

There is a wide variation in mental abilities, behavior, and physical development in individuals with Down syndrome. However, individuals with Down syndrome benefit from loving homes, early intervention, special education, mainstreaming, appropriate medical care, and positive public attitudes—all made possible through the efforts of researchers, service providers, physicians, teachers, and parent support groups. In addition, such government agencies as the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the National Institute on Aging, components of the National Institutes of Health; the Maternal and Child Health Bureau; and the President's Committee on Mental Retardation have worked in concert with private organizations like the National Down Syndrome Congress and the National Down Syndrome Society to help those affected by this congenital disorder.

To help promote greater understanding of Down syndrome, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 92, has designated the month of October 1993 as "National Down Syndrome Awareness Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of October 1993 as National Down Syndrome Awareness Month. I invite all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of October, 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, 10:41 a.m., October 15, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on October 18.

Statement on Action by the House of Representatives on Goals 2000

October 14, 1993

I am pleased by last night's overwhelming vote in the House of Representatives in favor

of my Goals 2000 education reform bill. This bill takes an important step towards codifying into law the national education goals.

Goals 2000 invites every State to participate in true systemic reform and will serve as the cornerstone of my administration's efforts to create a world-class system of education and training with high expectations and opportunities for every child.

I want to thank Chairmen Bill Ford and Dale Kildee and other Democratic members of the Education and Labor committee, whose experienced leadership and cooperation across party lines were crucial to attaining this important victory.

I am especially gratified by the broad bipartisan support that Goals 2000 enjoys. I want to thank the many distinguished Republicans, starting with Representatives Bill Goodling and Steve Gunderson, who worked hard over many months to improve this bill and who spoke out so forcefully on its behalf yesterday. And I congratulate Secretary of Education Riley and Secretary of Labor Reich, whose unswerving commitment and effective advocacy were essential.

The enactment of my comprehensive education and training agenda is crucial to achieving an economy that can compete effectively in world markets and create high-skill, high-wage jobs for all Americans. I urge the Senate to bring this legislation to the floor as quickly as possible and approve it with bipartisan support.

It will be a great day for the children of America and for all Americans when I am able to sign Goals 2000 into law.

Statement on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

October 14, 1993

Audiovisual services must be included in any GATT accord. The United States does not want any special favors for American audiovisual creative works, but we also cannot accept that audio products be singled out for unacceptable restrictions. The United States is ready to sign a GATT accord that is fair and just for all. But let me make it clear that fairness and justice must apply to audiovisual works as well as other elements

in a final GATT deal. This is a vital jobs issue as well as a fairness issue for America.

Finally, let me say once again that the Uruguay round is very important to the restoration of global growth, and that is why it is essential that we finish this agreement by December 15. That deadline is firm, and our trading partners must be prepared to settle with us on the many outstanding issues if we are to succeed.

Nomination for Ambassadors to Morocco, Sweden, and the Bahamas

October 14, 1993

The President announced his intention today to nominate Marc Charles Ginsburg to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco, Sidney Williams to be Ambassador to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, and Thomas L. Siebert to be Ambassador to Sweden.

"It gives me great pleasure to make this announcement today," said the President. "Each of these three outstanding individuals has contributed in his own way to the well being of his community. Through their efforts, they will ensure that our country maintains its strong relationships with our allies in Morocco, the Bahamas, and Sweden."

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

Nomination for Deputy United States Trade Representative

October 14, 1993

The President announced today that he intends to nominate former Washington Governor, Booth Gardner to be Deputy United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador. He will serve in USTR's Geneva, Switzerland office, representing the U.S. before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the world body on trade policies and practices among nations.

"Booth Gardner was one of the very best Governors with whom I served. He has a solid background in business and trade" said the President, "and knows firsthand the importance of free and fair trade to keeping our economy strong and creating jobs for

American workers. I think he will do an outstanding job in Geneva."

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

Statement by the Director of Communications on the Death of Justice Minister Guy Malary of Haiti

October 15, 1993

The President strongly condemns the killing of Haitian Minister of Justice Guy Malary, a desperate attempt to thwart the will of the Haitian people for democracy. The United States remains firmly committed to the Governors Island accord and the return to Haiti of President Aristide. The President is currently meeting with his advisers on the situation.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With Prime Minister Tansu Ciller of Turkey

October 15, 1993

Haiti

Q. Mr. President, have you made a decision on Haiti? Are you going to send U.S. warships to intercept boats to enforce a U.N. embargo?

The President. I'll have a statement about it later this afternoon. When the Prime Minister and I conclude our talks and our public statement, then I'll make a statement about Haiti and take questions on it.

Q. Are you concerned at all about the safety of supporters for Mr. Aristide following the assassination?

The President. I'll talk about it later this afternoon.

NOTE: The exchange began at 11:43 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.