

plan, with its deficit reduction, with its lower interest rates, with its investment in private sector jobs, means more jobs and a better future for America, and it is time to pass it.

Thank you for listening.

NOTE: This address was recorded at 8:40 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House for broadcast at 10:06 a.m.

Proclamation 6584—Helsinki Human Rights Day, 1993

August 1, 1993

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

Since its inception in the 1970's, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) has been the premier forum in which the ongoing struggle for human rights and the dignity and worth of individuals in European nations has been waged. In the wake of the instability created by the outbreak of war in the former Yugoslavia, the CSCE states have embraced a strategy of preventive diplomacy as a way of resolving differences before they lead to conflict. The CSCE's approach of combining a strong emphasis on human rights, preventive diplomacy, and multilateral action is an example of the kind of foreign policy I seek to pursue.

Yet, the dire situation in the former Yugoslavia gives pause to those who want to believe that the CSCE's principles will be respected in nations emerging from totalitarian rule. We must work with these nations in order to guide them toward the principles we hold dear.

The CSCE has made a major contribution even in areas of instability and conflict. Through conflict-prevention missions, monitoring of sanctions, sponsorship of the Nagorno-Karabakh negotiations, activities of the High Commissioner on National Minorities, and the energetic program of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, participating states have demonstrated their collective political commitment to transform CSCE principles into reality.

As we grapple with the great challenges the CSCE faces, we reaffirm our belief that security cannot be divorced from respect for human rights and the democratic process. We also reaffirm our commitment to the advancement of the rights of individuals, for it was individuals who stood in front of tanks and tore down the walls that split East from West. Individuals braved the wrath of repressive regimes in order to call on them to live up to their CSCE commitments. And individuals today continue to struggle to build democratic societies at peace with their neighbors. The groundbreaking work of the CSCE in establishing human rights and other standards to which all CSCE states have committed themselves has permanently strengthened European security.

In recognition of the contributions of the CSCE toward the expansion of human rights, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 111, has designated August 1, 1993, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day" and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 1, 1993, as Helsinki Human Rights Day and reaffirm the American commitment to upholding human dignity and freedom—principles that are enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act. As we Americans observe this day with appropriate programs and activities, let us remember our courageous citizens who have made sacrifices to secure the freedoms that we enjoy. Let us work together to encourage respect for human rights and democratic values in all CSCE states.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:39 p.m., August 3, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on August 5.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With the Progressive Caucus

August 2, 1993

Bosnia

Q. Mr. President, could you clarify U.S. policy towards Bosnia? Is the U.S. prepared to unilaterally use military force to break the siege of Sarajevo and get humanitarian supplies in? Or will it work only in conjunction with the NATO allies?

The President. Well, let me say, I think the stories this morning perhaps exaggerate our position a bit. Our position is we are working with the allies. We're going to try to work through to a common position. We believe we will be able to work through to a common position. And I don't think it serves much of a purpose to speculate what might otherwise happen.

I don't believe that the allies will permit Sarajevo to either fall or to starve. I just don't believe that will happen. So I think we'll have a common position. There are some concerns; there always have been by those who have forces on the ground there, particularly those in the exposed positions. And I think we'll work it through, and I want the talks to continue. My goal has always been to work with them and to proceed together, and I think we'll be able to do that.

Q. Are you concerned about the reports that the talks may be delayed because the Bosnians expect you to come in on their side militarily?

The President. No, I don't think that will happen. Let me say this: I think peace has been delayed by the reverse perception that because the allies have not done anything to try to stabilize the position. The situation has until very recently gotten much worse since they were all in Athens talking—because the allies did nothing. Now, I think it's getting a little better again because, in part, because we're talking about what ought to be done for humanitarian reasons and to protect our own forces there, the U.N. forces.

So I'm very hopeful. I think they've made real progress in the peace talks, and I'm hopeful that will go on. I don't think the Bosnian Government will pull back.

Economic Program

Q. Are you going to win?

The President. America is going to win. Not me, it's not about me; it's about the country.

NOTE: The exchange began at 10:14 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Interview With Newspaper Editors

August 2, 1993

The President. Hello?

Senator Herb Kohl

Q. Mr. President, I want to give you the first question and to point out that the attention you've given our Senator Herb Kohl in the last couple of days has raised his level of notoriety to a point that he hasn't known since he was elected. Now, I know you wouldn't trade a vote, but is there anything that you and Senator Kohl mutually want in terms of legislation or other benefits for Wisconsin that you have an interest in?

The President. The main thing that Senator Kohl was concerned about—he was interested in two things, to be fair, and there was—in the national interest. One was to minimize the burden on middle class taxpayers. And when he looked at the whole package and saw that working families with incomes under \$30,000 were held harmless and that working families with incomes of \$50,000 and \$60,000 were looking at a \$33-a-year burden with the spending cuts, I think that really made a big difference to him.

The other thing that he was interested in that I think is certainly as significant over the long run is he wanted a program that had some real economic growth incentives, that had some business help in it. And this program does a lot for small businesses. Over 90 percent of the small businesses in the country are eligible for a tax reduction if they reinvest more money in their businesses. It does more for research and development. It does more for revitalizing homebuilding and real estate. It does more across a whole range