

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the William J. Clinton
Presidential Library Staff.**

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: Communications
Series/Staff Member: George Stephanopoulos
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 553
FolderID:

Folder Title:
Briefing 2/11/93

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	90	3	1	2

FBI

The FBI first learned of the highjacking of Lufthansa flight 592 just after 7:00 am. Preparation in cooperation with all involved agencies have been underway.

The FBI fully is fully prepared to meet the aircraft when it arrives with the necessary and appropriate response.

The preparation involves the input of highly trained and qualified professionals in the decision making process, including hostage negotiators.

While each highjacking incident is unique, the FBI's extensive experience in dealing with these types of incidents has allowed the use of proven response techniques designed to heighten the chances of a resolution- with the safety of innocent persons being the paramount goal.

File Briefing
02/11/93

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION FACT SHEET

- o Salaries of CEOs of U.S. companies have more than tripled over the past decade while the pay of factory workers failed to keep pace with the inflation rate. (Business Week, March 30, 1992)
- o The average CEO in Germany and France makes 21 the average worker and the average CEO in Japan earns 16 times that of production workers. Compared to the average CEO in the U.S. who earns 160 times that of the average worker. (Graef Chyrstal, Pensions and Investments, Nov. 9, 1992)
- o In 1991, the top 50 U.S. companies paid their CEO an average of \$3 million per year. (Forbes, May 11, 1992)
- o CEOs of 282 large and medium-size U.S. companies industrial companies earn an average of \$1.7 million in total compensation.
- o In 1985, the average CEO of a fair size company, received long term incentives, mainly options of, with an estimate value of \$58,000. This rose to \$527,000 in 1991. (Base salary, bonus perks benefits all figured in, but not like options.)
- o In 1991, the average gain in CEO pay was \$10,000 from the year before. Average salary for the "corporate elite" was \$878,000.
- o Highest paid CEO in 1991 made \$5.8 million in salary.
- o In 1992, the average American CEO earns 100 times that of the average American worker.
- o The "golden parachute" refers to the incredible separation terms most CEOs have with their companies. If they lose their jobs, most large U.S. companies offer their CEOs at least three times their annual pay and bonus as well as immediate access to most stock options.

PRESS GUIDANCE -- 12:00 PM
Thursday, February 11, 1993

Nixon Trip to Moscow

- President Nixon is on a private visit to Moscow and met with President Yeltsin this morning.
- The White House knows about the trip and was kept informed about President Nixon's plans.
- President Nixon has played a useful role in the past in analyzing the situation in Russia.

North Korea: IAEA Inspection

Q: Can you give us an update on the stand-off between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)? Will the IAEA issue a "special inspection" order?

- A: -- We fully support the IAEA's efforts to implement nuclear safeguards in North Korea, and for this purpose to have access to any site needed to fulfill the safeguards agreement with North Korea.
- Discussions continue between the IAEA and North Korea on access to sites within North Korea's primary nuclear facility at Yongbyon.
- If North Korea continues to refuse to allow the IAEA the access it seeks, the IAEA has the right to request that North Korea accept a special inspection as provided for in articles 73 and 83 of North Korea's nuclear safeguards agreement with the IAEA.
- It is for the IAEA Director General to determine whether a special inspection is necessary.
- We hope that North Korea will cooperate fully with the IAEA.

Q: Will you ask the United Nations Security Council to take up this matter?

- A: -- That is a matter for the IAEA Board of Governors to decide. (FYI: The U.S. sits on the Board.)

Nixon Trip to Moscow

- President Nixon is on a private visit to Moscow and met with President Yeltsin this morning.
- The White House knows about the trip and was kept informed about President Nixon's plans.
- President Nixon has played a useful role in the past in analyzing the situation in Russia.

Watanabe Visit

- Q: Foreign Minister Watanabe will be seeing the President and Tony Lake today. Why are we having these meetings? What will they talk about?
- A: -- Foreign Minister Watanabe will have a brief courtesy call with the President. *(He will also see Sec. of State, DOD, USTR + VP. + Mr. Yabe.)* Tony Lake will have a longer meeting covering a broad range of issues before the Foreign Minister sees the President.
- Japan is an important ally and our largest overseas trading partner. It pays more than 50 percent of the support costs for U.S. forces in Japan which deploy to the Persian Gulf and other areas.
 - At the same time we remain concerned about unresolved market access issues with Japan and over Japan's increasing global and bilateral trade surpluses.
 - We cooperate with Japan on a broad range of global and regional issues including China, Korea, Cambodia, Russia and the G-7 Summit, which this year will be in Tokyo on July 7-9.
 - For these reasons we believe it is important to meet with the Foreign Minister.
- Q: The Post reported yesterday that Minister Watanabe is going to deliver a tough message on trade during his visit, saying that Japan will retaliate against any U.S. trade actions. What will be our reaction?
- A: -- We place great importance on our bilateral relationship with Japan. At the same time we do have concerns about trade, and we will be working on that.
- It would be premature and speculative to talk about retaliatory trade actions. We are currently reviewing our policy toward Japan, and will be looking at it comprehensively, including trade.

Prince of Wales Visit: Presidential Snub?

- Q: The British press is reporting that the President has snubbed the Prince of Wales, who is visiting Washington next month, by not agreeing to meet with him. What is your reaction?
- A: -- The Prince of Wales is here on a private visit to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of The College of William and Mary.
- ~~An appointment with the President was not requested.~~
- The Prince has been invited to, and has accepted, a dinner with the Vice President.

ACDA's Future

- Q: Why is the Clinton Administration trying to kill the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA)?
- A: -- The Clinton Administration strongly endorses the role of the ACDA and is moving to name a director of the agency.
- No decision has been made about eventual restructuring of the agency, but we will be looking carefully at that question.

Hijacking of Lufthansa Plane

- Q: What can you tell us about the hijacking of the Lufthansa plane?
- A: -- We are monitoring the situation at this time.
- Q: Is it true the plane is landing in New York?
- A: -- We will keep you informed on this developing situation.

Additional ~~Yugoslavia~~ Press Guidance

We have not yet received official replies to the U.S. initiative. However, the President did have very positive telephone conversations with several world leaders and the initial unofficial reports we have seen are very positive.

(The President spoke with President Yeltsin, Prime Minister Major, Chancellor Kohl, and UNSYG Boutros-Ghali. President Mitterrand was in Cambodia: The President sent letters to a wide range of leaders and notified Congress wednesday of the decision.

Q: Why is the U.S. pressing for a War Crimes Tribunal now? Won't that impede the parties (SERB) willingness to participate in talks?

A: 1) The War Crimes Tribunal will help promote the sense of peace by making it clear there will be a price for barbaric crimes against humanity.

2) We believe moving forward with a Tribunal now will help address the goal of peace by making it clear that this country will not tolerate such actions.

3) Participation in negotiations does not preclude pursuing the goal of War Tribunals.

Former Yugoslavia

(BACKGROUND: Yesterday Secretary of State Christopher announced that the President has decided to take the following six steps with regard to the former Yugoslavia:

1. The United States will engage actively and directly in the Vance-Owen negotiations, bringing the weight of American diplomacy to bear. In order to ensure the most effective possible communication, President Clinton has named Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew, who currently serves as U.S. Ambassador to NATO, as our government's envoy to these talks.
2. The President is communicating to the Bosnians, Serbs, and Croats that the only way to end this conflict is through negotiation. While no settlement can be imposed on these parties, we believe each party must be prepared to accept a resolution that falls short of its goals.
3. The President will take actions to tighten the enforcement of economic sanctions, increase political pressure on Serbia, and deter Serbia from widening the war. We remain prepared to respond to conflicts caused in Kosovo by Serbian actions, and we will work to strengthen the international presence in Macedonia.
4. The President is taking steps to reduce the suffering and bloodshed as these negotiations proceed. He is calling on all parties to stop shelling and other violence; calling for enforcement of the no-fly zone over Bosnia; urging that humanitarian need be allowed to flow to those in need; and considering further actions to promote greater delivery of aid. The President is also seeking the creation of a war crimes tribunal at the United Nations.
5. The President has taken steps to make clear to all concerned that the United States is prepared to do its share to help implement and enforce an agreement that is acceptable to all parties. If there is a viable agreement containing enforcement provisions, the United States would be prepared to join with the U.N., NATO and others in implementing and enforcing it, including possible U.S. military participation.
6. The President has consulted widely with our friends and allies on these actions. In particular, the President spoke with President Yeltsin and is sending Ambassador Bartholomew to Moscow before he returns to New York for the negotiations. END
(BACKGROUND)

Q: Is the U.S. willing to participate militarily in implementation of an agreement?

A: -- The U.S. is prepared to join the UN, NATO and others, to help implement an agreement that all parties are willing to accept, including possible U.S. military participation.

-- We will ask NATO to step up its contingency planning.

--- NATO can provide the organization, and command and control structure, needed to make an agreement work.

--- In NATO discussions, U.S. has been willing to consider any role where we can best contribute to a real solution.

--- We do not envision NATO acting alone. Russia and others would be welcome to participate.

Q: (IF ASKED) Does that include ground forces?

A: -- The kind of enforcement necessary and respective roles depend upon the nature of the agreement and the degree of its acceptance by the parties.

-- It is premature to say whether some ground forces in concert with NATO would be required.

Q: What happened to campaign promises? To use of air strikes? To lifting arms embargo?

A: -- Since last August, President Clinton has indicated that the U.S. should engage in much more active and aggressive efforts to try to bring peace to the former Yugoslavia.

-- This policy does just that.

-- We believe that the direct and active participation of the United States can make a crucial difference with our Allies and with the parties.

-- Because we can make a difference through active engagement we should give the negotiations a chance to work.

-- We will increase political and economic pressures, including tighter sanctions enforcement.

--- We'll explore with allies and others their views in this regard.

- If an agreement with enforcement provisions can be reached that the parties can accept, the U.S. will join with the UN, NATO and others to help implement it, including possible U.S. military participation.
- This is the key step that makes the chances of success greater.

Q: What will you do about the detention centers?

A: -- The international community has repeatedly called on all parties to close the camps and to release all detainees. In our view, this should happen without delay.

Q: How will you intensify delivery of aid?

A: -- The continuing humanitarian nightmare has us gravely concerned.

-- We have worked with international relief organizations and others to maintain a lifeline into many areas, including Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia.

-- We will continue to do our part, along with others, to ensure that adequate food, shelter materials and medical supplies are available for distribution.

-- The parties committed themselves at the London Conference to permit the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance. We call on them to respect those commitments.

-- We will be looking at ways to get more aid through and will send a governmental team to assess the situation.

Q: But people are dying now?

A: -- An agreement imposed on the parties will not last. An additional effort must be made to find a solution that the parties can support and have confidence in.

-- With the help of U.S. leadership, we believe a real solution can be found.

-- Part of that solution is to work to assure the parties that the international commitment will be there to implement and enforce it, so that the parties know they can trust it.

-- Meanwhile, the international community can step up its humanitarian efforts, put Serbs on notice through No-Fly Zone enforcement and tighter sanctions.

- The international community must also follow the Kosovo situation closely and insist that the Serbs not precipitate a conflict there.
- These steps can aid the search for a fair solution and make clear there are lines which can't be crossed.
- We will undertake active diplomatic efforts to implement these steps now; they help rather than hinder the prospects for getting an agreement.

Q: If you get involved in implementation isn't it open-ended? Won't they just start fighting again when troops leave?

A: -- The better the agreement and the more willing the parties are to accept it, the less need there will be for international enforcement.

-- We will ask NATO to step up its planning. It is too early to speculate on what will be necessary and the eventual terms of withdrawal.

-- We have made clear this is a key question which must be answered in any military options.

Q: What are your reservations about Vance/Owen? What will you try to change?

A: -- The parties have not accepted the Vance/Owen plan as it now stands.

-- Our reservations stem from two key questions:

o Is it one that the parties can accept?

o Will it work? That is if they agree, can the parties trust the solution?

-- These factors are related. The parties are more likely to accept an agreement they know will be implemented. They are more likely to implement an agreement they believe to be fair.

-- Our special envoy, Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew, will be addressing these issues directly in the negotiations in an attempt to help Vance and Owen work out a solution that the parties accept and will implement.

Q: What will you do if there is no agreement, or if the parties fail to implement what they agree to?

- Our efforts will concentrate on helping make these negotiations succeed. If agreement proves impossible, we will review our options at that time.
- If a viable, enforceable agreement acceptable to the parties can be reached, we are prepared to join the UN, NATO, and others in implementing it, including possible U.S. military participation. Under those circumstances, i.e., with a strong multilateral presence in Bosnia, we would expect all parties to comply with their commitments.

Q: Why is this conflict important enough to talk about involving U.S. forces? What about other areas, e.g., Nagorno-Karabakh, etc.?

- A: -- This conflict, particularly if it spreads to the Kosovo or other areas of the region with large minority populations, has the potential to generate a Balkan war. The U.S. has important NATO allies, Greece and Turkey, in the Balkans, and has an interest in the continuation of political reform in the states in the region that have only recently emerged from a tragic communist past.
- The human tragedy in Bosnia requires an international response. We have been making a major contribution to alleviate suffering. Together with international relief organizations and other concerned nations, we're going to be looking at additional steps to alleviate the suffering.

Q: (IF ASKED) What happens if the negotiations collapse?

- We are putting our energies into seeing a successful conclusion to the talks. If they fail to reach agreement, we will examine our options at that time.

Iraq - Terrorist Bombings

(BACKGROUND: There have been several terrorist bombings in northern Iraq since mid-January against Kurdish targets. State posted a press notice yesterday condemning them.

UNSCR 687 is the Gulf cease-fire resolution which, among other points, demands Iraq cease all support for and sponsorship of terrorism.

UNSCR 688 was passed after the Kurdish rebellion and demands Iraq cease repressing its own people and allow humanitarian aid.)

Q: What is your view of the recent terrorist bombings in northern Iraq?

- A: -- We strongly condemn these acts of terror. There is a pattern of evidence over many months that suggests the Iraqi government's responsibility for most, if not all, of these attacks.
- Iraq's continued sponsorship of terrorism and its continued repression of its own people are violations of United Nations Security Council resolutions 687 and 688.
- This Administration remains determined to see Iraq comply fully with all the United Nations Security Council resolutions.

General Powell

Q: Is it true that Commander of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin Powell has asked Secretary Aspin for early retirement in part because he does not want to defend further budget cuts?

- A: -- In interviews this morning, General Powell said that he looks forward to working with the President on the tough issues we face, including budget reductions and gays in the military.
- Before President Clinton took office, General Powell informed former Secretary Cheney that he intended to leave his post in order to resettle his family. In his conversation with the President, General Powell has not indicated any dissatisfaction with his position in this Administration.

Haiti- HIV Cases

Q: Has the President made a decision on the 270 HIV-positive Haitians at Guantanamo Bay?

- A: -- We are reviewing the issue.

Q: Does that mean the President is backing away from his campaign promise to drop the ban on HIV-positive persons from entering the U.S.?

- A: -- We are reviewing the issue.

Vietnam-France

Q: How do you respond to Mitterrand's call for the U.S. to end its embargo against Vietnam?

A: -- The problem remains whether or not we have obtained full cooperation on the POW/MIA issue.

-- We are reviewing our relationship with Vietnam in the context of this issue.

-- There is no timetable for taking any specific steps with Vietnam.

Q: (IF PRESSED) Is the Roadmap policy still in effect?

A: -- We continue our support for proceeding along the Roadmap, which has resulted in our obtaining a fuller POW/MIA accounting and taking steps toward normalization.

-- We will continue to follow the Roadmap, but we are reviewing the situation and will decide on specific steps as we see progress in the areas of concern to us.

Salman Rushdie

Q: What is the President's position on the Iranian "fatwa" sentencing Salman Rushdie to death?

A: -- We condemn this sentence. It is one of the many examples of Iran's support for international terrorism that deeply troubles this Administration. This Administration strongly opposes terrorism and strongly supports freedom of speech.

Q: Will this Administration meet with Rushdie?

A: -- We have no such request and will not discuss hypotheticals.

David Selden — from Anne Curzatto X 3350
2/12/93

Japan-specific Trade Talking Points:

o It is important for Japan to implement its agreements and commitments, such as increasing the purchase of American auto parts by Japanese transplants, real progress in semiconductors, and increased foreign procurement by the Japanese government.

o Japan's global surplus and its bilateral surplus with the United States must be reduced, and we need to see the start of those reductions soon. Japan must understand that they cannot simply export their way out of their current recession. This would cause serious harm to our bilateral relationship and a protectionist backlash in the US.

o There are serious bilateral access problems to address. We have significant concerns in areas such as autos/auto parts, semiconductors, wood products, computers, supercomputers, and other areas.

o We continue to support our campaign pledge to reinstitute Super 301.

General Trade Talking Points:

o With respect to the Uruguay Round, we have a shared sense of the importance of a successful outcome of the Round for the economic growth of both our two societies and for the world economy. Solid outcome of the Round can contribute to sound economic growth.

o President Clinton places a high priority on opening markets and increasing exports as an important part of our economic package. The President believes a good outcome in the Uruguay Round is an important part of our economic growth package.

o With respect to Fast Track, the President wants a renewal of Fast Track for purposes of completing the Uruguay Round. However, the exact timing of such a request, the duration of the extension and the appropriate conditions for an extension can only be determined after the President and Kantor have had consultations with the Congress, with our private sector and with other Cabinet officials.

o Let me say that we are committed to expanded trade and open markets. The United States expects the markets of other nations to be comparably open to our manufactured goods, agricultural products and services.

We are
announcing
this today
at 2:1 pm
briefing —
It will make
news.

o The Uruguay Round is not a bilateral negotiation between the EC and the US. Our trading partners in Asia, like Japan, and in the developing world are going to have to make their contributions to success. This means improving the Dunkel draft and completing negotiations to provide access for goods and services.

AUTOMOTIVE TRADE ISSUES

JAPAN

Dumping

The press has reported for two weeks that the Big 3 was about to file a major dumping case against Japanese auto imports. On Tuesday, the Big 3 announced that they were "putting aside" the cases indefinitely. The companies cited their satisfaction with their dialogue with the Clinton Administration on trade issues. General Motors, in particular, had serious second thoughts, especially about negative reactions by American consumers.

-- A dumping case is a private action, and, apparently, the Big 3 have decided not to proceed with a case against Japanese imports. If they change their mind in the future, the Department of Commerce, which administers the antidumping statute, would treat the petition according to its very strict procedures.

-- A possible antidumping petition was not discussed with the Administration and no effort was made to influence the industry's decision.

Auto Parts Purchases by Japanese Auto Manufacturers

During former President Bush's January, 1992, visit to Tokyo, Japanese auto manufacturers made voluntary commitments to increase substantially their purchases of auto parts from traditional American manufacturers both for use by Japanese auto makers in Japan and their transplant operations in the United States. They set a goal of 70 percent local content for their American production. Although the U.S. auto parts industry has seen an increase in Japan's interest, they have not seen significant changes in their sales. Because of the complexity of measuring U.S. content, good, detailed statistics are not available.

-- The U.S. has been concerned for some time about the low level of U.S. auto parts used by Japanese auto manufacturers both here and in Japan.

-- Japan's auto manufacturers have made commitments to increase ~~significantly~~ their auto parts purchases in the United States. We have not seen much of a change in the year since those commitments were made. *Heard*

-- Our auto parts manufacturers are fully competitive internationally. Japan's auto makers have a responsibility to buy more from traditional American parts makers and to deliver on their commitments.

Voluntary Export Restraints

In early January, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) announced that Japan would continue its voluntary restraint on auto exports to the United States and the number would remain the same as last year -- 1.65 million. (Japan counts exports based on its fiscal year which begins April 1.) There had been no discussion with the U.S. Government prior to this announcement. This number includes autos but excludes light trucks and mini-vans.

-- The issue of Japanese auto imports will be addressed as part of our broader initiatives with respect to the auto industry. A healthy domestic auto industry is obviously important to our nation's economy.

-- Japan's announcement in January that they would continue to restrain exports to the U.S. at 1.65 million was their own, unilateral decision.

Sales of American Autos in Japan

During the January 1992 visit by then-President Bush to Tokyo, Japanese auto manufacturers agreed to assist in marketing small numbers (in the thousands) of U.S. cars in the Japanese market. (This would be beyond existing distribution networks used by the Big 3.) Little has come of this commitment, in part because of conflicts between the Big 3 and existing distributors.

-- There does not seem to have been much change in the sales of US autos in Japan over the past year. We will be looking for ways to help our auto industry get meaningful access to Japan's market.

Reclassification of Minivans

The Big Three have been pressing for some time to have U.S. Customs re-classify minivans as trucks rather than cars. The reclassification would increase the duty from 2.5 percent to 25 percent. Treasury is the lead agency on this issue with its responsibility for U.S. Customs.

-- The matter is currently under review by the *Treasury Department* National Economic Council. It is a very significant matter which will receive priority attention by the Clinton Economic Team.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK McLARTY
BRUCE LINDSEY
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

FROM: Howard Paster

SUBJECT: Immigration rules for HIV positive individuals

I fear the Senate consideration of the NIH authorization next week will provide Senator Helms or someone else an ideal opportunity to propose a statutory ban on the immigration of individuals who are HIV positive.

This could be a replay of the gays in the military issue, since the announced HHS position is in the book. Obviously any distraction from the economic plan is intolerable. May we address this immediately?