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charter for them in Congress? They only exist by an Executive order which Teddy Roosevelt wrote in 1908.

The President. Well, I don't agree with the characterization you made of what has occurred. So I can't comment on it. I flat disagree.

Q. Would you look into that, because you obviously have not looked into that?

The President. No, I just disagree.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:15 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With Congressional Leaders

July 19, 1993

Q. Mr. President, have you given up on a utility tax, and how much of an increase would you take on a gas tax? And besides that——

The President. Well, I'm just sitting here meeting with the chairmen, and I'm going to also, you know, keep working through this with the conferees. And we're going to see what we can do. But we're just beginning our conversations, so I can't answer those questions.

Q. Sir, what qualifications will the new FBI Director have?

The President. Good ones.

NOTE: The exchange began at 5:06 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Executive Order 12855—Amendment to Executive Order 12852

July 19, 1993

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to amend Executive Order No. 12852, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 12852 is amended by deleting the text of Section 3(d) of that order and inserting in lieu thereof the following text: "The Department of the Interior shall, on a reimbursable basis, provide such administrative services for the Council as may be required" and by deleting the words "Office of Administration in the Executive Office of the President" in Section 4 of that order and inserting the "Department of the Interior" in lieu thereof.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
July 19, 1993.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:39 a.m., July 20, 1993]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on July 21.

Memorandum on the Delegation of Authority Regarding Assistance to Africa

July 19, 1993

Memorandum for the Administrator of the Agency for International Development

Subject: Delegation of Authority Regarding the Horn of Africa Recovery and Food Security Act Reporting Requirement

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 9 of the Horn of Africa Recovery and Food Security Act, Public Law 102–274, I hereby delegate to the Administrator of the Agency for International Development (AID) the functions vested in me by section 9 of that Act.

The Administrator of AID is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

William J. Clinton

Nomination for General Counsel of the Environmental Protection Agency

July 19, 1993

The President announced today that he intends to nominate Jean Nelson to be General Counsel of the Environmental Protection Agency.

"Through her service as a law enforcement official and environmental activist, Jean Nelson has been consistently recognized for her achievements," said the President. "I am confident that her service at the EPA will be marked by the same level of excellence as her previous work."

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Memorandum on Elections in Angola

July 19, 1993

Presidential Determination No. 93–32

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Certification of Free, Fair, and Democratic Elections in Angola under Section 842 of Public Law 102–484

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Public Law 102–484, section 842, I hereby certify that free, fair, and democratic elections have taken place in Angola.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and publish it in the *Federal Register*.

William J. Clinton

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 20.

Remarks Announcing the Nomination of Louis Freeh To Be FBI Director

July 20, 1993

Good morning. Please sit down. Mr. Vice President; Attorney General Reno; the Acting FBI Director, Floyd Clark; former Director of the FBI, Judge William Webster, we're delighted to have you here. Senator D'Amato; Judge Robert Bonner, the DEA Administrator; the representatives of all the law enforcement agencies who are here and the friends and family of the nominee to be the next Director of the FBI.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the Federal Government's cutting edge in the fight against crime. Its agents are the best trained in the world. Its sophisticated technology enables law enforcement agents to catch criminals with a fragment of a fingerprint. As we saw only recently in the remarkably swift arrest in the World Trade Center bombing, the Agency continues its preeminent place in the law enforcement world. The Agency itself must clearly adapt to new times. It must continue the progress of opening its ranks to minorities and to women that began in recent years. It must work cooperatively with other agencies in the United States and in international partnerships against crime with police forces of other nations.

Yesterday I announced my intention to appoint a new Director of the FBI. Today I am pleased to nominate a law enforcement legend to be the Director of the FBI, Judge Louis Freeh. Judge Freeh knows the FBI. He is a highly decorated former agent and supervisor. He has investigated and prosecuted some of the most notorious and complex crimes of our time. He is experienced, energetic, and independent. He will be both good and tough, good for the FBI and tough on criminals.

It can truly be said that Louis Freeh is the best possible person to head the FBI as it faces new challenges and a new century. He has spent his career in the Federal justice system. After working his way through law school, he became an FBI agent. He knows the Agency as only an agent can, working the dangerous streets. He helped lead the waterfront investigations that led to the criminal convictions of 125 people, including leading organized crime figures.

From the FBI, Judge Freeh became a Federal prosecutor in New York City. He prosecuted and won convictions against the leaders of what was then the largest heroin importation case in our history, the legendary