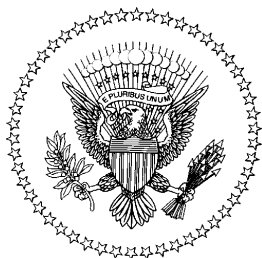


Weekly Compilation of
**Presidential
Documents**



Monday, June 27, 1994
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Editor's Note: The President was in St. Louis, MO, on June 24, the closing date of this issue. Releases and announcements issued by the Office of the Press Secretary but not received in time for inclusion in this issue will be printed next week.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House during the preceding week.

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Week Ending Friday, June 24, 1994

**Nomination for Members of the
National Council on the Humanities**

June 17, 1994

The President today announced his intention to nominate 10 scholars and civic leaders, including 2 winners of MacArthur Foundation fellowships, the so-called genius awards, to the National Council on the Humanities.

“Over the past three decades, our Nation’s cultural life has become immensely richer because of the work of the National Endowment for the Humanities. The scholars and distinguished citizens I am naming today will help that tradition of excellence to continue to flourish,” the President said.

The nominees are: Ramon Gutierrez, Darryl Gless, Charles Patrick Henry, Nicolas Kanellos, Bev Lindsey, Robert Rotberg, John D’Arms, Thomas Holt, Martha Howell, and Harold Skramstad.

NOTE: Biographies of the nominees were made available by the Office of the Press Secretary. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

**Nomination for a Member of the
Board of Directors of the National
Railroad Passenger Corporation**

June 17, 1994

The President today announced his intention to nominate Delaware Governor Thomas R. Carper to serve on the Board of Directors of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). Governor Carper will assume the seat on the Board being vacated by Gov. Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin.

In announcing the nomination, the President said, “Governor Carper’s leadership, financial expertise, and strong commitment to providing America with quality passenger rail service will be of great service to the Board

as well as to the millions of customers who rely on Amtrak’s service each year.”

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

The President’s Radio Address

June 18, 1994

Good morning. For a year and a half now, I and my administration have worked very hard to do the right thing by ordinary Americans, to restore the values of community, opportunity, and responsibility that have always strengthened our country. Thanks to you, we’re getting the job done on many fronts.

We’ve reduced the deficit dramatically. We’re going to have 3 years of deficit reduction for the first time since Harry Truman was President. We’ve expanded trade and increased investment in our people’s education and training and in new technologies. All of this has produced steady growth in our economy. There are now 3.4 million new jobs in the economy in the last 16, 17 months, more than in the previous 4 years combined.

Meanwhile, we’ve worked hard to give more of our children a better education, more of our workers a chance to meet the changing demands of the job market. This week we offered a plan to end welfare as we know it, a plan that will encourage personal responsibility and help strengthen our families through tougher child support, more education and training, and an absolute requirement to go to work after a period of time.

We’ve broken 7 years of gridlock to pass the family and medical leave law to give working families the security of knowing they won’t lose their jobs if they have to take time off from work for a child’s birth or a sick parent; 7 years of gridlock to pass the Brady bill to help keep more of our citizens and

police officers alive by keeping guns out of the hands of people with dangerous criminal or mental health records. And then our efforts to reform health care, to provide health care to all Americans: For the first time ever, a committee of Congress has recommended private health insurance for every American family. We're trying to break 60 years of gridlock and stranglehold by special interest on health care.

Now, each of these accomplishments is important in its own right. But all of them take on an even greater meaning when we see them as part of our larger mission. That mission is to make it possible for all Americans, without regard to their race, their gender, their income, the region of the country from which they come, to be able to make better lives for themselves, to face the future with all of its changes with the enthusiasm and confidence that they should have. Our goal is not to hand anyone anything but to improve the economy, offer opportunities, strengthen families and communities so that people can assume the responsibility to make a better life for themselves.

No issue poses the need to come together more to deal with the problems that we face than does the cancer of crime and violence that is eating away at the bonds that unite us as a people. I saw it again this week when I visited a housing project in Chicago called Robert Taylor Homes.

I went there once 3 years ago, so I'm pretty familiar with all the wonderful people who live there, the good things they're trying to do, and the terrible problems they face from violence and guns and drugs. I went there because it's a good place to emphasize to all Americans that we have begun a nationwide effort to drive the guns, the gangs, and the drugs from public housing and from all neighborhoods where Americans feel terrorized. I wanted to underscore how important it is to empower our people to take back their homes, their streets, and their schools wherever they live. Unless we do something about crime, we can't be really free in this country, we can't exercise the opportunities that are there for us, and our children can't inherit the American dream.

Now, our administration and the Congress must do our job on crime so that the Amer-

ican people can do their job in the communities where they live. We have waited 5 long years, through partisan and political gridlock, for a crime bill that will address the growing crisis. That's long enough. The crime bill, which has now passed both Houses of Congress, but which must be reconciled into one bill and passed one more time, does provide us with the tools we need to help prevent and punish crime.

Congress is on the verge of adopting this crime bill. It contains almost all the elements of the anticrime plan I've been promoting ever since I started running for President. Now it's time to pass the bill, to stop talking, to stop posturing, and pass the bill.

The crime bill will put 100,000 more police officers on the street. They'll be visible. They'll know the children and the neighbors. They'll give our communities the power to keep themselves safer. Properly trained and properly deployed, 100,000 more police officers on our street will lower the crime rate and increase security.

The bill will enforce our sense of safety in many other ways. We did what many said couldn't be done, including in this bill a ban on assault weapons. I saw hundreds, I mean hundreds, of those assault weapons in one little police cubicle in the office in Robert Taylor Homes just on Friday. We have got to take these weapons of killing away from people who are putting the police at a disadvantage and terrorizing our children and our neighborhoods.

This bill will provide for capital punishment for anyone who kills a law enforcement officer. It will give serious repeat offenders what they have earned, a life sentence, by making "Three strikes and you're out" the law of the land. It will make it illegal for teenagers to possess handguns unless they're under the supervision of a responsible adult. It will make our schools safer by giving the most dangerous school neighborhoods in the country more resources to provide for safe schools.

But providing more police and tougher punishment isn't enough. We have to deter crime where it starts. This proposal also gives people something to say yes to. It provides jobs for thousands of young people from high-crime neighborhoods, particularly those

who stay in school, off drugs, and out of trouble. It gives funds to keep schools open after hours. It adds support for boys and girls clubs, for community activities like midnight basketball. It builds better partnerships between our police and our young people.

An investment in a child is not only a contribution to America's future, it's a real stroke in the war against crime. Those on the frontlines of crime, our police officers, have witnessed firsthand the explosion in youth crime and violence, and they know this is true. A coalition representing more than half a million law enforcement officers nationwide has just written to me and said, "We support the inclusion in the crime bill of substantial funds for prevention programs. They can help make a difference."

Here at the Robert Taylor Homes on Friday I saw young people wearing T-shirts for peer groups, for adopt-a-grandparent's program, for antidrug programs, for midnight basketball programs. I met adults working in tenant patrols. All these prevention programs are unleashing the grassroots energy of responsible residents who understand that they, too, have a duty to try to do something about crime. They're young, they're old, they're middle-aged; they want to take their streets, their neighborhoods, their communities back. And we owe it to them to support them. We can only do it if we keep the prevention component of the crime bill.

Now is the most crucial time to make sure your Congressmen know you want action on the crime bill. There has been enough talk. We have broken years of gridlock to get the bill through both Houses of Congress. But unless it comes to my desk and I sign it, all this effort will have been for nothing. We can give the families of this country the chance to control their own neighborhoods, to raise their children in safety and security. That's what real freedom requires. We can't give up until we've got it.

Thanks for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 11:07 p.m. on June 17 at the Robert Taylor Homes community center in Chicago, IL, for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on June 18.

Interview With Katie Couric and Bryant Gumbel on "Today"

June 20, 1994

Q. Forty years ago, Harry Truman, who was staying at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel here in New York City, decided to take a morning stroll down West 49th Street. There, the story goes, he noticed a group of onlookers watching the "Today" show through its street-level glass window. He decided to join the crowd, and thus this unusual picture.

Today, minus the stroll, we are pleased to welcome another President to our street-level digs. Mr. President, good morning. Welcome to Studio 1A.

The President. Good morning, Bryant. I wish I were with Harry Truman today, out there on the street, looking in.

North Korea

Q. Well, Katie and I are very grateful that you're allowing us the opportunity to interview you this morning. Thank you for taking the time.

Let's start with North Korea, if we might. Former President Jimmy Carter, just back from the Korean Peninsula and meetings with Kim Il-song, has said that he believes the crisis has been defused and at this point any sanctions would be counterproductive. Do his opinions reflect the views of your administration in any way? And if not, could you detail the extent to which his views and his trip may have changed your approach?

The President. Well, the North Koreans asked President Carter to come as a private citizen. He called me, and we agreed that the trip might be productive, that he would go, he would listen, he would faithfully state the views of our administration and reaffirm that our interest is in seeing that North Korea honor its commitments under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and its commitment to a nonnuclear Korean Peninsula.

While there, when he notified us about what they were saying, we put out a statement, which he reaffirmed, which simply said that if North Korea wishes to talk and is willing to freeze their nuclear program, that is, not continue reprocessing or refueling while they talk, then that would be a step forward. He says that Kim Il-song made that commit-

ment to him. Now we have to verify that. So that's the question.

We have, surely, something to gain by talking with the North Koreans, by avoiding further steps toward a crisis. But we have to know there's been a change. So we'll be looking to verify that. And that's really the question. This is a question of fact now.

There are some hopeful signs, the willingness to meet between North and South. But the critical question is, are they willing to freeze this nuclear program while we try to work these differences out?

Q. You say there are hopeful signs. Are you prepared to respond with positive signs of your own, or have you reason to believe that Kim Il-song's history suggests there's a wide divergence between what he says and what he does?

The President. Well, I think what we have to do is to look to the present and the future and say we will evaluate words in terms of actions. We have the capacity, if the international inspectors and the equipment are going to be left there, to evaluate whether, in fact, the nuclear program has been frozen. If it's going to be frozen, then clearly that is grounds for talking. But we have to know what the facts are, and we'll be attempting to determine that.

Health Care Reform

Q. Mr. President, moving to matters closer at home now, yesterday on "Meet the Press" Senator Moynihan, chairman of the Finance Committee, said that there was no chance that Congress will pass a health care plan that will give all Americans immediate insurance coverage. If that, in fact, is the case, will you accept a plan that will provide universal coverage somewhere down the road?

The President. Well, Katie, our plan required a phase-in. It's going to take some time for the States and for others who would have to provide the insurance who don't now to phase it in. But I think the important thing is that we should not walk away from this Congress without a commitment to cover everyone. The so-called 91 percent solution, if it's a permanent solution, essentially would guarantee what we have now. The poor would get health care; the wealthy would get health care; the middle class would be at risk

of losing it. One in ten Americans would not have any health care all the time, and others would be losing it.

Keep in mind, we now have 3 million more Americans without health insurance than we had 3 years ago. The situation in terms of coverage is getting worse, more and more middle class Americans at risk.

All I want to do is to give the American people what the President and the Congress and the Federal Government employees have. And my proposal would cost small businesses much, much less than the last minimum wage increase that President Bush signed.

Now, I admit that we needed to make some changes in our original proposal. I always said we would. We want it now to be less bureaucratic and less regulatory, and the proposals are. They reflect some changes that we have agreed to. But we have to cover all Americans. And that's the real issue.

Q. So you're saying some of the bills that are being discussed in Senate Finance which will provide insurance coverage for 91 percent, that if those bills, or a bill like that comes to your desk, you'll veto it?

The President. What I'm saying is I don't think it will come to my desk for the simple reason that if you look at what the bill does, the bill that covers 91 percent of Americans, the proposal would cost middle class taxpayers more tax money, essentially subsidize low-income people, and leave middle class workers either without health insurance or at risk of losing it because of all the problems we have in the system today. So I really don't believe it is a solution.

I know that there had been tens of millions of dollars in special interest money spent to convince the American people that our plan is wrong. I know that we needed to make some changes in our plan. But I also know that the right thing for America is to do what every other advanced country has done in guaranteeing middle class working people health care that can't be taken away.

When Harry Truman stopped by the "Today" show 40 years ago and looked in at Dave Garroway—who, by the way, was the first fellow I ever saw that wore a bow tie, so I remember this very well—he knew that. And they beat him to pieces over health care.

And they drove the popularity of his proposal down. And he was never able to pass it. But Harry Truman was right then, and we're right now.

The right thing for America's values, for work, for family, is to provide health care for all Americans. It doesn't have to be done tomorrow. It ought to be phased in over a period of just a few years. But we ought not to walk away without a bill that provides health care to all Americans.

Haiti

Q. Mr. President, let's turn to Haiti, if we could for a moment. It's being reported in this morning's paper that your administration is trying to induce Haiti's three top military leaders to leave Haiti for a comfortable life in exile, perhaps by managing somehow to pay them off. Is that something that's being pursued? And if you can get them to leave Haiti, are you at all interested in bringing them to justice after that?

The President. We have always said, if you go back to the beginning of this administration, that we had no interest in trying to persecute anybody. President Aristide himself agreed on an amnesty proclamation as part of the agreement we had last year. The military leaders broke that agreement. We are still looking at any number of options to try to restore democracy to Haiti so that that troubled country can begin to have some economic growth and the people who have been so oppressed by the military dictators can escape their oppression. So we have a number of options under consideration.

What happens to those who violate the law, I think, depends in part on what the democratic government decides to do. But President Aristide all along has said that he was interested in honoring the original conditions of the Governors Island Agreement. It was the other side which broke them.

Health Care Reform

[Following a commercial break, it was announced that the President would take questions from persons outside the studio. Then a participant asked if an additional tax would be used to help small businesses pay for health care.]

The President. Well, we propose to make up that difference in two ways: first of all, by raising the cigarette tax and, secondly, by achieving other savings in Government programs. Then we ask the very biggest businesses in the country, who are going to get a big reduction, many—most of them, from our health care plan because we're going to spread the cost more evenly throughout the country, to pay a small amount of money into a program that will support the subsidies for small business and continuing medical research.

This will work because of the competitive pressures to hold health care costs down if we get everybody in the system. That is, I think that it's hard for most Americans to realize this, but we're already spending about 40 percent more of our income, as a percentage of our income, than any other country on Earth. And yet we're the only country that doesn't require everybody to have some health coverage.

So it seems to me that the simplest way to do it is to just take the system we have, which is an employer-based system that over 80 percent of the Americans are covered by, and just extend it to everybody. But in order to do it, because we have so many small employers, you've got to give them a discount. And I wouldn't do this in this way if I weren't convinced that it would help the economy in the medium term and over the long term. We can't do anything that will run unemployment up. This will balance out the scales, in my judgment, and help more small businesses create jobs.

Keep in mind, most small businesses are giving health insurance now and paying 35 percent or 40 percent more than bigger business and Government. And as a consequence, that undermines their ability to compete. They can't get fair rates. And the proposal we have, I will say again, will cost small business considerably less than the minimum wage increase that President Bush signed a couple of years before I became President.

High School Reunion

[A participant from Park Ridge, IL, was introduced.]

The President. That's a great town.

[The participant, who graduated from high school with Hillary Clinton, asked if their 30th reunion could be held at the White House.]

The President. That's a decision for her to make. But I'll bet you she would like to welcome you here at the White House. I'm trying to work out an opportunity to welcome my 30th high school reunion class to the White House as well. I think both of us would like that very much. And I will tell her that you asked. I'm sure—I hope she's watching this morning, but I'll tell her. And I'll bet she would love that.

O.J. Simpson

Q. Mr. President, let me close, if I could, with one that isn't a national issue but one I'm sure you have some feelings on. The entire country, as you know, watched the O.J. Simpson drama unfold last week. What are your own personal thoughts about the fall from grace of such an American hero?

The President. Well, it's a genuine tragedy. In some ways it's a story as old as time; in some ways it's a modern story. It's of course the biggest tragedy because two people were killed. Children were robbed of a mother, a family's lost loved ones, and a man widely admired in this country is now caught in the web of a terrible tragedy. But I have to say that after we all watched it in excruciating detail last weekend, the time has now come for the legal process to take its course. I think the less the rest of us say from now on in until the legal process takes its course, the better.

Q. Mr. President, we thank you very much for taking the time to be with us——

The President. Thank you.

Q. ——helping to christen our new studio. We appreciate it and hope you'll come back.

Q. Next time President Clinton, come here to New York and see us.

The President. Oh, I'd like that. I'd like to be looking—I'd like to be on the outside looking in, asking you questions. [Laughter]

Q. For a change, I guess, right?

The President. That's right.

NOTE: The interview began at 7:09 a.m. The President spoke via satellite from the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, he referred

to the first "Today" show host, Dave Garroway. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this interview.

Nomination for a United States Court of Appeals Judge

June 20, 1994

The President today nominated David S. Tatel to serve on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

"David Tatel has an extraordinary record of dedication and achievement in the legal profession," the President said today. "He has set an example for lawyers both in the private sector and in public service with his lifelong commitment to protecting and preserving the rights of all Americans."

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With President Arpad Goncz of Hungary and President Michal Kovac of Slovakia

June 21, 1994

The President. May I first just make an opening comment here. The United States is very honored to have the Hungarian President, Mr. Goncz, and the Slovak President, Mr. Kovac, here. They are on their way to New York to receive a well-deserved award for their common commitment to democracy and reform. They have supported both, steadfastly and with great courage and consistency. And I have personally enjoyed very much the relationship that we have had working together on the Partnership For Peace concept and in many other areas, and I look forward to their progress.

And I congratulate the people of Hungary and the Slovak Republic for their steadfastness, even in the face of great difficulty, and their leaders for their genuine leadership ability. So, it's a great honor for us to have them here in the White House. And we will be talking about the role the United States will be playing with them and the other coun-

tries of Central and Eastern Europe, now and in the years ahead, in this meeting.

Partnership For Peace

Q. Mr. President, is Russia going to sign the Partnership For Peace tomorrow in Brussels, that you know of?

The President. We hope so. We hope they will be doing it in the next few days. I'm not sure exactly whether all the details have been worked out. But when President Yeltsin and I spoke a couple of days ago about the Korean matter, we talked a bit about that. And I expect them to join the Partnership For Peace sometime in the next few days.

North Korea

Q. And have you opened up a channel to North Korea in the aftermath of former President Carter's—

The President. Well, we have a channel of communications to them. And we have followed up President Carter's statements to me and his letter of understanding with a communication to the North Koreans, and we will be waiting to hear back. And we expect and hope to hear back within a couple of days about whether President Carter's understanding of what they said is correct.

Legal Defense Fund

Q. President Clinton, have you decided whether to launch a legal defense fund?

The President. I have nothing to say about that.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:44 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks to the Business Roundtable June 21, 1994

Thank you very much, John. I'm trying to fix this lectern, if you're wondering what I'm doing up here. I'm proving that I don't have sufficient mechanical skills. *[Laughter]*

I want to thank John for his leadership as the chairman of this distinguished group and welcome the incoming chair, John Snow, with whom I just shared a few words about

some of our common interests in Europe. I'd also like to say a special word of appreciation to two of your members for working on issues that we share a common concern about, Joe Gorman, who's chairing your session on education, and Larry Perlman, who's chairing the work force development section and discussing the reemployment act that he's helping us to work on and about which I wish to talk today. I want to thank the Business Roundtable for sharing a belief with me and with our administration that we have to move aggressively to embrace the challenges of the global economy. That, after all, is why we worked hard on the North American Free Trade Agreement and why we are working together to pass the GATT agreement.

I also want to thank you for our common understanding of a simple but powerful truth, which is that even as we lower barriers to trade around the world, we must work hard to lift our people up here at home so that they can compete and win and carry on their work and build their lives. Investing in our people's God-given potential is good economics. You know that, and I do. It pays off in higher productivity, more incomes, a competitive edge for our companies and our country in the global marketplace. We talk about this all the time in the White House. I see my Chief of Staff, Mr. McLarty, and our Economic Adviser, Mr. Rubin; the Deputy Treasury Secretary, Mr. Altman, is here. There may be others here from the administration. These are things that we say all the time in our meetings. I appreciate the work that you did in helping us to pass the Goals 2000 legislation, one of the most important education reforms in a generation in this country. When we work together, we can do things that help America prepare for the future.

I think today is an especially appropriate day for me to be here, speaking with you about how we can better prepare our country for change. Fifty years ago tomorrow, as the Allied armies advanced from the beaches of Normandy, President Roosevelt signed a bill that was called the Serviceman's Readjustment Act, better known as the GI bill of rights. Just as D-Day was the greatest military action in history, the GI bill arguably was the greatest investment in our people

in American history. Its legacy is the world's largest middle class, the world's strongest economy. Its lesson is, in large measure, the mission of our administration: If you give people a chance to help themselves, they'll do it and they'll do extraordinary things.

Before World War II, our country often failed to prepare returning veterans after wars. We gave them pensions and bonuses, but they had nothing left to build their future with. That's why jobless and despairing veterans of World War I actually marched on Washington in 1932, why President Roosevelt declared that the GI bill, quote, "gave emphatic notice to the men and women of our Armed Forces that the American people do not intend to let them down."

We know why the GI bill didn't let them down. It relied on American values of work and responsibility. It offered a hand up, not a handout. The veterans of World War I, by contrast, got a handout. To be sure, one they earned and one the country was grateful for, but they got cash and a train ticket home. But the veterans of World War II got a ticket to the future instead. Uncle Sam helped them to go to college, to get job training, to finance homes and businesses of their own. But it was up to them to seize the opportunities. They did, and all of us are the better.

The GI bill helped 8 million returning veterans begin that journey. They flooded colleges and trade schools: 450,000 veterans became engineers; 360,000 became school teachers; 240,000 became accountants; 180,000 became doctors and nurses; 150,000 became scientists. Millions more bought homes or built businesses. Maybe some of them are among you who invited me here to be with you today.

We really can't even begin to calculate how much our Nation was enriched by the GI bill, how many communities sprung up, how many companies prospered, how many families earned their share of the American dream. This much we do know: Together all those people built the American middle class that has been the bulwark of our prosperity since World War II.

Fifty years after the signing of the GI bill, the world's changed a lot. Our economy has clearly changed. But what it takes for our

people to meet the challenges of today and tomorrow has not changed. Now as then, we stand at a pivot point in history. In the five decades between, our country mustered another great international commitment, the commitment to stand strong in the cold war. That succeeded. Now we see a world economy taking shape where investment and information flow rapidly across national borders. Competition for jobs and incomes is international and highly intense. And once again, we are being called upon to decide our future.

I have a vision, a mission, a strategy for how I believe all this should take place; how we can move forward in the 21st century; what the partnership between Government and business ought to be; what the whole atmospherics in this country, the feeling about our mission ought to be. I must say, it doesn't fit very well into the established categories of left and right and liberal and conservative and Democratic and Republican. And I feel frustrated sometimes at my ability to pierce the atmosphere that prevails here. But it is clear to me that if we are going to make a future that is consistent with our values, we're going to have to do it with a different approach.

Still, it has to be built on the spirit that animated the GI bill: Give Americans the chance to make their own lives in this fast-changing world so the changes can be their friends and not their enemies. To do it we have to move on many fronts. We have to create an environment where business can create new jobs and new growth. We have to open markets for our goods and services, for our companies and our workers. We have to invest in our people's work and security.

When I assumed this office, the deficit had been increasing exponentially for 12 years; trade agreements were stalled; job growth was agonizingly slow; consumer confidence was shaky. We were actually facing the prospect that, for the first time, a generation of Americans would grow up to a future that was more limited than that which their parents enjoyed.

I adopted a strategy to, first, work on expanding the economy and getting our own economic house in order; second, to make Government work for ordinary citizens and

end gridlock; third, to empower people and strengthen communities; and fourth, to secure our role in the world, defending our fundamental security interests, expanding our economic interests, promoting democracy, human rights, and limiting the spread of destructive chaos arising out of ethnic and other hatreds.

The atmosphere, frankly, here has been more hostile to change than I had imagined it would be. The American people desperately wanted change but were often unwilling to listen to the complex debates and make the difficult decisions that are inherent in it. And this town still is, in my judgment, too partisan, too negative, too obsessed with process and conflict instead of results and progress, too interested in blame, and too little interested in responsibility.

Nonetheless, we have been able to put together an economic strategy for putting our house in order, making hard decisions that will make it possible next year, for the first time since Truman was President, to have 3 years in a row of deficit reduction, eliminating over 100 Government programs outright, cutting 200 others, cutting domestic discretionary spending—that's everything besides Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid, the other entitlements—cutting discretionary spending on the domestic side, not just defense, for the first time in 25 years.

All of that will enable us to reduce the deficit 3 years in a row for the first time since the Truman Presidency. It means we've had to slash the Federal Government, to bring more responsibility into the budgeting process. We completed the budget by the May 15 deadline for 2 years in a row for the first time in 17 years.

We are making progress. We've adopted a very aggressive attitude on trade, which you've been a part of, as all of you know: NAFTA, GATT, the APEC meetings—I'm going to a second one in Indonesia this fall—a hemispheric summit at the end of the year with all the leaders of the Latin American democracies. And 33 of the 35 countries in Latin America, along with the United States, are now headed by elected governmental officials.

We've now got the first investment-led, low-inflation-based economic recovery since

the early 1960's. In addition to that, we have worked hard to make Government work. With the reinventing Government program that the Vice President has spearheaded, at the end of 5 years, we will have a Federal bureaucracy that has 250,000 fewer Federal employees and is under 2 million in civilian workers for the first time since the Kennedy Presidency.

We have Federal agencies that are working again in fundamental ways to engage the business community in the growth of the economy all around the world. The Export-Import Bank—I see Mr. Brody over there. I don't know how many businessmen have come up to me and said, "For the first time in my life, I travel overseas and I see the State Department and the Commerce Department actually working together trying to promote American business interests. And I appreciate it."

The Small Business Administration has been virtually revolutionized in the way it works with small businesses. You can now apply for a loan on a one-page form. People talk to me everywhere I go in America about the emergency management agency, FEMA, of the Federal Government, saying it finally has become the shining light of what a Government ought to be when people are in trouble instead of just a pain in the neck that has to be dealt with. We are trying to make Government work.

The Congress has before it major campaign finance reform and lobby reform legislation that has passed both Houses of the Congress, awaiting now a conference that will iron out the differences and send that to me for signature.

Maybe most important of all, in spite of everything, gridlock is being dealt with. Last year, the Congress passed the Brady bill and the family leave bill after 7 years of gridlock. We got agreement among the great nations on GATT after 7 years of debate. This year the Congress is going to pass a crime bill after 6 years of gridlock, one that will be the most sweeping anticrime legislation ever adopted by the Congress: 100,000 more police officers on our streets, tougher punishment, innovative prevention programs, a ban on assault weapons that people said could

never be passed over the opposition of the NRA.

And at the end of last year, according to nonpartisan sources, we had the best first year in working with Congress of any Presidency since the end of World War II, except the Eisenhower first year and President Johnson's first year, which were about the same. And if I may be forgiven a little bit of bragging rights, I think the things we tried to do and the atmosphere in which we tried to do them were far more difficult.

So we are trying to make Government work. I say that to say that, yes, there have been some good results. And a lot of them are because you did a lot of work in the 1980's and the early nineties to become more productive and to be more competitive. And in the first 16 months of this administration, over 3 million new jobs in the private sector came into this economy, 2½ times as many than in the previous 4 years alone. We had, the first quarter of this year, the first time in well over a decade when there was no bank failure in a quarter. There were more incorporations of new businesses than at any time since World War II in 1993.

But I will say again, we can do these things, and unless we also empower our people to deal with the challenges of the global economy, as we did with the GI bill, we're going to have a tough time.

With your help and support, a lot of things have already been done. A bigger and better Head Start program will improve the quality of the program and serve 40,000 more children this year and 90,000 more children next year than were being served previously. Goals 2000 will link grassroots reform with world-class standards for our public schools, the first time we have ever had any national standards for achievement.

The School-to-Work Opportunities Act will help high school students learn real skills and provide America with better trained, higher skilled workers. Student loan reforms, which the Secretary of Education, who's here, has done so much to administer, will make it possible for 20 million American students to repay their loans—some \$50 billion of them—on more favorable terms and make it possible for students in the future to borrow money to go to college at lower interest

rates and better repayment terms. But it will make it harder for them to avoid paying their bills.

These things are very hopeful signs. The national service program, AmeriCorps, will make it possible for 20,000 young people to serve their country at the grassroots level and earn money to go to college this year; the year after next, 100,000 young Americans doing that. The Peace Corps in its largest year had 16,000 Americans serving. This national service program literally has the potential to change the way our young people think about themselves, their country, and their role as citizens.

So many of you have helped us on all these issues. And this summer, we're going to have two or three more things that I want to ask you to help us on. First of all, as I go to the G-7 conference, there will be a lot of discussion about GATT. Everybody that I know sort of treats GATT as if it's already done. But as you know, the Congress has not yet passed the enabling legislation. I will submit that legislation implementing the agreement this summer. We have worked very, very hard on meeting the strict budget rules to find a way to pay for GATT. You and I know GATT will make the Government money, but under our budget rules, we have to pretend that it's going to cost us money because we're getting rid of tariffs.

I want to urge you in the strongest possible terms: Do everything you can to persuade the Congress to give this high priority, to pass it with as little controversy and as little delay as possible, and to move on it this year. Only the United States, of all our trading partners, has to go through the budget hoops we do to pass GATT. All of our trading partners look at me and say, "You're the person that got us all together and made us do this last year. How can you not ratify it?" We need your help, and we must do it this year, not next year.

Secondly, I ask for your help to pass the reemployment act which will change the whole way our unemployment system works. It will turn a bewildering array of training programs into a system where workers who lose their jobs can present themselves at a one-stop service center and get the guidance, the training opportunities, and the informa-

tion they need for real jobs in the private sector. The boards that supervise these programs will be controlled by people who know most about the opportunities, the private sector. And I want Congress to enact that this year. This is very, very important.

The average person does not go back to the job from which he or she is laid off, but the unemployment system is still built on the premise that they do. The consequence of that is that employers pay too much in unemployment for people to just hang around on the system instead of prepare to take new jobs, and employees spend too much time doing just that instead of moving more quickly into a new economy. We can change this, but we need to do it this year.

Let me finally say that, on this issue, a lot of you have expressed support to me personally for the welfare reform efforts. Whether that can pass this year or not depends upon how much fire it catches in Congress and how much controversy we can avoid in how to fund it. But we have to change the culture of welfare. And this program that I have presented to Congress, along with the others that have been presented, go right at the heart of parents who don't pay child support they owe, to the heart of the teen pregnancy problem, to the heart of requiring people to work once they have the skills to do so. And I hope you will continue to support that.

Now, despite all these efforts, I have to tell you that I do not believe that the American people, as individuals, will be able to embrace the changes of the global economy as successful workers unless and until we address the health care crisis.

This goes to the heart of our debate on all of the other things in the strategy I outlined. It goes to the heart of whether we can get our own economic house in order. It goes to the heart of whether we can make Government work for ordinary people. It goes to the heart of whether we can empower people to view change as a friend instead of an enemy. Unless we can provide coverage for every American in a reform system which focuses on both quality and control of costs, the deficit will grow, your costs will continue to grow and undermine productivity, and more and more Americans will lose their coverage or be at risk.

Let me briefly discuss this whole thing from my point of view, from your point of view, and from the American citizen's point of view, from a worker's point of view.

From my point of view, as the President in charge of the budget, I've worked hard to get this deficit down for 3 years in a row for the first time since Truman was President. I have done things that people who say they're more conservative than me talk about but don't do. We're eliminating over 100 Government programs. We're cutting 200 others. We're reducing discretionary spending for the first time in 25 years and still with the discipline to increase investment in education and new technologies and training. We have reduced defense all we can reduce it. And I think we are right at the margin, and we should not reduce it any more, given the challenges we face in this economy.

A lot of you will probably be called to testify or to support the work of Senator Kerrey, Senator Danforth, and others in this entitlements commission, because you know that the only thing that is increasing our deficit now is entitlements. But keep in mind, when you strip all that away, some of the entitlements are going down; Social Security is going up only with the rate of inflation and is roughly the same percentage of our GDP it was 20 years ago. The only part of the entitlements going up much more rapidly than inflation are Medicare and Medicaid, the Government's programs for the elderly and the poor.

And I can tell you that unless we can bring them in line with inflation, we will be forced to either let the deficit go up again, raise taxes more than we should, or cut our investment in public investment, in things you support, to a dangerously low level in a global economy. So that's what it looks like from my point of view, just from a budget perspective.

From your point of view, you know already that the Government does not reimburse Medicare and Medicaid providers at 100 percent of cost, so the costs are being shifted to you. The other people who are shifting costs to you are businesses and employers who do not have health insurance but who get health care. They are shifting the cost to you.

Now, if our deficit goes up, and we have to bring the deficit down, and we cut Medicare and Medicaid without fundamental reform, we're going to shift more cost to you. And you will be put in the position of paying more or covering less. And keep in mind, in the last 3 years, 3 million American workers have lost their health insurance. There are 3 million more Americans without health coverage today than there were 3 years ago. You are also paying for them in cost shifting.

So unless we have comprehensive reform, you will be put in the position of someday coming to the end of how much you can do managing your health care costs on your own—which you've done a very good job of, almost all of you. And you will be facing the cost shift coming at you from the Federal Government and from the increasing numbers of employers who don't provide any coverage.

Now, the third and the most important thing of all: What does this look like if you're out there working in this country, and you hadn't had much of a pay increase in the last 10 years, but you know that your country's becoming more competitive, and you're excited about the 21st century, and you know that you're raising children who will have to change jobs eight times in a lifetime? What are you going to do?

If you're a man and you have a premature heart attack, or your wife gets breast cancer, your kid develops some strange disease, and you have a preexisting condition, and you're being told, "It's a brave new world out there. Don't worry if you have to change jobs. Just get some new retraining. You'll do fine." And then it turns out nobody wants to hire you because you've got a preexisting condition.

Oh, I know there are those who say we can just legislate these things. We'll just legislate the insurance reforms, say you can't discriminate against anybody, and it will be fixed. Look at the study that many of my adversaries in the Congress on this issue keep citing, the Lewin VHI study. They say that all you can get out of insurance reforms is coverage in the short run for 2.2 million more people. You look at the experience of New York that tried to mandate insurance reforms alone. What happens? A lot of people's insur-

ance goes up, and a lot more people opt out of the system.

I say, if you look at the rest of the world and you look at us, we have 81 million Americans out of a population of only 255 million, 81 million of us live in families with people who have preexisting conditions. But they all still need to be able to change work seven times in a lifetime.

Thirty-nine million of us do not have health insurance. There is no compelling evidence that we can both have quality and cost control and stop cost-shifting in the absence of covering everyone. There is no compelling evidence. The Lewin VHI study, so often cited by those who say, "Well, we could get 91 percent coverage in America, up from 83 percent, covering 97 percent of the cost of health care if only we did this stuff, which doesn't require employer mandates or of some other universal coverage"—that's being talked about. But if you notice, there's not been a bill really pushing that. Why? Because when you strip it away, you see that it costs literally hundreds of billions of dollars over the next 5 or 6 years to finance that in massive subsidies which basically benefit poor people, most of whom are not working, some of whom are working, and does nothing for middle-class workers. Which means to do that instead of an employer mandate, we would have to go back and raise the heck out of everybody's taxes, which we are not about to do. At that level it would not be fair.

Now, how is it that every other advanced country in the world and all of our competitors—we're only too happy to learn from our competitors in every other way, and we're very proud when we beat our competitors. And I don't know how many of you have told me personally, "We're better now than anybody else in the world at what we do. And we went through all kinds of agonies in the eighties, and we faced all these challenges, and now we're better than our competitors."

Well, our competitors, not a single, solitary one of them spends more than 10 percent of GDP on health care. We spend 14, and we're the only people that can't figure out how to cover everybody. Now, I refuse to declare defeat. Why should we jump in the tank?

I heard the messages about what people didn't like about our original proposal: Don't put restrictions on experimental drugs; don't make businesses go into alliances if they don't want to, let it be voluntary, people know their own interests; let multistate businesses have an approach which makes sense for all their employers. We're making the changes that we heard people complain about. Those changes are being made. We know we needed to make some changes. But if you remember, when I offered my health care plan, I said, "This is not the end-all and be-all. It's the beginning of a debate." But what we need to decide is whether we're going to walk away from this session of Congress without the debate.

Harry Truman said 50 years ago, Americans will never be secure unless we did something about health care. Everybody thinks of Harry Truman now as the fount of all wisdom. I come from a family that liked him when he was unpopular. *[Laughter]* But most Americans didn't like him too much at the time. He kept telling them uncomfortable truths. He was right 50 years ago, and it's still true. So, yes, we need to make some changes in the original proposal I made. We put them out there. But what we need is a quick, honest, forthright debate. We need to deal with this issue this year because until we do, we will continue to spend a higher percentage on health care than our competitors; you will continue to have costs shifted to you; your Government will continue to face the agonizing choice of continuing to spend more and more of your tax money on entitlements, less on investment, and still increasing the deficit and still shifting costs to you.

So, I ask you, enter the debate and just tell people what you have to do every day in your own businesses. You get a real hard decision; if you don't want the thing to collapse, you can't walk away. And almost always, you make a decision that is less than perfect but is better than making no decision.

So I ask you, help me pass the reemployment bill. Help us pass GATT. Help us pass welfare reform. But don't walk away from health care. The numbers are big; they're enormous. And we can't tell an average American, can't tell a mother on welfare,

"Get off of welfare and take a job so you can lose your children's health insurance and start paying taxes for people to pay for their kids' health care who stayed on welfare." We can't tell a worker, "Give up your job security and find a new security in your mind, in your ability to learn and change," if your illness or the illness of someone in your family will put you out of the job market. We must not ask people to choose between being good parents and good workers. We cannot ask people to risk their children's health to participate in the global economy. And most importantly, we can't just keep working with a system that is fundamentally flawed that we can fix. We can look around the world; we know there are all kinds of fixes here. We may have to do more for small business; I'm willing to do that. We may have to do more, and we should, to make the thing less regulatory; I've already made a lot of those changes. But let us not walk away.

When I spoke at Normandy a couple of weeks ago, in the greatest honor of my Presidency, to represent our country in commemorating the 50th anniversary of D-Day, the thing that overwhelmed me about that was that people did what they had to do because there was no option, and they measured up and literally saved the world. And that in that moment, there was no option to be cynical. There was no luxury available for people to avoid the decisions before them, and they did not have the option to be cynical.

Today, I tell you, we have fundamental decisions to make about what kind of people we are going to be into the future. Walking away is an option that's not really there. Being cynical or negative is always an option that's there, but it's something we pay a terrible price for. This country can do what we have to do. We have to be what the people that led the D-Day invasion were; they were called pathfinders, the people that went first. That's what we're being asked to do.

You live in an age which glorifies commerce and success and international trade more than any other in the lifetime of anybody in this room. Therefore, you have enormous responsibilities. And you have to light the path to the future in the way that the

GI bill did 50 years ago. We can do it. We can do it if we make the right choices.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:55 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the J.W. Marriott Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to John Ong, outgoing chair, and John Snow, incoming chair, Business Roundtable.

Proclamation 6702—National Housing Week, 1994

June 21, 1994

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Homeownership is a great anchor of safety and security in an uncertain world, one of America's most potent symbols of freedom and responsibility, of opportunity and prosperity. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) has helped to make homeownership and decent affordable housing a reality for millions of Americans, who otherwise might not have had the opportunity.

On this, the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the FHA, our Nation must rededicate itself to renewing the effort upon which it embarked in 1934 to expand homeownership opportunities for millions of Americans. For shelter is not only a basic human need—it also affects our physical and mental well-being, provides us with a sense of security, and is the focus of family living.

America is a country of many blessings—a rich land, a thriving democracy, a diverse and determined people. Our culture is built on faith in freedom and on the spirit of community. In a nation of such infinite promise, the continuing problem of homelessness is a national tragedy. We must seek a proper balance of compassion and practicality if we are to end the terrible plight of our society's dispossessed.

Homelessness is not a short-term emergency. It demands longer term, broader solutions—an array of services to meet the different needs of people who find themselves on the streets. Toward this end, my Administration is proposing a new rent structure for publicly assisted housing, and we are expand-

ing on innovative ways to create a new partnership between cities and the Federal Government to provide those in need with critical social services and permanent housing.

As a direct result of the action taken by the Congress and President Franklin D. Roosevelt in creating the FHA, housing finance was revolutionized, new standards of housing industry innovation and consumer protection were created, and the dream of homeownership for more than 21 million American families has since been realized through FHA funding. Housing is vital to the economic and social well-being of our Nation, and it is essential to the vitality and stability of our communities today, just as it was 60 years ago.

In the years since the Great Depression, the FHA has come to symbolize America's commitment to expanding opportunity for improved housing and homeownership. As the challenges facing the Nation during the birth of FHA were formidable, so are the challenges facing our Nation today.

We recognize the importance of a decent home and suitable living environment as a national goal for every American family. The contributions of the FHA toward the attainment of that goal are a crucial step in helping to save countless people from a lonely, often frightening existence. Working together, we can restore hope and dignity to the lives of the many Americans who have no place to call home.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of June 20 through June 27, 1994, as "National Housing Week," and I call upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe this week with appropriate activities and events. Let us renew the commitment made 60 years ago and rededicate our Nation to the unfinished business of housing and community development for all Americans.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the Uni-

ed States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:51 p.m., June 21, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on June 23.

**Message to the Congress on the
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
(Serbia and Montenegro)**

June 21, 1994

To the Congress of the United States:

On May 30, 1992, in Executive Order No. 12808, the President declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States arising from actions and policies of the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro, acting under the name of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in their involvement in and support for groups attempting to seize territory in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina by force and violence utilizing, in part, the forces of the so-called Yugoslav National Army (57 *FR* 23299, June 2, 1992). The present report is submitted pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c). It discusses Administration actions and expenses directly related to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order No. 12808 and to expanded sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (the "FRY (S/M)") contained in Executive Order No. 12810 of June 5, 1992 (57 *FR* 24347, June 9, 1992), Executive Order No. 12831 of January 15, 1993 (58 *FR* 5253, January 21, 1993), and Executive Order No. 12846 of April 26, 1993 (58 *FR* 25771, April 27, 1993).

1. Executive Order No. 12808 blocked all property and interests in property of the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro, or held in the name of the former Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, then or thereafter located in the United States or within the pos-

session or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches.

Subsequently, Executive Order No. 12810 expanded U.S. actions to implement in the United States the United Nations sanctions against the FRY (S/M) adopted in United Nations Security Council Resolution 757 of May 30, 1992. In addition to reaffirming the blocking of FRY (S/M) Government property, this order prohibits transactions with respect to the FRY (S/M) involving imports, exports, dealing in FRY-origin property, air and sea transportation, contract performance, funds transfers, activity promoting importation or exportation or dealings in property, and official sports, scientific, technical, or other cultural representation of, or sponsorship by, the FRY (S/M) in the United States.

Executive Order No. 12810 exempted from trade restrictions (1) transshipments through the FRY (S/M), and (2) activities related to the United Nations Protection Force ("UNPROFOR"), the Conference on Yugoslavia, or the European Community Monitor Mission.

On January 15, 1993, the President issued Executive Order No. 12831 to implement new sanctions contained in United Nations Security Council Resolution 787 of November 16, 1992. The order revoked the exemption for transshipments through the FRY (S/M) contained in Executive Order No. 12810, prohibited transactions within the United States or by a United States person relating to FRY (S/M) vessels and vessels in which a majority or controlling interest is held by a person or entity in, or operating from, the FRY (S/M), and stated that all such vessels shall be considered as vessels of the FRY (S/M), regardless of the flag under which they sail.

On April 26, 1993, I issued Executive Order No. 12846 to implement in the United States the sanctions adopted in United Nations Security Council Resolution 820 of April 17, 1993. That resolution called on the Bosnian Serbs to accept the Vance-Owen peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina and, if they failed to do so by April 26, called on member states to take additional measures to tighten the embargo against the FRY (S/M) and Serbian-controlled areas of

Bosnia-Herzegovina and the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia. Effective April 26, 1993, the order blocked all property and interests in property of commercial, industrial, or public utility undertakings or entities organized or located in the FRY (S/M), including property and interests in property of entities (wherever organized or located) owned or controlled by such undertakings or entities, that are or thereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons.

2. The declaration of the national emergency on May 30, 1992, was made pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. The emergency declaration was reported to the Congress on May 30, 1992, pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)). The additional sanctions set forth in Executive Orders Nos. 12810, 12831, and 12846 were imposed pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the statutes cited above, section 1114 of the Federal Aviation Act (49 U.S.C. App. 1514), and section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act (22 U.S.C. 287c).

3. There have been no amendments to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) Sanctions Regulations (the "Regulations"), 31 C.F.R. Part 585, since the last report. Of the two court cases in which the blocking authority was challenged as applied to FRY (S/M) subsidiaries and vessels in the United States, the government's position in the case involving the blocked vessels was upheld by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court declined to review the decision. *Milena Ship Management Co. v. Newcomb*, 804 F. Supp. 859 (E.D. La. 1992), *aff'd*, 995 F.2d 620 (5th Cir. 1993), *cert. denied* _____ U.S. _____, 114 S.Ct. 877 (1994). The case involving a blocked subsidiary is pending a decision by the court on the government's motion for summary judgment.

4. Over the past 6 months, the Departments of State and Treasury have worked closely with European Community (the "EC") member states and other U.N. member nations to coordinate implementation of the sanctions against the FRY (S/M). This has included visits by assessment teams formed under the auspices of the United States, the EC, and the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (the "CSCE") to states bordering on Serbia and Montenegro; deployment of CSCE sanctions assistance missions ("SAMs") to Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Romania, and Ukraine to assist in monitoring land and Danube River traffic; bilateral contacts between the United States and other countries for the purpose of tightening financial and trade restrictions on the FRY (S/M); and establishment of a mechanism to coordinate enforcement efforts and to exchange technical information.

5. In accordance with licensing policy and the Regulations, FAC has exercised its authority to license certain specific transactions with respect to the FRY (S/M) that are consistent with the Security Council sanctions. During the reporting period, FAC has issued 114 specific licenses regarding transactions pertaining to the FRY (S/M) or assets it owns or controls, bringing the total as of April 15, 1994, to 677. Specific licenses have been issued (1) for payment to U.S. or third-country secured creditors, under certain narrowly defined circumstances, for pre-embargo import and export transactions; (2) for legal representation or advice to the Government of the FRY (S/M) or FRY (S/M)-controlled clients; (3) for the liquidation or protection of tangible assets of subsidiaries of FRY (S/M)-controlled firms located in the United States; (4) for limited FRY (S/M) diplomatic representation in Washington and New York; (5) for patent, trademark and copyright protection and maintenance transactions in the FRY (S/M) not involving payment to the FRY (S/M) Government; (6) for certain communications, news media, and travel-related transactions; (7) for the payment of crews' wages, vessel maintenance, and emergency supplies for FRY (S/M)-controlled ships blocked in the United States; (8) for the re-

removal from the FRY (S/M) of certain property owned and controlled by U.S. entities; and (9) to assist the United Nations in its relief operations and the activities of the U.N. Protection Forces. Pursuant to regulations implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 757, specific licenses have also been issued to authorize exportation of food, medicine, and supplies intended for humanitarian purposes in the FRY (S/M).

During the past 6 months, FAC has continued to oversee the liquidation of tangible assets of the 15 U.S. subsidiaries of entities organized in the FRY (S/M). Subsequent to the issuance of Executive Order No. 12846, all operating licenses issued for these U.S.-located Serbian or Montenegrin subsidiaries or joint ventures were revoked, and the net proceeds of the liquidation of their assets placed in blocked accounts.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board and the New York State Banking Department again worked closely with FAC with regard to two Serbian banking institutions in New York that were not permitted to conduct normal business after June 1, 1992. The banks had been issued licenses to maintain a limited staff for audit purposes while full-time bank examiners were posted in their offices to ensure that banking records are appropriately safeguarded. Subsequent to the issuance of Executive Order No. 12846, all licenses previously issued were revoked. FAC is currently working with the Federal Reserve Board and the New York State Banking Department to resolve outstanding issues regarding the banks.

During the past 6 months, U.S. financial institutions have continued to block funds transfers in which there is an interest of the Government of the FRY (S/M) or an entity or undertaking located in or controlled from the FRY (S/M). Such transfers have accounted for \$58.6 million in Yugoslav assets blocked since the issuance of Executive Order No. 12808, with some \$22 million in funds transfers frozen during the past 6 months.

To ensure compliance with the terms of the licenses that have been issued under the program, stringent reporting requirements are imposed. More than 380 submissions

were reviewed since the last report and more than 194 compliance cases are currently open. In addition, licensed bank accounts are regularly audited by FAC compliance personnel and by cooperating auditors from bank regulatory agencies.

6. Since the issuance of Executive Order No. 12810, FAC has worked closely with the U.S. Customs Service to ensure both that prohibited imports and exports (including those in which the Government of the FRY (S/M) has an interest) are identified and interdicted, and that permitted imports and exports move to their intended destination without undue delay. Violations and suspected violations of the embargo are being investigated and appropriate enforcement actions are being taken. There are currently 50 cases under active investigation. Since the last report, FAC has collected 20 civil penalties totaling nearly \$75,000 from 17 financial institutions for violations involving transfers of funds in which the Government of the FRY (S/M) has an interest. Two U.S. companies and one law firm have also paid penalties related to exports and unlicensed payments to the Government of the FRY (S/M) for trademark registration.

7. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from November 30, 1993, through May 29, 1994, that are directly attributable to the authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to the FRY (S/M) are estimated at about \$3 million, most of which represent wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in FAC and its Chief Counsel's Office, and the U.S. Customs Service), the Department of State, the National Security Council, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Department of Commerce.

8. The actions and policies of the Government of the FRY (S/M), in its involvement in and support for groups attempting to seize and hold territory in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina by force and violence, continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. The United States remains committed to a multilateral resolution of this crisis through its actions im-

plementing the binding resolutions of the United Nations Security Council with respect to the FRY (S/M).

I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against the FRY (S/M) as long as these measures are appropriate, and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

William J. Clinton

The White House,
June 21, 1994.

**Message to the Congress
Transmitting the "Work and
Responsibility Act of 1994"**

June 21, 1994

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Work and Responsibility Act of 1994."

It is time to end welfare as we know it and replace it with a system that is based on work and responsibility—a system that will help people help themselves. This legislation reinforces the fundamental values of work, responsibility, family, and community. It rewards work over welfare. It signals that people should not have children until they are ready to support them, and that parents—both parents—who bring children into the world must take responsibility for supporting them. It gives people access to the skills they need and expects work in return. Most important, it will give people back the dignity that comes from work and independence. The cost of the proposal to the Federal Government is estimated at \$9.3 billion over 5 years and is fully offset, primarily through reductions in entitlements and without new tax increases.

The Work and Responsibility Act of 1994 will replace welfare with work. Under this legislation, welfare will be about a paycheck, not a welfare check. Our approach is based on a simple compact designed to reinforce and reward work. Each recipient will be required to develop a personal employability plan designed to move that individual into the work force as quickly as possible. Sup-

port, job training, and child care will be provided to help people move from dependence to independence. Time limits will ensure that anyone who can work, must work—in the private sector if possible, in a temporary subsidized job if necessary.

This legislation includes several provisions aimed at creating a new culture of mutual responsibility. It includes provisions to promote parental responsibility and ensure that both parents contribute to their children's well-being. This legislation establishes the toughest child support enforcement program ever. It also includes: incentives directly tied to the performance of the welfare office; extensive efforts to detect and prevent welfare fraud; sanctions to prevent gaming of the welfare system; and a broad array of incentives that States can use to encourage responsible behavior.

Preventing teen pregnancy and out-of-wedlock births is a critical part of welfare reform. To prevent welfare dependency, teenagers must get the message that staying in school, postponing pregnancy, and preparing to work are the right things to do. Our prevention approach includes a national campaign against teen pregnancy and a national clearinghouse on teen pregnancy prevention. Roughly 1,000 middle and high schools in disadvantaged areas will receive grants to develop innovative teen pregnancy prevention programs.

The Work and Responsibility Act of 1994 proposes dramatic changes in our welfare system, changes so bold that they cannot be accomplished overnight. We can phase in these changes by focusing on young people, to send a clear message to the next generation that we are ending welfare as we know it. The bill targets resources on welfare beneficiaries born after December 31, 1971. This means that over time, more and more welfare beneficiaries will be affected by the new rules: about a third of the caseload in 1997, and half by the year 2000. States that want to phase in faster will have the option of doing so.

The results of these changes will be far-reaching. In the year 2000, 2.4 million adults will be subject to the new rules under welfare reform, including time limits and work re-

quirements. Almost 1 million people will be either off welfare or working.

But the impact of welfare reform cannot be measured in these numbers alone. This legislation is aimed at strengthening families and instilling personal responsibility by helping people help themselves. We owe every child in America the chance to watch their parents assume the responsibility and dignity of a real job. This bill is designed to make that possible.

I urge the Congress to take prompt and favorable action on this legislation.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
June 21, 1994.

Nomination for United States District Court Judges

June 21, 1994

The President today announced the nominations of three individuals to serve on the Federal district bench: Mark W. Bennett for the Northern District of Iowa; and Salvador E. Casellas and Daniel R. Dominguez for the District of Puerto Rico.

"These three nominees have impressive records of achievement in both the law and public service," the President said. "I am confident that they will serve with excellence and distinction."

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

Executive Order 12922—Blocking Property of Certain Haitian Nationals

June 21, 1994

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of

the *de facto* regime in Haiti and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order No. 12775, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may hereafter be issued pursuant to this order, all property and interests in property of:

(a) any Haitian national resident in Haiti; or

(b) any other person subject to the blocking provisions of Executive Order Nos. 12775, 12779, 12853, 12872, or 12914 and Haitian citizens who are members of the immediate family of any such person, as identified by the Secretary of the Treasury;

that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are blocked. This section shall not apply to property of non-governmental organizations engaged in the provision of essential humanitarian assistance in Haiti or in the conduct of refugee and migration operations in Haiti, as identified by the Secretary of the Treasury. Payments and transfers previously authorized by Executive Order No. 12920 of June 10, 1994, may continue to be made in a manner directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. Any transaction by a United States person that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this order:

(a) The term "Haitian national" means a citizen of Haiti or an entity organized under the laws of Haiti.

(b) The definitions contained in section 3 of Executive Order No. 12779 apply to the terms used in this order.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and the United Nations Participation Act, as may be necessary to

carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order, including suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the effective date of this order.

Sec. 5. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 6.

(a) This order shall take effect at 10:09 p.m., eastern daylight time on June 21, 1994.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register*.

William J. Clinton
10:09 p.m.
6-21-94

The White House,
June 21, 1994.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:33 a.m., June 22, 1994]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 22, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on June 23.

Message to the Congress on Haiti

June 21, 1994

To the Congress of the United States:

On October 4, 1991, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA") (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act ("NEA") (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), President Bush exercised his statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12775, declaring a national emergency and blocking Haitian government property.

On October 28, 1991, pursuant to the above authorities, President Bush exercised his statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12779, blocking certain property

of and prohibiting certain transactions with Haiti.

On June 30, 1993, pursuant to above authorities, as well as the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended ("UNPA"), (2 U.S.C. 287c), I exercised my statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12853, to impose additional economic measures with respect to Haiti. This latter action was taken, in part, to ensure that the economic measures taken by the United States with respect to Haiti would fulfill its obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 841 of June 16, 1993.

On October 18, 1993, pursuant to the IEEPA and the NEA, I again exercised by statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12872, blocking property of various persons with respect to Haiti.

On May 6, 1994, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 917, calling on States to take additional measures to tighten the embargo against Haiti. On May 7, 1994, pursuant to the above authorities, I exercised by statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12914, to impose additional economic measures with respect to Haiti. On May 21, 1994, pursuant to the above authorities, I exercised my statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12917, to impose those economic measures required by Resolution 917 that became effective May 21, 1994. These latter actions were taken, in part, to ensure that the economic measures taken by the United States with respect to Haiti would fulfill its obligations under the provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 917.

On June 10, 1994, pursuant to the above authorities, I exercised my statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12920, prohibiting additional transactions with Haiti.

On June 21, 1994, pursuant to the above authorities, I exercised my statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12922.

This new Executive order:

—blocks all property in the United States, or within the possession or control of United States persons, of any Haitian national resident in Haiti, or any other person subject to the blocking provisions of Executive Order Nos. 12775, 12779, 12853, 12872, or 12914 or a Hai-

tian citizen who is a member of the immediate family of such a person, as identified by the Secretary of the Treasury; and makes limited exceptions for certain payments and transfers, and for the property of nongovernmental organizations engaged in the provision of essential humanitarian assistance or the conduct of refugee and migration operations in Haiti, that are identified by the Secretary of the Treasury;

- prohibits any transaction that evades or avoids or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions of the order; and
- authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to issue regulations implementing the provisions of the order.

The new Executive order is necessary to tighten the embargo against Haiti with the goal of the restoration of democracy in that nation and the prompt return of the legitimately elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, under the framework of the Governors Island Agreement.

I am providing this notice to the Congress pursuant to section 204(b) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)) and section 301 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1631). I am enclosing a copy of the Executive order that I have issued.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
June 21, 1994.

NOTE: This message was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 22.

Proclamation 6703—50th Anniversary of the GI Bill of Rights

June 21, 1994

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Fifty years ago, on June 22, 1944, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944—"The GI Bill of Rights"—described by many historians as America's greatest single piece of social legislation from that time

period. President Roosevelt said that the passage of the GI Bill gave "emphatic notice to the men and women of our Armed Forces that the American people do not intend to let them down."

That promise to meet the needs of a highly trained and motivated military was well kept by the original GI Bill and has been renewed and revised with each succeeding generation of veterans. Today, those guarantees of assistance—from education to home purchase, from job training to medical treatment—are part of every veteran's expectations. They extend beyond active duty service personnel, to include reservists and surviving spouses, as well.

The GI Bill has made life better for all Americans. As it eased the transition of millions of World War II veterans into civilian life, it paved the way for an unparalleled period of U.S. economic growth and development, while reaffirming the vital importance of our Nation's Armed Forces.

GI Bill home loan provisions underwrote the largest housing boom in our country's history. Now, most Americans may reasonably look forward to owning their own homes at some time during their lives.

GI Bill educational benefits spurred nearly 8 million World War II veterans on to higher education. It transformed the Nation's education infrastructure and made college education and technical training realistic options after high school for those who may otherwise not have been able to afford these advantages.

This half-century investment of more than \$65 billion has been repaid to the American taxpayer time and time again. The Nation has been enhanced by the increased earning power and expanded economic activity directly attributable to the GI Bill. It is gratifying to note that our veterans have utilized these benefits to the fullest extent. Their energy, initiative, and ability have allowed them to make the most of this enduring promise. As they gave their best to the Nation while they were in uniform, they also gave us their best as civilians with the help of the GI Bill.

It is to them and to the pioneers who created and crafted the original GI Bill legislation during the dark days of World War II, that we as a Nation owe our heartfelt grati-

tude this day. This measure opened the door to the American dream of opportunity for advancement to an entire generation of young Americans.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim June 22, 1994, as "GI Bill of Rights Day" celebrating the 50th anniversary of enactment of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 and the subsequent legislation that has extended its promise. I encourage all Americans, as well as civic, veterans, educational, business, and news media organizations, to join me in honoring this true American success story and those veterans and visionaries who made it possible.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, 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, 11:32 a.m., June 22, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 22, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on June 23.

Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With King Hussein of Jordan

June 22, 1994

Middle East Peace Process

The President. First, I would like to welcome King Hussein back to the White House and to say how very much I support his courage and vision in renewing his efforts to make peace with Israel. I want to reaffirm the support of the United States for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, including the Syrian track, and we will do whatever we can to keep those things going.

This remains a very important priority for me and for our administration. And I am very encouraged by where we are now in the whole process and especially by the efforts

that King Hussein has made. And I'm looking forward to having the chance to discuss that with him.

So, sir.

Q. What are the chances, Mr. President and King Hussein, of a trilateral settlement between you two and Prime Minister Rabin? Your Majesty.

King Hussein. I don't think it is something that has been discussed as yet, but in the future, I suppose anything and everything is possible.

Decline of the Dollar

Q. Mr. President, are you at all concerned with the dollar's fall? Your administration is not intervening as it has in the past.

The President. Well, I talked to—I spent some time yesterday on it. I talked to Secretary Bentsen again today about it. And I think that I would let him speak for us today on it. We have agreed today on what he will say and what our course will be.

Let me just emphasize that the dollar, as you know, is traded in big multinational markets with other currencies, and they go up and down. But the fundamental economic realities in this country are very strong. This is the first time in 30 years when we have had a growth in the economy, with no inflation, led by investment that will create jobs. The unemployment rate has dropped dramatically in the last year and a half; we've just passed in the first quarter of this year—the first quarter in over 15 years when there was no bank failure.

So our fundamentals are quite good. We had a record number of new business incorporations, the largest number since World War II, in 1993. I think we just have to keep working on our fundamentals and know that, in the end, the markets will have to respond to the economic realities of the American economy.

Q. Well, what do you think is wrong?

Campaign Finance Reform

Q. Mr. President, speaking about dollars, Common Cause has accused you and your administration of betraying your campaign commitments on soft money for the DNC, raising a lot more over these past 18 months than the Republicans did when they were in

office. How do you respond to Common Cause's accusations?

The President. First of all, my campaign commitment is to seek campaign finance reform legislation which will put both parties on an equal footing and will give the Government of this country back more to ordinary Americans. I have supported that legislation strongly from the beginning. I still believe we're going to get a good campaign finance reform bill out of the committee and onto my desk in this session of Congress.

In the meanwhile, as I have said all along, I don't believe in unilateral disarmament. And I believe, if you will look, I've had a lot more advertising and attacks against our administration and our policy than we have had the financial wherewithal to respond to.

So, we've done our best to defend ourselves in the system that now exists. But I agree with Common Cause, we need a campaign finance reform bill. I'm going to work hard for it.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:50 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the GI Bill of Rights *June 22, 1994*

Thank you so much, Mr. Shropshire, for that introduction and for your service to your country and for making the most of the GI bill. And thank you, Mr. Mendoza, for your service to your country and for reminding us of the future of the GI bill.

Thank you, Secretary Brown, leaders of veteran service organizations, and staff of the department of veterans administration who are here; to all the Members of Congress, Senator Robb, Senator Thurmond, Senator Jeffords, Congressman Price, Congresswoman Byrne, Congressman Sangmeister, Congresswoman Brown, Congressman Bishop; and thank you especially, Congressman Sonny Montgomery, for a lifetime of devotion to this cause. I'd like to also acknowledge three of Congressman Montgomery's colleagues in the Senate and House on the relevant committee who could not be with

us today: Senator Rockefeller, Senator Murkowski, and Congressman Stump.

Before I begin, if I might, I'd like to say a brief word about a development in Brussels this morning that is in so many ways a tribute to the men and women who have worn the uniform of this country over the last 50 years. Today Russia took an important step to help shape a safer and more peaceful post-cold-war world.

As all of you know, it wasn't very many days ago that we and the Russians were able to announce that, for the first time since both of us had nuclear weapons, our nuclear weapons were no longer pointed at each other. Today, Russia made a decision to join 20 other nations of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and Western Europe in NATO's Partnership For Peace, to work together on joint planning and exercises, and to commit themselves to a common future, to a unified Europe where neighbors respect their borders and do not invade them but, instead, work together for mutual security and progress.

I want to join with the Secretary of State, who was on hand for the signing in Brussels, in commending the Russian people and their leaders on this farsighted choice. And I think that all of us will join them in saying this is another step on our long road in man's everlasting quest for peace. We thank them today.

As Secretary Brown and Mr. Shropshire said in their eloquent remarks, I had the opportunity not long ago of commemorating the service of our veterans at Normandy and in the Italian campaign. Joined by some of the veterans who are here today, including General Mick Kicklighter, who did such a wonderful job in heading the committee that planned all those magnificent events, we remembered the sacrifices of the brave Americans and their Allies who freed a continent from tyranny.

Their legacy is plain to see today in the wave of democracy sweeping across a united Europe. But their legacy is also clear here at home. Fortunately, in spite of the terrible losses, most of them did come home. And with a helping hand from Uncle Sam, they sparked an explosion of American energy and industry. They built the great American mid-

dle class, the powerful example which, more than anything else, helped us over the last 50 years to win the war for freedom and democracy and enterprise, because people could look at the American veterans, the legacy they made here at home and see that our system, our values, and our ideals worked.

As all of you know, it was 50 years ago today that President Roosevelt signed the GI bill of rights. It was actually known as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. Just as D-Day was the greatest military action in our history, so the GI bill arguably was the greatest investment in our people in American history. It provided the undergirding for what has clearly been the most successful middle class in all of history. That lesson, in many respects, is one I have tried to make the lesson of our administration: If you give the American people, ordinary Americans, a chance to help themselves, they will do extraordinary things.

Before World War II, our country typically gave veterans pensions and bonuses, but they had nothing to build a future with. That's why despairing veterans of World War I actually marched on this city in 1932, and why President Roosevelt, learning the lesson of World War I, declared that the GI bill gave "emphatic notice to the men and women of our Armed Forces that the American people do not intend to let them down."

We know why the GI bill didn't let them down. It relied on the American values of work and responsibility. It offered not a handout, but a hand up. The veterans of World War I got a handout, and they deserved it. But it was \$60 and a train ticket home. The veterans of World War II got a ticket to the American dream.

The GI bill helped over 15 million returning veterans begin that journey. It helped all of them, black or white, Asian or Latino, rich or poor. But it was up to them to seize the opportunities. And look what they did. They built countless new homes and businesses. They flooded colleges and trade schools. Out of the World War II class, 450,000 became engineers; 360,000 became schoolteachers; 240,000 became accountants. That's before we needed them all in Washington. [Laughter] One hundred and eighty thousand be-

came doctors and nurses; 150,000 became scientists, paving our way to the next century. All of us are better off for their determination.

We cannot even calculate how much our Nation has been enriched by the GI bill, how many communities have sprung up, how many companies have prospered, how many families have earned their share of the American dream. This much we do know, that the GI bill began the process of building the middle class that has been the bulwark of our prosperity ever since the end of World War II.

And it's still working today. For 50 years now, soldiers like Hugo Mendoza have stood sentry around the globe, securing our freedom, and knowing that on their return they would find also a stepping stone of opportunity. Today, as we face yet a new era of change and challenge, we have new choices to make. Almost everything I am trying to do as President is to ensure that we make the right choices so that we can secure our liberty and our prosperity and expand those great virtues across the world as we move into the next century.

Almost everything we are trying to do is animated by the spirit and the ideas behind the GI bill. Give Americans a chance to make their own lives in the fast-changing world; they will secure the American dream. They will secure our freedom. They will expand its reach if you give them the power to do it.

At Normandy I was able to pay special tribute to the first paratroopers to land in the D-Day operation, called the Pathfinders, because they lighted the way for those who followed. Today, it is up to us to be the pathfinders of the 21st century. The powerful idea behind the bill of rights for the GI's is still the best light to find that path.

Our job now is to do everything we can to help Americans to have the chance to build those better lives for themselves. That is the best way to prove ourselves worthy of the legacy handed down by those who sacrificed in the Second World War, those who have worn our uniform since, and those who have been given their just chance at the brass ring through the bill of rights for the GI's.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:25 p.m. at the Department of Veterans Affairs. In his remarks, he referred to Garnett G. Shropshire, World War II veteran, who introduced the President, and Hugo Mendoza, Persian Gulf war veteran.

Remarks on North Korea and an Exchange With Reporters

June 22, 1994

The President. Good afternoon. Today I want to announce an important step forward in the situation in North Korea. This afternoon we have received formal confirmation from North Korea that it will freeze the major elements of its nuclear program while a new round of talks between our nations proceeds.

In response, we are informing the North Koreans that we are ready to go forward with a new round of talks in Geneva early next month. North Korea has assured us that while we go forward with these talks it will not reload its five-megawatt reactor with new fuel or reprocess spent fuel. We have also been assured that the IAEA will be allowed to keep its inspectors and monitoring equipment in place at the Yongbyon nuclear facility, thus allowing verification of North Korea's agreement. We welcome this very positive development which restores the basis for talks between North Korea and the United States.

In addition to addressing the nuclear issue, we are prepared to discuss the full range of security, political, and economic issues that affects North Korea's relationship with the international community. During these discussions we will suspend our efforts to pursue a sanctions resolution in the United Nations Security Council. We also welcome the agreement between South Korea and North Korea to pursue a meeting between their Presidents.

I would like to thank President Carter for the important role he played in helping to achieve this step. These developments mark not a solution to the problem, but they do mark a new opportunity to find a solution. It is the beginning of a new stage in our efforts to pursue a nonnuclear Korean Peninsula. We hope this will lead to the resolution

of all the issues that divide Korea from the international community.

In close consultation with our allies, we will continue as we have over the past year and more to pursue our interests and our goals with steadiness, realism, and resolve. This approach is paying off, and we will continue it. This is good news. Our task now is to transform this news into a lasting agreement.

Q. Mr. President, are you going to try to insist on finding out whether or not they have already built a bomb and getting the facts on any past violations as part of these talks?

The President. Well, let me say that, first of all, we have been in touch with the North Koreans in New York almost at this moment. We will set up these talks, and we will have ample opportunity to discuss the range of issues that will be discussed in the talks. And we expect to discuss, obviously, all the issues that have divided us.

Yes, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International].

Q. Mr. President, what concessions did we make to bring this about? And why is it that you did not meet with President Carter face to face? Here's a man who actually met Kim Il-song, one of the few—our profiles may not jive and so forth. You would have had a great chance to debrief him, and instead, you talked to him on the telephone.

The President. We talked to him for a long time on the telephone. The only reason we didn't is because I didn't want to ask him to come all the way up to Camp David, and we had planned to go up there for the weekend. And he decided and I decided there was—we know each other very well; we've known each other for 20 years—we decided we didn't need to do it; we could just have a long talk on the phone, and that's what we did.

Q. Did we make any concessions—

The President. No.

Q. —to the North Koreans to bring this about?

The President. No. The only thing that we said was that we would suspend our efforts to pursue sanctions if there was a verifiable freeze on the nuclear program while the talks continued, which included no refueling of the reactor and no reprocessing.

When President Carter came back he said—this was the cautionary note, you know, I raised in Chicago last Friday when I was asked to comment on this statement—he said that he believed that Kim Il-song had made that statement to him. We said that we would wait for official confirmation. We received it today. That confirmation gives us the basis for resuming the talks.

Yes, Rita [Rita Braver, CBS News].

Q. President Clinton, some of your aides are saying, “We got everything we want here.” Is this one of those cases where the other guy blinked?

The President. I don’t think it’s useful for me to characterize it in that way. We know what the facts are. If you look at what we’ve done over the last year and a half, we have followed basically a two-pronged policy. We have worked as hard as we could to be firm, to be resolute, to bring our allies closer and closer together. And when I say our allies on this issue, I consider not just South Korea and Japan but Russia and China to be our allies. All of us have the same interests and the same desires.

We also always kept the door open. I always said I did not seek a confrontation, I sought to give North Korea a way to become a part of the international community.

When President Carter was invited and expressed a willingness to go to North Korea, I thought it gave us one opportunity that we would not otherwise have with a private citizen, but a distinguished American private citizen, to communicate the position of our administration and to do it—the very fact that he went, I think, was a gesture of the importance that we placed on resolving this matter and not just for ourselves but for the world.

And so I think that we know what the facts are. We know we pursued a firm course. We know that President Carter went and made a very persuasive case, and we know what the North Koreans did. I don’t think it’s useful to characterize this in terms of winners and losers. I think the world will be the winner if we can resolve this. But we’ve not done it yet.

Brit [Brit Hume, ABC News].

Q. Mr. President, it would appear that President Carter may have either seen something that perhaps you and others may not

have seen as clearly as he did, or that perhaps this was a more closely coordinated effort between you and Mr. Carter than it may have appeared at the time. Is either of those things correct?

The President. Well, I don’t know that I would characterize it in that way. He called me; we talked about it. I wanted to make sure he had adequate briefings. I have always—I have, as you probably know, I have—and I’ve said this I believe publicly—I have sought other means of personally communicating to Kim Il-song that the desires of the United States and the interests of the United States and the policy of the United States was to pursue a nonnuclear Korean Peninsula and to give North Korea a way of moving with dignity into the international community and away from an isolated path, which we found quite disturbing for all the reasons that I’ve already said.

It seemed to me that when President Carter expressed a willingness to go and they had given him an invitation of some longstanding to come, that that gave us the opportunity to give North Korea a direct message to their leader from a distinguished American citizen, without in any way undermining the necessary and correct government-to-government contacts that we had going on at other levels.

President Carter, I think, was very faithful in articulating the policy of our Government. And I think that that provided a forum in which the North Korean leader, Kim Il-song, could respond as he did. And I’m very pleased about it.

When we were called last Thursday and this whole issue was discussed and we said what we said about we hope that their message meant that they were willing to freeze their nuclear program, then they said they were. Then we got formal confirmation today of the definition of freeze. Their definition was the same as ours. We had the basis to go forward. I’m very happy about it.

Yes, Wolf [Wolf Blitzer, CNN]. Go ahead.

Q. There will be critics, as you well know, who will argue that once again the North Koreans have succeeded in stalling, and clandestinely, this will give them an opportunity while their negotiators talk to U.S. negotiators in Geneva to pursue their nuclear am-

bitions, which they're not about to give up. How do you verify that they are sincere in this effort?

The President. Well, that was a big part of the statement, of course, of the letter that we got, not just that there would be an agreement to freeze the program but that the agreement be verifiable. The IAEA inspectors and the monitoring equipment on the ground can be and will be used to verify the commitment not to reprocess and not to re-fuel.

If we didn't have some way of verifying it, you and I wouldn't be having this conversation at this moment.

Yes, one last question.

Q. Mr. President, could you tell us, beyond just the focus of the talks, could you tell us what your longer range view is? Do you see the Koreas being reunified? What do you see happening, coming out of all this?

The President. Well, I think, first of all, that is a decision for the peoples and their leaders in South and North Korea to resolve. What the United States wants is for the agreement that the Koreas made in 1991 to make the Peninsula nonnuclear to be carried through.

The United States wants the NPT to be a success with regard to North Korea. The United States wants North Korea, in whatever relationship it pursues with South Korea—that is up to them—to move toward becoming an integral and responsible member of the international community. That will auger well for the peace and prosperity of the peoples of north Asia as well as for the security interest of the United States. That is what we have pursued with great diligence, and I'm very hopeful that these talks will bring us closer to that.

As I said, this does not solve the problem, but it certainly gives us the basis for seeking a solution. And I'm quite pleased.

Thank you very much.

Q. Have you called Jimmy Carter?

The President. Oh, I have. I called him, talked to him about the letter. We had a very good talk, told him again I was glad he went, and I thought it was a trip worth taking, a risk worth taking, and I was very pleased.

Q. You didn't mind his criticism of your sanctions policy? He was pretty blunt, wasn't he?

The President. No. No, as long as the agreement—like I said, we've been friends a long time. The agreement was that he would faithfully communicate our position. I am absolutely convinced he did it, and I'm absolutely convinced now that they have met the agreement. And I feel good about it.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:34 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Statement on the White House Conference on Africa

June 22, 1994

The challenges facing Africa and American policy towards the continent will draw on the participation and combined efforts of all Americans. This meeting is an important opportunity for leaders who care deeply about Africa to share ideas and experiences.

NOTE: This statement was part of a statement by the Press Secretary announcing that the White House will host a Conference on Africa on June 26 and 27.

Nomination for a United States Court of Appeals Judge

June 22, 1994

The President today nominated William C. Bryson to serve on the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

"I am pleased to nominate William Bryson, who has devoted his career to serving the public," the President said today. "He will bring a wealth of experience from the Justice Department to the Federal bench, and the American people will continue to enjoy the great benefits of his legal talent and personal dedication."

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Remarks at the Democratic National Committee Dinner

June 22, 1994

Thank you very much. Chairman Wilhelm, my good friend Vernon Jordan, between the two of you there's nothing left for me to say. *[Laughter]* I thank you for your leadership of our party. I congratulate you and DeGee on the upcoming birth of your first child. I thank Vernon and Ann Jordan and all those others who worked on this dinner and made it so successful tonight. I want to thank Terry McAuliffe and all the cochairmen of this dinner, the Members of the Congress, the members of the Cabinet, members of the administration who are here, and my fellow Americans.

I have two pieces of good news tonight. The first is that with about a half an hour left to go, the United States is ahead in the World Cup two to nothing over Colombia. I kind of like this World Cup. It reminds me of my campaign. We're the underdog in this deal; I like it. *[Laughter]* The second is far more important, and perhaps most of you have already heard, but this afternoon, the United States received official confirmation that North Korea is prepared to freeze its nuclear program in return for talking to us about those issues. This event, of course, is important to all of us, to our children and, if we're successful, even to our children's children. It does not solve our problems, but it gives us a chance to begin to solve them. It came about because of the steadfastness and resolve of our administration and working with our allies. In this case, we had an interesting set of allies from the very beginning, of course our friends in South Korea and Japan, but also in Russia and China. There was a sense that we had to do something here.

It came about because of the deft putting of our case and the case for North Korea's coming into the community of nations by another great Democrat, former President Jimmy Carter. And tonight, I mentioned it not only because it is so important to all of us and to our future but because in addition to this being a party gala, it is an American celebration.

When I heard on the way in the themes of the little film you saw on our administra-

tion, I thought to myself that most of those things we have done benefit people without regard to their party and that Democrats in 1992 promised a new direction for our country, one rooted in the real problems and the real promise of this Nation. I had some fairly basic ideas. I thought that we could not be strong abroad unless we were strong at home, that we could never be strong at home if we tried to withdraw from the world, but that we had to rebuild ourselves from the grassroots, based on the real conditions in our country.

I'll never forget when David Wilhelm suggested that we get on that bus. It was easy for him to say; he didn't have to ride on it as long as we did. *[Laughter]* But I think Hillary and Al and Tipper would admit that that bus and those trips not only became the symbol of our campaign but kept us firmly rooted to the American people. We saw individually the people that had been beaten down and had often given up on their National Government, Maybe collectively they were cynical and believed gridlock was inevitable, but individually, they were full of hope and concern. They wanted so much for the promise of America to be alive for their children, and they knew that some tough things would have to be done.

There's no way that TV ads could convey what we saw in the eyes of a woman on the side of the road in the Middle West one night who told us that her husband and she had been married for 35 years, and he had been having increasing difficulty holding on to jobs because of the decline of the economy. And finally, he had taken a job paying just over \$5 an hour, and they had lost their health insurance and she was ill. And she did not know what to do, but she was absolutely sure that they had worked hard and played by the rules.

There's no way a poll or a commercial could recapture the face of the woman I saw in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, one day at a Quaker Oats plant, holding a child of another race while we were being demonstrated against by people who disagreed with my pro-choice position. This woman had a pro-choice sticker on, and she had a baby in her arms of another race. And I said, "Where did you get that baby?" And she said, "This is my

baby." And I said, "Well, where did you get this baby?" She said, "I got this baby from Florida, and she has AIDS. But somebody's got to take care of all these babies with AIDS." This woman had been divorced, was living in an apartment with her own two children, struggling to make ends meet, and she had adopted another child. She said, "I'm for you, and I wish you'd tell those people back there with their signs if they feel so strongly about it, come help me adopt these babies and stand up for their right to grow up and live a good life."

I met a sheriff in east Texas who's got to be the only east Texas sheriff in America that subscribed to Rolling Stone—[laughter]—who told me he wanted me to pass a real tough crime bill, but not to forget that the kids needed something to say yes to as well.

I wish I could just tell you all these stories. But when I showed up here, I knew that, as my Granddaddy used to say, "There would be a lot of slips between the cup and the lip," but if I could just keep remembering all those people, in the end it would come out all right.

And what we have tried to do is exactly what I said I would try to in the campaign. We've tried to restore the economy, to restore the link between the people and the Government, to make it work for ordinary people again, to rebuild a sense of work and family and community and empowerment of individual citizens, and to move this country into the 21st century still the greatest country in the world with the most hopes for our children.

If you look at what has happened in the last 18 months, I think you can make a pretty compelling case that we're doing the right things. Our economy is growing steadily: over 3.4 million new jobs in 16 months, more than in the previous 4 years combined; a point-and-a-half-plus drop in the unemployment rate; in 1993, more new business incorporations than in any year since World War II; the first quarter of this year, the first quarter in over 15 years when there was not a bank failure.

Our Republican friends always talk about how they deplored the deficit and they deplored Government spending. But it just kept getting bigger when they were in office.

And they blamed the Congress. But when you look at the facts, the truth is that, in spite of the exploding deficits, Congress actually appropriated slightly less money in the previous 12 years than the administrations asked for. [Applause] And all that about—there's the Congressmen clapping out there, tell you the truth. [Laughter] But they were very skilled at saying one thing and doing another. And I'm not very good at that, and it embarrasses me, so we decided we'd actually try to bring the deficit down.

Last year, by the narrowest of margins, because we got no help and a lot of hot rhetoric, our economic plan passed. And it began a system of disciplined budgeting, which will be accompanied by this year's budget, the first time in 17 years two Presidents' budgets have been adopted on time by the United States Congress. That will give us 3 years of deficit reduction for the first time since Harry Truman was the President of the United States of America.

And I want you to know, working with this Congress, this budget, the Congress will eliminate over 100 Government programs outright, will cut 200 more, will not only be reducing defense but will reduce domestic discretionary spending for the first time since 1969, in 25 years. And still we will spend more money on Head Start, more money on Women and Infant Children, more money on school-to-work opportunities, more money on education and new technologies for the future. We will invest more in people and still cut Government spending, because we hired on to get things done not to just talk about them, and that is what the Democrats are doing in this town today.

When you put that with the initiatives in trade that this administration has taken—more in 18 months than had been done in a generation—we have the basis for the first growth in America in 30 years that is led by investment and that has no inflation, in 30 years. That is what I asked for a chance to work on and what you helped to give me. And no amount of rhetoric to the contrary can take away those facts.

The second thing I said I would try to do is to make Government work for ordinary people. And I think we've made a pretty good stab at that. With the support of the public

employee unions, we have passed budgets which will reduce the size of the National Government by a quarter of a million by attrition over 5 years, and leave us at the end of a 5-year period with the smallest Federal work force since John Kennedy was the President of the United States. And the money will be used to pay for the crime bill to make our streets safer. That is a matter of record.

We've also begun to make the Government work again. Terry McAuliffe told me yesterday that a reporter for a newspaper that is not exactly a house organ of the Democratic Party called him and said, "How did you get all these business people to contribute to the Democratic Party?" He said, "Well, the President's got a good probusiness position." And a reporter starting laughing. One of the real problems here, you know, you're always in the most trouble when you think you have nothing to learn. *[Laughter]*

The Small Business Administration, under the leadership of Erskine Bowles, will now let you apply for a loan on a one-page form, something small business people have been begging for for years. The Emergency Management Agency, which was the source of ridicule and anger and frustration and revulsion for years because it was dominated by political appointees, now has a Director from my home State who did it for a living. And he's the most popular Federal bureaucrat in the United States because FEMA has been there in earthquakes and fires and tornadoes, when people needed it. Nobody worries about whether the Federal Government is going to be there to do its job anymore. Rice farmers in northern California, a few weeks ago, for the first time ever, shipped their rice out of ports in northern California to sell in Japan, because the Government is working for ordinary people again.

I don't know how many business people I've had come up to me in the last year and say, "You know, I'm a Republican, but you have the only administration where the Commerce Department and the State Department work together to try to help me do business overseas, and I appreciate that."

I wanted to break gridlock. For 7 years, the world trade agreement was tied up. It was ratified last year by the nations, and

we're going to implement it this year. For 7 years, 7 years, even after the attempt on President Reagan's life, with his fine Press Secretary, Jim Brady, surviving by a miracle and campaigning like crazy for the Brady bill, for 7 years the NRA and others tied it up in Congress. But we passed it last year. For 7 years, even though it had some bipartisan support, the Family and Medical Leave Act could not pass the Congress, but we passed it last year. No Presidential vetoes—support for families in the workplace. For 6 years now, politics has kept the crime bill from passing, but we are on the verge of passing the most important piece of anticrime legislation in the history of the United States, more punishment but more prevention, more police. And the ban on assault weapons, which lost just 2 years ago by 70 votes in the House of Representatives, passed. We have brought an end to the gridlock in this country, and we should not let it go back the other way at election time.

Now we're working on health care. First, the other side said there was no crisis; then there was a crisis but we needed a bipartisan solution. I said, "Fine, here's my plan. You tell me how we are going to change it, but we've got to cover everybody." Then they started running ads saying I was trying to give health care to the Government, which wasn't true. But I went out and listened to people, and I said, well, maybe it is too bureaucratic. So we changed it some more and took out some of the mandatory provisions and made it more flexible to try to make it more responsive. And then a Republican Congressman from Iowa named Fred Grandy stood up and told the awful truth that he and his colleagues had been given marching orders to do nothing to cooperate to try to solve the health care problems in this country.

The Governor of Florida was in here today, talking about how he had a bill in Florida that was not mandatory but would make the situation better, that had the support of every organization in his State. And it still died in the senate of the State of Florida because there's a 20-20 split between Republicans and Democrats. And with all the interest groups saying, please do something about health care, every last Republican senator

still voted against it so they couldn't say he did anything on health care.

Now, in the Senate Finance Committee, there are a couple of Republicans who have worked on health care for years, who are trying to come together and reach some accommodation. And I can tell you they are under withering pressure. But folks, those people who say, "Let's just cover 90 percent and forget about it," it won't work. It won't work. Three million working Americans have lost their health insurance in the last 3 years. We are going backwards. We are the only country in the world with an advanced economy that has not figured out how to cover everybody.

Read the article in the Washington Post today about the German health care system. The German health care system today takes up a smaller percentage of the income of Germany than it did 2 years ago. It's about 8.5 percent. Our health care system costs us 14.5 percent of our income, and we still can't figure out how to cover—we're not even at 85 percent anymore.

And all the solutions that say, well, let's just not make any tough decisions and go up to 90 percent, cost you a double-ton of money in taxes, subsidize the poor, most of whom already can at least get Medicare, and not do one single solitary thing for the working middle class, 80 percent of whom are those who don't have insurance and who are terribly insecure. I'm telling you, we have got to face this problem and face it now. Harry Truman tried to get us to do it 50 years ago, and we didn't do it, and we've been paying for it ever since.

Let me say that any time you quote Harry Truman now, the Republicans stand up and clap, and everybody says, "Gosh, I wish we had him around; it's too bad we don't have anybody like Truman anymore." Let me tell you something, folks, I came from one of those families that was for him when he was living. [Laughter] And a lot of the people that brag on him today wouldn't have walked across the street to shake his hand when he was in office because he stood up for ordinary people and he told extraordinary truths and he tried to get us to face the problems of our time. Now, in retrospect, we can see that he did a good job.

Every midterm election in the 20th century except one, when President Roosevelt could not pass Social Security in 1934, every other one has seen a loss in both Houses, or at least one House, for the President in power, his party. Why? Because there is always a disappointment from the bright promise of the Inauguration to the hard reality of governing. Governor Cuomo used to say, "We campaign in poetry, and we govern in prose." [Laughter]

But there is a special problem this year. What is it? It is that there is so much accumulated cynicism in this country, and people are always told about the process, the conflict, the ups, the downs, the differences, that a lot of people don't even know what I have just told you. And our adversaries are banking on two things: Number one, they believe the cynicism of the electorate will, A, cause them to say, "I don't believe it," if they hear what we have done and, B, cause them to blame those of us who are in if we fail to change because they bring back gridlock. And so they think they can be rewarded if they stop anything from happening. And the second thing that they hope is that they can divert the attention of a significant number of our voters from the crying issues that unite us as a people by trying to launch another cultural war. And this is not just my opinion. There's a new book out by David Frum, conservative and former editorial writer of the Wall Street Journal, that you can find adapted in Harper's this week. He says that conservatives fail to control the size and cost of Government, and they've basically given that up. That's true; we've done a better job of that than they did. So instead, he predicts politics in the future will become a lot nastier and that the only way to mobilize and excite voters will be to trade on our differences on moral and ethnic and racial issues.

I can tell you, folks, we have not survived over 200 years as the strongest and oldest democracy in this country by fighting out our differences on moral and racial and ethnic issues. And we did not get where we are by becoming mired in the luxury—and I use the word clearly—the luxury of cynicism.

You know, the biggest honor I think I've had as your President was going to represent us at the D-Day ceremonies. It was one of

the most extraordinary events of Hillary's and my life, going first to Italy and seeing what our soldiers endured there, being shelled and killed on those beaches week after week, not able to get off; going to England and seeing the 3,800 graves of people who fought in the air war for 2 years before the D-Day invasion and the list of 5,000 names of people who never came back, including Joe Kennedy, Jr., and the great American band leader, Glenn Miller; and then going to the beaches at Normandy. And the thing that struck me overwhelmingly was that these people who saved the world, who laid their lives on the line, they didn't have an option. They knew what was at stake. And it makes a mockery of their sacrifice for us to be cynical about fulfilling our own legacy.

This whole atmosphere that permeates this town now—nothing makes any difference, and it's all who's up and down and in and out and all that, this obsession with process and conflict over product—it makes a mockery of what has gotten us here for 200 years.

I'm going to tell you something: Most of the people I've known in politics for 20 years, both parties, have been honest. Most of them have worked hard. Most of them have done what they thought was right. Most of the time we fought over things that were honest differences, worth arguing and fighting over. And we're about to get ourselves in a fix on the dawn of the 21st century. We've got the strongest economy in the world. We are the envy of the world. Our diversity is a source of great strength and the great, great mother lode of wealth for us in the 21st century in the global economy, if we've got sense enough to rescue these kids out of these cities, whose lives are being squandered. And the only thing that can mess it up for us is if we permitted ourselves to have the wrong fights, to believe that we were immoral because we had differences over certain issues, and if we permitted ourselves to become so cynical that we wouldn't even listen to the truth.

And I am here tonight to tell you that what you need to do is to go out of this room tonight and not just be glad that you gave money to this party and to our administration and to our continued efforts but to think of your words as a knife that can cut through

stone. And every time you hear one of your fellow Americans say some cynical and nonsensical thing implying that we're all up here just trying to feather our nest and it doesn't make any difference what's done and everything's in trouble, you tell them the truth, not to benefit me and the Democrats in Congress, although to be sure, we'll be benefited for it because we have broken gridlock and we are moving forward, but to give Americans their citizenship back. We did not get here by being cynics, we got here by being believers.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:09 p.m. at the Washington Hilton Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to David Wilhelm, chairman, Democratic National Committee, and his wife, DeGee; dinner chairman Vernon Jordan, and his wife, Ann; and DNC finance chairman Terry McAuliffe.

Remarks at the Democratic National Committee Saxophone Club Reception

June 22, 1994

The President. Thank you, Hillary. Thank you, Chairman Wilhelm and DeGee and Vernon and Ann Jordan. And thank you especially Sean Foley and Jessica Wasserman, for leading the Saxophone Club. I want to thank, too, Sean Burton and Jonathan Mantz for helping to hold the Saxophone Club together—[*applause*—and the Homebuilders and Occidental Petroleum, that helped to support this event tonight. I also want to thank the entertainers. I'm kind of sorry I didn't see Hootie and the Blowfish. [*Laughter*] And I know Paula Poundstone was funny, because she always is. And I'm hoping I get to hear a little bit of Chaka Khan and the St. Augustine Church Choir. Thank you all for being here.

We just came, as you know, from another event for the Democratic Party, and one that was immensely successful. But it struck me in that moment that the people who were there were a stunning answer to those who say that this is a cynical and selfish country and that you are as well.

We had two pieces of good news already today; one's light, and one's not so light. The

light one is that the United States won the soccer game tonight. I identify with our soccer team, you know, they start as underdogs in this deal. I like that. *[Laughter]* And they're doing well. And the thing that potentially, and I hope and pray will ultimately affect your future in a very positive way, is the formal notification I received this afternoon that the North Koreans are willing to suspend their nuclear program—*[applause]*.

Then it occurred to me that at the event where I just was there were lots of people there, and they weren't all Democrats. Some were independents. Some came up to me and said they were Republicans; they were proud to be there at our party's event. Virtually every one of them, when our economic program passed last year, paid higher taxes so we could bring the deficit down and give a tax break to lower income working people with families. Those people aren't cynical. They did something that they believe is good for their country, good for their children, and good for their future. And I am grateful to them, because they are a rebuke to the cynicism.

And then I look out at all of you and I realize—first of all, I look out at some of you, and a couple of you are my age, which makes me feel good. *[Laughter]* Somebody said some are older. I can tell you, you look good out there with all these young people, but you can't turn it back. Even I can't do that for you. *[Laughter]* But you are a rebuke to this notion that—this whole idea of Generation X. You know, it's a bunch of hooley.

What I want to say to you in brief is this: First, let me thank you for keeping the Saxophone Club together. It means a lot to me. It means more than you could possibly know that there are young people who work in and around this town who believe in this administration, who have stayed together, who were not just in it for the campaign and are not just sunshine soldiers but are actually here for the long haul to make America a better place. I thank you for that. It means so much to me.

The second point I want to say is this: We are doing what you hired us to do, and that's important. When we had all those events in the campaign, I told you I was fighting for your future. And I still am. And when we

took office, I said I wanted to get the economy going, to bring the deficit down, to invest more in our people, to make Government work for ordinary people, and to empower people like you to seize your future. And you look—unemployment is down, jobs are up, new businesses are up. We're moving in the right direction. We're going to have 3 years of deficit reduction in a row for the first time since Truman was President. Hardly anybody was here then. We're empowering people, 90,000 more kids in Head Start, 20 million more college students eligible for low interest student loans and better repayment, national service will start this fall, with 20,000 people year after next—100,000 young Americans revolutionizing the problems of this century. So, I tell you, we are fulfilling the mission that you voted for, that you worked for, that you are a part of, and your future is at stake.

And the third thing I want to say to you is this: I'm glad you're here and I'm glad you're happy and I'm glad you're enthusiastic. You've made me happy, and you've given me new energy. But let me tell you, what is at stake this year and next year and the next year is far bigger than Republicans and Democrats and President Clinton. It's about what the attitude of the American people is and what will be the dominant spirit of the American people as we move toward the 21st century.

When we're having this enormously important debate on health care—and let me just say, I put out a plan on health care and Hillary and I worked hard on it, but we said we know it can't be the end all and be all. We're happy to change it. But for goodness sakes, work with us without regard to party or region. Work with us and help to cover all Americans and solve this terrible problem. That's what we said.

And it seems pretty simple to me. This is the only country in the world with an advanced economy hadn't figured out how to cover everybody, but we're spending 14 percent of our income on health care. Today in the Washington Post, there was an article on the German health care system, pointing out they're spending 8.5 percent of their income on health care, and they've got 99 percent coverage. Now, I don't honestly believe

that they're that much smarter than we are. And I don't think you do. What is the problem? Well——

Audience members. Republicans!

Audience members. Dole! [Laughter]

The President. Listen, it isn't all Republicans. I've had Republican doctors, Republican nurses, Republican home health operators, Republican business people come up to me and say, "I support what you're doing. We have got to have universal health coverage."

What is the problem? Congressman Grandy from Iowa—wait, wait, Gopher—relieved of the burden of running for office now for Congress, finally came out and said that the Republicans had been given, quote, "marching orders by their leader to not cooperate, don't offer any amendments, you cannot vote for anything."

Audience member. What about the country?

The President. What about the country, yes. Not about what about the Democrats, what about the country? And let me tell you what's at stake. This is a big deal. When you leave here, this will still be at stake. They believe that they can win, based on two things, in '94 and beyond: first, the overwhelming cynicism of the American electorate bombarded every day by negativism, obsessively covered with process and conflict instead of substantive product. They believe that the American people will either not know what we have done or they won't believe it. And then they think they can divide us in a cultural war over moral issues, racial issues, and ethnic issues. They must be proved wrong.

You look around this room and you will see a picture of America. The diversity of this country is our ticket to the future. It will make us rich; it will make us strong; it will make us powerful. It will make your lives more interesting than any generation of America that went before if we can figure out how to go into these cities and into these poor rural areas and lift these children up, and if we can figure out how to live together instead of avoiding our problems and dividing ourselves.

But we must not become mired in the cynicism and the negativism that dominates the

debate here every day. And you know better, and you can cut through it. And it's your life. You've got more years ahead of you than I do. I've already had more good things happen to me than I ever deserved or I ever could have dreamed of. I'm up here thinking about what's going to happen to my daughter and her children and your future. And I'm telling you, we cannot cut it if we permit an election in 1994 to reward the people who have stopped progress and tried to create gridlock because there is so much cynicism that either people can't find out what happened good or they don't believe it if they do, and then they're diverted. We cannot let that happen.

And so I ask you to leave here thinking that. Perhaps the biggest honor I've had as your President is to represent this country at the 50th anniversary of the landings in Italy and D-Day. And I just want to—we're having a good time, this is a light night, but I want to tell you one very serious thing. Those people did not put their lives on the line so that their children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren should live cynically in America. You couldn't look at row upon row of graves over there and think, "Well, we're just sunk; we're just stuck in gridlock; we just can't make anything good happen."

I want to tell you something. Most of the folks I've known in public life the last 20 years in both parties were honest and decent and worked hard and tried to do right. This thing we're dealing with now is plumb out of hand, if you will forgive me using some Arkansas dialect. All this whole negative business and all this cynicism, it is an indulgence, and you cannot afford it. And it is not you that is doing it. You are not the cynical generation. It is the people that are older than you that are filling the airways full of this stuff that you don't even want to listen to. And you leave here determined not just to help your President and our party but to help your country and your future. This country was not built by cynics, it was built by believers. And it will be continued by believers.

God bless you, and good night.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:10 p.m. at the Omni Shoreham Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Sean Foley and Jessica Wasserman, co-chairs of the Saxophone Club; Sean Burton, direc-

tor, and Jonathan Mantz, assistant director of the Saxophone Club; the rock band Hootie and the Blowfish; comedian Paula Poundstone; and singer Chaka Khan.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With the Democratic Nominee for California Governor

June 23, 1994

The President. Let me say first it's a pleasure for me to have Kathleen Brown here in the White House, to have an opportunity to talk about the many issues and challenges facing California, what we can do to work on them together. I want to congratulate her on her win in the primary, and I look forward to working with her.

California Gubernatorial Campaign

Q. Are you planning to campaign for Ms. Brown?

The President. If she asks me to, I will. That's up to her.

Ms. Brown. I'm asking. I'm asking. [Laughter] Come ride our bus.

The President. I'm in California a lot, you know, and I expect to be back a lot. And I'm encouraged by the signs that our economic program is beginning to take hold in California. I'm encouraged by the very rapid work that was done to get the investments into southern California after the quake. I'm encouraged by a lot of the work that's being done in defense conversion in California. And I'm encouraged by the increasing exports coming out of California and going into the rest of the world. But there's still an awful lot to be done, so I expect to be there quite a lot.

World Cup

Q. What about the World Cup?

The President. I'm elated, aren't you? That's right, the United States won in California. It's great. I'm so excited about it. I went to the opening game in Chicago, you know, between Germany and Bolivia. And my daughter got me interested in soccer years ago, but I'm about to get totally hooked.

I like this American team. You know, it reminds me of my campaign: They're kind

of the underdogs, and they're coming on, and I'm really very hopeful for them now.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:15 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Message to the Senate on a Review of the Impact of the Chemical Weapons Convention

June 23, 1994

To the Senate of the United States:

Upon transmitting the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) to the Senate November 23, 1993, I indicated that the Administration was reviewing the impact of the Convention on Executive Order No. 11850, of April 8, 1975, which specifies current U.S. policy regarding the use of riot control agents (RCAs) in war, and would submit the results of that review separately to the Senate. The purpose of this letter is to inform the Senate of the outcome of that review.

Article I(5) of the CWC prohibits Parties from using RCAs as a "method of warfare." That phrase is not defined in the CWC. The United States interprets this provision to mean that:

—The CWC applies only to the use of RCAs in international or internal armed conflict. Other peacetime uses of RCAs, such as normal peacekeeping operations, law enforcement operations, humanitarian and disaster relief operations, counter-terrorist and hostage rescue operations, and noncombatant rescue operations conducted outside such conflicts are unaffected by the Convention.

—The CWC does not apply to all uses of RCAs in time of armed conflict. Use of RCAs solely against noncombatants for law enforcement, riot control, or other noncombat purposes would not be considered as a "method of warfare" and therefore would not be prohibited. Accordingly, the CWC does not prohibit the use of RCAs in riot control situations in areas under direct U.S. military control, including against rioting prisoners of war, and to protect convoys from civil

disturbances, terrorists, and paramilitary organizations in rear areas outside the zone of immediate combat.

- The CWC does prohibit the use of RCAs solely against combatants. In addition, according to the current international understanding, the CWC's prohibition on the use of RCAs as a "method of warfare" also precludes the use of RCAs even for humanitarian purposes in situations where combatants and noncombatants are intermingled, such as the rescue of downed air crews, passengers, and escaping prisoners and situations where civilians are being used to mask or screen attacks. However, were the international understanding of this issue to change, the United States would not consider itself bound by this position.

Upon receiving advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention, a new Executive order outlining U.S. policy on the use of RCAs under the Convention will be issued. I will also direct the Office of the Secretary of Defense to accelerate efforts to field non-chemical, non-lethal alternatives to RCAs for use in situations where combatants and noncombatants are intermingled.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
June 23, 1994.

Statement on Congressional Action on Health Care Reform

June 23, 1994

Under the leadership of Chairman Ford, the decisive action by the members of the House Education and Labor Committee has brought us one step closer to achieving our goal of universal coverage: guaranteed private insurance for every American that can never be taken away.

Chairman Ford has had a long, distinguished career in Congress, and his guidance throughout the health care reform process and his commitment to universal coverage will help us ensure that all Americans have the health security they want and deserve.

With today's action, for the first time ever, a committee in each House of Congress has reported a bill that guarantees universal coverage. They have broken the chokehold of special interests and, by choosing to cover everyone, have stood up instead for millions of hard working middle class Americans.

As we continue to move forward, and as momentum for reform builds, this committee action sends a clear signal to the American people that Congress is well on its way to making health care history this year.

Statement on Assistance to California

June 23, 1994

As earthquake recovery efforts have continued, the President's contingency fund has enabled our administration to respond to unforeseen problems. Most of the funds I am releasing today will help small business people in southern California who have had difficulty obtaining assistance until now.

NOTE: This statement was part of a statement by the Press Secretary on assistance to California.

Statement on the White House Conference on Travel and Tourism

June 23, 1994

The travel and tourism industry is one of the unsung heroes of our economy. Your businesses employ more than 6 million Americans and, equally important, international tourism is one sector of our economy that consistently generates a trade surplus. The White House Conference on Travel and Tourism will provide you and your colleagues an opportunity to meet with leaders in the executive branch and in Congress and, I hope, to develop a shared vision, both of the industry's future and of the role of the industry in our Nation's future.

NOTE: This statement was part of a White House press release announcing the conference.

Remarks at the Congressional Barbecue

June 23, 1994

Thank you very much. We want to welcome you back again this year. We want to thank you for braving, first, late votes and then a late rain in all this heat. And finally it's kind of cooling down and getting better.

We're delighted to see you, all of you here tonight. You are welcome here. This is, after all, your house, and we're sort of the temporary tenants, and we're having a good time. We're really looking forward to hearing Trisha Yearwood tonight. And I hope you've enjoyed all the wonderful food. And I'd like to ask that we give a round of applause to the people who provided that. *[Applause]*

Hillary and I have tried to make this event and the one we had last year fun, relaxing, nonpolitical, which is almost impossible in Washington. And only the heat reminds us of the atmosphere in which we must labor during the daylight hours. *[Laughter]* But we have really enjoyed having you here tonight.

I want to thank the Members who came and brought their family members, their friends, their staff members. It really helps us, I think, to get a feel for the human side of what we hope will be a very enjoyable night for you. And I think there's already been enough talking, and I'm ready for the music.

Would you like to say anything? She wants the music, too.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to country and western entertainer Trisha Yearwood.

Interview With Kevin Horrigan and Charles Brennan of KMOX Radio in St. Louis, Missouri

June 24, 1994

Representative Richard Gephardt. Hi, Kevin and Charles. We want to welcome the President of the United States today. We're on Air Force One, and we're going to be in St. Louis in a few minutes. And we welcome the President to our great city.

Q. And we welcome you, Mr. Clinton, to the voice of St. Louis, KMOX Radio.

The President. Thank you. It's good to be on KMOX, and it's good to be coming back to St. Louis.

Campaign Finance Reform

[At this point, an interviewer asked the President to justify raising \$40 million in campaign funds after having campaigned during the Presidential election to reform campaign financing.]

The President. I justify it because of the opposition policies of the Republican Party and all the special interest groups that have raised and spent far more money against us, attacking me and my policies and spreading disinformation to the American people. Let me say that all this time, ever since I've been in office, I have worked hard to pass a campaign finance reform bill, which would limit these kinds of contributions right across the board to both political parties and restore basically unfettered debate to the central position it ought to have in our political system.

But I don't believe in unilateral disarmament. The money that I have raised will be used to try to make sure that the Democratic parties throughout the country in these fall elections and our candidates will at least have a fighting chance to talk about our record and the facts and what we've done here. If we could change the rules for everybody, that's what we ought to do.

When I ran for President, I didn't even take any PAC money. And I have worked very, very hard to pass campaign finance reform laws and lobby reform laws which will make the system better. But until I do, it would be a mistake for the Democrats to just lay down and not raise any money, letting the Republicans and a lot of their allied groups have all the money in the world when they already have greater access to a lot of things like a lot of other media outlets than we do.

Q. Wouldn't you be setting a leadership example, though, if you were the first one to say, "Look, these \$15,000-a-table fund-raisers basically are way out of hand. I've got to put an end to this"?

The President. Well, I'm trying to put an end to it. All the Congress has to do is to

send me the campaign finance reform bill, and we'll put an end to this so-called soft money. I've been working for a year and a half to do it. But we have enough problems. The Republicans and the far right in this country have their own media networks. We don't have anything like that. They have extra organized political action groups that we can't match. And they have the Republican Party's fundraising apparatus, which has been strengthened by having had the White House for all but 4 years in the last 20 years.

So we have real problems competing. I am more than happy to stop this. I've been out there fighting to stop it. All they have to do is to send me the campaign finance reform bill, and it'll be done.

[Representative Gephardt lauded the administration's efforts to advance campaign finance reform and indicated that both the campaign finance reform bill and the bill to limit lobbyist activities would be on the President's desk in 3 or 4 weeks.]

The President. I'd like to emphasize that the things that are within my control, requirements and limits on my administration and what can be done with regard to lobbying, are stricter now than they have ever been in American history because of the things that I've done, that I can do on my own. And I want this campaign finance law to change. But we ought to change it by the law, and we ought to change it for everyone.

Media Criticism

[An interviewer asked the President if people were becoming more cynical, less tolerant.]

The President. Absolutely. I think there's too much cynicism and too much intolerance. But if you look at the information they get, if you look at how much more negative the news reports are, how much more editorial they are, and how much less direct they are, if you look at how much of talk radio is just a constant unremitting drumbeat of negativism and cynicism, you can't—I don't think the American people are cynical, but you can't blame them for responding that way.

We, for example, we had a meeting the other day, and a group of people were told that under our budgets we were going to bring the deficit down 3 years in a row for

the first time since Harry Truman was President. And some of them said, "Well, I just don't believe you. We never hear that on the news. I just don't believe you." It's a fact. I've worked hard to do it. And we're going to—we're bringing the deficit down. That's what bothers me.

You know, I just got back from Normandy, celebrating the 50th anniversary of D-Day. And when I stood on Normandy beaches and when I saw all those rows of crosses there, it occurred to me that those people did not die so the American people could indulge themselves in the luxury of cynicism. And frankly, that's just what it is. America now has—we have the strongest economic performance of any of the advanced countries in the world. We're bringing the deficit down at a very rapid rate. We're increasing our investment in education and training. We're seriously dealing with crime, with welfare reform, with health care for the first time in decades. We have broken gridlock in the Congress; bills that languished around for 6 or 7 years like the Brady bill and the family and medical leave bill have passed. The economy in St. Louis is booming.

There is no reason to be cynical. But the American people keep being told that things are bad and politicians are corrupt and the system's broken. That's just not true.

You look at what we're coming to St. Louis to celebrate today, this Summer of Service. We've got 7,000 young Americans who are going to be earning money for their college education by working and making their communities safer all across this country; in the fall, 20,000 young Americans, doing community service work, earning money for an education, helping to solve problems. These kids aren't cynical. They know that their country is a good place, and they're going to make it better. We've got a lot of serious problems, and frankly, we can't afford this cynicism. But it's all the rage today.

[An interviewer asked the President if growing cynicism could not be traced to incidents such as the disappearance of towels and bathrobes from the U.S.S. George Washington.]

The President. Well, first of all, we're not sure that just the White House staff did that. There were press people. There were lots

of other people on that boat who were not members of the White House staff. We think it—I'm not entirely sure it was. And the *George Washington* is very, very upset by the press reports that those towels, which were obviously taken as souvenirs, were taken by all the White House staff. They never said that we stole anything. That's the kind of thing I'm talking about.

But let me just say this: Someone in the White House personally reimbursed the *George Washington* for all of them, because they felt so bad. And the people who were running the aircraft carrier said that they were astonished that the White House staff was charged with taking all those things, that there were members of the press there, there were other people there on that carrier. They weren't at all sure that White House staff had done that. But someone on my staff was so upset that anybody had done it that they reimbursed them entirely so that they didn't lose a thing on it.

But you know, I could give you a lot of examples—a year ago there was a widely reported story that I kept airplane traffic waiting an hour in Los Angeles to get a haircut in an airport. That wasn't true either. It wasn't true at the time. And I told the press it wasn't true. They ran the story anyway. Then 4 weeks later when the FAA filed their official report, they said, "No, there were no planes kept waiting."

Now, I am not responsible for stories that are written that are not fully accurate or untrue, but it feeds into this cynicism.

Last year the Congress and the President, according to all nonpartisan reports, had the most productive year working together, getting things done for America, dealing with difficult issues, of any first year of a President since the end of World War II, except Dwight Eisenhower's first year and President Johnson's first year, which were about the same. And to be frank, we did it under more difficult circumstances with tougher issues. I'll bet you nobody in America knows that. Now, that's not entirely our fault.

Look at all the things you could have asked me about, and you just asked me that. Did you know that there were other people on that aircraft carrier? Did you know there were press people on the aircraft carrier? Did

you know that the—that the carrier had been fully reimbursed out of the private pocket of a White House staff member who was so upset about it?

Q. No, I didn't know that the White House—

The President. No. No. Why didn't you know that? Because the press reporting it didn't say so.

Q. Yes.

The President. I mean, part of the problem in this country today is that—this is a good country with a lot of people working hard to get things done. And the American people are entitled to have some balanced and fair picture of what's going on.

We've had 3.5 million new jobs come into this economy since I've been President, far more than in the previous 4 years combined. Most Americans don't even know it, because that's not the purpose of a lot of what's communicated to them.

And I think that—I have a very high responsibility. I don't mind you asking me whether I should set an example on campaign contributions, but there are a lot of other examples that need to be set in this country. And I think the people who communicate to the American people need to ask themselves, what are we telling the people? Are we telling them the whole truth? Do they know what's good as well as what's bad in this country. And when we make a mistake, then we fess up to it.

I think that there is a lot of cynicism in this country. But frankly, I think there are a lot of vested interests that are promoting the cynicism.

The Religious Right

Q. Mr. President, let's talk about that just a little bit. Today, or yesterday, the Republicans in the Senate asked you to disavow a remark that I believe Representative Fazio made about evangelical Christians. At the same time you've talked about extremists in the other party, the Republicans, that you say may be trying to launch a cultural war. They're attacking you in very personal, derogatory, moralistic terms. Is this the state of political debate in America today, where we call each other names?

The President. Of course it is. Let me say, first of all, you have never found me criticizing evangelical Christians. I have welcomed the involvement in our political system of all people and especially people of faith. I have bent over backwards as a Governor and as a President to respect the religious convictions of all Americans. I have strong religious convictions myself.

But that is very different, that is very different from what is going on, when people come into the political system and they say that anybody that doesn't agree with them is Godless, anyone who doesn't agree with them is not a good Christian, anyone who doesn't agree with them is fair game for any wild charge, no matter how false, for any kind of personal, demeaning attack.

I don't suppose there's any public figure that's ever been subject to any more violent, personal attacks than I have, at least in modern history, anybody's who's been President. That's fine. I deal with them. But I don't believe that it's the work of God. And I think that's what the issue is. I do not believe that people should be criticized for their religious convictions. But neither do I believe that people can put on the mantle of religion and then justify anything they say or do. I think that's what Mr. Fazio was talking about.

We don't need a cultural war in this country. We've never done very well when our politics has been devoted to dividing us along grounds of race, religion, creed, morality. We haven't done very well. We've got a lot of serious challenges in this country. And we need to pull together and face them. Should we have arguments about moral issues? Of course we should. But they ought to be honest and careful and straightforward and respectful. And frankly, they're not today.

Q. Are you talking about folks like the Reverend Jerry Falwell, who through his commercials is selling a videotape critical of you?

The President. Absolutely. Look at who he's talking to. Does he make full disclosure to the American people of the backgrounds of the people that he's interviewed that have made these scurrilous and false charges against me? Of course not. Is that in a good Christian spirit? I think it's questionable.

But I think it's very important that the Democrats be careful—let me say this—to

make a clear distinction between tactics with which they do not agree and radical positions with which they do not agree, and the whole notion of evangelical Christians being involved in our politics. I think that evangelical Christians should be good citizens, should be involved in our politics. They can be Republicans or Democrats; they can do whatever they want. But remember that Jesus threw the moneychangers out of the temple. He didn't try to take over the job of the moneychangers.

Decline of the Dollar

Q. Mr. President, world financial markets today report a continued slide of the U.S. dollar against other world currencies. What can or should the United States Government do to halt this slide?

The President. Well, the Secretary of Treasury will have an announcement about it today. Let me say, just make one point about it. This is a development that is puzzling a lot of economists because our economy is performing so well. Our job growth is greater than any other of the advanced countries. Our unemployment rate is lower than any of the advanced countries, except Japan.

In a funny way the currency values are running in the opposite direction of economic strength because Japan has a great trade surplus with us, as you know. If their economy is weak, no matter what they do, they can't lower the trade surplus because they don't have the money to buy more American products if their own economy is weak.

So in a funny way, the perception of a weak economy in Japan has driven the American dollar down against the Japanese yen because their trade surplus has continued to be high. The German economy, thank goodness, is coming back a little bit, and that's a good thing, but it strengthens the German mark. The American dollar is actually stronger against a lot of other currencies in the world than it was a year ago. I think it's important that we not overreact to this. But the Secretary of the Treasury will have a statement today which will demonstrate the course that

we're taking. And I think it's a prudent thing to do.

Q. If I sense anything today, it seems like a frustration on your part about an inability or just—for some reason, you haven't gotten across to the American people the messages that you want to get across. Is that pretty much true?

The President. Well, let me ask you something, I'm coming to St. Louis to inaugurate the Metrolink, a Federal project, which is good for St. Louis; to talk about the Summer of Service and the crime bill, the most important crime legislation in the history of the United States; and the national service program, which is going to have thousands of young people working to make our communities safer, all of those things, initiatives under my administration, and you didn't ask me about any of them.

So I'm not frustrated about it exactly, but I tell you, I have determined that I'm going to be aggressive about it. After I get off the radio today with you, Rush Limbaugh will have 3 hours to say whatever he wants. And I won't have any opportunity to respond. And there's no truth detector. You won't get on afterwards and say what was true and what wasn't. So all I'm telling you is, I'm going to be far more aggressive because the American people are entitled to know what's going on good in this country.

When I go overseas—I just got back from Europe, and the European press came up to me after—on several occasions—members of the press in Europe, and say, "What is going on in your country? You've got things going well; you are nothing like they portray you; the things that are happening are positive; we are bewildered." Members of the press in Europe said that to me repeatedly. So I decided instead of being frustrated, I needed to be aggressive, and I'm going to be aggressive from here on in. I'm going to tell what I know the truth to be.

Q. No more Mr. Nice Guy?

The President. I'm going to be very nice about it, but I'm going to be aggressive about it.

Health Care Reform

Q. Well, let me ask you a little something about health care, because I know this has

been the number one, or at least in the top three in terms of issues for you. And you promised long ago to veto any bill that crossed your desk that did not promise 100 percent health care coverage in the United States. You said you'd veto that, any bill that did not insure every single living American.

The President. [*Inaudible*]*—universal, we need to have universal coverage. That's what I said.*

Q. Are you willing to compromise on this right now if it turns out to be a political reality that Congress cannot go for the full universal health care?

The President. Well, I think Congress will adopt universal health care. There may be some minor debates about exactly how to define that, but the real issue is, will Congress provide health insurance to all working Americans? Will they provide a mechanism to do it? I still think there's a good chance they'll do it.

Now, to go back to the first question you asked, there have been tens of millions of dollars in kind of disinformation spent to falsely characterize the approach that I wanted to take. I am very flexible and always have been about how we do it. But I do believe that it is not rational for the United States to be the only country in the world that can't figure out how to guarantee health care coverage to middle class working Americans. And in fact, we're going in reverse. We're losing ground. We've got a smaller percentage of our people insured than we did 10 years ago. All the other advanced countries insure everybody and yet we spend 40 percent more of our income on health care than anybody else does. It doesn't make any sense to me.

So I think Congress will find a way to do this. I think they'll measure up for the challenge. And I'm going to keep working with them. I think there's lots of different ways to do it, and I think we'll find a way to do it. I'm very, very hopeful now. And I think Mr. Gephardt's hopeful now.

[Representative Gephardt stated that Congress is making progress on health care reform.]

Q. Mr. President, on behalf of everyone listening to KMOX, thank you very much for joining us this morning.

The President. Thank you. Goodbye.

NOTE: The interview began at 11:07 a.m. The President spoke from Air Force One en route to St. Louis. In his remarks, he referred to Rev. Jerry Falwell and Rush Limbaugh, conservative radio and television commentators. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Exchange With Reporters in St. Louis

June 24, 1994

Crime Legislation

Q. Speaking of the crime bill, Mr. President, do you know where it stands right now? Can you give us a state of play?

The President. Well, I met earlier this week with Senator Biden and Chairman Brooks, and we talked about it. We think that the essential elements are intact. We believe that it will come out with 100,000 police, with "Three strikes and you're out," with prevention programs, with summer jobs for the kids and midnight basketball, the after-school programs, with the assault weapons ban. And they're still working on some of the other issues. I expect that the conference committee will come out with it reasonably soon, and I think it will go through both Houses.

Q. One of the hangups, sir, is racial justice. Have you decided where you come down on that position yet?

The President. Wait and see what the conference committee does. They asked me to give them a few more days to work on it, and we're going to see what they—

Q. Would it help if you came out with—

The President. —know what's going on—the main thing we don't want to do is to change the subject. The subject is how to get the crime rate down, how to get the police out, how to get the assault weapons—the police on the street, the assault weapons ban into law, how to get the prevention funds out here, how to get the "Three strikes and you're out" law out. And I think that they're working on it. I believe everybody in the

Congress is going to work on it in good faith, and I think we'll have a—[*inaudible*].

NOTE: The exchange began at 12:50 p.m. while touring the Fox Park neighborhood. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Remarks to Summer of Safety Program Participants in St. Louis

June 24, 1994

Thank you very much. Thank you so much, ladies and gentlemen. It's an honor for me to be back in St. Louis and to be with all these fine people who have already spoken. Your mayor was on a roll today, wasn't he? [*Applause*] You gave a great speech. Thank you, Mayor. I want to thank the Lieutenant Governor, the other State officials who are here, the legislators, the aldermen. I'd like to say a special word of thanks to your Congressman, Bill Clay, for his outstanding leadership in the Congress and on this issue of national service. And I want to say a special word of thanks to Dick Gephardt, the majority leader of the House. Without him, we would not have been able to turn this economy around, to break the gridlock in Washington, to get this country moving again. His leadership has been extraordinary. I want to thank Chief Harmon for the enlightened leadership he's providing to this city and to this police department and to all the officers, the men and women who work with him to try to make this a safer city. And I want to say a special word of thanks to Tim Hager. Didn't he do a good job introducing me? [*Applause*] You know, Martin Luther King once said that everyone can be great because everyone can serve. This young man had a dream to be a United States marine. He fulfilled it. He proved he could make it through basic training. And then he had to leave. But he came home and joined this program. And I think he captured the essence of his service when he said it.

Let me tell you something, folks, all of us breathed a sigh of relief and had a genuine hope when I was able to announce that the North Koreans had agreed to suspend their nuclear program and talk to us about taking a different course into the future. And that

was a wonderful thing. But when thousands of people are murdered on our streets every year, when thousands of our children are robbed of their future, a big part of our national security is what happens right here in St. Louis and on the streets of every community of this country. And Tim is helping to protect this Nation's security by participating in this program.

I'm glad to be here in Fox Park. Congressman Clay said he used to play softball here, and he claims he was really good. Does anybody remember? [*Laughter*]

I want you to also know that I hope this day will live in the history of this community as the beginning of a real awareness by everyone in the community that perhaps the most important thing we can do as Americans is to join together at the grassroots and take action to get control of our lives, our communities, and our destinies again. As Eli Segal said, there will be over 7,000 young Americans working in this Summer of Safety program here and at 70 other sites all around our country, reminding us that we can do more than complain about what's wrong; we can actually get together and take action to do something right, to make our people safer and our future more secure.

In a funny way, the national service program, which is the least bureaucratic, least nationally directed program I have been associated with, may have the most lasting legacy of anything I am able to do as your President, because it has the chance to embody all the things I ran for President to do, to get our country moving again, to make Government work for ordinary people again, and to empower individuals and communities to take control of their own destiny.

We are, after all, a nation of citizens. Our political system, just for example, limits the President to two terms. Our destiny is not dependent upon the actions or the success of any one individual. But it is dependent upon the shared values, the shared commitment, the shared determination, and the shared willingness of a majority of the people of this country and a majority of the people in every community in this country to seize our own destiny.

These young people in the national service program—there are 7,000 this summer;

there will be 20,000 in the fall; year after next there will be 100,000 of them. And those who work all year long will be working to solve the problems of America at the grassroots and earning a little credit for themselves toward education, in a job-training program or in a college. We're going to help them become better and more successful Americans because they're going to help us to be better Americans as well where we live.

You know, at the very height of the Peace Corps, which did so much to capture the imagination of my generation 30 years ago, the most who ever served were 16,000 in one year. We'll have 20,000 this fall, 100,000 year after next, and I hope I live to see a permanent program with at least a quarter of a million young Americans every year, working to move this country in the right direction.

This all sounds pretty high-flown, but let me tell you, it's really personal. And we started with the Summer of Safety because there is nothing more important than order and peace in a free society. It's a really personal thing. I'll bet you if I ask you to raise your hand, every one of you just about knows someone in your family who's been victimized by some kind of crime in the last 10 or 15 years, maybe in the last 10 or 15 months.

Some of you may remember Samuel Smith, who used to live in this neighborhood. Last Thursday he was found dead, killed in an attack that may have been drug-related. He was 12 years old, the 23d child killed in St. Louis so far this year. You probably know about Joseph Gray, who stopped to use the phone outside the market at Shenandoah and California in Fox Park 2 months ago. He was robbed and gunned down with an AK-47.

We all know that this problem is out of hand. We know that this is the greatest country in the world with the strongest economy in the world. But we already have more people in jail as a percentage of our population than any country in the world, because we, you and I, have permitted the crime problem to get out of hand. And only we can turn it around. And we must do it.

The Congress has been working—when I came here 2 years ago on my bus trip, after listening to the American people talk about their problems and their hopes, I said we

ought to pass the Brady bill and require background checks before we sold guns to people with criminal records. Well, after 7 years of gridlock, the Brady bill is now the Brady law.

I also said that we ought to cut the Federal bureaucracy and make it smaller and use the savings to put more police officers on our streets, to ban assault weapons, to have tougher punishment for repeat offenders, but to provide boot camps and drug education and midnight basketball and summer jobs and things for young people to say yes to, so that we could save them, as many as we could possibly save, from a life of crime and violence and disappointment. And now those ideas and commitments are in a crime bill Congress is debating. They've been working on it since I became President.

But the time is now to act. People don't have to live in fear. Young people shouldn't have to feel pulled into a life of crime. Gangs shouldn't be better armed than police. Don't let anybody fool you, the crime bill that's about to pass the Congress is the most important effort ever made by the United States Government to help people in their communities fight crime. It means more police on the streets and taking guns and kids off the streets. It means more jail cells for people behind bars and more jobs for kids to avoid getting behind bars. It will ban assault weapons like the AK-47 that killed Joseph Gray. It will give serious repeat offenders what they have earned: three strikes and no eligibility for parole, you're out. It will address the terrible, terrible problem of youth violence. It will be illegal for teenagers to possess handguns. It will be possible for every community in this country to set up drug courts to turn around cases of drug offenders by giving them a chance to do something besides go to jail if they'll take treatment and work in a community. It will provide more help for safe schools, more security, more law enforcement. It will help to reinforce the efforts we're making in public housing projects all around this country to end the cycle preying on our children. This bill will give our young people something to say yes to: midnight basketball, after-school programs, summer job programs, and it will mean more police officers on the street.

You know, the violent crime rate is 7 times higher now in 1994 than it was 30 years ago. But 30 years ago, we had 500,000 police officers, and today we only have 550,000. Our bill will put another 100,000 on the street to walk the streets, to ride the bikes, to know the neighbors, to make contact with the children, to prevent crime as well as to catch criminals.

This bill is paid for not by a tax increase but by a disciplined determination to reduce the size of the Federal work force by 250,000 over a 5-year period. At the end of this 5-year period, we'll have the smallest Federal Government we've had since John Kennedy was the President of the United States. We'll have 3 years of deficit reduction for the first time since Harry Truman of Missouri was President of the United States. We will cut and totally eliminate over 100 Government programs, cut hundreds of others. But we'll spend more on education, on training, on new technology, and new jobs for the 21st century. And yes, we will spend much, much more for the fight against crime and the fight for our children's future.

This crime bill has been stalled in Congress for 5 years. But the House has passed a crime bill; the Senate has passed a crime bill. There are some differences between them, and they're trying to work it out. What I want to say to you, my friends, is if you believe in the Summer of Safety, if you believe in the actions that Chief Harmon and Mayor Bosley are taking here, tell the Congress that you support the efforts we are all making to pass this bill.

We don't need to wait anymore; 5 years is too long. Too many children are dead; too many futures are gone; too many neighborhoods have been divided. Now we know what to do. Let's get out here and help the volunteers by having the National Government do its part to be partners in the fight against crime.

Let me just make one final point. In order to be in the Summer of Service, in order to wear these T-shirts, in order to put a police uniform on every day, you have to believe that you can make a difference. In order to work with these children in these T-shirts here, you have to believe that you can make a difference. One of the biggest problems

that we've got in this country today is that we are constantly being told that we can't make a difference, that everybody that's trying is a sucker, that everybody in power is trying to take advantage of you, that nothing good can ever happen. It emanates over and over and over again from every news outlet we have.

If you talk about hope, you're derided as being naive. If you're really good at bad-mouthing people, you can get a radio talk show. [*Laughter*] Now, I want to tell you something: It may be fun to listen to, but it's tough to live by. It's tough to live by. Tim is going to make more difference than all of the bad things that'll ever be said on the radio talk shows in his life.

These people in these uniforms deserve to have somebody believe in them and stick up for them and stand by them. And these children deserve to have adults who believe in their future and are prepared to fight for it. I'm telling you, we can do this.

The biggest honor I have had, I think, as your President, is the honor of going to represent the entire American people at the 50th anniversary of D-Day and the end of World War II by the most important military action in the 20th century. When I looked at the graves, the thousands of graves of all those people who died for our security when they were so young to save the world and save freedom, I thought to myself, there wasn't a single cynic among them. You couldn't be cynical and make that kind of sacrifice. And all those who lived, who came home, who were fortunate enough to survive, they weren't cynical that day, either, that they put their lives on the line for our freedom. If you look around these streets and you think about the kids that have died, the people that have been on drugs, the old folks that have been terrorized, that is not what those people died for. We did not get to be the oldest and most successful democracy in human history by being cynics and by bad-mouthing. We got here by being believers and by doing. That is what we celebrate today.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:33 p.m. in Fox Park. In his remarks, he referred to St. Louis Mayor Freeman Bosley; Missouri Lt. Gov. Roger

Wilson; St. Louis Police Chief Clarence Harmon; and Summer of Safety worker Tim Hager. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

June 17¹

The President announced his intention to nominate Celeste Pinto McLain to serve on the Board of Directors of the National Railroad Corporation (Amtrak).

June 19

In the evening, the President and Hillary and Chelsea Clinton returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

June 21

In the morning, the President met with President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda in the Oval Office.

In the evening, the President and Hillary Clinton hosted a reception for the Democratic National Committee Business Leadership Forum on the South Lawn.

The President declared a major disaster exists in the State of South Dakota and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in areas struck by severe storms and flooding.

June 22

In the afternoon, the President and Hillary Clinton hosted a luncheon for King Hussein and Queen Noor of Jordan.

In the evening, the President had a telephone conversation with President Kim Yong-sam of South Korea about recent developments in the North Korean situation.

¹ This release was not received in time for inclusion in the appropriate issue.

June 23

In the morning, the President met with Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin of Russia.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following:

- William J. Wilson, to be a member of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships;
- John E. Lyle, to be a member of the Federal Council on the Aging;
- Stanislaus A. Blejwas, to be a member of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council;
- Hugh H. Hogle, Wayne Owens, and Robert K. Nelson to be members of the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission.

June 24

In the morning, the President met with President Carlos Menem of Argentina. Following the meeting, the President traveled to St. Louis, MO. After his arrival in the late morning, the President traveled from St. Louis International Airport to Union Station on the Metrolink train system.

In the afternoon, the President went to the Fox Park neighborhood where he was given a tour and attended a Summer of Safety event. In the late afternoon, the President met with the East St. Louis recipients of the Children's Defense Fund "Beat the Odds" scholarship program at the Adams Mark Hotel.

In the evening, the President attended a reception for Representative Richard Gephardt at the Adams Mark Hotel. Following the reception, he returned to Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to appoint Raul Yzaguirre as Chair, Ana Margarita Guzman as Vice Chair, and the following 19 members of the President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans:

- Erlinda Paiz Archuleta;
- Cecelia Preciado Burciaga;
- George Castro;
- Darlene Chavira Chavez;
- Miriam Cruz;
- Maria Hernandez;
- Sonia Hernandez;
- Mike Koldyke;

- Cipriano Munoz;
- Eduardo Padron;
- Janice Petrovich;
- Edwin Quinones;
- Gloria Rodriguez;
- Isaura Santiago Santiago;
- John Phillip Santos;
- Samuel Vigil;
- Diana Cendoya Wasserman;
- Ruben Zacarias; and
- Jose Gonzalez.

The President announced his intention to nominate Richard Holbrooke as Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs.

Nominations**Submitted to the Senate**

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

Submitted June 20

John Michael Bradford, of Texas, to be U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas for the term of 4 years, vice Robert J. Wortham.

John Houghton D'Arms, of Michigan, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2000, vice Michael T. Bass, term expired.

Darryl J. Gless, of North Carolina, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 1998, vice Anne Paolucci, term expired.

Ramon A. Gutierrez, of California, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2000, vice Harvey C. Mansfield, Jr., term expired.

Charles Patrick Henry, of California, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expir-

ing January 26, 2000, vice Hillel Fradkin, term expired.

Thomas Cleveland Holt,
of Illinois, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for the remainder of the term expiring January 26, 1998, vice Condoleezza Rice.

Martha Congleton Howell,
of New York, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2000, vice Edwin J. Delattre, term expired.

Nicolas Kanellos,
of Texas, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2000, vice William P. Wright, Jr., term expired.

Bev Lindsey,
of Arkansas, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2000, vice Donald Kagan, term expired.

Thomas Joseph Maroney,
of New York, to be U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of New York for the term of 4 years, vice Frederick J. Scullin, resigned.

G. Mario Moreno,
of Texas, to be Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs, Department of Education, vice G.O. Griffith, Jr., resigned.

Phyllis E. Oakley,
of Louisiana, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (new position).

Robert I. Rotberg,
of Massachusetts, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2000, vice Michael Malbin, term expired.

Harold K. Skramstad,
of Michigan, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2000, vice Patrick Butler, term expired.

David S. Tatel,
of Maryland, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, vice Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

Submitted June 21

Mark W. Bennett,
of Iowa, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Iowa, vice Donald E. O'Brien, retired.

Salvador E. Casellas,
of Puerto Rico, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico, vice Jaime Pieras, Jr., retired.

Daniel R. Dominguez,
of Puerto Rico, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico, vice Gilberto Gierbolini-Ortiz, retired.

Richard L. Greene,
of Maryland, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of State, vice Jill E. Kent.

Delissa A. Ridgway,
of the District of Columbia, to be Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for the remainder of the term expiring September 30, 1994, vice James H. Grossman.

Delissa A. Ridgway,
of the District of Columbia, to be Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for a term expiring September 30, 1997 (reappointment).

John R. Lacey,
of Connecticut, to be a member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for the term expiring September 30, 1995, vice Benjamin F. Marsh, term expired.

Submitted June 22

William C. Bryson,
of Maryland, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit, vice Howard T. Markey, retired.

Alan A. Diamonstein,
of Virginia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Corporation for

Housing Partnerships for the term expiring October 27, 1995, vice Eugene Peters, term expired.

Robert James Huggett, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, vice Erich W. Bretthauer, resigned.

Neil H. Offen, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring October 6, 1998, vice Paul Edward Sussman, term expired.

Sandra Kaplan Stuart, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense, vice David J. Gribbin III, resigned.

Checklist of White House Press Releases

The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary that are neither printed as items nor covered by entries in the Digest of Other White House Announcements.

Released June 18

Statement by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers on President Carter's visit to North Korea

Released June 19

Transcript of a press briefing by Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci on President Carter's visit to North Korea

Released June 20

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers

Transcript of a press briefing by Assistant to the President Eli Segal, Attorney General

Janet Reno, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros, and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Carol Browner announcing winners of AmeriCorps grants

Released June 22

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers

Statement by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers on the Executive order blocking property of certain Haitian nationals

Statement by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers announcing that the White House will host a Conference on Africa on June 26 and 27

Statement by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers on the President's meeting with King Hussein of Jordan

Statement by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers on the President's telephone conversation with President Kim of South Korea

Released June 23

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers

Released June 24

Statement by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers on the President's meeting with President Menem of Argentina

Acts Approved by the President

NOTE: No acts approved by the President were received by the Office of the Federal Register during the period covered by this issue.