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nomic measures that we are taking with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) conform to U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 757 (May 30, 1992).

On November 16, 1992, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution No. 787, calling on member states to take additional measures to tighten the embargo against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). On January 15, 1993, I took additional steps pursuant to the above statutory authorities to enhance the implementation of this international embargo and to conform to U.N. Security Council Resolution 787 (November 16, 1992).

The order that I signed on January 15, 1993:

—prohibits any transaction within the United States or by a United States person related to the transshipment of commodities or products through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and revokes the previous exception for such transshipment contained in Executive Order No. 12810;

—prohibits any transaction within the United States or by a United States person relating to any vessel, regardless of the flag under which it sails, in which a majority or controlling interest is held by a person or entity in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); and

—requires for purposes of Executive Order No. 12810 that any such vessel be considered as a vessel of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

The order that I signed on January 15, 1993, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with the Secretary of State to take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. Such actions may include the prohibition and regulation of trade and financial transactions involving any areas of the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as to which there is no adequate assurance that such transactions will not be diverted to the benefit of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

The declaration of the national emergency made by Executive Order No. 12808 and the controls imposed under Executive Order No. 12810 and any other provisions of that order and of Executive Order No. 12810 not modified by or inconsistent with the January 15, 1993, order, remain in force and are unaffected by that order.

Sincerely,

George Bush

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Memorandum on Assistance to Refugees of Tajikistan

January 19, 1993

Presidential Determination No. 93–14

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended

Pursuant to section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1), I hereby determine that it is important to the national interest that up to $5,000,000 be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, and victims of conflict from Tajikistan. These funds may be contributed on a multilateral or bilateral basis as appropriate to international organizations, private voluntary organizations, and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations engaged in this relief effort.

You are directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the obligation of funds under this authority, and to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

George Bush

Executive Order 12832—Amendments Relating to the National Research Council

January 19, 1993

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to update the National Research Council, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 2859, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences

"**Whereas** (1) the congressional charter of the National Academy of Sciences ('Academy') charges it, upon call from any U.S. Government Department, to investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art and (2) the actual expenses of the Academy for such investigations, examinations, experiments, and reports shall be paid to the Academy through one or more of the following: private gifts and bequests; appropriations for the benefit of the Academy; grants-in-aid, contracts, and other forms of financial agreement with executive departments and agencies, provided that the Academy shall receive no compensation whatever for any services to the Government of the United States; and

"**Whereas** the National Research Council ('Council') was organized in 1916 at the request of the President by the National Academy of Sciences, under its congressional charter, as a measure of national preparedness; and

"**Whereas** the Council is the principal operating agency of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering, the latter having been established in 1964 under the charter of the National Academy of Sciences; and

"**Whereas** the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, established in 1970 under the Academy's charter, conducts its programs and activities under the approval, operating, and review procedures of the Council; and

"**Whereas** in recognition of the work accomplished through the Council in organizing research, in furthering science, and in securing cooperation of government and non-government agencies in the solution of their problems, the Council has been perpetuated by the Academy as requested by the President in Executive Order No. 2859 of May 11, 1918; and

"**Whereas** the effective prosecution of the Council's work may require the close cooperation of the scientific and technical branches of the Government, both military and civil, and makes participation by officers and employees of the Government in the work of the Council desirable; and

"**Now, Therefore,** by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is ordered as follows:

"1. The functions of the Council shall be as follows:

"(a) To stimulate research in the mathematical, physical, biological, environmental, and social sciences, and in the application of these sciences to engineering, agriculture, medicine, and other useful arts, with the object of increasing knowledge, of strengthening the national security including the contribution of science and engineering to economic growth, of ensuring the health of the American people, of aiding in the attainment of environmental goals, and of contributing in other ways to the public welfare.

"(b) To survey the broad possibilities of science, to formulate comprehensive projects of research, and to develop effective means of utilizing the scientific and technical resources of the country for dealing with such projects.

"(c) To promote cooperation in research, at home and abroad, in order to secure concentration of effort, minimize duplication, and stimulate progress; but in all cooperative undertakings to give encouragement to individual initiative, as fundamentally important to the advancement of science.

"(d) To serve as a means of bringing American and foreign investigators into active cooperation with the scientific and technical services of the Federal Government.

"(e) To direct the attention of scientific and technical investigators to the importance of military and industrial problems in connection with national security, to the importance of environmental problems in connection with public health and the economy, and