

a lot of time in Los Angeles, and I came out here to south central L.A. a long time before I ever ran for President, and sat down and met with community leaders before I was ever a candidate, before I ever thought I'd come back here. And I just want to tell you that I believe that we can do this, but we've got to do it from the grassroots up. I can pass all the laws in the world in Washington. And I would be remiss if I didn't recognize all these local leaders that are here, your State senators, county supervisors, and others that are here, and Mike Woo, our candidate for mayor who's here, and all these things.

And one of you said, "What about drugs?" And somebody said, what about something else? Let me tell you just one thing—we don't have time to talk about all of this, but when we start this program I told you about—it's called empowerment zones—the way you can get access to these kind of incentives is that the people at the grassroots level have to put together a plan and say, "Here's what we're going to

do." And it's not just enough to say, "We want all these incentives." You have to show how if we give you more police officers, you'll put them on the blocks and use them to help deal with the drug problem. You have to show how you're going to make the schools better if we give you more money to do that.

So, we're going to deal with all these issues, but you're going to have to say how you would deal with them. That's the way we're going to work it out: a new partnership where you control your destiny and we help you. Instead of telling you what to do, you're going to say what you want to do, and we're going to try to help you. And you'll be able to deal with drugs, with education, with a whole range of issues, but it all starts with finding people who will provide jobs. That's where we're going to begin.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:10 p.m. at the Playground, an athletic wear store.

Nomination for Posts at the United States Fish and Wildlife Service *May 18, 1993*

The President announced today his intention to nominate Mollie H. Beattie, the director of a Vermont public policy center and former State natural resources official, to be Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. In addition, the President announced that his longtime environmental aide Kenneth Smith has been appointed the Fish and Wildlife Service's Deputy Director.

"Secretary Babbitt and I have placed a high priority on finding new ways to protect biologi-

cal diversity without endangering economic growth," said the President. "The Fish and Wildlife Service will play a big role in that process. I have full confidence in the ability of Mollie Beattie and Ken Smith to do the hard work and the fresh thinking that needs to be done."

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

Exchange With Reporters During a Luncheon With Business Leaders *May 19, 1993*

Energy Tax

Q. Mr. President, do you think you can persuade these business leaders that your energy tax is a good tax and that you have enough spending cuts in the budget?

The President. Well, I hope so. Several of them endorsed this program yesterday. Mr.

Chee on behalf of the realtors did, and Mr. Armstrong, he's aircraft. Mr. Wolf did. So I think we're making a real good dent. I think the main reason is that the business leaders who are familiar with what is actually in the

program know that there's \$100 billion in entitlement cuts there, know that the energy tax is going to work as an important part of getting the interest rates down and having credibility in the markets. So I think we've got a real shot at it.

Health Care Reform

Q. What about an entitlement cap, as some people on the Hill want? Wouldn't that help?

The President. Well, it has to be done in the right way. My view is—and this is a good place to discuss this—the United States Government has already contributed to the rising costs of health care for employers by squeezing Medicare and Medicaid and forcing those costs off onto private employers. So if we have a cap on health care spending, which I'm not opposed to, and it should be done in a right way, it

should be done in connection with the health care plan so that we're helping everybody. If we did it without doing it on the health care, if we did it now, it would run the risk of 2 or 3 years from now having another big increase in their costs, undermining their ability to hire American workers and to keep America competitive. So if we're going to do a health care cap, let's do it with health care. That's the way it should be done.

NOTE: The exchange began at 12:23 p.m. in the Residence at the White House. In his remarks, the President referred to William Chee, chief executive officer, RESCO; Michael Armstrong, chief executive officer, Hughes Aircraft; and Steven Wolf, chief executive officer, United Airlines. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With
Archbishop Desmond Tutu
May 19, 1993

Angola

The President. It's an honor for me to welcome Bishop Tutu here. As every American knows, he has been a real leader in the fight for democracy and for an end to apartheid in South Africa. Almost a decade ago he won the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts. And I want to assure him here today that the United States remains committed to the creation of a nonracial democracy in South Africa.

I also want to discuss a decision that I know has been very important to Bishop Tutu and to other leaders for democracy and human rights in Africa. Today I am pleased to announce the United States recognition of the Government of Angola. This decision reflects the high priority that our administration places on democracy.

In 1992, after years of bitter civil war, the people of Angola held a multiparty election that the United States, the United Nations, and others monitored and considered free and fair. Since taking office on January 20th, I have tried to use the possibility of United States recognition as a leverage towards promoting an end to the civil war and hostilities and hopefully the participation of all relevant political groups in the Government of Angola.

Sadly, the party that lost the election, UNITA, resumed the fighting before the electoral process could even be completed. And UNITA has now refused to sign the peace agreement currently on the table. The Angolan Government, by contrast, has agreed to sign that peace agreement, has sworn in a democratically elected national assembly, and has offered participation by UNITA at all levels of government.

Today we recognize those achievements by recognizing the Government of the Republic of Angola. It is my hope that UNITA will accept a negotiated settlement and that it will be part of this government. I intend to continue working closely with the Government of Angola and with UNITA to achieve a lasting peace settlement and a vibrant democracy there. I hope the efforts of the United States have been helpful. I am confident that the Government of Angola has more than earned the recognition that the United States extends today.

Q. Mr. President, human rights sources are—how do you plan to approach the occupation of East Timor by Indonesia, sir? Could you elaborate on that—how do you plan to approach