

Week Ending Friday, January 29, 1993

Memorandum on Review of Regulations

January 21, 1993

*Memorandum for the Acting Director
Office of Management and Budget*

The Council on Competitiveness, established March 31, 1989, terminated on January 20, 1993.

Pending completion of a review, existing Executive orders on regulatory management will continue to apply. You are directed to request the agencies described in section 1(d) of Executive Order 12291 to assure that in publishing regulations, and subject to such exceptions as the Director or the Acting Director of the Office of Management and Budget determines to be appropriate, all regulations must first be approved by an agency head or the designee of an agency head who, in either case, is a person appointed by me and confirmed by the Senate.

William J. Clinton

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 22. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Statement on the Death of Justice Thurgood Marshall

January 24, 1993

I am deeply saddened by the passing of Justice Thurgood Marshall. He was a giant in the quest for human rights and equal opportunity in this century. Every American should be grateful for the contributions he made as an advocate and Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Proclamation 6526—Death of Thurgood Marshall

January 24, 1993

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

Thurgood Marshall, an African-American born and reared in segregated America, was a fundamental force of change in this Nation. Perhaps no other American lawyer has had more impact on the current meaning and content of the U.S. Constitution. As the leading attorney for the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Education Fund, Justice Marshall's twenty-nine victories before the U.S. Supreme Court breathed life into the text of the Fourteenth Amendment and guaranteed all Americans equality and liberty in their individual choices concerning voting, housing, education, and travel. As an appeals court judge, the Solicitor General of the United States and, finally, Supreme Court Justice, he worked tirelessly to expand and protect his vision of justice for America. As our Nation begins to chart its course for the next century, it is fitting that we pause to honor and remember the courageous, purposeful life of Thurgood Marshall.

As a mark of respect for the memory of Thurgood Marshall, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, I hereby order by the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by section 175 of title 36 of the United States Code, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and Possessions until his interment. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same length of time at all United States embassies, legations, con-

sular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred seventeenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 1:45 a.m., January 25, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 25, and it was published in the Federal Register on January 27.

Remarks on the Establishment of the National Economic Council and an Exchange With Reporters

January 25, 1993

The President. This is the Executive order which establishes the National Economic Council and which brings into the economic policymaking of the Federal Government not just the traditional Secretaries of Treasury, OMB, the Council of Economic Advisers, but also the Departments of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, HUD, Transportation, Energy, EPA, as well as the Trade Office, State, so that we can all work together. I want to thank all of the people around this table for all the work they've done on this and especially Mr. Rubin for the work that he's done to try to reconcile all these things. I believe that this will enable us to make economic policy in a much more specific, clear, and effective way than the Federal Government has in quite a long while.

[At this point, the President signed the Executive order.]

Gays in the Military

Q. If the Joint Chiefs oppose this lifting of the ban on gays in the military, are you still going to go ahead with that?

The President. I'm going to meet with them and discuss it this afternoon. But I intend to keep my commitment. I want their input on how we should do it, however. I think they're entitled to really be listened to on a lot of the practical issues.

Q. Is this part of what you said in your Inaugural Address, that it will require sacrifice?

The President. I think everybody wants to make a contribution to solving these problems, and we're going to give everyone the opportunity to do that.

Q. How quickly will you lift this ban, Mr. President?

The President. I don't have anything else to say about it right now. We're going to have a meeting——

Q. Are you going to have a meeting on it?

The President. I want to talk to the Joint Chiefs about that, and then I'll have a statement to make later.

Q. Today?

The President. I don't know. We've got a lot of other things to do today. Maybe; I don't know.

Taxes

Q. Mr. President, can you say anything about the consumption tax that Senator Bentsen addressed yesterday?

The President. No. I thought he did a very good job on television. I wasn't sure that I was reading about the same interview in the press this morning. He said that no decision had been made, and no decision has been made. We have a lot of options under consideration, but no decision has been made.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:30 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.