

of a partnership that revolutionized aviation and made remarkable contributions to aerodynamics, mechanical engineering, and practical flight techniques. The Wright brothers' pioneering efforts remain enduring examples of American ingenuity and perseverance.

Today, the United States aviation industry helps to drive our economy and provides business and recreational opportunities to our citizens that were unthinkable just a century ago. Our reliance on air transit grows each year, challenging the aviation community and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to meet new safety and operational demands.

Our air transportation system, already the safest and most efficient in the world, continues to improve. In fact, efforts are underway to craft reforms that enhance the efficiency of the FAA so that America's leadership in air transportation, begun with the Wright brothers' historic flight on December 17, 1903, can continue well into the next century.

The Congress, by a joint resolution approved December 17, 1963 (77 Stat. 402; 36 U.S.C. 169), has designated December 17 of each year as "Wright Brothers Day" and has authorized 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, 1995, as Wright Brothers Day.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., December 14, 1995]

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

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Farmington River Report

December 13, 1995

To the Congress of the United States:

I take pleasure in transmitting the enclosed report for the Farmington River in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The report and my recommendations are in response to the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Public Law 90-542, as amended. The Farmington River Study was authorized by Public Law 99-590.

The study was conducted by the National Park Service, with invaluable assistance from a congressionally mandated study committee. The National Park Service determined that the 11-mile study segment in Massachusetts and the 14-mile study segment in Connecticut were eligible for designation based upon their free-flowing character and recreational, fish, wildlife and historic values.

The 14-mile Connecticut segment of the river has already been designated as a Wild and Scenic River pursuant to Public Law 103-313, August 26, 1994. The purpose of this transmittal is to inform the Congress that, although eligible for designation, I do not recommend that the Massachusetts segment be designated at this time due to lack of support by the towns adjoining it. If at some future date the towns should change their position and the river has retained its present characteristics, the Congress could reconsider the issue. Also, for 3 years from the date of this transmittal, the Massachusetts segment will remain subject to section 7(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Section 7(b) prohibits licensing of projects by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and Federal or federally assisted water resource development projects that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which the river might be designated. Finally, the report includes the Upper Farmington River Management Plan that is referenced in Public Law 103-313 as the plan by which the designated river will be managed.

The plan demonstrated a true partnership effort of the type that we believe will be increasingly necessary if we are to have afford-

able protection of our environment in the future.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
December 13, 1995.

**Proclamation 6859—To Modify the
Tariff-Rate Quota on Italian-Type
Cheeses From Poland**

December 13, 1995

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

1. On May 17, 1995, the United States and Poland signed a Record of Understanding Between Poland and the United States of America on Agricultural Items, which provides for an increase in the allocation to Poland of the in-quota quantity of the tariff-rate quota on Italian-type cheeses.

2. Section 404(d)(3) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (“the URAA”) (19 U.S.C. 3601(d)(3)) authorizes the President to allocate the in-quota quantity of a tariff-rate quota for any agricultural product among supplying countries or customs areas and to modify any allocation as the President determines appropriate.

3. Accordingly, pursuant to section 404(d)(3) of the URAA, I have determined that it is appropriate to proclaim an increase in the allocation to Poland of the in-quota quantity of the tariff-rate quota for Italian-type cheeses.

4. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (“the 1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“the HTS”) the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other Acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction. The modification of the allocation to Poland of the in-quota quantity of the tariff-rate quota for Italian-type cheeses is such an action.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton,
President of the United States of America,

acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to section 404(d)(3) of the URAA (19 U.S.C. 3601(d)(3)) and section 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2483), do proclaim that:

(1) Additional U.S. note 21 to chapter 4 of the HTS is modified by deleting the quantity “1,100,000” set out opposite Poland and inserting “1,325,000” in lieu thereof.

(2) This proclamation is effective with respect to goods entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the date of signature of this proclamation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., December 15, 1995]

NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 14, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on December 18.

**Remarks Prior to Discussions With
Balkan Leaders and an Exchange
With Reporters in Paris, France**

December 14, 1995

Balkan Peace Process

The President. As you know, we will be having formal ceremonies later today, and more remarks will be made then. I just want to say very briefly, because we want to get on to our meeting, that I applaud these leaders for making the decision to turn from war to peace that they will formalize today. And tomorrow, they will begin the hard work of making that peace real.

I am pleased that they have asked the United States, our NATO allies, and a number of other countries, to help them secure this peace. And I am pleased that we will be going forward to do it.

I'm convinced that working together in good faith, this effort can be successful.