

tional emergency declared on April 8, 1988, with respect to Panama. While this order terminated the sanctions imposed pursuant to that declaration, the blocking of Panamanian government assets in the United States was continued in order to permit completion of the orderly unblocking and transfer of funds that the President directed on December 20, 1989, and to foster the resolution of claims of U.S. creditors involving Panama, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1706(a). The termination of the national emergency did not affect the continuation of compliance audits and enforcement actions with respect to activities taking place during the sanctions period, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(a).

3. Of the approximately \$6.3 million remaining blocked at this time (which includes approximately \$100,000 in interest credited to the accounts since the last report), some \$5.7 million is held in escrow by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the request of the Government of Panama. Additionally, approximately \$600,000

is held in commercial bank accounts for which the Government of Panama has not requested unblocking. A small residual in blocked reserve accounts established under section 565.509 of the Panamanian Transactions Regulations, 31 CFR 565.509, remains on the books of U.S. firms pending the final reconciliation of accounting records involving claims and counterclaims between the firms and the Government of Panama.

4. I will continue to report periodically on the exercise of authorities to prohibit transactions involving property in which the Government of Panama has an interest, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1706(d).

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Reporting on the Cyprus Conflict *April 21, 1993*

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

In accordance with Public Law 95-384 (22 U.S.C. 2373(c)), I am submitting to you this bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question. The previous report, sent to you by President Bush, covered September, October, and part of November 1992. The current report covers the remainder of November 1992 through February 14, 1993.

There were no further face-to-face negotiating sessions on the Cyprus issue from the time of the October 12, 1992, recess of the New York talks through February 14, 1993. During this period, which coincided with the campaign and Presidential election in the Republic of Cyprus, the U.N. Secretary General's negotiators and the U.S. Special Cyprus Coordinator, Ambassador John Maresca, and other U.S. officials remained in contact with the two Cypriot communities and the Governments of Greece and Turkey.

The previous report on this subject included Secretary General Boutros-Ghali's report on the October-November U.N. negotiating session and

U.N. Security Council Resolution 789, which unanimously endorsed the Secretary General's report, including the confidence-building measures suggested therein. On November 24, 1992, President Vassiliou notified the Secretary General by letter that the Greek-Cypriot side accepted the Secretary General's report, including the confidence-building measures. The Turkish-Cypriot side reacted negatively to both the Secretary General's report and to Security Council Resolution 789.

On November 22, between the time of the issuance of the Secretary General's report and the passage of Security Council Resolution 789, U.S. Special Cyprus Coordinator Maresca visited Ankara and Athens and discussed the report and the resolution that was then being drafted in New York. Ambassador Maresca had further discussions in Washington with representatives of the two Cypriot sides as well as with the Turkish Embassy. Ambassador Maresca informed all concerned that he would not visit Cyprus during the Cypriot election campaign.

In early December, during a regular visit to

the Eastern Mediterranean area, the Director of the State Department's European Bureau, Office of Southern European Affairs, discussed the Cyprus negotiations with the leaders of both Cypriot communities on the island and with officials of the Governments of Greece and Turkey.

The election campaign in Cyprus continued into February 1993. On February 7, the first round of the election did not produce a majority for any candidate. One week later, on February 14, the last day covered by this report, the two candidates with the most votes in the first round—the incumbent, President George Vassiliou, and Mr. Glafcos Clerides—faced each other in a runoff election. Mr. Clerides won the runoff by about 2,000 votes.

I would like to take the opportunity of my first letter on the Cyprus dispute to reiterate my strong commitment to press hard for a lasting solution to the tragedy of Cyprus. I intend to give that goal a high priority in my Adminis-

tration. The U.N. "set of ideas" for a bizonal and bicomunal federation with a single national sovereignty and identity continues to offer the best chance for a peaceful resolution of this dispute. I urge both President Clerides, in his new capacity as the leader of the Greek-Cypriot community, and Mr. Denktash, the leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community, to continue their participation in the U.N.-sponsored negotiations and to be ready when the talks resume to make the political decisions necessary to resolve this long-standing dispute in a way that is acceptable and beneficial to all Cypriots.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Claiborne Pell, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the "Goals 2000: Educate America Act"

April 21, 1993

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit today for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Goals 2000: Educate America Act."

This legislation strives to support States, local communities, schools, business and industry, and labor in reinventing our education system so that all Americans can reach internationally competitive standards, and our Nation can reach the National Education Goals. Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis.

Education is and always has been primarily a State responsibility. States have always been the "laboratories of democracy." This has been especially true in education over the past decades. The lessons we have learned from the collective work of States, local education agencies, and individual schools are incorporated in Goals 2000 and provide the basis for a new partnership between the Federal Government, States, parents, business, labor, schools, communities, and students. This new partnership is not one of mandates, but of cooperation and leadership.

The "Goals 2000: Educate America Act" is designed to promote a long-term direction for the improvement of education and lifelong learning and to provide a framework and resources to help States and others interested in education strengthen, accelerate, and sustain their own improvement efforts. Goals 2000 will:

- Set into law the six National Education Goals and establish a bipartisan National Education Goals Panel to report on progress toward achieving the goals;
- Develop voluntary academic standards and assessments that are meaningful, challenging, and appropriate for all students through the National Education Standards and Improvement Council;
- Identify the conditions of learning and teaching necessary to ensure that all students have the opportunity to meet high standards;
- Establish a National Skill Standards Board to promote the development and adoption of occupational standards to ensure that American workers are among the best