

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 Energy Awareness Month. I urge the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate educational programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second 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 fiftenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6193 of October 3, 1990

Atlanta: Olympic Host City Day, 1990

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

The selection of the City of Atlanta, Georgia, as host city for the Games of the XXVIth Olympiad in 1996 gives all Americans reason to celebrate. More than a tribute to this beautiful, historic city and the hospitality of its people, the International Olympic Committee's decision to award the 1996 Games to Atlanta is a resounding vote of confidence in the United States and the future of the modern Olympic Games.

The 1996 Games will mark the 100th anniversary of the beginning of the modern Olympic era in Athens, where Baron Pierre de Coubertin organized the first modern Games. Hosting these historic contests is, therefore, a very great honor. It is also a singularly important responsibility. Nevertheless, the people of Atlanta and their fellow citizens throughout Georgia are certain to prove more than equal to the task.

Competing against other impressive candidate cities for the privilege of hosting the 1996 Games, the people of Atlanta and their elected representatives have worked together with remarkable unity and enthusiasm. In so doing, they have successfully highlighted the many amenities Atlanta has to offer Olympic athlete, official, and spectator alike. They have also demonstrated the vitality and warmth that are hallmarks of this fine southern American city. Most important, however, by celebrating our Nation's rich ethnic diversity and the racial harmony that has been achieved in the birthplace of the American civil rights movement and the home of the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the people of Atlanta have provided a superlative example of the Olympic spirit at work.

In 1996, as we commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first modern Olympic Games, we will also look forward to the continued advancement of international understanding and goodwill through world sporting competition. The thriving capital of Georgia is a most fitting host for the centennial Games of the modern Olympic era, and all Americans take pride in the honor that has been rightfully bestowed upon our fellow citizens in Atlanta.

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 Wednesday, October 3, 1990, as "Atlanta: Olympic Host City Day." I invite all Americans to observe this day by rededicating themselves to the Olympic ideal.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third 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

Editorial note: For the President's remarks of Oct. 3, 1990, on signing Proclamation 6193, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 26, p. 1525).

Proclamation 6194 of October 3, 1990

German-American Day, 1990

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

On October 6, 1683, the first German immigrants to America landed near Philadelphia. This small group of men, women, and children had sailed across the vast, treacherous waters of the Atlantic in search of religious freedom and a more prosperous future in the New World. Seven million other Germans eventually followed in their wake. These courageous, hardworking individuals and their descendants have helped to write the story of the United States.

The rich heritage we celebrate each year on German-American Day consists of more than cultural, familial, and historic ties, however; it is also rooted in shared values and aspirations. Ever since General Friedrich von Steuben stood on the front lines in this Nation's struggle for liberty and independence, German immigrants and their descendants have demonstrated—through word, deed, and sacrifice—their strong devotion to democratic ideals.

German-American Day, 1990, is like none before it, for this year's commemoration coincides with the achievement of the goal Americans and Germans have long shared: a united, democratic, and sovereign Germany. During the past year, the German people have torn down the artificial barriers that, for too long, cruelly divided their country. The Berlin Wall, which once stood as a bleak and even deadly symbol of division, now lays in ruin—a fitting reminder of the discredited regime that had directed its construction 29 years ago. Today Germany is at peace with its neighbors and, on this day of German unity, at peace with itself.

The achievement of German unity will also give hope to others, particularly the Baltic peoples, that a peaceful but determined struggle for national self-determination can succeed even over seemingly insurmountable obstacles. The United States remains true to its policy of nonrecognition of the annexation of the Baltic states, just as we never