

hand. He's here with President John Curry of Northeastern, and Senator John Kerry, his Senator. I invited him and his mother to come visit me in the Oval Office, so they didn't wait long to take me up on the invitation. [*Laughter*] I'm glad to see them here today.

You may remember also that he brought the house down. He not only gave a great speech, but he sang at the beginning of his speech. I thought to myself, if I could sing like that I wouldn't be giving speeches today. [*Laughter*]

Mr. Doug Luffborough. Well, it was a wonderful opportunity for me and a wonderful opportunity for my family and especially for my mother. I've been waiting for an opportunity like this, and I'm just really thrilled. And I'm really glad that Northeastern was the place you decided to come. It's been a pleasure and an honor to be here today. Thank you.

Q. Mr. President, what was it about Doug that impressed you so much?

The President. First of all, that he had come from such humble circumstances to go to college and to stay in college and that he had made the most of it. He obviously never felt sorry for himself. He obviously had a mother who helped him to believe in himself, as many others do. And the fact that his fellow students picked him to be the spokesperson for their class showed that they identified with the values and the inner strength and drive that took him to the success that he enjoys. I was very impressed. And I just thought it would be neat if they could come down here and see me.

International Loans to Vietnam

Q. Sir, what signal do you hope to send by lifting U.S. opposition to international loans to Vietnam?

The President. I haven't made an announcement on that. When I do, I'll be glad to discuss it.

Iraq

Q. Mr. President, Tariq Aziz seems this afternoon to be holding out some type of an olive branch, saying that Iraq will not avenge the attack the other day and also that he hopes for better relations with your administration. What response do you have, if any?

The President. I don't know. I need to be briefed on what he said. But of course, they shouldn't act in revenge. We have evidence that what was done was wrong, and the United States had to respond.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:03 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Proclamation 6576—National Youth Sports Program Day, 1993

July 1, 1993

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

The National Youth Sports Program (NYSP) provides economically disadvantaged children between the ages of 10 through 16 opportunities to earn and learn self-respect through a comprehensive sports and educational instruction program. Today, in its 25th year, the NYSP serves more than 69,000 young people at 173 colleges and universities in 44 States and the District of Columbia.

The children who participate in the program receive supervised training in sport competitions, personal health care, proper nutrition, and free medical and follow-up examinations. They obtain information on drug and alcohol abuse and are taught about good study habits. Career and educational opportunities in math and science are also offered. In addition to the benefits provided to the children, the NYSP enables staff at the participating institutions to become involved in their communities and in providing solutions to community problems.

For more than 25 years, the NYSP has worked to develop effective partnerships with several Federal agencies and departments and with the Nation's colleges and universities acting through the National Collegiate Athletic Association. These unique partnerships have allowed Federal funds to be used to provide direct services for youth, have enabled institutions to contribute their facilities and personnel, and have permitted public and private businesses to donate equipment and supplies needed for the chil-

dren to participate in the program during the summer.

By utilizing competitive sports as a means of expression, it has allowed these children to express their pain and deal with their difficult living conditions in a positive way, rather than in a self-destructive manner. For many of these children, a sense of accomplishment and empowerment has taken the place of despair. I urge all Americans to join me on this special day to celebrate the significant gains that NYSP's 25 years of service has provided to these children.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 88, has designated July 1, 1993, as "National Youth Sports Program Day" and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 1, 1993, as National Youth Sports Program Day. I call upon all Americans to observe this day by demonstrating their respect for all those individuals who participate so successfully in these programs and by showing gratitude for those who unselfishly share their experiences, skills, and talents with the disadvantaged youths who participate in NYSP activities across the country.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of July, 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, 3:21 p.m., July 1, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on July 6.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Somalia

July 1, 1993

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

In my letter to you of June 10, 1993, regarding the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to Somalia, I reported on the deplorable June 5 attacks on United Nations Oper-

ation in Somalia forces (UNOSOM II) instigated by one of Somalia's factional leaders. I also reported to you that on June 6, 1993, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 837, which strongly condemned the unprovoked June 5 attacks that left 23 Pakistani peacekeepers dead. In addition, the Security Council reemphasized the crucial importance of the disarmament of all Somali parties, and reaffirmed the Secretary General's authority under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter "to take all necessary measures against those responsible for the armed attacks [of June 5], including against those responsible for publicly inciting such attacks, to establish the effective authority of UNOSOM II throughout Somalia, including to secure the investigation of their actions and their arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and punishment."

Since that time, the United Nations has acted resolutely to restore order in Mogadishu and to protect U.N. forces. These actions have ensured that the world community's crucial humanitarian efforts in Somalia and the national reconciliation process in that country will continue to move forward. In view of these developments (in particular the role of U.S. Armed Forces in the recent U.N.-led activities in Somalia), and because of my desire that the Congress be kept fully informed regarding significant deployments of U.S. Armed Forces, I am providing this supplement to my earlier report.

In planning appropriate measures to respond to the violence and to implement the Security Council's mandate, the United Nations was able to draw upon the superb capabilities of the U.S. Armed Forces that remained in Somalia following the transition to UNOSOM II. In addition to the logistics and other support personnel assigned to UNOSOM II, the Quick Reaction Forces (QRF)—under U.S. operational control—was available to assist UNOSOM II during emergencies. At the height of the U.S.-led Unified Task Force (UNITAF) operations, just over 25,000 U.S. Armed Forces personnel were deployed to Somalia. Consistent with U.S. policy objectives, the current smaller U.S. contribution of approximately 4,400 personnel reflects the increased participation by other U.N. Member States.