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Russell W. Meyer, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer, Cesna Aircraft Company, Wichita, KS

Abraham D. Sofaer, partner, Hughes, Hubbard and Reed, Washington, DC

The members appointed by the House are:

Captain J. Randolph Babbitt, president, Airline Pilots Association (ALPA), Oakton, VA

John Peterpaul, vice president, International Association of Machinists (IAM), Silver Spring, MD

Sandra Pianalto, first vice president, Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland, OH

John E. Robson, Lister Crown distinguished faculty fellow, Yale University, New Haven, CT

Daniel M. Kasper, director of Transportation Practice, Harbridge House, Inc., Boston, MA

The ex-officio (non-voting) members are:

Laura D'Andrea Tyson, Chair, President's Council of Economic Advisers, CA

Senator J. James Exon, NE

Senator Ernest Hollings, SC

Senator Patty Murray, WA

Senator John Danforth, MO

Senator Slade Gorton, WA

Representative Richard Gephardt, MO

Representative Robert Borski, PA

Representative Maria Cantwell, WA

Representative Newt Gingrich, GA

Representative Bud Shuster, PA

Proclamation 6553—National Day of Prayer, 1993

April 30, 1993

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The American people were the first to define a nation in terms of both spirituality and human liberty. Throughout our Nation's history, America has been a beacon for millions in search of spiritual and religious freedom. Immigrants have come to the United States seeking not just freedom from persecution and discrimination, but also freedom for the right of self-determination. On this National Day of Prayer, we reaffirm this fundamental freedom of religion that has made our Nation so strong.

Thomas Jefferson understood the greater purpose of the liberty that our Founding Fathers sought during the creation of our Nation. Although it was against the British that the colonists fought for political rights, the true source of the rights of man was clearly stated in the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson wrote that all humans are "endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights . . . ." It was self-evident to him that denying these rights was wrong and that he and others must struggle to win what was theirs.

The epic struggle of the Revolutionary War and the vigilance that the protection of our rights has required have embedded in our Nation a profound understanding of the true meaning and value of our freedom. With the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness comes the duty to use those rights for the good of humankind. This belief is fundamental to the American tradition. The result of our Founding Fathers' conception of a state created by man through the responsible use of God-given rights is a Nation of unparalleled freedom and dazzling diversity.

Today we face great challenges. The diversity that gives us so much strength is often seen as a source of division. We are searching for solutions to the difficult challenges of providing a safe and rewarding future for our children, securing adequate health care for our people, and of building good, nurturing communities.

Through prayer our people take a moment away from the concerns of everyday life to understand the greater power that gives us guidance. We come together in an act common to all religions. Prayer gives us a quiet space to remember and contemplate the greater purpose of the activity that fills our lives. As a Nation, we understand the common bonds we all share, and we recommit ourselves to serving a greater good. Prayer enables us to rejoice in our freedoms and understand the implicit responsibility that accompanies them. We return to the guiding vision that gives our Nation so much vitality.

By joint resolution of the Congress, approved April 17, 1952, the people have recognized the role of spiritual reaffirmation and

prayer in our history by setting aside a particular day each year as a ''National Day of Prayer.'' Since 1952, each President has proclaimed an annual National Day of Prayer, resuming the tradition begun by our Founding Fathers in 1776. By Public Law 100–307, the first Thursday in May of each year has been set aside as a National Day of Prayer.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 6, 1993, as a National Day of Prayer. I call upon the citizens of this great Nation to pray, each after his or her own manner, to remember those who are in need, to achieve patience in tribulation, to resolve the problems that divide us, to rejoice in hope, and to express thanks for the abundance we have experienced throughout our history.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventeenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:59 p.m., April 30, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on May 4.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

April 24

In the morning, the President and Hillary Clinton traveled to Jamestown, VA, where they went sightseeing with several family members. Later, the President traveled to Williamsburg where he attended the Senate Democrats Conference and remained overnight.

April 25

In the morning, the President traveled to Boston, MA, and returned to Washington, DC, later that evening.

April 26

The President announced the establishment of a National Biological Survey, which is to be created by reorganizing and upgrading current biological research programs within the Interior Department.

April 27

In the afternoon, the President met with congressional leaders.

In the evening, the President attended ''A salute to Joe Moakley'' reception at the Hyatt Regency Hotel and later attended the National Endowment for Democracy reception at the Capitol Hilton.

The White House announced the President declared major disasters exist in the following States:

—Oklahoma, as a result of severe storms on April 24;

—Oregon, as a result of an earthquake on March 25;

—Iowa, as a result of severe storms and flooding on March 26.

In addition, the President approved expanded emergencies in Alabama and North Carolina, following severe snowstorms on March 15 and March 13–17, respectively.

April 28

In the afternoon, the President had lunch with the Vice President. Later, he met with the National Governors Association Health Care Group.

In the evening, the President hosted a working dinner for Members of the House of Representatives.

April 29

In the afternoon, the President and Hillary Clinton met with King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain.

In the evening, the President attended a reception for G–7 members at Blair House.