

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations

August 14, 1996

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

On August 19, 1994, in light of the expiration of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 *et seq.*), I issued Executive Order No. 12924 declaring a national emergency and continuing the system of export regulation under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*). Under section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), the national emergency terminates on the anniversary date of its declaration unless the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice of its continuation.

I am hereby advising the Congress that I have extended the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12924. Attached is a copy of the notice of extension.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

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

Notice—Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations

August 14, 1996

On August 19, 1994, consistent with the authority provided me under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), I issued Executive Order No. 12924. In that order, I declared a national emergency with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States in light of the expiration of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 *et seq.*). Because the Export Administration Act has not been renewed by the Congress, the national emergency declared on August 19, 1994, must continue in effect beyond August 19,

1996. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12924.

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

William J. Clinton

The White House,
August 14, 1996.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:51 a.m., August 14, 1996]

NOTE: This notice was published in the *Federal Register* on August 15.

Executive Order 13014—Maintaining Unofficial Relations With the People on Taiwan

August 15, 1996

In light of the recognition of the People's Republic of China by the United States of America as the sole legal government of China, and by the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8, 22 U.S.C. 3301 *et seq.*) ("Act"), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, in order to facilitate the maintenance of commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan with official representation or diplomatic relations, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Delegation and Reservation of Functions.

1-101. Exclusive of the functions otherwise delegated, or reserved to the President by this order, there are delegated to the Secretary of State ("Secretary") all functions conferred upon the President by the Act, in concluding the authority under section 7(a) of the Act to specify which laws of the United States relative to the provision of consular services may be administered by employees of the American Institute on Taiwan ("Institute"). In carrying out these functions, the Secretary may redelegate his authority, and shall consult with other departments and agencies as he deems appropriate.

1-102. There are delegated to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management the functions conferred upon the President by paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 11(a) of the Act. These functions shall be exercised in consultation with the Secretary.

1-103. There are reserved to the President the functions conferred upon the President by section 3, the second sentence of section 9(b), and the determinations specified in section 10(a) of the Act.

Sec. 2. Specification of Laws and Determinations.

2-201. Pursuant to section 9(b) of the Act, and in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, the procurement of services may be effected by the Institute without regard to the following provisions of law and limitations of authority as they may be amended from time to time:

- (a) Sections 1301(d) and 1341 of title 31, United States Code, and section 3732 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 11) to the extent necessary to permit the indemnification of contractors against unusually hazardous risks, as defined in Institute contracts, consistent, to the extent practicable, with section 52.228-7 of the Federal Acquisition Regulations;
- (b) Section 3324 of title 31, United States Code;
- (c) Sections 3709, 3710, and 3735 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5, 8, and 13);
- (d) Section 2 of title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a);
- (e) Title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (41 U.S.C. 251-260);
- (f) The Contract Disputes Act of 1978; as amended (41 U.S.C. 601-613);
- (g) Chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code (10 U.S.C. 2301-2316);
- (h) The Act of May 11, 1954 (the "Anti-Wunderlich Act") (41 U.S.C. 321, 322); and
- (i) Section (f) of 41 U.S.C. 423.

2-202. (a) With respect to cost-type contracts with the Institute under which no fee is charged or paid, amendments and modifications of such contracts may be made with or without consideration and may be utilized

to accomplish the same things as any original contract could have accomplished, irrespective of the time or circumstances of the making, or the form of the contract amended or modified, or of the amending or modifying contract and irrespective of rights that may have accrued under the contractor the amendments or modifications thereof.

(b) With respect to contracts heretofore or hereafter made under the Act, other than those described in subsection (a) of this section, amendments and modifications of such contracts may be made with or without consideration and may be utilized to accomplish the same things as any original contract could have accomplished, irrespective of the time or circumstances of the making, or the form of the contract amended or modified, or of the amending or modifying contract, and irrespective of rights that may have accrued under the contract or the amendments or modifications thereof, if the Secretary determines in each case that such action is necessary to protect the foreign policy interests of the United States.

2-203. Pursuant to section 10(a) of the Act, the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States ("TECRO"), formerly the Coordination Council for North America Affairs ("CCNAA"), is determined to be the instrumentality established by the people on Taiwan having the necessary authority under the laws applied by the people on Taiwan to provide assurances and take other actions on behalf of Taiwan in accordance with the Act. Nothing contained in this determination or order shall affect, or be construed to affect, the continued validity of agreements, contracts or other undertakings, of whatever kind or nature, entered into previously by CCNAA.

Sec. 3. President's Memorandum of December 30, 1978.

3-301 Agreements and arrangements referred to in paragraph (B) of President Carter's memorandum of December 30, 1978, entitled "Relations With the People on Taiwan" (44 FR 1075) shall, unless otherwise terminated or modified in accordance with law, continue in force and be performed in accordance with the Act and this order.

Sec. 4. General. This order supersedes Executive Order No. 12143 of June 22, 1979.

William J. Clinton

The White House,

August 15, 1996.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:24 a.m., August 16, 1996]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on August 19.

Exchange With Reporters in Jackson Hole

August 16, 1996

Republican Convention

Q. Mr. President, what did you think of Dole's speech last night?

The President. I didn't watch it. I haven't watched any of it.

Q. How come?

The President. Because I've been on vacation. I want to let them have their convention. I'm looking forward to ours.

President's Vacation

Q. Are you enjoying your stay here?

The President. Oh, I'm having a wonderful time, thank you.

Chelsea's Rock Climbing

Q. I was the ranger with Chelsea yesterday. She's a good climber.

The President. Were you there with her?

Q. Yes.

The President. She loved it. You know, she loves that so much.

Q. She looked pretty good.

The President. She loves to do it. And I think she'd really like to take some more training. She spent 30 days out here in the West last summer, and she did some climbing. She was in the mountains; she was in valleys and rivers; she did a lot of work. I think she'd like to get pretty serious about this climbing business. She's strong, and she's flexible.

Q. Her mother might not be that interested.

The President. She's strong, and she's flexible and—what?

Q. Her mother might not be that interested.

The President. Yes, but she's a pretty prudent person. She's pretty safe. But I think if you're strong and flexible and have good balance—all that ballet training prepared her.

Q. Yes.

The President. Well, thanks for saying that.

Republican Convention

Q. Mr. President, since you didn't see the speech would you like us to tell you about it? [Laughter]

The President. I have an idea that you would edit in a way designed to elicit a response. And I wouldn't want to see it in the paper the next day. [Laughter]

Q. There's a risk of that.

The President. Come on, we can afford to have 2 more days of enjoyment, then we can go back and deal with all that. [Laughter]

NOTE: The exchange began at approximately 10:30 a.m. at the Jackson Hole Golf and Tennis Club. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Statement on Efforts To Bring Democracy to Cuba

August 16, 1996

To further our continuing effort to help bring democracy to Cuba, I have asked Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade, Stuart E. Eizenstat, to serve as Special Representative of the President and Secretary of State for the Promotion of Democracy in Cuba. His mission will be to engage our allies over the next 6 months on concrete measures to advance democracy in Cuba as we implement Title III of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act (LIBERTAD) in the manner I described last month. I have also asked U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., Madeleine Albright and former U.S. Representative Dante Fascell, distinguished former chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to serve as our advisers on how best to pursue this important objective.