

**Executive Order 13025—  
Amendment to Executive Order  
13010, the President's Commission  
on Critical Infrastructure Protection**  
*November 13, 1996*

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to amend Executive Order 13010, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1.** The first sentence of section 1(a) of Executive Order 13010 shall read "A qualified individual from outside the Federal Government shall be designated by the President from among the members to serve as Chair of the Commission."

**Sec. 2.** The second and third sentences of section 3 of Executive Order 13010 shall read "The Steering Committee shall comprise five members. Four of the members shall be appointed by the President, and the fifth member shall be the Chair of the Commission. Two of the members of the Committee shall be employees of the Executive Office of the President."

**Sec. 3.** The first sentence of section 5 of Executive Order 13010 shall be amended by deleting "ten" and inserting "15" in lieu thereof.

**William J. Clinton**

The White House,  
November 13, 1996.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., November 15, 1996]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 14, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on November 18.

**Statement on the Death of Joseph  
Cardinal Bernardin**  
*November 14, 1996*

Hillary and I were deeply saddened to learn of the death last night of Joseph Cardinal Bernardin, the Archbishop of Chicago, one of our Nation's most beloved men and one of Catholicism's great leaders.

Hillary and I loved and admired Cardinal Bernardin very much. In my conversation

with him yesterday, I had the opportunity to remind Cardinal Bernardin of our deep feeling for him and of our admiration for his life's work. I am grateful today that I had that opportunity. Our conversation reminded me of the strength, grace, and dignity with which he lived his life on Earth and with which he prepared to leave this life for the next.

Throughout his life, Cardinal Bernardin devoted himself to bringing out the best in humanity and to bringing together those who were divided. He fought tirelessly against social injustice, poverty, and ignorance. As I said in September when I had the honor of presenting Cardinal Bernardin with the Medal of Freedom, Cardinal Bernardin was both a remarkable man of God and a man of the people.

Both in life and in death, he taught us the important lessons of community, caring, and common ground. To quote the Archbishop himself from one of his last public appearances on October 24 of this year: "A dying person does not have time for the peripheral or the accidental. He or she is drawn to the essential, the important. And what is important is that we find that unity with the Lord and within the community of faith for which Jesus prayed so fervently on the night before he died. To say it quite boldly, it is wrong to waste the precious gift of time given to us on acrimony and division."

**Statement on the Resignation of  
Assistant Attorney General for Civil  
Rights Deval Patrick**  
*November 14, 1996*

It was with regret that I accepted today the resignation of Deval Patrick, Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights at the Department of Justice, who has decided to return to private life. Throughout his tenure, Deval was one of my closest and most trusted advisers in the area of civil rights. He brought to his job a love of his country and an unflagging commitment to equal opportunity for all Americans.

The country will miss his able service, but we can all be proud of the many accomplishments he leaves behind, including his work at the forefront of my administration's effort

to reform affirmative action programs in Federal procurement. Deval took to heart my admonition to mend affirmative action, not end it. The intelligence and sensitivity he brought to this difficult job has paid off with solid results.

Another hallmark of his tenure was his stewardship of the interagency task force created to investigate the rash of fires threatening our Nation's places of worship. Deval was instrumental in leading the fight to protect these institutions and to bring perpetrators of the burnings to justice.

I will always appreciate the sacrifice Deval's wife, Diane, and their children made so that Deval could provide this service to his country.

### **Letter to Congressional Leaders on Iran**

*November 14, 1996*

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

I hereby report to the Congress on developments since the last Presidential report of May 16, 1996, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12170 of November 14, 1979. This report is submitted pursuant to section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c). This report covers events through September 16, 1996. My last report, dated May 16, 1996, covered events through March 1, 1996.

1. The Iranian Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR Part 535 (IACR), were amended on August 22, 1996, to add the Anti-terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-132; 110 Stat. 1214-1319 (the "Antiterrorism Act") as an authority for the Regulations (61 Fed. Reg. 43460, August 23, 1996). On April 24, 1996, I signed into law the Antiterrorism Act. Section 321 of the Antiterrorism Act (18 U.S.C. 2332d) makes it a criminal offense for United States persons, except as provided in regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with the Secretary of State, to engage in a financial transaction with the governments of countries designated under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act (50

U.S.C. App. 2405) as supporting international terrorism. United States persons who engage in such transactions shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for up to 10 years, or both. Because the IACR already prohibited such transactions with minor exceptions found to be in the public interest, no substantive change to the prohibitions of the IACR was necessary. A copy of the amendment is attached.

2. The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal (the "Tribunal"), established at The Hague pursuant to the Algiers Accords, continues to make progress in arbitrating the claims before it. Since the period covered in my last report, the Tribunal has rendered additional awards, in which the claims of dual nationals were dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. This brings the total number of awards rendered to 571, the majority of which have been in favor of U.S. claimants. As of September 16, 1996, the value of awards to successful U.S. claimants from the Security Account held by the NV Settlement Bank was \$2,376,010,041.91.

On July 24, 1996, Iran directed the transfer of \$37,700,000 to the Security Account, established by the Algiers Accords to ensure payment of awards to successful U.S. claimants, from the Interest Account. However, the Security Account has remained continuously below the \$500 million balance required by the Algiers Accords since November 12, 1992. As of September 23, 1996, the total amount in the Security Account was \$233,070,127.71, and the total amount in the Interest Account was \$5,494,387.30.

Therefore, the United States continues to pursue Case A/28, filed in September 1993, to require Iran to meet its obligations under the Algiers Accords to replenish the Security Account. Iran filed its Statement of Defense in that case on August 30, 1995, and the United States filed a Reply on December 4, 1995. Iran is scheduled to file its Rejoinder on December 4, 1996.

The United States also continues to pursue Case A/29, filed in July 1994, to require Iran to meet its obligations under the Algiers Accords to pay its equal share of advances for Tribunal expenses when directed to do so by the Tribunal. Iran filed its Statement of De-