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President's Domestic Priorities

[*A participant asked what the President would like his legacy to be.*]

Mr. King. Is it too early to have a legacy?

The President. No, I'd be happy to tell you that. Number one, I'd like to get this economy moving again, get the deficit down and start creating jobs and seeing working Americans have their incomes go up.

Number two, I'd like to provide health security for all Americans. I'd like for us to join all the other advanced countries in the world and provide a system of affordable health care to all of our people.

Number three, I want my national service plan to pass. It will open the doors of college education to millions of Americans for lower interest loans and give many, many of them the chance to work those loans off through service at their communities.

Number four, I strongly want to pass a welfare reform bill that will move people from welfare to work and end welfare as we know it.

And five, I want to reform the political system. We have already passed the motor voter bill that makes it easier for people to register and vote. Three other bills that I care very deeply about have passed one House of Congress, but not both: one, a campaign finance reform bill to lower the cost of political campaigns, reduce the influence of PAC's, and open the airwaves to debate; two, a bill that drastically opens up lobbying behavior, restricting some lobbying behavior and requiring them to report what they spend on members of Congress; and three, the modified line-item veto, which I think will help discipline spending. So those are the things; I would like those things to be my legacy.

NAFTA

Mr. King. Want NAFTA to pass, too?

The President. Very much. I strongly support—I think it means more jobs, not less. Let me just make——

Mr. King. You disagree with Mr. Perot?

The President. I do, because keep in mind, anybody who wants to go to Mexico because they have low wages and send the products back here can do that today. Mexican tariffs on American products on average are higher than American tariffs on Mexican. Because of what President Salinas has done in lowering those tariffs in the last few years, we've gone from a $5 billion trade deficit to a $6 billion trade surplus with Mexico. They now have displaced Japan as the second biggest purchaser of American manufactured products. So I think a wealthier Mexico means more products going down there and more jobs for America.

Mr. King. A quick call, last call. Paris, France, hello.

Terrorism

[*A participant questioned U.S. policy toward Iran.*]

The President. The answer is we are doing everything we can to impose restrictions on trade with Iran. We are pressuring our allies and friends all the time not to support any government, including Iran, that supports terrorism and assassination.

I'm glad you brought it up. I think it's a very significant problem. I hope you will press this hard in Paris as you are pressing Washington, because that is something that all the West should be sensitive to. We must not allow Iraq, Iran, and other agents of terrorism and assassination to dominate the world politically and to terrorize innocent people. I think you're absolutely right.

Mr. King. Thanks very much, Mr. President.

The President. Thank you.

NOTE: The interview began at 9 p.m. The President spoke from the Library at the White House.

Statement on the Anniversary of the Arrest of Aung San Suu Kyi of Burma

July 20, 1993

Today, July 20, marks the 4th anniversary of the arrest and detention of Aung San Suu Kyi, the courageous Burmese opposition leader and Nobel Peace Prize laureate. The overwhelming mandate won by her party in the 1990 elections remains unfulfilled. This is a tragedy for Burma and a cause for outrage in the international community.

Despite her isolation, Aung San Suu Kyi is not forgotten. An authentic voice of Bur-

mese democracy, she remains a symbol of hope to the people of her country who yearn for representative government and an inspiration to all who are striving for freedom and democracy elsewhere in Asia and throughout the world.

Today I renew my call to Burma's military rulers to release unconditionally Aung San Suu Kyi and all other prisoners of conscience, to respect the results of the 1990 elections, and to undertake genuine democratic reforms. History is on the side of freedom throughout the world, and I remain confident that the aspirations of all Burmese people for basic human rights and representative government will ultimately be fulfilled.

Statement on the Death of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster, Jr.

July 20, 1993

It was with deep sadness that I learned of the death of Vincent Foster, who served ably and with distinction as Deputy White House Counsel and was my friend for over 40 years. Hillary and I love his wife Lisa and their three children, and we want to draw them close to our hearts and keep them in our prayers in this painful moment of grief. His family has lost a loving husband and father, America has lost a gifted and loyal public servant, and Hillary and I have lost a true and trusted friend. My deepest hope is that whatever drew Vince away from us this evening, his soul will receive the grace and salvation that his good life and good works earned.

NOTE: Included with this statement was information regarding the circumstances of Mr. Foster's death.

Notice on Continuation of Iraqi Emergency

July 20, 1993

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722, President Bush declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq. By Executive Orders Nos. 12722 of August 2, 1990, and 12774 of August 9, 1990, President Bush imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Because the Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to United States interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1993. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq.

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
July 20, 1993.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Notice on Continuation of Iraqi Emergency

July 20, 1993

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 1993, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in