Party shall refuse to register or shall cancel the registration and prohibit use of a trademark likely to cause confusion with a trademark of another which is considered to be well-known. A Party may not require that the reputation of the trademark extend beyond the sector of the public which normally deals with the relevant goods or services.

(3) The owner of a trademark shall be entitled to take action against any unauthorized use which constitutes an act of unfair competition or passing off.

(iv) Term of Protection

The registration of a trademark shall be indefinitely renewable for terms of no less than 10 years when conditions for renewal have been met. Initial registration of a trademark shall be for a term of at least 10 years.

(v) Requirement of Use

(1) If use of a registered mark is required to maintain trademark rights, the registration may be cancelled only after an uninterrupted period of at least two years of non-use, unless legitimate reasons for non-use exist. Use of the trademark with the consent of the owner shall be recognized as use of the trademark for the purpose of maintaining the registration.

(2) Legitimate reasons for non-use shall include non-use due to circumstances arising independently of the will of the trademark holder (such as import restrictions on or other government requirements for products protected by the trademark) which constitute an obstacle to the use of the mark.

(vi) Other Requirements

The use of a trademark in commerce shall not be encumbered by special requirements, such as use which reduces the function of a trademark as an indication of source or use with another trademark.

(vii) Compulsory Licensing

Compulsory licensing of trademarks shall not be permitted.

(viii) Transfer

Trademark registrations may be transferred.

(c) Patents

(i) Patentable Subject Matter

Patents shall be granted for all inventions, whether they concern products or processes, in all fields of technology, with the exception of any invention or discovery which is useful solely in the utilization of special nuclear material or atomic energy in an atomic weapon.

(ii) Rights Conferred

(1) A patent shall confer the right to prevent others not having the patent owner's consent from making, using, or selling the subject matter of the patent. In the case of a patented process, the patent confers the right to prevent others not having consent from using that process and from using, selling, or importing at least the product obtained directly by that process.

(2) Where the subject matter of a patent is a process for obtaining a product, each Party shall provide that the burden of establishing that an alleged infringing product was not made by the process shall be on the alleged infringer at least in one of the following situations:

(A) the product is new, or

(B) a substantial likelihood exists that the product was made by the process and the patent owner has been unable through reasonable efforts to determine the process actually used.

In gathering and evaluation of evidence to the contrary, the legitimate interests of the defendant in protecting his manufacturing and business secrets shall be taken into account.

(iii) Term of Protection

The term of protection shall be at least 20 years from the date of filing of the patent application or 17 years from the date of grant of the patent. Each Party is encouraged to extend the term of patent protection, in appropriate cases, to compensate for delays caused by regulatory approval processes.

(iv) Transitional Protection

A Party shall provide transitional protection for products embodying subject matter deemed to be unpatentable under its patent law prior to its implementation of this Agreement, where the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) the subject matter to which the product relates will become patentable after implementation of this Agreement;

(2) a patent has been issued for the product by the other Party prior to the entry into force of this Agreement; and

(3) the product has not been marketed in the territory of the Party providing such transitional protection.

The owner of a patent for a product satisfying the conditions set forth above shall have the right to submit a copy of the patent to the Party providing transitional protection. Such Party shall limit the right to make, use, or sell the product in its territory to such owner for a term to expire with that of the patent submitted.

(v) Compulsory Licenses

Each Party may limit the patent owner's exclusive rights through compulsory licenses only to remedy an adjudicated violation of competition laws or to address, only during its existence, a declared national emergency. Where the law of a Party allows for the grant of compulsory licenses, such licenses shall be granted in a manner which minimizes distortions of trade, and the following provisions shall be respected:

(1) Compulsory licenses shall be non-exclusive and non-assignable except with that part of the enterprise or goodwill which exploits such license.

(2) The payment of remuneration to the patent owner adequate to compensate the patent owner fully for the license shall be required, except for compulsory licenses to remedy adjudicated violations of competition law.

(3) Each case involving the possible grant of a compulsory license shall be considered on its individual merits.

(4) Any compulsory license shall be revoked when the circumstances which led to its granting cease to exist, taking into account the legitimate interests of the patent owner and the licensee. The continued existence of these circumstances shall be reviewed upon request of the patent owner.

(5) Decisions to grant or to continue compulsory licenses and the compensation provided for compulsory licenses shall be subject to review by a distinct higher authority.

(d) Layout-Designs of Semiconductor Chips

(i) Subject Matter for Protection

(1) Each Party shall provide protection for original layout-designs incorporated in a semiconductor chip, however the layout-design might be fixed or encoded.

(2) Each Party may condition protection on fixation or registration of the layout-designs. If registration is required, applicants shall be given at least two years from first commercial exploitation of the layout-design in which to apply. A Party which requires deposits of identifying material or other material related to the layout-design shall not require applicants to disclose confidential or proprietary information unless it is essential to allow identification of the layout-design.

(ii) Rights Acquired

(1) Each Party shall provide to owners of rights in integrated circuit lay-out designs of the other Party the exclusive right to do or to authorize the following:

(A) to reproduce the layout-design;

(B) to incorporate the layout-design in a semiconductor chip; and

(C) to import or distribute a semiconductor chip incorporating the layout-design and products including such chips.

(2) The conditions set out in paragraph (c)(v) of this Article shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the grant of any compulsory licenses for layout-designs.

(3) Neither Party is required to extend protection to layout-designs that are commonplace in the industry at the time of their creation or to layout-designs that are exclusively dictated by the functions of the circuit to which they apply.

(4) Each Party may exempt the following from liability under its law:

(A) reproduction of a layout-design for purposes of teaching, analysis, or evaluation in the course of preparation of a layout-design that is itself original;

(B) importation and distribution of semiconductor chips, incorporating a protected layout-design, which were sold by or with the consent of the owner of the layout-design; and

(C) importation or distribution up to the point of notice of a semiconductor chip incorporating a protected layout-design and products incorporating such chips by a person who establishes that he did not know, and had no reasonable grounds to believe, that the layout-design was protected, provided that, with respect to stock on hand or purchased at the time notice is received, such person may import or distribute only such stock but is liable for a reasonable royalty on the sale of each item after notice is received.

(iii) Term of Protection

The term of protection for the lay-out design shall extend for at least ten years from the date of first commercial exploitation or the date of registration of the design, if required, whichever is earlier.

(e) Industrial Designs and Models

(i) Each Party shall provide, at a minimum, protection for industrial designs which are new, original, ornamental and non-obvious. Each Party may condition such protection on registration or other formality. The term of protection of such designs shall extend for at least ten years.

(ii) Each Party shall provide to the owner of a protected design the right to prevent others from making, copying, using, or selling that industrial design.

(iii) Neither Party shall issue compulsory licenses for industrial designs except to remedy adjudicated violations of competition law to which the conditions set out in paragraph (c)(v) of this Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(f) Acts Contrary to Honest Commercial Practices and the Protection of Trade Secrets

(i) In the course of ensuring effective protection against unfair competition as provided for in Article 10 bis of the Paris Convention, each Party shall provide in its domestic law and practice the legal means for nationals, companies and organizations to prevent trade secrets from being disclosed to, acquired by, or used by others without the consent of the trade secret owner in a manner contrary to honest commercial practices insofar as such information:

(1) is not, as a body or in the precise configuration and assembly of its components, generally known or readily ascertainable;

(2) has actual or potential commercial value because it is not generally known or readily ascertainable; and

(3) has been subject to reasonable steps under the circumstances to keep it secret.

(ii) Neither Party shall limit the duration of protection for trade secrets so long as the conditions in paragraph 2(f)(i) of this Article exist.

(iii) Licensing

Neither Party shall discourage or impede voluntary licensing of trade secrets by imposing excessive or discriminatory conditions on such licenses or conditions which dilute the value of trade secrets.

(iv) Government Use

(1) A Party which requires that trade secrets be submitted to carry out governmental functions, shall not use the trade secrets for the commercial or competitive benefit of the government or of any person other than the owner of the trade secret except with the trade secret owner's consent, on payment of the reasonable value of the use, or if a reasonable period of exclusive use is given the owner of the trade secret.

(2) Each Party may disclose trade secrets to third parties, only with the trade secret owner's consent or to the degree required to carry out necessary government functions. Wherever practicable, owners of trade secrets shall be given an opportunity to enter into confidentiality agreements with any non-government entity to which the Party is disclosing trade secrets to carry out necessary government functions.

(3) Each Party may require owners of trade secrets to disclose their trade secrets to third parties to protect human health or safety or to protect the environment only when the trade secret owner is given an opportunity to enter into confidentiality agreements with any non-government entity receiving the trade secrets to prevent further disclosure or use of the trade secret.

(g) Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

(i) Each Party shall protect intellectual property rights covered by this Article by means of civil law, criminal law, or administrative law or a combination thereof in conformity with the provisions below. Each Party shall provide effective procedures, internally and at the border, to protect these intellectual property rights against any act of infringement, and effective remedies to stop and prevent infringements and to effectively deter further infringements. These procedures shall be ap-

plied in such a manner as to avoid the creation of obstacles to legitimate trade and provide for safeguards against abuse.

(ii) Procedures concerning the enforcement of intellectual property rights shall be fair and equitable.

(iii) Decisions on the merits of a case shall, as a general rule, be in writing and reasoned. They shall be made known at least to the parties to the dispute without undue delay.

(iv) Each Party shall provide an opportunity for judicial review of final administrative decisions on the merits of an action concerning the protection of an intellectual property right. Subject to jurisdictional provisions in national laws concerning the importance of a case, an opportunity for judicial review of the legal aspects of initial judicial decisions on the merits of a case concerning the protection of an intellectual property right shall also be provided.

(v) Remedies against a Party

Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Article, when a Party is sued for infringement of an intellectual property right as a result of the use of that right by or for the government, the Party may limit remedies against the government to payment of full compensation to the right-holder.

3. Each Party agrees to submit for enactment no later than December 31, 1992 the legislation necessary to carry out the obligations of this Article and to exert its best efforts to enact and implement this legislation by that date.

4. For purposes of this Article:

(a) "right-holder," means the right-holder himself, any other natural or legal persons authorized by him who are exclusive licensees of the right, or other authorized persons, including federations and associations, having legal standing under domestic law to assert such rights; and

(b) "A manner contrary to honest commercial practice" is understood to encompass, *inter alia*, practices such as theft, bribery, breach of contract, inducement to breach, electronic and other forms of commercial espionage, and includes the acquisition of trade secrets by third parties who knew, or had reasonable grounds to know, that such practices were involved in the acquisition.

Article X.—Areas for Further Economic and Technical Cooperation

1. For the purpose of further developing bilateral trade and providing for a steady increase in the exchange of products and services, both Parties shall strive to achieve mutually acceptable agreements on taxation and investment issues, including the repatriation of profits and transfer of capital.

2. The Parties shall take appropriate steps to foster economic and technical cooperation on as broad a base as possible in all fields deemed to be in their mutual interest, including with respect to statistics and standards.

3. The Parties, taking into account the growing economic significance of service industries, agree to consult on matters affecting the conduct of service business between the two countries and particular matters of mutual interest relating to individual service sectors with the objective, among others, of attaining maximum possible market access and liberalization.

Article XI.—Market Disruption Safeguards

1. The Parties agree to consult promptly at the request of either Party whenever either actual or prospective imports of products originating in the territory of the other Party cause or threaten to cause or significantly contribute to market disruption. Market disruption exists within a domestic industry whenever imports of an article, like or directly competitive with an article produced by such domestic industry, are increasing rapidly, either absolutely or relatively, so as to be a significant cause of material injury, or threat thereof, to such domestic industry.

2. The consultations provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall have the objectives of (a) presenting and examining the factors relating to such imports that may be causing or threatening to cause or significantly contributing to market disruption, and (b) finding means of preventing or remedying such market disruptions. Such consultations shall be concluded within sixty days from the date of the request for such consultation, unless the Parties otherwise agree.

3. Unless a different solution is mutually agreed upon during the consultations, the importing Party may (a) impose quantitative import limitations, tariff measures or any other restrictions or measures it deems appropriate to prevent or remedy threatened or actual market disruption, and (b) take appropriate measures to ensure that imports from the territory of the other Party comply with such quantitative limitations or other restrictions. In this event, the other Party shall be free to deviate from its obligations under this Agreement with respect to substantially equivalent trade.

4. Where in the judgment of the importing Party, emergency action is necessary to prevent or remedy such market disruption, the importing Party may take such action at any time and without prior consultations provided that such consultations shall be requested immediately thereafter.

5. Each Party shall ensure that its domestic procedures for determining market disruption are transparent and afford affected parties an opportunity to submit their views.

6. The Parties acknowledge that the elaboration of the market disruption safeguard provisions in this Article is without prejudice to the right of either Party to apply its laws and regulations applicable to trade in textiles and textile products and its laws and regulations applicable to unfair trade, including antidumping and countervailing duty laws.

Article XII.—Dispute Settlement

1. Nationals, companies and organizations of either Party shall be accorded national treatment with respect to access to all courts and administrative bodies in the territory of the other Party, as plaintiffs, defendants or otherwise. They shall not claim or enjoy immunity from suit or execution of judgment, proceedings for the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards, or other liability in the territory of the other Party with respect to commercial transactions; they also shall not claim or enjoy immunities from taxation with respect to commercial transactions, except as may be provided in other bilateral agreements.
2. The Parties encourage the adoption of arbitration for the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions concluded between nationals or companies of the United States and nationals or organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic. Such arbitration may be provided for by agreements in contracts between such nationals, companies or organizations, or in separate written agreements between them.
3. The parties may provide for arbitration under any internationally recognized arbitration rules, including the UNCITRAL Rules in which case the parties should designate an Appointing Authority under said rules in a country other than the United States or the Mongolian People's Republic.
4. Unless otherwise agreed between the parties, the parties should specify as the place of arbitration a country other than the United States or the Mongolian People's Republic, that is a party to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, 1958.
5. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to prevent, and the Parties shall not prohibit, the parties from agreeing upon any other form of arbitration or dispute settlement which they mutually prefer and agree best suits their particular needs.
6. Each Party shall ensure that an effective means exists within its territory for the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards.

Article XIII.—National Security

The provisions of this Agreement shall not limit the right of either Party to take any action for the protection of its security interests.

Article XIV.—Consultations

1. The Parties agree to consult periodically to review the operation of this Agreement.
2. The Parties agree to consult promptly through appropriate channels at the request of either Party to discuss any matter concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement and other relevant aspects of the relations between the Parties.

Article XV.—Definitions

As used in this Agreement, the terms set forth below shall have the following meaning:

(a) "company," means any kind of corporation, company, association, sole proprietorship or other organization legally constituted under the laws and regulations of a Party or an political subdivision thereof, whether or not organized for pecuniary gain or privately or governmentally owned; provided that, either Party reserves the right to deny any company the advantages of this Agreement if nationals of any third country control such a company and, in the case of a company of the other Party, that company has no substantial business activities in the territory of the other Party or is controlled by nationals of a third country with which the denying country does not maintain normal economic relations;

(b) "commercial representation," means a representation of a company or organization of a Party;

(c) "national," means a natural person who is a national of a Party under its applicable law; and

(d) "organization," means, with respect to the United States, a company of the United States and, with respect to the Mongolian People's Republic, any economic entity or enterprise (including a company) whether privately or governmentally owned.

Article XVI.—General Exceptions

1. Subject to the requirement that such measures are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prohibit the adoption or enforcement by a Party of:

(a) measures necessary to secure compliance with laws or regulations which are not contrary to the purposes of this Agreement;

(b) measures for the protection of intellectual property rights and the prevention of deceptive practices as set out in Article IX of this Agreement; or

(c) any other measure referred to in Article XX of the GATT.

2. Nothing in this Agreement limits the application of any existing or future agreement between the Parties on trade in textiles and textile products.

3. Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude a Party from applying its laws relating to entities substantially owned or effectively controlled by the government of the other Party.

Article XVII.—Entry into Force, Term, Suspension and Termination

1. This Agreement (including its side letters which are an integral part of the Agreement) shall enter into force on the date of exchange of written notices of acceptance by the two governments and shall remain in force as provided in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.

2. (a) The initial term of this Agreement shall be three years, subject to subparagraph (b) and (c) of this paragraph.

(b) If either Party encounters or foresees a problem concerning its domestic legal authority to carry out any of its obligations under this Agreement, such Party shall request immediate consultations with the other Party. Once consultations have been requested, the other Party shall enter into such consultations as soon as possible concerning the circumstances that have arisen with a view to finding a solution to avoid action under subparagraph (c).

(c) If either Party does not have domestic legal authority to carry out its obligations under this Agreement, either Party may suspend the application of this Agreement or, with the agreement of the other Party, any part of this Agreement. In that event, the Parties will, to the fullest extent practicable and consistent with domestic law, seek to minimize disruption to existing trade relations between the two countries.

3. This Agreement shall be extended for successive terms of three years each unless either Party has given written notice to the other Party of its intent to terminate this Agreement at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the then current term.

DONE at Washington on this twenty-third day of January, 1991, in duplicate, in the English and Mongolian languages. In the event of any conflict between the two texts, the English language text shall control.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
CARLA A. HILLS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC:
SED-OCHIRYN BAYARBAATAR

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Washington

20506

January 23, 1991.

The Honorable Sed-Ochiryn Bayarbaatar,
Minister of Trade and Industry
Mongolian People's Republic

Dear Mr. Minister:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date concerning benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences ("GSP") which reads as follows:

During the course of the negotiation of the Agreement on Trade Relations Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, the delegation of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic requested that the Government of the United States of America accord benefits to products of the Mongolian People's Republic under the Generalized System of Preferences.

I wish to reiterate this request and ask that your government give it due consideration.

Please be assured that the Government of the United States will give your request due consideration. In this regard, we trust that the explanation provided by the U.S. delegation concerning the eligibility requirements for GSP were useful to your delegation.

Sincerely,

CARLA A. HILLS

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Washington

20506

January 23, 1991.

The Honorable Sed-Ochiryn Bayarbaatar,
Minister of Trade and Industry
Mongolian People's Republic

Dear Mr. Minister:

In connection with the signing on this date of the Agreement on Trade Relations Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic (the "Agreement"), I have the honor to confirm the understanding reached by our Governments (the "Parties") regarding the establishment of commercial representations in the Mongolian People's Republic as follows:

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic intends to liberalize the procedure to establish a commercial representation. Pending a formal change in applicable legislation, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic intends to administer the procedure as a simple registration process.

I have the further honor to propose that this understanding be treated as an integral part of the Agreement on Trade Relations. I would be grateful if you would confirm that this understanding is shared by your Government.

Sincerely,

CARLA A. HILLS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Under Secretary for Travel and Tourism

Washington, DC 20230

Washington, January 23, 1991.

The Honorable Sed-Ochiryn Bayarbaatar,
Minister of Trade and Industry
Mongolian People's Republic

Dear Mr. Minister:

In connection with the signing on this date of the Agreement on Trade Relations Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic (the "Agreement"), I have the honor to confirm the understanding reached by our Governments (the "Parties") regarding cooperation in the field of tourism services as follows:

The Parties recognize the need to encourage and promote the growth of tourism and travel-related investment and trade between the United States of America and the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Parties recognize the benefits to both economies of increased tourism and travel-related investment in and trade between their two territories.

Each Party shall seek permission of the other Party prior to the establishment of official, governmental tourism promotion offices in the other's territory. Permission to open official tourism promotion offices or field offices shall be as agreed upon by the Parties, and subject to the applicable laws, regulations and policies of the host country. Official tourism promotion offices opened by either Party shall be operated on a non-commercial basis. Official tourism promotion offices and the personnel assigned to them shall not function as agents or principals in commercial transactions, enter into contractual agreements on behalf of commercial organizations or engage in other commercial activities. Such offices shall not sell services to the public or otherwise compete with private sector travel agents or tour operators of the host country. Nothing in this side letter shall obligate either Party to open such offices in the territory of the other.

Private and governmentally-owned commercial tourism enterprises shall be treated as private commercial enterprises fully subject to all applicable laws and regulations of the host country.

Each Party shall ensure, within the scope of its legal authority, that any company owned, controlled or administered by that Party, or any joint venture therewith, which effectively controls a significant portion of the supply of any tourism or travel-related service in the territory of that Party shall provide those services to nationals and companies of the other Party in a fair and equitable manner and on a most-favored-nation basis.

Nothing in this letter or in the Agreement shall be construed to mean that tourism and travel-related services shall not receive the benefits from that Agreement as fully as all other industries and sectors.

The Parties will consider negotiating a separate agreement on tourism and travel-related services.

I have the further honor to propose that this understanding be treated as an integral part of the Agreement. I would be grateful if you would confirm that this understanding is shared by your Government.

Sincerely,

ROCKWELL A. SCHNABEL

Proclamation 6309 of June 26, 1991

To Modify Duty-Free Treatment Under the Generalized System of Preferences

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

1. Pursuant to section 504(c) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the 1974 Act) (19 U.S.C. 2464(c)), beneficiary developing countries, except those designated as least-developed beneficiary developing countries pursuant to section 504(c)(6) of the 1974 Act, are subject to limitations on the preferential treatment afforded under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Pursuant to section 504(c)(3) of the 1974 Act, the President may waive the application of section 504(c) of the 1974 Act with respect to any eligible article if the President determines, based on the considerations described in sections 501 and 502(c) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461 and 2462(c)) and advice from the United States International Trade Commission (USITC), that such waiver is in the national economic interest of the United States. Further, pursuant to section 504(c)(5) of the 1974 Act, a country that is no longer treated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to an eligible article by reason of section 504(c) of the 1974 Act may be redesignated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to such article if imports of such article from such country did not exceed the limitations in section 504(c)(1) (after application of paragraph (c)(2)) during the preceding calendar year.

2. Pursuant to subsection 504(c)(3) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that it is appropriate to waive the application of section 504(c) of the 1974 Act with respect to certain eligible articles from certain beneficiary developing countries. I have received the advice of the USITC on whether any industries in the United States are likely to be adversely affected by such waivers, and I have determined, based on that advice and on the considerations described in sections 501 and 502(c) of the 1974 Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2461 and 2462(c)), that such waivers are in the national economic interest of the United States. Further, I have determined that it is necessary and appropriate to subdivide and amend the nomenclature of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) in order to provide for one such waiver. Last, I have determined, pursuant to section 504(c)(5) of the 1974 Act, that certain countries should be redesignated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to specified previously designated eligible articles. These countries have been previously excluded from benefits of the GSP with respect to such eligible articles pursuant to sections 504(c)(1) or 504(c)(2) of the 1974 Act.

3. In order to clarify a change in general note 3(c)(ii)(C) to the HTS made by Proclamation 6245 of February 4, 1991, to correct a typographical error in Proclamation 6282 of April 25, 1991, and to modify the designation of eligibility of Peru with respect to HTS subheading 7113.19.10 due to new information as to the value of imports under such subheading, I have determined it is necessary and appropriate to modify the HTS.

4. Section 604 of the 1974 Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to sections 501, 502, 504, and 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) The waivers of the application of section 504(c) of the 1974 Act shall apply to the eligible articles in the HTS subheadings and the beneficiary developing countries opposite such HTS subheadings set forth in Annex I(a).

(2) In order to provide in the nomenclature of the HTS for a waiver under the GSP for a specified designated eligible article when imported from Mexico, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex I(b) to this proclamation.

(3) In order to provide preferential tariff treatment under the GSP to certain countries which have been excluded from the benefits of the GSP for certain eligible articles imported from such countries, following my determination that a country previously excluded from receiving such benefits should again be treated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to such article, the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn for each of the HTS provisions enumerated in Annex II(a) to this proclamation is modified: (i) by deleting from such subcolumn for such HTS provisions the symbol "A" in parentheses, and (ii) by inserting in such subcolumn the symbol "A" in lieu thereof.

(4) In order to provide that one or more countries which have not been treated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to an eligible article should be redesignated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to such article for purposes of the GSP, general note 3(c)(ii)(D) to the HTS is modified as provided in Annex II(b) to this proclamation.

(5) In order to provide for the continuation of previously proclaimed staged reductions on Canadian goods in the HTS provisions modified in Annex I(b) to this proclamation, effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates specified in Annex I(c) to this proclamation, the rate of duty in the HTS set forth in the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn followed by the symbol "CA" in parentheses for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in such Annex I(c) shall be deleted and the rate of duty provided in such Annex I(c) inserted in lieu thereof on the dates specified.

(6) In order to clarify a change in general note 3(c)(ii)(C) to the HTS, to correct a typographical error, and to modify the eligibility of Peru with respect to subheading 7113.19.10, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex III.

(7) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders inconsistent with the provisions of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(8)(a) The waivers granted by Annex I(a) of this proclamation shall be effective on or after the date of signature of this proclamation.

(b) The amendments made by Annexes I(b), II, and III(b) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1991.

(c) The amendments made by Annex I(c) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates indicated in the respective Annex I(c) columns.

(d) The amendments made by Annex III(a) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after October 1, 1990.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Annex I

(a) The waiver of the application of section 504(c) of the 1974 Act shall apply to:

0802.90.15	Mexico	8414.59.80	Mexico	8536.69.00	Mexico
0804.50.40	Mexico	8418.10.00	Mexico	8536.90.00	Mexico
2005.20.00pt.	Mexico ¹	8418.21.00	Mexico	8544.30.00	Mexico; Philippines
2529.22.00	Mexico	8418.40.00	Mexico	8544.51.40	Mexico
2836.92.00	Mexico	8475.20.00	Mexico	8708.70.80	Mexico
2917.37.00	Mexico	8504.10.00	Mexico	8708.99.50	Mexico
3907.60.00	Mexico	8504.32.00	Mexico	9401.90.10	Mexico
4409.10.40	Mexico	8505.19.00	Mexico	9503.70.80	Mexico
4818.40.40	Mexico	8507.90.40	Mexico	9503.90.60	Mexico
7901.11.00	Mexico	8511.10.00	Mexico		

¹ Waiver for Mexico on 2005.20.00pt. only applies to 2005.20.0020 (potato chips).

(b) The HTS is modified as provided below effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1991.

Subheading 2005.20.00 is superseded by:

	[Other vegetables...]		
"2005.20	Potatoes:		
2005.20.20	Potato chips.....	10%	Free (A,E,IL) 7% (CA)
2005.20.60	Other	10%	Free (A,E,IL) 7% (CA)

(c) The HTS is modified effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates set forth in the following tabulation. For each of the following subheadings created by Annex I(b) to this proclamation, on or after January 1 of each of the following years, the rate of duty in the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn in the HTS that is followed by the symbol "CA" in parentheses is deleted and the following rates of duty inserted in lieu thereof on the dates specified below.

HTS Subheading	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
2005.20.20	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	Free
2005.20.60	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	Free

Annex II

Effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1991:

(a) For the following HTS subheadings, in the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn, delete the symbol "A" and insert an "A" in lieu thereof:

0802.90.15	7901.11.00	8504.32.00	8708.99.50
0804.50.40	8414.59.80	8536.69.00	
2836.92.00	8418.10.00	8536.90.00	
4409.10.40	8504.10.00	8544.30.00	

(b) General note 3(c)(ii)(D) to the HTS is modified by deleting the following HTS subheadings and the countries opposite such subheadings:

0802.90.15	Mexico	8414.59.80	Mexico	8536.90.00	Mexico
0804.50.40	Mexico	8418.10.00	Mexico	8544.30.00	Mexico;
					Philippines
2836.92.00	Mexico	8504.10.00	Mexico	8708.99.50	Mexico
4409.10.40	Mexico	8504.32.00	Mexico		
7901.11.00	Mexico	8536.69.00	Mexico		

Annex III

(a) General note 3(c)(ii)(C) to the HTS is modified by striking out the phrase "from such country or territory," and inserting "from such country or territory listed in subdivision (c)(ii)(A) of this note," in lieu thereof effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after October 1, 1990.

(b) Effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1991:

(1) For HTS subheadings 7113.19.10 and 8520.20.00, in the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn, delete the symbol "A" and insert an "A" in lieu thereof.

(2) General note 3(c)(ii)(D) to the HTS is modified by deleting "7113.19.10 Peru".

Proclamation 6310 of June 28, 1991

To Make Changes to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Section 1211(d)(2) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 ("1988 Act") (19 U.S.C. 3011(d)(2)) requires the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") to recommend to the President and to the Congress those changes to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) that the Commission would have recommended if certain final judicial decisions published during the 2-year period beginning on February 1, 1988, would have affected tariff treatment if the final decisions had been made before the conversion into the format of the International Convention on the Harmonized

Commodity Description and Coding System, June 14, 1983, and the Protocol thereto, June 24, 1986. Section 1211(d)(3) of the 1988 Act (19 U.S.C. 3011(d)(3)) directs the President to review the recommended changes and to proclaim those changes, if any, which he decides are necessary or appropriate to conform the HTS to the pertinent final judicial decisions. This section further provides that any changes proclaimed by the President shall be effective both for entries made on or after the date of the proclamation and for entries made between January 1, 1989, and the date of the proclamation, upon request by the importer for liquidation or reliquidation thereof within 180 days after the effective date of the proclamation.

2. Pursuant to section 1211(d) of the 1988 Act, on September 1, 1990, the Commission reported its recommendations for changes to the HTS to the President in its report on Investigation No. 332-273 (USITC Publication No. 2309, August 1990). After reviewing all of the changes recommended by the Commission, I have decided that all such changes are necessary or appropriate in order to conform the HTS to the decisions identified in the Commission's report.

3. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended ("1974 Act") (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the provisions of that Act, of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 604 of the 1974 Act and section 1211(d) of the 1988 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to conform the HTS to certain final judicial decisions, the HTS is modified as set forth in Annex I to this proclamation.

(2) In order to provide for the continuation of previously proclaimed staged reductions on Canadian goods in the HTS provisions modified in Annex I to this proclamation, effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates specified in Annex II to this proclamation, the rate of duty in the HTS set forth in the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn followed by the symbol "CA" in parentheses for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in Annex II shall be deleted and the rate of duty provided in Annex II inserted in lieu thereof on the dates specified.

(3) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders inconsistent with the provisions of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(4)(a) The modifications made by paragraph (1) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to:

(i) entries made on or after the date of signature of this proclamation, and

(ii) entries made on or after January 1, 1989, if application for liquidation or reliquidation thereof is made by the importer to the United States Customs Service within 180 days after the date of signature of this proclamation.

(b) The modifications made by paragraph (2) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates indicated in the respective columns for such goods in Annex II to this proclamation.

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

GEORGE BUSH

ANNEX I

Notes

1. Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.
2. The following supersedes matter now in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). The subheadings and superior descriptions are set forth in columnar format, and material in such columns is inserted in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", "Rates of Duty 1 General", "Rates of Duty 1 Special", and "Rates of Duty 2", respectively.

Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of signature of this proclamation, and to entries of such articles made on or after January 1, 1989, if application for liquidation or reliquidation thereof is made by the importer within 180 days of the date of this proclamation:

(a) Subheading 8471.99.30 is superseded by:

	[Automatic...:]			
	[Other:]			
	[Other:]			
	"Power supplies:			
8471.99.32	Units suitable for physical incorporation into automatic data processing machines or units thereof.....	Free		35%
8471.99.34	Other	3%	Free (A*,CA,E,IL)	35%"

Conforming change: General note 3(c)(ii)(D) to the HTS is modified by striking out "8471.99.30 Mexico" and by inserting in lieu thereof "8471.99.34 Mexico".

(b) Subheading 9027.20.40 is superseded by:

	[Instruments...:]			
	[Chromatographs...:]			
	"Electrical:			
9027.20.42	Electrophoresis instruments not incorporating an optical or other measuring device	3.9%	Free (A,E,IL) [See Annex II] (CA)	40%
9027.20.44	Other	4.9%	Free (A,E,IL) [See Annex II] (CA)	40%"

(c) Subheading 9027.90.40 is superseded by:

[Instruments...]

[Microtomes;...]

[Parts...]

"Of electrical instru-
ments and apparatus:

9027.90.42 Of electrophoresis in-
struments not in-
corporating an opti-
cal or other meas-
uring device 3.9%

Free (A,E,IL) 40%
[See Annex II]
(CA)

9027.90.44 Other 4.9%

Free (A,E,IL) 40%
[See Annex II]
(CA)

ANNEX II

Effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates set forth in the following tabulation:

For each of the following subheadings created by Annex I(b) and (c) of this proclamation, on or after January 1 of each of the following years, the rate of duty in the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn in the HTS that is followed by the symbol "CA" in parentheses is deleted and the following rates of duty inserted in lieu thereof on the date specified below.

HTS Subheading	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
9027.20.42	4.4%	3.9%	3.4%	2.9%	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	0.9%	0.4%	Free
9027.20.44	4.4%	3.9%	3.4%	2.9%	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	0.9%	0.4%	Free
9027.90.42	4.4%	3.9%	3.4%	2.9%	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	0.9%	0.4%	Free
9027.90.44	4.4%	3.9%	3.4%	2.9%	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	0.9%	0.4%	Free

Proclamation 6311 of June 28, 1991

National Forest System Month, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

This year we Americans proudly celebrate the 100th anniversary of our National Forest System, an unparalleled national resource. A century ago, the designation of the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve marked the beginning of a great movement to conserve a portion of America's vast forests for all our people. Today the National Forest System—191 million acres of magnificent National Forests and National Grasslands—stretches from Alaska to Puerto Rico and from Michigan to Texas.

This anniversary celebrates what many historians consider to have been the watershed event in American conservation history. With the first forest reserve, America made a fundamental change in its policies regarding the administration of public lands. As a Nation, we recognized that there are important public values, both environmental and economic, in holding public lands in trust and managing them for long-

term public benefits. The National Forest System embodies this conservation ideal.

Our National Forest System provides an excellent example of efficient and responsible management of valuable natural resources. Indeed, the development of our National Forest System has introduced the world to new ideas for sound resource management—including multiple-use, sustained yield and the preservation of wilderness areas and scenic rivers.

All Americans can be proud of the management of our National Forest System because it demonstrates how precious natural resources can be conserved while being used to meet a variety of public needs.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 159, has designated the month of June 1991 as "National Forest System Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 1991 as National Forest System Month and encourage all Americans to join in celebrating the past 100 years of natural resource stewardship in the United States.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6312 of July 2, 1991

National Literacy Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The ability to read, write, and comprehend the written word is essential to full participation in our society. Literacy opens the door to the realm of ideas and enables us to enjoy the rewards of lifelong learning. It enables us to stay more fully informed about events of the day, it helps us to be better parents, and it gives us tools that we need to exercise our rights and responsibilities as citizens. That is why we will continue to reach out to the millions of Americans who remain encumbered by poor literacy skills.

During this 25th year of the Adult Education Act, we are embarked on a bold new campaign to build a nation of students. It is known as our AMERICA 2000 strategy. One of the six National Education Goals that this strategy has been designed to reach is full adult literacy by the turn of the century. As a Nation we are committed to ensuring that every citizen will be literate and possess the knowledge and skills—including the technical skills—that are needed to enjoy full, productive lives in an increasingly competitive world.

On this occasion, we commend the many educators, business leaders, and volunteers in communities across the Nation who have dedicated themselves to achieving the goal of full adult literacy. In addition, we celebrate the courage and the accomplishments of those adults who are working to achieve greater literacy and to reach their fullest potential—as parents, employees, citizens, and neighbors.

In recognition of the vital importance of literacy to the personal well-being of every American and to the strength and productivity of our entire Nation, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 259, has designated July 2, 1991, as "National Literacy Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 2, 1991, as National Literacy Day. I call upon the people of the United States, government officials, and all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6313 of July 9, 1991

To Modify Temporarily the Import Quota on Peanuts

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Heading 9904.20.20 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) provides that no more than 775,189 kilograms of peanuts described therein may be entered into the United States during any 12-month period beginning August 1 in any year. This limitation was proclaimed by the President in Proclamation No. 3019 of June 8, 1953 (18 FR 3361), and was modified in subsequent proclamations, under the authority of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended (the 1933 Act) (7 U.S.C. 624).

2. On the basis of the investigation and report of the United States International Trade Commission, which conducted an investigation into this matter pursuant to section 22 of the 1933 Act, I find and declare that changed circumstances require a quantity of 100 million pounds (45,359,702 kilograms) of peanuts to be permitted entry during the quota period ending July 31, 1991, as hereinafter proclaimed, to carry out the purposes of section 22. I also find and declare that the entry of such quantities of peanuts, under the conditions hereinafter proclaimed, will not render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the price support program of the Department of Agriculture with respect to peanuts.

3. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2483), requires the President, from time to time, as appropriate, to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions taken thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 22 of the 1933 Act and section 604 of the Trade Act, do hereby proclaim:

(1) In order to modify temporarily the import quota on peanuts of the type described in HTS heading 9904.20.20 and to facilitate its administration:

(a) Heading 9904.20.20 of the HTS is modified by striking out the quota quantity "775,189" and by inserting in lieu thereof "45,359,702"; and

(b) The following new note 5 is added to the U.S. Notes to subchapter IV of chapter 99 of the HTS:

"5. *Peanuts.*—

No peanuts provided for in heading 9904.20.20, other than peanuts blanched or otherwise prepared or preserved, shall be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, through July 31, 1991, unless the following certificates (or a bond for their production) for such peanuts are filed with the appropriate customs officer at the time of such entry or withdrawal:

(a) A certificate issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture attesting to the fact that the peanuts meet the requirements as to quality, size, and wholesomeness that are specified in the Outgoing Quality Regulation—1990 Crop Peanuts (7 CFR 998.200), and

(b) A certificate issued by a U.S. Department of Agriculture laboratory or a designated laboratory approved by the Peanut Administrative Committee attesting to the fact that the peanuts tested 'negative' as to aflatoxin."

(2) In order to restore the previous quota quantity for such peanuts, HTS heading 9904.20.20 is modified by striking out the quota quantity "45,359,702" and by inserting in lieu thereof "775,189", and U.S. note 5 to subchapter IV of chapter 99 of the HTS is deleted.

(3)(a) The modifications made by paragraph (1) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.

(b) The modifications made by paragraph (2) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after August 1, 1991.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of

the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6314 of July 10, 1991

Lyme Disease Awareness Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Lyme disease is a potentially debilitating bacterial infection, transmitted to humans by the bite of a very small tick, that merits the attention of all Americans. These ticks—which frequently appear to be no larger than a freckle—feed primarily on deer, but other hosts may include horses, dogs, cats, birds, and cattle. Although most cases are concentrated in the coastal Northeast, Wisconsin, Minnesota, northern California, and Oregon, Lyme disease has been reported in nearly all States, and the number of recorded cases has been increasing each year.

Fortunately, however, most persons with Lyme disease respond well to prompt treatment with antibiotics if the infection is detected early. Early symptoms of the disease may include a red, bull's-eye-shaped rash at the site of a tick bite, headache, fever, joint pain, and fatigue. Later symptoms may mimic those of arthritis and/or brain, nerve, and heart disease. If left untreated, Lyme disease can seriously damage the skin, joints, heart, and nervous system.

Because Lyme disease can pose a significant health threat, and because no completely reliable test for detection of the infection has been developed, prevention is very important. Hikers, outdoor workers, and other individuals who enter wooded, tick-infested areas should take precautions to avoid being bitten by the deer tick. These include staying away from long grass or brush, covering up well with light-colored slacks and long-sleeved shirts, using tick repellents, and carefully examining oneself afterwards for ticks.

In the Federal Government, physicians and scientists are working together with their colleagues and other concerned individuals in the private sector to advance research on Lyme disease and to promote public awareness of this complex and potentially dangerous infection.

In support of those efforts, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 138, has designated the week beginning July 21, 1991, as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 21, 1991, as Lyme Disease Awareness Week. I encourage all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities to increase their knowledge of Lyme disease.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6315 of July 12, 1991

Captive Nations Week, 1991

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

Each July 4, we Americans celebrate our Nation's Independence with a profound sense of gratitude for the blessings of liberty. Yet, as we rejoice in our freedom, we also remember our solemn obligation to speak out in behalf of those peoples who suffer under tyranny and oppression. Thus, this month we also observe Captive Nations Week.

Established at a time when Marxist-Leninist regimes had enslaved many nations of the world and overshadowed others with the very real threat of expansionism, our annual observance of Captive Nations Week has underscored our determination to defend the ideals of national sovereignty and individual liberty. It has also underscored our belief in the inevitable triumph of freedom and democratic ideals. Now, after more than three decades, we can see that our faith has been well founded; our vigilance and resolve have borne fruit.

The world has entered a promising new era. Communism has failed throughout Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union has taken important steps toward democracy and openness. More and more regimes that once ruled by terror and force have fallen, swept away by courageous peoples who are eager to take their rightful place in the community of free nations—a community that is marked by respect for human rights and the rule of law.

Tragically, however, despite these welcome changes, there remain captive peoples whose sufferings cannot be overlooked. The United States is determined to keep faith with all oppressed peoples and to assist peaceful efforts to promote democracy and freedom. Indeed, until freedom and independence have been achieved for every captive nation, we shall continue to call on all governments and states to uphold both the letter and the spirit of international human rights agreements, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the more recent Charter of Paris.

The Congress, by Joint Resolution approved July 17, 1959 (73 Stat. 212), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July of each year as "Captive Nations Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 14, 1991, as Captive Nations Week. I call upon the people of the United States to

observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and I urge them to reaffirm their commitment to upholding the God-given right of all peoples to liberty, justice, and self-determination.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6316 of July 23, 1991

Korean War Veterans Remembrance Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In 1950, while Americans were still enjoying a sense of pride and relief following the Allied victory in World War II, our Nation suddenly became engaged in another great struggle for freedom. On June 25 of that year, communist forces of the North launched a ruthless attack against the free Republic of Korea. The United Nations swiftly condemned the invasion and formed the UN Command to repel the aggressor. America's Armed Forces, many of whom had just served during World War II, joined with those of 17 other nations in the ensuing conflict. Forty years before the international effort to liberate Kuwait, these courageous individuals demonstrated the power of collective resolve in the face of lawless aggression.

Addressing the American troops serving in Korea, President Truman declared: "You will go down in history as the first army to fight under a flag of a world organization in the defense of human freedom Victory may be in your hands, but you are winning a greater thing than military victory, for you are vindicating the idea of freedom under international law." By the time a cease-fire was negotiated at Panmunjom on July 27, 1953, more than 54,000 American servicemen had died to defend the lives and liberty of others. Some 103,000 were wounded, and today 8,000 are still listed as missing in action. This week, we honor our Nation's Korean War veterans and remember in prayer those heroes who made the ultimate sacrifice at places such as Inchon, the Pusan Perimeter, and the Chosin Reservoir.

Veterans of the Korean War can take pride in their legacy. These heroes and their fallen comrades not only helped to restore the freedom of South Korea but also won a decisive victory for the ideals of liberty and self-determination. Today there is hope for peace and reconciliation on the Korean Peninsula, and in just a few months the Republic of Korea will take its rightful place as a member of the United Nations. These promising developments are a monument to each of the brave and selfless Americans and other UN forces who fought in Korea four decades ago for the sake of peace and freedom.

In grateful recognition of our Nation's Korean War veterans, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 255, has designated the week beginning July 21, 1991, as "Korean War Veterans Remembrance Week" and

has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 21, 1991, as Korean War Veterans Remembrance Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities in honor of the Nation's Korean War veterans. I also ask all Federal departments and agencies, organizations, and individuals to fly the flag of the United States at half-staff on July 27, 1991, in honor of those Americans who died as a result of their service in Korea.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6317 of July 24, 1991

Women's Equality Day, 1991

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

Each August 26 we commemorate the ratification of the 19th Amendment to our Constitution. This Amendment guaranteed for women the right to vote and gave them an equal voice in our Nation's system of self-government. Passed by the Congress in June of 1919, the proposed Amendment was ratified by the Tennessee Legislature on August 18, 1920, and declared part of our Constitution on August 26.

Although the woman's suffrage movement had gained ground in preceding years, and although women already enjoyed the right to vote in some States, the contributions of women during World War I contributed significantly to gathering the force of public opinion behind the proposed 19th Amendment to our Constitution. President Woodrow Wilson noted that the services of women during the war were "of the most signal usefulness and distinction. The war could not have been fought without them, or its sacrifices endured." The achievements of women during that epic conflict underscored not only their desire but also their ability to act as full and equal partners in the life of our country.

Since the adoption of the 19th Amendment, as more and more legal and attitudinal barriers to their advancement have fallen, women have entered positions of leadership and responsibility in virtually every field of endeavor. For example, today women are not only providing support for our Nation's military personnel but also serving as members of the Armed Forces themselves. Through the workplace, through the ballot box, and, as ever, through their families and their communities, women are helping to shape America's future.

The anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment reminds us of our obligation to ensure that every individual has the opportunity to participate fully in the social, political, and economic life of our coun-

try. It also underscores the importance of having the right to vote and of faithfully exercising that right, so that this Nation might always be true to the ideals enshrined in our Constitution and Declaration of Independence.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim August 26, 1991, as Women's Equality Day. I invite all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6318 of July 25, 1991

National Juvenile Arthritis Awareness Week, 1991

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

It is estimated that more than 250,000 children in the United States suffer from some form of arthritis. A chronic inflammatory disease of unknown cause, juvenile arthritis may attack the joints and major organs of the body, such as the heart, liver, spleen, and eyes. The disease, which can last a lifetime, often makes even simple tasks difficult and frustrating for its victims.

In addition to the physical pain and limitations that it imposes on its young victims, juvenile arthritis can inflict emotional and financial hardship on entire families. This week, as our Nation reaffirms its commitment to the fight against juvenile arthritis, we commend the courage of the children who cope with the disease from day to day. We also applaud the strength and the resourcefulness of their families in dealing with the disease.

Public awareness of juvenile arthritis and the importance of related scientific research is critical. Today the Federal Government and private voluntary organizations across the country are working together to educate Americans about juvenile arthritis while advancing studies of the disease. These cooperative efforts are evidence of our Nation's determination to conquer juvenile arthritis.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 142, has designated the week beginning July 28, 1991, as "National Juvenile Arthritis Awareness Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 28, 1991, as National Juvenile Arthritis Awareness Week. I urge all Americans—and, in particular, government agencies and health care organizations—

to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities designed to promote public awareness of juvenile arthritis.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6319 of July 31, 1991

Helsinki Human Rights Day, 1991

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

In 1975, when the United States, Canada, and 33 European states joined in adopting the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, we affirmed "the close link between peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole." Signatories to the Helsinki accords also recognized that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is essential not only to achieving lasting peace among nations but also to promoting their social and economic development. During the past 16 years, the CSCE process begun at Helsinki has played a leading role in building mutual confidence, reducing the risk of conflict, and enhancing the growth of democracy and openness in Europe. This year we welcome Albania's entry into the CSCE community and its commitment to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms that this symbolizes.

The tremendous changes that have swept central and eastern Europe underscore the CSCE's effectiveness in advancing the goal of universal compliance with the Helsinki accords. At their meeting in Paris last November, CSCE members welcomed the emergence of a new transatlantic partnership of nations based on a mutual commitment to upholding human rights and the rule of law. In signing the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, members added to existing CSCE principles new and sweeping commitments to political pluralism, free elections, free enterprise, and the rule of law. New CSCE institutions established at the Paris summit—such as the Office for Free Elections in Warsaw, the CSCE Secretariat in Prague, and the Conflict Prevention Center in Vienna—strengthen the CSCE's ability to help consolidate and to build upon recent gains. The United States encouraged and welcomed these developments as evidence that the CSCE can serve not only as a catalyst for change but also itself change to reflect the demands of an evolving Europe.

During the June meeting of CSCE foreign ministers in Berlin, the Conference endorsed the report of the Valletta Meeting on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes and agreed to designate the Conflict Prevention Center in Vienna as the nominating institution to help settle disputes. Members also agreed on a mechanism for holding emergency official-level meetings of the CSCE, which has first been called into action in the current Yugoslav crisis.

As the Yugoslav crisis demonstrates, major challenges remain. The United States will continue to suggest that the CSCE strengthen its capacity to address the political sources of conflict. One area of special concern to us is the persecution of ethnic minorities. Ethnic tensions in Europe provide a solemn and urgent reminder that we still have much work to do in achieving universal compliance with both the letter and the spirit of the Helsinki accords. The United States has sought to lead other member-states in exploring ways that the CSCE can help reduce those tensions and fulfill the promise of a Europe that is whole and free, and at peace with itself.

As an expression of the special importance that the United States continues to attach to the CSCE in a changing Europe, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 264, has designated August 1, 1991, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 1, 1991, as Helsinki Human Rights Day and reaffirm the United States dedication to the principles of human dignity and freedom—principles that are enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act. As we Americans observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities, let us call on all signatories of the Final Act to fulfill their obligation to respect the rights and dignity of all their citizens.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6320 of August 2, 1991

Agreement on Trade Relations Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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

1. Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, as President of the United States of America, I, acting through duly empowered representatives, entered into negotiations with representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to conclude an agreement on trade relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
2. These negotiations were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618, January 3, 1975; 88 Stat. 1978), as amended (the "Trade Act").
3. As a result of these negotiations, an "Agreement on Trade Relations Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," including annexes and exchanges of letters which form an integral part of the Agreement, the foregoing in English and Russian,

was signed on June 1, 1990, by duly empowered representatives of the two Governments and is set forth as an annex to this proclamation.

4. This Agreement conforms to the requirements relating to bilateral commercial agreements set forth in section 405(b) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)).

5. Article XVII of the Agreement provides that the Agreement shall enter into force on the date of exchange of written notices of acceptance by the two Governments.

6. Section 405(c) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2435(c)) provides that a bilateral commercial agreement providing nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of a country heretofore denied such treatment, and a proclamation implementing such agreement, shall take effect only if approved by the Congress under the provisions of that Act.

7. Section 604 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States the substance of the provisions of that Act, of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions taken thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to sections 404, 405, and 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, do proclaim that:

(1) This proclamation shall become effective, said Agreement shall enter into force, and nondiscriminatory treatment shall be extended to the products of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in accordance with the terms of said Agreement, on the date of exchange of written notices of acceptance in accordance with Article XVII of said Agreement. The United States Trade Representative shall publish notice of the effective date in the **Federal Register**. On such date, and without prejudice to the long-standing U.S. policy of not recognizing the forcible incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union, nondiscriminatory tariff treatment shall also be extended to the products of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

(2) Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, into the customs territory of the United States on or after the date provided in paragraph (1) of this proclamation, general note 3(b) to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, enumerating those countries whose products are subject to duty at the rates set forth in Rates of Duty Column 2 of the tariff schedule, is modified by striking out "Estonia", "Latvia", "Lithuania", and "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics".

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

GEORGE BUSH

AGREEMENT ON TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (hereinafter referred to collectively as "Parties" and individually as "Party"),

Recognizing that the development of bilateral trade may contribute to better mutual understanding and cooperation,

Taking into account the favorable implications for trade expansion of the economic restructuring and the development of a market-based economy in the USSR,

Considering that expanded trade relations between the Parties will contribute to the general well-being of the peoples of each Party, and promote respect for internationally recognized rights of working people,

Acknowledging that the development of trade relations and direct contact between Soviet organizations and United States nationals and companies will promote openness and mutual understanding,

Considering that economic ties are an important and necessary element in the strengthening of their bilateral relations,

Reaffirming their desire to develop economic cooperation in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Final Act signed in Helsinki on the 1st of August, 1975, and other documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and in accordance with the Document of the Conference on Economic Cooperation in Europe held in Bonn in March-April 1990,

Being convinced that an agreement on trade relations between the two Parties will best serve their mutual interests, and

Desiring to create a framework which will foster the development and expansion of commercial ties between Soviet organizations and United States nationals and companies,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I.—Most Favored Nation and Nondiscriminatory Treatment

1. Each Party shall accord unconditionally to products originating in or exported to the territory of the other Party treatment no less favorable than that accorded to like products originating in or exported to the territory of any third country in all matters relating to:

(a) customs duties and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with importation or exportation, including the method of levying such duties and charges;

(b) methods of payment for imports and exports, and the international transfer of such payments;

(c) rules and formalities in connection with importation and exportation, including those relating to customs clearance, transit, warehouses and transshipment;

(d) taxes and other internal charges of any kind applied directly or indirectly to imported products; and

(e) rules concerning sale, purchase, transport, distribution, storage and use of products on the domestic market.

2. Each Party shall accord to products originating in or exported to the territory of the other Party nondiscriminatory treatment with respect to the application of quantitative restrictions and the granting of licenses.

3. Each Party shall accord to imports of products and services originating in the territory of the other Party nondiscriminatory treatment with respect to the allocation of the currency needed to pay for such imports.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply to:

(a) advantages accorded by either Party by virtue of such Party's full membership in a customs union or free trade area;

(b) advantages accorded to third countries for the facilitation of frontier traffic;

(c) advantages accorded to third countries in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (the "GATT"), and advantages accorded to developing countries under the GATT and other international agreements; and

(d) actions taken under Article XI (Market Disruption) of this Agreement.

Article II.—General Obligations With Respect to Market Access for Products and Services

1. Recognizing the mutual benefit to trade relations on the basis of this Agreement and consistent with the most favored nation principles expressed in Article I, the Parties shall, on the basis of reciprocity and without detriment to relations with third countries, improve market access for products and services of the other Party and optimize mutual commercial opportunities, including through the satisfactory reciprocity of market opening measures resulting from multilateral negotiations. Taking the above into account and resulting from the development of market mechanisms in the Soviet Union and its closer relationship with the GATT, opportunities shall be created to increase step by step national treatment for products and services of the United States.

2. Trade in products and services shall be effected by contracts between nationals and companies of the United States and organizations of the Soviet Union concluded in the exercise of their independent commercial judgment and on the basis of customary commercial considerations such as price, quality, delivery and terms of payment.

3. Neither Party shall require or encourage Soviet organizations or U.S. nationals or companies to engage in barter or countertrade transactions. Nevertheless, where nationals, companies or organizations decide to resort to countertrade operations, the Parties will encourage them to furnish to each other all necessary information to facilitate the transaction.

4. Each Party shall accord products imported from the territory of the other Party treatment no less favorable than that accorded to like products originating in any third country in relation to technical regulations and standards, including conformity testing and certification. Furthermore, the Parties shall ensure that such technical regulations and standards are not prepared, adopted, or applied in a discriminatory manner, with a view to creating obstacles to bilateral trade, or to protect domestic production.

Article III.—Expansion and Promotion of Trade

1. The Parties affirm their desire to expand trade in products and services consistent with the terms of this Agreement. They shall take appropriate measures to encourage and facilitate the exchange of goods and services and to secure favorable conditions for long-term development of trade relations between Soviet organizations and United States nationals and companies.

2. The Parties shall take appropriate measures to encourage the expansion of commercial contacts with a view to increasing trade. In this regard, the Soviet Party expects that, during the term of this Agreement, Soviet organizations shall increase their orders in the United States for products and services, while the United States Party anticipates that the effect of this Agreement shall be to encourage increased purchases by United States nationals and companies of products and services from the Soviet Union. Toward this end, the Parties shall publicize this Agreement and ensure that it is made available to all interested parties.

3. The Parties shall encourage interested nationals, companies and organizations of both countries to look for opportunities to expand trade in machinery, equipment and technologies, including creation of favorable financial conditions to carry on trade in such products.

4. Each Party shall encourage and facilitate the holding of trade promotional events such as fairs, exhibitions, missions and seminars in its territory and in the territory of the other Party. Similarly, each Party shall encourage and facilitate the participation of its respective nationals, companies and organizations in such events. Subject to the laws in force within their respective territories, the Parties agree to allow the import and re-export on a duty free basis of all articles for use in such events, provided that such articles are not sold or otherwise transferred.

Article IV.—Government Commercial Offices

1. Each Party shall allow government commercial offices to hire directly host country nationals and, subject to its laws and procedures on entry and residence of aliens, third country nationals.

2. Each Party shall ensure unhindered access of host country nationals to government commercial offices of the other Party.

3. Each Party shall encourage the participation of its nationals, companies and organizations in the activities of their respective government commercial offices, especially with respect to events held on the premises of such commercial offices.

4. Each Party shall create favorable conditions for access by government commercial office personnel of the other Party to host country officials at both the federal and other levels, representatives of state enterprises, institutes, foreign trade organizations, cooperatives, joint ventures and other organizations.

Article V.—Business Facilitation

1. Each Party shall permit the establishment within its territory of commercial representations of companies and organizations of the other Party and shall accord such representations treatment at least as favorable as that accorded to commercial representations of companies and organizations of third countries. If either Party accredits commercial representations, that Party shall establish promptly an expedited accreditation procedure. Through this procedure, a central accrediting authority shall exercise its best efforts to consider an application for accreditation and, in the case of a positive decision, to issue a certificate of accreditation to commercial representations of the other Party all within 60 days of the submission of such application. The accreditation procedure shall be administered with a goal of maximizing the participation in the market of the accrediting Party of companies already operating in that market, new entrants and small companies. Commercial representations of a Party accredited through the above procedure shall be accorded treatment no less favorable than that accorded to accredited commercial representations of third countries, except that they shall not be entitled to the assistance of the accrediting Party in locating office and residential space.

2. Each Party shall afford commercial representations of the other Party fair and equitable treatment with respect to the conduct of their operations.

3. Each Party shall permit commercial representations of the other Party to import and use in accordance with normal commercial practices, office and other equipment, such as typewriters, photocopiers, computers and telefax machines in connection with the conduct of their activities in the territory of such Party.

4. Each Party shall permit on a nondiscriminatory basis, at nondiscriminatory prices (where such prices are set or controlled by the government), commercial representations of the other Party access to office space and living accommodations, whether or not designated for use by foreigners, as well as telecommunications, municipal and social services.

5. Each Party shall permit such commercial representations established in its territory to hire directly employees who are nationals of either Party or of third countries and to compensate such employees on terms and in a currency that is mutually agreed between the parties, consistent with such Party's minimum wage laws.

6. Each Party shall permit nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party to advertise their products and services (a) through direct agreement with the advertising media, including television, radio, print and billboard, and (b) by direct mail, including the use of enclosed envelopes and cards preaddressed to that national, company or organization.

7. Each Party shall permit nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party to conduct market studies, either directly or by contract, within its territory. To facilitate the conduct of market research, each Party, upon request of the other Party, shall make available to interested nationals, companies and organizations of that Party, non-confidential, non-proprietary market information within its possession.

8. Each Party shall permit commercial representations to stock and provide an adequate supply of samples and replacement parts for before and after sales service on a non-commercial basis.

9. Each Party shall facilitate direct contact between end-users in its territory and nationals, companies, and organizations of the other Party. Each Party shall create favorable conditions for direct contacts between its organizations and government institutions whose decisions affect potential sales and purchases of goods and services and nationals, companies, and organizations of the other Party. Each Party shall also encourage direct commercial transactions between Soviet organizations and U.S. nationals and companies, including those which act from either side as producers, end-users or buyers.

10. Each Party shall permit nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party to engage and serve as agents or consultants for nationals, companies or organizations of either Party and of third countries on prices and terms mutually agreed between the parties. Each Party shall permit nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party to engage its nationals, companies and organizations that act as distributors, provided that such nationals, companies or organizations are entitled to engage in such activities, on prices and terms mutually agreed between the parties.

11. Neither Party shall impose measures which unreasonably impair contractual or property rights or other interests acquired within its territory by nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party.

12. Nothing in paragraphs 1, 5 or 10 of this Article shall be interpreted to confer any rights under either Party's laws and procedures on entry and residence of aliens.

Article VI.—Transparency

1. Each Party shall make available publicly on a timely basis all laws and regulations related to commercial activity, including trade, investment, taxation, banking, insurance and other financial services, transport and labor.

2. Each Party shall provide nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party with access to available non-confidential, non-proprietary

tary data on the national economy and individual sectors, including information on foreign trade.

3. Each Party shall allow the other Party, when interested, the opportunity to consult on the formulation of rules and regulations which affect the conduct of business activities.

Article VII.—Financial Provisions Relating to Trade in Products and Services

1. Unless otherwise agreed between the parties to individual transactions, all commercial transactions between Soviet organizations and United States nationals and companies shall be made in United States dollars or any other freely convertible currency that may be mutually agreed upon by such organizations, nationals and companies.

2. No restrictions shall be placed by either Party upon the export from its territory of freely convertible currencies, including deposits or instruments representative of such currencies, obtained in an authorized manner in connection with trade in products and services by nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party.

3. Nationals, companies and organizations of a Party holding currency of the other Party received in an authorized manner may deposit such currency in authorized financial institutions located in the territory of the other Party and may maintain and use such currency for local expenses in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of the other Party.

4. Without derogation from paragraph 2, in connection with trade in products and services, each Party shall grant to nationals, companies and organizations of the other Party most-favored-nation treatment with respect to:

(a) opening and maintaining accounts, in both foreign and local currency, and having access to funds deposited, in financial institutions located in the territory of the Party;

(b) payments, remittances and transfers of freely convertible currencies, or financial instruments representative thereof, between the territories of the two Parties, as well as between the territory of that Party and that of any third country;

(c) rates of exchange offered by financial institutions authorized to deal in foreign exchange, and authorized means of obtaining freely convertible currencies; and

(d) the receipt and use of local currency.

Article VIII.—Protection of Intellectual Property

1. Proceeding from the importance of intellectual property and the necessity of its legal protection to promote trade and economic cooperation and acknowledging the necessity of creating more favorable condi-

tions for adequate and effective legal protection of intellectual property and its enforcement, the Parties have agreed that they shall:

(a) ensure in accordance with the provisions of internal legislation, protection and implementation of intellectual property rights, including copyright on literary, scientific and artistic works including computer programs and data bases, patents and other rights on inventions and industrial designs, know-how, trade secrets, trade marks and service marks, trade names, and protection against unfair competition;

(b) ensure that their international commitments in the field of intellectual property rights are honored. Accordingly, each Party reaffirms the commitments made with respect to industrial property in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 30, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 (the "Paris Convention"), and the commitments made with respect to copyright in the Universal Copyright Convention of September 6, 1952; and

(c) encourage appropriate arrangements between institutions within the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to provide protection for intellectual property rights.

2. To provide adequate and effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, each Party agrees to submit, to their respective legislative bodies, the draft laws necessary to carry out the obligations of this Article and to exert their best efforts to enact and implement these laws. In this connection, the Parties will:

(a) enhance their copyright relations through adherence to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Paris 1971) (the "Berne Convention");

(b) provide copyright protection for computer programs and data bases as literary works under their copyright laws;

(c)(1) provide protection for sound recordings first fixed by their respective nationals or companies or first published in their national territory;

(c)(2) such protection shall include, among the minimum rights guaranteed to producers of these works, a right of reproduction and a right of public distribution and importation, and notwithstanding the rights of an owner of a particular copy of a sound recording in such copy, the producer of a sound recording shall continue to enjoy the exclusive commercial rental and lending rights in such copy; and

(c)(3) the Parties agree, that immediately after both Parties have enacted protection for sound recordings originating in their respective territories, to take such steps as are necessary under domestic law to extend such protection to sound recordings originating in the other Party's territory;

(d) provide product and process patent protection for all areas of technology (except the Parties may exclude materials useful solely in atomic weapons) for a term of at least 20 years from the filing of an application or at least 17 years from the grant of the patent; and

(e) provide broad protection for trade secrets.

3. Upon the date when both Parties are members of the Berne Union, the protection of works in existence prior to that date shall be deter-

mined in accordance with Article 18 of the 1971 Paris Act of the Berne Convention.

4. The Parties shall introduce in their legislative proposals the principles enumerated in the side letters to this Agreement. These side letters shall form an integral part of this Agreement.

5. The Parties agree to constitute a working group on intellectual property matters in accordance with the terms and for the purposes set forth in the side letters attached hereto.

Article IX.—Transit

Each Party shall facilitate the transit of products originating in the territory of the other Party and transported via the territory of the Party in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Party.

Article X.—Subjects for Further Economic Cooperation

1. The Parties shall take appropriate steps to foster economic cooperation on as broad a base as possible in all fields deemed to be in their mutual interest, including with respect to statistics and standards.

2. The Parties, taking into account the growing economic significance of service industries, agree to consult on matters affecting the conduct of service business between the two countries and particular matters of mutual interest relating to individual service sectors with the objective, among others, of attaining maximum possible market access and liberalization.

Article XI.—Market Disruption Safeguards

1. The Parties agree to consult promptly at the request of either Party whenever either actual or prospective imports of products originating in the territory of the other Party cause or threaten to cause or significantly contribute to market disruption. Market disruption exists within a domestic industry whenever imports of an article, like or directly competitive with an article produced by such domestic industry, are increasing rapidly, either absolutely or relatively, so as to be a significant cause of material injury, or threat thereof, to such domestic industry.

2. The consultations provided for in paragraph 1 shall have the objectives of (a) presenting and examining the factors relating to such imports that may be causing or threatening to cause or significantly contributing to market disruption, and (b) finding means of preventing or remedying such market disruption. Such consultations shall be concluded within sixty days from the date of the request for such consultation, unless the Parties otherwise agree.

3. Unless a different solution is mutually agreed upon during the consultations, the importing Party may (a) impose quantitative import limi-

tations, tariff measures or any other restrictions or measures it deems appropriate, and for such period of time it deems necessary, to prevent or remedy threatened or actual market disruption, and (b) take appropriate measures to ensure that imports from the territory of the other Party comply with such quantitative limitations or other restrictions introduced in connection with market disruption. In this event, the other Party shall be free to deviate from its obligations under this Agreement with respect to substantially equivalent trade.

4. Where in the judgment of the importing Party, emergency action is necessary to prevent or remedy such market disruption, the importing Party may take such action at any time and without prior consultations provided that such consultations shall be requested immediately thereafter.

5. In the selection of measures under this Article, the Parties shall endeavor to give priority to those measures which cause least disturbance to the achievement of the goals of this Agreement.

6. The Parties acknowledge that the elaboration of the market disruption safeguard provisions in this Article is without prejudice to the right of either Party to apply laws applicable to unfair trade.

7. Each Party shall ensure that its domestic legislation and procedures for determining market disruption are transparent and afford affected parties an opportunity to submit their views.

Article XII.—Dispute Settlement

1. Nationals, companies and organizations of either Party shall be accorded national treatment with respect to access to all courts and administrative bodies in the territory of the other Party, as plaintiffs, defendants or otherwise. They shall not claim or enjoy immunity from suit or execution of judgment, proceedings for the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards or other liability in the territory of the other Party with respect to commercial transactions; they also shall not claim or enjoy immunities from taxation with respect to commercial transactions, except as may be provided in other bilateral agreements.

2. The Parties encourage the adoption of arbitration for the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions concluded between nationals and companies of the United States and organizations of the Soviet Union. Such arbitration may be provided for by agreements in contracts between such nationals, companies or organizations, or in separate written agreements between them.

3. The parties to individual transactions may provide for arbitration under any internationally recognized arbitration rules, including the UNCITRAL Rules in which case the parties should designate an Appointing Authority under said Rules in a country other than the United States or the Soviet Union.

4. Unless otherwise agreed between the parties, the parties should specify as the place of arbitration a country, other than the United States or the Soviet Union, that is a party to the U.N. Convention on

the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, signed in New York, June 10, 1958.

5. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to prevent, and the Parties shall not prohibit, the parties from agreeing upon any other form of arbitration or dispute settlement which they mutually prefer and agree best suits their particular needs.

6. Each Party shall ensure that an effective means exists within its territory for the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards.

Article XIII.—National Security

The provisions of this Agreement shall not limit the right of either Party to take any action for the protection of its security interests.

Article XIV.—Consultations

1. The Parties agree to consult periodically within the framework of the Joint US-USSR Commercial Commission to review the operation of this Agreement.

2. The Parties agree to consult promptly through appropriate channels at the request of either Party to discuss any matter concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement and other relevant aspects of the relations between the Parties.

Article XV.—Definitions

1. As used in this Agreement, the terms set forth below shall have the following meaning:

(a) "company," means any kind of corporation, company, association, sole proprietorship or other organization legally constituted under the laws and regulations of a Party or an internal subdivision thereof, whether or not organized for pecuniary gain or privately or governmentally owned; provided that, either Party reserves the right to deny any company the advantages of this Agreement if nationals of any third country control such a company and, in the case of a company of the other Party, that company has no substantial business activities in the territory of the other Party or is controlled by nationals of a third country with which the denying country does not maintain normal economic relations.

(b) "commercial representation," means a representation of a company or organization of a Party.

(c) "national," means a natural person who is a national of a Party under its applicable law.

(d) "organization," means, with respect to the United States, a company of the United States and, with respect to the Soviet Union, any economic entity or enterprise (including a company) engaging in foreign

trade or other commercial activities with foreign nationals or companies.

Article XVI.—General Exceptions

1. Subject to the requirement that such measures are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prohibit the adoption or enforcement by a Party of:

(a) measures necessary to secure compliance with laws or regulations which are not contrary to the purposes of this Agreement;

(b) measures for the protection of intellectual property rights and the prevention of deceptive practices as set out in Article VIII of this Agreement (and related side letters); or

(c) any other measure referred to in Article XX of the GATT.

Article XVII.—Entry into Force, Term and Termination

1. This Agreement (including its side letters which form an integral part of the Agreement) shall enter into force upon an exchange of diplomatic notes in which the Parties notify each other that all necessary legal requirements for entry into force have been fulfilled and shall remain in force as provided in this Article.

2. The initial term of this Agreement shall be three years, subject to paragraph 4 below.

3. This Agreement shall be extended for successive terms of three years each unless either Party has given written notice to the other Party of its intent to terminate this Agreement at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the then current term.

4. Either Party may terminate this Agreement upon written notice to the other Party and in such case the Parties will, to the fullest extent practicable, seek to minimize possible disruption to their trade relations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Washington this first day of June, 1990, in duplicate, in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA:
GEORGE BUSH

FOR THE UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:
MIKHAIL GORBACHEV

The Honorable Yuri N. Chumakov,
*Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic
Relations*
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Washington, June 1, 1990.

Dear Mr. Deputy Minister:

I have the honor to confirm receipt of your letter that reads as follows:

Dear Madam Ambassador:

In connection with the signing on this date of the Agreement on Trade Relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America (the "Agreement"), I have the honor to confirm the understanding reached by our Governments as follows:

By the Resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. of 6 March 1990, about bringing into force the Soviet Union's "Law on Property in the U.S.S.R.," the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has charged the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. in 1990 to introduce for examination by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. drafts of the legislative acts of the U.S.S.R. governing relations on the creation and use of inventions and discoveries, scientific, literary and artistic works as well as other objects of intellectual property, which by virtue of their content will create conditions for Soviet participation in the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (the "Berne Convention").

The Government of the U.S.S.R. will introduce in 1991 the draft laws necessary to fulfill the obligations contained in Article VIII of the Agreement and will undertake all possible measures to enact these laws during 1991. The Government of the U.S.S.R. will seek prompt implementation of these laws.

To fulfill the obligations under paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article VIII of the Agreement, the Government of the U.S.S.R. undertakes the following:

I. The Government of the U.S.S.R. shall incorporate the following principles in its legislative proposals on intellectual property:

Copyright Protection For Computer Software

1. Copyright protection for computer programs shall extend to all types of computer programs including application programs and operating systems which may be expressed in any language, whether in source or object code and regardless of their medium of fixation.
2. The duration and level of protection for computer programs shall be consistent with that provided to other literary works.
3. Limitations on rights expressly permitted to apply to literary works under the Paris Act of the Berne Convention shall also be made applicable to computer programs. In addition, owners of a copy of a computer program shall be provided the right:

(3.1) to make or authorize the making of a single copy or adaptation of that computer program provided:

(3.1.1) that such new copy or adaptation is created as an essential step in the utilization of the computer program--in conjunction with a machine and that it is used in no other manner, or

(3.1.2) that such a new copy or adaptation is for archival purposes only and that all archival copies are destroyed--in the event that continued possession of the computer program should cease to be rightful.

**Protection Against Unfair Competition,
Including Protection of Trade Secrets**

1. Protection against unfair competition will be implemented in accordance with the provisions of Article 10*bis* and Article 10*ter* of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

2. Trade secrets include any formula, device, compilation of information, computer program, pattern, technique or process that is used or could be used in the owner's business and has actual or potential economic value from not being generally known.

3. A trade secret shall be protected whether such trade secret is of a technical or commercial nature, provided that it:

(3.1) has actual or potential commercial value from not being known to the relevant public;

(3.2) is not readily accessible in a lawful manner; and

(3.3) has been subject to appropriate measures to keep it secret.

The trade secret shall be protected as long as these conditions exist.

4. The appropriation, disclosure, and use of a trade secret without the consent of the owner shall be unlawful.

5. Efforts to commercially exploit the trade secret shall not be hindered or impeded by imposing excessive or discriminatory conditions or conditions that dilute the value of the trade secret.

II. The Government of the U.S.S.R. shall provide for a review of the following issues concerning protection of sound recordings:

1. Recognizing that the United States provides a longer term of protection for sound recordings than is in the current draft proposal of the U.S.S.R., the Government of the U.S.S.R. commits to review the question of including in the appropriate draft legislation which must be presented to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in 1990, a provision to provide to producers of sound recordings, a term of protection for fifty (50) years from the date of first publication of the sound recording.

2. Recognizing that the United States adheres to the Geneva Phonograms Convention, the Government of the U.S.S.R. commits to review immediately after enactment of sound recording protection, its adherence to that Convention.

III. The Government of the U.S.S.R. shall provide for a review of protection for inventions, as follows:

1. The Government of the U.S.S.R. undertakes to examine further paragraph 3 of Article 30 of the draft law "On Invention in the U.S.S.R." and to consider possible submission of proposals to the Supreme Soviet.

2. The Government of the U.S.S.R. and the Government of the United States agree to seek mutually acceptable provisions on compulsory licensing of patents in the working group provided for in paragraph 5 of Article VIII of the Agreement. Both sides will present proposals on provisions for compulsory licensing that will be fully considered by the working group including the following:

(2.1) A compulsory license to supply domestic needs may be given if:

(2.1.1) the license only permits local making of the patented invention;

(2.1.2) the license is granted to one qualified to make the invention;

(2.1.3) those seeking the license show that the combination of manufacture, use and importation of the patented invention has not satisfied the basic needs of the local market by the expiration of a period of five years from the date of the grant of the patent;

(2.1.4) those seeking the license show that the patent owner has refused to grant a voluntary license on terms in line with normal commercial practices;

(2.1.5) the patent owner does not show that his inaction is justified by the existence of legal, technical or commercial reasons;

(2.1.6) the patent owner receives reasonable and equitable compensation for the license;

(2.1.7) the license is nonexclusive;

(2.1.8) the license will be non-assignable except with that part of the enterprise or goodwill which exploits such a license;

(2.1.9) the license does not significantly prejudice the economic interests of the patent owner;

(2.1.10) the license does not create trade distortions; and

(2.1.11) decisions to grant a compulsory license and the terms of the license are made by a court and can be appealed and reviewed in accordance with national law;

(2.2) The U.S.S.R. will grant no other compulsory licenses; and

(2.3) A patent shall not be revoked except for invalidity.

Negotiations on these provisions must be concluded during 1991. The agreed provisions shall be an integral part of the Agreement.

IV. The Government of the U.S.S.R. shall establish with the Government of the United States a working group on intellectual property matters. This working group will address the following topics:

1. The exchange of information and cooperation among authorities responsible for the protection of intellectual property;

2. The implementation of intellectual property laws;

3. The review of international trends in the protection of intellectual property rights in the context of international economic and trade relations;

4. The protection of integrated circuit layout designs;

5. The protection for products that

(5.1) were not patentable subject matter in the U.S.S.R. before the effective date of the new Soviet law on inventions; and

(5.2) that were the subject of patents in the United States or other countries that were based on applications filed before the effective date of the new Soviet law on inventions.

During these consultations, specifics of this protection including, *inter alia*, the term and coverage will be considered; and

6. The government use of patented inventions.

I have the further honor to propose that this understanding be treated as an integral part of the Agreement. I would be grateful if you would confirm that this understanding is shared by your Government.

I have the further honor to confirm that the foregoing understanding is shared by my Government and constitutes an integral part of the Agreement.

Sincerely,

CARLA A. HILLS,
United States Trade Representative.

The Honorable Yuri N. Chumakov,
*Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic
Relations
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

Washington, June 1, 1990.

Dear Mr. Deputy Minister:

In connection with the signing on this date of the Agreement on Trade Relations Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (the "Agreement"), I have the honor to confirm the understanding reached by our Governments (the "Parties") regarding cooperation in the field of tourism services as follows:

1. Both Parties shall facilitate the expansion of tourism between the United States and the Soviet Union and encourage the adoption of measures by tourist organizations and companies of both countries to satisfy the desire of tourists to learn about the lifestyles, achievements and culture of each country.
2. Taking into account the great significance of tourism in establishing mutual understanding between the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union, and also the growth of its role in the development of economic cooperation between the two countries, the Parties agree to conclude a separate bilateral agreement on tourism.

Official Tourism Promotion Offices

1. Each Party shall seek permission of the other Party prior to the establishment of official, governmental tourism promotion offices in the other's territory.
2. Permission to open tourism promotion offices or field offices, and the status of personnel who head and staff such offices, shall be as agreed upon by the Parties, and subject to the applicable laws and regulations of the host country.
3. Tourism promotion offices opened by either Party shall be operated on a non-commercial basis. Official tourism promotion offices and the personnel assigned to them shall not function as agents or principals in commercial transactions, enter into contractual agreements on behalf of commercial organizations or engage in other commercial activities. Such offices shall not sell services to the public or otherwise compete with travel agents or tour operators of the host country.
4. Official governmental tourism offices shall exercise activities, related to the facilitation of development of tourism between the United States and the Soviet Union, including:
 - a) providing information about the tourist facilities and attractions in their respective countries to the public, the travel trade, and the media;
 - b) conducting meetings and workshops for representatives of the travel industry;
 - c) participating in trade shows;
 - d) distributing advertising materials such as posters, brochures and slides, and also coordinating advertising campaigns; and

e) performing tourism market research.

5. Nothing in this side letter shall obligate either Party to open such offices in the territory of the other.

Commercial Tourism Enterprises

1. Commercial tourism enterprises, whether privately or governmentally-owned, or branches thereof shall be treated as private commercial enterprises, fully subject to all applicable laws and regulations of the host country.

2. Each Party shall ensure within the scope of its legal authority and in accordance with its laws and regulations that any company owned, controlled or administered by that Party or any joint venture therewith or any private company or joint venture between private companies, which effectively controls a significant portion of the supply of any tourism or travel-related service in the territory of that Party shall provide those services to nationals and companies of the other Party on a fair and equitable basis.

Nothing in this letter or in the Agreement shall be construed to mean that tourism and travel-related services shall not receive the benefits from that Agreement as fully as all other industries and sectors.

I have the further honor to propose that this understanding be treated as an integral part of the Agreement. I would be grateful if you would confirm that this understanding is shared by your Government.

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. MOSBACHER,
Secretary of Commerce,
United States of America.

The Honorable Yuri N. Chumakov,
Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic
Relations
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Washington, June 1, 1990.

Dear Mr. Deputy Minister:

In connection with the Agreement on Trade Relations Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ("Agreement") to be signed today, I have the honor to confirm the understanding reached by our Governments as follows:

Upon the extension of most-favored-nation treatment by the United States of America to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the terms of said Agreement, and after the date on which a note from the Government of the United States of America is delivered to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stating that the Government of the United States has, accordingly, made available most-favored-nation treatment for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics no less favorable than that provided in an Agreement between the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Regarding Trade signed on October 18, 1972, the balance of \$674,000,000 in payment of lend lease accounts shall become due, and shall be paid, in accordance with the terms of the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Regarding Settlement of Lend Lease, Reciprocal Aid and Claims, signed October 18, 1972.

The Government of the United States of America undertakes not to deliver the diplomatic note referred to above until export credits, guarantees and insurance through the Export-Import Bank and other similar credits for the purchase of American goods are available to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on terms appropriate to the transactions, in accordance with the exchange of letters between Mr. Willis C. Armstrong and Mr. V. Alkhimov dated May 15, 1972.

I have the further honor to propose that this letter and your letter of confirmation in reply shall constitute an agreement between our two Governments.

Sincerely,

CARLA A. HILLS,
United States Trade Representative.

The Honorable Yuri N. Chumakov,
*Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic
Relations
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

Washington, June 1, 1990.

Dear Mr. Deputy Minister:

I have the honor to confirm receipt of your letter which reads as follows:

Dear Madam Ambassador:

In connection with the signing on this date of the Agreement on Trade Relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America (the "Agreement"), I have the honor to confirm the understanding reached by our Government as follows:

1. The Soviet Union intends in the near future to accede to the Convention Establishing the Customs Co-operation Council.
2. Beginning from January 1, 1991 the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System shall be implemented in the Soviet Union.

I have the further honor to propose that this understanding be treated as an integral part of the Agreement. I would be grateful if you would confirm that this understanding is shared by your Government.

I have the further honor to confirm that the foregoing understanding is shared by my Government and constitutes an integral part of the Agreement.

Sincerely,

CARLA A. HILLS,
United States Trade Representative.

The Honorable Yuri N. Chumakov,
*Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic
Relations
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

Washington, June 1, 1990.

Dear Mr. Deputy Minister:

In connection with the signing on this date of the Agreement on Trade Relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (the "Agreement"), I have the honor to confirm the understanding reached by our Governments (the "Parties") as follows:

1. The Parties recognize that trade in textiles and textile products is generally governed by separate arrangements.
2. The provisions of paragraph 2 of Article I of the Agreement (quantitative restrictions) shall not apply to trade in textiles and textile products.
3. The elaboration of the market disruption safeguard provisions in Article XI of the Agreement (market disruption) is without prejudice to the right of either Party to apply any of its laws and regulations applicable to trade in textiles and textile products.
4. Nothing in this side letter or in the Agreement limits the application of any existing or future agreement between the Parties on trade in textiles and textile products.

I have the further honor to propose that this understanding be treated as an integral part of the Agreement. I would be grateful if you would confirm that this understanding is shared by your Government.

Sincerely,

CARLA A. HILLS,
United States Trade Representative.

The Honorable Yuri N. Chumakov,
*Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic
Relations
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

Washington, June 1, 1990.

Dear Mr. Deputy Minister:

In connection with the signing on this date of the Agreement on Trade Relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (the "Agreement"), I have the honor to confirm the understanding reached by our Governments as follows:

1. In order to foster increased commercial activities and economic cooperation, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America (the "Parties") agree to undertake the following activities:

- a. to encourage their respective nationals, companies and organizations to develop, publish and provide directly, directories of nationals, companies and organizations involved in foreign trade and their officers, as well as other information useful in contacting and evaluating potential business partners, and lists of government agencies and officers involved in foreign trade policy and regulation; and

- b. to create favorable conditions for access to nonproprietary and nonconfidential commercial information useful in evaluating potential business partners such as their financial reports, profit and loss statements, and experience in foreign trade.

2. Noting the particular needs of small and medium-sized enterprises in expanding trade, the Parties agree to pay attention to and provide appropriate support for small and medium-sized enterprises by promoting business cooperation networks which facilitate the search for business partners, access to publications and data bases, and information on the availability of technical innovations.

3. Any commercial representation designated as a foreign mission is not guaranteed the rights provided for in Article V of the Agreement.

I have the further honor to propose that this understanding be treated as an integral part of the Agreement. I would be grateful if you would confirm that this understanding is shared by your Government.

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. MOSBACHER,
Secretary of Commerce,
United States of America.

The Honorable Yuri N. Chumakov,
Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic
Relations
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Washington, June 1, 1990.

Dear Mr. Deputy Minister:

In connection with the signing on this date of the Agreement on Trade Relations Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (the "Agreement"), I have the honor to confirm the understanding reached by our Governments as follows:

With respect to paragraph 3 of Article VII of the Agreement, the Soviet Party will give favorable consideration to requests by nationals and companies of the United States to open and maintain deposit accounts in Soviet currency received in an authorized manner and to use such currency for local expenses in accordance with permission granted. Such permission shall remain in force irrespective of possible future Soviet laws and regulations which would restrict conditions of the holding, use or deposit of Soviet currency by foreign nationals or companies.

I have the further honor to propose that this understanding be treated as an integral part of the Agreement. I would be grateful if you would confirm that this understanding is shared by your Government.

Sincerely,

CARLA A. HILLS,
United States Trade Representative.

The Honorable Yuri N. Chumakov,
Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic
Relations
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Washington, June 1, 1990.

Dear Mr. Deputy Minister:

In connection with the signing on this date of the Agreement on Trade Relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (the "Agreement"), I have the honor to confirm the understanding reached by our Governments as follows:

1. The Government of the United States will, during 1990, request that the United States Congress repeal the prohibition on the importation into the United States of gold coins from the Soviet Union and will take all possible measures to ensure the repeal of this prohibition by December 31, 1991.
2. Until such time as the prohibition is repealed, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article I of the Agreement shall not apply to the importation into the United States of America of gold coins.

I have the further honor to propose that this understanding be treated as an integral part of the Agreement. I would be grateful if you would confirm that this understanding is shared by your Government.

Sincerely,

CARLA A. HILLS,
United States Trade Representative.

The Honorable Yuri N. Chumakov,
*Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic
Relations
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

Washington, June 1, 1990.

Dear Mr. Deputy Minister:

In connection with the signing on this date of the Agreement on Trade Relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I have the honor to confirm the understanding reached by our Governments as follows:

1. The legal status of the Commercial Office of the United States of America ("USA") established in Moscow is set forth in Annex 1 hereto.
2. The legal status of the Trade Representation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ("USSR") established in Washington, D.C. is set forth in Annex 2 hereto.
3. Additional offices of the Trade Representation of the USSR in the USA in other cities in the USA, as well as additional offices of the Commercial Office of the USA in the USSR in other cities in the USSR, may be established later upon agreement between the Governments of both countries. The status and terms and conditions of the operation of any such offices shall be mutually agreed upon at that time.
4. The establishment of the Trade Representation and the Commercial Office shall in no way affect the rights of Soviet organizations and of the natural or legal persons of the USA, either in the USSR or in the USA, to maintain direct relations with each other with a view to negotiation, execution and fulfillment of trade transactions. To facilitate the maintenance of such direct relations, the Trade Representation may provide temporary office facilities at its location to transient employees or representatives of Soviet organizations and the Commercial Office may provide temporary office facilities at its location to transient employees or representatives of nationals and companies of the USA where such facilities are not readily commercially available. These transient employees and representatives shall not be officers or members of the administrative, technical or service staff of the Trade Representation or the Commercial Office.

I have the further honor to propose that this letter, and the Annexes attached hereto, and your letter of confirmation in reply shall constitute an agreement between our Governments.

Sincerely,
ROBERT A. MOSBACHER,
*Secretary of Commerce,
United States of America.*

ANNEX 1

THE STATUS OF THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**Article 1**

The Commercial Office of the United States of America may perform the following functions:

1. Promote the development of trade and economic relations between the United States of America ("USA") and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ("USSR"); and
2. Provide assistance to nationals and companies of the USA in facilitating purchases, sales and other commercial transactions. The Commercial Office, and its respective officers and staff members, shall not participate in the negotiation, execution or fulfillment of trade or commercial transactions or otherwise carry on trade.

Article 2

1. The Commercial Office shall consist of one Principal Officer and no more than three Deputy Officers and a mutually agreed number of staff personnel, provided, however, that the number of officers and staff personnel permitted may be changed by mutual agreement of the two Governments.
2. The Commercial Office shall be an integral part of the Embassy of the USA in Moscow. The Government of the USSR shall facilitate in accordance with its laws and regulations the acquisition or lease by the Government of the USA of suitable official and residential premises for the Commercial Office and its staff.
3. (a) The Commercial Office, including all of its premises and property, shall enjoy all of the privileges and immunities which are enjoyed by the Embassy of the USA in Moscow. The Commercial Office shall have the right to use a cipher.

(b) The Principal Officer of the Commercial Office and his Deputies shall enjoy all of the privileges and immunities which are enjoyed by members of the diplomatic staff of the Embassy of the USA in Moscow.

(c) Members of the administrative, technical and service staffs of the Commercial Office who are not nationals of the USSR shall enjoy all of the privileges and immunities which are enjoyed by corresponding categories of personnel of the Embassy of the USA in Moscow.

ANNEX 2

THE STATUS OF THE TRADE REPRESENTATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**Article 1**

The Trade Representation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may perform the following functions:

1. Promote the development of trade and economic relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ("USSR") and the United States of America ("USA"); and
2. Provide assistance to Soviet organizations in facilitating purchases, sales and other commercial transactions. The Trade Representation, and its respective officers and staff members, shall not participate in the negotiation, execution or fulfillment of trade or commercial transactions or otherwise carry on trade.

Article 2

1. The Trade Representation shall consist of one Principal Officer, designated as Trade Representative, and no more than three Deputy Officers and a mutually agreed number of staff personnel, provided, however, that the number of officers and staff personnel permitted may be changed by mutual agreement of the two Governments.

2. The Trade Representation shall be an integral part of the Embassy of the USSR in Washington, D.C. The Government of the USA shall facilitate in accordance with its laws and regulations the acquisition or lease by the Government of the USSR of suitable official and residential premises for the Trade Representation and its staff.

3. (a) The Trade Representation, including all of its premises and property, shall enjoy all of the privileges and immunities which are enjoyed by the Embassy of the USSR in Washington, D.C. The Trade Representation shall have the right to use cipher.

(b) The Trade Representative and his Deputies shall enjoy all of the privileges and immunities which are enjoyed by members of the diplomatic staff of the Embassy of the USSR in Washington, D.C.

(c) Members of the administrative, technical and service staffs of the Trade Representation who are not nationals of the USA shall enjoy all of the privileges and immunities which are enjoyed by corresponding categories of personnel of the Embassy of the USSR in Washington, D.C.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Washington, D.C. 20506

May 31, 1990.

The Honorable Yuri N. Chumakov,
Head of Soviet Delegation
Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic
Relations
Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Dear Mr. Chumakov:

I am writing to you at your request to explain the relation between legislation currently pending in the U.S. Congress and paragraph 4 of Article XVII of the Trade Agreement we have negotiated.

As you know, under current U.S. law, it is not possible to have a notice period prior to termination of the Trade Agreement. Therefore, our two delegations have agreed that paragraph 4 of Article XVII will read as follows:

"4. Either Party may terminate this Agreement upon written notice to the other Party and in such case the Parties will, the fullest extent practicable, seek to minimize possible disruption to their trade relations."

As part of legislation currently in conference between the House of Representatives and the Senate, we have asked that a provision be added which would permit some notice period. We have suggested to Congress that this period be sixty days. We do not know when or if such legislation will be passed by Congress. If such a provision is enacted into law before the Trade Agreement is signed, paragraph 4 could be amended by inserting the phrase "sixty days" before the phrase "written notice." If the legislation is enacted after the Trade Agreement is signed, I would suggest an exchange of letters which would clarify that the Parties would give each other sixty days notice prior to termination.

I trust that this explanation is helpful to you.

Sincerely,

JULIUS L. KATZ,

Head of U.S. Delegation.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 26, 1990.

The Honorable Yuri N. Chumakov,
Head of Soviet Delegation
Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic Relations
Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Dear Mr. Chumakov:

I have the honor to refer to the Agreement on Trade Relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed in Washington on June 1, 1990 (the "Agreement").

During the negotiation of the Agreement, our delegations discussed the desirability of including in Article XVII paragraph 4 a provision requiring 60 days written notice prior to termination. As I noted in my letter to you of May 31, 1990 (attached), U.S. legislation did not then permit the inclusion of such a provision.

On August 20, 1990, the President signed into law the Customs and Trade Act of 1990 which, among other things, would permit the inclusion of such a notice period. I therefore have the honor to propose that paragraph 4 of Article XVII be amended by inserting the phrase "sixty days" before the phrase "written notice" so that paragraph 4 would read in its entirety as follows:

"4. Either Party may terminate this Agreement upon sixty days written notice to the other Party and in such case the Parties will, to the fullest extent practicable, seek to minimize possible disruption to their trade relations."

I have the further honor to propose that, if the foregoing is acceptable, this letter and your affirmative letter in reply shall constitute an agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to amend the Agreement which shall enter into force upon the entry into force of the Agreement.

Sincerely,

JULIUS L. KATZ,
Head of U.S. Delegation.

[INFORMAL TRANSLATION]

October 31, 1990.

Dear Mr. Katz:

I have the honor to confirm receipt of your letter of September 26, 1990 which reads as follows:

[See text of Ambassador Katz's letter.]

I have the further honor to confirm that your proposal is acceptable, and that your letter and this letter in reply constitute an agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to amend the Agreement which shall enter into force upon the entry into force of the Agreement.

Sincerely,

/s/
YURI N. CHUMAKOV,
Head of Soviet Delegation.

Proclamation 6321 of August 12, 1991

National Senior Citizens Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Many a poet and philosopher has reverently described it as "the autumn of life," or the rich twilight that eventually follows the glorious day of youth. Today, however, millions of American seniors are changing the way we view old age. Far from fading into the sunset, these men and women are serving as brilliant points of light in their communities. They are serving others through a host of volunteer programs and personal acts of kindness; they are sharing their ample knowledge and experience in the workplace; and they are quietly enriching their families with a wealth of love and wisdom. Across the United States, older Americans are proving that the senior years—like any other season in life—hold great opportunities and rewards of their own.

Today an estimated 42 million Americans are aged 60 and older, and their numbers are growing steadily. The United States Department of Health and Human Services reports that America now has the second largest population of older people in the world. On this occasion, as we

gratefully salute our Nation's senior citizens—the majority of whom are healthy and active—we also recognize those older Americans who need special assistance.

Through the United States Administration on Aging, and through the vast network of State and regional agencies on aging, our Nation is working to provide senior citizens with the opportunities and services that they need and deserve. Many of our efforts are designed to assist elderly Americans who do not have a family member to help care for them. We are also working to provide support to older Americans who serve as primary caregivers for an ill or disabled spouse, parent, or other elderly relative. These efforts underscore our respect for older Americans and our determination to ensure that they are able to live with dignity, comfort, and security.

In honor of those who have given so much to succeeding generations, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 181, has designated August 18, 1991, as "National Senior Citizens Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 18, 1991, as National Senior Citizens Day. I call on all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities in honor of our Nation's senior citizens.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6322 of August 15, 1991

National Sarcoidosis Awareness Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Sarcoidosis, a disease that affects many of our fellow citizens and people around the world, remains shrouded in mystery. Skin-related symptoms of this chronic, multi-system disease were first recognized more than 100 years ago; however, the effects of sarcoidosis on other bodily organs were not observed until the first quarter of this century. Today researchers are still trying to learn more about the cause and the nature of this affliction.

Sarcoidosis can strike people of all races and of all ages, but, according to the United States Department of Health and Human Services, it is most common among black Americans who are between the ages of 20 and 40. While no cause has yet been identified, it is thought that heredity predisposes some individuals to the disease. Intensive research during the past decade has not only supported this belief but also en-

abled physicians to diagnose and to manage sarcoidosis more effectively.

Today researchers at both the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute are leading studies on the etiology, diagnosis, and treatment of sarcoidosis. On this occasion, we recognize their work and that of other concerned physicians and scientists throughout the United States. We also salute the victims of sarcoidosis who demonstrate great courage and determination in their efforts to cope with the disease; and we pay tribute to their family members and to other concerned Americans who are engaged in grass-roots efforts to promote awareness of sarcoidosis, as well as improved treatment and support for its victims.

To focus national attention on sarcoidosis, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 309, has designated August 29, 1991, as "National Sarcoidosis Awareness Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 29, 1991, as National Sarcoidosis Awareness Day. I invite all Americans to join in observing this day with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6323 of August 20, 1991

National Rice Month, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

A staple food for much of the world's population, rice is one of the most important grains grown today. It is cultivated in more than 100 countries and on every continent except Antarctica. Rice was cultivated in North America as early as 1696. Indeed, by the time the United States declared its independence from Great Britain, rice had become one of this country's major agricultural exports.

Today the United States is one of the world's leading exporters of rice, supplying about 20 percent of the rice in world trade. In addition, much American-grown rice has been provided to other countries through Food for Peace programs, which have helped to promote the social and economic well-being of less developed nations and provided vital sustenance to victims of disaster.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that American growers harvested more than 7 million metric tons of rice last year. The value of this crop is important to our Nation's economy.

Rice is an important agricultural commodity not only in terms of its economic value but also in terms of its nutritional value. An excellent source of complex carbohydrates, rice can be a healthy part of a well-balanced diet. It contains only a trace of fat and is cholesterol- and sodium-free.

Consumers can enjoy various types of rice, from brown rice to the more traditional white rice, which is utilized in gourmet recipes as it is in simple meals. Wild rice, a native grain of North America, is being increasingly enjoyed by American consumers.

Rice may also be processed in various forms: as bran or flour in baked goods, or as an ingredient in cereals and healthful snacks. Rice is also an important component in the domestic brewing of beer.

To promote greater awareness of the versatility and the value of rice, and to celebrate America's status as a major exporter of rice for both commercial and humanitarian purposes, the Congress, by Public Law 101-492, has designated the month of September 1991 as "National Rice Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 1991 as National Rice Month.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6324 of August 20, 1991

**National Awareness Month for Children With Cancer,
1991**

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

Our Nation's fight against cancer has advanced on many fronts, from education and prevention to diagnosis and treatment. This month, we celebrate the remarkable progress that has been made in saving children with cancer.

The Department of Health and Human Services reports that, thanks to important scientific breakthroughs, the mortality rate for childhood cancer has dropped by more than 50 percent since 1950. This dramatic decline has been made possible by improved diagnostic and prognostic techniques, by advances in technology, and by advances in the treatment of serious forms of cancer such as leukemia and Wilm's tumor. For example, long-term research has enabled physicians to predict with greater success which patients are most likely to suffer a relapse—thereby helping the health care team to plan the optimal course of therapy.

As a result of such progress, more than 70 percent of the children who were diagnosed in the 1980s as having acute lymphocytic leukemia have sustained long-term remission and can be considered cured. This is an incredible improvement when compared to the fact that, during the early 1960s, only about 4 percent of leukemia patients survived the disease.

More than a tale of medical progress, however, the story of childhood cancer also reveals the strength and the resilience of the human spirit. Children with cancer have consistently inspired others through their courage and determination. During National Awareness Month for Children with Cancer, we salute these brave youngsters and their parents, who share in their suffering and provide them with love and support, as well as the many scientists and researchers who are pressing on to new frontiers in the fight against this disease. We also gratefully recognize the pediatric oncology nurses, the social workers and clergy, and the many other professionals and volunteers who—with great compassion and skill—help young cancer victims and their families through difficult times.

Of course, while members of the National Cancer Institute and other, private research organizations have won key victories for children with cancer, we know that much work remains to be done. According to the Department of Health and Human Services, an estimated 7,800 American children will be diagnosed this year as having cancer. We will continue working together for their sake and for the sake of generations to come.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim September 1991 as National Awareness Month for Children with Cancer. I invite all Americans to join in observing this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6325 of August 21, 1991

National Park Week, 1991

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

The founding of our magnificent Yellowstone National Park in 1872 not only marked an important milestone in the history of American conservationism but also inspired a worldwide movement to set aside certain lands for the preservation of their unique scenic value and natural resources. Today more than 100 countries boast some 1,200 national parks or equivalent preserves.

To help protect the scenery, wildlife, and historic sites that are found throughout our National Park System, the Congress established the National Park Service on August 25, 1916. The National Park Service is responsible for managing the lands in its care "in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." It is a noble and important task because our national parks are more than scenic preserves. As the renowned conservationist and civic leader, J. Horace McFarland, observed:

The parks are the Nation's pleasure grounds and the Nation's restoring places . . . [they] are an American idea; it is one thing we have that has not been imported . . . These great parks are, in the highest degree, as they stand today, a sheer expression of democracy.

Now celebrating its 75th anniversary, the National Park Service has helped to lead the way in protecting America's natural resources and cultural and historic treasures. The Service holds in trust for the American people such riches as the awe-inspiring vistas of the Grand Canyon, the sublime cliffs and forests of Yosemite, the hallowed ground of Gettysburg, the rugged beauty of Acadia, and the towering majesty of our Statue of Liberty. It is estimated that more than 250 million people from throughout the United States and around the world will visit these and other national parks this year.

The National Park Service will celebrate its 75th anniversary with programs designed to focus attention on the inestimable value of our national parks and on the need for their preservation. In recognition of this anniversary, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 179, has designated the week beginning August 25, 1991, as "National Park Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of August 25 through August 31, 1991, as National Park Week. I invite all Americans, as well as our friends around the world, to participate in events commemorating the 75th anniversary of the National Park Service.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6326 of August 22, 1991

National Campus Crime and Security Awareness Week, 1991

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

If our Nation's schools are to be marked by excellence, they must offer students and teachers an environment that is conducive to learning.

Accordingly, AMERICA 2000, our strategy to reinvigorate the Nation's educational system, calls for every school in the country to be safe, disciplined, and free of drugs and violence.

Surveys indicate that as much as 80 percent of all crimes committed at our Nation's institutions of higher learning are perpetrated by students, against students. The vast majority of these crimes are related to alcohol or drugs. Regardless of its source or nature, however, campus crime not only inflicts costly material losses but also causes untold personal suffering. Moreover, campus crime disrupts the vital functions of colleges and universities, thereby depriving students of an optimal educational experience.

Stopping theft, vandalism, sexual assault and other crimes on campus will require the sustained cooperation of students, administrators, and staff, as well as campus security personnel and law enforcement officials. Every academic community in America must increase its awareness of campus crime and ways to prevent it.

Last year, the Congress passed the "Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act," which requires colleges and universities to inform students and employees about campus crime statistics and campus security policies. By working together to achieve the goals set forth in this legislation, we will not only promote the safety of those who study and work at our Nation's institutions of higher learning but also provide our students with a valuable lesson in civic responsibility.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 1, 1991, as National Campus Crime and Security Awareness Week. I encourage all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6327 of August 23, 1991

National Rehabilitation Week, 1991

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

Thanks, in large part, to the variety of rehabilitative programs and services that are available in the United States, millions of Americans with disabilities are leading fuller, more independent, and productive lives. These men and women are utilizing their knowledge and skills in virtually every field of endeavor, and our entire Nation is richer for their achievements. Thus, it is fitting that we pause to recognize the many dedicated professionals and volunteers who help to promote the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

Rehabilitation is a collaborative process that involves health care providers, therapists, educators, employers, and many others. For example, through advances in technology, scientists and engineers are helping persons with disabilities to overcome the physical barriers that once prevented them from participating in the mainstream of American life.

Effective rehabilitation technology and techniques are also helping to change the attitudinal barriers that have, in the past, limited opportunities for persons with disabilities. Today these members of our society are refuting age-old myths and misconceptions, proving that a disability need not be an obstacle to success. Continuing advances in rehabilitation services and in related education and research—coupled with implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990—will further open the door to their social and economic advancement.

Of course, challenges remain in the effort to help more and more Americans with disabilities achieve their fullest potential. These challenges range from the development of a wider array of rehabilitation services to improved cooperation among human service agencies. Nevertheless, by working together, we can meet them.

In recognition of the courage and determination of persons with disabilities, and in honor of all those who assist in their rehabilitation, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 72, has designated the week of September 15 through September 21, 1991, as "National Rehabilitation Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of September 15 through September 21, 1991, as National Rehabilitation Week. I encourage all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities, including educational activities that will heighten public awareness of the rehabilitative services that are available in this country and the many ways in which these services benefit persons with disabilities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6328 of August 26, 1991

Commodore John Barry Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During its War for Independence, our Nation faced a great and proven sea power. The young Continental Navy, which had been established by the Continental Congress in October 1775, was only a fraction of the size of the British fleet. Nevertheless, the small American naval force not only achieved several key victories during the War but also estab-

lished a tradition of courageous service that continues to this day. On this occasion, we honor the memory of one of America's first and most distinguished naval leaders, Commodore John Barry.

After immigrating to the United States from Ireland, John Barry became a successful shipmaster in Philadelphia. He was also an enthusiastic supporter of American Independence, and when the Revolutionary War began, he readily volunteered for service. Thus, John Barry was commissioned as one of the first captains of the Continental Navy.

Captain Barry served bravely and with distinction throughout the course of the War. While commanding the brig LEXINGTON, he captured the British sloop EDWARD in April 1776. This victory marked the first capture in battle of a British vessel by a regularly commissioned American warship. Seven years later, Captain Barry participated in the last American naval victory of the War, leading the frigate ALLIANCE against H.M.S. SYBILLE in March 1783.

Captain Barry's record of service to our country is distinguished not only by its length but also by his extraordinary patriotism and daring. In late 1776, he led a raid by four small boats against British vessels on the Delaware River and seized a significant quantity of supplies that had been meant for the British Army. Serving as a volunteer artillery officer in December of that year, Captain Barry participated in General George Washington's celebrated campaign to cross the Delaware River, which led to victory at the Battle of Trenton.

Captain Barry continued to serve our country after the end of the Revolution, helping to make the American victory a meaningful and enduring one. Active in Pennsylvania politics, he became a strong supporter of the Constitution, which was ratified by the State Assembly on December 12, 1787. In June 1794, President George Washington appointed him as a commander of the new frigate U.S.S. UNITED STATES, one of six that were built as part of a permanent American naval armament. For the remaining years of his life, Commodore Barry helped to build and to lead the new United States Navy, commanding not only the U.S.S. UNITED STATES but also "Old Ironsides," the U.S.S. CONSTITUTION.

Commodore John Barry died on September 13, 1803, but his outstanding legacy of service is carried on today by all those brave and selfless Americans who wear the uniform of the United States Navy.

The Congress, by Public Law 102-92, has designated September 13, 1991, as "Commodore John Barry Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 13, 1991, as Commodore John Barry Day. I invite all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities in honor of those individuals, past and present, who have served in the United States Navy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6329 of September 3, 1991

Minority Enterprise Development Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America has demonstrated to the world that when individuals have the freedom to pursue their dreams and to put their talents and ideas to work, we all benefit. As more and more nations recognize the value of free enterprise and private initiative—and reform their economies according to market-oriented principles—the United States must act to strengthen its competitiveness.

If the United States is to remain a leader in the expanding global marketplace, we must redouble our efforts to produce high quality goods and services. We must also maximize the talent and potential of our people, our most important resource. Every American must have the knowledge and skills—including the technical skills—that are needed to enjoy full, productive lives in our rapidly changing world. That is one reason why we have launched AMERICA 2000, our national strategy to achieve excellence in education.

I am confident that this strategy will succeed because we Americans are a proud and determined people. Those qualities are exemplified by minority entrepreneurs, who have long been recognized for their determination to overcome obstacles and to create better lives for themselves and for their children. This week, we salute the more than 1 million minority business owners across the United States for helping to build a stronger America. These hardworking men and women are contributing to the economic development of their communities, and they are creating jobs and opportunities for their neighbors. For example, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, minority businesses generate more than \$78.5 billion annually in gross receipts. More than 250,000 of these businesses have paid employees, providing jobs for an estimated 845,000 people.

This week, as we celebrate the achievements of our Nation's minority entrepreneurs, we also reaffirm our commitment to promoting equal opportunity, high quality education, and effective job training for all Americans. In so doing, we will enhance our Nation's strength and productivity while creating more vibrant communities and improved standards of living for every citizen.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of September 22 through September 28, 1991, as Minority Enterprise Development Week. I encourage the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6330 of September 4, 1991

Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

After receiving word in London of our Constitution and its approval by the Congress of the Confederation, John Adams wrote that the document was, "if not the greatest exertion of human understanding, the greatest single effort of national deliberation that the world has ever seen." When they adopted the first 10 Amendments to our Constitution, our Nation's Founders added to that great charter of American government a set of clear, concise, and express guarantees of the fundamental rights of individuals. Known collectively as our Bill of Rights, these 10 amendments have helped to define and to defend our liberties. They have also served as a model for the world. During this 200th anniversary of our Bill of Rights, we do well to reflect on the timeless principles that it enshrines and on our role in upholding them.

The Bill of Rights guarantees, among other basic liberties, freedom of religion and of assembly, as well as freedom of speech and of the press; it protects the right to keep and bear arms; it prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures; and it ensures that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. It also defines basic rules of fairness in criminal procedure. Ratified in 1791, the Bill of Rights makes clear that our Constitution is a charter of limited government based on the principles of federalism. Together these documents express in law our Nation's commitment to the truths first affirmed in our Declaration of Independence: "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

Our observance of Citizenship Day and Constitution Week reminds us that we have not only many rights but also many responsibilities as citizens of this great Nation. With characteristic eloquence and sagacity, the celebrated American jurist Learned Hand once said: "Liberty lies in the hearts of men and women. When it dies there, no constitution, no law, no court can save it." His words are a stirring reminder that our Constitution and Bill of Rights can be effective guarantees of freedom only as long as we understand and prize the principles that they enshrine. Accordingly, each of us has a responsibility to uphold the ideals of tolerance and justice; to teach our children the difference between liberty and license; and to share in the hard work of freedom—at the ballot box, in the workplace, on the farm, in the military, or through our homes, schools, and places of worship. This is the essence of good citizenship.

The Congress, by joint resolution of February 29, 1952 (36 U.S.C. 153), designated September 17 as "Citizenship Day." Also, by joint resolution of August 2, 1956 (36 U.S.C. 159), the Congress designated the week beginning September 17 and ending September 23 of each year as "Constitution Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 17, 1991, as Citizenship Day

and call on government officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings. I encourage Federal, State, and local officials, as well as leaders of civic, social, and educational organizations, to conduct ceremonies and programs to commemorate the occasion.

Furthermore, I proclaim the week beginning September 17 and ending September 23, 1991, as Constitution Week, and I encourage all Americans to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6331 of September 4, 1991

Gold Star Mother's Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

We Americans can never forget the brave and selfless individuals who have given their lives for our country. Indeed, this year alone has given us several poignant reminders of the debt that we owe to each of them. While the 200th anniversary of our Bill of Rights has renewed our appreciation for the blessings of liberty, the war in the Persian Gulf has deepened our gratitude toward those who have died to win them. On this occasion, however, we honor the mothers of our Nation's fallen. Known as Gold Star Mothers, these women have shared in the sacrifices of their children, and they deserve a commensurate portion of our respect and thanks.

Any parent who has ever suffered the loss of a son or daughter knows that when that child dies, a part of oneself dies too. Accordingly, our Nation's Gold Star Mothers understand the value of liberty because they have borne part of the price that has been paid to defend it. Today many Gold Star Mothers are demonstrating their enduring love of freedom through generous voluntary efforts in their communities—including special efforts in behalf of veterans and active duty service members.

Although we set aside this day in their honor, let us pay tribute to our Nation's Gold Star Mothers throughout the year by assuring them—through word and deed—that their children's sacrifices are remembered and appreciated. Let us continue working to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law around the world, and let us pray for lasting peace among nations, so that no more Americans might die in battle, and so that no more mothers might face war's bereavement.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 115 (June 23, 1936), designated the last Sunday in September as "Gold Star Mother's Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 29, 1991, as Gold Star Mother's Day. I call on all government officials to display the United States flag on government buildings on this day. I also urge the American people to display the flag and to hold appropriate meetings in their homes, places of worship, or other suitable places, as a public expression of the sympathy and the respect that our Nation holds for its Gold Star Mothers.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4 day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6332 of September 9, 1991

National Historically Black Colleges Week, 1991 and 1992

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

For more than 100 years, our Nation's historically Black colleges and universities have provided rewarding educational opportunities for millions of Black Americans. These institutions have opened the doors of achievement to generations of students who otherwise might not have been able to enjoy the benefits of a higher education. Our entire Nation is richer as a result—graduates of historically Black colleges and universities have made substantial contributions to our country in virtually every field of endeavor.

The U.S. Department of Education reports that historically Black colleges and universities have provided undergraduate training for three-fourths of all Black Americans holding a doctorate degree, three-fourths of all Black officers in the Armed Forces, and four-fifths of all Black Americans who serve as Federal judges.

Historically Black colleges and universities also lead in awarding baccalaureate degrees to minority men and women in the life sciences, the physical sciences, mathematics, and engineering. Because our National Education Goals include making America's elementary and secondary school students first in the world in math and science, the role of these institutions in promoting high standards for entering students, as well, is more significant than ever.

Committed to excellence as well as to opportunity, our Nation's historically Black colleges and universities embody the kind of proud, determined spirit that is essential to achieving our National Education Goals. Recognizing their potential for leadership as we implement AMERICA 2000, our strategy to bring about a renaissance in American education, I am calling on the office that is responsible for the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities to play an integral part in assisting this Administration in its education efforts. I have also asked the Secretary of Education to continue to encourage

and to assist historically Black colleges and universities in their vital mission.

In recognition of their exemplary goals and achievements, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 40, has designated the week beginning September 8, 1991, and the week beginning September 6, 1992, as "National Historically Black Colleges Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these occasions.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the weeks beginning September 8, 1991, and September 6, 1992, as National Historically Black Colleges Week. I invite all Americans to observe those weeks with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities, thereby demonstrating our appreciation of and support for these important educational institutions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 9 day of Sept., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6333 of September 10, 1991

General Pulaski Memorial Day, 1991

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

When our ancestors boldly declared America's Independence, the hopes of countless people around the world went with them. Among those who understood the significance of America's struggle for liberty and self-government was the daring Polish patriot, Casimir Pulaski.

Before he journeyed to the United States and volunteered to join the Continental Army, Casimir Pulaski had fought to free his native Poland from tyranny and foreign domination. His devotion to the cause of liberty cost him dearly—forced into exile, the young Count had to leave behind both his personal fortune and his beloved homeland. Yet Count Pulaski never relinquished his belief in the universal cause of freedom. He reportedly wrote to General George Washington: "I came here, where Freedom is being defended, to serve it, and to live or die for it." With those words, Casimir Pulaski expressed his determination to stand in solidarity with the American colonists.

An experienced and highly skilled tactician, Count Pulaski was named a General in the Continental Army and was eventually given command of his own cavalry unit. From the time he volunteered for service until his last day in command of the Pulaski Legion, this lifelong freedom fighter participated in a number of important campaigns—including Brandywine, Germantown, and Trenton. Leading a bold charge during the siege of Savannah on October 9, 1779, he was mortally wounded. He died two days later and was buried at sea.

Were he alive today, Pulaski would find his dreams fulfilled, the cause of freedom won. The ideals of liberty and representative government

that were planted on these shores more than 200 years ago have taken root around the world. Under a new, democratic government, the Polish people have begun working to break the cycle of impoverishment and decline imposed by nearly half a century of totalitarian rule. The United States wholeheartedly supports their courageous and determined efforts to establish a market-oriented economy and stable democratic rule.

On this occasion, as we remember General Pulaski's extraordinary contributions to our country, we also pay tribute to our friends in Poland and to the many Americans of Polish descent who have labored and sacrificed to uphold the cause of freedom. Their faithfulness and resolve, like that of General Pulaski, offers a worthy example to us all.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 11, 1991, as General Pulaski Memorial Day. I direct the appropriate government officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings on that day, and I encourage the people of the United States to commemorate this occasion as appropriate throughout the land.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6334 of September 12, 1991

National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 1991

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

Through riveting and often heartrending personal testimony, former American prisoners of war have helped us to appreciate more fully the courage and the sacrifices of those United States military personnel who have been captured by the enemy during periods of armed conflict. During World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and other conflicts, many American prisoners were subjected to brutal treatment and torture by their captors in violation of fundamental standards of morality and international law. Many did not survive. Today, as a measure of our gratitude toward those who have endured so much for our sake and the sake of freedom-loving peoples everywhere, we remember in a special way Americans who remain missing and unaccounted for.

In honor of these Americans, on September 20, 1991, the National League of Families POW/MIA flag will be flown over the White House, the U.S. Departments of Defense, State, and Veterans Affairs, the Selective Service System headquarters, and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. This black and white emblem symbolizes our continued commitment to secure the release of any Americans who may still be held

against their will, to obtain the fullest possible accounting for the missing, and to ensure the repatriation of all recoverable American remains.

Our Nation's POWs/MIAs accepted great risks to help defend the lives and liberty of others, and they deserve our faithfulness and resolve in return. We have an obligation to them and to their families, and we will honor it. Indeed, all Americans recognize the lingering anguish of those who await word of their loved ones' fates, and we are determined to help them gain the peace and solace that real answers will bring.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 20, 1991, as National POW/MIA Recognition Day. I urge all Americans to join in honoring former American POWs, as well as those U.S. servicemen and civilians who are still missing in action. I also encourage the American people to express their solemn appreciation for the courage and the sacrifices of the families of POWs/MIAs. Finally, I call on State and local officials and private organizations to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6335 of September 12, 1991

National D.A.R.E. Day, 1991

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

The most important priority of our National Drug Control Strategy is to reduce drug use by our Nation's citizens, especially our young people. A key aim of AMERICA 2000, our national strategy for achieving excellence in American education, is to ensure that every school in the United States is free of drugs and violence. Realizing these goals will require the creative energy and the commitment of many different people in every community. Parents, educators, law enforcement officials, and students, as well as business and civic leaders, must work together to rid our Nation of drugs and to build schools and neighborhoods where individuals can learn.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education, or Project D.A.R.E., provides an outstanding example of how such cooperation works. Taught by veteran law enforcement personnel, the D.A.R.E. program is designed to prevent the use of drugs and alcohol among students. It teaches young people to resist pressure to use drugs and encourages wholesome alternatives to drug use. Initiated in 1983, D.A.R.E. is one of many constructive, school-community partnerships that have been implemented in all 50 States and in several foreign countries.

In recognition of D.A.R.E.'s contribution in forging strong bonds between schools and communities—bonds that are essential to achieving our National Education Goals—the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 121, has designated September 12, 1991, as "National D.A.R.E. Day."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 12, 1991, as National D.A.R.E. Day. I encourage all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 12 day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

Proclamation 6336 of September 13, 1991

Energy Awareness Month, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Meeting our Nation's future energy needs is a task of immense proportions—and utmost importance. To some American motorists, this challenge might be symbolized by long lines for gasoline and high prices at the pump. To others, it might be symbolized by lowering the thermostat during winter months. However, when it comes to building a secure energy future for the United States, there is more at stake than meets the eye. Safe, reliable, and affordable sources of energy are vital not only to our personal mobility and comfort but also to our Nation's productivity and security. America's utility companies and other energy providers supply the light, heat, and power that are needed to operate our factories and farms, our schools and defense installations, and other places of work.

Continuing instability and conflict in some regions of the world underscore the need to use energy efficiently; to reduce our dependence on insecure sources of energy; and to develop more energy resources. Of course, we must skillfully balance efforts in these areas with our determination to maintain a growing economy. We must also balance them with our commitment to a cleaner, healthier environment.

Our comprehensive National Energy Strategy calls for the wise and effective development of all of our Nation's energy resources, including coal, natural gas, and nuclear energy, as well as hydroelectric power and other forms of renewable energy. It also calls for the development of new technology for oil and gas exploration; increased use of alternative fuels; and aggressive conservation efforts.

This month, the United States Department of Energy will be working to promote public awareness of our Nation's energy needs and the energy options that are available to us. With strong leadership at all levels of government—and with the sustained cooperation of business, industry, energy providers, and concerned consumers—we can implement the

sound energy policies and practices that are essential to America's well-being.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 1991 as Energy Awareness Month. I urge all Americans to observe this month with appropriate educational programs and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6337 of September 20, 1991

National Hispanic Heritage Month, 1991

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

When we speak of our Hispanic heritage, we speak of more than one particular set of customs and traditions. Indeed, the Hispanic American heritage can be traced back to many different lands—to places as far-flung as Cuba, Mexico, Spain, and Peru. Nevertheless, Americans of Spanish and Latin American descent share a great sense of pride in the deep cultural and historical ties that exist between them.

Rich and varied, the Hispanic American heritage is as old as the story of America itself. Daring Spanish navigators who explored the New World nearly half a millennium ago were the first Europeans to establish settlements in what is now United States territory. In fact, by 1565—almost half a century before British colonists landed at Jamestown—the Spanish had established a permanent settlement at Saint Augustine, Florida. Traders and missionaries followed in the wake of explorers such as Coronado, Ponce de León, and Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, helping to open the American Southwest to further settlement and development.

Making use of the land's resources through farming, ranching, and mining, Spanish peoples shaped much of the Western frontier. Thriving communities took root around many Spanish missions, and today cities such as San Diego, Los Angeles, San Antonio, and Santa Fe continue to bear evidence of their celebrated past. However, over the years, Hispanic Americans have made vital contributions in communities across the country and in virtually every field of endeavor.

Today Hispanic Americans are our Nation's fastest growing minority. The number of Hispanics in this country grew by 53 percent during the past decade, up from 14.6 million to 22.4 million. This means that Hispanics now constitute about 9 percent of our population.

Many Hispanic Americans have come to these shores as immigrants, seeking better lives for themselves and their children. The achievements of these men and women indicate that they have not taken liber-

ty for granted. Today Hispanic Americans are reaping the rewards of hard work: more and more are entering the political, social, and economic mainstream of American life.

Hispanic Americans are eager to enjoy the blessings of freedom and economic opportunity because many have known the bitter reality of life without them. As a Nation, we must keep faith with them and continue working to ensure equal opportunity for all of our citizens. With that in mind, last September I signed the Executive Order on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans. This order established a special Presidential Advisory Commission that will help to identify ways that the Federal Government can improve educational opportunities for Hispanic Americans.

The Congress, by Joint Resolution approved September 17, 1968, as amended by Public Law 100-402, has authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the month beginning September 15 and ending October 15 as "National Hispanic Heritage Month."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month beginning September 15, 1991, and ending October 15, 1991, as National Hispanic Heritage Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 20 day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6338 of September 23, 1991

Fire Prevention Week, 1991

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

More than 5,000 people in the United States die each year as a result of fire—most of them in their homes. Tens of thousands more suffer painful and often disfiguring fire-related injuries. If we are to prevent such tragic losses in the future, all Americans must learn how to identify and to avoid fire hazards. Moreover, all of us—especially children and older adults—must know what to do in case fire strikes.

Fire prevention begins with recognizing and changing risky behaviors such as careless smoking; fire prevention is as simple as keeping matches and lighters out of reach of children. These and other basic measures—such as safe storage of combustible materials—can save lives. Americans can also reduce their risk of dying in a home fire by installing and properly maintaining an adequate number of smoke detectors.

While smoke detectors can give an early warning of fire, planning ahead for emergencies enables individuals and families to make good use of that warning. Hence, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has selected "Fire Won't Wait—Plan Your Escape" as the theme of Fire Prevention Week, 1991. The NFPA is working to remind all Americans that there is no time for planning once a fire starts, so advanced preparation is vital. In the same spirit, the United States Fire Administration continues to coordinate other public education campaigns that are designed to promote fire safety. These campaigns complement NFPA efforts.

During this annual observance of Fire Prevention Week, I urge all Americans to develop and practice a home fire escape plan. Ideally, such a plan should include two ways out of every room, as well as a designated meeting place outside for all members of the family. Parents should teach their children the importance of crawling close to the floor to avoid smoke and noxious fumes, as well as the "stop, drop, and roll" technique for extinguishing flames on one's clothing.

This week, as we dedicate ourselves to fire prevention, let us also recognize all those individuals who are working toward the same goal. These include the members of the Congressional Fire Services Institute; the International Association of Fire Fighters; the International Association of Black Professional Fire Fighters; the National Volunteer Fire Council; the International Society of Fire Service Instructors; the Fire Marshals Association of North America; the National Association of State Fire Marshals; and all other public and private organizations that conduct fire safety education programs.

On this occasion, let us offer special thanks to the Nation's volunteer and professional fire fighters, who frequently put themselves in harm's way to protect the lives and the property of their fellow Americans. And, of course, let us remember with grateful prayers those fire fighters who have made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 6, 1991, as Fire Prevention Week. I urge all Americans to plan and to participate in fire prevention activities—this week and throughout the year.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6339 of September 23, 1991

National School Lunch Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

One of the first aims of AMERICA 2000, our comprehensive strategy for achieving excellence in education, is ensuring that every child in the Nation starts school ready to learn. Because a hungry or undernourished child is less likely to be an eager and attentive student, the National School Lunch Program plays an important role in helping us to meet this goal.

Thanks to the National School Lunch Program, approximately 23 million students in 91,000 schools across the country are able to eat a wholesome, well-balanced lunch each day. Meals provided through the Program, which has been expanded to include the School Breakfast Program, help these children to develop the energy, stamina, and good health that they need to study and to learn.

The National School Lunch Program also continues to promote healthy eating habits among the youngsters who participate. Indeed, much has changed since their parents sat at the cafeteria table. As conventional wisdom regarding diet and nutrition has changed, so have school lunches. Students now have a much wider array of healthful and nutritious options than ever before.

The success of the National School Lunch Program has been made possible by many different people, including Federal, State, and local officials, as well as parents, educators, food service specialists, and students themselves. This week, we acknowledge the many dedicated professionals and volunteers who have contributed to the National School Lunch Program since its inception in 1946.

By joint resolution approved October 9, 1962 (Public Law 87-780), the Congress designated the week beginning on the second Sunday of October in each year as "National School Lunch Week" and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 13, 1991, as National School Lunch Week. I call upon all Americans to recognize those dedicated and hardworking individuals who contribute to the success of the School Lunch Program.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6340 of September 27, 1991

National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 1991

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

When we Americans celebrate Thanksgiving later this fall, most of us will be able to count home and family among our greatest blessings. Tragically, however, far too many of our fellow citizens have been denied the joys of a happy home as a result of domestic violence.

Domestic violence not only inflicts great physical pain and suffering but also undermines the very fabric of society. A tragic betrayal of personal trust and responsibility, it strikes at the fundamental bonds of family life—bonds that, in turn, hold together any truly stable community and nation. Thus, domestic violence cannot be dismissed as a simply "private" matter. Its impact warrants the attention and concern of all Americans.

Domestic violence is not limited to any one group; it affects individuals and families from every race and every walk of life. Neither is it just a series of hostile exchanges or the kind of simple quarrels that can occur from time to time in every family. On the contrary, domestic violence is a serious and destructive pattern of behavior that can lead to injury and death.

The Department of Health and Human Services reports that domestic violence is already the largest cause of injury to women in the United States, and that its incidence is rising. Other victims include the elderly, as well as abused and neglected children. Youngsters who suffer or simply witness domestic violence may carry emotional scars for a lifetime. Those scars can lead to vicious cycles of abuse and despair.

Fortunately, we have made progress in our campaign to end the tragedy of domestic violence. During the past decade, we have taken great strides in coordinating Federal support with local and private-sector efforts to expand prevention services—particularly in areas that have been traditionally underserved. We have also promoted greater coordination of services for abused spouses and their children, thereby helping to meet long-term needs—such as substance abuse treatment, child care, and counseling—as well as immediate needs for shelter. Of course, because domestic violence poses such a grave threat to individuals and families, we still have more work to do.

Every autumn since 1985, we have set aside National Domestic Violence Awareness Month as a time to reflect on this problem and on ways that we can assist its victims. This year, let us recognize the many dedicated volunteers and professionals who offer shelter and support to the victims of domestic violence. Let us also strive to learn more about domestic violence and how each of us can help bring an end to it.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 73, has designated October 1991 as "National Domestic Violence Awareness Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 1991 as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. I urge all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6341 of September 27, 1991

National Forest Products Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Ever since this country's earliest inhabitants hunted game and gathered food in their deep shade, America's forests have provided man with vital sustenance, as well as wood for fuel and shelter. During National Forest Products Week, we reflect on the continuing importance of our Nation's forests and remind ourselves of the need to manage them with care.

From our celebrated national forests to our prized State parks, from our vast industrial timberlands to the small, privately owned woodlots of rural America, our country's forests provide a wealth of benefits. Various species of plants and animals thrive on these rich tracts of land. Individuals and families find in them a wonderful setting for camping and other recreational activities. Yet our forests provide more than habitat for wildlife and beauty for the eye. Wood and wood products are used to make a multitude of products, from the floors beneath our feet to the roofs over our heads. All of our paper products come from wood—everything from the newspapers that help us stay informed to the stationery that helps us stay in touch with family, friends, and co-workers.

While today's antiques remind us that furniture made from wood can last for generations, scientists are demonstrating how wood products and derivatives can shape the look of tomorrow.

The development and use of forest products not only affect our personal comfort and well-being on a daily basis but also contribute substantially to our Nation's economy. According to the Department of the Interior, the forest industry employs nearly 1.6 million men and women, who together earn almost \$43.6 billion in annual wages.

Given their contributions to our economy and to the livelihood of countless individuals and families, we must remember that our Nation's magnificent forests are, in many ways, precious and fragile. Trees can be destroyed needlessly by disease, by forest fires and other natural disasters, and by human carelessness. If we are to continue to meet a variety of consumer needs, our forests must be protected and renewed.

During the past 100 years, we have moved toward more efficient and responsible management of our forest resources. Indeed, through various methods (such as multiple-use and sustained yield management), we are helping nature to replenish our forests. State and local governments, private and voluntary organizations, and concerned individuals are promoting and participating in efforts to conserve and recycle paper products. Millions of people are also taking part in the America the Beautiful Initiative, helping to plant and maintain nearly 1 billion trees per year across the country, in both urban and rural areas. This month, let us acknowledge the importance of these efforts and renew our commitment to them.

In recognition of the value of our forests, the Congress, by Public Law 86-753 (36 U.S.C. 163), designated the week beginning on the third Sunday in October of each year as "National Forest Products Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 20, 1991, as National Forest Products Week and encourage all Americans to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6342 of September 27, 1991

Leif Erikson Day, 1991

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

Each October, Americans of all ages join in commemorating the voyages of Leif Erikson, the daring son of Iceland and grandson of Norway who explored the North American coast nearly a millennium ago, and, in so doing, charted a course for generations of Europeans to follow. However, on this occasion, we celebrate more than the remarkable journeys of Leif Erikson and his fellow Norse adventurers. We also celebrate the enduring ties of friendship that exist between the people of the United States and our friends in northern Europe.

Leif Erikson was part of a long line of Norse explorers who braved the vast waters of the Atlantic for the sake of their people's future. His father, Eric the Red, had led the first group of Europeans to colonize Greenland. According to the Icelandic Saga of Eric, young "Leif the Lucky" returned to Norway in the year 1000, and there became a convert to Christianity. When he was later commissioned by King Olaf I to carry the faith back to Greenland, the young navigator once again took to the high seas. Thus, over the course of several generations, Leif Erikson and his fellow Norsemen ventured from their ancestral homeland

to places such as the British Isles, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and eventually North America.

Although the first Norse settlements on this continent did not become permanent, the voyages of Leif Erikson and other Norse explorers had a lasting impact on the development of the Western world. These pioneers presaged a later era of discovery that has included other great navigators such as Christopher Columbus, Magellan, and Sir Francis Drake, as well as latter-day explorers like Roald Amundsen, who was the first man to reach the South Pole. Of course, we know that the spirit of daring and discovery continues to thrive today. The fascinating work of our astronauts and engineers, the painstaking research of our physicians, archeologists, and other scientists—all reflect the timeless appeal of exploration and learning.

Among those who have kept alive the bold, industrious spirit of Leif Erikson are Americans who trace their roots to the Nordic countries. Immigrants from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden have greatly enriched this country, not only through their unique customs and traditions, but also through their commitment to educational achievement and good government. Today, as we celebrate our Nordic American heritage with a series of special events—including a gala reenactment of the first Norse voyage to these shores—we also reaffirm our mutually rewarding ties with the countries of northern Europe.

In honor of Leif Erikson and our Nordic American heritage, the Congress, by joint resolution approved on September 2, 1964 (78 Stat. 849, 36 U.S.C. 169c), has authorized and requested the President to proclaim October 9 of each year as "Leif Erikson Day."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 9, 1991, as Leif Erikson Day, and I direct the appropriate government officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings on that day. I also encourage the people of the United States to observe this occasion by learning more about our rich Nordic American heritage and the early history of our continent.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6343 of September 28, 1991

To Implement an Accelerated Schedule of Duty Elimination Under the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement, To Make Technical and Conforming Changes to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, and for Other Purposes

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

1. On January 2, 1988, the President entered into the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement (the Agreement). The Agreement and certain letters exchanged between the Governments of Canada and the United States were approved by the Congress in section 101(a) of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988 (the Implementation Act) (Public Law 100-449). The Agreement entered into force on January 1, 1989.

2. Section 201(b) of the Implementation Act grants the President, subject to the consultation and lay-over requirements of section 103(a) of the Implementation Act, the authority to proclaim such modifications as the United States and Canada may agree to regarding the staging of any duty treatment set forth in Annexes 401.2 and 401.7 to the Agreement as the President determines to be necessary or appropriate to maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions with respect to Canada provided for by the Agreement.

3. Consistent with Article 401(5) of the Agreement, the President, through his duly empowered representative, on August 16, 1991, entered into an agreement with the Government of Canada providing an accelerated schedule of duty elimination for specific goods of Annex 401.2 to the Agreement. The consultation and lay-over requirements of section 103(a) of the Implementation Act with respect to such schedule have been complied with.

4. Also consistent with Article 401(5) of the Agreement, the President, through his duly empowered representative, on May 18, 1990, entered into an agreement with the Government of Canada providing an accelerated schedule of duty elimination for specific goods of Annexes 401.2 and 401.7. Pursuant to the authority granted in section 201(b) of the Implementation Act, the President, in Proclamation No. 6142 of May 25, 1990, implemented an accelerated schedule of duty elimination under the Agreement for those goods originating in the territory of Canada. However, certain goods could not be included in that agreement and accelerated schedule because of incomplete information regarding their tariff classification. Agreement as to acceleration of duty elimination for these goods was reached in an exchange of letters between the Governments of the United States and Canada. The consultation and lay-over requirements of section 103(a) of the Implementation Act with respect to such goods have been complied with.

5. Pursuant to section 201(b) of the Implementation Act, I have determined that the modifications hereinafter proclaimed to existing duties on goods originating in the territory of Canada are necessary or appropriate to maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advanta-

geous concessions with respect to Canada provided for by the Agreement and to carry out the agreements with Canada providing an accelerated schedule of duty elimination for specific goods of Annex 401.2 to the Agreement.

6. Section 202(d)(1) of the Implementation Act authorizes the President to proclaim, as a part of the Harmonized System, implemented by the United States in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), the rules of origin set forth in Annex 301.2 to the Agreement. Section 202(d)(2) of the Implementation Act authorizes the President to proclaim, subject to the consultation and lay-over requirements of section 103 of the Implementation Act, such modifications to the rules as may from time to time be agreed to by the United States and Canada. I have decided, pursuant to an agreement entered into on August 16, 1991, between the United States and Canada, that certain modifications in the rules of origin for particular goods of chapter 15 of the HTS should be proclaimed as a part of the HTS. The consultation and lay-over requirements of section 103 of the Implementation Act with respect to such modifications have been complied with.

7. Section 201(a) of the Implementation Act authorizes the President to proclaim such modifications to or continuance of existing duties, such continuance of existing duty-free or excise treatment, or such additional duties as the President determines to be necessary or appropriate to carry out Article 401 of the Agreement and the schedule of duty reductions with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada set forth in Annexes 401.2 and 401.7 to the Agreement.

8. Certain provisions of the Customs and Trade Act of 1990 (the 1990 Act) (Public Law 101-382) and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (the Budget Act) (Public Law 101-508), changed the tariff treatment of brooms and brushes of broom corn, woven fabrics and gauze of wool or of fine animal hair, ethyl alcohol, and ethyl tertiary-butyl ether. As a result of these changes, such goods originating in the territory of Canada became subject to rates of duty that are higher than the applicable duty rates previously proclaimed by the President pursuant to section 201 of the Implementation Act. In addition, previously enacted temporary duty suspensions for certain articles expired at the close of December 31, 1990. Consequently, such goods, if originating in the territory of Canada, became dutiable as of January 1, 1991, contrary to the terms of Article 401(8) of, and Annex 401.2 to, the Agreement. Accordingly, pursuant to section 201(a) of the Implementation Act, I have determined that it is necessary or appropriate to modify the HTS to ensure that the affected goods originating in the territory of Canada are afforded the tariff treatment contained in Annex 401.2 to the Agreement.

9. Title III of the 1990 Act amended the HTS to modify the tariff treatment afforded to various goods imported into the customs territory of the United States. Title II of the 1990 Act amended the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) (19 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*) to repeal the termination on duty-free treatment under CBERA and to provide duty-free treatment for certain articles grown, produced, or manufactured in Puerto Rico. Technical corrections and conforming amendments to the HTS were set forth in sections 10011 and 11502(g) of the Budget Act.

10. In order to implement the tariff treatment provided for in CBERA, the 1990 Act, and the Budget Act, it is necessary to embody in the HTS the substance of the provisions of these acts. In addition, in order to clarify the preferential tariff treatment accorded under the CBERA, it is necessary to modify provisions of the general notes to the HTS to conform them to CBERA as amended by the 1990 Act.

11. Section 242 of the Compact of Free Association (the Compact) entered into by the Government of the United States and the Governments of the Marshall Islands and of the Federated States of Micronesia (the freely associated states), as given effect by section 401 of the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985 (the Association Act) (Public Law 99-239), requires the President to proclaim that articles imported from the freely associated states shall, under specified conditions, receive duty-free treatment subject to the limitations imposed under sections 503(b) and 504(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (the 1974 Act) (19 U.S.C. 2463(b), 2464(c)).

12. Section 243 of the Compact, as given effect by section 401(b) of the Association Act, provides that certain articles imported from the freely associated states are to be excluded from the duty-free treatment proclaimed by the President and are to receive most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment. Section 401(a) of the Association Act provides that only canned tuna provided for in item 112.30 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) that is imported from the freely associated states during any calendar year in an aggregate quantity not to exceed 10 percent of the U.S. consumption of canned tuna during the immediately preceding calendar year, as reported by the National Marine Fisheries Service, may be entered free of duty. In addition, section 401(a) of the Association Act further provides that canned tuna imports from the freely associated states entering free of duty shall be counted against the aggregate quantity of canned tuna that is dutiable under rate column numbered 1 for TSUS item 112.30 for that calendar year. The effect of this provision is that the tariff-rate quota of TSUS item 112.30 would have been available to imported canned tuna during any calendar year only to the extent that the quantity of canned tuna from the freely associated states that entered free of duty during the calendar year pursuant to section 401(a) of the Association Act was less than the aggregate quantity of canned tuna, if any, dutiable under TSUS item 112.30 for that calendar year.

13. The foregoing exclusions and restrictions are set forth in terms of the TSUS. The United States converted from the TSUS to the HTS effective January 1, 1989. Proclamation No. 6030 of September 28, 1989, incorporated into the HTS the exclusions and restrictions set out in section 401 of the Association Act, but did not clarify the manner in which canned tuna from the freely associated states shall be accorded limited duty-free treatment as set forth in section 401 of the Association Act. Therefore, modifications to general note 3(c)(viii) to the HTS and to chapter 16 of the HTS are appropriate in order to clarify the manner in which the provisions of section 401 of the Association Act relating to canned tuna shall be administered.

14. Pursuant to section 4 of the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985 (the Israel Act) (19 U.S.C. 2112 note), the President proclaimed, in Proclamation No. 5365 of August 30, 1985, changes in tariff treatment which the President determined were re-

quired or appropriate to carry out the schedule of duty reductions for products of Israel set forth in Annex 1 to the Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Israel (the Israel FTA), entered into on April 22, 1985. Subsequently, in Proclamation No. 5646 of May 4, 1987, the President modified the tariff schedules to eliminate duty-free treatment for articles eligible for entry under certain provisions covering articles exported from the United States and returned after having been advanced or improved abroad. I have determined, pursuant to section 4 of the Israel Act, that further modifications are required or appropriate to carry out the schedule of duty reductions with respect to products of Israel set forth in Annex 1 to the Israel FTA.

15. On October 3, 1990, pursuant to actions taken by their parliaments, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic became a single country, following the signing of a treaty with the Governments of the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and France. Accordingly, in order to ensure that MFN tariff treatment is afforded to all goods the product of the Federal Republic of Germany, I have determined that it is appropriate to modify general note 3(b) to the HTS, enumerating those countries whose products are dutied at the rates set forth in the Rates of Duty Column 2 of the HTS.

16. Section 604 of the 1974 Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), requires the President, from time to time, as appropriate, to embody in the HTS the substance of the provisions of that Act, of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 604 of the 1974 Act, section 213 of CBERA, section 4 of the Israel Act, section 401 of the Association Act, sections 201 and 202 of the Implementation Act, and titles II and III of the 1990 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide for an accelerated schedule of duty elimination for specific goods of Annex 401.2 to the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement and to modify the rules of origin, the tariff treatment provided for in the HTS for certain goods originating in the territory of Canada and general note 3 to the HTS are modified as provided in Annex I(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) to this proclamation.

(2) In order to modify certain rates of duty and to provide for staged reductions for specified goods originating in the territory of Canada to conform such duty rates to the schedule of duty reductions set forth in Annex 401.2 to the Agreement, the HTS is further modified as set forth in Annex I(g), (h), (i), and (j) to this proclamation.

(3) In order to make technical and conforming changes in various provisions of the HTS, and to implement the tariff treatment provided for in CBERA and the 1990 Act, including the tariff treatment of certain articles grown, produced, or manufactured in Puerto Rico, the HTS is modified as set forth in Annex II to this proclamation.

(4) In order to make conforming changes in the tariff treatment of products of the freely associated states following changes in section

503(b) of the 1974 Act and to clarify the tariff treatment of articles imported from the freely associated states, general note 3(c)(viii) to the HTS and chapter 16 of the HTS are modified as set forth in Annex III.

(5) In order to carry out the schedule of duty reductions for products of Israel, as provided in Annex I to the Israel FTA, HTS subheadings 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80 are each modified by inserting in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn after the symbol "CA" in parentheses the symbol ", IL".

(6) In order to afford MFN tariff treatment to all goods the product of the Federal Republic of Germany, general note 3(b) to the HTS is modified by striking out "German Democratic Republic".

(7) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders inconsistent with the provisions of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(8)(a) The modification made by paragraphs (1) and (2) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates set forth in Annex I to this proclamation.

(b) The modifications made by paragraph (3) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates set forth in Annex II to this proclamation.

(c) The modifications made by paragraph (4) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to products of the freely associated states entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates set forth in Annex III to this proclamation.

(d) The modifications made by paragraph (5) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to products of Israel entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1989.

(e) The modification made by paragraph (6) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after October 3, 1990.

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

GEORGE BUSH

ANNEX I

MODIFICATIONS TO THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES (HTS) WITH RESPECT TO THE TARIFF TREATMENT OF CERTAIN GOODS ORIGINATING IN THE TERRITORY OF CANADA

(a) *Effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1991, the HTS is modified as follows:*

(1) For the following HTS subheadings, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn, by striking the symbol "(CA)" and the duty rate preceding it, and inserting in lieu thereof in the parentheses following the "Free" rate of duty the symbol "CA," in alphabetical order:

0201.20.20	0201.20.60	0201.30.40	0202.10.00
0201.20.40	0201.30.20	0201.30.60	0202.20.20

0202.20.40	2306.40.00	5307.10.00	8477.10.60
0202.20.60	2525.20.00	5307.20.00	8480.71.90
0204.22.20	2819.10.00	5607.10.00	8482.20.00
0204.22.40	2825.30.00	5607.29.00	8482.99.30
0204.23.20	2827.39.10	5607.30.20	8516.31.00
0204.23.40	2833.29.30	5607.41.10	8516.32.00
0204.30.00	2836.91.00	6805.10.00	8516.40.20
0204.41.00	2841.90.10	6805.20.00	8516.40.40
0204.42.20	2902.11.00	6805.30.10	8517.30.30
0204.42.40	2902.50.00	6911.10.10	8521.10.00
0204.43.20	2903.13.00	7002.31.00	8521.90.00
0204.43.40	2912.21.00	7006.00.10	8522.90.60
0708.90.05	2916.31.10	7006.00.20	8530.10.00
0708.90.15	2916.31.20	7006.00.40	8530.80.00
0708.90.30	2916.31.30	7108.12.50	8530.90.00
0708.90.40	2916.31.50	7108.13.10	8603.10.00
0712.20.20	2917.11.00	7108.13.50	8604.00.00
0712.20.40	2917.35.00	7113.11.10	8605.00.00
0712.90.40	2923.10.00	7113.19.10	8607.19.10
0713.10.10	2933.21.00	7113.19.21	9002.11.80
0713.10.40	2941.10.10	7113.19.25	9006.20.00
0713.20.10	2941.10.20	7113.19.29	9006.53.00
0713.20.20	2941.10.30	7113.20.10	9006.62.00
0713.31.10	2941.10.50	7113.20.21	9008.10.00
0713.31.40	3301.24.00	7113.20.25	9008.90.40
0713.32.10	3404.20.00	7113.20.29	9008.90.60
0713.32.20	3407.00.40	7205.10.00	9015.30.40
0713.33.10	3701.30.00	7407.21.10	9015.30.80
0713.33.20	3701.91.00	7407.21.50	9018.19.40
0713.33.40	3701.99.30	7407.21.70	9018.19.80
0713.39.10	3701.99.60	7407.21.90	9018.49.40
0713.39.20	3702.31.00	7407.22.10	9026.90.40
0713.39.40	3702.39.00	7407.22.50	9026.90.60
0713.40.10	3702.43.00	7408.29.10	9027.10.20
0713.40.20	3702.44.00	7408.29.50	9027.20.42
0713.50.10	3702.53.00	7409.40.00	9027.20.44
0713.50.20	3702.54.00	7409.90.10	9027.30.40
0713.90.10	3702.91.00	7410.21.30	9027.30.80
0713.90.60	3702.93.00	7410.21.60	9027.50.40
0713.90.80	3702.95.00	7410.22.00	9027.90.20
1106.10.00	3703.90.30	7616.10.30	9027.90.42
1521.90.20	3703.90.60	8412.29.40	9027.90.44
1602.20.20	3823.90.36	8412.29.80	9306.10.00
1602.20.40	3917.10.10	8412.90.10	9608.60.00
1703.10.30	3917.10.50	8423.10.00	9608.99.30
1703.10.50	5306.10.00	8423.81.00	
2306.20.00	5306.20.00	8468.10.00	

(2) For HTS subheadings 5505.10.00 and 5607.41.30, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn, by striking the symbol "(CA)" and the duty rate preceding it, and inserting in lieu thereof "Free (CA)".

(3) By striking from U.S. notes 2, 4, and 5 to subchapter V of chapter 99 "'Special' subcolumn of rate of duty column 1" and from U.S. note 3 to subchapter V of chapter 99 "'Special' subcolumn of the rates of duty 1 column" and inserting in lieu thereof "Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn".

(4) By deleting U.S. note 3 to subchapter V of chapter 99 and inserting in lieu thereof new U.S. note 3 to subchapter V of chapter 99, in numerical sequence, as follows:

"3. On or after January 1, 1992, the then-existing percentage set forth in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for HTS subheading 9905.00.30 which is applicable to goods originating in the territory of Canada shall be deleted and "20 percent" inserted in lieu thereof."

(5) By inserting new U.S. note 8 to subchapter V of chapter 99, in numerical sequence, as follows:

"8. The expression "unworked" in HTS subheading 9905.74.10 refers to copper plates, sheets, and strip which have not been processed beyond the condition as from the rolling mill (for example, not machined, cut to shape, perforated or coated). The term "worked" in HTS subheadings 9905.74.20 and 9905.74.30 refers to copper plates, sheets, and strip, or foil which have been processed beyond the condition as from the rolling mill."

(6) By inserting the following HTS subheadings in numerical sequence in subchapter V of chapter 99 in the HTS with the material, which is set forth in columnar format, inserted in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", and "Rates of Duty 1-Special", respectively:

Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.

[Goods originating...]

9905.07.10	Parsnips, fresh or chilled (provided for in subheading 0706.90.40).....	Free (CA)
9905.08.10	Lingonberries (partridgeberries), frozen (provided for in subheading 0811.90.80).....	Free (CA)
9905.11.10	Groats and meal of buckwheat (provided for in subheading 1103.19.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.15.10	Other vegetable fats and oils and their fractions (other than soybean oil and its fractions) (provided for in subheading 1516.20.90).....	[See section (b) of this Annex] (CA)
9905.16.10	Prepared or preserved bovine meat, other than prepared meals (provided for in subheading 1602.50.90)....	Free (CA)
9905.16.12	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood (other than prepared meals) (provided for in subheading 1602.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.20.08	Cranberry puree (provided for in subheading 2007.99.65).....	Free (CA)
9905.20.09	Cranberries, prepared or preserved (provided for in subheading 2008.99.20).....	Free (CA)
9905.25.10	Talc (provided for in subheading 2526.10.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.28.01	Sulfur dichloride, disulfur dichloride (sulfur monochloride), sulfur dichloride dioxide (sulfuryl chloride or sulphonyl chloride), and sulfur dichloride oxide (thionyl chloride) (provided for in subheading 2812.10.50).....	Free (CA)
9905.28.02	Potassium hexafluorophosphate (provided for in subheading 2826.90.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.28.03	Vanadium oxytrichloride (vanadium trichloride oxide) (provided for in subheading 2827.49.10).....	Free (CA)
9905.28.04	Hypochlorites (other than sodium hypochlorite), chlorites, and hypobromites (provided for in subheading 2828.90.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.28.05	Cobalt nitrate and nickel nitrate (provided for in subheading 2834.29.50).....	Free (CA)
9905.28.06	Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate (provided for in subheading 2835.39.10).....	Free (CA)
9905.28.15	Cyanamide (provided for in heading 2851.00.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.29.06	2-Bromoethylbenzene (provided for in subheading 2903.69.60).....	Free (CA)
9905.29.07	o-Nitrotoluene (provided for in subheading 2904.20.35)....	Free (CA)
9905.29.08	1-Chloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl difluoromethyl ether and 2-chloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethyl difluoromethyl ether (provided for in subheading 2909.19.10).....	Free (CA)
9905.29.11	Salicylaldehyde (provided for in subheading 2912.49.20)..	Free (CA)
9905.29.12	Vanadyl formate (provided for in subheading 2915.12.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.29.13	Magnesium distearate (provided for in subheading 2915.70.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.29.14	Benzyl chloroformate (provided for in subheading 2915.90.20).....	Free (CA)
9905.29.17	Ethoxynaphthoyl chloride (provided for in subheading 2918.90.45).....	Free (CA)
9905.29.18	Methylamine, whether or not in solution (provided for in subheading 2921.11.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.29.19	Diethylaminoethyl chloride hydrochloride (provided for in subheading 2921.19.50).....	Free (CA)
9905.29.21	Hexamethylenediamine (provided for in subheading 2921.22.10 or 2921.22.50).....	Free (CA)

9905.29.22	Dicyclohexylamine [provided for in subheading 2921.30.50]	Free (CA)
9905.29.23	p-Toluidine (provided for in subheading 2921.43.60)	Free (CA)
9905.29.24	Sertraline (provided for in subheading 2921.45.30)	Free (CA)
9905.29.26	Levodopa (provided for in subheading 2922.50.25)	Free (CA)
9905.29.27	3-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)-4-(2-hydroxyethylamino)nitrobenzene (provided for in subheading 2922.50.30)	Free (CA)
9905.29.28	N,N-Dimethylformamide and N,N-dimethylacetamide (provided for in subheading 2924.10.10)	Free (CA)
9905.29.31	2-Aminothiophenol (provided for in subheading 2930.90.20)	Free (CA)
9905.29.33	Potassium dichloroisocyanurate, potassium-s-triazine-trione, sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione, sodium dichloroisocyanurate, and trichloroisocyanuric acid (provided for in subheading 2933.69.00)	Free (CA)
9905.29.40	Diltiazem hydrochloride and doxazosin (provided for in subheading 2934.90.25)	Free (CA)
9905.29.60	Hydrochlorothiazide (provided for in subheading 2935.00.43)	Free (CA)
9905.29.70	Vanadium acetates (provided for in subheading 2942.00.50)	Free (CA)
9905.30.01	Amoxicillin in oral dosage form [provided for in subheading 3004.10.50]	Free (CA)
9905.30.02	Erythromycin lactobionate, injectable; imipenem-cilastatin sodium; and vancomycin hydrochloride, injectable (provided for in subheading 3004.20.00)	Free (CA)
9905.30.03	Hydrocortisone sodium succinate, injectable (provided for in subheading 3004.32.00)	Free (CA)
9905.30.05	Oxytocin, injectable; and recombinant human erythropoietin (provided for in subheading 3004.39.00)	Free (CA)
9905.30.06	Vitamin B ₁₂ for veterinary use (provided for in subheading 3004.50.20)	Free (CA)
9905.30.20	Nonmedicated adhesive plasters containing a felt support (provided for in subheading 3005.10.50)	Free (CA)
9905.32.10	Pigment orange 13 and 46; pigment red 3, 48:1, 48:2, 49:1, 49:2; 52:1, 52:2, 53:1, and 57:1; salt type red of C.I. No. 53:1 (Red Lake C); and pigment yellow 1, 12, 13, 14, and 73 (provided for in subheading 3204.17.30 or 3204.17.50)	Free (CA)
9905.32.20	Surfacing preparations for indoor walls and ceilings (provided for in subheading 3209.10.00)	Free (CA)
9905.32.30	Preparations for setting wall and floor tiles (provided for in subheading 3214.90.50)	Free (CA)
9905.35.10	Scrap gelatin (provided for in heading 3503.00)	Free (CA)
9905.35.20	Soy protein isolates (provided for in subheading 3504.00.10)	Free (CA)
9905.38.06	Fumigator fogger bombs; insecticides in bulk or in packages of a gross weight exceeding 1.36 kg each (provided for in subheading 3808.10)	Free (CA)
9905.38.07	Chromated copper arsenate, 50 percent solution (provided for in subheading 3808.20.30)	Free (CA)
9905.38.08	Disinfectants in bulk or in packages of a gross weight exceeding 1.36 kg each (provided for in subheading 3808.40)	Free (CA)
9905.38.09	Fabric softeners deposited on disposable sheets for household use (provided for in subheading 3809.91.00 or 3809.99)	Free (CA)
9905.38.11	Sizing preparations based on rosins and sizing preparations based on alkyl ketene dimer (provided for in subheading 3809.92)	Free (CA)
9905.38.12	Naphthenic acids (provided for in subheading 3823.20.00)	Free (CA)
9905.39.01	Liquid amorphous polypropylene having a solubility greater than 95 percent in boiling n-heptane and less than 5 percent crystallinity (provided for in subheading 3902.10.00)	Free (CA)

9905.39.03	Dibutyltin oxide and hydrated monobutyltin oxide (provided for in subheading 3911.90.30)	Free (CA)
9905.39.04	Lignin (provided for in subheading 3913.90.50).....	Free (CA)
9905.39.06	Ion-exchangers other than of polymers of styrene (provided for in heading 3914.00.00)	Free (CA)
9905.39.07	Tape certified by the importer as intended for use in the manufacture of disposable diapers (provided for in subheading 3919.10.20)	[See section (b) of this Annex] (CA)
9905.39.08	Polyvinyl chloride edgbanding, of a width of over 1 cm, and of a thickness of over 0.03 cm but not over 1 cm (provided for in subheading 3919.10.20).....	Free (CA)
9905.39.09	Polypropylene or polyethylene film certified by the importer as intended for use in the manufacture of disposable diapers (provided for in subheading 3920.10.00 or 3920.20.00).....	[See section (b) of this Annex] (CA)
9905.39.12	Polyvinyl chloride edgbanding, of a width of over 1 cm but not over 65 cm, and of a thickness of over 0.03 cm but not over 1 cm, with a primer on the back, whether or not topcoated (provided for in subheading 3920.41 or 3920.42)	Free (CA)
9905.39.13	Handles and knobs for furniture (provided for in subheading 3926.30.10).....	[See section (b) of this Annex] (CA)
9905.39.14	Holders for drawer dividers, grommets, and glides for furniture (provided for in subheading 3926.30.50).....	[See section (b) of this Annex] (CA)
9905.40.02	Flexible closed-cell rubber tubing designed for insulating liquid-cooling or liquid-heating tubes or pipes (provided for in subheading 4009.10.00)	Free (CA)
9905.40.20	Gaskets and seals for locomotives and rail cars; oil seals (provided for in subheading 4016.93.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.42.10	Bowling bags (provided for in subheading 4202.91.00 or 4202.92.45)	Free (CA)
9905.42.20	Cases for flutes (provided for in subheading 4202.92.50) ..	Free (CA)
9905.48.20	Color sample charts, sausage casings, and weighted paper markers for crop spraying or dusting (provided for in subheading 4823.90.65 or 4823.90.85).....	Free (CA)
9905.54.12	Monofilaments of nylon or other polyamides; monofilaments (other than nylon or other polyamides) cut to length and bundled for brooms or brushes (provided for in subheading 5404.10).....	Free (CA)
9905.54.14	Strip and the like, of nylon (provided for in subheading 5404.90.00)	Free (CA)
9905.56.10	Spunbonded nonwovens of filaments of polyethylene or polypropylene, whether or not coated or covered, being air infiltration barriers for use as building wrap and marked at regular intervals on the surface of the material as housewrap; nonwovens of m-phenyleneisophthalamide, in rolls or sheets, of a kind used in electrical insulation (provided for in heading 5603.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.56.20	Nonwovens certified by the importer as intended for use as liners or transfer layers in the manufacture of disposable diapers (provided for in heading 5603.00)....	[See section (b) of this Annex] (CA)
9905.56.30	Sewing thread sample charts (provided for in heading 5609.00)	Free (CA)
9905.58.10	Braid sample charts (provided for in subheading 5808.10)	Free (CA)
9905.63.10	Decorative trimming (braids) sample charts (provided for in subheading 6307.90.94).....	Free (CA)

9905.64.10	Footwear, consisting of an outer sole and an unfinished or incomplete upper, designed for use with boot liners (provided for in subheading 6401.99.60).....	Free (CA)
9905.64.20	Tennis shoes, basketball shoes, training shoes, gym shoes, and the like, not covering the ankle, having outer soles of rubber or plastics and uppers of leather (provided for in subheading 6403.99).....	Free (CA)
9905.68.10	Tiles of stone other than calcareous stone or granite, except tiles of subheading 6802.10 (provided for in subheading 6802.99.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.68.20	Articles of asphalt, in rolls, consisting of a substrate of paper covered with asphalt and mineral granules (provided for in subheading 6807.10.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.68.30	Brick panels (provided for in subheading 6810.91.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.68.40	Carbon or graphite yarns (provided for in subheading 6815.10.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.68.50	Gasket material of compressed mineral substances (provided for in subheading 6815.99.40).....	Free (CA)
9905.70.05	Float glass (provided for in subheading 7005.10, 7005.21, or 7005.29).....	Free (CA)
9905.70.07	Lighted mirrors (provided for in subheading 7009.92.10)...	Free (CA)
9905.70.09	Pressed and toughened (specially tempered) glass ovenware (provided for in subheading 7013.39.10).....	Free (CA)
9905.73.01	Die-cut nails, 3 to 6 cm in length, collated (provided for in heading 7317.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.73.03	Gas counter-top and built-in ovens and parts thereof (provided for in subheading 7321.11.60 or 7321.90.60)....	Free (CA)
9905.73.30	Upholstery tack strips (provided for in subheading 7326.90).....	[See section (b) of this Annex] (CA)
9905.74.10	Copper plates, sheets and strip, other than unworked plates, sheets and strip of a thickness not exceeding 4.75 mm and a width not exceeding 508 mm (provided for in subheading 7409.11, 7409.19, 7409.21, or 7409.29).....	Free (CA)
9905.74.20	Worked copper plates, sheets, and strip, of a thickness of less than 5 mm (provided for in subheading 7409.90.50 or 7409.90.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.74.30	Worked foil of refined copper (provided for in subheading 7410.11.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.76.10	Rods of aluminum alloys 2014, 2024, 6151, or 7075 (provided for in subheading 7604.29).....	Free (CA)
9905.78.10	Braided leadline, and wall anchors for bolts and screws (provided for in heading 7806.00.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.79.10	Zinc anodes for electroplating (provided for in subheading 7907.90.60).....	Free (CA)
9905.82.20	Manual nailing machines (provided for in subheading 8205.59).....	Free (CA)
9905.83.15	Concealed adjustable hinges for casement windows (provided for in subheading 8302.10).....	Free (CA)
9905.83.20	Casters, plated with zinc or brass, suitable for furniture (provided for in subheading 8302.20.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.83.25	Decorative brass-plated rods; steel rings and sockets, brass plated; steel kickplates, zinc plated; steel catches; brass scuff plates; and closure glides for the end of tubing on chairs, brass or nickel plated; the foregoing suitable for furniture (provided for in subheading 8302.42).....	Free (CA)
9905.83.30	Steel table slides; zinc pulls and knobs, whether or not brass plated (provided for in subheading 8302.42.30)....	[See section (b) of this Annex] (CA)
9905.83.40	Aluminum fittings used solely or principally as lateral arms for awnings (provided for in subheading 8302.49.60).....	Free (CA)
9905.84.06	Reciprocating positive displacement pumps other than centrifugal (provided for in subheading 8413.50.00).....	Free (CA)

9905.84.07	Parts of reciprocating positive displacement pumps other than centrifugal of subheading 8413.50.00; sucker rods, pony rods or polished rods designed for oil field related pumps, and parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8413.91.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.84.08	Oscillating table fans (provided for in subheading 8414.51.00)	Free (CA)
9905.84.09	Cooling fan assemblies for locomotives (provided for in subheading 8414.59.80)	Free (CA)
9905.84.11	Air compressors for locomotives (provided for in subheading 8414.80.10).....	Free (CA)
9905.84.12	Parts of oscillating table fans, and of cooling fan assemblies and blower wheel assemblies for locomotives (provided for in subheading 8414.90.10).....	Free (CA)
9905.84.13	Parts of air compressors for locomotives (provided for in subheading 8414.90.20)	Free (CA)
9905.84.14	Air conditioners for locomotives (provided for in subheading 8415.82.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.84.16	Parts of air conditioners of subheading 8415.82.00 for locomotives (provided for in subheading 8415.90.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.84.17	Hot-air and dehumidified dryers for plastic resin processing (provided for in subheading 8419.39.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.84.18	Parts of hot-air and dehumidified dryers for plastic resin processing; hubs, wheels and spindles for grain dryers; molecular sieves for refrigeration dryers (provided for in subheading 8419.90.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.84.19	Lubrication oil filter assemblies for internal combustion engines for locomotives (provided for in subheading 8421.23.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.84.23	Parts of weighing machinery of subheadings 8423.10.00 and 8423.81.00 (provided for in subheading 8423.90.00)	Free (CA)
9905.84.24	Trigger operated sprayers for non-aerosol cans (provided for in subheading 8424.89.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.84.26	Parts of agricultural or horticultural appliances of subheading 8424.81.90; parts of trigger operated sprayers for non-aerosol cans (provided for in subheading 8424.90)	Free (CA)
9905.84.27	Agricultural or horticultural type continuous-action elevators and conveyors; veneer conveyors specially designed for use with automatic veneer reelers or unreelers (provided for in subheading 8428.39.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.84.28	Elevator guide rails; and hubs, wheels and spindles for grain handling equipment of heading 8428 (provided for in subheading 8431.31.00 or 8431.39.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.84.29	Hubs, wheels and spindles for land levelers or earth scrapers (provided for in subheading 8431.49.90)	Free (CA)
9905.84.42	Parts of hand-held blow torches (provided for in subheading 8468.90.10).....	Free (CA)
9905.84.56	Rail lubricators (provided for in subheading 8479.81.00) ..	Free (CA)
9905.84.57	Wind-up mouse traps (provided for in subheading 8479.89.90)	Free (CA)
9905.84.58	Parts of rail lubricators and of wind-up mouse traps; and hubs, wheels and spindles for sweepers other than carpet sweepers (provided for in subheading 8479.90.80)	Free (CA)
9905.84.66	Tapered rollers (provided for in subheading 8482.91.00)...	Free (CA)
9905.84.67	70 tooth gears and gearing suitable for use solely or principally in locomotives and worm gears suitable for use solely or principally in railway vehicles (provided for in subheading 8483.40.90)	Free (CA)
9905.84.71	Parts of 70 tooth gears and gearing suitable for use solely or principally in locomotives and worm gears suitable for use solely or principally in railway vehicles (provided for in subheading 8483.90.50).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.06	AC generators exceeding 15,000 kVA and of a RPM of 600 or less (provided for in subheading 8501.64.00)	Free (CA)

9905.85.21	9 volt batteries and 1.5 volt AAA batteries (provided for in subheading 8506.11.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.22	Batteries having a lithium chemical system (provided for in subheading 8506.19.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.37	Electromechanical knife sharpeners, knives, toothbrushes, food slicers and ice cream freezers (provided for in subheading 8509.80.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.38	Parts of electromechanical coffee mills, food choppers, food grinders and processors, ice crushers, knife sharpeners, knives, toothbrushes, food slicers and ice cream freezers (provided for in subheading 8509.90.40).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.39	Alternator assemblies for diesel locomotives (provided for in subheading 8511.50.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.41	Parts of alternator assemblies for diesel locomotives (provided for in subheading 8511.90.60).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.42	Resistance heated furnaces and ovens suitable for use in the manufacture of semiconductors (provided for in subheading 8514.10.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.43	Parts of resistance heated furnaces and ovens suitable for use in the manufacture of semiconductors (provided for in subheading 8514.90.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.46	Cab heaters for diesel electric locomotives (provided for in subheading 8516.29.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.47	Automatic drip coffee makers; and coffee percolators, of stainless steel (provided for in subheading 8516.71.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.49	Parts of cab heaters for diesel electric locomotives (provided for in subheading 8516.90.40).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.51	Parts of electrothermic hairdressing or hand-drying apparatus; parts of electric flatirons; parts of automatic drip coffee makers; parts of coffee percolators, of stainless steel; and parts of toasters (provided for in subheading 8516.90.60).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.52	Multiplexers (provided for in subheading 8517.30.50).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.53	Tape transport mechanisms and parts thereof; tone-arms; parts of turntables (record-decks) or record-players; parts of dictating or transcribing machines, excluding machines using magnetic tape; parts of compact disc players; magnetic tape recorders incorporating sound reproducing apparatus for commercial sound recordings; sound recording apparatus of subheading 8520.90 for commercial reproduction or duplication of audio-cassette tapes; parts of video recording or reproducing apparatus (provided for in subheading 8522.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.66	Pantographs (provided for in subheading 8535.90.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.67	Shunt contactors for direct current controls (provided for in subheading 8536.49.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.68	Connector adapters for goods of subheading 9030.39.00; contactors and terminals for automatic motor protectors (provided for in subheading 8536.90.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.69	Programmable controllers for drive systems for industrial and marine applications; high voltage cabinets for diesel electric locomotives; control panels for railway equipment (provided for in subheading 8537.10.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.71	Direct current magnetic coils for switchgear of heading 8536 (provided for in subheading 8538.90.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.72	Electronic fly traps (provided for in subheading 8543.80.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.86.05	Railway or tramway freight cars, not self-propelled, produced before July 1, 1991, or if entered after July 1, 1994, produced not less than three years before the date of importation (provided for in heading 8606).....	Free (CA)

9905.86.15	Non-driving truck assemblies for railway or tramway passenger cars (provided for in subheading 8607.12.00)	Free (CA)
9905.86.20	Parts of railway or tramway passenger cars (provided for in subheading 8607.19.30 or 8607.19.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.86.30	Parts of rail car housing and support units and parts of railway or tramway passenger cars (provided for in subheading 8607.99).....	Free (CA)
9905.87.20	Hubs, wheels and spindles for agricultural trailers (provided for in subheading 8716.90.50).....	Free (CA)
9905.90.01	Frames and mountings of plastics for safety goggles or safety spectacles designed for use by workers employed in hazardous work and frames and mountings of plastics for prismatic eyeglasses for reading (provided for in subheading 9003.11.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.90.02	Parts of frames and mountings of subheading 9003.11.00 for safety goggles or safety spectacles designed for use by workers employed in hazardous work and parts of frames and mountings of subheading 9003.11.00 for prismatic eyeglasses for reading (provided for in subheading 9003.90.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.90.03	Parts and accessories of photographic cameras of subheadings 9006.20.00 and 9006.53.00 (provided for in subheading 9006.91.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.90.04	Parts and accessories of flashbulbs, flashcubes and the like (provided for in subheading 9006.99.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.90.07	Rulers, of plastics; measuring instruments for determining the proportional reduction or enlargement of a picture or photograph (provided for in subheading 9017.80.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.90.08	Parts and accessories of measuring instruments for determining the proportional reduction or enlargement of a picture or photograph (provided for in subheading 9017.90.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.90.09	Orthopedic or fracture appliances other than plaster bandage splints, surgical trusses and suspensory bandages or orthopedic abdominal supports (provided for in subheading 9021.19).....	Free (CA)
9905.90.11	Parts and accessories of goods of subheading 9027.30.80 (provided for in subheading 9027.90.60 or 9027.90.80).....	Free (CA)
9905.91.10	Security guard mechanical time clocks (provided for in subheading 9106.90.80).....	Free (CA)
9905.92.10	Flutes (provided for in subheading 9205.90.40).....	Free (CA)
9905.92.20	Parts of flutes (provided for in subheading 9209.99.40)....	Free (CA)
9905.94.02	Swivel seats suitable for use solely or principally in locomotive cabs (provided for in subheading 9401.30.80).....	Free (CA)
9905.94.04	Folding seats, of plastics, suitable for use solely or principally in boats (provided for in subheading 9401.80.20 or 9401.80.40).....	Free (CA)
9905.94.06	Parts of swivel seats suitable for use solely or principally in locomotive cabs; parts of folding seats of subheadings 9401.80.20 and 9401.80.40 suitable for use solely or principally in boats (provided for in subheading 9401.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.94.08	Operating tables and oscillating beds, and parts thereof (provided for in subheading 9402.90.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.94.15	Lamp bases, of glass (provided for in subheading 9405.91.60).....	Free (CA)
9905.95.02	Mylar balloons (provided for in subheading 9503.90.50)...	Free (CA)
9905.95.03	Golf club shafts of fiberglass (provided for in subheading 9506.39.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.95.04	Motorized stair climbing exercise apparatus equipped with electronic monitors (provided for in subheading 9506.91.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.95.06	Bats of aluminum (provided for in subheading 9506.99.15).....	Free (CA)

9905.96.20	Parts of ball point pens (provided for in subheading 9608.99.40)..... Free (CA)
9905.96.30	Pancake ink film ribbons of a width not exceeding 3 cm (provided for in subheading 9612.10)..... Free (CA)".

(7) By striking HTS subheadings 9905.00.30, 9905.20.15, 9905.29.16, 9905.29.29, 9905.29.32, 9905.29.35, 9905.29.50, 9905.30.04, 9905.30.10, 9905.38.10, 9905.59.10, 9905.73.05, 9905.73.10, 9905.73.15, 9905.84.05, 9905.84.15, 9905.84.55, 9905.85.10, 9905.85.25, 9905.85.35, 9905.85.40, and 9905.85.70 and inserting in lieu thereof the following HTS subheadings in numerical sequence in subchapter V of chapter 99 in the HTS with the material, which is set forth in columnar format, inserted in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", and "Rates of Duty 1-Special", respectively:

Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.

[Goods originating....]

"9905.00.30 Upholstery fabrics certified by the importer as intended for use as outer covering in the manufacture of upholstered furniture, provided for in the following provisions:

5208.39	5211.59	5514.21	5801.10
5208.42	5407.10	5514.22	5801.22
5208.49	5407.42	5514.23	5801.23
5208.52	5407.43.20	5514.29	5801.25
5208.53	5407.44	5514.31	5801.26
5208.59	5407.52.20	5514.32	5801.31
5209.31	5407.53.20	5514.33	5801.32
5209.32	5407.54	5514.39	5801.33
5209.39	5407.60.20	5514.41	5801.35
5209.41	5407.72	5514.42	5801.36
5209.43	5407.73.20	5514.43	5801.90
5209.49	5407.74	5514.49	5802.30
5209.51	5407.82	5515.11	5903.10
5209.52	5407.83	5515.12	5903.20
5209.59	5407.84	5515.19	5903.90
5210.39	5407.92	5515.21	5906.99
5210.49	5407.93	5515.29	5907.00...40
5210.51	5407.94	5515.91	
5210.59	5408.23.20	5515.99	percent of the
5211.31	5408.24	5516.13	column 1-general
5211.32	5512.19	5516.14	rate of duty
5211.39	5512.29	5516.22	applicable under
5211.41	5512.99	5516.23	the respective
5211.43	5513.21	5516.24	listed heading or
5211.49	5513.23	5516.43	subheading (CA)
5211.51	5513.39	5516.44	
5211.52	5513.41	5516.93	

9905.20.15	Frozen cranberry concentrate, 50' brix; and juice of any single fruit, except fruits provided for elsewhere in heading 2009, not concentrated (provided for in subheading 2009.80.60)..... Free (CA)
9905.29.16	m-Toluic acid and o-toluic acid (provided for in subheading 2916.39.60)..... Free (CA)
9905.29.29	Di-o-tolylguanidine, diphenylguanidine, guanidine, and pentamidine isethionate (provided for in subheading 2925.20)..... Free (CA)
9905.29.32	Amlodipine besylate, flecainide acetate, and nifedipine (provided for in subheading 2933.39.35)..... Free (CA)

9905.29.35	Benzotriazololyoxytris(dimethylamino)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate; 2-(Benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-bis(methylethyl-1-phenylethyl)phenol; 2-(1H-Benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate; 2-(1H-Benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate; Enalapril maleate; Fluconazole; 2-[2'-Hydroxy-3',5'-di-tert-amy]phenyl]benzotriazole; 2-(2'-Hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole; L-Proline and its methyl ester; Temazepam; and Tolmetin sodium (provided for in subheading 2933.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.29.50	Acetylsulfguanidine and azosulfamide (provided for in subheading 2935.00.39).....	Free (CA)
9905.30.10	Acetazolamide in sustained-release dosage form for human use; Aminocaproic acid; Antibacterial creams containing sulfanilamide as the single active ingredient; Antihistaminic agents in tablet form containing terfenadine as the single active ingredient; Anthelmintic based on pyrantel pamoate or morantel tartrate for treating internal parasites in horses and in dairy and feed cattle; Antimicrobial ointments other than sulfonamides for the treatment of vaginal yeast infections in animals; Iron-dextran complex; Laxatives for animals; Lyophilized ribavirin in vials; and Tubocurarine chloride, injectable (provided for in subheading 3004.90.60).....	Free (CA)
9905.38.10	Blended flammable chemical waste suitable for use as a fuel; Gaseous mixtures of hydrogen sulfide and nitrogen; Gaseous mixtures of nitric oxide and nitrogen; Glycerol triacetate; Molecular sieves; Phosphonium salts; Sodium methoxide 25 percent in methanol (sodium methylate 25 percent); and Synthetic gum base (provided for in subheading 3823.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.59.10	Packing yarns with cores of glass fibers, whether or not incorporating a metal wire, covered with a textile wrapper; and pure or prelubricated polytetrafluoroethylene yarns (provided for in subheading 5911.90.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.73.05	Pellet-fired heating appliances and parts thereof, and railway track switch heaters and parts thereof (provided for in subheading 7322.90.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.73.10	Treeball baskets, underwires for brassieres, and wire mesh minnow traps (provided for in subheading 7326.20.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.73.15	Flush floor and duct systems, and racks and containers for the automotive industry (provided for in subheading 7326.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.84.05	Parts of hydraulic power engines and motors of subheading 8412.29.80, and parts of pneumatic power engines and motors (provided for in subheading 8412.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.84.55	Parts of barrels and cylinders for plastic processing machines, parts of blow-molding machines of subheading 8477.30, and parts of injection-molding machines for rubber or plastics (provided for in subheading 8477.90.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.10	Armature coil assemblies, brush holder assemblies, interpole coils, and main coils suitable for use solely or principally in locomotives; parts of AC generators exceeding 15,000 kVA and of a RPM of 600 or less; parts of electric gear motors of subheadings 8501.33.30, 8501.33.40, 8501.34.30, 8501.51, 8501.53.60, or 8501.53.80; and parts of electric motors and generators of subheadings 8501.20, 8501.31, 8501.32.20, 8501.32.60, 8501.61, or 8501.62 (provided for in heading 8503.00).....	Free (CA)

9905.84.15	Parts of filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for gases of subheading 8421.39 and parts of lubrication oil filter assemblies for internal combustion engines for locomotives (provided for in subheading 8421.99.00)	Free (CA)
9905.85.25	Parts of batteries having a lithium chemical system, parts of primary cells and primary batteries of subheadings 8506.12 and 8506.13, and parts of 9 volt batteries and 1.5 volt AAA batteries of subheading 8506.11.00 (provided for in subheading 8506.90.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.35	Electromechanical coffee mills, food choppers, food grinders, food processors, and ice crushers (provided for in subheading 8509.40.00).....	Free (CA)
9905.85.40	Hi-igniters for railway equipment, and parts of electric soldering irons and guns of subheading 8515.11.00 (provided for in subheading 8515.90)	Free (CA)
9905.85.70	Parts of electronic fly traps, and parts of signal generators (provided for in subheading 8543.90).....	Free (CA)".

(8) By deleting from the article description of HTS subheading 9905.00.00 "7006.00" and "8482.20" and by deleting "7616.10" and inserting "7616.10.10", "7616.10.50", "7616.10.70", and "7616.10.90", in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof.

(b) *Effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1991, and January 1 of each of the following years:* For each of the following HTS subheadings, the rate of duty in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn in the HTS that is followed by the symbol "CA" in parentheses is deleted and the following rates of duty are inserted in lieu thereof:

HTS Subheading	1991	1992	1993
1204.00.00	0.3¢/kg	Free	Free
1205.00.00	0.3¢/kg	Free	Free
1507.10.00	7.8%	Free	Free
1508.10.00	1.7¢/kg	Free	Free
1508.90.00	3¢/kg	Free	Free
1509.10.40	0.6¢/kg	Free	Free
1509.90.40	0.6¢/kg	Free	Free
1510.00.60	0.6¢/kg	Free	Free
1512.11.00	0.4¢/kg+0.8%	Free	Free
1512.19.00	0.7¢/kg+1.4%	Free	Free
1512.21.00	2.3¢/kg	Free	Free
1512.29.00	2.3¢/kg	Free	Free
1514.10.90	2.6%	Free	Free
1514.90.50	0.5¢/kg	Free	Free
1514.90.90	2.6%	Free	Free
1515.90.40	1%	Free	Free
1516.20.10	3.1%	Free	Free
2304.00.00	0.1¢/kg	Free	Free
5601.10.10	2.8%	1.4%	Free
5601.10.20	5%	2.5%	Free
9905.15.10	3.8¢/kg	Free	Free
9905.39.07	2.6%	1.3%	Free
9905.39.09	1.9%	0.9%	Free
9905.39.13	3%	1.5%	Free
9905.39.14	2.4%	1.2%	Free
9905.56.20	5.8%	2.9%	Free
9905.73.30	2.6%	1.3%	Free
9905.83.30	2.6%	1.3%	Free

(c) *Effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1994, and January 1, 1995:* For each of the following HTS subheadings, the rate of duty in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn in the HTS that is followed by the symbol "CA" in parentheses is deleted and the following rates of duty are inserted in lieu thereof.

HTS Subheading	1994	1995
1507.90.20	0.3%	Free
1507.90.40	4.5%	Free
1518.20.90	2.2¢/kg	Free

(d) *Effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1996:*

(1) For HTS subheading 8422.11.00, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn in the HTS, the symbol "(CA)" and the duty rate preceding it are deleted, and in lieu thereof in the parentheses following the "Free" rate of duty the symbol "CA," is inserted in alphabetical order.

(2) The following HTS subheading is inserted in numerical sequence in subchapter V of chapter 99 in the HTS with the material, which is set forth in columnar format, inserted in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", and "Rates of Duty 1-Special", respectively:

Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.

[Goods originating...:]

"9905.84.22	Parts of dishwashing machines of the household type (provided for in subheading 8422.90.05)..... Free (CA)".
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(e) *Effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after April 1, 1990:*

(1) The following HTS subheading is inserted in numerical sequence in subchapter V of chapter 99 in the HTS with the material, which is set forth in columnar format, inserted in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", and "Rates of Duty 1-Special", respectively:

Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.

[Goods originating...:]

"9905.54.11	Monofilament yarn, solely of polyurethane, not on beams (provided for in subheading 3918.90.30 or 5404.10.20)..... Free (CA)".
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(2) HTS subheading 9905.61.05 is modified to read as follows:

Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.

[Goods originating...:]

"9905.61.05	Pants and shells for pants for use in ice hockey (provided for in heading 6113.00.00 or subheading 6114.30.30, 6210.40.10, 6210.40.20, 6210.50.10, 6210.50.20, 8211.33.00 or 8211.43.00)..... Free (CA)".
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(f) *Effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1992:* The HTS is modified by striking out from general note 3(c)(vii)(R)(3) to the HTS the subdivisions designated (bb) through (dd), inclusive, and by redesignating the subdivisions designated as (ee) through (hh), inclusive, as (bb) through (ee), respectively.

(g) *Effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption:*

(1) On or after September 4, 1990:

(i) HTS subheading 9901.00.52 is modified by striking out "5.29¢/liter" from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn and by inserting in lieu thereof "Free".

(ii) The following HTS subheading is inserted in numerical sequence in subchapter V of chapter 99 in the HTS with the material, which is set forth in columnar format, inserted in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", and "Rates of Duty 1-Special", respectively:

Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.

[Goods originating...]

"9905.96.03	Whisk brooms and other brooms, in part of broom corn (provided for in subheading 9603.10.25, 9603.10.30, 9603.10.50, or 9603.10.60) 8% (CA)".
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(2) On or after January 1 of each of the years specified below, for HTS subheading 9905.96.03, the rate of duty in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn in the HTS that is followed by the symbol "CA" in parentheses is deleted and the following rates of duty inserted in lieu thereof.

HTS Subheading	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
9905.96.03	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	Free

(h) *Effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption:*

(1) On or after October 1, 1990:

(i) HTS subheading 9905.61.10 is deleted.

(ii) The following HTS subheading is inserted in numerical sequence in subchapter V of chapter 99 in the HTS with the material, which is set forth in columnar format, inserted in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", and "Rates of Duty 1-Special", respectively:

Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.

[Goods originating...]

"9905.51.12	Tapestry fabrics and upholstery fabrics, woven, containing 85 percent or more by weight of combed wool or of combed fine animal hair, of a weight exceeding 200g/m ² but not exceeding 300g/m ² (provided for in subheading 5112.19.90 5.6% (CA)".
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(2) On or after January 1 of each of the years specified below, for HTS subheading 9905.51.12, the rate of duty in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn in the HTS that is followed by the symbol "CA" in parentheses is deleted and the following rates of duty inserted in lieu thereof.

HTS Subheading	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
9905.51.12	4.9%	4.2%	3.5%	2.8%	2.1%	1.4%	0.7%	Free

(i) *Effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1 of each of the years specified below: For HTS subheading 9901.00.50, the rate of duty in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn in the HTS that is followed by the symbol "CA" in parentheses is deleted and the following rates of duty inserted in lieu thereof.*

HTS Subheading	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
9901.00.50	11¢/ liter	9.5¢/ liter	7.9¢/ liter	6.3¢/ liter	4.7¢/ liter	3.1¢/ liter	1.5¢/ liter	Free

(j) *Effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1991: The following HTS subheadings are inserted in numerical sequence in subchapter V of chapter 99 in the HTS with the material, which is set forth in columnar format, inserted in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", and "Rates of Duty 1-Special", respectively.*

Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.

[Goods originating...:]

"9905.29.04	B-Naphthol (provided for in subheading 2907.15.50)	Free (CA)
9905.29.09	6-Amino-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid (provided for in subheading 2922.21.10)	Free (CA)
9905.29.16	m-Toluic acid (provided for in subheading 2916.39.80)	Free (CA)
9905.29.29	Diphenylguanidine and di-o-tolylguanidine (provided for in subheading 2925.20.30)	Free (CA)
9905.29.32	Flecainide acetate (provided for in subheading 2933.39.35)	Free (CA)
9905.29.34	2-(4-Aminophenyl)-6-methylbenzothiazole-7-sulfonic acid (provided for in subheading 2934.20.60)	Free (CA)
9905.29.36	Sulfaquinoxaline and sulfanilamide (provided for in subheading 2935.00.31)	Free (CA)
9905.29.37	Sulfathiazole (provided for in subheading 2935.00.33 or 3004.90.60)	Free (CA)
9905.29.38	Sulfaguanidine (provided for in subheading 2935.00.35) ...	Free (CA)
9905.29.50	Acetylsulfaguanidine (provided for in subheading 2935.00.39)	Free (CA)
9905.30.04	Iron-dextran complex (provided for in subheading 3004.90.60)	Free (CA)
9905.40.08	Plates, sheets and strip of natural rubber, reinforced with textile fabrics of man-made fibers, for use in the manufacture of hovercraft skirts (provided for in subheading 4008.21.00)	Free (CA)".

Conforming changes: U.S. note 8 to subchapter II of chapter 99 of the HTS is modified by striking out from such note the following HTS subheadings: "9902.29.08", "9902.29.20", "9902.29.34", "9902.29.56", "9902.29.70", "9902.29.78", "9902.29.81", "9902.29.82", "9902.29.83", "9902.29.85", "9902.30.05", and "9902.40.08".

ANNEX II

MODIFICATIONS TO THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES (HTS) TO IMPLEMENT TARIFF TREATMENT PROVIDED FOR IN THE CBERA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

(a) *Effective with respect to articles which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1989:* HTS subheading 9902.29.66 is modified by deleting "2933.19.40" from the article description and inserting "2933.19.42" in lieu thereof.

(b) *Effective with respect to articles which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after October 1, 1990:*

(1) General note 3(c)(ii)(D) to the HTS is modified by striking out "6702.90.60" and inserting "6702.90.65" in lieu thereof.

(2) General note 3(c)(v)(B) to the HTS is modified by adding new subdivision (5) after general note 3(c)(v)(4) and at the same indentation, as follows:

"(5) Pursuant to subsection 213(a)(5) of the CBERA, duty-free treatment shall be provided under the CBERA to an article (other than an article enumerated in subsection 213(b) of the CBERA) which is the growth, product, or manufacture of Puerto Rico if—

(I) the article is imported directly from the beneficiary country into the customs territory of the United States,

(II) the article was by any means advanced in value or improved in condition in a beneficiary country, and

(III) any materials are added to the article in a beneficiary country, such materials are a product of a beneficiary country or the United States."

(c) *Effective with respect to articles which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of signature of this proclamation:*

(1) The following HTS subheadings are modified by inserting, in alphabetical order, the symbol "E" in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn in the HTS in the parentheses following the "Free" rate of duty in such subcolumn for each such subheading.

3005.10.50	4010.99.15	5903.20.20	6306.22.10
3005.90.50	5404.90.00	5903.90.10	6306.31.00
3918.10.31	5405.00.60	5903.90.20	6406.10.72
3921.90.11	5608.90.23	5906.91.20	6702.90.35
3926.90.57	5903.10.10	5906.99.20	7019.10.40
4010.91.15	5903.10.20	5910.00.10	9032.89.20

(2) The following HTS subheadings are modified by striking out "E**" in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn in the HTS and by inserting in lieu thereof "E" for each such subheading.

0210.90.20	5609.00.20	6701.00.00	9102.29.35
0210.90.40	5702.99.20	6702.90.10	9102.29.45
3403.11.50	5703.90.00	6703.00.60	9102.29.55
3703.10.80	5911.40.00	7019.90.50	9305.29.50
3920.20.00	6210.10.20	9006.91.00	9401.20.00
3924.90.10	6214.10.10	9102.11.10	9404.21.00
3925.30.10	6304.99.25	9102.11.25	9404.29.90
3926.90.56	6306.39.00	9102.11.50	9404.30.40
3926.90.90	6306.49.00	9102.11.65	9404.90.20
4010.91.11	6307.90.60	9102.19.20	9506.21.80
4010.99.11	6307.90.94	9102.19.60	9506.29.00
5004.00.00	6406.10.85	9102.21.10	9506.89.60
5006.00.10	6504.00.30	9102.21.30	9506.91.00
5113.00.00	6504.00.60	9102.21.70	9506.99.60
5307.10.00	6506.10.60	9102.29.02	9507.90.80
5307.20.00	6506.91.00	9102.29.04	9606.10.40
5310.90.00	6506.99.00	9102.29.15	
5606.90.30	6507.00.00	9102.29.25	

ANNEX III

MODIFICATIONS TO THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES (HTS) WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN IMPORTS FROM THE FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES

(a) *Effective with respect to products of the freely associated states which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after October 1, 1990:*

General note 3(c)(viii) to the HTS is modified:

(1) By striking out the title to such note and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "*Products of the Freely Associated States*".

(2) In subdivisions (B) and (G) of such note, by striking out "imported from" and inserting in lieu thereof "the growth, product or manufacture of" in each such subdivision.

(b) *Effective with respect to products of the freely associated states which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1992:*

(1) General note 3(c)(viii) to the HTS is modified:

(i) By striking out subdivision (C) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(C) Tunas and skipjack, prepared or preserved, not in oil, in airtight containers weighing with their contents not over 7 kilograms each, in an aggregate quantity entered in any calendar year from the freely associated states not to exceed 10 percent of United States consumption of canned tuna during the immediately preceding calendar year, as reported by the National Marine Fisheries Service, may enter the customs territory of the United States free of duty; such imports shall be counted against, but not be limited by, the aggregate quantity of tuna, if any, that is dutiable under subheading 1604.14.20 for that calendar year."

(ii) By striking out the text of subdivision (D)(1) and inserting in lieu thereof "tunas and skipjack, prepared or preserved, not in oil, in airtight containers weighing with their contents not over 7 kilograms each, in excess of the quantity afforded duty-free entry under subdivision (C) of this note;"

(2) Chapter 16 of the HTS is modified by adding the following new additional U.S. note in numerical sequence:

"3. For purposes of subheadings 1604.14.20 and 1604.14.30, tunas and skipjack from the freely associated states may be entered free of duty under the appropriate subheading in an aggregate quantity provided by, and under the terms set forth in, general note 3(c)(viii)(C) to the tariff schedule. Goods from the freely associated states entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in excess of such specified aggregate quantity shall be dutied under the appropriate subheading at the rate set forth in the "General" subcolumn of column 1."

Proclamation 6344 of October 1, 1991**White Cane Safety Day, 1991**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Utilized by individuals who are blind to enhance their mobility and independence, the white cane is a widely recognized symbol of determination and achievement. By employing this simple device, thousands of Americans with visual impairments are able to navigate safely and freely through their environment, thereby leading fuller, more productive lives.

During our annual observance of White Cane Safety Day, we not only celebrate the accomplishments of those who use the white cane but also renew our commitment to removing the physical and attitudinal barriers that have, in the past, impeded the advancement of Americans with disabilities. This commitment underlies our efforts to implement

the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, which prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities in many areas of daily life, including employment, public accommodations, telecommunications, and transportation.

Of course, one of the most important keys to opportunity in our society is a high-quality education. Accordingly, AMERICA 2000, our strategy for achieving our National Education Goals, is designed to ensure that every American has access to a world-class education.

For persons who are blind, equality in education begins before preschool and extends beyond the traditional classroom. That is, parents, teachers, public officials, and other concerned Americans must work together to promote school readiness for the blind, as well as access to on-the-job training and other educational opportunities.

On this occasion, as we reflect on the white cane and all that it symbolizes, let us reaffirm, once again, our determination to ensure equal opportunity for all Americans—including persons who are visually impaired.

The Congress, by Joint Resolution approved October 6, 1964, authorized the President to designate October 15 of each year as "White Cane Safety Day."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 15, 1991, as White Cane Safety Day. I encourage all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs and activities, in recognition of the achievements of those individuals who use the white cane.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6345 of October 3, 1991

Veterans Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Memory is the first measure of gratitude—those who are truly grateful do not forget the service that has been rendered for their sake. Each November we Americans remember in a special way the veterans of the United States Armed Forces. Through their vigilance, courage, and sacrifice, these individuals have helped to secure the freedoms that we so enjoy today—the freedoms that we can sometimes, all too easily, take for granted.

Since President Woodrow Wilson asked that all Americans pause on November 11, 1919, in honor of the Nation's war heroes, Americans have set aside this date to remember and pray for all those patriots who have put themselves in harm's way to defend the lives and liberty

of others. As we salute our Nation's veterans, we also remember with solemn pride their fallen comrades, including those heroes who rest "in honored glory . . . known but to God."

There is no irony in the fact that we honor this country's war veterans on the anniversary of Armistice Day, a day dedicated to peace. As was the case during Operation Desert Storm, members of the U.S. military have engaged in armed conflict only as a last resort, only to defend freedom and the rule of law. And we know that these ideals form the only sure foundation for lasting peace among nations.

America's veterans have faced the hellish fires of combat and the chilling presence of mortal danger so that our children and our children's children might dwell in a safer, more peaceful world. The freedom of millions of people around the globe is, in many ways, a living monument to each of them.

Today thousands of veterans continue to serve our Nation through their families and their communities, helping others to appreciate more fully the value of freedom and the importance of patriotism. These contributions we also remember with thankfulness and pride.

Of course, while memory is the first measure of gratitude, its fullest and most meaningful expression is found in word and deed. We can never repay our veterans for all that they have endured for our sake, but we can show by our actions—on this day and every day of the year—that their great sacrifices are indeed cherished and remembered. Whether we do so on our own or through our schools, businesses, and community organizations, let us convey our thanks to veterans through acts of generosity and kindness. Let us demonstrate, in a special way, our respect and concern for those former service members who are hospitalized or disabled.

In order that we may pay due tribute to those who have served in our Armed Forces, the Congress has provided (5 U.S.C. 6103(a)) that November 11 of each year shall be set aside as a legal public holiday to honor America's veterans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Monday, November 11, 1991, as Veterans Day. I urge all Americans to honor our veterans through appropriate public ceremonies and private prayers. I also call on Federal, State, and local government officials to display the flag of the United States and to encourage and participate in patriotic activities in their communities. I invite civic and fraternal organizations, churches, schools, businesses, unions, and the media to support this national observance with suitable commemorative expressions and programs.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6346 of October 3, 1991**German-American Day, 1991 and 1992**

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

When German settlers landed in America near Philadelphia on October 6, 1683, they established the first of the many ties that exist between the United States and Germany. Since then, generations of German immigrants and their descendants have made outstanding contributions to American history and culture. However, the ties that we celebrate today are not only those born of kinship but also those based on common values and aspirations. Indeed, the same love of liberty that led the first German immigrants to these shores continues to animate U.S.-German relations.

For more than 40 years following World War II, the United States stood together with its friends in the Federal Republic of Germany to help guarantee that nation's freedom and security and to advance our common interests. Yet we also shared the hope that all Germans would one day enjoy the blessings of liberty in a united, democratic, and sovereign Germany. The dramatic opening of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 and the official unification of Germany less than one year later marked the achievement of that goal. Today the United States looks forward to continuing the friendship that our two peoples have so long enjoyed. Active trade and close political cooperation within the context of the Atlantic Alliance are among the most important dimensions of this relationship. However, we also value our various "people-to-people" contacts and exchanges. Accordingly, to promote the exchange of information and ideas with the five new Federal States of Germany—which for too long had been isolated by the ruling communist regime—we have joined with the German government in establishing the RIAS Foundation. In addition to facilitating cooperative radio and television productions, the Foundation will offer training and other programs for students, broadcast journalists, and other media professionals. This year the United States also opened a new Consulate General in the city of Leipzig, further strengthening the ties between our two peoples.

The new, united Germany that stands in friendship with the United States also stands as our partner in leadership. After Iraqi forces launched their brutal invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, Germany joined in the international coalition that condemned the aggression and resolved to uphold the rule of law. Moreover, today's Germany not only symbolizes a new Europe, a Europe whole and free, but also is helping to lead the effort to achieve this goal. Along with the United States and other Western nations, Germany is offering valuable support to the emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe through investment, training programs, and technical assistance.

In keeping with its enhanced stature as a force for peace and stability in global affairs, Germany will host the next summit of the world's seven leading industrialized nations. The United States looks forward to this meeting in Munich in July 1992, and we welcome the many opportunities that lie ahead in U.S.-German relations.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 151, has designated October 6, 1991, and October 6, 1992, as "German-American Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these occasions.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 6, 1991, and October 6, 1992, as German-American Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe these occasions with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 3rd day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6347 of October 4, 1991

National Radon Action Week, 1991

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

Radon is a naturally occurring, colorless gas that, when concentrated in high levels, can pose a threat to human health. Generated by the natural breakdown of uranium in soil, rock, and groundwater, radon can gradually seep into any building through cracks and other openings in the foundation. Because radon has been detected in every State across the country, all Americans should be aware of this potential hazard.

High levels of radon in the home are believed to be the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States. Indeed, only smoking causes more deaths by the disease. People who smoke *and* dwell in a house with unacceptable levels of radon run an especially high risk of developing lung cancer.

Fortunately, even extremely high levels of radon in the home can be reduced, and testing for the gas is relatively simple and inexpensive. Indeed, testing one's home, school, or office for radon should require little time and few resources.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has joined with a number of State governments in promoting local efforts to help Americans test their homes and schools. Other organizations that are sharing in these efforts include: the American Lung Association, the Advertising Council, the Consumer Federation of America, the American Public Health Association, the National Safety Council, and the National Association of Counties. This week, I join with them in urging all Americans to test their homes for radon and to make any necessary modifications to reduce excessive levels of the gas.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 132, has designated the week of October 13 through October 19, 1991, as "National Radon Action

Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 13 through October 19, 1991, as National Radon Action Week. I encourage government officials and all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities designed to enhance public awareness of the risks of excessive radon exposure and ways that we can reduce them.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6348 of October 7, 1991

Child Health Day, 1991

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

Our children's state of health is, in many ways, a measure of our success and character as a people. Thus, on Child Health Day, we reaffirm our commitment to helping every American youngster enjoy the best possible start in life—beginning with high quality health care throughout pregnancy for expectant mothers and extending through each child's formative years.

In recent decades, we have made important progress toward the goal of better child health. For example, early immunization has virtually eliminated some childhood diseases, and, with increased vigilance on the part of parents and public health officials, it has the potential to conquer several others. A variety of educational programs and support services—both public and private—have encouraged more and more pregnant women to protect the lives of their unborn children through proper nutrition and prenatal care. The United States Child Nutrition Programs, including the School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs, have helped to bring healthy, well-balanced meals to millions of youngsters. Nevertheless, we know that we still have much work to do.

Statistics show that many children die or suffer permanent disability as a result of injuries—injuries that could be prevented. In fact, the Department of Health and Human Services reports that more youngsters ages 1 through 19 die from injuries than from all other causes of death combined. In 1988 alone, injuries claimed the lives of more than 22,000 children. These injuries may be the result of accidents or physical abuse and other crimes.

Fortunately, we are finding ways to reduce the risk of accidental injury among children. Scientific research and advances in technology have enabled us to develop safer toys and flame-retardant clothing, as well as child-proof packaging for medicines and toxic chemicals. Growing public awareness of safety issues has led to protective legal measures,

such as State statutes that require child passenger restraints in motor vehicles. Local initiatives requiring the use of bicycle helmets, fencing around swimming pools, and certain safety standards for playground equipment are also helping to reduce the risk of childhood injury. Of course, the success of these and other measures requires our vigilance and cooperation as parents and neighbors.

If we are to protect the lives and health of our Nation's children, then we must also redouble our efforts to stop the scourges of child abuse, drunk driving, and other crime. A stable, loving home and a safe, nurturing environment are essential to every youngster's physical well-being and emotional development.

Government cannot replicate the love and commitment of parents; neither can it fulfill their primary responsibility in caring for their children. However, public officials, parents, and physicians—as well as educators and other concerned Americans—can work together to promote the health and safety of our Nation's youth. Today, let us renew our resolve to do just that. Precious lives depend on it.

The Congress, by joint resolution approved May 18, 1928, as amended (36 U.S.C. 143), has called for the designation of the first Monday in October as "Child Health Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Monday, October 7, 1991, as Child Health Day. I urge all Americans to join me in renewing our commitment to protecting the lives and health of this Nation's youngest citizens.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6349 of October 7, 1991

National Firefighters Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

When you ask a group of youngsters what each would like to be when he or she grows up, frequently, at least one will reply: "a fireman!" Even though the aspirations of youth often change over time, it is, nonetheless, a very telling answer. Children as well as adults recognize the extraordinary courage of firefighters—and the tremendous importance of their work. On this occasion, Americans of all ages join in paying grateful tribute to the heroic individuals who serve our Nation as professional and volunteer firefighters.

The responsibilities of a firefighter often entail considerable personal risk and sacrifice. In addition to enduring what are sometimes long and unpredictable hours—a burden shared by the loved ones who must

cope with worry and waiting—firefighters are frequently called to put themselves in harm's way to protect the lives and the property of others. Today we remember in a special way those firefighters who have perished in the line of duty. Their great sacrifice underscores the risks that firefighters accept, each and every day, for our sake.

Professional and volunteer firefighters not only bring prompt, highly skilled assistance to victims of fire and other emergencies but also play a leading role in promoting public safety. Through schools and community programs across the country, firefighters are helping to educate the public—in particular, children—about ways to avoid fire and safety hazards. They are also teaching individuals what to do if an emergency strikes. Many firefighters who are also trained as paramedics and emergency medical technicians are helping to save lives by instructing citizens in first aid—including cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

In recognition of the lifesaving work of our Nation's firefighters, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 189, has designated October 8, 1991, as "National Firefighters Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 8, 1991, as National Firefighters Day. I encourage all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6350 of October 8, 1991

National Disability Employment Awareness Month, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

No nation, no matter how wealthy, has ever been able to afford the waste of human talent and potential. That is particularly true today, as the world economy continues to grow in size and sophistication. If the United States is to remain strong and prosperous in the increasingly technological, increasingly competitive global marketplace, then we must employ the creativity, energy, and skills of all of our citizens—including the millions of Americans with disabilities who are both eager and able to work.

The estimated 43 million Americans who have disabilities constitute a rich, yet too often untapped, national resource. Because each of these Americans, like every other citizen, is a full heir to the promise of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," our Nation has a solemn obligation to provide them with equal opportunities in education and employment. Doing so is not just in the best interest of the United States, it is

also one of the best ways we can affirm our belief in the inherent rights and dignity of all individuals.

It is gratifying to report that we are already making progress. For example, the Americans with Disabilities Act required, among other measures, that five specific Federal agencies establish implementation regulations or guidelines. Most of those regulations—relating to employment, public accommodations, transportation, and communications—have been proposed. On July 26, 1991, the first anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act, I issued a memorandum to the heads of all Federal departments and agencies directing that the Federal Government serve as a model for the Nation by providing equal opportunities for persons with disabilities in recruitment, hiring, and career development.

Of course, while government can lead, it cannot do the job alone. The success of the Americans with Disabilities Act will depend on the express commitment and the sustained cooperation of public officials, educators, business and industry leaders, and persons with disabilities. A little over a year ago, when I signed into law the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the world's first comprehensive declaration of equality for persons with disabilities, the United States became the international leader on this human rights issue. As other nations seek to bring their disabled citizens into the mainstream of national life, we can truly say that the Americans with Disabilities Act will affect the lives of millions of people around the globe.

The Congress, by joint resolution approved August 11, 1945, as amended (36 U.S.C. 155), has called for the designation of the month of October of each year as "National Disability Employment Awareness Month." This special month is a time for all Americans to recognize the unlimited potential of persons with disabilities and renew our determination to provide equal employment opportunities for them.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of October 1991 as National Disability Employment Awareness Month. I call on the people of the United States to continue working to guarantee for Americans with disabilities equal employment opportunities and all of the full rights and privileges of citizenship.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6351 of October 8, 1991**Mental Illness Awareness Week, 1991**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Once shrouded in mystery—and spoken of only in sad, hushed tones—mental illness is becoming more widely understood. Thanks to dramatic advances in basic biomedical research and in the behavioral sciences, we have been able to achieve significant improvements in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of emotional and mental disorders. Scientific progress has also helped to alleviate the stigma associated with mental illness, as more and more Americans learn about its origins and effects. Nevertheless, because millions of Americans suffer from some kind of mental disorder, we pause this month to reflect on this major public health problem and to renew our commitment to better mental health.

Mental illness can affect people of any age, race, or walk of life. For example, many elderly Americans are vulnerable to depression and to other illnesses that can threaten their independence and security. Many youngsters who are affected by phobias or other mental disorders continue to suffer when their symptoms are mistaken for passing behavioral problems. Left untreated, mental illness not only leads to lost productivity in school and in the workplace but also damages its victims' self-esteem and personal relationships.

Recognizing the high costs of mental illness to individuals and to the Nation, scientists, physicians, and other concerned parties throughout the Federal Government and the private sector are working hard to achieve further progress in brain research. Just 2 years ago, as an expression of our support for their efforts, I signed into law House Joint Resolution 174, which called for the observance of the 1990s as the "Decade of the Brain." This resolution underscored the importance of continuing brain research and signalled our firm commitment to better mental health in the United States.

In recognition of the importance of educating the public about mental illness and the needs of those who suffer from it, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 156 has designated the week beginning October 6, 1991, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 6 through October 12, 1991, as Mental Illness Awareness Week. I invite all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6352 of October 9, 1991

Agreement on Trade Relations Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, as President of the United States of America, I, acting through duly empowered representatives, entered into negotiations with representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to conclude an agreement on trade relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

2. These negotiations were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618, January 3, 1975; 88 Stat. 1978), as amended (the "Trade Act").

3. As a result of these negotiations, an "Agreement on Trade Relations Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," including annexes and exchanges of letters which form an integral part of the Agreement, the foregoing in English and Russian, was signed on June 1, 1990, by duly empowered representatives of the two Governments and is set forth as an annex to this proclamation.

4. This Agreement conforms to the requirements relating to bilateral commercial agreements set forth in section 405(b) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)).

5. Article XVII of the Agreement provides that the Agreement shall enter into force on the date of exchange of written notices of acceptance by the two Governments.

6. Section 405(c) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2435(c)) provides that a bilateral commercial agreement providing nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of a country heretofore denied such treatment, and a proclamation implementing such agreement, shall take effect only if approved by the Congress under the provisions of that Act.

7. Section 604 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States the substance of the provisions of that Act, of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions taken thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to sections 404, 405, and 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, do proclaim that:

(1) This proclamation shall become effective, said Agreement shall enter into force, and nondiscriminatory treatment shall be extended to the products of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in accordance with the terms of said Agreement, on the date of exchange of written notices of acceptance in accordance with Article XVII of said Agreement. The United States Trade Representative shall publish notice of the effective date in the **Federal Register**.

(2) Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, into the customs territory of the United States on or after the date provided in paragraph (1) of this proclamation, general note 3(b) to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, enumerating those countries whose products are subject to duty at the rates set forth in Rates of Duty Column 2 of the tariff schedule, is modified by striking out "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics".

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6353 of October 9, 1991

Polish-American Heritage Month, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The ties that exist between the peoples of the United States and Poland are as old as our Nation itself—firmly rooted in kinship and fortified by our mutual devotion to the ideals of liberty and self-government, they have withstood the tests of time and adversity. This month, we proudly celebrate those ties, as well as the many contributions that Americans of Polish descent have made to our country.

Our Polish American heritage traces back to the settlement of Jamestown in 1607, when Poles stood among the first immigrants to the New World. Since then, generations of Polish immigrants have built new lives on these shores, inspiring others by their faith and hard work and enriching American culture through the unique customs and traditions of their ancestral homeland. And from the scientific genius of Copernicus and Madame Curie to the brilliant work of artists such as Chopin and Paderewski, individuals of Polish descent have enriched not just America but the world with a wealth of talent and vision.

However, of all the gifts that Poland has given to the world, one of the most valuable and enduring is the example of her people, who have demonstrated extraordinary faith, courage, and resolve in their quest for freedom. Indeed, since the earliest days of our Republic, Americans and Poles have shared an abiding love of liberty and self-government. Brave Poles such as Tadeusz Kosciuszko and Kazimierz Pulaski helped to achieve our Nation's independence. They stood in solidarity with our ancestors because they knew that the hopes of all freedom-loving peoples were invested in this country's bold experiment in self-government. Through their historic Constitution of May 3, 1791, which was modeled after our own, Poles bravely asserted their desire for freedom. That document has remained a cherished symbol of Polish patriotism and courage.

Despite generations of foreign occupation and repressive rule, including invasion by Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union in 1939 and the declaration of martial law in 1981, Poles have remained firm in their hopes for freedom. Their recent triumph over communist rule and their peaceful transition to a democratic system of government underscored the truth of the timeless refrain: "Poland is not lost while Poles still live."

Today the people of Poland are writing a bright new chapter in their nation's history. We Americans applaud their courageous steps to reform their economy and government, and we reaffirm our support for their efforts. In addition to offering direct financial aid, the United States has been engaged in efforts to encourage private sector investment and the growth of market institutions in Poland, through such vehicles as a housing loan guarantee program, the Polish Stabilization Fund, and the Polish-American Enterprise Fund. They symbolize our commitment to helping Poland establish stable democratic rule and a successful market-oriented economy.

In recognition of the strong and friendly ties that exist between the United States and Poland, the Congress, by Public Law 102-115, has designated October 1991 as "Polish-American Heritage Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 1991 as Polish-American Heritage Month. I urge all Americans to join their fellow citizens of Polish descent in observance of this month.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6354 of October 10, 1991

Columbus Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As we approach the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' first landing in the New World, renewed attention is being focused on this celebrated Admiral of the Ocean Seas in both Europe and the Americas. During our annual observance of Columbus Day, we celebrate all that this master mariner has symbolized to our Nation. For generations, Christopher Columbus has embodied the spirit of exploration and discovery—and the beginning of America itself.

When Columbus began his first bold transatlantic voyage in 1492, he was pursuing both a theory and an opportunity. The journey promised as much risk as reward, and it required substantial courage, initiative, and resolve on the part of Columbus and his crew. These qualities have been shared by virtually every great pioneer. Thus the story of

Christopher Columbus reminds us that all fruitful exploration and discovery begins with a willingness to set one's sails higher, to seek new horizons, and to follow wherever one's imagination and experience might lead. It also reminds us that industry and labor are the foundation of learning and progress.

On this occasion, however, we celebrate not only the spirit of learning but also the story of our Nation. The meeting of cultures that was made possible by Christopher Columbus marked the beginning of a new chapter in history. The subsequent exchange of knowledge, resources, and ideas between the Old World and the New led to the development of two entire continents and to the birth of a Nation committed to liberty and opportunity.

Columbus Day has long been a special occasion to Italian Americans and to Americans of Spanish descent. Yet as we remember the brave son of Genoa who, with help from the Spanish monarchs Ferdinand V and Isabella I, linked two hemispheres, we know that this day holds meaning for us all. It is a time to recall the many pioneers who, like Columbus, have challenged the unknown and carried humankind further along the path of progress. It is a time to celebrate the rich heritage of America's native peoples, as well as our strengths as a Nation of immigrants. On this day, we also celebrate the close ties we share with our neighbors in Central and South America and the Caribbean, as fellow heirs of Columbus' voyages. Our Administration is working hard to develop these ties even closer through the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. Most important, perhaps, Columbus Day is a time for us to do some exploring of our own—to study and learn from the past so that we might appreciate more fully the blessings of freedom and the principles that unite all Americans today.

In tribute to the legacy of Christopher Columbus, the Congress, by joint resolution of April 30, 1934 (48 Stat. 657), as modified by the act of June 28, 1968 (82 Stat. 250), has requested the President to proclaim the second Monday in October of each year as "Columbus Day."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 14, 1991, as Columbus Day. I call on the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I also direct that the flag of the United States be displayed on all public buildings on the appointed day in honor of Christopher Columbus.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6355 of October 11, 1991

National Children's Day, 1991

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

Few joys here on earth can compare to that of a happy childhood. As we advance in years, we begin to recognize it as one of life's greatest blessings. Of course, the ideal childhood is more than a precious age of innocence or of long, carefree days at play. It is also an exciting time of learning and discovery that shapes our values and our sense of identity, equipping us for the challenges and opportunities of the future. Because the person who enjoys a healthy, happy childhood is most likely to become a healthy, well-adjusted adult, we do well to recall our obligation—as parents and as a Nation—to protect, nurture, and provide for our children.

Most parents are keenly aware of their responsibilities of providing food, shelter, clothing, and basic health care—the fundamental material support that is essential to every youngster's physical and emotional well-being. Yet parents also have a responsibility to nurture the spiritual and intellectual development of the child whom God has entrusted to their care.

Indeed, whether he or she is their biological, adoptive, or foster child, every youngster needs encouragement and discipline, as well as attention and affection. By word, deed, and example, parents must help their children recognize the meaning of love and respect—and the difference between right and wrong. Parents can and should help their children to recognize their own talent and potential, and instill in them an appreciation of the American traditions of freedom and tolerance. Finally, because the days of childhood can never be reclaimed, we must allow our children to *be* children, never rushing them in our constant attempts to educate and inspire.

Of course, meeting the responsibilities of parenting is not easy. For many families, putting food on the table and making ends meet is an enormous challenge in itself. Filling a child's emotional and spiritual needs and material demands requires faith, sacrifice, fortitude, and commitment—virtues that are the measure of love and the strength of families. Yet the importance of giving our children ample amounts of love, discipline, and guidance cannot be overstated; statistics on drug abuse, adolescent pregnancy, and other problems underscore the consequences of offering too little, too late. And we know that while government can and should assist parents in fulfilling their duties, it is no substitute for stable, loving family life.

Thus, as we honor America's youngest citizens on this National Children's Day, let us recall the essential ingredients of a healthy, happy, and secure childhood and reaffirm our commitment to helping every American youngster to enjoy the best possible start in life. As it is written in Scripture, "Train up a child in the way that he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 126, has designated the second Sunday in October 1991 as "National Children's Day" and has

authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Sunday, October 13, 1991, as National Children's Day. I call on the American people to observe that day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities designed to honor children and to emphasize the importance of their physical and emotional well-being. I also urge all Americans to reflect on the importance of stable, loving families to children and to our Nation.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6356 of October 11, 1991

World Food Day, 1991 and 1992

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

At a time when America traditionally celebrates the promise of a rich autumn harvest, we do well to remember that hunger and malnutrition are a painful reality for millions of people around the world today. The situation is particularly tragic among infants and children in less developed countries. Each year millions die of starvation or disease; many others are permanently disabled as a result of chronic vitamin deficiencies. Recognizing the threat that hunger poses to human life and to the stability of nations, the United States is participating in the 11th annual observance of World Food Day.

The American people have long been providing generous humanitarian assistance to the hungry and less fortunate. This year alone, the United States will give more than 8 million metric tons of food, worth nearly \$1.9 billion, to hungry people in other countries. In addition to sharing our Nation's abundant agricultural resources, we will also continue to share our technical knowledge and expertise, helping needy peoples to achieve greater food production and economic development.

Although we have taken important strides in the campaign against hunger, we still have much more to accomplish. Just as there is no single cause behind this large and complex problem, there is no single solution. For example, the worst reports of hunger and starvation often come from countries that have been racked by years of political upheaval and civil war. Indeed, in countries such as the Sudan, Ethiopia, and Mozambique, famine has not been so much the result of adverse weather conditions and crop shortages as of strife-related barriers to the distribution of food. The needless suffering of millions of innocent men, women, and children compels us to persevere in the quest for lasting peace and security.

We must also continue to promote private enterprise and free markets as catalysts for economic development and technological progress among nations. In many countries, centralized government planning has destroyed incentives for farmers and stifled agricultural production, leading to widespread poverty and hunger. Elsewhere—even where crops are abundant—excessive trade barriers prevent farmers from selling their goods on world markets, thereby limiting economic opportunity and growth. That is why we must continue working to open the world's markets and to liberalize trade through negotiations such as the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Another threat to the future of some developing nations is the systematic degradation of the natural resource base on which sustainable agriculture depends. Forests are being destroyed at a rapid rate and soils depleted through subsequent erosion. Failure to protect the environment poses a significant long-term threat to the ability of those countries to feed their inhabitants.

The observance of World Food Day reminds us that the chilling specter of hunger and starvation is often nothing less than the lengthening shadow of illiteracy, poverty, government repression, and civil unrest. On this occasion, as we renew our commitment to feeding the hungry, let us also reaffirm our determination to find the lasting answers that go hand in hand with peace, opportunity, and education.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 230, has designated October 16, 1991, and October 16, 1992, as "World Food Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these days.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 16, 1991, and October 16, 1992, as World Food Day. I call on all Americans to observe these days with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6357 of October 15, 1991

National Law Enforcement Memorial Dedication Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Each and every day of the year—and at every hour of the day—our Nation's law enforcement officers walk the thin blue line, putting themselves in harm's way to protect the lives and the property of their fellow Americans. Statistics provided by the Department of Justice underscore the risks and sacrifices that they accept for our sake: on average, one officer dies in the line of duty every 57 hours; that is, 150 law enforcement personnel each year. Another 20,000 are injured, and some

60,000 are assaulted. Because such numbers, like news headlines, can too often belie the reality of human suffering, we must always remember that each of these officers is a beloved son or daughter, a husband or wife, a sister or brother, a mother or father, or a friend.

This year, on October 15, the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial will be dedicated in Washington, D.C., to honor these American heroes. The names of those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in service to our country are inscribed along the Memorial's "Pathway of Remembrance." They include names such as that of U.S. Marshal Robert Forsyth, who, in 1794, became the first American law enforcement officer to die in the line of duty. He was killed while serving an arrest warrant.

The Memorial also contains the names of Hammond, Indiana, Police Officer Donald P. Cook, who was shot and killed in January 1947 after serving only 7 days on the job; New Salem, North Dakota, Police Chief Ed Memby, who was shot and killed in July 1953 by a man who refused to pay a 1 cent sales tax on a soda; U.S. Marshal Samuel Enoch Vaughn, the father of 13 children, who was shot and killed by a prisoner in August 1953; and Julie Y. Cross, the first female Secret Service casualty, who was shot and killed during a stakeout in October 1979. These, of course, are just a few of the brave and selfless individuals to whom our National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial has been dedicated. We also remember with solemn pride and gratitude the hundreds of others who have gone before them, as well as those who have since joined their ranks.

Years from now, the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial will continue to remind visitors of the debt that we owe to those who have died in the service of public safety and justice. On this occasion, however, as we honor the fallen, let us also remember the heroic individuals who, at this very moment, continue to wage our Nation's fight against crime. Let us pray for their well-being, and let us offer them our wholehearted cooperation and support.

To heighten public awareness of the risks and the responsibilities that law enforcement officers face each day, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 107, has designated October 15, 1991, as "National Law Enforcement Memorial Dedication Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 15, 1991, as National Law Enforcement Memorial Dedication Day. I urge all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6358 of October 15, 1991

Country Music Month, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

To listen to a country and western song is to hear the story of America set to music. It is a story of patriotism and hard work, a story of faith, opportunity, and achievement. Most of all, it is the story of a people whose love of freedom is equalled only by their love of life itself. During Country Music Month, we proudly celebrate this popular musical genre and the many talented composers and performers who bring it to our ears.

Country music is honest, good-natured music played with style and spirit. Like a favorite pair of faded blue jeans, it fits the way we live. Never out of fashion, always comfortable, country music has millions of fans in cities and towns across the United States—people of all ages and all walks of life. And whether they tap their toes to the lively sound of bluegrass and honky-tonk or hum along with the rhythm and blues, country music lovers share an appreciation of the simple and most important things in life: faith, family, and friendship.

Of course, while country music speaks from the heart of the American people, it has—like liberty itself—a great and universal appeal. Indeed, millions of people around the world can be counted among its fans. Maybe that is because country music crosses the barriers of culture and language, capturing all the joys, struggles, laughter, and heartache that are part of our daily lives. In any case, the growing popularity of country music is a tribute to generations of American composers, lyricists, singers, and musicians.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 305, has designated October 1991 as "Country Music Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 1991 as Country Music Month. I invite all Americans to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6359 of October 17, 1991**Crime Prevention Month, 1991**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America has committed unprecedented energy and resources to the fight against crime—and with promising results. We have strengthened law enforcement, making record increases in the number of Federal prosecutors and agents, and we have significantly increased the capacity of Federal prisons. Through vigorous public education and prevention programs, we have started to reduce the demand for drugs—the companion and source of far too much corruption and violence. At the same time, through stepped-up interdiction efforts, we have disrupted the deadly operations of several major drug cartels. Such intensified efforts to uphold law and order have made a difference: according to victimization surveys cited by the Department of Justice, the percentage of American households affected by crime fell last year to its lowest rate since 1975.

Despite the progress we have made, however, the incidence of crime in the United States is still much too high. More than 22 million households in the United States felt the blow of crime last year, and countless Americans live in fear for their safety. While we can place great confidence in the courage, professionalism, and skill of our law enforcement officials, we also know that government cannot do the job alone—law enforcement officers must have the respect and the support of the people they serve.

Fortunately, many concerned Americans have already taken a stand to help prevent crime and to apprehend its perpetrators. These Americans are keeping watch over their neighborhoods and reporting any suspicious activity to police; they are helping to identify drug dealers and to clean up abandoned lots and other places that seem to attract illicit activity; and they are working to develop rewarding education and recreation programs that can help keep youngsters away from drugs. Such voluntary grass-roots efforts are vital to winning the fight against crime.

Crime Prevention Month underscores the fact that everyone has a role to play in making our streets safe—businesses, schools, religious and voluntary organizations, the media, as well as concerned individuals and families. With that in mind, let us create a new spirit of cooperation and caring in our communities. Let us reinforce, by word, deed, and example, the values that make law and order possible: personal responsibility, respect for others, and the fundamental sense of decency that comes from knowing the difference between right and wrong. Working together, we can build a better, safer America.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 303, has designated October 1991 as "Crime Prevention Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 1991 as Crime Prevention

Month. I call on all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6360 of October 18, 1991

National Consumers Week, 1991

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

For generations, our Nation's free enterprise system has provided consumers an unparalleled selection of high quality goods and services, as well as ample opportunities for earning, spending, and investing personal income. Now, as more and more countries around the world adopt market-oriented economies, thereby expanding global trade and commerce, consumers stand to benefit from an ever wider array of options.

Increasing competition in the marketplace spurs business and industry to improve both the quality and price of their products and services. This in turn enables consumers to get more out of their buying dollar. At the same time, the demand for greater innovation and productivity helps to create jobs.

The theme for this year's observance of National Consumers Week, "Today's Choices—Tomorrow's Opportunities," underscores the importance of decisions made by individual consumers. What people buy, where, and how often helps to determine the shape of the marketplace, be it at the local or the international level. Here in the United States, we have traditionally relied on the ability of consumers and private industry to balance each other's needs and interests in the marketplace, with government intervening only to ensure fairness and the safety of goods and services. This system provides the flexibility that is essential to economic growth and technological progress.

However, while our options as consumers are virtually unlimited, our resources are not. Every American needs to recognize the importance of savings and investment, and all of us must decide carefully when spending our resources. To be responsible and discerning consumers, we must be knowledgeable about available goods and services. Every American must also be able to apply fundamental literacy skills to the day-to-day challenges of participating in our economy. The skills that one uses to compare products or to balance a checkbook are vital to success, not only in the marketplace, but also in the workplace. Our Nation's parents, educators, business leaders, and public officials share the responsibility for teaching these essential skills.

This year, as we mark the 10th anniversary of National Consumers Week, let us renew our determination to ensure that every American

has the basic tools needed to exercise his or her rights as a consumer. Those rights include: the right to be free of unfair monopolies, which limit selection of products and services; the right to healthful and safe products; and the right to be heard when products do not meet acceptable standards. These rights are based on fundamental principles of freedom and fairness, and their preservation goes hand in hand with the success of our free enterprise system.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 20, 1991, as National Consumers Week. I urge business owners, educators, public officials, consumer leaders, and members of the media to observe this week with appropriate activities that emphasize the important role consumers play in keeping our markets open, competitive, and fair. I also urge them to highlight the importance of education in helping citizens to become responsible consumers.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6361 of October 21, 1991

National Down Syndrome Awareness Month, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Down Syndrome is one of the most common congenital causes of mental retardation. According to the Department of Health and Human Services, it affects approximately 4,000 babies in the United States each year. At one time in our history, people with Down Syndrome were stigmatized or, all too frequently, committed to institutions. Now they are benefitting from important advances in research, education, and health care.

Today we know that many individuals with Down Syndrome are both determined and able to lead active, productive lives. Thanks to early intervention and mainstreaming, as well as improved treatment of physical health problems related to Down Syndrome, thousands are doing just that.

In recent years, more and more parents have been able to obtain the information and support that they need to cope with the unique challenges of rearing a child with Down Syndrome. Through special classes and mainstream programs in schools, more and more young people with this developmental disability are joining in the exciting process of learning and discovery. Many are also working to achieve their fullest potential through vocational training and independent living programs. Their achievements, underscored by recent television appearances of actors with Down Syndrome, are helping to dispel old myths and misconceptions about the disorder.

Much of this progress has been made possible by the vision and hard work of concerned researchers, physicians, educators, and parents, including members of private voluntary organizations such as the National Down Syndrome Congress and the National Down Syndrome Society. Working together with government agencies, these Americans have helped to affirm the God-given abilities and worth of persons with Down Syndrome. This month, we express our admiration and our support for their efforts.

To help promote greater understanding of Down Syndrome, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 131, has designated the month of October 1991 as "National Down Syndrome Awareness Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of October 1991 as National Down Syndrome Awareness Month. I invite all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6362 of October 21, 1991

United Nations Day, 1991

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

As its Charter states, the United Nations was envisioned "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war . . . to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights . . . in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom." Today the United Nations has an opportunity unparalleled in its 46-year history to fulfill the promise of its Charter.

In the past year, the United Nations has played a dramatic role in repelling aggression and vindicating the right of all states to live in peace. Indeed, it has proved that it can be an effective vehicle for promoting international cooperation and security. During the crisis in the Gulf, the U.N. condemned Iraqi aggression and took necessary and proportional steps to ensure peace and security in the region. It has also demonstrated exemplary compassion in addressing the human tragedy wrought by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the ensuing armed conflict, and subsequent Iraqi actions against its own citizens.

Today we know that, with the building of consensus and cooperation among its members, the United Nations can meet serious and sudden

challenges to international peace. However, universal respect for human rights, as well as the long-term social and economic development of nations, are Charter aims that go hand in hand with the larger goal of lasting world peace. Thus the United Nations and its specialized agencies must continue working to overcome repression, poverty, illiteracy, and other persistent barriers to human freedom and progress.

Many people are aware of the United Nations' role in peacekeeping and in coordinating international humanitarian relief efforts. However, the United Nations is also playing an increasingly visible and important role in the fight against illicit drug use and drug trafficking. In 1987, the Secretary General convened a global conference on these subjects. One year later, the United States and other countries joined in negotiating the U.N. Convention Against Illicit Drug Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. We have urged all signatories to ratify this treaty.

The United States will also continue to support global environmental protection efforts through the United Nations. Established in 1972, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) has an important role to play as humankind strives to reconcile legitimate needs for economic development with the need to preserve our planet's fragile ecosystem. During the past two decades, UNEP has been collecting widely sought information on the most effective means of conducting environmental impact assessments. As we prepare for the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development, UNEP should continue to serve as a central forum for the study and development of related policies and programs.

By facilitating international cooperation on issues ranging from the environment and drug interdiction to war and peace, human rights, development, and humanitarian concerns, the United Nations and its specialized agencies are helping to shape the world of tomorrow. The United States is pleased to note that seven new members have recently joined the United Nations, and we look forward to continuing progress in the year ahead.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 24, 1991, as United Nations Day. I invite all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6363 of October 23, 1991

Community Center Month, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During the travels that inspired his acclaimed work, *Democracy in America*, Alexis de Tocqueville was deeply impressed by the American tradition of neighbor helping neighbor. "What political power," he asked admiringly, "could ever carry on the vast multitude of lesser undertakings which the American citizens perform every day, with the assistance of the principle of association?" More than a tribute to the generosity of this country's people, his words also contained a telling observation about the blessings of freedom—including our freedom of assembly.

The American traditions of voluntary association and service continue to thrive today. In many ways, they are embodied by this Nation's bustling community centers. Offering a wide range of cultural, social, and recreational activities and services, these local institutions have been gathering places for people of all ages and all walks of life. By the turn of this century, community centers had become a haven for thousands of immigrants, who sought help learning English and adjusting to life in the United States. Now in their second century of service, community centers continue to offer the American people valuable assistance programs as well as rewarding opportunities for personal enrichment.

This month, as we recognize the importance of our Nation's community centers, we also salute the many dedicated professionals and volunteers who make them work. These Americans are brilliant Points of Light whose efforts are making a real difference in the neighborhoods, cities, and towns in which they live.

The Congress, by Public Law 101-587, has designated the month of October 1991 as "Community Center Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 1991 as Community Center Month. I invite all Americans to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6364 of October 24, 1991

National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Despite all we have learned about prevention, despite all of the advances that have been made in its diagnosis and treatment, breast cancer continues to kill thousands of American women each year. Stopping this tragic loss of life will require continued research as well as the sustained cooperation of scientists, health care professionals, educators, insurance providers, individual women, and other concerned Americans.

According to the American Cancer Society, women in the United States have never been at greater risk for breast cancer: an estimated one in nine women will develop the disease at some point in their lives. Fortunately, however, scientists across the country also note that much progress has been made in controlling breast cancer. Better and earlier treatment has helped more and more women who have contracted breast cancer to survive the disease.

Today we continue to rely on basic research to identify and develop improved means of preventing, diagnosing, and treating breast cancer. However, the knowledge yielded by basic research is only as helpful as our willingness and our ability to use it. If women are to benefit from advances in the diagnosis of breast cancer—and if physicians are to succeed with early intervention and treatment—then regular screenings for the disease are vital. Some scientists estimate that mortality from breast cancer could be reduced by almost one-third if women obtained mammograms as often as recommended by the National Cancer Institute. Women between the ages of 40 and 50 should have a mammogram every 1 to 2 years, and women over the age of 50 should have a mammogram annually. Screening mammography helps doctors to detect breast cancer at its earliest and most treatable stages. Women whose breast cancer is detected early also have more options to choose from when making crucial decisions about treatment.

During the past decade, we have welcomed many advances in the treatment of breast cancer, and more are on the horizon. The National Cancer Institute alone is supporting more than 70 breast cancer treatment studies at hospitals across the country. Pharmaceutical companies, academic institutions, and other organizations are funding additional studies. This month, we recognize the many dedicated women and men who are using their knowledge and skills to enhance our understanding of breast cancer; we salute the business owners who have provided breast cancer screening for employees; and we applaud the courage of the many women who have made public their experiences in dealing with breast cancer, thereby helping other victims.

To enhance public awareness of breast cancer and the importance of regular screenings for the disease, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 95, has designated the month of October 1991 as "National Breast Cancer Awareness Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of October 1991 as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. I also ask health care professionals, insurance providers, and employers—indeed, all Americans—to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6365 of October 25, 1991

National Red Ribbon Week for a Drug-Free America, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Since we introduced our first National Drug Control Strategy in 1989, our Nation has made significant progress in the fight against illicit drug use. Through education and prevention programs in both the public and private sectors, we have taken important strides in reducing the demand for drugs. Indeed, recent figures from the National Institute on Drug Abuse show that, over an 18-month reporting period, overall drug use in the United States fell by slightly more than 10 percent. Cocaine use fell even more dramatically, by about 29 percent. Through more vigorous law enforcement and interdiction efforts, we have also lessened the deadly trade of drug traffickers. They are no match for a united, determined America.

However, while these and other trends are encouraging, we know that we are only just beginning to win the war against drugs. That is why I urge all Americans to join in observing this National Red Ribbon Week for a Drug-Free America. Through the widespread display of the red ribbon, let us demonstrate our refusal to tolerate illicit drug use and our resolve to build a safer, healthier future for the United States. Indeed, with this simple gesture, each of us can set a positive example for others while sending a clear and unequivocal message to the merchants of death who deal drugs—a message that says "This scourge will stop!"

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 340, has designated the period beginning October 19, 1991, and ending October 27, 1991, as "National Red Ribbon Week for a Drug-Free America" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the period of October 19 through October 27, 1991, as National Red Ribbon Week for a Drug-Free America. I urge all Americans to observe this week by supporting community substance abuse prevention efforts. I also encourage every American to wear a red ribbon during this week as an expression of his or her commitment to a healthy drug-free lifestyle.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6366 of October 25, 1991

World Population Awareness Week, 1991

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

Demographic trends among the world's population, which now surpasses 5.4 billion, cannot be overlooked as a factor when we examine important global issues such as economic development and environmental degradation. That is why we do well to observe World Population Awareness Week.

The United States has long recognized that population growth, in and of itself, is a neutral phenomenon. Indeed, as we stated during the 1984 International Conference on Population, because every human being represents hands to work, and not just "another mouth to feed," population growth may be an asset or a liability depending on such factors as government economic policies, agricultural practices, and a nation's ability to put men and women to work. Rapid population growth is often occurring in those nations where economic stagnation, attributable in large part to the failure to adopt market-oriented policies, makes them less able to cope with economic and environmental challenges. For example, population growth may be viewed as a threat in countries where excessive government controls eliminate incentives for farmers and other workers to produce, where housing and health care facilities do not keep pace, or where precious natural resources are used without regard to future needs. Demographic change can also become problematic when a nation fails to anticipate or to respond to such trends as massive urban migration. However, because people are producers as well as consumers, population growth can also be a sign and a source of strength.

The United States has been a leader in efforts to focus attention on population issues—particularly in less developed nations where population growth and related demands for land, public services, and other resources have exceeded their availability. At the Houston Economic Summit, the G-7 leaders stated that "In a number of countries, sustainable development requires that population growth remain in some reasonable balance with expanding resources... Improved educational opportunities for women and their greater integration into the economy can make important contributions to population stabilization programs." Currently, the United States, cognizant of the rights and responsibilities of individuals and families and respectful of religious and cultural values, provides nearly half of all international assistance that supports effective, safe, and voluntary family planning programs. This

aid is but one part of a comprehensive economic development assistance program. We have also taken a strong position in the global community to address problems such as illiteracy, poverty, and environmental degradation. Indeed, recognizing the need to use precious natural resources wisely, we have worked to promote sustainable development. We have also consistently advocated the political and economic freedom vital to the advancement of individuals and nations.

Of course, no nation can achieve acceptable levels of productivity and progress without a *healthy* population. Thus, the United States will continue to support and to promote programs that are designed to improve maternal and child health. We will continue to support education and disease prevention, as well as programs that target the specific health problems of the poor—problems that are often aggravated by such factors as poor sanitation and the lack of safe drinking water.

During World Population Awareness Week, we reflect on the importance of every one of these efforts and reaffirm our commitment to them. After all, by promoting the health of individuals and the strength and stability of families, we can enhance the well-being of entire nations.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 160, has designated the week beginning October 20, 1991, as "World Population Awareness Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 20 through October 26, 1991, as World Population Awareness Week. I invite all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6367 of October 28, 1991

Refugee Day, 1991

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

The United States has long been both a symbol of hope and a source of substantial aid for refugees around the world. Through private voluntary organizations as well as government agencies, the American people have provided generous humanitarian assistance to millions of persons dislocated by natural disaster or by civil strife. We have also kept our doors open to people seeking refuge from tyranny and persecution, and we have encouraged other free nations to do likewise. By working hard to reap the rewards of freedom and opportunity, thousands of refugees have not only built new lives for themselves in the United States but also made invaluable contributions to our country.

While we have welcomed many refugees to these shores, the United States has also been working to overcome the conditions that force large numbers of people to flee their beloved homelands. We have consistently condemned political and religious persecution, and we have championed human rights while promoting the ideals of liberty, democratic pluralism, and tolerance. We have also worked to promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts and sustainable economic development in countries beset by poverty. Tragically, however, despite progress in these areas, the number of refugees worldwide has doubled during the past decade: according to the Department of State, their number has grown from 7,300,000 to an estimated 16,000,000. More than 11,000,000 of these refugees are concentrated in the Near East, in Asia, and in Africa. In all regions of the world, women and children continue to be the most seriously affected.

The international community must continue to uphold its fundamental responsibilities toward refugees. For our part, the United States remains firmly committed to assisting refugees and to contributing toward international relief efforts. The United States Government will continue to support the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Recognizing the value and the effectiveness of international cooperation on a wide range of global problems, we will also continue to urge other nations to increase their bilateral and multilateral assistance to refugees. Finally, because the refugee crisis is primarily the result of systematic government repression and bitter civil strife in some regions of the world, the United States will continue to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law, as well as the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

The demise of communism and the triumph of democratic movements around the world has brought about an era of promise and opportunity. Heartened by this knowledge, let us build on the progress we have made so that all peoples might enjoy the blessings of freedom and security in their respective homelands.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 192, has designated October 30 of each year as "Refugee Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 30, 1991, as Refugee Day. I encourage all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6368 of October 30, 1991

National American Indian Heritage Month, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During our annual observance of National American Indian Heritage Month, we celebrate and study the rich history and folklore of America's native peoples. Long before this country was settled by immigrants from around the world, it was the home of generations of Native Americans. Each of the many different tribes that inhabited this vast country had a unique and vibrant culture, as well as its own system of social order. The first European settlers in the New World benefitted greatly from what they learned from this country's original inhabitants, who gave them a wealth of knowledge and skills in such areas as hunting, farming, and crafting tools. Today all Americans can continue to learn from the rich heritage of this country's native peoples.

By the time we reach adulthood, most of us are familiar with the legends of Pocahontas, Geronimo, Sacajawea, and Hiawatha. However, National American Indian Heritage Month provides an opportunity to learn more about the contributions and the achievements of countless other Native Americans. This month, we remember individuals such as Seattle, the chief and orator for whom the great city in Washington is named; Sequoyah, who taught thousands of his fellow Cherokee to read and write; and Ely Parker, the son of a Seneca leader, who served as an officer under General Ulysses S. Grant during the Civil War and became the first Indian to serve as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Fifty years after the beginning of United States participation in World War II, we also honor the Navajo code-talkers, whose use of their native tongue and secret code words was never broken by enemy forces.

Every tribe of Native Americans is unique, and each has celebrated heroes of its own. Yet together generations of Native Americans have quietly strengthened and enriched the United States. American culture has been greatly influenced by the customs and traditions of this country's native peoples, and all of us can be grateful for their outstanding example of environmental stewardship.

This month, we also celebrate the unique government-to-government relationship that exists between Indian tribes and the Federal Government. That relationship has weathered various conflicts, inequities, and changes over the years, evolving into a vibrant partnership in which more than 500 tribal entities stand shoulder to shoulder with the other governmental units that form our Republic. We will continue to seek greater mutual understanding and trust in this relationship, as well as the further advancement of tribal self-government.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 172, has designated the month of November 1991 as "National American Indian Heritage Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 1991 as National American

Indian Heritage Month. I urge all Americans, as well as their elected representatives at the Federal, State, and local levels, to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6369 of November 5, 1991

National Hospice Month, 1991 and 1992

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

Dedicated to serving terminally ill persons and their families, hospice programs have become an important part of our Nation's health care system. This month, we gratefully salute the many outstanding professionals and volunteers who provide hospice care.

By offering a positive and supportive environment, as well as high quality medical care, hospice programs enable terminally ill persons to live peacefully and comfortably in their final days. In so doing, these facilities and services not only reaffirm the inherent dignity and worth of every individual but also demonstrate reverence for human life in all its stages. Relying on the combined knowledge, skills, and compassion of a full team of professionals and volunteers—including physicians, nurses, counselors, therapists, and members of the clergy—hospice programs also help patients' families to cope with their bereavement.

As hospice personnel well know, caring for terminally ill persons can be physically and emotionally exhausting. Fortunately, the establishment of a permanent Medicare hospice benefit and an optional Medicaid hospice benefit has made it possible for more Americans to obtain needed medical and support services. In addition, concerned individuals and agencies in both the public and private sectors have maintained strong working relationships in the interest of hospice care benefits.

In recognition of the importance of hospice programs and in honor of the many dedicated professionals and volunteers who care for terminally ill persons, the Congress, by Public Law 102-121, has designated November 1991 and November 1992 as "National Hospice Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these months.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 1991 and November 1992 as National Hospice Month. I encourage all Americans, as well as government officials and health care providers, to observe these months with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one,

and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6370 of November 8, 1991

National Poison Prevention Week, 1992

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

For more than three decades, we Americans have observed National Poison Prevention Week as part of a concerted, nationwide campaign to reduce the number of accidental poisoning deaths among children. This annual observance, coupled with our year-round efforts in both the public and private sectors, has helped to save lives: during the past 30 years, the number of poisoning deaths among children under 5 years of age has declined markedly, from 450 in 1961 to 42 in 1988.

This "success story" certainly merits celebration. However, because the loss of even one child is more than any family can bear and more than our Nation should tolerate, we must continue to alert the public about the need for poison prevention.

Leading that effort today is the Poison Prevention Week Council, a coalition of 37 national organizations that are determined to protect the health and safety of our most vulnerable citizens. The Council, which embodies our public-private partnership for poison prevention, coordinates the annual observance of National Poison Prevention Week. It also distributes lifesaving information and encourages local poison control centers, pharmacies, health departments, and other agencies to conduct poison prevention programs. The United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, which each year provides a member to serve as Secretary of the Poison Prevention Week Council, helps to direct this important public health campaign to prevent childhood poisonings. It is a truly national effort, enlisting the help of parents, health professionals, educators, and government officials, as well as members of industry and the media.

Poison prevention awareness has saved lives, but there is more to do. The American Association of Poison Control Centers reports that almost 1 million children are exposed each year to potentially poisonous medicines or household chemicals. We must continue to warn parents, grandparents, and other adults about the threat of childhood poisoning and encourage them to adopt safety measures. We can take a simple yet vital step to prevent accidental poisonings by using child-resistant closures and by keeping medicines and household chemicals out of the reach of children.

To encourage all Americans to learn more about the dangers of accidental poisonings and to take more preventative measures, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 681), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third week of March of each year as National Poison Prevention Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning March 15, 1992, as National Poison Prevention Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week by participating in appropriate programs and activities and by learning how to prevent accidental poisonings among children.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6371 of November 12, 1991

National Women Veterans Recognition Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Earlier this year, some 35,000 American service women played highly visible roles in ensuring the success of our military operations in the Persian Gulf. While we celebrate their outstanding contributions—and those of their counterparts here at home and at bases around the world—we do well to remember that women have been an invaluable part of the United States Armed Forces for generations.

Since the earliest days of our Republic, women have written many important pages in American military history, often accepting great risks and sacrifices for the sake of others. During the Revolutionary War and later during the Civil War, thousands of women provided compassionate aid to sick and wounded soldiers. Many other women served as scouts and couriers, and a number of historical accounts relate the stories of women who disguised themselves as men in order to join in the fighting. During the Spanish American War, women nurses waged a valiant battle against an epidemic of typhoid fever in Army camps. Their work so impressed the Congress that it established the Nurses Corps as a permanent auxiliary of the Army. By World War I, the Navy and the Coast Guard were also accepting women volunteers.

When World War II required the total commitment of this Nation's will and resources, women achieved full military status in the Women's Army Corps and in the Navy's WAVES. The Coast Guard and the Marines followed suit in accepting women enlistees, and the Women's Air Force Service Pilots was formed to ferry military aircraft.

During the half century since World War II, women have continued to be an invaluable part of our Nation's armed forces. From Korea and Vietnam to places such as Panama and the Persian Gulf, American service women have consistently demonstrated the extraordinary courage, patriotism, and skill that we have come to expect of this country's military personnel. Some have been wounded, and others have made the ultimate sacrifice, in the line of duty.

Over the years, the number of women in our armed forces has steadily increased. Today nearly one and one quarter million women stand

among our Nation's veterans. This week, we proudly and gratefully salute each of them.

In recognition of the many contributions that women veterans have made to our country, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 145, has designated the week beginning November 10, 1991, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 10 through November 16, 1991, as National Women Veterans Recognition Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6372 of November 12, 1991

National Alzheimer's Disease Month, 1991 and 1992

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Advances in science and medicine have given millions of Americans the opportunity to enjoy longer, healthier lives. Older Americans now constitute a growing percentage of our Nation's population, and, together, they represent a rich source of knowledge and insight for younger generations. By providing senior citizens with opportunities to share their wisdom and experience, we not only strengthen and enrich this country but also affirm the inherent dignity and worth of every human being, regardless of his or her age.

Today, more and more employers and other Americans are recognizing the enormous talent and potential of senior citizens. One of the greatest threats to fulfilling that potential, however, comes from Alzheimer's disease.

Alzheimer's is a debilitating brain disease that, over a period of years, robs its victims of their memory and intellect, their health, their independence, and eventually their lives. Alzheimer's disease also disrupts the lives of thousands of Americans who must endure the physical, emotional, and financial strains of caring for an affected parent, spouse or sibling.

Fortunately, the families of Alzheimer's patients are not alone in their struggle with this terrible disease. In communities across the country, health care providers, social workers, and other concerned professionals and volunteers have joined forces to promote public awareness of Alzheimer's and to help families that are affected by it. Federal, State, and local governments are working to improve the delivery of services for people with Alzheimer's, and researchers in both the public and pri-

vate sectors are striving to learn how we can prevent and eventually cure the disease. Scientists and physicians are also developing new methods to manage symptoms of Alzheimer's, as well as facilities that are better equipped for the special needs of people with the disease and related disorders.

Our ultimate goal, however, must be to eliminate the need for such treatments and facilities. Accordingly, under the leadership of the National Institute on Aging, the Federal Government will continue to conduct and support biomedical research on Alzheimer's disease. During the past few years, we have learned much about the basic processes of Alzheimer's and drawn closer to identifying its causes; we will now seek further progress in these areas, and we will place special emphasis on the discovery and development of therapeutic drugs. Such efforts will be crucial to finding ways of treating and preventing Alzheimer's disease.

As an expression of our Nation's commitment to protecting the health of all older Americans, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 36, has designated November 1991 and November 1992 as "National Alzheimer's Disease Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these months.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 1991 and November 1992 as National Alzheimer's Disease Month. I encourage all Americans to observe these months with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6373 of November 12, 1991

Hire a Veteran Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During the past year, America's service men and women demonstrated, once again, the extraordinarily high standards of professionalism and skill that we have come to expect of the United States Armed Forces. Working together with remarkable precision and speed, they ensured the resounding success of our military operations in the Persian Gulf—from the massive deployments of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm to the large-scale humanitarian relief efforts of Operation Provide Comfort and Operation Sea Angel. This month, as we salute our Persian Gulf veterans and, indeed, all those who have served in our Nation's armed forces, we also recognize the wealth of knowledge and experience that they have to offer as members of the civilian work force.

From the beginning of Operation Desert Shield, the American military showed that it is capable of planning and executing tremendously complex and sensitive operations. Our success in the Persian Gulf highlighted not only the superiority of American technology but also our troops' ability to employ these remarkable tools. Moreover, the conflict in the Gulf reminded all Americans that we can rely on our citizen-soldiers, the Reservists and National Guard members who responded so well when called upon to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with their comrades in the regular components of the active duty military forces. We also saw that the American employer is prepared to stand behind the employee who is called to active military service and to safeguard that individual's employment rights while he or she is away.

This month, as we honor our Nation's veterans, let us also recognize the value of recruiting and hiring these Americans in the workplace. Our veterans have developed special knowledge and skills through their military service, and they clearly possess the drive and the discipline that are needed to help keep American business competitive in the international arena.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 280, has designated the week of November 10 through November 16, 1991, as "Hire a Veteran Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 10 through November 16, 1991, as Hire a Veteran Week. I encourage all Americans—in particular, employers, labor leaders, and public officials—to support the campaign to increase the employment of men and women who have served our country in the armed forces.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6374 of November 13, 1991

National Red Ribbon Month, 1991

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

During the month of November, we Americans pause to count our many blessings—including the love of family and friends, the joy of freedom and security, and, of course, the gift of life itself. Thus, the holiday season that traditionally begins on Thanksgiving is a very special time of celebration and renewal.

Tragically, however, this time of peace and joy will become a time of mourning for far too many American families as a result of alcohol-re-

lated traffic accidents. Countless hopes and dreams will be destroyed this holiday season when drinking turns deadly behind the wheel.

Drunk driving often makes headlines during the holidays, but we must remember that this scourge is a year-round public health problem. Indeed, the Department of Transportation reports that traffic accidents remain the single leading cause of death for Americans between the ages of 5 and 32, and that almost half of these fatalities involve alcohol. In 1990 alone, more than 22,000 people died in alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents—an average of one person every 24 minutes. Each year, another 345,000 persons are injured in drunk driving incidents.

The toll that alcohol-related accidents takes on Americans between the ages of 16 and 20 is especially alarming. Although in most States it is illegal for minors to purchase alcoholic beverages in any form, nearly half of all traffic fatalities in this age group stem from alcohol-related accidents. In 1990 alone, the lives of some 3,361 young men and women—potential scientists, physicians, teachers, and parents—were violently cut short.

The news is not all bad, however. In recent years, we have made encouraging progress in our efforts to stop drunk and drugged driving. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), alcohol-related fatalities among all adults have declined approximately 13 percent since 1982. The NHTSA also reports that, since 1984, when the Congress called on all States to raise their minimum legal drinking age to 21, alcohol-related deaths among youth have likewise dropped. Indeed, the law has saved the lives of about 1,000 young Americans between the ages of 16 and 20 every year.

This progress has been made possible by a combination of tougher laws at the Federal, State, and local levels and by concerted public awareness campaigns in both the public and private sectors. Nevertheless, we still have much work to do. Accordingly, our National Health Objectives for the year 2000 include targets for reducing the number of alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities. We remain firmly resolved to reduce underage drinking, and we will continue to seek both the enactment and the enforcement of tougher laws against driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Millions of concerned individuals across the United States have rallied in support of these and other measures against drunk driving. This month, the 3,000,000 members of Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) will launch a major public awareness campaign by asking Americans to "Tie One on for Safety" during the upcoming holiday season. Members of MADD will distribute more than 90,000,000 red ribbons nationwide to remind all those who might get behind the wheel to think before they drink.

To help heighten public awareness of the dangers of drinking and driving, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 188, has designated November 1991 as "National Red Ribbon Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 1991 as National Red

Ribbon Month. I urge all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6375 of November 14, 1991

Dutch-American Heritage Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On November 16, 1776, a small American warship, the ANDREW DORIA, sailed into the harbor of the tiny Dutch island of St. Eustatius in the West Indies. Only 4 months before, the United States had declared its independence from Great Britain. The American crew was delighted when the Governor of the island, Johannes de Graaf, ordered that his fort's cannons be fired in a friendly salute. The first ever given by a foreign power to the flag of the United States, it was a risky and courageous act. Indeed, angered by Dutch trading of contraband with the rebellious colonies, the British seized the island a few years later. De Graaf's welcoming salute was also a sign of respect, and today it continues to symbolize the deep ties of friendship that exist between the United States and The Netherlands.

After more than 200 years, the bonds between the United States and The Netherlands remain strong. Our diplomatic ties, in fact, constitute one of the longest unbroken diplomatic relationships with any foreign country.

Fifty years ago, during the Second World War, Dutch and American servicemen fought side by side to defend the universal cause of freedom and democracy. As NATO allies, we have continued to stand together to keep the transatlantic partnership strong and to maintain the peace and security of Europe. In the Persian Gulf, we joined as coalition partners to repel aggression and to uphold the rule of law.

While the ties between the United States and The Netherlands have been tested by time and by the crucible of armed conflict, the Dutch-American heritage is even older than our official relationship. Indeed, it dates back to the early 17th century, when the Dutch West India Company founded New Netherland and its main settlements, New Amsterdam and Fort Orange—better known today as New York City and Albany.

From the earliest days of our Republic, men and women of Dutch ancestry have made important contributions to American history and culture. The influence of our Dutch ancestors can still be seen not only in New York's Hudson River Valley but also in Pennsylvania along the Schuylkill River and in communities like Holland, Michigan, where

many people trace their roots to settlers from The Netherlands. Generations of Dutch immigrants have enriched the United States with the unique customs and traditions of their ancestral homeland—a country that has given the world great artists, celebrated philosophers, and leaders of international business.

On this occasion, we also remember many celebrated American leaders of Dutch descent. Three Presidents, Martin Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, came from Dutch stock. Arthur Vandenberg, who after World War II played a crucial role in the development of our bipartisan foreign policy, the strategy of containment, and the establishment of NATO, also traced his roots to The Netherlands.

Our Dutch heritage is seen not only in our people but also in our experience as a Nation. Our traditions of religious freedom and tolerance, for example, have spiritual and legal roots among such early settlers as the English Pilgrims and the French Huguenots, who first found refuge from persecution in Holland. The Dutch Republic was also among those systems of government that inspired our Nation's Founders as they shaped our Constitution.

In celebration of the long-standing friendship that exists between the United States and The Netherlands, and in recognition of the many contributions that Dutch-Americans have made to our country, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 177, has designated November 16, 1991, as "Dutch-American Heritage Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 16, 1991, as Dutch-American Heritage Day. I encourage all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6376 of November 15, 1991

National Philanthropy Day, 1991

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

Public philanthropy has long been a hallmark of American life. The earliest settlers in this country were people of great faith and conviction, and they well understood the Biblical injunction to extend kindness and hospitality to others. Yet the spirit of voluntary association and giving was not only a virtue but also a practical necessity for those residing on the frontier.

Today, even with the best efforts of Federal, State, and local government, voluntary service remains essential to solving our Nation's most serious social problems. Accordingly, concerned and generous Americans are engaged in voluntary activities that range from providing job training and employment for the homeless to protecting the environment, preventing disease, assisting parents of needy families, and encouraging young people to stay in school.

Last year, Americans contributed more than \$100 billion in support of charitable organizations and activities. However, public philanthropy is not just about money. Millions of Americans—people of every age, race, and walk of life—give of their time and their talents in voluntary community service. These "Points of Light" are helping to supply food and clothing for the needy; they are promoting important advances in biomedical research; and they are providing vital support to schools, churches, hospitals, museums, and a host of other institutions. These Americans are demonstrating that you don't have to be wealthy to be a philanthropist, you just have to care.

In grateful recognition of all those who conduct and support the work of our Nation's charitable organizations, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 96, has designated November 19, 1991, as "National Philanthropy Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 19, 1991, as National Philanthropy Day. I encourage the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6377 of November 20, 1991

National Farm-City Week, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each Thanksgiving, when we Americans count our many blessings, among the first to come to mind is the abundance of high-quality foods that we enjoy. The quantity and variety of goods that fill our Nation's grocery stores are unparalleled—a shining testament to the ingenuity and productivity of the American farmer. Yet while U.S. farmers are the most enterprising and efficient in the world, millions of other people in both urban and rural communities play important roles in the production and distribution of U.S. agricultural goods. During National Farm-City Week, we salute all of these hardworking Americans.

Our Nation's farmers are assisted in their efforts by millions of people, many of whom work in urban areas—researchers who develop im-

proved methods and tools for farming; meteorologists who chart climatic conditions and weather patterns; and the manufacturers and suppliers of equipment, seeds, and fertilizers. The miracle of American farming is also made possible by those who transport and process raw agricultural goods; by government inspectors who help ensure their quality; and by wholesalers who distribute and retailers who sell finished farm products to consumers. The concerted efforts of all of these Americans have enabled the United States to make the most of its God-given resources.

Today America's farms and cities are linked more closely than ever before, as more and more farmers supply not only food but also raw materials for industrial use. Advances in science and technology have enabled manufacturers to convert agricultural commodities into biodegradable plastics, alternative fuels, and fuel additives, as well as printing ink and newsprint. Industrial use of farm products is creating new opportunities for American agriculture to diversify and to enhance its productivity while boosting its competitive position in world commerce.

American agriculture has long been a source of strength and pride for the United States, and we owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to all those who help bring forth food and fiber from the rich, fertile land with which we have been blessed. Thus, it is fitting that our celebration of National Farm-City Week take place during the 7-day period that ends on Thanksgiving.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of November 22 through November 28, 1991, as National Farm-City Week. I encourage all Americans, in rural and urban communities alike, to join in recognizing the accomplishments of our farmers and all those hard-working individuals who cooperate in producing the abundance of agricultural goods that strengthen and enrich the United States.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6378 of November 20, 1991

National Family Week, 1991 and 1992

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

When we count our blessings, most of us note with special gratitude the love and the support of our families. Thus, it is fitting that our celebration of National Family Week coincide with our traditional observance of Thanksgiving.

Family love brings light and warmth to our homes; it gives us strength when times are tough; and it makes good times even better by enabling

us to share our joys with others. Through our experience as part of a family, we gain a sense of identity and purpose. Indeed, when we recall the generations who have gone before us, we are reminded of our personal links to the past and of our own place in history. When we think about generations to come, we are reminded of our obligation to help make this a better world.

Our ability to help make this a better world depends, in large part, on the kind of environment we create in our homes. Because a child's family life has such a powerful influence on the development of his or her personality and character, and because the family provides a model after which all other human relationships are fashioned, those of us who are parents and grandparents must ensure that the examples we set are positive ones. The daily course of our family lives should offer younger generations clear lessons about faith and duty, personal responsibility, and respect and concern for others.

By definition, a family is a group of individuals who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption and who are united by their love and their lifelong commitment to one another. The family is the basic unit of society, and its well-being is vital to the success of our communities and Nation. In recent years, however, problems such as crime, drug abuse, child abuse, and teenage pregnancy have signalled a breakdown in traditional family life and values. While parents have primary responsibility for the well-being of their children, and while no arm of the state can replicate the divinely ordained embrace of the family, government can and should help preserve and support this institution and do nothing to harm it. America's future depends on it.

This week, as we acknowledge the blessings of family life and the importance of stable, loving families to the life of our Nation, let us reaffirm our commitment to policies and programs that affirm the rights of parents and protect the interests of children. Let us also resolve to ensure that our own families are communities in which each member is respected and cherished.

The Congress, by Public Law 102-112, has designated the weeks beginning November 24, 1991, and November 22, 1992, as "National Family Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 24 through November 30, 1991, and the week of November 22 through November 28, 1992, as National Family Week. I call upon all Americans to observe these weeks with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6379 of November 22, 1991

National Military Families Recognition Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

We Americans take great pride in the vigilance, courage, and patriotism of the men and women who serve in our United States Armed Forces. Yet, in large part, the extraordinary spirit of our Nation's service members reflects that of the families who stand behind them. Thus, while we salute our troops for their outstanding efforts to preserve peace and to protect the vital interests of the United States, on this occasion we honor in a special way our Nation's military families. Each day, these Americans share in the hard work of freedom.

The military family is a very large and special one. It includes tens of thousands of wives, husbands, parents, siblings, and children. Located in every State and in countries around the globe, these families are the heart of the American defense community. They have stood together in times of trial and uncertainty; they have opened their arms to newcomers and to neighbors in need; and they have offered steady moral support to our forces stationed far from home. Brought together by the service of their loved ones, these families embody the love, faith, and devotion to freedom that have sustained our men and women in uniform, even through this Nation's darkest hours.

Whether they live on bases here at home or at posts in Europe, the Pacific, and elsewhere, military families are united by common experience—including the experience of hardship and sacrifice. For example, reassignments often require service members and their dependents to move, leaving behind schools, friends, and jobs. Although such moves may consist of relocation to unfamiliar towns or even to foreign lands, military families weather the challenges with perseverance and pride.

Because they recognize the risks that their loved ones have accepted in the line of duty, and because a service member's assignments can entail lengthy absences from home, military families also cope with long hours of separation and worry. During the past year, our Nation was reminded of all that military families have endured over the years when more than 500,000 service personnel were activated, both here and abroad, to take part in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, as well as during U.S. humanitarian efforts in Operations Provide Comfort in northern Iraq and Sea Angel in Bangladesh. The stoicism and the patriotism displayed by America's military families during the conflict in the Persian Gulf uplifted and inspired our entire country. More recently, hundreds of American military families responded with exemplary courage and composure when they were evacuated from their homes in the Philippines following the eruption of Mount Pinatubo.

Throughout our Nation's history, military families have demonstrated their pride in service and their profound faith in the principles on which the United States is founded. Today we assure these Americans of our abiding gratitude, respect, and support.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 215, has designated November 25, 1991, as "National Military Families Recognition Day" and has au-

thorized the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 25, 1991, as National Military Families Recognition Day. I urge all Americans to join in honoring America's military families on that day. Finally, I call upon Federal, State, and local officials, as well as concerned private organizations, to observe the day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6380 of November 25, 1991

Thanksgiving Day, 1991

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

From the moment it was "conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," our Nation has enjoyed the mercy and protection of Almighty God. Thus, when we join with family and friends on Thanksgiving, we celebrate not only the many blessings that we have received as individuals—including the gift of life itself—but also our great fortune as one Nation under God. On this occasion, Americans of every race, creed, and walk of life are united by a profound sense of gratitude and duty.

As we continue the Thanksgiving tradition, a tradition cherished by every generation of Americans, we reflect in a special way on the blessings of the past year. When this Nation and its coalition partners took up arms in a last-resort effort to repel aggression in the Persian Gulf, we were spared the terrible consequences of a long and protracted struggle. Indeed, the millions of people who prayed for a quick end to the fighting saw those prayers answered with a swiftness and certainty that exceeded all expectations. During the past year, we have also witnessed the demise of communism and welcomed millions of courageous people into the community of free nations.

Of course, as we give thanks for these and other developments, we also remember the less fortunate—those who do not yet share in the promise of freedom; those who do not know the comfort of peace and security; and those whose tables do not reflect prosperity and plenty.

Time and again, Scripture describes our Creator's special love for the poor. As the Psalmist wrote, "He pours contempt upon princes . . . yet sets the poor on high from affliction." In this great Nation, we have a special obligation to care for the ill and the destitute. Therefore, recalling that much will be asked of those to whom much has been given, let us resolve to make food drives and other forms of charity an increasingly important part of our Thanksgiving tradition.

On this occasion, as we count our blessings and reach out to help the less fortunate, we also do well to remember that, in many ways, the poorest nations are those who neither recognize nor revere what our Founders called "the laws of Nature and of Nature's God." Indeed, we have seen totalitarian regimes impoverish entire peoples, not just economically, but spiritually, by denigrating religion and by denying the inherent dignity and worth of individuals. The moral bankruptcy of communism should remind every free nation of the dangers of cynicism and materialism.

Similarly, can any individual be truly rich or truly satisfied if he or she has not discovered the rewards of service to one's fellowman? Since most of us first experience the love of God through the goodness and generosity of others, what better gift could we give our children than a positive example?

Finally, as we gather with family and friends on Thanksgiving, we know that our greatest blessings are not necessarily material ones. Indeed, perhaps the best thing about this occasion is that it reminds us that God loves each and every one of us. Like a faithful and loving parent, He always stands ready to comfort, guide, and forgive. That is our *real* cause for Thanksgiving, today and every day of our lives.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 28, 1991, as a National Day of Thanksgiving. I urge all Americans to gather together in their homes and in places of worship on that day to offer thanks to Almighty God for the many blessings that He has bestowed upon us as individuals and as a Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6381 of November 25, 1991

National Accessible Housing Month, 1991

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

We Americans cherish the many blessings that we enjoy in this land of freedom and opportunity—including our ability to decide where we live and work. During much of our Nation's history, however, that prerogative has frequently been denied to persons with disabilities. For example, in the past, it has often been difficult for a person who uses a wheelchair to find a home where doorways, baths, and other structural features can accommodate his or her needs. Even now, when an elderly American can no longer climb stairs, he or she may face the emotionally and financially difficult task of finding a suitable single-story dwelling.

Fortunately, all that is changing. In recent years, we have taken important steps to promote equal opportunities for people with disabilities. The Fair Housing Amendments Act, which prohibits discrimination in housing, went into effect in 1989. This legislation provides Americans with disabilities the opportunity to choose their places of residence with the same degree of freedom as other citizens.

The enactment of the historic Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 offered additional evidence of our commitment to removing the physical, attitudinal, and statutory barriers that have too often prevented these individuals from enjoying the same opportunities as other Americans. This legislation, the world's first comprehensive declaration of equality for persons with disabilities, prohibits discrimination in employment, transportation, and public accommodations.

Clearly, our Nation has recognized its obligation to become more conscious of, and responsive to, the environmental and structural obstacles that persons with disabilities face on a daily basis. However, we also have a practical interest in doing so: indeed, it is estimated that 70 percent of all Americans will, at some time in their lives, have a temporary or permanent disability.

While the Federal Government has been leading efforts to ensure equal opportunity for persons with disabilities, the public and private sectors share responsibility for promoting the full integration of these Americans into the social and economic mainstream. It is heartening to note that thousands of concerned individuals and organizations have been working together to meet that responsibility. For example, a number of private sector entities have designed a public education campaign that answers questions about barrier-free home designs, which allow easy entry and movement throughout the house. On March 6, 1991, the Department of Housing and Urban Development published "Fair Housing Accessibility Guidelines," which instruct builders and developers on how to comply with the accessibility requirements of the Fair Housing Amendments Act. Public and private sector efforts such as these are not only helping to create more accessible housing for persons with disabilities but also facilitating their full participation in the social and economic life of our country.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 184, has designated the month of November 1991 as "National Accessible Housing Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate November 1991 as National Accessible Housing Month. I call upon local and State governments, appropriate Federal agencies, and the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6382 of November 25, 1991

National Family Caregivers Week, 1991 and 1992

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each day millions of Americans provide nursing care and other forms of assistance to relatives who are incapacitated by age, illness, or disability. These family caregivers not only help to support loved ones who might otherwise be forced to live in an institutional setting by also exemplify the kind of unconditional love and commitment that is the essence of family life.

Family caregivers perform their various tasks freely and without compensation—and often at considerable sacrifice to themselves. Many of these individuals assist relatives in need while juggling the traditional demands of home, family, and career. The Department of Health and Human Services reports that nearly one-third of our Nation's family caregivers are older Americans—the spouses and siblings of the frail elderly. Statistics, however, cannot fully measure the physical, emotional, and financial costs that are incurred by family caregivers as they help with nursing care, transportation, shopping, cooking, household maintenance, and a host of other needs.

As a Nation, we owe a great debt of gratitude to family caregivers. These unsung heroes and heroines deserve our respect and our support. This week, let us recognize the importance of respite and day care services to family caregivers, and let us reaffirm our commitment to the American tradition of neighbor helping neighbor. Let us also resolve to work together, throughout the public and private sectors, to ensure that this Nation's senior citizens have the opportunities and the services that they need to live with dignity and security in the comfort to their own homes.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 125, has designated the weeks of November 24 through November 30, 1991, and November 22 through November 28, 1992, as "National Family Caregivers Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these weeks.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the weeks of November 24 through November 30, 1991, and November 22 through November 28, 1992, as National Family Caregivers Week. I urge all Americans to observe these weeks with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6383 of November 27, 1991**National Adoption Week, 1991**

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

Adoption is a wonderful act of love, generosity, and lifelong commitment—virtues that have always gone hand in hand with building a family. This week, we acknowledge the many rewards that adoption holds for children, for parents, and for our Nation.

More than 50,000 American children are adopted each year. These youngsters are as eager to give love as they are to gain permanent homes and families of their own. Indeed, any adult who has been blessed with an adopted child or grandchild knows what tremendous affection and joy that youngster brings to the lives of others.

Although the actual process may include moments of anticipation, frustration, and worry, adoption benefits each of the parties involved—including the biological mother who, for whatever reason, cannot keep her child and courageously decides to give him or her the chance to enjoy life in a secure, loving environment. Because strong, loving families are the foundation of stable, caring communities and nations, adoption also enriches our entire country.

Tragically, however, despite the many benefits of adoption, thousands of children continue to wait. Approximately 36,000 children in the United States who are legally available for adoption are living in foster care or in institutions. Many of these children are characterized as special needs children: older children and children with disabilities, children with siblings who need to be adopted by the same family, or members of a minority group. Regardless of the individual needs they may have, all of these children long for the kind of permanent homes and loving families that most of us have always been able to take for granted.

As a Nation, we have begun to dismantle legal, financial, and attitudinal barriers to adoption. This progress has been made possible, in large part, by the vigorous efforts of concerned public officials, parents, social workers, attorneys, counselors, members of the clergy, and others. However, because every child deserves the special love and support that only a family can provide, we still have much work to do. We must continue to promote public awareness of adoption and to find ways of bringing prospective parents together with the thousands of children who continue to wait. We must also continue to offer encouragement and assistance to those courageous women who, despite the pressures of a crisis pregnancy, reject abortion and choose life for their unborn children.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 207, has designated the week of November 24 through November 30, 1991, as "National Adoption Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 24 through No-

vember 30, 1991, as National Adoption Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 27 day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6384 of December 2, 1991

Geography Awareness Week, 1991 and 1992

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Coaches know that, before a winning team can prove itself on the field, each of its members must master the "fundamentals." The same principle applies to education; thus, our efforts to restore excellence in our schools include renewed emphasis on the basics. One of the key aims of AMERICA 2000, our strategy to achieve our National Education Goals, is to ensure that this country's students demonstrate competence in five core subject areas: mathematics, science, English, history, and geography. The study of geography, which focuses on people and their physical surroundings, not only goes hand in hand with the study of history and science but also gives us a better understanding of current world events.

Geography has been a determining factor in the social, economic, and political development of every nation on Earth; indeed, it is impossible to understand history without taking into account the location, natural resources, and other geographic characteristics of nations. When we study the geography of our 50 States, as well as the relationship of America to the world as a whole, we gain a better understanding of our Nation's history and development—and a deeper appreciation of its diversity and splendor.

While most geographic features of our Nation and the planet have taken shape over thousands of years, the study of geography gives us more than insight into the past; it also equips us with knowledge that we need to understand and to participate in the world of today. As advances in technology bring the world closer together, and as democratic reforms in many nations create new opportunities for international trade and travel, the mastery of geography becomes increasingly important. If the United States is to remain a leader in our rapidly changing world, then our citizens must be able to recognize the location and the significance of events abroad. If we are to continue to enjoy success in the complex realms of foreign policy and international commerce, then we must also be familiar with the languages, customs, and physical circumstances of our neighbors around the globe.

Despite the importance of geography, and despite the fact that it can be both fascinating and fun for students, too many Americans do not have basic knowledge in this field. Too many schoolchildren—and too many adults—are unable to locate major cities, countries, or even entire con-

tinents on a globe. Many are unaware of the advantages of seaports and rivers to a nation's security and commerce, and some Americans are even unable to locate their own communities on a map.

By working together to achieve our National Education Goals, we can change this intolerable situation. During Geography Awareness Week, let us reaffirm our determination to make the United States a Nation of students. As parents and as teachers, let us help our children to recognize the importance of geography and other basic subjects, and by word, deed, and example, let us introduce them to the joys of lifelong learning.

In recognition of the importance of the study and mastery of geography, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 201, has designated the week of December 1 through December 7, 1991, and the week of November 15 through November 21, 1992, each as "Geography Awareness Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these occasions.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning December 1, 1991, and the week beginning November 15, 1992, as Geography Awareness Week. I call upon all Americans to observe these occasions with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6385 of December 2, 1991

National Home Care Week, 1991 and 1992

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each day, thousands of hardworking men and women bring vital home health care services to Americans who are incapacitated by illness, age, or disability. Working in association with more than 12,000 home care agencies across the country, these dedicated professionals and volunteers play an important part in our Nation's total health care system. This week, we honor them for their many contributions.

The administrators and employees of home health care agencies work closely with government agencies and with concerned private organizations, including hospitals, to give patients a welcome alternative to institutionalized care. Home care not only emphasizes the dignity, comfort, and independence of patients but also affirms the importance of family love and support to their well-being. By enabling clients to prevent or to postpone costly hospital stays and other forms of inpatient care, home care has often proved to be economical, as well.

Thousands of nurses, therapists, social workers, and others provide our Nation's home care services, and each of them deserves our recognition

and thanks. Their professionalism and compassion are making a real difference in the lives of Americans in need.

To increase public awareness of and support for our Nation's home care agencies, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 175, has designated the weeks beginning December 1, 1991, and November 29, 1992, as "National Home Care Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these weeks.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the weeks of December 1 through December 7, 1991, and November 29 through December 5, 1992, as National Home Care Week. I encourage all Americans—as well as government officials, health and social service providers, insurance companies, and private voluntary organizations—to observe these weeks with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6386 of November 29, 1991*

National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

At 7:55 a.m. on December 7, 1941, air and naval forces of Imperial Japan launched a surprise attack against United States military installations at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. More than 2,400 Americans were dead or missing after the attack, including 68 civilians. Another 1,178 people lay wounded. Two U.S. battleships were destroyed; another six were severely damaged. On the same day, attacks against U.S. installations in Guam, the Philippines, and elsewhere in the Pacific left a similar trail of death and destruction. Less than 24 hours later, after an impassioned address by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Congress declared that a state of war existed between the United States and the Empire of Japan. Thus, America became engaged in World War II, a conflict that would change the course of history, ending forever America's isolation from world events.

Across the United States, people rallied to the cry of "Remember Pearl Harbor!" While millions of brave and selfless Americans took up arms in the struggle for freedom, countless others labored and sacrificed on the home front. On our Nation's farms and in its factories, millions of workers rushed to increase production. In homes, schools, and churches, citizens of every age and every walk of life prayed for victory while making every contribution they could to the war effort. Yet this tremendous display of patriotism and resolve was more than a response to the outrage of Pearl Harbor. As President Roosevelt said:

* Editorial note: This proclamation was numbered out of chronological order because it was not presented for numbering until December 3, 1991.

When we resort to force, as we now must, we are determined that this force shall be directed toward ultimate good, as well as against immediate evil We are now in the midst of a war, not for conquest, not for vengeance, but for a world in which this Nation, and all that this Nation represents, will be safe for our children.

Six years after World War II began, and four years after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States and its Allies secured the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan. By the end of the war, there had been more than 1,000,000 American casualties. Some 400,000 Americans had died so that others might live in freedom. Our Nation will always be grateful for their courage and sacrifices.

When we remember those who served our country during World War II, we also recall President Truman's observation that the Allied victory was "a victory of more than arms alone." Indeed, while our farms, factories, mines, and shipyards produced tons of raw materials and finished goods that were essential to the war effort, as President Truman said, "back of it all were the will and spirit and determination of a free people—who know what freedom is and who know that it is worth whatever price they had to pay to preserve it."

On this occasion, we reaffirm the solemn commitment that President Truman made when he declared, "We shall not forget Pearl Harbor." During the past five decades, that commitment has gone hand in hand with the unending task that President Roosevelt had earlier described as winning the peace. America's determination to remember the lessons of World War II and our continuing vigilance and resolve in the defense of freedom have helped to bring about the triumph of democratic ideals around the globe. Today Japan stands second to none as our ally and friend.

As we mark the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, let us remember in prayer all those who died on that day and throughout World War II. Let us also honor all those World War II veterans who are still living, especially the infirm and the hospitalized. Finally, let us give thanks for the great blessings of freedom our World War II veterans helped to secure.

The Congress, by Public Law 102-68, has designated December 7, 1991, as "National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 7, 1991, as National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6387 of December 3, 1991

Federal Civilian Employees Remembrance Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The fact that it shattered the stillness of a Sunday morning, a time when millions of Americans were preparing to attend church services or to enjoy the quiet of their homes, only compounded the shock, grief, and outrage of our Nation. At 7:55 a.m. on December 7, 1941, naval air forces of the Imperial Japanese Combined Fleet attacked United States military installations at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. American forces in Guam, the Philippines, and elsewhere in the Pacific also suffered brutal assaults. By the end of the day, the U.S. Pacific Fleet was virtually devastated. Scores of American fighter planes were also destroyed. More than 2,400 Americans died at Pearl Harbor alone—among them, 68 civilians listed as dead or missing.

As we mark the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, we will honor, in a special way, all those military personnel who perished on that Day of Infamy and, indeed, throughout World War II. Yet we also do well to remember the service of Federal civilian employees. Immediately after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Federal civilian employees responded to rescue and reconstruction missions with distinction and valor. Over the next 4 years, these dedicated men and women continued to make vital contributions to the Allied war effort, performing critical administrative and technical duties in support of military operations. These tasks included aircraft and ship maintenance and repair, medical services, supply operations, and civil engineering functions to support and maintain camps, posts, and stations. Federal civilian employees played an instrumental role in salvaging naval vessels damaged at Pearl Harbor, returning them to action before the end of World War II.

Our Federal civilian employees were joined in their efforts, of course, by millions of American workers in private industry. Half a century ago, every farm, factory, mine, and shipyard in the country bustled with activity directed toward the war effort.

In recognition of the patriotism, leadership, and exemplary performance of Federal civilian employees at Pearl Harbor and throughout World War II, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 198, has designated December 4, 1991, as "Federal Civilian Employees Remembrance Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day. On December 4, the National Park Service will coordinate ceremonies in Hawaii to honor the contributions of Federal civilian employees.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 4, 1991, as Federal Civilian Employees Remembrance Day. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities in honor of the Federal civilian employees who made tremendous sacrifices for our country during the attack on Pearl Harbor and throughout the course of World War II.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6388 of December 4, 1991

To Amend the Generalized System of Preferences

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Pursuant to sections 501 and 502 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the 1974 Act) (19 U.S.C. 2461 and 2462), and having due regard for the eligibility criteria set forth therein, I have determined that it is appropriate to designate Bulgaria as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

2. Section 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) the substance of the provisions of that Act, and of other Acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to Title V and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) General note 3(c)(ii)(A) to the HTS, listing those countries whose products are eligible for benefits of the GSP, is modified by inserting "Bulgaria" in alphabetical order in the enumeration of independent countries.

(2) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders inconsistent with the provisions of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(3) The amendment made by this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 15 days after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6389 of December 5, 1991**To Amend the Generalized System of Preferences**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Pursuant to section 504(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the 1974 Act) (19 U.S.C. 2464(a)(1)), and having considered the factors set forth in sections 501 and 502(c) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that it is appropriate to suspend the application of duty-free treatment accorded to articles of Yugoslavia under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

2. Section 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) the substance of the provisions of that Act, and of other Acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to Title V and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) General note 3(c)(ii)(A) to the HTS, listing those countries whose products are eligible for benefits of the GSP, is modified by deleting "Yugoslavia" in the enumeration of independent countries.

(2) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders inconsistent with the provisions of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(3) The amendment made by this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 15 days after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6390 of December 9, 1991**Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, 1991**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

When the Federal Convention ended in September 1787 and our Constitution was presented to the States for ratification, it was hailed by

many as a triumph for liberty and self-government. "The Constitution," wrote Thomas Jefferson, "is unquestionably the wisest ever yet presented to men." Still, he and others voiced concern that it did not contain a declaration enumerating the rights of individuals. To Jefferson such a declaration was "what no just government should refuse or rest on inferences."

Opponents to the idea argued that a bill of rights would be unnecessary and perhaps even harmful, should it invite disregard for any rights that were not expressly stated. In their view, the Constitution that began with the words "We the People" clearly affirmed the sovereignty of the American public. But Jefferson and others persisted, noting that a declaration of rights would serve "as a supplement to the Constitution where that is silent." James Madison conceded that such a declaration might prove valuable because "political truths declared in that solemn manner acquire by degrees the character of fundamental maxims of free government." Today his words seem prophetic.

Our Bill of Rights guarantees, among other basic liberties, freedom of speech and of the press, as well as freedom of religion and association; it recognizes the right to keep and bear arms; and it prohibits unreasonable search and seizure of a person's home, papers, or possessions. The Bill of Rights also states that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law and establishes fundamental rules of fairness in judicial proceedings, including the right to trial by jury. Since it was ratified on December 15, 1791, the principles enshrined in this great document have not only served as the guiding tenets of American government but also inspired the advance of freedom around the globe.

When it adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations affirmed for all humankind the ideals enshrined in our Bill of Rights. Noting that "human rights should be protected by the rule of law," and describing the Declaration as "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations," signatories agreed to respect freedom of thought, freedom of conscience, as well as freedom of religion and belief. They declared that "everyone has the right to life, liberty, and the security of person," and they recognized that all human beings are entitled to equal protection of the law. Signatories to the Declaration also recognized an individual's right to participate in the government of his or her country, either directly or through freely chosen representatives.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights reasserted what we Americans have always believed: that recognition of these rights "is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world." This ideal was reaffirmed and strengthened in the 1975 Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and more recently in the 1990 Charter of Paris.

Today we stand closer than ever to achieving universal compliance with the letter and spirit of international human rights agreements. Two hundred years after the ratification of our Bill of Rights, the principles it enshrines continue to take root around the world.

Having triumphed over communism, many peoples and nations now confront the challenge of improving respect for human rights among various ethnic and religious groups, as well as members of national mi-

norities. The United States will continue to urge these and all nations to abide by international human rights agreements and to act in the spirit of political pluralism and tolerance—traditions that have made America's diversity a source of pride and strength.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1991, as Human Rights Day and December 15, 1991, as Bill of Rights Day and call upon all Americans to observe the week beginning December 10, 1991, as Human Rights Week.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6391 of December 12, 1991

Wright Brothers Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

They were quiet men of modest means, but in an extraordinary display of talent, imagination, and teamwork, Orville and Wilbur Wright changed the world. Less than a century ago, on December 17, 1903, these enterprising brothers launched the age of aviation with the first controlled, manned flight in a heavier-than-air, mechanically propelled airplane. Although their handcrafted "Flyer" covered just 120 feet on its maiden voyage over the windswept beach near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, the Wright brothers helped lead mankind on a great journey of discovery and progress that continues to this day.

Given the routine nature of air travel today—as well as the increasing frequency of shuttle missions and other forms of spaceflight—it can be difficult for us to fathom just how remarkable the work of the Wright brothers was. When they began to experiment with airplane models and wind tunnels at their small workshop in Dayton, Ohio, many people believed that human flight would never be possible. At that time, even the automobile had not yet appeared on the American scene. Defying the skeptics, Orville and Wilbur Wright persevered through months of careful study, calculation, and design.

Indeed, long before they began constructing their first flying machine, the Wrights immersed themselves in the study of existing texts and papers on fundamental aerodynamics. They also conducted exhaustive research, moving far beyond previously accepted data and theories, many of which had proved to be unreliable. The Wrights' achievement of three-axis control in flight, inspired by watching birds of the air, laid the foundation for their success at Kitty Hawk and for the future development of all aviation.

More than a tribute to their mechanical acumen and collective genius, the Wright brothers' triumph at Kitty Hawk stands as a shining example of the power of intellect and determination over seemingly insurmountable odds. It is an example we do well to remember. Today many frontiers still stand before us. Every problem and question we face, both as individuals and as a Nation, represents new challenges and opportunities. Like Orville and Wilbur Wright and like all those Americans who have used their freedom, resources, and skill to reach high goals, we, too, can rise on the wings of industry and learning.

The Congress, by a joint resolution approved December 17, 1963 (77 Stat. 402; 36 U.S.C. 169), has designated the 17th day of December of each year as "Wright Brothers Day" and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation commemorating this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 17, 1991, as Wright Brothers Day. I invite all Americans to observe that day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6392 of December 13, 1991

Bicentennial of the District of Columbia Month, 1991

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

Although it encompasses just 10 square miles, the District of Columbia contains a vast wealth of history and culture—a legacy that befits our Nation's Capital. This year, we celebrate the 200th anniversary of our remarkable Federal city.

Conceived by the Framers of our Constitution, who provided for the establishment of a special district to serve "as the Seat of the Government of the United States," our Nation's Capital began to take shape in 1791. In January of that year, a site was selected for the city under the direction of President George Washington. The following month Andrew Ellicot and Benjamin Banneker, a successful black farmer who was self-taught in engineering, mathematics, and other fields, began to survey the terrain.

Plans for the actual layout of the city reflected the exuberance, pride, and optimism of our young Republic. When he submitted his design to the Congress in December 1791, Major Pierre L'Enfant included numerous provisions for parks, fountains, and wide, sweeping avenues—all reflecting a vision as grand and as ambitious as the American experiment itself.

Over the years, a number of our Nation's leaders took great personal interest in the development of the Federal city. Thomas Jefferson of

ferred advice and sketches for its design, and it was his idea to build a large mall extending from the foot of the hill on which our magnificent United States Capitol now stands. Today the Mall in Washington is surrounded by monuments and museums that honor the brilliant thinkers and brave heroes who have defined and defended the American ideals of liberty and self-government. Many of the museums in our Nation's Capital also contain vast collections of American art and folklore, as well as fascinating displays of U.S. achievements in science, industry, and aviation.

As the seat of government of the United States for 200 years, our Nation's Capital has become a center of American culture and a world-renowned symbol of freedom and democracy. Here is where President John Adams and his successors continued the work that President George Washington and the First Congress had begun in New York. Here is where President Abraham Lincoln labored to preserve our Union; and here is where the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led the historic march that energized the civil rights movement and reminded America of its promise of liberty and justice for all. Much of our Nation's history has marched through Washington, D.C., and today that journey continues as we engage in the day-to-day process of democratic government.

While our Nation's Capital belongs to all Americans, this occasion is a very special one for the residents of the District of Columbia. Many families have lived in the city for generations, and this bicentennial is also a celebration of their roots.

At the end of the Civil War, thousands of African Americans came to Washington, making the city a virtual symbol of emancipation and progress. Their accomplishments, reflected in the growth of institutions such as Howard University, helped pave the way for countless others. Today residents of the District of Columbia continue to make outstanding contributions in education, business, science, and the arts. On this occasion, all Americans join them in celebrating 200 years of history and achievement.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 356, has designated December 1991 as "Bicentennial of the District of Columbia Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 1991 as Bicentennial of the District of Columbia Month. I invite all Americans to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6393 of December 13, 1991

Year of Clean Water, 1992
Clean Water Month, 1992

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Water is essential to every form of life on Earth. Indeed, this vital substance unites our planet's ecosystems, the miraculous yet fragile relationships in nature that sustain each other as well as all human activity. Recognizing the importance of our precious water resources, the United States has made a firm commitment to protecting their physical, chemical, and biological integrity. This year, the 20th anniversary of the Clean Water Act reminds us that we are all stewards of our water resources, and, as such, we are responsible for their preservation and wise use.

Since the enactment of the Clean Water Act in 1972, we have achieved remarkable improvements in many of our Nation's water resources. Twenty years ago, less than half of America's rivers supported fish and shellfish or provided wildlife habitat. Fishing and swimming were restricted in many areas, and drinking water supplies were threatened. Today, however, nearly three-fourths of the Nation's waters support these uses, and many others have significantly improved in quality. Fish and waterfowl have returned to many of our rivers, lakes, and coastal waters.

We have taken great strides during the past two decades, primarily by controlling pollution from sewage treatment plants and industrial facilities. Recent advances in science and technology have enabled us to engage in more effective studies of water pollution—its causes and its effects. These studies, which have often revealed the magnitude of previously underestimated problems, have led to more vigorous and innovative antipollution measures. At the same time, public awareness of the importance of clean water has also increased; now there is more support than ever for protecting and enhancing water quality.

While we can take pride in this progress, many challenges remain. Urban and industrial growth are creating additional sources of pollution while placing increased demands on limited water resources. Contaminated runoff from farmlands as well as city streets is, all too often, degrading our waters and damaging ecosystems. Scientists continue to detect unacceptable levels of pollutants in many bodies of water and in the tissues of finfish and shellfish. All Americans must continue to work together to protect our water resources and the wildlife that depends on them.

We have already discerned the need for new and innovative solutions. Indeed, today we know that the health of aquatic ecosystems must be examined holistically, to determine how various forms of human activity affect water quality. We know that we must protect entire watersheds that feed into our rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. We also recognize that, by preventing pollution at the source, we can protect watersheds and avoid the high economic and environmental costs of treating wastes and restoring ecosystems after pollution has already oc-

curred. Moreover, experience has shown us that our actions must be based on sound science.

The 20th anniversary of the Clean Water Act marks an important milestone in the history of American environmental protection. However, just as water links each of our planet's ecosystems, water pollution recognizes no boundaries. All Americans and their representatives in all levels of government must work together to promote wise stewardship of this, our "water planet." We must also foster greater cooperation in the international community.

As an expression of our national commitment to these goals, the Congress, by Public Law 101-424, has designated 1992 as the "Year of Clean Water" and October 1992 as "Clean Water Month."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim 1992 as the Year of Clean Water and October 1992 as Clean Water Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this year and month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities. I also ask my fellow Americans to join in setting examples of environmental stewardship in our daily lives.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6394 of December 16, 1991

Year of Thanksgiving for the Blessings of Liberty, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Thomas Jefferson once noted that the only firm basis of a nation's liberties is the "conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are . . . the gift of God." By observing the bicentennial of our Bill of Rights as a Year of Thanksgiving for the Blessings of Liberty, we not only give honor where it is due but also reaffirm the moral and spiritual foundation on which this great Republic rests.

Our Nation's Founders were men of faith and conviction, and it was a biblically inspired view of man that led them to declare "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." The ratification of our Bill of Rights in December 1791 signalled their determination to uphold in law these timeless words from our Declaration of Independence.

Our Bill of Rights guarantees, among other basic liberties, freedom of speech and of the press, as well as freedom of religion and association; it recognizes the right to keep and bear arms; and it prohibits unreasonable search and seizure of a person's home, papers, or possessions. The Bill of Rights also states that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and it establishes funda-

mental rules of fairness in judicial proceedings, including the right to trial by jury. Two hundred years after its ratification, this extraordinary document is recognized around the world as the great charter of American liberty and democracy. Indeed, as James Madison predicted, the principles enshrined in our Bill of Rights have become for all peoples "fundamental maxims of free government."

Our ancestors fully recognized the value of freedom, and on September 26, 1789, just one day after they agreed on a draft Bill of Rights to be presented to the States for ratification, members of the First Congress requested that President Washington "recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God." Washington, who had favored and even encouraged the observance of such a day, readily issued a proclamation calling upon all Americans to unite in thanksgiving "for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed"

President Washington's call for a national day of Thanksgiving came less than two decades after our Declaration of Independence—and two years before the ratification of our Bill of Rights. How much greater reason do we have now, more than 200 years later, to give thanks! The fledgling republic led by George Washington has not only endured but prospered. Today we can be thankful for the very fact that we have maintained our Constitution and Bill of Rights throughout our Nation's history and for the expansion of freedom and democratic ideals around the world. Today we are also grateful for those brave Americans, past and present, who have been willing to put themselves in harm's way to defend the lives and liberty of others.

On this wonderful occasion, recalling the words of our first President, let us give thanks for the blessings of liberty, and let us strive—both as individuals and as a Nation—to remain worthy of them, always using our freedom in accordance with the will of that "great and glorious Being" who has so graciously granted and preserved it.

The Congress, by Public Law 101-570, has designated 1991 as a "Year of Thanksgiving for the Blessings of Liberty" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this year.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby urge all Americans to join in observing 1991 as a Year of Thanksgiving for the Blessings of Liberty. Let us show through word and deed—including public and private prayer—that we are grateful for our God-given freedom and for the many other blessings that He has bestowed on us as individuals and as a Nation.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6395 of December 17, 1991**Basketball Centennial Day, 1991**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

When Dr. James Naismith invented basketball a century ago, he could not have envisioned what would become of the simple game he had devised to entertain his students between the fall football and spring baseball seasons. Today the uniquely American game of basketball is one of the fastest paced and most widely popular team sports in the world.

Dr. Naismith's brainchild has changed dramatically since a janitor helped him hang peach baskets at each end of the gymnasium at the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts. Once played primarily at YMCA facilities, basketball now boasts players and fans around the globe. Breakaway rims and gravity-defying jump shots have replaced the one-handed set shot into wooden receptacles; three-point goals now reward players who can shoot accurately from long range; and more and more women are taking up the game at all levels of competition.

Each of these changes has made basketball more exciting to watch, expanding its appeal to people of all ages and all walks of life. Indeed, few sporting events generate more spirited rivalries than a high school state basketball championship, the NCAA 64-team tournament, or the NBA Finals. Since 1904, when it was introduced as a demonstration sport, basketball has also been a thrilling part of the Olympics. The United States is proud of the many Olympic titles that have been brought home by our American teams, including the 1984 Women's Gold Medal.

In every city and town across the United States, playgrounds and gymnasiums are filled with youngsters who dream of success on the hardwood. However, whether one aspires to play professional ball or simply hopes to win a friendly pickup game, anyone who spends time on the court knows the importance of mastering the fundamentals: dribbling, passing, shooting, and rebounding. Once these skills are developed, an athlete must then learn to coordinate his or her game with the other four players on a squad. This combination of individual achievement and teamwork is what makes the game of basketball both fascinating and rewarding. The great college coach, John Wooden, may have said it best when he explained:

In basketball, we meet adversity head on. It's so much like life itself: the ups and downs, the obstacles—they make you strong. A coach is a teacher, and like any good teacher, I'm trying to build men.

Like all sports, basketball not only promotes physical health and fitness but also fosters virtues that serve players well on and off the court. On this occasion, we proudly celebrate the 100th anniversary of this uniquely American game.

The Congress, by Public Law 102-210, has designated December 21, 1991, as "Basketball Centennial Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 21, 1991, as Basketball Centennial Day. I invite all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6396 of December 20, 1991

National Law Enforcement Training Week, 1992

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

High-quality training is an essential component of effective law enforcement. The dedicated men and women who serve in this field have sworn to uphold the constitutional rights of individuals while promoting and defending the public safety. Meeting that challenge requires that every officer—from the rookie on the street to the most experienced chief or investigator—be equipped with certain knowledge and skills.

Today law enforcement training is as rigorous and as wide-ranging in scope as the day-to-day demands of an officer's job. First, every man and woman behind the badge must have knowledge of the law itself, including the rules of proper conduct and procedure. Because their work places them on the front lines in the war against drugs and crime, law enforcement officers also devote many hours of study and practice to self-defense techniques and to the safe use of firearms. Basic law enforcement training also includes physical conditioning, as well as lessons and exercises in the administration of first aid. Whether they are called to the scene of an accident or to the site of a violent domestic dispute, law enforcement officers know that lives depend on their preparedness and skill.

While the fundamentals have remained the same, recent advances in science and technology have changed many aspects of law enforcement and law enforcement training. To fight back against increasingly sophisticated crimes, police officers and other law enforcement agents are employing increasingly sophisticated tools and methods, from computers and toxicology to genetic "fingerprinting" and psychological profiling. Thus, those individuals who provide law enforcement training—including continuing education for veteran personnel—are part of a large, multidisciplinary team of professionals.

This week, as we gratefully salute all those who conduct and participate in law enforcement training, we also acknowledge the many rewarding career opportunities that it offers through its related disci-

plines. Young Americans who aspire to serve in our Nation's law enforcement and criminal justice system are encouraged to learn more about them.

To heighten public awareness of the importance of law enforcement training and its related fields, the Congress, by Public Law 102-206, has designated the week of January 5 through January 11, 1992, as "National Law Enforcement Training Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning January 5, 1992, as National Law Enforcement Training Week. I invite all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6397 of December 20, 1991

National Sanctity of Human Life Day, 1992

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

Throughout our Nation's history, Americans have treasured these timeless words from our Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." These stirring words summarize the fundamental moral vision of the United States, a vision that affirms the inestimable dignity and worth of every human being, each of whom is made in the image of God. They were not words uttered lightly. Signers of the Declaration pledged to uphold them with their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. On this occasion, we reflect on the first and most fundamental right enumerated by our Nation's founders: the right to life.

Thomas Jefferson noted that "the God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time," and much of his writing reflects his belief that "the care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only legitimate object of good government." Thus, respect for the sanctity of human life is deeply rooted in the American tradition. Today we Americans are rightfully proud of our physicians and scientists, who have helped lead the way in the fight against disability and disease; proud of the thousands of American service members and volunteers who have responded to calls for help around the world; and grateful to the many fire fighters and law enforcement officers who work to protect the public safety. These are just a few of the millions

of Americans who demonstrate, through their daily labors, our Nation's traditional reverence for human life.

While the United States boasts a long and honorable tradition of respect for human life and the rights of individuals, one key issue related to the sanctity of life is a divisive one in America today: the issue of abortion.

Fewer than 20 years after the 1973 Supreme Court ruling in *Roe v. Wade*, the prevalence of abortion on demand in the United States stands in stark contrast to our Nation's most deeply held values and beliefs. While sincere persons may disagree, my position is that the lives of both mother and child must be cherished and protected.

Advances in science and technology continue to provide evidence that the child developing in the mother's womb is a distinct, living individual who bears all the basic attributes of human personality. How terribly ironic that an unborn child in one medical facility may be carefully treated as a patient while at another facility—perhaps just a few blocks away—another unborn child will become the innocent victim of abortion.

Women and men who operate crisis pregnancy centers across the country recognize the fear and desperation that compel some women to consider abortion. Yet they also know that, in a Nation as prosperous as ours, where people are known for their open hearts and their unflinching generosity, this tragic choice is unnecessary.

On this occasion, we acknowledge the selflessness and compassion of all those volunteers who offer emotional, physical, and financial support to women facing crisis pregnancies. We also salute those courageous women who choose life for their unborn children and thank the dedicated counselors, social workers, and other professionals who, where needed, offer assistance in adoption. As a Nation, we must continue to dismantle legal, financial, and attitudinal barriers to adoption, to make adopting easier for families who want children and who will give them loving homes—particularly children with special needs.

On this ninth National Sanctity of Human Life Day, let us renew our determination to ensure that all, born and unborn, receive the protection and care they deserve. Together, let us choose life, so that America might always be known as a good and giving Nation, a nation where the stranger is welcomed and the needy are served with dignity and kindness. That is the sure and noble path chosen at our Nation's founding and the path to which we must always return.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Sunday, January 19, 1992, as National Sanctity of Human Life Day. I call on all Americans to reflect on the sanctity of human life in all its stages and to gather in homes and places of worship to give thanks for the gift of life and to reaffirm our commitment to respect the life and dignity of every human being.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-

one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6398 of December 23, 1991

National Ellis Island Day, 1992

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

The ethnic diversity that we so proudly celebrate in the United States mirrors our rich heritage as a Nation of immigrants. "Here is not merely a Nation," wrote Walt Whitman, "but a teeming nation of nations . . . Here is the hospitality which forever indicates heroes." One of the greatest symbols of American hospitality stands at Ellis Island in Upper New York Bay.

A century ago, on January 1, 1892, the immigrant station on Ellis Island was opened as a gateway to America. Between 1892 and 1954, nearly 17 million immigrants entered the United States through this portal. Many sought refuge from tyranny and persecution. All sought new lives in this great land of freedom and opportunity.

At Ellis Island, millions of immigrants from around the world were able to look across the Bay toward our magnificent Statue of Liberty, the famed "Mother of Exiles" who lifts her lamp "beside the golden door." During the mass wave of immigration that spanned from 1900 to 1914, they came, especially immigrants from throughout Southern and Eastern Europe. Indeed, 100 million Americans, some 40 percent of our population, can trace their ancestry through Ellis Island.

The course of immigration to this country has fluctuated throughout the history of the United States. Recent years, for example, have seen increased numbers of immigrants of Hispanic and Asian origin. But whatever their place of origin or point of entry, each generation of immigrants has bettered America.

Indeed, it is fitting that the restoration of Ellis Island has constituted the largest historic renovation project in the history of the United States. After all, immigration has been one of the largest single factors in our Nation's social, cultural, and economic development. Walt Whitman aptly noted that, in the eyes of the poet, "the other continents arrive as contributions . . . he gives them reception for their sake and for his own sake." That has always been true, for immigrants have enriched the United States beyond measure, bringing many contributions to our society along with the unique customs and traditions of their ancestral homeland. Most important, they have shared eagerly in the hard work of freedom, helping to defend the ideals of liberty and self-government and helping to build our churches, schools, factories, farms, and railroads.

Visiting Ellis Island today or seeing pictures of this place evokes strong chords in our national memory—the relief immigrants felt upon landing, the strangeness of new surroundings, the babble of languages, the pain

of separation from family and friends remaining in the Old World, the despair felt by those few who were not admitted and forced to return to their countries. Whatever our personal histories, who does not recall the pictures—a woman in a head scarf holding a wide-eyed child, a man burdened with his belongings and tools of his trade, a 45-star flag perched above a full waiting room of anxious people—and not felt a breath of recognition; a twinge of silent pain; or, most of all, a feeling of gratitude that our ancestors chose to live or remain in this, the freest, greatest country on Earth?

America's history has long been a story of immigrants, and today Ellis Island stands as a glorious reminder that new chapters are being added to that narrative each day. Thus, as we celebrate the 100th anniversary of this historic place, evocative symbol of so much of our Nation's heritage, let us not only salute the many generous contributors who made its renovation possible but also offer a warm welcome to the immigrants of today—our fellow Americans of tomorrow.

The Congress, by Public Law 102-177, has designated January 1, 1992, as "National Ellis Island Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim January 1, 1992, as National Ellis Island Day. I invite all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE BUSH

