

lieved that the form of democratic government he and the other Founding Fathers had conceived was both just and effective. "The Constitution," Washington avowed, "is the guide which I can never abandon."

On April 30, 1789, George Washington was inaugurated before a jubilant crowd at Federal Hall in New York City. After taking the oath of office, the new President kissed the Bible and the crowd thunderously voiced its approval. Joining this chorus in celebration were the exultant peals of the city's church bells.

By Senate Joint Resolution 92, the Congress has requested the President to issue a proclamation acknowledging the celebration of the bicentennial of President Washington's inauguration.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim April 30, 1989, as a day to celebrate the bicentennial of the inauguration of George Washington, and I join the Congress in inviting houses of worship to celebrate this anniversary by ringing bells or undertaking other appropriate activities at 12:00 noon (eastern daylight savings time) on April 30, 1989, and to continue, as a tribute to the first President of this Nation, such simultaneous ringing of bells for two full minutes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 5964 of April 28, 1989

National Drinking Water Week, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

All living things depend on water. As a Nation, we have been blessed with abundant quantities of fresh water to quench our thirst and to nourish our fields. Because it is so easy to turn on the tap and obtain gallons of fresh drinking water every day, many of us often take that great blessing for granted. However, behind each gallon, behind each drop, are the combined efforts of scientists, engineers, legislators, water plant operators, and regulatory officials. These individuals are responsible for keeping our precious drinking water available, affordable, and, above all, safe.

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 provides a framework for preserving and improving our Nation's drinking water. This statute has been instrumental in eliminating the most acute public health problems—such as outbreaks of cholera and typhoid—caused by contaminated drinking water. The 1986 Amendments to the Act call for new and more stringent standards to help guard against some of the less serious hazards that still threaten the Nation's tap water. In the coming years, these new standards will require changes in the design and operation of water treatment works in virtually every community in the

United States—changes that will strengthen the safeguards protecting America's drinking water.

Our Nation must continue to identify and respond to the hazards that potentially threaten its water supply. Protecting our drinking water at its source will require an ongoing effort on the part of consumers, scientists, and civic leaders alike.

In recognition of drinking water's importance, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 60, has designated May 1 through May 7, 1989, as "National Drinking Water Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that occasion.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 1 through May 7, 1989, as National Drinking Water Week. I call upon the people of the United States and government officials to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities, in order to enhance public awareness of the benefits of drinking water and the importance of keeping it safe.

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

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 5965 of April 28, 1989

**National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution
Centennial Day, 1989**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Our country's Founding Fathers were dedicated not only to securing America's independence, but also to establishing a free and democratic system of government for the new nation. Thanks to the faith and fortitude of our ancestors, freedom has flowered on our shores and has brought us a legacy of liberty and opportunity.

Some of our ancestors faced hardships that we shall never know in order to win and preserve our precious freedom. From the battles of Lexington and Concord to the Saratoga and Yorktown campaigns, soldiers in the Revolutionary War faced the dangers of enemy attacks, as well as threats of hunger, disease, and exposure to severe weather. We can never forget how George Washington's troops suffered from lack of food and warm clothing during the long winter at Valley Forge. The selfless spirit and great love of country that carried our Revolutionary War heroes to victory still beat true in the hearts of the American people.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was established on April 30, 1889, to perpetuate the spirit and memory of the brave individuals who won our Nation's independence and defended