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ty record, and we are making great progress. In 1992 the rate of alcohol involvement in fatal crashes declined to an all-time low, and safety belt use reached a high of 62 percent.

As we survey our infrastructure in the 1990's, it is clear that we face another crucial challenge: we must shift from the construction of basic transportation systems to the adaptation and modernization of existing ones. Rebuilding America's infrastructure is not just necessary for the health of our transportation system, it is also essential to the long-term vitality of our economy. The condition of our infrastructure directly affects the speed of our commerce, the exuberance of our cities, and the mobility of our rural citizens and industries. Rebuilding our infrastructure can create jobs, improve our quality of life, spur technological development, and fuel long-term economic growth. A strong partnership between the public and private sector and the continued support of our research institutions are vital in this effort.

This week we honor the men and women who build, maintain, and ensure the safety of our transportation system—from the person who designs the high-speed train to the one who drives it. We salute all American workers in the transportation industry for their contributions to our Nation. We also pause to thank Americans who are working to increase transportation safety through educational programs, through efforts to promote the use of safety belts and child safety seats, and through endeavors to stop the tragedy of drunk driving accidents.

We must provide future generations with a transportation system that is safer, more environmentally sound, and more efficient. We must apply America's tremendous reserves of energy and ingenuity to this important task in order to ensure that America's transportation system will continue to serve our country's goals and enhance the quality of life of our people in the years to come.

In recognition of the importance of transportation and the millions of Americans who work to meet our transportation needs, the Congress, by joint resolution approved May 16, 1957 (36 U.S.C. 160), has requested that the third Friday in May of each year be designated as "National Defense Transportation Day" and, by joint resolution approved May 14, 1962 (36 U.S.C. 166), that the week in which that Friday falls be proclaimed "National Transportation Week."

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Friday, May 21, as National Defense Transportation Day and the week of May 16 through May 22, 1993, as National Transportation Week. I urge all Americans to observe these occasions with appropriate ceremonies and activities that will give due recognition to the individuals and organizations that build, operate, safeguard, and maintain this country's modern transportation system.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth 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

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:23 p.m., May 19, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on May 20.

Proclamation 6563—World Trade Week, 1993

May 19, 1993

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each year, World Trade Week allows us to highlight the importance of international trade, which links the United States with other nations in partnership for economic prosperity. It is also a time to recognize the importance of our efforts to stimulate domestic economic growth through the sale of American products and services abroad.

For Americans, trade has buttressed our Nation's standing as the world's largest and most productive economy. Exports support millions of American jobs and account for nearly one-sixth of the employment in the U.S. manufacturing and agricultural sectors. In fact, each $1 billion of American merchan-

dise exports supports nearly 19,000 domestic jobs. As a result, companies have been formed, factories built, and new industries created. And these export-related jobs are good ones, paying on average 17 percent more than the overall average wage.

Indeed, it is our ability to modernize and expand our industrial production that serves as the foundation for export growth, allowing us to develop and produce quality products while identifying marketing opportunities at home and abroad. Our ingenuity and our determination to be the best make America's products and services among the world's most competitive.

For U.S. products and services to succeed in an increasingly competitive global marketplace, however, we must be equally competitive at home and abroad. Recently, this Administration announced a broad new economic strategy to enhance government/industry cooperation in creating new technologies. Through commercialization, these technologies will be made available to smaller companies. Small and medium-size businesses create half the new jobs in this country and two-fifths of our Gross National Product, and many of these firms will seek to increase exports of their products. The high-technology sector, which employed about 10 million people and accounted for more than $100 billion worth of U.S. exports in 1992, is crucial to advancing the industrial competitiveness of the United States and assuring us of an edge in world markets.

Creating a climate for American exports requires not only a strong domestic economy, but also free and fair access for U.S. products to markets abroad. This Administration, therefore, is building a trade agenda that will allow U.S. exports to compete on a level playing field with our trading partners.

A top trade-related priority is the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which will link the United States, Canada, and Mexico into a single market of 360 million consumers currently spending $6 trillion annually. Mexico, once economically isolated from the United States, has emerged as our Nation's third largest trading partner. With supplemental agreements to address environmental and labor issues, NAFTA will be a positive force for creating American jobs.

In addition to our focus on the NAFTA negotiations, this Administration is determined to complete the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Uruguay Round agreement. GATT is an agreement binding more than 100 nations to a mutual interest in strengthening the global environment for trade. As part of these negotiations, this Administration is seeking provisions that ensure free and fair trade for American industry, as well as effective bilateral dispute settlement mechanisms. A successful Uruguay Round would lower tariff and nontariff barriers to manufactured products and other commodities, thereby increasing cumulative world output by more than $5 trillion and cumulative U.S. output by more than $1 trillion over the next 10 years.

While advancing our Nation's interests through the GATT negotiations, the United States and other countries must provide financial assistance to ensure key political and economic reforms in Russia and the former Soviet republics. By carefully targeting this assistance, our Nation will not only encourage progress toward global stability, arms control, and nonproliferation, but also help create an environment in which trade with that region can flourish.

Creating a secure and prosperous global environment for trade also hinges on continued U.S. efforts to benefit from the great opportunities that are available in the high-growth East Asian and Latin American markets, two of the fastest growing regions for American exports.

Although thousands of U.S. companies continue to boost their profit margins through exports, thousands of other American firms have yet to market their goods abroad. In fact, just 15 percent of American companies account for 85 percent of our Nation's exports. With U.S. merchandise exports totaling more than $448 billion in 1992, "World Trade Week" reminds us of the merits of international commerce and the vast export opportunities yet to be explored by American business.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week begin-

ning May 16, 1993, as World Trade Week. I invite the people of the United States to join in appropriate observances to reaffirm the potential of international trade for creating prosperity for all.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth 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

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:58 a.m., May 20, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on May 21.

Memorandum on Assistance to Refugees and Victims in Bosnia and Croatia

May 19, 1993

Presidential Determination No. 93–22

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended

Pursuant to section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1), I hereby determine that it is important to the national interest that up to $30,000,000 be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and conflict victims in Bosnia and Croatia. These funds may be contributed on a multilateral or bilateral basis, as appropriate, to international and nongovernmental organizations.

You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the obligation of funds under this authority and to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

William J. Clinton

Statement on the Human Rights Situation in Burma

May 19, 1993

I was moved by the stories of individual suffering I heard this afternoon and am deeply concerned by the tragic human rights situation in Burma, as well as by the continued detention of Burmese pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been under house arrest since 1989. I strongly urge the Burmese government to release Aung San Suu Kyi and all political prisoners, to respect the results of the May 1990 elections, and to commit itself to genuine democratic reforms.

The Burmese people should know that America stands with them and with others in the international community in the struggle for freedom in Burma.

NOTE: The President issued this statement following a meeting in the Cabinet Room at the White House with a group of Nobel Peace Prize laureates including Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Betty Williams, and Kara Newell, who had traveled to Thailand earlier this year to focus international attention on the human rights situation in Burma.

Statement on the Death of John Wilson

May 19, 1993

As residents of the District of Columbia, Hillary and I mourn the sudden and tragic loss of DC City Council Chairman John Wilson. John was a tremendous individual who devoted his life's work to the empowerment and benefit of the District's citizens.

We know the love that John had for the District of Columbia will be remembered and cherished by all the city's residents as his service and achievements are profoundly appreciated.

Hillary and I will keep his wife, Bonnie, in our prayers.