

NOTE: This letter was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary but was not issued as a White House press release.

**Nomination of William J. Perry To Be Deputy Secretary of Defense**

*February 3, 1993*

The President today nominated William J. Perry, a highly respected expert on military technology, to serve as Deputy Secretary of Defense under Secretary Les Aspin.

"William Perry is a sound and sophisticated adviser whose expertise on military technology and policy is unmatched," said President Clinton. "Secretary Aspin and I will rely heavily on his knowledge, imagination, and judgment as we work to keep our military the strongest in the world in a time of budgetary constraints."

Perry has long been regarded as one of the country's leading experts on military technology affairs. He is currently serving as codirector of the Stanford University Center for International Security and Arms Control, as well as being a professor at Stanford's School of Engineering and chairman of Technology Strategies and Alliances, a management consulting firm. He is a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence's Technology Review Panel. In addition, Perry is a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

During the Carter administration, Perry served as Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. In that position, he was responsible for military acquisitions and is credited with making investments in many weapons systems that have been successful in recent military actions.

Perry, 66, lives in San Francisco, CA, with his wife, Lee, a CPA. They have three sons and two daughters.

**Proclamation 6527—National Women and Girls in Sports Day, 1993**

*February 3, 1993*

*By the President of the United States of America*

**A Proclamation**

In 1972, Title IX was passed requiring colleges receiving government funds to provide equitable athletic programs for women, thus markedly expanding sports opportunities for women. As we enter the third decade of this law, it is fitting and proper that we recognize the importance of the skills gained through fitness and athletic experiences.

Sports and fitness activities greatly enhance emotional and physical well-being. Additionally, the communication and cooperation skills learned through athletic experiences play a key role in an individual's contributions at home, at work, and to society. At the same time, the bonds built through athletics help to break down the barriers of racism and prejudice.

Unfortunately, while the history of women in sports is rich and long, there has been limited national recognition of the significance of women's athletic achievements. The number of women in leadership positions as coaches, officials, and administrators has declined drastically over the years. Athletic opportunities for male students at the high school and collegiate level remain significantly greater than those for female students.

With the promise of a bright future, female athletes serve as a source of pride and unity for the United States. They represent the best of performance and dedication and serve as valuable role models to younger citizens.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 546, has designated February 4, 1993, as "National Women and Girls in Sports Day" and has authorized and 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,

by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim February 4, 1993, as National Women and Girls in Sports Day. I urge all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

**In Witness Whereof**, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of February, 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, 2:11 p.m., February 4, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on February 4, and it was published in the Federal Register on February 8.

### **Memorandum on Delegation of Authority Concerning Reports on Russian Military Exports**

*February 3, 1993*

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State*

*Subject: Delegation of Authority With Respect to Reports Concerning Russian Military Exports*

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State all functions vested in me by Section 599B of Title V of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1993 (Pub. L. 102-391). These functions shall be exercised in consultation with appropriate departments and agencies.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

**William J. Clinton**

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on February 4.

### **Remarks at the National Prayer Breakfast**

*February 4, 1993*

Thank you very much. Congressman Emerson and distinguished guests at the head table; to my friend Reverend Billy Graham and Ruth; and to all those who have given such moving presentations. This has been a wonderful morning, I think, for all of us.

When I heard Wentley Phipps recounting our first, rather awkward meeting, I thought that I would admit to being Governor of Alabama just to hear him sing. [Laughter]

My mind has been full of memories this morning. I helped to start the first Governor's prayer breakfast in my State; it became a very important part of our life there. And every year I had the pleasure of delegating two Arkansans, one a clergyman or -woman and one a citizen, to come to this wonderful event.

I thought about the first time I ever saw Billy Graham—appropriate to mention now. He came in the 1950's, in the heat of all our racial trouble, to Arkansas to have a crusade. And the white citizens council tried to get him, because of the tensions of the moment, to agree to segregate his crusade in the fifties in the South. And he said, "If I have to do that, I'm not coming."

And I remember I got a Sunday school teacher in my church—and I was about 11 years old—to take me 50 miles to Little Rock so I could hear a man preach who was trying to live by what he said. And then I remember, for a good while thereafter, trying to send a little bit of my allowance to the Billy Graham crusade because of the impression he made on me then.

I am honored that all of you are here not for a political purpose. We come here to seek the help and guidance of our Lord, putting aside our differences, as men and women who freely acknowledge that we don't have all the answers. And we come here seeking to restore and renew and strengthen our faith.

In this town, as much as any place on the face of the Earth, we need that. We need faith as a source of strength. "The assurance of things hoped for, the conviction of things unseen," the Scripture says. What it means