

and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these weeks.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the weeks of November 28 through December 4, 1993, and November 27 through December 3, 1994, as National Home Care Week. I encourage all Americans to observe these weeks with appropriate programs and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of November, 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, 4:28 p.m., November 29, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on December 1.

Executive Order 12883—Delegating a Federal Pay Administration Authority

November 29, 1993

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Executive Order No. 12748 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c) The President’s Pay Agent, as designated in subsection (a), is hereby authorized and designated to exercise the authorities of the President under section 5304(h) concerning the extension of locality-based comparability payments to certain categories of positions not otherwise covered.”

Sec. 2. This order shall be effective immediately.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
November 29, 1993.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:27 p.m., November 29, 1993]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on December 1.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Iraq

November 29, 1993

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Consistent with the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102–1), and as part of my effort to keep the Congress fully informed, I am reporting on the status of efforts to obtain Iraq’s compliance with the resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council.

Inspections and sanctions have significantly debilitated Iraq’s ability to reconstitute its weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs in the near future. The U.N. Special Commission on Iraq (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) have effectively put the Iraqi nuclear weapons program out of business in the near term. The United Nations has destroyed Iraqi missile launchers, support facilities, and a good deal of Iraq’s indigenous capability to manufacture prohibited missiles. It has reduced Iraq’s ability to produce chemical weapons; UNSCOM teams continue to inventory and destroy chemical munitions. The United Nations has inspected, and will monitor, several facilities identified by Iraq as capable of supporting a biological weapons program.

Continued vigilance is necessary, however, because we believe that Saddam Hussein is committed to rebuilding his WMD capability, especially nuclear weapons, and is most likely continuing to conceal weapons-related activities from the U.N. It is therefore extremely important that the international community maintain current sanctions and continue its efforts to establish the long-term monitoring regime required by U.N. Security Council Resolution 715. Although Iraq has said that it is ready to comply with that Resolution, it still must take significant steps, including the provision of new data about the suppliers of its WMD program. Rolf Ekeus, the Chairman of UNSCOM, has told Iraq