

They are young professionals who befriend AIDS victims or disadvantaged children in need of positive role models. They are couples who counsel and shelter single mothers or foster children, and they are teenagers who collect canned goods for needy families. Because of dedicated volunteers like these, there is no problem in America that is not being solved somewhere.

Whether expressed as small acts of kindness toward a neighbor or as a lifelong commitment to a noble cause, the goodness and generosity of the American people is one of our Nation's greatest strengths. Thus, it is with great appreciation and pride that I salute the 80 million Americans who serve as volunteers. These individuals have moved us all by the strength of their convictions; they have gently challenged us through their example of selflessness and concern for others; and they have shown us that any definition of a successful life must include serving others.

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 April 22 through April 28, 1990, as National Volunteer Week. I ask all Americans to join in saluting and thanking our Nation's volunteers, as well as the organizations that support their efforts. I also encourage every American to take part in appropriate events and activities in observance of National Volunteer Week and in celebration of all that volunteers do for our country throughout the year.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 23rd day of April, 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 6119 of April 23, 1990**

### **Loyalty Day, 1990**

*By the President of the United States of America*

*A Proclamation*

Our Nation is firmly rooted in the timeless ideals enshrined in our Constitution and so eloquently expressed in 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." The success of our great experiment in self-government is testimony not only to the binding truth of these words, but also to the determination of those who have ever since struggled to uphold them. Dedicated to these ideals, the United States has grown and prospered. It has withstood the test of time and the bitter crucible of war, standing as a model of freedom and a source of hope for oppressed peoples around the world.

Each May 1, on Loyalty Day, we remember in a special way those Americans who have given their lives in defense of this country and

the principles for which it stands. We also pay tribute to our veterans and current members of the Armed Forces; their bravery and desire to serve likewise reflect great love for others and genuine loyalty to the United States.

Throughout the year, these outstanding men and women—and, indeed, Americans of all ages and from every walk of life—express their loyalty to our country through countless acts of patriotism and selflessness. By honoring their oath to uphold and defend the Constitution, military personnel, elected officials, and civil servants help to preserve our rich heritage of freedom. Students who recite the Pledge of Allegiance in school, and parents and educators who teach their children about our Nation's history and system of government, help to ensure that this heritage is ever strengthened and renewed.

Today, we remind ourselves that the principles upon which our Nation is founded are worthy of our abiding faith and fidelity. Our allegiance to this Nation is pledged freely—indeed, proudly—because it is allegiance to a noble ideal, one reaffirming the God-given dignity and worth of the individual and the freedom He has envisioned for each of us.

Over the years, our unwavering devotion to the principles of individual liberty and representative government has made the United States a light of hope and a place of refuge for millions of people around the world. We now take pride in knowing that the ideas planted on this soil more than 200 years ago continue to inspire brave hearts in other lands. In countries that once suffered under the heavy shadow of totalitarianism, freedom-loving men and women are beginning to enjoy the blessings of liberty and self-determination. Their triumph is a poignant reminder of the power of faith and the importance of our continued commitment to democratic ideals.

As we observe Loyalty Day, let us reaffirm our belief in the ideals enshrined in our Declaration of Independence and in our Constitution, so that we may continue to be one Nation under God, a Nation worthy of His continued mercy and favor. As Thomas Jefferson once noted:

These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civil instruction, the touchstone by which we try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety.

To foster loyalty and love of country, the Congress, by joint resolution approved July 18, 1958 (72 Stat. 369; 36 U.S.C. 162), 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, 1990, as Loyalty Day and call upon all Americans and patriotic, civic, fraternal, and educational organizations to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies. 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-third day of April, 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 6120 of April 25, 1990**

## **Restoring the Country Allocation To Nicaragua For Quotas on Certain Sugars, Syrups and Molasses**

*By the President of the United States of America*

*A Proclamation*

1. Additional U.S. note 2 to chapter 17 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), enacted by section 1204(a) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Pub. L. No. 100-418, 19 U.S.C. 3004(a)), provides in relevant part as follows:

"2. The rates in column numbered 1 in subheadings 1701.11, 1701.12, 1701.91.20, 1701.99, 1702.90.30, 1702.90.40, 1806.10.40 and 2106.90.10, on January 1, 1968, shall be effective only during such time as title II of the Sugar Act of 1948 or substantially equivalent legislation is in effect in the United States, whether or not the quotas, or any of them, authorized by such legislation, are being applied or are suspended: *Provided,*"

"(a) That if the President finds that a particular rate not lower than such January 1, 1968, rate, limited by a particular quota, may be established for any articles provided for in the above-mentioned subheadings, which will give due consideration to the interests in the United States sugar market of domestic producers and materially affected contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, he shall proclaim such particular rate and such quota limitation, . . ."

"(b) That any rate and quota limitation so established shall be modified if the President finds and proclaims that such modification is required or appropriate to give effect to the above considerations; . . ."

Previously, Proclamation No. 3822 of December 16, 1967 (82 Stat. 1455), had added almost identical provisions to the former Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202) in order to carry out a provision in the trade agreement known as the Geneva (1967) Protocol of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (Note 1 of Unit A, Chapter 10, Part I of Schedule XX; 19 U.S.T., Part II, 1282).

2. The Sugar Act of 1948 expired on December 31, 1974, and it has not been replaced with substantially equivalent legislation. Proclamation No. 4334 of November 16, 1974 (39 FR 40739), established rates of duty, and an absolute import quota, for such sugars, syrups and molasses, to become effective on January 1, 1975. Proclamation No. 4334 further proclaimed such quantitative limitations in the form of headnote 3 to subpart A, part 10, schedule 1 of the TSUS. Subsequent proclamations have modified such rates of duty and quota limitations. The provisions of headnote 3 to subpart A, part 10, schedule 1 of the TSUS are now set forth in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 17 of the HTS.

3. By Proclamation No. 4941 of May 5, 1982 (47 FR 19661), the President modified the quantitative limitations on the importation of certain