

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, 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 General Headnote 4 of the TSUS (19 U.S.C. 1202), sections 203 and 604 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 and 2483), and in accordance with Articles I and XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (61 Stat. (pt. 5) A 12 and 61 Stat. (pt. 5) A 58: 8 UST (pt. 2) 1786), do proclaim that—

USC prec. title 1.

(1) Part I of Schedule XX to the GATT is modified to conform to the actions taken in the Annex to this proclamation.

61 Stat. A1157.

(2) Subpart A, part 2 of the Appendix to the TSUS is modified as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation.

19 USC 1202.

(3) This proclamation shall be effective as to those articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after November 17, 1978, and before the close of November 16, 1981, unless the period of its effectiveness is earlier expressly modified or terminated.

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

JIMMY CARTER

ANNEX

Subpart A, part 2 of the Appendix to the TSUS is modified by inserting in numerical sequence the following new provision:

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty		Period
		1	2	
923.18	Ferrochromium, containing over 3 percent by weight of carbon, valued less than 38 cents per pound, provided for in item 607.31	4.625¢ per lb. on chromium content	4.625¢ per lb. on chromium content	On or before 11/15/81

Proclamation 4609

November 28, 1978

Bill of Rights Day

Human Rights Day and Week, 1978

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Two great events in the history of human liberty will be commemorated in December: the ratification, on December 15, 1791, of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States, and the adoption, on December 10, 1948, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations General Assembly.

USC prec. title 1.

The anniversary of the Bill of Rights reminds us that our Nation is a continuing experiment in human freedom. Because of the Bill of Rights, we have been able to weather 187 years of tumultuous social and technological change without losing our fundamental liberties. Indeed, those liberties have actually expanded in scope, and

have grown to encompass a steadily larger proportion of our people. We can be proud of what we have achieved. But we cannot be complacent, for too many Americans are still denied a fair opportunity to enjoy the rights and rewards of our society. That is why Bill of Rights Day should be a day of rededication as well as of commemoration.

This year, we mark the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Declaration is the cornerstone of a developing international consensus on human rights. It is also the authoritative statement of the meaning of the United Nations Charter, through which member nations undertake to promote, respect and observe human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without discrimination. A long and difficult road must be travelled before the reality of human rights in the world matches the words of the Declaration. The Declaration will light that road and give strength to all who follow it.

The Universal Declaration is the heart of a body of important United Nations human rights documents: the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The United States signed the Genocide Convention in 1948 and the Racial Discrimination Convention in 1966. I signed the other two Covenants on October 4, 1977. I hope that the United States Senate will soon approve the Genocide Convention at last, and will undertake early hearings to permit our Nation's adherence to the three remaining instruments. There could be no more appropriate gesture to mark the anniversary of the Universal Declaration.

I also signed the American Convention on Human Rights on June 1, 1977. I am proud that since then, eleven nations of the Americas have ratified it, thus bringing it into force.

The great and noble struggle to realize the rights of all men and women goes on. In the face of injustice and oppression, human beings continue to sacrifice and strive for justice and for human dignity.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1978, as Human Rights Day and December 15, 1978, as Bill of Rights Day, and call on all Americans to observe Human Rights Week beginning December 10, 1978. Let us reaffirm our dedication to the promise of this Nation for all citizens. And let us renew our efforts as members of the world community on behalf of the human rights of all people everywhere.

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

JIMMY CARTER

Proclamation 4610

November 30, 1978

Modification of Quotas on Certain Sugars, Sirups, and Molasses

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. By Proclamation 4334 of November 16, 1974, the President modified Subpart A, Part 10, Schedule I of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202, hereinafter referred to as the "TSUS") to establish, effective January 1, 1975, following expiration of the Sugar Act of 1948, rates of duty and a quota applicable to sugars, sirups and molasses described in items 155.20 and 155.30 of the TSUS.