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mese democracy, she remains a symbol of hope to the people of her country who yearn for representative government and an inspiration to all who are striving for freedom and democracy elsewhere in Asia and throughout the world.

Today I renew my call to Burma's military rulers to release unconditionally Aung San Suu Kyi and all other prisoners of conscience, to respect the results of the 1990 elections, and to undertake genuine democratic reforms. History is on the side of freedom throughout the world, and I remain confident that the aspirations of all Burmese people for basic human rights and representative government will ultimately be fulfilled.

Statement on the Death of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster, Jr.

July 20, 1993

It was with deep sadness that I learned of the death of Vincent Foster, who served ably and with distinction as Deputy White House Counsel and was my friend for over 40 years. Hillary and I love his wife Lisa and their three children, and we want to draw them close to our hearts and keep them in our prayers in this painful moment of grief. His family has lost a loving husband and father, America has lost a gifted and loyal public servant, and Hillary and I have lost a true and trusted friend. My deepest hope is that whatever drew Vince away from us this evening, his soul will receive the grace and salvation that his good life and good works earned.

NOTE: Included with this statement was information regarding the circumstances of Mr. Foster's death.

Notice on Continuation of Iraqi Emergency

July 20, 1993

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722, President Bush declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq. By Executive Orders Nos. 12722 of August 2, 1990, and 12774 of August 9, 1990, President Bush imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Because the Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to United States interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1993. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq.

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
July 20, 1993.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Notice on Continuation of Iraqi Emergency

July 20, 1993

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 1993, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in

the Middle East and hostile to U.S. interests in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of Iraq.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
July 20, 1993.

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report on Most-Favored-Nation Trade Status for Bulgaria

July 20, 1993

To the Congress of the United States:

On June 3, 1993, I determined and reported to the Congress that Bulgaria is in full compliance with emigration criteria of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to, and Section 409 of, the Trade Act of 1974. This determination allowed for the continuation of most favored nation (MFN) status for Bulgaria without the requirement of an annual waiver.

As required by law, I am submitting an updated formal Report to Congress concerning emigration laws and policies of the Republic of Bulgaria. You will find that the report indicates continued Bulgarian compliance with U.S. and international standards in the areas of emigration and human rights policy.

The Administration intends to propose legislation, which would let me terminate the application of Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 to Bulgaria.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
July 20, 1993.

Message to the Senate Transmitting the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer

July 20, 1993

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer (''Montreal Protocol''), adopted at Copenhagen on November 23–25, 1992, by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. I am also enclosing, for the information of the Senate: the adjustments, also adopted November 23–25, 1992, that accelerate the respective phaseout schedules for substances already controlled under the Protocol (chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, other fully halogenated CFCs, methyl chloroform, and carbon tetrachloride); and the report of the Department of State.

The principal feature of the Amendment that was negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), is the addition of new controlled substances, namely hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrobromofluorocarbons (HBFCs), and methyl bromide. The Amendment, coupled with the adjustments, will constitute a major step forward in protecting public health and the environment from potential adverse effects of stratospheric ozone depletion.

The Amendment will enter into force on January 1, 1994, provided that 20 Parties to the Montreal Protocol have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, or approval. Early ratification by the United States is important to demonstrate to the rest of the world our commitment to protection and preservation of the stratospheric ozone layer and will encourage the wide participation necessary for full realization of the Amendment's goals.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Amend-