

right to be free from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment; and the right not to be subjected to summary execution and torture. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights transcends socioeconomic conditions, as well as religious and cultural traditions, for no circumstance of birth, gender, culture, or geography can limit the yearnings of the human spirit for the right to live in freedom and dignity. These longings to improve the human condition are not a Western export. They are innate desires of humankind.

When we speak about human rights, we are talking about real people in real places. The Declaration's fundamental guarantees will ring hollow to many if the words are not converted to meaningful action. There is still much for us to do:

- we must see to it that human rights remain a high priority on the agenda of the United Nations, through the creation of a High Commissioner for Human Rights and the effective operation of the Tribunal on War Crimes in the former Yugoslavia;
- we must move promptly to obtain the consent of the Senate to ratify The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
- we must pass implementing legislation on the Convention Against Torture so that we underscore our commitment to the worldwide goal of eliminating this heinous human rights violation; and
- we must do all that is necessary to move to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

The Bill of Rights and Universal Declaration of Human Rights enshrine this timeless truth for all people and all nations: respect for human rights is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace.

**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 laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1993, as "Human Rights Day," December 15, 1993, as "Bill of Rights Day," and the week beginning December 10, 1993, as "Human Rights Week." I call upon the peo-

ple of the United States to observe these days and that week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

**In Witness Whereof,** I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of December, 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 eighteenth.

**William J. Clinton**

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:41 p.m., December 13, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on December 15.

### **Proclamation 6638—Wright Brothers Day, 1993**

*December 10, 1993*

*By the President of the United States of America*

#### **A Proclamation**

The modern era of aviation dawned on a wind-swept beach in North Carolina 90 years ago, when brothers Orville and Wilbur Wright achieved the unthinkable—most said impossible—sustained, powered flight in an aircraft. The "Flyer I" made its inaugural voyage on the morning of December 17, 1903. With Orville at the controls and Wilbur on the ground, the little craft stayed aloft for only 12 seconds and covered just 120 feet. But the brothers were not content to let that flight be their last; instead, they did their utmost to build and fly faster and better aircraft. The inventiveness, ingenuity, and dedication of the Wright brothers exalted the spirit of the American people.

This Nation's leadership in aviation that began with the Wright brothers continues today, as the prevailing technology has evolved from propeller power to jet engine propulsion, from supersonic transport to work on hypersonic aircraft. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration and related industry are now working together to develop the technologies for a commercial transport that will travel at more than twice the speed of sound. Continued leadership in

aviation is increasingly important in today's global economy, not only to maintain America's competitive position in that economy, but also to facilitate the flow of international commerce. As the Federal Aviation Administration works to maintain and improve the world's safest and most efficient air transportation system, Americans must continue the research and development of even faster, safer, quieter, and more efficient aircraft. We must also work to advance our knowledge of air traffic structures and required technology needed for tomorrow.

When Wilbur Wright died in 1912, his father said of him that he had "an unflinching intellect, \* \* \* great self-reliance, and as great modesty. [He saw] the right clearly, and pursu[ed] it steadily \* \* \*". These words apply not only to both of the Wright brothers, but to all who endeavor to apply the can-do spirit, inquisitiveness, and tenacity of the Wright brothers to the ongoing exploration of new aviation horizons.

The Congress, by a joint resolution approved December 17, 1963 (77 Stat. 402; 36 U.S.C. 169), has designated the seventeenth day of December of each year as "Wright Brothers Day" and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

**Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton,** President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 17, 1993, as Wright Brothers Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe the occasion with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

**In Witness Whereof,** I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of December, 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 eighteenth.

**William J. Clinton**

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NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on December 15.

### **Appointment for a Deputy Regional Administrator of the General Services Administration**

*December 10, 1993*

The President announced today that he has appointed Maine businessman Robert J. Dunfey, Jr. to be the Deputy Regional Administrator of the General Services Administration for Regions I and II, covering the Northeastern part of the country.

"This appointment reaffirms the commitment that I have made, along with Administrator Roger Johnson, to bringing people with sound management experience into the GSA," said the President.

NOTE: A biography of the appointee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

### **Appointment for Members of the Board of Directors of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation**

*December 10, 1993*

The President announced today that he intends to appoint three individuals, Jerry MacArthur Hultin, Raymond J. McClendon, and James B. Nutter, to the Board of Directors of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), a stockholder-owned corporation chartered by Congress in 1970 which supports home ownership and rental housing through the creation and development of a secondary market for residential mortgages.

"Jerry Hultin, Raymond McClendon, and James Nutter all bring years of financial management experience to the task of overseeing the important work of Freddie Mac," said the President. "I appreciate their willingness to serve."

NOTE: Biographies of the appointees were made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.