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courage he showed in signing the Governor's Island agreement which set a process and a timetable for his return as President of Haiti by October 30th and for the parliamentary agreement. We're here to talk about what our next steps are.

I want to compliment, again, the United Nations envoy, Mr. Caputo, and our Ambassador, Mr. Pezzulo, for the wonderful work they have done in trying to restore democracy and Father Aristide to the Presidency. So we're going to have a good meeting this morning and talk about the next steps, naming the Prime Minister, getting the international police force in place, and going forward. I'm excited about this process. It's a major potential for a victory for democracy.

Haiti

Q. Is President Aristide ready to accept 300 American troops to train his military force and carry out all the provisions of the agreement?

President Aristide. We are doing our best to do that and also to have what we call the four points of—[*inaudible*]—plan: professionalization of the army, a new police force, reform of the judicial system, and the economic package for having something for every single citizen of the country.

Economic Program

Q. Mr. President, on the budget, Senator Boren wants more cuts; Congressman Rangel wants more taxes for more investment programs. How do you bridge this kind of gap?

The President. I don't know. That's what they're working on now. Senator Boren voted with some enthusiasm for the bill when it came out of the Senate. We'll be glad to work with him. But we'll just have to see what happens.

Q. And are you leaning toward a higher gasoline tax than the 4.3 percent? There are indications from your people on the Hill that you are.

The President. Let's see what happens there in the budget process. I went up there and talked to the conferees, and I told them what I thought the principles and the guideposts ought to be, and they're working on it.

Q. How about——

The President. They may discuss a lot of different things. Let's just see what happens.

Q. Are you thinking of 5 cents, 5 cents a gallon?

Bosnia

Q. Have you given up on Bosnia?

The President. No. That's not true. Those stories are not accurate.

Q. That's the way Secretary Christopher's remarks were interpreted.

The President. I disagree that that's what they said. I realize that that's how one or two sentences were interpreted, but that's not so. We have aggressively committed ourselves to the process in Geneva. And if the Bosnian Government voluntarily signs an agreement, we have made it clear that we were prepared to participate in the enforcement of it. And we are continuing to work with the Europeans on other options. So you know what the United States believes, that an opportunity was lost shortly after Athens because our position did not prevail with the Europeans. But that is not true that we have given up on it. We are continuing to work.

NOTE: The exchange began at 9:40 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Remarks at a Communications Technology Demonstration

July 22, 1993

Thank you very much. Distinguished Members of Congress, FCC Commissioners, Mrs. Graham, distinguished members of the high-tech community and communications industry who are here today, I thank all of you for coming, and I appreciate your sitting through my education here. I hope it isn't too warm. We've gotten a little bit of break in the weather. I got to send the Vice President that message over there, and it's nice to know he'll be able to stop the rains in

the Midwest within a few moments, remote control. [*Laughter*]

Just beginning by building on what the Vice President said, it is perfectly clear that in our Nation we need an economic strategy that deals with a lot of our larger structural issues, particularly the deficit, but also recognizes that creating jobs today in a global economy requires us to make the most of the assets we have and to find a way once again to make sure that technology continues to be a net generator, not a net reducer, of jobs. We are here today to celebrate one of those opportunities. In recent years, we haven't done enough to control our larger economic issues, nor have we done enough to seize these particular opportunities. We want to reverse both these trends and ignite growth.

The economic plan that I have presented to the Congress, as all of you know, offers $500 billion worth of deficit reduction divided equally between spending cuts and revenue increases, with most of the revenue increases coming from people with incomes well above $200,000 and the spending cuts coming across the board in virtually every area of our national life.

The Chairman of the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan, in testimony to the House Banking Committee on Tuesday said that the reason long-term interest rates were at a 20-year low is because, and I quote, ''of the expectations of a significant, credible decline in the budget deficit.'' And he pointed out that if we did not act now and significantly, those good trends and long-term interest rates being down—which are leading millions of Americans to refinance their homes, I would imagine including some people here in this audience today, refinance business loans, and otherwise move in ways that are advantageous to themselves and the economy—that if we did not do that, we would be in trouble. He further pointed out that if we resolve the budget issue and dealt with our health care cost problems, the United States economy could emerge healthier and more vibrant than in decades. That is what we're talking about, the future of this country. And I think that is what we must focus on.

Part of this economic plan is the ''Emerging Telecommunications Technology Act'' introduced by Senators Hollings, Inouye, Stevens of Alaska, Congressman Dingell of Michigan, Congressman Markey of Massachusetts, who is here with us. It's been called the information equivalent of the Alaskan oil strike or the California gold rush. It offers great opportunities for people to create new jobs, start new businesses, invest in people. And it will reduce the deficit, according to the Congressional Budget Office estimates, by something over $7 billion. It's a great deal for all of us.

In this plan we allow for 200 megahertz of the electromagnetic spectrum now used by Federal Agencies to be licensed to the private sector by the Federal Communications Commission. For the few nonphysicists in the audience, the spectrum is the airwaves that transmit communication signals. The additional 200 megahertz of the spectrum will be capable of adding the equivalent of 33 television channels in every market in the United States. A decade ago, as the Vice President said, the U.S. cellular telephone industry was launched on only 50 megahertz of the spectrum. At that time, experts said the industry would have slightly less than a million subscribers by the year 2002. Well, those initial licenses leveraged $11 billion in private investment that grew into more than 11 million subscribers, $3 billion in exports, and 100,000 jobs in 1992. When the FCC reallocates the spectrum for personal communication services alone, it is estimated that another 300,000 jobs could be added to the American economy in the next 10 to 15 years. And that doesn't take into account what will be done with the remainder of this 200 megahertz allocation.

This plan creates the infrastructure to develop the most advanced commercial wireless communication networks the world has ever known. It will allow an industry to grow by tens of billions of dollars by the end of the decade, producing hundreds of thousands of new high-skilled, high-wage jobs. It will close our Federal budget deficit, or certainly help to, while correcting America's investment deficit at the same time, a win-win scenario for our taxpayers, our workers, our

Government, and our entrepreneurs, an investment of historic proportions.

We have entered a new era of human communications where wireless technologies become information skyways, a new avenue to send ideas and masses of information to remote locations in ways most of us would never have imagined. And we've just seen in all these demonstrations, also provides new ways to improve people's lives in very practical ways, and perhaps to save lives in remote areas or emergency circumstances where once that was simply impossible. Wireless hand-held computers and phones will deliver the world to our fingertips, wherever we may be, with speed and flexibility.

Only last week the FCC reallocated emerging technology spectrum for the kinds of services and benefits we've seen here today. When a natural disaster hits, this technology can come to the rescue. When an emergency medical vehicle has a patient and the only hospital is a long way away, it can mean the difference between life and death, as we've seen this morning. In schools where wires may be too costly to run, this technology can link students with other students, with libraries in other schools. In manufacturing, this technology can give our companies the extra speed and production that today may make all the difference between staying ahead of the competition and going under.

When the race toward innovation knows no boundaries, this economic plan can keep America ahead of our competitors with information highways and skyways second to none and the best educated, best trained, and best equipped work force in the world. That's what this economic growth strategy is all about: historic change, more growth, more free enterprise, more innovation to put the American people to work and give them the future they deserve.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:13 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Katharine Graham, chairman of the board, Washington Post Co. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Iraq

July 22, 1993

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

Consistent with the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102–1), and as part of my effort to keep the Congress fully informed, I am reporting on the status of efforts to obtain Iraq's compliance with the resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council.

Over the last several months, we have seen more examples of the Iraqi Government's refusal to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions and international law. In May I reported on our investigation of allegations that Iraq attempted to assassinate former President Bush during his recent trip to Kuwait. We uncovered compelling evidence that the Iraqi Intelligence Service directed the attempt. I concluded that there was no reasonable prospect that new diplomatic initiatives or economic measures could influence the current Government of Iraq to cease planning future attacks against the United States and that a continuing threat was posed to the United States. Accordingly, I ordered a precise and limited strike against the headquarters of the Iraqi Intelligence Service in the exercise of our inherent right of self-defense under international law. In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, we reported our actions to the Security Council immediately.

We will strive to use law enforcement and international cooperation to prevent the Iraqi regime from once again killing innocent people in pursuit of its ends. It should be clear, however, that we will strike directly at those who direct and pursue Iraqi policies when it is necessary to do so in our self-defense.

Also, on June 19, a U.S. aircraft fired a missile at an Iraqi anti-aircraft site that had displayed hostile intent. The site has not been active since the attack.

Inspections by the U.N. Special Commission on Iraq (UNSCOM) and the Inter-