

resulting from the appropriations hearing process. To the extent that this provision would interfere with my duty to "take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed," or impede my ability to act as the chief executive, it would violate the Constitution, and I will treat it as advisory.

Section 754 of the Agriculture/Rural Development appropriations section constrains my ability to make a particular type of budget recommendation to the Congress. This provision would interfere with my constitutional duty under the Recommendation Clause, and I will treat it as advisory.

Finally, several provisions in the Act purport to condition my authority or that of certain officers to use funds appropriated by the Act on the approval of congressional committees. My Administration will interpret such provisions to require notification only, since any other interpretation would contradict the Supreme Court ruling in *INS v. Chadha*.

The Omnibus Appropriations bill contains several emergency provisions that are contingent on a Presidential emergency designation.

I hereby designate the following amounts as emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended:

- Department of Defense: Military Construction, Army: \$118,000,000;
- Department of Defense: Operation and Maintenance, Army: \$104,602,000;
- Department of Defense: Operation and Maintenance, Air Force: \$1,700,000;
- Legislative Branch: Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Visitor Center: \$100,000,000;
- Legislative Branch: Capitol Police Board, Security Enhancements: \$106,782,000;
- Legislative Branch: Senate, Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate: \$5,500,000;
- Legislative Branch: House of Representatives, Salaries and Expenses, Salaries, officers and employees: \$6,373,000;

- Legislative Branch: General Accounting Office, Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses: \$5,000,000;
- The Judiciary: Judicial Information Technology Fund: \$13,044,000.

My Administration is undertaking a review of these issues and will make additional emergency designations in a timely manner.

**William J. Clinton**

The White House,  
October 23, 1998.

NOTE: H.R. 4328, approved October 21, was assigned Public Law No. 105-277. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

### **Statement on Emergency Assistance to Farmers and Ranchers**

*October 23, 1998*

As provided for in the Omnibus bill I signed 2 days ago, I am pleased today to designate an additional \$4.2 billion in emergency assistance to our nation's farmers and ranchers, to help them recover from the worst agricultural crisis in a decade. Coupled with the more than \$1.6 billion in agricultural emergency funds released when I signed H.R. 4328, the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, earlier this week, this brings the total to \$5.9 billion. This amount is more than \$1.6 billion greater than the amount included in the Agriculture Appropriations bill I vetoed on October 8 because it did not adequately address the farm crisis. I particularly want to thank Senator Daschle and my negotiating team for seeing to it that the final bill included the extra funds that will help a great many farmers stay in business.

There should be no confusion over the fact that these funds provide only a 1-year, temporary fix for the overall problems with the farm safety net. That is why I am equally pleased about other provisions in the bill that address the long-term need for farmers to get a fair income from the market and to help them better manage their variation in annual income. A major reason for the drop in prices for some major crops this year has

been lower commodity exports, which account for a third of our farm output.

We fought long and hard to secure the nearly \$18 billion in IMF funding included in the bill, which will especially help our customers in Asia and elsewhere so that they can continue to buy our farm products. The bill also makes permanent the ability of farmers to average their income across good years and bad to stabilize the farm family budget.

However, I also recognize that there are some fundamental shortcomings in the structure of the Federal farm income safety net. Therefore, I will review proposals for long-term improvements in the risk management and crop insurance programs to reduce the risk that next year farmers and ranchers will again suffer under such severe conditions.

I also want to thank Secretary of Agriculture Glickman for his tireless work on behalf of American agriculture. I know he and his staff are hard at work right now setting the process in place to deliver the assistance I am designating today. While it cannot happen overnight—in particular, we will not know the full extent of the 1998 crop losses and due compensation for some weeks to come—I know he will shortly begin delivering these funds to farmers and ranchers as quickly and as fairly as possible.

**William J. Clinton**

NOTE: H.R. 4328, approved October 21, was assigned Public Law No. 105-277. An original was not available for verification of the content of this statement. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

## **Proclamation 7143—United Nations Day, 1998**

*October 23, 1998*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### **A Proclamation**

Every year on October 24, we celebrate the United Nations, a unique institution conceived in the crucible of World War II. Although the U.N. is an international body, the term “United Nations” was coined by an American, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who vigorously advocated for the cre-

ation of an assembly, composed of representatives from nations around the globe, devoted to the promotion of world peace and prosperity.

The member countries of the United Nations are large and small, with diverse social, cultural, and political values, but each has a voice in shaping the world’s destiny. Maintaining peace and security; promoting democracy, development, and human rights—this is the noble mission put forth in the U.N. Charter. The U.N. has been effective in fulfilling this formidable mission, winning Nobel Peace Prizes for its peacekeeping operations, its promotion of children’s and workers’ rights, and its assistance to refugees. The U.N. has also enabled people in more than 45 countries to participate in free and fair elections by providing electoral advice and assistance and monitoring results. Its day-to-day operations—supplying safe drinking water, fighting disease, giving food and shelter to victims of emergencies and political tumult—have made a difference in the lives of millions of people around the world.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, one of the first major achievements of the U.N. The Declaration has become the standard for international human rights law, beginning with the uncompromising statement: “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.” Over the years, the Declaration has been used countless times in countless ways to advance and defend human rights. As Secretary General Kofi Annan has stated, “Human rights are universal, indivisible, and interdependent and lie at the heart of all that the United Nations aspires to achieve in peace and development.”

Despite the U.N.’s extraordinary accomplishments, many challenges lie before us. Lasting peace can be realized only through wide social and economic development. Today, three-fourths of the world’s people live in developing countries, and 1.3 billion live in abject poverty. The ever-widening gap between the world’s richest and poorest countries remains one of our most pressing