

thony Lewis, New York Times; and Clarence Page, Chicago Tribune. This interview was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on April 22.

Statement on Naming the South African Election Observer Delegation April 22, 1994

The world is elated at the prospect of these elections. They are the next step in South Africa's historic path from apartheid to nonracial democracy. Americans have stood by South Africans in their struggle, and we will be steadfast in our commitment to work with all South Africans to build the prosperous, stable, and just society that can come in its place.

NOTE: This statement was included in a statement by the Press Secretary announcing the following members of the delegation to observe the elections on April 26–28:

Jesse Jackson, president, Rainbow Coalition, head of delegation;
George Moose, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs;
Charles Stith, president, National Organization for New Equality;
Arthur Thomas, president, Central State (Ohio) University;
Pauline Baker, Aspen Institute;
Dick J. Batchelor, chairman, Florida Environmental Regulation Commission; and
Col. MacArthur DeShazer, Director for African Affairs, National Security Council.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece April 22, 1994

Bosnia

Q. Mr. President, are you going to start bombing, or are the allies going to start bombing Gorazde very shortly as a result of the NATO Council ultimatum?

The President. They're meeting now. Let's see what they do, and I'll have more to say about it later.

Q. Do you want the NATO allies to allow NATO to select the bombing targets and move more independently of the U.N.? And do you expect them to—

The President. We want to continue to work with the U.N., but they're working—our people are there now, working on the arrangements. So let's see what comes out of the meeting today, and we'll—I'll have comments about it after they do.

Haiti

Q. Sir, I wonder if you could tell us why the Haitian boat people are being allowed this time, sir?

The President. Well, two reasons: First of all, they were very close to the United States. The whole purpose of the return policy was primarily to deter people from risking their lives. Hundreds of people have already drowned trying to come here. These people were only 4 miles from the shore. The second was that we had evidence that the Haitians might have been subject to some abuse by the people who were in control of the boat. And so for those reasons, we thought the appropriate thing to do was to bring them on in, which we did.

Q. Is this a change in the policy for the future?

The President. No change in policy.

[At this point, one group of reporters left the room, and another group entered.]

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Q. President Clinton. Mr. President, are you going to discuss the problem with Greece and Skopje and the measures that Greece has got against Skopje?