

(b) Any activity by United States persons or in the United States that promotes the exportation or transshipment of any goods (other than informational materials, such as books and other publications, needed for the free flow of information) originating in Haiti that are exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994;

(c) Any dealing by United States persons or in the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, in any goods (other than informational materials, such as books and other publications, needed for the free flow of information) originating in Haiti that are exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994;

(d) The sale, supply, or exportation by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any goods, regardless of origin, to Haiti, or for the purpose of any business carried on in or operated from Haiti, or any activity by United States persons or in the United States that promotes such sale, supply, or exportation, other than the sale, supply, or exportation of:

(i) informational materials, such as books and other publications, needed for the free flow of information; or

(ii) medicines and medical supplies, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, and rice, beans, sugar, wheat flour, cooking oil, corn, corn flour, milk, and edible tallow, provided that neither the *de facto* regime in Haiti nor any person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a blocked individual or entity of Haiti is a direct or indirect party to the transaction; or

(e) Any transaction by United States persons that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order.

**Sec. 2.** For the purposes of this order, the definitions contained in section 3 of Executive Order No. 12779 apply to the terms used in this order.

**Sec. 3.** The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and the United Nations

Participation Act, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order, including suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the date of this order.

**Sec. 4.** Section 2(c) of Executive Order No. 12779 and section 4 of Executive Order No. 12853 are hereby revoked to the extent inconsistent with this order. The revocation shall apply only to actions taken after the effective date of this order, and shall not alter the applicability to any violation that occurred before the effective date of this order of any rule, regulation, order, license, or other form of administrative action taken pursuant to Executive Order No. 12779 or Executive Order No. 12853.

**Sec. 5.** Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

**Sec. 6.**

(a) This order shall take effect at 11:59 p.m. eastern daylight time on May 21, 1994.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register*.

**William J. Clinton**

The White House,  
May 21, 1994.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:41 a.m., May 23, 1994]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on May 24.

**Message to the Congress on Haiti**  
*May 21, 1994*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

On October 4, 1991, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA") (50 U.S.C. 1703 *et seq.*) and sec-

tion 301 of the National Emergencies Act ("NEA") (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), President Bush exercised his statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12775 on October 4, 1991, declaring a national emergency and blocking Haitian government property.

On October 28, 1991, pursuant to the above authorities, President Bush exercised his statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12779 on October 28, 1991, blocking property of and prohibiting transactions with Haiti.

On June 30, 1993, pursuant to the above authorities, as well as the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended ("UNPA") (22 U.S.C. 287c), I exercised my statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12853 of June 30, 1993, to impose additional economic measures with respect to Haiti. This latter action was taken, in part, to ensure that the economic measures taken by the United States with respect to Haiti would fulfill its obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 841 of June 16, 1993.

On October 18, 1993, pursuant to the IEEPA and the NEA, I again exercised my statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12872 of October 18, 1993, blocking property of various persons with respect to Haiti.

On May 6, 1994, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 917, calling on Member States to take additional measures to tighten the embargo against Haiti. On May 7, 1994, pursuant to the above authorities, I exercised my statutory authority and issued Executive Order No. 12914 of May 7, 1994, to impose additional economic measures with respect to Haiti. This latter action was taken, in part, to ensure that the economic measures taken by the United States with respect to Haiti would fulfill its obligations under the provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 917 that were effective immediately under that Resolution.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 917 contains several provisions required to become effective no later than May 21, 1994, to further tighten the embargo against Haiti. These include, *inter alia*, a requirement that Member States prohibit importa-

tion of Haitian-origin products into their territories exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994, activities that promote importation or transshipment of such products, and dealings by their nationals, flag vessels, or aircraft in such products. In addition, the Resolution requires Member States to prevent the sale or supply of products to Haiti by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and activities that promote such sale or supply, with certain exceptions for humanitarian needs and trade in informational materials.

This new Executive order:

- bans importation into the United States of goods or services of Haitian origin exported after May 21, 1994, or activities that promote or are intended to promote such importation, except for informational materials;
- prohibits activities by U.S. persons or from the United States that promote exportation or transshipment of goods of Haitian origin exported after May 21, 1994, except for informational materials;
- prohibits dealings by U.S. persons or in the United States or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft in goods of Haitian origin exported after May 21, 1994, except for informational materials;
- prohibits the sale, supply, or exportation by U.S. persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any goods to Haiti or in connection with Haitian businesses, or activities by U.S. persons or in the United States that promote such sale, supply, or exportation, except for informational materials, certain foodstuffs, and medicines and medical supplies;
- prohibits any transaction that evades or avoids or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions of this order; and
- authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to issue regulations implementing the provisions of the Executive order.

The new Executive order is necessary to implement certain provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 917 of May 6, 1994, which take effect no later than May 21, 1994, and require additional measures to

tighten the embargo against Haiti with the goal of the restoration of democracy in that nation and the prompt return of the legitimately elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, under the framework of the Governors Island Agreement.

I am providing this notice to the Congress pursuant section 204(b) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)) and section 301 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1631). I am enclosing a copy of the Executive order that I have issued.

**William J. Clinton**

The White House,  
May 21, 1994.

**Remarks at the Presentation  
Ceremony for the Congressional  
Medal of Honor**

*May 23, 1994*

To the distinguished leaders of the military and the Congress who are here, family and friends of the two men on whom we will confer the Nation's highest military award, the Medal of Honor, Master Sergeant Gary Gordon and Sergeant First Class Randall Shughart were real American heroes.

During the military operation in Mogadishu on October 3d, two American helicopters were downed by hostile fire. Although United States Army Rangers established a defensive perimeter around the first downed helicopter, they could not reach the second one quickly by land. In the wreckage of this helicopter lay four injured Army crewmen.

Another helicopter with Sergeants Gordon and Shughart on board was dispatched to provide cover from above. But they came under withering fire, and the two sergeants instinctively understood that if the downed crew was to stand a chance of survival someone would have to get them on the ground. Immediately Sergeants Gordon and Shughart volunteered to go. They were told, no, it's too dangerous. They volunteered again. Again, they were told no. They volunteered a third time, and permission finally was granted.

Sergeants Gordon and Shughart knew their own chances of survival were extremely bleak. The pilot of their helicopter said that

anyone in their right mind would never have gone in. But they insisted on it because they were comrades in danger, because they believed passionately in the creed that says, "I will not fail those with whom I serve." And so they asked their pilot to hover just above the ground, and they jumped into the ferocious firefight.

The citations that will be read shortly describe the extraordinary courage that Sergeants Gordon and Shughart demonstrated in the battle that followed. Gary Gordon and Randall Shughart died in the most courageous and selfless way any human being can act. They risked their lives without hesitation. They gave their lives to save others. Their actions were clearly above and beyond the call of duty.

Today, on behalf of the United States Congress, I award them both the Medal of Honor. They join a roll of heroes that includes soldiers like Sergeant York, Audie Murphy, Jimmie Doolittle, Teddy Roosevelt, Jr., Senator Kerrey, and only some 3,000 others across more than two centuries of our Nation's history.

We will remember Sergeants Gordon and Shughart not only as heroes who fell in battle but as good men who loved their families. Randall Shughart was raised on a dairy farm. He loved the outdoors. He and his wife, Stephanie, planned to build a log cabin in Montana for their retirement. Gary Gordon was a gentle father who filled notebooks with stories for his two young children. He dreamed of starting a furniture-making shop with his wife, Carmen.

Both were men whose dreams and generous hearts we can never adequately portray. Both were quiet men whose steadiness gave strength to all who knew them. Both would probably feel a bit uncomfortable about being the center of so much attention. We were just doing our job, they would probably say, a job they loved and a job they had plainly mastered.

Of course, there is little we can do to ease the pain, the sense of loss that their loved ones feel. We know they will live in the memories of those whose lives they touched. We pray that their families will find strength in their faiths during this time and in the times to come. But we can also draw comfort