

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixth.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 4884 of November 13, 1981

### Continuation of Temporary Duty Increase on the Importation Into the United States of Certain High-Carbon Ferrochromium

By the President of the United States of America

#### A Proclamation

1. Presidential Proclamation 4608 of November 15, 1978, issued pursuant to section 203(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (the Act) (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(1)), provided for a temporary increase in the duty on imports of ferrochromium containing over 3 percent by weight of carbon provided for in item 607.31 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), when valued at less than 38 cents per pound of chromium content. This temporary increase was for the period from November 17, 1978, through November 16, 1981.

19 USC 1202  
note.

2. The United States International Trade Commission (the Commission), pursuant to sections 203(i)(2) and 203(i)(3) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(i)(2) and 2253(i)(3)) and following an investigation, advised the President (United States International Trade Commission, Report TA-203-8) that termination of the temporary increase in the duty on certain high-carbon ferrochromium would have a significant adverse economic effect on the domestic high-carbon ferrochromium industry and recommended that the increased duty be extended.

3. Pursuant to section 203(h)(3) of the Act and (19 U.S.C. 2253(h)(3)), after taking into account the advice of the Commission and the considerations required by section 202(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2252(c)), I have determined that extension for one year of the increased duty is in the national interest.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, 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 sections 203(h)(3) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2253), do proclaim that—

(1) Part 1 of Schedule XX to the GATT shall remain modified to conform to the extension of the duty increase provided by the proclamation.

(2) Subpart A, part 2 of the Appendix to the TSUS shall remain 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(3) This proclamation shall be effective as to those articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after November 16, 1981, and before the close of November 15, 1982, unless the period of effectiveness is modified or terminated earlier.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-one, and

of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixth.

RONALD REAGAN

ANNEX

19 USC 1202.

Subpart A, part 2 of the Appendix to the TSUS remains modified by insertion in numerical sequence the following provision:

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty		Effective period
		1	2	
923.18	Ferrochromium, containing over 3 percent by weight of carbon, valued less than 38 cents per pound of chromium content provided for in item 606.24.	4.625 per lb. on chromium content.	4.625 per lb. on chromium content.	On or before Nov. 15, 1982.

**Proclamation 4885 of December 4, 1981**

**Bill of Rights Day**

**Human Rights Day and Week, 1981**

By the President of the United States of America

**A Proclamation**

On December 15, 1791, our Founding Fathers rejoiced in the ratification of the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States—a Bill of Rights which has helped guarantee all Americans the liberty which we so cherish.

One hundred and fifty-seven years later, on December 10, 1948, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, an effort aimed at securing basic human rights for the people of all nations.

Each of these great documents was born after the bloodshed of a bitter war. We remember the great sacrifices Americans have made for 200 years, from the Revolutionary War, in which our ancestors pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," to the wars of this century, in which hundreds of thousands of young Americans and millions of others gave their lives on the battlefields of Europe, Asia, and Africa in the struggle for freedom. And, yet, even today, as we celebrate Bill of Rights Day and Human Rights Day, we all are only too well aware that the individual rights declared in these documents are not yet respected in many nations.

We have learned that the lesson our Founding Fathers taught is as true today as it was two centuries ago—liberty depends not upon the state but upon the people. Liberty thrives in the free association of citizens in free institutions: families, churches, universities, trade unions, and a free press.

Mankind's best defense against tyranny and want is limited government—a government which empowers its people, not itself, and which respects the