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ing the maximum level of threat we expect our Armed Forces to face.''

Next, ''. . . terminating the SSS and draft registration now could send the wrong signal to our potential enemies who are watching for signs of U.S. resolve.''

And finally, ''. . . as fewer and fewer members of our society have direct military experience, it is increasingly important to maintain the link between the All Volunteer Force and our society at large. The Armed Forces must also know that the general population stands behind them, committed to serve, should the preservation of our national security so require.''

The NSC review leading to the President's decision has been conducted since January and consisted of representatives from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the DOD Inspector General, the Joint Staff, the Corporation for National and Community Service, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Selective Service System.

President Clinton urged Congress to support the Administration Fiscal Year 1995 request for $23 million for the Selective Service System.

Proclamation 6691—National Trauma Awareness Month, 1994

May 18, 1994

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

All of us are potential victims of physical trauma. Even though we may lead relatively calm and safe lives, we can never fully escape the risks of traumatic injury. Each year, no fewer than 150,000 Americans die as a result of massive damage to skin or to internal organs, providing a sobering reminder that we must renew our efforts to create a healthier and safer society.

While traumatic physical injury threatens all of us, young children are at particularly high risk for its tragic effects. In fact, six times as many children are killed by traumatic incidence than by cancer. No matter who falls victim, trauma exacts a tremendous toll.

In addition to the vast physical and emotional suffering that occur, trauma also causes staggering economic losses. This year alone, Americans will spend more than $175 billion for the health care costs and loss of productivity associated with trauma.

We now consider trauma to be among the most neglected medical conditions in our country, and it is vital that we take steps to diminish its terrible damage.

Fortunately, we can substantially reduce the threat and the impact of traumatic injury through a concerted campaign of prevention and of improvement in care. By using established safety procedures in our homes and at work and by teaching basic safety to our children, we can significantly lower the number of traumatic accidents that occur each year. We can also help prevent many of the fatalities associated with trauma by learning how to properly treat its victims. By rededicating ourselves to understanding life-threatening trauma and by making the most effective uses of emergency medical services, we can all contribute to creating a healthier society.

The Congress, by Public Law 103–39, has designated May 1994 as ''National Trauma 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 May 1994 as National Trauma Awareness Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, 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, 2:10 p.m., May 19, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 19, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on May 23.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With Military Leaders

May 19, 1994

Representative Dan Rostenkowski

Q. On Rostenkowski, sir, should the public be concerned at all that you and he have the same lawyer?

The President. No.

China

Q. Mr. President, did you send Michael Armacost to China to negotiate some kind of deal?

The President. Well, we've had a number of Americans in China and speaking with the Chinese, and those conversations are ongoing. And I think until they are resolved, one way or the other, I shouldn't say more about them.

Q. It's being reported that you have made a decision to go ahead and renew MFN.

The President. We are still in discussions with the Chinese. I don't know that I should call them negotiations; that's not an accurate characterization. We are having discussions with them about our differences and about the importance of our relationship. And I will have a decision on the matter in a timely fashion. No decision has been reached yet; we're still talking with them.

Q. Is it true that China has—[*inaudible*]—leaders willing to make concessions on human rights——

The President. I don't think I should speak for the Chinese. All I can tell you is there are some things which have been reported which have actually occurred, and we've had discussions about other matters. But I don't think I should discuss them now. We're still in discussions with them.

Q. What's the purpose of this meeting?

The President. What?

Q. What's the purpose of the meeting?

The President. We meet on a regular basis to discuss a number of national security issues. And there are a number of things that the CINC's are going to bring me up to date on. I have some questions to ask them about some of the challenges we face around the world.

North Korea

Q. On North Korea, sir—[*inaudible*]—North Korea divert its spent nuclear fuel? And if so, is it too late to avoid sanctions?

The President. Well, let me say I certainly cannot answer that first question in the affirmative. That's why we have inspectors there now. And they are working hard, and as far as we know, they're—I got a report this morning—they are proceeding with their inspections. They should be in a position to give us a report imminently, in the near future. So I don't think you'll have to wait long for an answer to that. But the inspectors are there and working, and we should know more about it. And I think that the better course of action is for all of us to refrain from any kind of comment until we know what the facts are, because we will have the facts soon.

Q. Sending troops anywhere? [*Laughter*]

The President. To Normandy. [*Laughter*]

NOTE: The exchange began at 10:14 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Michael Armacost, Asia-Pacific Research Center, Stanford University. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao of India

May 19, 1994

The President. Let me say that it's a great honor for me personally and for the United States to welcome Prime Minister Rao and his delegation here.

India is the world's largest democracy, by a long ways, and a very important partner for the United States on many issues, with a very impressive rate of economic growth now and the prospect of a real partnership with our country, spanning not only economic but many other issues. And I'm really looking forward to our discussions. And I'm delighted that he's found the time to come and be here with us.

Nuclear Nonproliferation

Q. Mr. President, how much of a hangup is the issue of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and India's resistance to signing it? Will