

options. So, that's basically what this health care plan does.

And we're going to do our best to try to pass it next year and bring about some real security for people who are—for younger people who don't have Medicare, the most important thing about it is it will give them a package of health care benefits that they can never lose. That's the biggest problem for people who are insured in the system today: they can lose their benefits. And about 100,000 Americans a month lose it permanently. A lot of Americans are insured at work, but their children aren't insured. There are all these problems, and those will be fixed. But for senior citizens, the number one benefit will be the prescription drugs and the change in the coverage of long-term care.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:25 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House.

**Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and Prime Minister Robert Malval of Haiti**

*December 6, 1993*

**Haiti**

**The President.** I would like to make a statement first. I want to welcome President Aristide back to the White House and also welcome Prime Minister Malval here for the first time and the other people associated with the effort to bring democracy back to Haiti.

I want to reaffirm the support of the United States for the democratic impulses of Haiti and for the return of President Aristide. I'd also like to compliment Prime Minister Malval on his announcement today of his intention to remain on after December 15th as Acting Prime Minister and to try to revitalize and broaden the talks in Haiti within the framework of the Governors Island Agreement. The United States will support this Haitian initiative and seek the support of the U.N. and the OAS. We have no reason to believe that they will not also be supportive, and so we are looking forward to discussing

that. They just got here, and we're going to have discussion about that.

**Q.** Besides the sanctions, what steps are you willing to take to help restore democracy to Haiti?

**The President.** Well, let's wait until we have a meeting here. We're going to have a discussion about all those things, and there will be more to say about that.

**North Korea**

**Q.** How about North Korea then, Mr. President? Did you come to any decision in your meeting today?

**The President.** We worked through the problem, and at the end of the meeting I authorized our folks to go back to the South Koreans and our allies, and I expect to have a talk with President Kim sometime in the next 24 hours. We'll talk a little more about it then. I want to talk to them before I say more.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:45 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

**Proclamation 6634—International Year of the Family, 1994**

*December 6, 1993*

*By the President of the United States of America*

**A Proclamation**

Families are fundamental to the lifeblood and strength of our world. They are the nurturers, caregivers, role models, teachers, counselors, and those who instill our values. Generation upon generation have first experienced love through family bonds. We all must work toward the goal of preserving these ties, society's most valuable resource. In recognition of the vital links that connect us, the United States joins with other members of the United Nations in proclaiming 1994 as the International Year of the Family.

By honoring families, we are acknowledging the crucial role that they play in developing the character of our collective communities—on the local, national, and global lev-

els. The fabric of the United States and the world is woven together from many diverse ethnic and cultural family threads. Each family's unique traditions and teachings blend together to build the very foundation upon which we, as an international family, have grown and will continue to grow.

The family is the central core from which we prepare our children to assume the positions of leadership that will take us into the next century. By proclaiming 1994 as the International Year of the Family, we rededicate ourselves to today's families and tomorrow's leaders. As the changing world presents new and different challenges to both nations and individuals, the family's role must always be to ensure unconditional love and acceptance. We must sustain and support our families so that they can continue to survive and prosper.

The International Year of the Family seeks to raise awareness of family issues by addressing and reinforcing national family policies and programs. Additionally, the International Year of the Family strives to improve public and private partnerships related to family issues.

The United Nations, in designating 1994 as the International Year of the Family, emphasized that "families, as basic units of social life, are major agents of sustainable development at all levels of society and that their contribution to that process is crucial for its success."

**Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton,** President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim 1994 as the International Year of the Family in the United States. I call on all Americans to observe this year with appropriate programs and activities.

**In Witness Whereof,** I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of December, 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, 10:48 a.m., December 7, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on December 8.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)**

*December 6, 1993*

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

On May 30, 1992, in Executive Order No. 12808, President Bush declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States arising from actions and policies of the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro, acting under the name of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in their involvement in and support for groups attempting to seize territory in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina by force and violence utilizing, in part, the forces of the so-called Yugoslav National Army (57 *FR* 23299, June 2, 1992). The present report is submitted pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c). It discusses Administration actions and expenses directly related to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order No. 12808 and to expanded sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (the "FRY (S/M)") contained in Executive Order No. 12810 of June 5, 1992 (57 *FR* 24347, June 9, 1992), Executive Order No. 12831 of January 15, 1993 (58 *FR* 5253, January 21, 1993), and Executive Order No. 12846 of April 26, 1993 (58 *FR* 25771, April 27, 1993).

1. Executive Order No. 12808 blocked all property and interests in property of the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro, or held in the name of the former Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, then or thereafter located in the United States or within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches.

Subsequently, Executive Order No. 12810 expanded U.S. actions to implement in the United States the U.N. sanctions against the