

**Proclamation 6556—Loyalty Day,
1993**

May 1, 1993

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

“Loyalty Day” is an occasion on which we reaffirm our allegiance to our country and our devotion to the ideals on which it was founded. Our government “by the people” respects and protects the natural rights and freedoms of all citizens, without favor, and deserves our abiding fidelity.

For more than 200 years, people from around the world have immigrated to America, bringing their dreams and aspirations to a country that prides itself on its democratic ideals. There is no greater testament to the success of our system of governance than people’s desire to be a part of the great American experiment. Our Founders designed that system on the principles of individual liberties and rights of self-determination. Our Nation stands as a beacon of hope for all those who embrace these ideas.

Generations of Americans have demonstrated loyalty and devotion to their country and have gone to great lengths to preserve their freedom. Many have fought and died so that future generations could continue the proud traditions of our Nation. To acknowledge this loyalty and love of country, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved July 18, 1958 (72 Stat. 369; 36 U.S.C. 162), has designated May 1 of each year as “Loyalty Day.”

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 1, 1993, as Loyalty Day. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, including public recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States. I also call upon government officials to display the flag on all government buildings and grounds on this day.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of May, 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

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

**Statement on the Death of President
Ranasinghe Premadasa of Sri Lanka**

May 1, 1993

I am outraged by the assassination of President Ranasinghe Premadasa of Sri Lanka. I condemn this brutal act of terrorism.

President Premadasa served his country with great distinction. As Prime Minister and then as President, he worked tirelessly to promote his country’s development and raise the standard of living of all Sri Lankans. His efforts made a real difference to his fellow citizens.

I hope that the people of Sri Lanka will join together at this difficult time to renew their commitment to the fight against terrorism and to underscore their support for their democratic institutions.

Hillary and I wish to extend the sympathy of the American people to the people of Sri Lanka at the loss of their leader. We send our sincere condolences to the family of President Premadasa at this tragic time.

**Statement on the Prospects for Peace
in Bosnia**

May 2, 1993

The developments in the Vance-Owen process are a positive step, but we have yet to determine whether the Serbs are serious about peace. We will make that judgment based upon their actions on the ground in Bosnia. As Lord Owen said this morning, “We still have a long way to go.”

Other agreements in this protracted war have raised hopes but not changed behavior. We will judge intentions by actions. Accord-

ingly, I have instructed Secretary Christopher to continue as planned with his consultations through Europe on the measures we will take if the Serbs do not act in good faith.

I have spoken in the past 2 days with a number of congressional leaders as well as President Yeltsin, Prime Minister Major, Chancellor Kohl, President Mitterrand, Prime Minister Mulroney, and Prime Minister-designate Ciampi. I will continue such consultations.

We all hope for a true and just peace in Bosnia. It must include not only the provisions of peace on paper but also the practices of peace on the ground.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With Governor Chris Patten of Hong Kong

May 3, 1993

Bosnia

Q. Mr. President, do you expect the Serbs to keep their word—

The President. The what?

Q. —the Bosnian Serbs? Do you trust the Serbs at this point?

The President. Well, I want to reiterate what we've already said. I want to evaluate them by their actions. We'll see what they do. I hope the Serbian Assembly will support the decision to sign onto Vance-Owen, and we'll just see. We'll just have to measure it as we go along.

Q. Mr. President, are you still committed, as you said, to sending in ground troops to help enforce the peace if it does hold? Would there be American participation in a peacekeeping mission?

The President. We said several weeks ago that the United States would be prepared to support a United Nations effort, heavily engaged in by the Europeans, to help to enforce a peace if a peace was made that we would have no interest in. We were not interested in sending soldiers in there into combat, into a fighting situation but that we thought there would have to be a peacekeeping force there and that we would be prepared to participate.

Q. Well, if this peace holds, then, if Vance-Owen holds, you've got 10 provinces, wouldn't that be a very difficult and dangerous mission for American and United Nations forces?

The President. No, it depends entirely on what happens between now and then. And before I agree to put one American soldier there, we're going to watch events, and I will obviously speak not only to you but directly to the American people about it.

Q. How many do you contemplate sending in?

The President. I think it's very important now to point out—let me just restate what's at stake here—there has been enormous loss of life under especially brutal conditions there. And it is a very politically unstable part of the world, which has significant potential for a wider war.

So the United States has tried to work with our allies—Secretary Christopher, as you know, is on this mission now—in an attempt to get the parties together so that we can present a united front and so that we can keep the pressure up to end the killing but also to stop the prospect of a much wider war, which could cause much more trouble, much more instability. But there has been at this point no decision made on any of that, and I would not make any such decisions without further consultation with the Congress and discussing it directly with the American people.

Q. Why don't the allies agree with you?

Q. Are you getting cooperation from the allies—

The President. So far, the meetings are going great.

Q. Have you talked to Christopher?

The President. I have. I talked to him twice yesterday—talked to him twice.

Q. You mean, they have signed on your policy?

The President. I talked to Christopher, Prime Minister Major, President Mitterrand, the Prime Minister-designate of Italy, to President Yeltsin, and to Chancellor Kohl. I've talked to a lot of people.

Q. And they all agree—

The President. —Prime Minister Mulroney. We have agreed that we're going to keep the pressure up and have a united