

Executive Order 12913—Revocation of Executive Order No. 12582

May 2, 1994

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 1440 of title 8, United States Code, and in consideration of *Matter of Reyes*, 910 F.2d 611 (9th Cir. 1990), I hereby order as follows:

Section 1. Executive Order No. 12582 is revoked and shall be treated as void, effective February 2, 1987.

Sec. 2. Revocation of Executive Order No. 12582 is not intended to affect the status of anyone who was naturalized pursuant to the terms of that order prior to the date of publication of this order in the *Federal Register*.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
May 2, 1994.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:40 a.m., May 3, 1994]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on May 4.

Message to the Congress Reporting a Budget Deferral

May 2, 1994

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report one revised deferral of budget authority, totaling \$7.3 million.

The deferral affects the Department of Health and Human Services. The details of the revised deferral is contained in the attached report.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
May 2, 1994.

Statement by the Press Secretary on the President's Meeting With Vice Premier Zou Jiahua of China

May 2, 1994

Haiti

President Clinton met today in the Oval Office with Chinese Vice Premier Zou Jiahua. The meeting, which lasted 40 minutes, provided both sides with an opportunity to exchange views on the current state of U.S.-China relations.

President Clinton told the Vice Premier that the United States wants to see a strong, stable, and prosperous China. The President emphasized that he wants to strengthen our bilateral relationship, but to accomplish that goal there needs to be progress on human rights as called for in last year's Executive order.

Vice Premier Zou was accompanied, among others, by Vice Foreign Minister Liu Hiaqui, Vice Minister Zeng Peiyan from the State Planning Commission, and Ambassador Li Daoyu.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to Departure for Atlanta, Georgia

May 3, 1994

Haiti

Q. Mr. President, are you going to send military advisers to Haiti? What is our Haiti policy, and are you thinking about military action or advisers or trainers, sir?

The President. Right now, what we're doing is to put in place a stiffer sanctions policy, consistent with what President Aristide has been asking for some months now. And we want to have a better enforcement of the sanctions we have as well as the stiffer sanctions. And I don't think it's useful to rule out any option, and I'm not ruling out any option.

But to use a phrase the Vice President made famous in 1992, "It's time for them to go." I mean, the military leaders of Haiti have abused their authority. They have begun to clearly kill more innocent civilians, people not even directly involved in the political life of the country.

I think the United States and the world is outraged by it. And we've tried other initiatives, and they have not worked. We have done our best to work through this, and the things we have done have not worked. So we're now doing this sanctions regime, as recommended by President Aristide and others, but we're not ruling out anything.

NOTE: The exchange began at 10:15 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House.

Remarks to the Community in Atlanta

May 3, 1994

Thank you so much. Thank you for being here and in such large numbers and with such enthusiasm. Thank you, Mayor, for that wonderful introduction. Thank you, Governor and Mrs. Miller and secretary of state Cleland, Commissioner, Congressman Lewis, Congresswoman McKinney, and ladies and gentlemen. Thank the Wings of Faith Choir and the Morehouse College Glee Club, and all those who sang for us, thank you.

It is good to be back in Georgia and Atlanta again. I went running the other day with a number of members of the United States Olympic Team for the Winter Olympics. My wife and daughter represented us there in Lillehammer, and I could at least keep up with the winter Olympians. I don't think I can keep up with the summer Olympians, but I'll be here in 1996 to cheer them on along with you.

I want to thank all of you who came here with these "America Back On Track" signs. You know, I ran for President because I thought our country was not on the right track; because I was worried about my daughter growing up to be part of the first generation of Americans that did not do better than their parents; because I thought our country was being too divided by party, by race, by region, with arguments about what was right or left or liberal or conservative, obscuring the truth, the facts, and a way to the future.

Frankly, there is still a lot of that in our politics and too much of that in Washington, where people scream at each other across

the divide and try to confuse you folks out here in the country with negative images and useless rhetoric. But there are some things that do not change. In the end, we will all be judged on whether we have done what is right to bring this country together and to move this country forward, to make it possible for every man and woman, every boy and girl to live to the fullest of their God-given capacities. That is our common obligation and our great opportunity. And I am doing my best to seize it for you as President of the United States.

I asked the United States Congress last year to pass an economic plan that would bring the deficit down and drive investment up, that would drive interest rates down, keep inflation down, create jobs, and move this country forward. And the Congress did it in the face of withering, withering hot air and rhetoric. And all the people who were against it said, "Well, if you do this, all the middle class people in America will have their income taxes go up, and the economy will collapse." Well, what happened?

The economic plan passed. Interest rates went down; investment went up. Last year, in the first 14 months of our administration, 2½ million new jobs were created, more than the previous 4 years. And we are moving this country forward.

It is true that 1.2 percent of the American people paid more in income taxes, but it all went to pay down the deficit. And we cut even more in spending. And this year, one in six working families will get an income tax cut so that they will not fall into poverty and be tempted to choose welfare over work. We are going to choose work over welfare by not taxing people into welfare, but lifting them out for work.

And I have now presented a budget to the Congress which eliminates 100 Government programs, cuts over 200 more, has no tax increases, and if adopted, will give us 3 years of declining deficits for the first time since Harry Truman was the President of the United States of America.

That is not partisan rhetoric, my fellow Americans. And that's not all that liberal and conservative talk in the air. That's just the facts. We are doing it. And what we need in America is more people to leave aside the