

cause there are some great questions on which someone must have the final say in order to permit us to go on with our lives; and the second, in the area of the press, because there is no practical way to limit the free expression of ideas and opinions, painful though those of us in authority might find them from time to time.

Mr. Jefferson understood so long ago these things that carry us through to the present day. But I must say tonight as we come here, Hillary and I, to pay tribute to you in this business, your business is more difficult, more challenging, more daunting than ever before. And the burden of carrying the responsibility that goes with that sort of unlimited freedom is greater than ever before. I appreciate it, and I'm glad, at least on occasion, we all have the chance to laugh together about our common efforts to advance the common good.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:30 p.m. at the Washington Hilton Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Brian Lockman, Radio and Television Correspondents Association; correspondents Helen Thomas, United Press International, and Cokie Roberts, ABC News; humorist Garrison Keillor; Rick Kaplan, executive producer, "ABC World News Tonight"; and journalist Kathleen Sullivan.

**Proclamation 6667—National Public Safety Telecommunicators Week, 1994**

*April 12, 1994*

*By the President of the United States of America*

**A Proclamation**

In an emergency, most Americans depend on 9-1-1. Each day, more than half a million public safety communicators answer desperate calls for help, responding with services that save the lives and property of American citizens in need of assistance.

These dedicated men and women are more than anonymous voices on the telephone line. They are local police, fire, and medical professionals who use public safety

telecommunications to quickly respond to emergency calls. They are also Federal public safety officials who use telecommunications for everything from drug interdiction to protecting forests to promoting conservation. We rely on their knowledge and professionalism as they make critical decisions, obtain information, and quickly dispatch needed aid.

America's public safety telecommunicators serve our citizens daily in countless ways. The work of these "unseen first responders" is invaluable in emergency situations, and each of these dedicated men and women deserves our heartfelt appreciation. Americans place their trust in these individuals, not just this week, but every day of the year. This week is a time for a grateful Nation to show its appreciation and to recognize that our health, safety, and well-being are often dependent on the commitment and steadfast devotion of public safety telecommunicators.

The Congress, by Public Law 103-221, has designated the week beginning April 11, 1994, as "National Public Safety Telecommunicators Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

**Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton,** President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of April 11, 1994, as National Public Safety Telecommunicators Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, activities, and appreciation for these outstanding individuals.

**In Witness Whereof,** I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

**William J. Clinton**

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:05 a.m., April 13, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on April 14.

**Message to the Congress on Angola**  
*April 12, 1994*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since September 26, 1993, concerning the national emergency with respect to Angola that was declared in Executive Order No. 12865 of that date. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

On September 26, 1993, I declared a national emergency with respect to Angola, invoking the authority, *inter alia*, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) and the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287c). Consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 864, dated September 15, 1993, the order prohibits the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to the territory of Angola other than through designated points of entry. The order also prohibits such sale or supply to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ("UNITA"). United States persons are prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies, or from attempted violations, or from evasion or avoidance or transactions that have the purpose of evasion or avoidance, of the stated prohibitions. The order authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to take such actions including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the order.

1. On December 10, 1993, the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") issued the UNITA (Angola) Sanctions Regulations (the "Regulations") (58 *Fed. Reg.* 64904) to implement the President's declaration of a national emergency and imposition of sanctions against UNITA.

A copy of the Regulations is attached for reference.

The Regulations prohibit the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to UNITA or to the territory of Angola other than through designated points. United States persons are also prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies to UNITA or Angola, or from any transaction by any 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 the Executive order. Also prohibited are transactions by United States persons, or involving the use of U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft relating to transportation to Angola or to UNITA of goods the exportation of which is prohibited.

The Government of Angola has initially designated the following points of entry as points in Angola to which the articles otherwise prohibited by the Regulations may be shipped: Airports: Luanda, and Katumbela, Benguela Province; Ports: Luanda, Lobito, Benguela Province, and Namibe, Namibe Province; and Entry Points: Malongo, Cabinda Province. Although no specific license is required by the Department of the Treasury for shipments to these designated points of entry (unless the item is destined for UNITA), any such exports remain subject to the licensing requirements of the Departments of State and/or Commerce.

2. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from September 26, 1993, through March 25, 1994, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to UNITA are reported at about \$85,000, most of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the FAC, the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, and the Office of the General Counsel) and