

U.S. responsibility as head of a multinational force would be over in a couple of months, as soon as we could do those things I said, remove the dictators, retrain the police, let the police monitors maintain order, restore the President, turn it over to the U.N. It could be done in a matter of a couple of months.

You know, it is very important that it be limited. The nation building must done by the international financial institutions. They have a plan that I think will work.

### **Baseball Strike**

**Q.** Mr. President, a purely domestic issue, as you probably know, Bud Selig has announced that the baseball season is over with no World Series. Do you think the antitrust exemption should be removed from baseball at this point because of the situation?

**The President.** I don't want to give you a definite answer, but it's something that I think ought to be looked at. The reason I don't want to give you a definite answer is that I have not had a chance to study that issue in detail or to get any kind of advice from the Justice Department. But I think that if for the first time in history we're not going to have a World Series, and if we have ended what could have been the best baseball season in 50 years—I might say, you know, we tried. We had the Federal Mediation Service in there. The Secretary of Labor worked very hard. The White House worked very hard. We did everything we could. If this has just turned into another business in America, then that's an issue, it seems to me, that has to be examined. But I cannot give a definitive answer at this moment for the simple reason that I have not had adequate time to study it or get a recommendation from the Attorney General, so I should not do that. But I don't see how we can avoid a serious examination of it in light of what has happened now to the American people.

**Press Secretary Myers.** Next question.

### **Haiti**

**Q.** You sound very angry.

**The President.** Well, I believe that the United States—I think there's no question, about what you said, about the whole issue about the public support—but that's because

immigration has gotten off the front page and the nature of the U.N. commitment got off the front page. And I understand that, and I'm sympathetic, and we were doing a lot of other things in America, you know, a lot of things at home. But, you know, we asked for this report from the Assistant Secretary for Human Rights. He gave it to me. Just in the last few days we had the New York Times story on the orphans being killed. It's just getting worse, and I am—I am very angry.

Those people gave their word to the United States and the United Nations at Governors Island. And we gave our word to them. We kept our word to them. They broke their word to us. They went about committing this kind of atrocity. And I have bent over backwards. I have used sanctions and everything else. I have also not had the United States be the Lone Ranger. We had the U.N. come in here. The United Nations has asked us to move, and we have all these other countries. And it is—this is senseless, and it needs to stop.

NOTE: The interview began at 4:45 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. Bud Selig is the acting commissioner of baseball. Participating in the interview were Helen Thomas of United Press International, Terence Hunt of Associated Press, Gene Gibbons of Reuters, and Sophie Huet of Agence France-Presse.

### **Proclamation 6718—National POW/ MIA Recognition Day, 1994**

*September 14, 1994*

*By the President of the United States of America*

#### **A Proclamation**

This year marks the 50th anniversary of America's participation in the largest single amphibious assault in history. Considered by many to be a turning point in the Second World War, the D-Day invasion at Normandy serves as a clear reminder of our Nation's long-standing commitment to fight for the principles of democracy and to defeat the forces of oppression.

We must always remember the dedication and sacrifice of our service men and women

who, throughout our history, have risked their lives to preserve freedom for future generations. As a Nation, we are forever indebted to these outstanding Americans for their selfless devotion to duty. In expressing our gratitude, we should also pause to recognize those patriots who were held as prisoners of war and those who remain unaccounted for as a result of their heroic service.

On September 16, 1994, the flag of the National League of POW/MIA Families, a black and white banner symbolizing America's missing, will be flown over the White House; the Capitol; the U.S. Departments of State, Defense, and Veterans Affairs; the Selective Service System headquarters; the Vietnam Veterans Memorial; and national cemeteries across the country. This flag is a powerful reminder to people everywhere of our country's firm resolve to achieve the fullest possible accounting of every member of the United States Armed Forces.

On this day, we pay tribute to our missing service members and civilians. In their names, we reaffirm our national commitment to securing the return of all Americans who may be held against their will and to repatriating all recoverable remains of those who died in service to our country. That effort ranks among our highest and most solemn national priorities. America's heroes, and their families and loved ones, deserve no less.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 196, has designated September 16, 1994, as "National POW/MIA Recognition Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

**Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton,** President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 16, 1994, as National POW/MIA Recognition Day. I ask that every American take time to honor all former American POWs, as well as those service members and civilians still unaccounted for as a result of their service to our great Nation. I encourage the American people to recognize the families of these missing Americans for their ongoing dedication to seek the truth and for their determination to persevere through many long years of waiting. Finally, I call upon State and local officials and private organizations to observe

this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

**In Witness Whereof,** I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of September 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 nineteenth.

**William J. Clinton**

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:46 p.m., September 14, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on September 16.

### **Proclamation 6719—National Hispanic Heritage Month, 1994**

*September 14, 1994*

*By the President of the United States of America*

#### **A Proclamation**

As children across the country return to school this year, it is easy to see the vast diversity that defines America reflected in the sea of young faces filling our classrooms. Our ancestors came from all corners of the globe, bringing the myriad cultures, knowledge, and beliefs that shape our Nation today. For every one of us, the community that shares our ethnic heritage can provide an important source of strength and continuity in today's rapidly changing international marketplace. If our Nation is to succeed in that global arena, we must embrace the energy and creativity of all of our people, relying on the strength of community more than ever.

Young Hispanic Americans are future leaders, educators, and workers of our Nation. For their sake and for the generations of young people to come, we must strive to advance the great traditions of family and community that have enabled Hispanic Americans to make invaluable contributions to our country since its beginnings. These traditions, fortified by new opportunity, can uplift our people and help to build a brighter future for all of our children.

On February 22, 1994, I joined Hispanic Americans in taking an important step toward setting a new standard for educational