Statement on the Arts and Humanities Awards Recipients
October 13, 1994

These extraordinary and talented individuals have borne eloquent testimony to the enduring power of the arts and the humanities in our everyday lives. They have contributed profoundly to the richness and variety of our Nation's cultural life, and so it is with enormous gratitude that we pay them national tribute.

NOTE: This statement was included in a White House statement announcing the awards ceremony for the National Medal of the Arts and the Charles Frankel Prize scheduled for October 14. Biographies of the honorees were made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Statement on the National Award for Museum Service
October 13, 1994

This national honor is a tribute to the power of museums to engage children, families, and communities, in towns and cities all across America.

NOTE: This statement was included in a White House statement announcing the presentation of the National Award for Museum Service to the Brukner Nature Center, Troy, OH; the Cummer Museum of Art and Gardens, Jacksonville, FL; and the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, MO.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Reporting on the National Emergency With Respect to Haiti
October 13, 1994

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

1. In December 1990, the Haitian people elected Jean-Bertrand Aristide as their President by an overwhelming margin in a free and fair election. The United States praised Haiti's success in peacefully implementing its democratic constitutional system and provided significant political and economic support to the new government. The Haitian military abruptly interrupted the consolidation of Haiti's new democracy when, in September 1991, it illegally and violently ousted President Aristide from office and drove him into exile.

2. The United States, on its own and together with the Organization of American States (OAS), immediately imposed sanctions against the illegal regime. The United States also actively supported the efforts of the OAS and the United Nations to restore democracy to Haiti and to bring about President Aristide's return by facilitating negotiations between the Haitian parties. The United States and the international community also offered material assistance within the context of an eventual negotiated settlement of the Haitian crisis to support the return to democracy, build constitutional structures, and foster economic well-being.

As a result of continuing military intransigence in the face of these efforts and of worsening human rights abuses in Haiti, the conclusion was reached that no political settlement of the Haitian crisis was possible as long as the three principal military leaders remained in power. Therefore, beginning in early May 1994, a series of steps were taken to intensify the pressure of sanctions on the military leaders and their associates in order to bring the three leaders to step down. With U.S. leadership, the U.N. Security Council on May 6, 1994, enacted Resolution 917, imposing comprehensive trade sanc-

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