

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of January 7, 1990, through January 13, 1990, as National Law Enforcement Training Week. I urge the people of the United States 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 third day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6087 of January 5, 1990

To Amend the Generalized System of Preferences

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Pursuant to section 502 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (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 Poland 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 (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 statutes of the United States, including but not limited to sections 502 and 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 in alphabetical order in the list of independent countries "Poland".

(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of previous proclamations and executive orders inconsistent with the provisions of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.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 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shall be effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.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 fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Editorial note: For the President's remarks of Jan. 5, 1990, on signing Proclamation 6087, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 26, p. 19). For the text of the President's letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, dated Jan. 5, 1990, on the granting of a special trade status within the GSP to Poland, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*, (vol. 26, p. 21).

Proclamation 6088 of January 9, 1990

Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday, 1990

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

As we observe a national holiday in honor of the birthday of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., we celebrate a life dedicated to the struggle for racial equality and justice. With determination, courage, and a firm commitment to nonviolence, Dr. King worked to free men and women throughout the United States from "the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination."

Martin Luther King, Jr., loved this country and firmly believed in the timeless ideal expressed in its 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." Knowing that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," Dr. King devoted his life to striving for racial unity and equality in the United States. He believed our Nation had strayed from the noble course set in our Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, and he was determined to see that America remain faithful to the principles they enshrine.

In his words and deeds, Martin Luther King, Jr., reminded all Americans of the stern admonition issued by Abraham Lincoln in 1858, when he warned the people of Edwardsville, Illinois, of the tragic consequences that continued tolerance of slavery could hold for the United States. President Lincoln, like great Americans of all generations, knew that our Nation's strength lies in the conviction that every human being is of inestimable worth and that the only legitimate end of government is to protect the God-given rights of each individual. "Destroy this spirit," Lincoln warned, "and you have planted the seeds of despotism at your own doors. Familiarize yourselves with the chains of bondage and you prepare your own limbs to wear them. Accustomed to trample on the rights of others, you have lost the genius of your own independence and become the fit subjects of the first cunning tyrant who rises among you."

Like President Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Jr., knew that the United States could not remain a free and great nation so long as the rights of any individual are denied. He knew that America's promise of freedom and justice for all is rooted in the magnificent design of our Creator, and he knew that this promise must not be distorted or destroyed by bigotry and discrimination.

Dr. King told us that he had a dream. We see now that it was not just a dream but a vision. Recalling the Proverb that states "where there is no vision, the people perish," Dr. King shared with us his hope and