

and I'm going to go.

Q. Wasn't there something good to tell you?

Q. Wasn't the statement on Bosnia——

Economic Summit

Q. You had expressed some frustration with the sort of formal, stilted nature of these things, sir. Did you feel you're making any progress towards getting them——

The President. A lot. A lot.

Q. How is that working out?

The President. Well, we finished an hour early today, partly because of the extra informality. The reason we finished an hour early today is because we discussed a lot of what was on the agenda today, yesterday, when we had a more unstructured 3-hour meeting and last night during our dinner. And we agreed this afternoon to make next year's session even more informal so that we could focus on a few big things, cut out a lot of the bureaucracy and all the other stuff that goes with these summits, and really try to get a few big things done in a very informal way. So I feel good about it.

Q. Aren't you disappointed on Bosnia, Mr. President? Isn't it sort of a weak statement on Bosnia?

Japanese Crown Prince and Princess

Q. How did you like the Crown Prince?

Q. No, let me just ask—let me ask——

Press Secretary Myers. He's done.

Q. How did you like her?

The President. A lot. I had dinner with her. I liked her a lot. I liked him a lot.

Q. What did you talk about?

Press Secretary Myers. Okay, thanks, you guys. Everybody out. Come on.

Q. Give us some color.

Midwest Flooding

Q. What did they tell you about the flood——

The President. I think they've crested at the upper level. But there will be rolling floods all the way down the Mississippi. We'll just have to see what happens.

NOTE: The exchange began at 11:30 p.m. in the President's suite at the Okura Hotel.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia July 9, 1993

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

On June 18, 1993, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 842, expanding the size of the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Security Council acknowledged the important contribution of the existing UNPROFOR presence to stability in the region and welcomed the addition of a U.S. peacekeeping contingent to UNPROFOR in Macedonia. I have since ordered the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to Macedonia for these purposes and am providing this report, consistent with Section 4 of the War Powers Resolution, to ensure that the Congress is kept fully informed about this important U.S. action in support of United Nations efforts in the region.

After the adoption of U.N. Security Council Resolution 795 (1992), which established the UNPROFOR Macedonia mission under Chapter

VI of the U.N. Charter, UNPROFOR deployed a Nordic battalion composed of some 700 military personnel to Macedonia in early 1993. This peacekeeping force has been stationed along the northern Macedonian border with the mandate of monitoring and reporting any developments that could signify a threat to the territory of Macedonia. Norway, Finland, and Sweden have contributed infantry companies to this battalion, which is under the U.N. command of a Danish Brigadier General.

Over the past several days, we have begun implementing plans to augment UNPROFOR Macedonia with U.S. Armed Forces, consistent with Security Council Resolution 842 and as part of the U.S. commitment to support multilateral efforts to prevent the Balkan conflict from spreading and to contribute to stability in the region. At my direction, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff through the Commander

July 9 / Administration of William J. Clinton, 1993

in Chief, U.S. European Command, ordered the deployment of Company C, 6th Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment of the Berlin Brigade to Macedonia. On July 3, advance parties and support elements began transporting equipment into Macedonia by U.S. C-141 aircraft. The main body of this unit began arriving by U.S. C-5 aircraft on July 7. The unit's equipment, including M-113 Armored Personnel Carriers (APCs), has also been delivered to the operating area. It is expected that the full contingent of U.S. military personnel, numbering approximately 350, will be in place and equipped by July 12.

The U.S. contingent will serve under the operational control of UNPROFOR Macedonia and will conduct missions as directed by the U.N. commander. Although UNPROFOR Macedonia is a U.N. peacekeeping force under Chapter VI of the Charter and has not encoun-

tered hostilities to date, our forces are fully prepared not only to fulfill their peacekeeping mission but to defend themselves if necessary.

This deployment is important to our foreign policy and natural security interests and has been directed in accordance with Section 7 of the United Nations Participation Act and pursuant to my constitutional authority as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive. I will continue to keep you informed about the progress of this and other U.S. efforts towards peace and stability in the vital Balkan region.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Robert C. Byrd, President pro tempore of the Senate.

Nomination for Posts at the Commerce and Transportation Departments

July 9, 1993

The President has announced his intention to nominate David Barram to the position of Deputy Secretary at the Department of Commerce and Steve Palmer to be Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs at the Department of Transportation.

"These appointments are a continuation of our efforts to nominate accomplished and dedicated professionals to important Government positions," the President said.

The President said that Mr. Barram's private sector experience will be a valuable asset at the

Commerce Department. "His professional background combined with his extensive community service will add an important perspective."

"Steve Palmer," said the President, "has lengthy experience in Federal Government which makes him especially qualified for this post."

NOTE: Biographies of the nominees were made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

The President's News Conference with President Boris Yeltsin of Russia in Tokyo

July 10, 1992

President Clinton. Good morning. I want to make just a couple of brief remarks and let President Yeltsin make a couple of remarks, and then we'll take a few questions.

Since I last met with President Yeltsin in Vancouver, the Russian people have voted in an historic referendum to continue their march to-

ward democracy and toward a free market economy. They've taken bold steps to create a new constitution.

We have now obligated over two-thirds of the funds that we promised to contribute to Russia's march toward democracy and free markets at Vancouver. We are delivering the promised hu-