

measures to protect consumers against unsafe imported foods. Indeed, there are currently bills before the Congress that would grant explicit authority to improve the safety of imported foods. I applaud these legislative efforts and will continue to work with the Congress to improve our authority and resources.

Nevertheless, consistent with our international obligations, we must take whatever scientifically based steps we can to protect the public health in this area and provide the necessary tools to ensure the safety of imported food. Specifically, I direct you to take all actions available to:

(1) Prevent distribution of imported unsafe food by means such as requiring food to be held until reviewed by FDA;

(2) Destroy imported food that poses a serious public health threat;

(3) Prohibit the reimportation of food that has been previously refused admission and has not been brought into compliance with United States laws and regulations (so called "port shopping"), and require the marking of shipping containers and/or papers of imported food that is refused admission for safety reasons;

(4) Set standards for private laboratories for the collection and analysis of samples of imported food for the purpose of gaining entry into the United States;

(5) Increase the amount of the bond posted for imported foods when necessary to deter premature and illegal entry into the United States; and

(6) Enhance enforcement against violations of United States laws related to the importation of foods, including through the imposition of civil monetary penalties.

Accordingly, I direct you, in consultation with my Food Safety Council and relevant Federal agencies, particularly the Department of Agriculture and the United States Trade Representative, to report back to me within 90 days on the steps you will take in these areas to protect consumers from unsafe imported foods. We must do all that we can to protect Americans from unsafe food.

William J. Clinton

NOTE: This memorandum was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 2 but

was embargoed for release until 10:06 a.m. on July 3. An original was not available for verification of the content of this memorandum.

Joint Statement With Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan

July 4, 1999

President Clinton and Prime Minister Sharif share the view that the current fighting in the Kargil region of Kashmir is dangerous and contains the seeds of a wider conflict. They also agreed that it was vital for the peace of South Asia that the Line of Control in Kashmir be respected by both parties, in accordance with their 1972 Simla Accord. It was agreed between the President and the Prime Minister that concrete steps will be taken for the restoration of the line of control in accordance with the Simla Agreement. The President urged an immediate cessation of the hostilities once these steps are taken. The Prime Minister and President agreed that the bilateral dialogue begun in Lahore in February provides the best forum for resolving all issues dividing India and Pakistan, including Kashmir. The President said he would take a personal interest in encouraging an expeditious resumption and intensification of those bilateral efforts, once the sanctity of the Line of Control has been fully restored. The President reaffirmed his intent to pay an early visit to South Asia.

NOTE: An original was not available for verification of the content of this joint statement.

Remarks to the Community in Hazard, Kentucky

July 5, 1999

Thank you very much. Well, the Governor always told me if I would only come to Appalachia, I would get a very warm welcome. I want to thank the good people of Hazard and Perry County for giving me that warm welcome. I want to thank all the people of eastern Kentucky who have made me and my party feel so welcome today—Paul and Judy Patton. I thank Mayor Gorman and Judge Noble. I thank those who have come with me today—our Agriculture Secretary—

you heard from Secretary Glickman—our HUD Secretary, Secretary Cuomo; SBA Administrator Alvarez. We have two Congressmen here—Jim Clyburn from South Carolina and Paul Kanjorski, who came all the way from Pennsylvania, because they have places like Appalachia there, and they wanted to come down here to be with you.

I want to thank Duane Ackerman and the other CEO's who are here, including Dick Huber of Aetna; the One Central Bank Kentucky CEO, Kit Stolen; Sara Gould from the Ms. Foundation; John Sykes from Sykes Enterprises—I'll mention him in a moment.

I want to thank the Reverend Jesse Jackson, who keeps hope alive; and the others in our group, including Al From, the leader of the Democratic Leadership Council; and David Wilhelm, who is from nearby in Ohio and was my first Democratic National Committee chairman. I'd like to thank the young people here in AmeriCorps, and I would like to say a special word of thanks to Cawood Ledford. Boy, he is—I was thinking that if old Cawood had been a political announcer instead of a basketball announcer and I could have kept him with me these last 25 years, I'd have never lost an election.

You know, Kentucky has been good to me and Hillary and to the Vice President. It has been brought to my attention that, in addition to the economy, we've been pretty good for Kentucky. Since I've been in office, UK basketball has had the most successful 6 years since Adolph Rupp was the coach. And Tim Couch hasn't done badly, either.

You know, yesterday we celebrated the last Fourth of July of this century—the last Fourth of July of this century. Think of it—223 Independence Days. I want you all to drink plenty of water and I'll make this quick, but you need to know why we came here. I wanted to come to the heart of America and Appalachia to talk about whether we're all going forward into the 21st century, whether we really can build a bridge over which we can all walk together.

I'll bet you some of you here are actually the descendants of those people Governor Patton talked about, the Revolutionary War heroes who helped to settle this State. But you know, whether our parents and their parents came here on the *Mayflower* or slave

ships, whether they landed on Ellis Island in the 1890's or came to Los Angeles Airport in the 1990's, around the Fourth of July we're supposed to celebrate what we have in common as Americans, to reaffirm that what unites us is more important than what divides us. Well, if we believe that, we have a shared stake in one another's success.

I came here to say to you, I believe at this time of prosperity, if we can't find a way to give every single hard-working American family the chance to participate in the future we're trying to build for our country, we'll never get around to do it. Now is the time to move forward.

Our country is the world's leading force for peace and freedom and human rights. We have the lowest crime rate in 25 years, the lowest welfare rolls in 30 years; 90 percent of our little children are immunized against serious childhood diseases for the first time in history. We have the longest peacetime expansion we've ever had, almost 19 million new jobs. Wages are rising for the first time in 20 years for ordinary people. We have a million kids lifted out of poverty, the lowest minority unemployment rate ever recorded.

And yet, even though this is a blessed time for America, not all Americans have been blessed by it. And you know that as well as I do.

So I came here to show America who you are. And when I leave here, I'm going on to the Mississippi Delta, to my home country. Then I'm going up into the middle West, and then over to Phoenix, Arizona, and up to the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota, and then ending this tour in east Los Angeles to make a simple point—that this is a time to bring more jobs and investment and hope to the areas of our country that have not fully participated in this economic recovery. We have an obligation to do it.

I started out the morning in the town of Tyner, a little village, with a wonderful woman who took me to see her 69-year-old father that just lost his wife after 51 years of marriage. And I saw four generations of that family. And I walked in the neighborhoods, and I listened to the people tell me they needed better housing and better transportation.

And then I went on to Mid-South Electronics, a place that had 40 employees 10 years ago, and has 850 today and about to expand some more, to make the point that any work that can be done by anybody in America can be done here in Appalachia and throughout the other places in this country where they're not fulfilling their promise.

I came here in the hope that with the help of the business leaders here, we could say to every corporate leader in America: Take a look at investing in rural and inner-city America. It's good for business, good for America's growth, and it's the right thing to do. If we, with the most prosperous economy in our lifetimes, cannot make a commitment to take every person along with us into the 21st century, we will have failed to meet a moral obligation and we also will have failed to make the most of America's promise.

You know, these economists in Washington and New York used to tell me that if the unemployment rate ever dropped below 6 percent in America we'd have inflation out of control. Well, it's been under 5 percent for 2 years now, and inflation is still low. And I'm telling you, it can go lower. We can hire more people; we can have more jobs, but we've got to go to the places where there have not been enough new jobs and there has not been enough new investment and we have to provide incentives for people to go there.

I asked these business and political leaders to join me because we wanted to send a signal to America that we know that Government can't solve these problems alone. But we know that we'll never get anywhere by leaving people alone, either—you've tried it that way here in the hills and hollows of Kentucky and West Virginia and Ohio and Virginia and Appalachia, for years; that didn't work out very well—that what works is when we go forward together.

I came here to say that I believe the Government's part is to create the conditions of a strong economy, to give individuals the tools they need to succeed, including education and training, and to give incentives to businesses to take a second look at the places that they have overlooked. And then the job of the private sector is to give you a chance

to make the most of your God-given ability. That is what we are trying to do.

With the help of Vice President Gore, we've had 135 empowerment zones and enterprise communities—I was in one earlier today. They've helped to create tens of thousands of jobs. But we have to do better nationwide. We've worked with people like the Kentucky Highlands Investment Corporation. But we have to do better nationwide.

So that's why I'm going around here. I want to do two things—well, really three. Number one, I want people to know a lot of good things are going on here now. Number two, I want them to understand that more good things can go on, and number three, I want us to do more. I want us to pass a law in Congress to create new markets in America, to say we're going to give a businessperson the same incentives to invest in new markets in America we give them today to invest in new markets overseas.

Now, meanwhile, I want to thank the companies represented here—companies like Bell South, ready to help provide jobs and training for your people. The Ms. Foundation, the Appalachian Regional Commission, with my friend Jesse White, here, will help Appalachian entrepreneurs create new small businesses. Sykes Enterprises is making a major commitment—listen to this—to construct two information technology centers in eastern Kentucky that will bring hundreds of new jobs to Pike and Perry Counties. Thank you, Mr. Sykes.

Across our Nation, banks like Bank One, Citigroup, Bank of America, First Union, will invest hundreds of millions of dollars to finance new small businesses and other promising enterprises. I want to thank all these companies for their support.

But again, I say: Look here, America. We've got people working out here and doing fine and doing marvelous things. Look here, business community. Take another look. There are great opportunities here. But I also want to say to the Congress: Just simply give me one more tool for them; give people the same incentives to invest in Appalachia or the Native American reservations or the Mississippi Delta or the inner cities we give them today to invest in poor countries overseas,

and let the American people show what they can do.

Ladies and gentlemen, it's been a hot day; but when I'm gone, I hope you'll remember more than that the President came and you were hot. I hope you will remember that it was the beginning of a new sense of renewal for this region and for all the people in our country to go forward together.

Thank you, and God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:10 p.m. on Main Street. In his remarks he referred to Gov. Paul E. Patton of Kentucky and his wife, Judy; Mayor William D. Gorman of Hazard; Perry County Judge-Executive Denny Ray Noble; F. Duane Ackerman, chairman and chief executive officer, Bell South; Richard Huber, chairman and chief executive officer, Aetna, Inc.; Alvin T. (Kit) Stolen III, president and chief executive officer, Bank One Kentucky/Lexington Market; Sara Gould, executive vice president, Ms. Foundation for Women; John H. Sykes, chairman and chief executive officer, Sykes Enterprises, Inc.; civil rights leader Jesse Jackson; retired University of Kentucky basketball broadcaster Cawood Ledford; former University of Kentucky quarterback and top 1999 NFL draft pick Tim Couch, Cleveland Browns; and Jesse L. White, Jr., Federal Cochairman, Appalachian Regional Commission.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders
Transmitting a Report on Emigration
Policies and Trade Status of Certain
Former Eastern Bloc States**

July 2, 1999

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

On September 21, 1994, I determined and reported to the Congress that the Russian Federation was not in violation of the freedom of emigration criteria of sections 402 and 409 of the Trade Act of 1974. On June 3, 1997, I determined and reported to the Congress that Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine were not in violation of the same provisions, and I made an identical determination on December 5, 1997, with respect to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. These actions allowed for the continuation of normal trade relations for these countries and certain other activities without the requirement of an annual waiver.

As required by law, I am submitting an updated report to the Congress concerning the emigration laws and policies of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. The report indicates continued compliance by these countries with international standards concerning freedom of emigration.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 6.

**Executive Order 13129—Blocking
Property and Prohibiting
Transactions With the Taliban**

July 4, 1999

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (“IEEPA”), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, find that the actions and policies of the Taliban in Afghanistan, in allowing territory under its control in Afghanistan to be used as a safe haven and base of operations for Usama bin Ladin and the Al-Qaida organization who have committed and threaten to continue to commit acts of violence against the United States and its nationals, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)) and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date: