

clared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by the grave events that had occurred in the Republic of Haiti to disrupt the legitimate exercise of power by the democratically elected government of that country. On October 28, 1991, by Executive Order No. 12779, President Bush took additional measures by prohibiting, with certain exceptions, trade between the United States and Haiti.

In the last 2 months, substantial progress has been made toward the restoration of democracy in Haiti. President Aristide, the democratically elected head of the Government of Haiti, and Lieutenant General Raoul Cedras of the *de facto* regime in Haiti entered into the July 3, 1993 Agreement of Governors Island, setting forth conditions for the restoration of democracy in Haiti. Pursuant to that Agreement, the United Nations Security Council (United Nations Security Council Resolution 861 of August 27, 1993) and the Organization of American States (Secretary General's announcement of August 27, 1993) have called upon member states to suspend, but not to terminate, sanctions against Haiti. Accordingly, on August 31, 1993, the United States prospectively suspended trade and financial sanctions against Haiti, while keeping certain assets of the government of Haiti blocked. Because not all conditions have been met for the full restoration of democracy in Haiti, the situation in Haiti continues to be of considerable concern to the United States. Accordingly, I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Haiti in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)). This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

**William J. Clinton**

The White House,  
September 30, 1993.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:13 a.m., September 30, 1993]

NOTE: This notice was published in the *Federal Register* on October 1.

### **Message to the Congress on Haiti** *September 30, 1993*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Haitian emergency is to continue in effect beyond October 4, 1993, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Haiti that led to the declaration on October 4, 1991, of a national emergency has not been resolved. While substantial progress has been made toward restoring democracy pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 861, all necessary conditions to that restoration have not yet been met. Multilateral sanctions have been suspended but not terminated. Political conditions in Haiti continue, therefore, to be of considerable concern to the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to retain the authority to apply economic sanctions to ensure the restoration and security of the democratically elected Government of Haiti.

**William J. Clinton**

The White House,  
September 30, 1993.

### **Memorandum on AIDS** *September 30, 1993*

*Memorandum for the Heads of Executive  
Departments and Agencies*

*Subject: AIDS at Work*

Halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and caring for those already touched by the disease is our common responsibility. Sadly, if you do not know someone with HIV/AIDS, you soon will. Every 17 minutes an American dies