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Briefing 4/19/93

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GS Briefing
04.19.93

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

19-Apr-1993 12:57 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mary C. Emery (EMERY)
Wilma G. Hall (HALL)
Kristen K. Cicio (CICIO)
Katherine M. Mathis (MATHIS)

FROM: Jane E. Holl
(HOLL)

SUBJECT: Press Guidance for 4/19

Press Guidance for 4/19: Bosnia

Q; Did the President talk to Prime Minister Major yesterday?
What did they say?

A: The President and Prime Minister Major spoke for 50 minutes
on Bosnia and on assistance to Russia.

They agreed that the UN presence was important to reinforce
the ceasefire around Srebrenica and help relief operations
there.

Both Prime Minister Major and the President welcome the
sanctions resolution recently passed and agreed that it is
important to isolate Serbia and close the loopholes that
exist on land, sea, and river access to Serbia. They
discussed the logistics of doing so.

They agreed that the sanctions are important to make the
Serbs pay a price for aggression.

They had an informal discussion of the pros and cons of
other options. No decisions were reached, and they agreed
to stay in touch.

Q: What is in the new sanctions resolution, and how does it make
things tougher on Serbia?

A: This resolution places a ban on the transshipment of all
goods to or through Yugoslavia except for humanitarian
supplies, which have to be approved on a case basis.

Freezes on FRY financial assets abroad held by FRY
authorities.

Limits the number of road and rail crossing points.

Serbian/Montenegro traffic on the Danube is prohibited outside of FRY borders. Other vessels passing through will have on-board monitors.

A 12 mile maritime exclusion zone will be established in the Adriatic to prevent all ships from entering the territorial waters of the FRY, except under certain, limited circumstances (ie. emergency and with special permission of UN Sanctions Committee).

Trade with or through the UNPAs in Croatia and Serb-controlled areas of Bosnian will be subject to the control of the governments in Zagreb and Sarajevo.

Impounds all FRY vessels, trucks, and aircraft abroad. Detains and impounds other national vehicles found to be violating sanctions.

All services -- including financial -- except for telecommunications, postal and legal are prohibited. Humanitarian and services for 'other exceptional purposes' have to be approved by the council.

(FYI: personal travel is not prohibited.)

Implementing will require additional resources on the Danube, on land border points and in the Adriatic. We're with others on a plan of implementation.

WEU intends to place an interdiction force on Danube to control barge traffic, in addition to boats and training US has recently made available to Bulgaria and Romania.

We will furnish information in our possession to the UN Sanctions Committee relating to companies under FRY control for distribution to members states.

UNSC 820 was adopted on Saturday. Vote: 13-0-2 (China/Russia abstained)

The Resolution will take effect April 26.

Background from State:

We had agreed to postpone a vote on the sanctions resolution at Yeltsin's request, the delay was intended to give the peace process more time allowing the Russians to use their influence with the Serbs in urging them to sign the Vance/Owen peace plan.

The events of Srebrenica on Friday and Saturday were an outrage to the world community. They further dimmed hope that the Bosnians might agree to the Vance/Owen plan in the foreseeable future.

The US supported the call for immediate action on the sanctions resolution. We urged the Russians not to veto the Resolution.

In light of the flagrant disregard for world opinion, demonstrated by the Bosnian Serbs, the Council had no choice but to adopt the resolution.

We believe that this resolution which includes a 9-day waiting period before the sanctions take effect, possess the best prospects for adoption by the Council, we therefore supported it.

CC: Records

(RECORDS)

WHITE HOUSE PRESS GUIDANCE -- 12:00 PM
MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1993

Bosnia

[Background: Excerpted from Remarks By the President to the People of Pittsburgh: "All across the world today people are fighting with each other and killing each other because of their racial and religious differences. In Eastern Bosnia, in the town of Srebrenica, Muslims and Serbs lived together for centuries, and tens of thousands of the Muslims are now about to be forced from their homes through a process called ethnic cleansing, and because the Serbs had decided that they just can't live unless they can live alone and without others who are different from them."]

Q: If the situation is so dire, why don't the new sanctions come into force until April 26?

A: -- These sanctions represent a major effort by the international community to isolate Serbia; such undertakings require considerable planning and coordination in order to accomplish their goals.

-- The Serbs are well aware of the consequences of these sanctions; the timetable for implementation will not dilute their impact.

Q: Did the Russians demand this timetable as a condition for withholding a veto?

A: -- We listened to the views of our friends in the course of our consultations. The resulting resolution is a powerful statement of the concerns of the international community.

**IO PRESS GUIDANCE
MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1993**

"SAFE AREAS" RESOLUTION/OMNIBUS SANCTIONS RESOLUTION

Q: What happened yesterday in the Security Council over the weekend? What can you tell us about the two resolutions adopted by the Council? Why did we support a delay on the sanctions resolution last week, then vote for it on Saturday? What did we do to convince the Russians to abstain on sanctions rather than veto, as they threatened to do last week? Why do the sanctions take effect on April 26, rather than immediately?

A: -- THE SECURITY COUNCIL UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED RESOLUTION 819 FRIDAY EVENING, DEMANDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A "SAFE AREA" AROUND THE CITY OF SREBRENICA. THE RESOLUTION WAS INTRODUCED BY THE NATIONS OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT. THE U.S. SUPPORTED THE RESOLUTION AS AN ATTEMPT BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO RESTRAIN BOSNIAN SERB BEHAVIOR, AND TO PREVENT THE TAKING OF THE CITY BY FORCE.

-- IN REACTION TO EVENTS ON THE GROUND IN EASTERN BOSNIA, THE COUNCIL ON SATURDAY ADOPTED THE OMNIBUS SANCTIONS RESOLUTION BY A VOTE OF 13 (U.S.) - 0 - 2, WITH RUSSIA AND CHINA ABSTAINING. TOUGHER ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO, THE BOSNIAN SERBS' MAIN SOURCE OF SUPPORT, WILL TAKE EFFECT APRIL 26 AS A RESULT OF SATURDAY'S VOTE ON RESOLUTION 820.

**IO PRESS GUIDANCE
MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1993**

- **WE HAD AGREED TO POSTPONE A VOTE ON THE SANCTIONS RESOLUTION AT RUSSIAN PRESIDENT BORIS YELTSIN'S REQUEST. THE DELAY WAS INTENDED TO GIVE THE PEACE PROCESS MORE TIME, ALLOWING THE RUSSIANS TO USE THEIR INFLUENCE WITH THE SERBS IN URGING THEM TO SIGN THE VANCE/OWEN PEACE PLAN.**

- **THE EVENTS IN SREBRENICA ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY WERE AN OUTRAGE TO THE WORLD COMMUNITY. THEY FURTHER DIMMED HOPE THAT THE BOSNIAN SERBS MIGHT AGREE TO THE VANCE/OWEN PLAN IN THE FORSEEABLE FUTURE. THE U.S. SUPPORTED THE CALL FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THE SANCTIONS RESOLUTION.**

- **WE URGED THE RUSSIANS NOT TO VETO THE RESOLUTION, AND ARE PLEASED THEY DID NOT DO SO. IN LIGHT OF THE FLAGRANT DISREGARD FOR WORLD OPINION DEMONSTRATED BY THE BOSNIAN SERBS, THE COUNCIL HAD NO CHOICE BUT TO ADOPT THE RESOLUTION.**

- **WE BELIEVED THAT THE RESOLUTION AS ADOPTED, WHICH INCLUDES A NINE-DAY WAITING PERIOD BEFORE THE TOUGHER SANCTIONS TAKE EFFECT, POSSESSED THE BEST PROSPECTS FOR ADOPTION BY THE COUNCIL. WE THEREFORE SUPPORTED IT.**

(FYI: There was no explanation of vote on the safe areas resolution. We're seeking the EO/V text on the sanctions resolution from USUN and will forward it as soon as it is available.)

CONVOYS - FROM BELGRADE TO EASTERN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

FYI: The following is from Amembassy Belgrade by telephone. Reason for announcement is not known.

- **LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN BOTH TUZLA AND SREBRENICA HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT THERE WILL BE NO EVACUATIONS OF CIVILIANS FROM SREBRENICA TODAY.**

- **THE UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES IS SENDING TWO CONVOYS FROM BELGRADE TO EASTERN BOSNIA TODAY:**
 - **NINE TRUCKS OF FOOD TO SREBRENICA; AND**

 - **TEN TRUCKS OF FOOD TO TUZLA.**

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OMNIBUS UNSC RESOLUTION ON SERBIA-MONTENEGRO

Q: What are the next steps to implement the new sanctions resolution? How will we extend the monitoring of the new sanctions?

- **THE NEW RESOLUTION PROVIDES FOR TIGHTENED SANCTIONS TO BECOME EFFECTIVE APRIL 26.**
- **THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE SANCTIONS WILL REQUIRE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES ON THE DANUBE, ON THE LAND BORDERS WITH SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO AND EXPANDED MARITIME INTERDICTION ON THE ADRIATIC.**
- **WE ARE WORKING CLOSELY WITH OTHER EC AND CSCE COUNTRIES TO ENHANCE OUR ABILITY TO CONTROL AND ENFORCE THE MOVEMENT OF GOODS INTO SERBIA AND ENFORCE THESE SANCTIONS.**
- **THE WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION INTENDS TO PLACE AN INTERDICTION FORCE ON THE DANUBE TO CONTROL THE BARGE TRAFFIC. THIS IS IN ADDITION TO THE SIX BOATS AND COAST GUARD TRAINING THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS RECENTLY MADE AVAILABLE TO BULGARIA AND ROMANIA.**
- **THE UNITED STATES WILL FURNISH TO THE UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS COMMITTEE A LIST OF COMPANIES AND SHIPS WHICH ARE UNDER SERBIAN AND MONTENGRIN CONTROL FOR DISTRIBUTION TO MEMBER STATES.**
- **THESE MEASURES WILL ENABLE THE WORLD COMMUNITY TO BETTER IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING MEASURES CONTAINED IN THE NEW RESOLUTION.**

- **THERE WILL BE A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF LAND BORDER CROSSINGS FOR ALL GOODS.**

- **ALL TRANSSHIPMENTS THROUGH SERBIA-MONTENEGRO, OVER LAND AND ON THE DANUBE, WOULD BE BETTER CONTROLLED AND MONITORED TO PREVENT DIVERSIONS.**

- **CERTAIN ASSETS OF COMPANIES IN SERBIA-MONTENEGRO AND THEIR SUBSIDIARIES ABROAD WOULD BE FROZEN TO ENSURE THAT SERBIA-MONTENEGRO DERIVES NO BENEFIT FROM THEIR TRANSACTIONS.**

- **TRADE WITH OR THROUGH THE UN PROTECTED AREAS IN CROATIA AND SERB-CONTROLLED AREAS OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA WOULD BE SUBJECT TO THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENTS IN ZAGREB AND SARAJEVO.**

- **COMMERCIAL VESSELS WOULD BE PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF SERBIA-MONTEENGRO WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE UN SANCTIONS COMMITTTEE.**

- **VESSELS, TRUCKS, AND AIRCRAFT USED TO VIOLATE THE SANCTIONS WOULD BE IMPOUNDED AND SUBJECT TO FORFEITURE.**

- **MOST FINANCIAL AND OTHER SERVICES TO SERBIAN AND MONTENGRIN FIRMS WOULD ALSO BE PROHIBITED.**

EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
April 19, 1993

DRAFT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA:
SREBRENICA

Q: What is the status of Srebrenica? Is this a cease-fire or a surrender?

A: -- A CANADIAN UNPROFOR UNIT ARRIVED IN SREBRENICA (sreb-REN-est-sah) SUNDAY AFTERNOON (APRIL 18).

- SARAJEVO RADIO REPORTED CONTINUED BOSNIAN SERB SHELLING OF SREBRENICA OVER THE WEEKEND, BUT UNPROFOR WAS NOT ABLE TO CONFIRM THOSE REPORTS. WE HAVE NOT HAD REPORTS OF FIGHTING IN OR AROUND THE CITY THIS MORNING.**
- HELICOPTER EVACUATIONS OF THE WOUNDED BEGAN ON SUNDAY. APPROXIMATELY 100 PATIENTS WERE TAKEN BY HELICOPTER FROM SREBRENICA TO TUZLA. HELICOPTER EVACUATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE TODAY, WEATHER PERMITTING.**
- LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN SREBRENICA AND TUZLA HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT THERE WILL BE NO EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS FROM SREBRENICA AT THIS STAGE.**

DRAFT

-2-

- **ON SATURDAY (APRIL 17), BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT AND BOSNIAN SERB REPRESENTATIVES REACHED AGREEMENT ON PLANS FOR THE DEMILITARIZATION OF SREBRENICA. AS PART OF THAT AGREEMENT, THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT DEFENDERS OF SREBRENICA ARE TO TURN OVER THEIR ARMS TO UNPROFOR. AS FAR AS WE KNOW, THIS PROCESS HAS NOT YET BEGUN.**

- **THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT MILITARY CHIEF OF STAFF, GENERAL HALILOVIC, BOSNIAN SERB GENERAL MLADIC, AND UN REPRESENTATIVES WERE SCHEDULED TO MEET IN SARAJEVO AGAIN TODAY.**

EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
April 19, 1993

DRAFT

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA:
PEACE EFFORTS

Q: What is the latest on the Vance-Owen talks? When will they resume and who will attend? What are the Bosnian Serbs saying about the talks?

A: -- CO-CHAIRMAN LORD OWEN IS EXPECTED TO TRAVEL TO BELGRADE ON WEDNESDAY FOR A MEETING WITH SERBIAN PRESIDENT MILOSEVIC TO DISCUSS THE PEACE PROCESS.

-- THERE IS NO DATE SET FOR THE RESUMPTION OF THE VANCE-OWEN TALKS. INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS ARE CONTINUING TO TRY TO BRING THE BOSNIAN SERBS BACK INTO THE NEGOTIATING PROCESS IN A CONSTRUCTIVE WAY. THE NEW UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS RESOLUTION IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE PRESSURE BEING BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THE BOSNIAN SERBS AND THEIR BACKERS IN BELGRADE.

-- WE HAVE SEEN NO CHANGE IN THE BOSNIAN SERB REFUSAL TO AGREE TO THE REVISED VANCE-OWEN PACKAGE OR TO RETURN TO NEGOTIATIONS IN GOOD FAITH.

DRAFT

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- **THE BELGRADE PRESS IS QUOTING BOSNIAN SERB LEADER RADOVAN KARADZIC TO SAY THAT AS A RESULT OF THE NEW RESOLUTION ON SANCTIONS PASSED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, HE EXPECTS THE SO-CALLED PARLIAMENT OF THE BOSNIAN SERBS, WHICH MEETS APRIL 23-24, TO DECIDE TO WITHDRAW FROM THE PEACE PROCESS.**

Paul: state's guidance -
we cleared - on Vessey

VIETNAM: GENERAL VESSEY'S MISSION

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Q: What can you tell us about General Vessey's trip to Vietnam. With whom did he meet? What information or additional documents did he obtain? Did he meet with General Tran Van Quang? Any read-out on that meeting?

A: -- GENERAL VESSEY IS ON HIS WAY BACK TO WASHINGTON FROM HANOI. WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PROVIDE DETAILS ON HIS DISCUSSIONS IN VIETNAM UNTIL THE GENERAL HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO REPORT BACK TO THE PRESIDENT.

Q: When does General Vessey return and whom will he brief upon that return?

A: -- GENERAL VESSEY AND HIS DELEGATION ARE SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON LATE ON TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

-- AFTER HIS RETURN, THE GENERAL WILL PROVIDE AN ASSESSMENT OF THE MISSION.

Q: Will the General be meeting with the President to discuss the Hanoi mission?

A: -- I WOULD REFER YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE FOR QUESTIONS REGARDING THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE.

Iraq: No-Fly Zone Incident

[Background: The last hostile incident in the north occurred on April 9, 1993 when 2 USAF F16s were fired on and dropped cluster munitions. The no-fly zones are not specifically mandated by UN resolutions but were created by the coalition pursuant to UNSCR 688 which demands Iraq cease repressing its people. The no-fly zone north of the 36th parallel was created in April 1991 to protect the Kurds from Iraqi repression.]

Q: What is the White House reaction to yesterday's [Sunday] events in Iraq?

- A: -- This Administration remains determined to see Iraq abide by all the UN Security Council resolutions and the measures enacted by the coalition to enforce the resolutions.
- Iraq continues to violate the UN resolutions, including its repression of the people of Iraq and its challenges to the coalition's enforcement measures. Iraq understands clearly what it is required to do to comply with its international obligations.
- Iraq is solely responsible for the serious consequences of its failure to comply with its obligations.

U.S. EUROPEAN COMMAND**NEWS RELEASE**

Phone: 0711 680-8447/8436 TeleFAX: 0711 680-5380 Telex: 7255541

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

18 April 1993

(EDITORS: U.S. EUROPEAN COMMAND POC IS CDR RON MORSE, USN. UNTIL 0700 GMT 19 APR HE CAN BE CONTACTED AT 49-711-687-7828. AFTER 0700 GMT 19 APR, HE CAN BE REACHED AT THE OFFICE NUMBER ABOVE)

STUTTGART GERMANY - 18 APR 93. At approximately 0900 GMT (1300 local) today (18 Apr) two U.S. Air Force F-4G (Wild Weasel) fighters, flying a routine patrol over Northern Iraq above the 36th parallel in support of the OPERATION PROVIDE COMFORT, were illuminated by a tracking radar associated with the SA-2 surface to air anti-aircraft missile system. One of the two F-4s in the flight responded by firing a single HARM (High-speed, Anti-Radiation Missile) at the Iraqi radar. Both coalition aircraft then safely returned to their operating base at Incirlik, Turkey.

The aircraft were operating north of the 36th parallel, within the air exclusion zone over Northern Iraq, at the time of the incident. The radar was located near Quayyarah West airfield, approximately 30 NM south of the town of Mosul and 11

- more -

18.04.93

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PROVIDE COMFORT 2-2-2-2-2

miles south of the 36th parallel. Although the Iraqi radar was located south of the 36th parallel, it's associated missile system still posed a direct threat to coalition aircraft operating in the exclusion zone, making it necessary for the coalition aircraft to respond.

This is the first incident where coalition aircraft have responded to threats of this nature since 9 April, when coalition F-16's were fired upon by Iraqi AAA while on a routine patrol of the northern no-fly zone. The two aircraft dropped a total of four cluster bomb units on the site before returning safely to Incirlik.

- 1 -

INCIRLIK AB, TU -- On April 18 at approximately 1 p.m. local Iraqi time, an SA-2, target tracking radar, located near Qayyarah West Airfield (approximately 30 miles south of Mosul) illuminated two U.S. aircraft conducting a routine monitoring mission within the no-fly exclusion area north of the 36th parallel. In response to the illumination by the target tracking radar, one of the F-4G's fired a HARM missile. The site ceased functioning immediately after missile impact.

The flight of two F-4G's safely completed the mission without further incident.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Where was the site located?

A. Near Qayyarah West airfield (approx 11 miles south of the 36th parallel)

Q. Why did U.S. aircraft fire on a target south of the 36th parallel.

A. The 36th parallel is strictly the no-fly exclusion zone for Iraqi aircraft, it is not a geographical border. Coalition aircraft do not patrol south of the 36th, however coalition aircrews have the right to defend themselves.

Q. Were you carrying out offensive activities?

A. The aircrew reacted strictly in self defense in the face of a threat to their safety.

Q. Were any SAMs fired at U.S. aircraft?

A. None visually observed.

Q. Was the radar site destroyed.

A. We do not have a battle damage assessment yet, however, the site stopped illuminating the aircraft immediately after missile impact.

Q. Is this the first time coalition aircraft have fired on a target south of the 36th parallel.

A. Yes.

Q. When was the last time an incident of this nature occurred?

A. On April 9, coalition aircraft ship monitoring the no-fly zone were fired upon by Iraqi AAA. During that incident, two F-16's dropped four cluster bombs.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Assistant Secretary/Spokesman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
4/16/93 TAKEN QUESTION

April 16, 1993

TURKISH PARTICIPATION IN NEZ ENFORCEMENT

Q: Can we confirm reports that NATO has invited Turkish military flights to join the operation based in Italy?

A: NATO HAS HAD OFFERS FROM SEVERAL ALLIES OF AIRCRAFT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE BOSNIAN NO-FLY ZONE. THE OPERATIONAL PLAN CALLED FOR INITIAL FLIGHTS TO BEGIN WITH U.S., FRENCH AND DUTCH AIRCRAFT, WITH AIRCRAFT FROM THE UK AND TURKEY HELD IN RESERVE. WE LEAVE IT TO NATO TO COMMENT ON ANY FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

U.S. Department of State
Office of the Assistant Secretary/Spokesman

For Immediate Release
Taken Question (4/16/93)

April 16, 1993

U.S.-HELD SERBIAN ASSETS

Q: What Serbian assets does the U.S. currently hold?

A: -- The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) at the Department of Treasury has primary responsibility for the Serbian assets frozen by the United States. OFAC currently controls Serbian assets valued at approximately \$525 million. Inquiries related to these assets should be directed to that office.

Drafted: EB/CLP:JDonald
4/16/93 X70079

Cleared: TSFR01:BCarter
Treasury: Dohm (subs)
PA:RBoucher

Arab-Israel Peace Talks

Q: What is your reaction to reports that the Arabs might decide to delay return of the peace talks?

[Background: Secretary Christopher called Syrian Foreign Minister Shara Saturday to the emphasize the importance we attach to resuming the talks as scheduled and to express our view that too much time has already been lost. Shara indicated that the matter was still under review and a decision could not be made until Monday.]

A: -- We believe that the needs and concerns of all the parties, especially the Palestinians, can best be addressed by a return to the negotiating table without further delay.

U.S. Membership in UNESCO

Q: Will the US re-join UNESCO?

- A: -- We are in the process of studying this issue.
- It does seem that many of our government's original concerns expressed when we withdrew in 1984 have been addressed.
- In particular, there are indications that UNESCO has made significant strides in management reform under Director-General Mayor.
- However, we need to assess specifically the value of UNESCO's many programs and determine whether or not UNESCO represents the best means of meeting our policy objectives.
- Ultimately, we must recognize that the cost of rejoining UNESCO would be high-- at least \$60 million annually. So it's crucial that we weigh the value of UNESCO's programs against the range of competing multilateral priorities.

Pakistan

[Background: Yesterday Pakistani President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved parliament and sacked his Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif, under article 58 of the constitution. This is the second time Khan has done so, he invoked the same authority to remove Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in August 1990. New elections are scheduled for July 14, 1993. The Pakistani Ambassador in Washington has reportedly resigned to protest the President's action.

A caretaker government has been formed which includes a representative of Benazir's party.]

Q: What is the U.S. reaction to the events in Pakistan?

A: -- We are watching the political situation closely. We encourage all parties to act in a manner consistent with the democratic process.

-- We understand the situation is calm and there is no current threat to Americans in Pakistan.

Intelligence Budget

Q: Why is the Clinton Administration requesting more money for Intelligence than the Congress Appropriated last year?

- A: -- The Clinton Administration's budget for civilian and military intelligence programs represents a \$ 7 billion reduction for the years 1993 to 1997 when compared to the Bush Administration's plan for the same time period.
- And as the Director of Central Intelligence has publicly stated, we may be able to do better.
- We are now in the process of reviewing how we can consolidate costly collection systems, streamline operations and eliminate costly redundances that may exist in military and civilian intelligence programs.
- Establishing new priorities may take some additional time. We will meet the President's commitment to reduce intelligence spending. But we will do so in a measured way that does not impair our nation's security.

U.S. Department of State

Office of the Spokesman

For Immediate Release

April 17, 1993

HAITI: STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS

I met today with UN/OAS Special Envoy Dante Caputo on the current status of negotiations in Haiti. While there have been positive signs of willingness to engage in serious negotiations, Mr. Caputo's talks last week with the Haitian High Command were disappointing. The rejection of the proposal is a matter of serious concern to the U.S.

We had been assured up to this point that the military leadership in Haiti understood the importance to their institution and to the people of Haiti of their playing a constructive role in bringing about the prompt return of constitutional government and President Aristide.

It is time for the military leadership of Haiti to indicate its firm agreement on the key points of a settlement of the political crisis in Haiti. I hope that careful reflection over this weekend in Port-au-Prince will result in sufficient progress to permit these important negotiations to move forward.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 19, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

The Briefing Room

1:10 P.M. EDT

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can just take questions today. I have no announcements to make.

Q There's a tie.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: There is a real tie. It's a Picasso tie.

Q Does that run on double a's or nine volts?
(Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: What are you going to come up with tomorrow now?

Q George, can -- speak up. I can't hear you over his tie. (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: You wasted two in one day. Why don't you come on up here? Go ahead. Five minutes is clicking. You had better go ahead.

Q The President said on Friday he's think of -- considering previously unacceptable options. Over the weekend, we were told he was considering some of these. Where does that stand right now? And is planning on making anymore phone calls to world leaders?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, as you know, he spoke with Prime Minister Major yesterday for about 50 minutes, and they discussed the sanctions resolution and other options. He will be speaking, I believe, with Francois Mitterrand today. They will speak early this afternoon. And those consultations will continue through the week. We'll continue to look at all our options, and I believe, as you know as well, the National Security Council principals have also met over the weekend. We'll continue to consult with our allies, and when we have something we'll let you know.

Q How about a blockade, which Major apparently is talking about today?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, we're looking at a number of options. We're reviewing everything.

Q Is that top --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't get into ranking, where certain ideas lie on the list, except to say that the President is considering -- he's in serious discussions with our allies now, and we're going to be looking at what we can do.

MORE

#59-04/19

Q Senator Dole says there's enough money in the relevant accounts to do a lot to cover your jobs program this summer, and, therefore, no emergency there. Is that true?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's money that's already allocated for other projects. The emergency here is that we need to get funding for the programs the President has laid out. We need funding for summer jobs; it's not there. We need funding for immunization; it's not there.

Q -- no summer? Did you say --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not no money, but none for the additional summer jobs the President wants to create. And the proposal he had would create 700,000 new jobs this summer --

Q How many can you cover out what's there now?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't have that. I know that ours was going to be 700,000 additional on top of the money already appropriated. And the President believes that these jobs are important.

Q What about immunization? Dole also claims that there's enough money in the immunization account to do most of what you seek to do.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, the President's program would make sure we could get the immunizations done this summer. The money currently obligated does not do that.

Q Does the President or anybody in the White House have any input into the operation in Waco?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The Attorney General informed the President yesterday that they were planning on going ahead with this kind of an operation. But it's a decision by the Attorney General and the FBI.

Q George, since the Attorney General works for the President, isn't it fair to say that it's a presidential decision not to stop it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President was clearly informed of --

Q -- apparently gave approval to do it, or he could have stopped it.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, he didn't stop it. No, he didn't stop it. The Attorney General informed --

Q So in not stopping it, he approved it.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We can get into a philosophical or semantic discussion, but --

Q Well, he assumes responsibility --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Certainly he is responsible, but it's the Attorney General and the FBI have operational control over this. But clearly he was informed.

Q Did she ask him for authorization?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, she informed him. She said this is what the FBI would like to do.

Q But why, George -- Dee Dee didn't know this morning -- why is it FBI and Justice as opposed to ATF --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That was -- a special agent was put in charge -- I think it was within 24 hours of the original incident. That's not common practice. And the FBI has been --

Q It's not a reflection on the agency?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not in the least. The FBI has been in control of this since the very beginning.

Q Why did the President think this was the right time to go ahead?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The FBI laid out -- I mean, the Attorney General for the FBI laid out the arguments. And I can't get into all of the details of the argument. It wouldn't be appropriate to do that while the situation is still going on. But the Attorney General laid out the argument and the President made no objection.

Q Has he received any reports today?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think he's been -- we've been receiving periodic updates from the FBI.

Q How closely is he following it, though, along those same lines? Is this something he's following the news accounts? Is someone there calling him from the Justice Department every hour or two hours or what?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, he's received periodic reports during the day. I don't know how many he's received. Clearly, CNN is also giving it blanket coverage. But the President has received reports from the Justice Department this morning.

Q Shakey coverage. (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Wolf, what do you have to say to that?

Q Bob Dole said yesterday that the Bush administration made a mistake in not acting sooner on the Bosnia situation, presumably along the lines you were advocating during the campaign. What does the President think about that? Does he think that we missed our chance on that one, or is he -- does he feel that the Bush administration blew this one?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I don't think it serves any purpose to go back over the history of all this except to say that it's a tragic situation that the President was handed when he took office. And he's been working since he took office to come up with, first of all, a diplomatic solution in doing what he can to stop Serbian aggression, to get some sort of agreement.

Q Does he believe it was beyond reasonable action at that point when he was handed that tragic situation?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It was clearly a tragic situation -- very deep difficulty. But he's going to do what he can to rectify it.

Q George, back to Senator Dole and his many comments yesterday. One of the things he said was that the administration couldn't spend the money for the jobs program this summer if it got all that. Are you --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, that's simply not true. We're prepared and the Labor Department has put in place plans for the summer jobs program. As you know, Secretary Cisneros has also held a series of workshops around the country on implementation of this package if it were passed. We're ready to go.

Q George, can I ask you about Haiti?

Q Before Haiti, can we get back to Waco for one second? We were just told the Waco -- the building, the compound is now on fire. Have you heard about that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: This just in.

Q You've got to move faster. (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, what is just in is that CNN is now showing live footage of -- (laughter) -- of the building on the Koresh compound. It's unclear what this is. I have no independent information on this, as you know. It's just reported. I will try and get something and get it back to you.

Q Can I ask about Haiti?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Sure.

Q The situation in Haiti seems to be going back and forth. It seemed a few days ago that a solution was imminent. Now it seems to have gone by the wayside again. Mr. Caputo met with Mr. Christopher. What has the White House --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, obviously, we had hoped that there could have been quicker progress on this, but we have not given up hope for a resolution. Secretary Christopher did meet with Mr. Caputo over the weekend. Mr. Caputo's here in the United States still consulting. Now, we will continue to follow it and we have not given up hope on a diplomatic solution at all.

Q How about Mr. Pezzullo? Is he still --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think he's in Haiti right now but he's still working on it obviously.

Q George, a follow on that. Trade press in the Pentagon is reporting that the administration has asked the Joint Staff to develop a plan which would include a brigade strength military force that would enter Haiti presumably as a nation assistance -- part of a nation assistance program. Is such a plan going forward?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know about that specific recommendation, but as we've said in the past, we are prepared to help assist the professionalization of the Haitian military after an agreement.

Q Under what conditions would that happen? Would American ground forces be deployed --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Once we have an agreement in place, and we want it to be multilateral.

Q Going back to Bosnia in your statement that the President is considering all his options and consulting on options with the Europeans, to what end? Are you planning an action of some sort no matter what happens, or are you planning a response to whatever happens next or doesn't happen from the Serbians?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, we don't do anything no matter what, but I mean --

Q Are you looking to implement something in the absence of any particular provocation from the Serbs now? Have they crossed a line that you're just looking for an appropriate response? Or are you just trying to figure out what you'll do next after the evacuations are done or whatever?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: What we're looking to do is to do what we can to stop the aggression and to get an agreement. I mean, I think that we will continue to press for that. It is not yet clear that the situation is resolved in any way.

Q What are you responding to, perhaps, is what I --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, we've been responding --

Q -- options to respond to what specific thing?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The fighting. First of all, to the fighting, but also to the fact that no agreement is in place between the Bosnians and the Serbs. That -- something they have agreed to in any way. We need to do what we can to force that.

Q Under what circumstances would the United States take unilateral action?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't get into that. We're now talking to our allies. We are consulting inside the government as well on appropriate actions to take. And right now, we just have nothing to say, and I can't get into some kind of hypothetical, open-ended argument.

Q Is it your desire to wait until after the Russian referendum?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's our desire to announce something as soon as we can, as soon as we have a policy that's feasible.

Q George when you discuss options, you're talking about military options, right?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That would certainly -- it would include military options.

Q I mean, wouldn't that have to be almost at this point the primary focus?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: There's a range of things we're looking at right now. Among those are military options.

Q The Russian envoy to Yugoslavia says that we have had a militarization of our thinking, the U.S., and that the President is being very hasty in his judgments now. What is your response?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President has been taking appropriate action throughout this crisis. We've worked with the U.N. to toughen sanctions, we've worked to get enforcement of the no-fly zone. We've worked on a new sanctions resolution, and now we're consulting with our allies on a range of other options. We believe that that's what's appropriate, and we hope it will work.

Q George, Dee Dee from this platform this morning said the President would take no unilateral actions, that it was all

multinational. Your answer on this last question: I can't get into unilateral actions by the U.S. -- can you --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, the preference for the President has always been to work with our allies, to work in a multilateral basis. I would imagine that any action would be multilateral. But I was asked a very open-ended question of all kind, in any place, would we ever take any sort of unilateral action, and I can't rule that out in all conceivable circumstances. But obviously the President's preference is to take multilateral action. And that's why we're consulting with our allies now.

Q Do you have any deadline for the jobs package, the summer related program? How long can you take the filibuster before the money isn't going to -- you won't be able to start up some of the summer programs?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't have a specific date. I think that we're still well within the comfort zone. But as -- the votes are scheduled for tomorrow.

Q George, two questions. Is the President prepared to make anymore concessions on his stimulus, the shrinking stimulus program and try to get it through? How long are you guys willing to string this thing out?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: A vote is scheduled for tomorrow. And we hope that we're going to have the votes to go forward tomorrow. We're consulting now. I know that Senators Mitchell and Dole are meeting this afternoon. There will be other contacts with Senators through the day, and we'll have to see what happens. But the President has laid a good offer on the table. We hope that the Senators will consider it.

Q George, in his speech this morning, the President had some pretty strong words for Republicans about this package. Is there any reason to believe that this is going to do any good at this point? Doesn't this just turn up the heat for no particular reason?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, it won't be for no particular reason if it passes. We believe it will provide a lot of good benefits.

Q Do you have any evidence that using this sort of rhetoric at this point is going to benefit you?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President is calling it like he sees it. He believes this is an important package. He believes it will provide real benefits to the American people this summer. He believes that it is paid for, and it clearly is through his budget. It does come in under the '93 caps. And he also pointed out again, quite rightly, that these kinds of emergency appropriations have been approved time and time again by those who now say that it's not possible to go forward. And they're just -- he's just pointing that out.

Q George, when the President's been asked in recent days about Bosnia, he invariably answers that he inherited a difficult situation; he was dealt a poor hand. I don't remember other post-war presidents, they also inherited difficult foreign policy situations, moaning and groaning about what their predecessors passed onto them. Why does he do that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He's not.

Q What's the point of saying that he inherited a poor situation then?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's a statement of fact.

Q Can you just clarify about what involvement the President had or noninvolvement the President had in the decision on Waco? I mean, you said that Janet Reno informed him that this is what we would like to do. Now, did he say do it, or did he say I can't take any responsibility for this?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Of course, the President takes responsibility for what's done in his government. But it is under the operational control of the Justice Department. She informed him of their plans. He raised no objections.

Q Did he give a go-ahead for the action?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know how much clearer I could be. I mean, she gave --

Q Are you saying that because he left the operational control to the departments --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's the authority. That is -- they have the authority to do it.

Q It would have then, therefore, required him to overrule it if he wanted to change it.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Absolutely.

Q Which did not do --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Thank you, Brit. Yes, I mean, that's exactly right. I don't understand where the confusion is.

Q Brit -- on that? (Laughter.)

Q Having ceded operational control, he therefore -- he always retained the option of overruling them or not?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President obviously has -- would retain that authority. The Justice Department has the authority to carry out these operations. They informed the President of this. Had he raised objections, I'm certain that that may have had an effect on the decision. But the Justice Department clearly has the authority.

Q Is he following it that closely -- is he following it that closely that he would have had any objections? I mean, it seems to me if the Attorney General --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He's following the situation closely. The Attorney General gave her best judgment and her best recommendation and the President did not raise an objection.

Q So, he's relying totally on the judgment of Janet Reno and her department?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, he's clearly relying on the judgment of the FBI and the Attorney General, and he's combining that with his own judgment as the options are presented to him.

Q George, maybe objections is too strong a word. Did he have any questions about the way it was going to be carried out, the operation?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I was not in on the conversation. I don't know how detailed the discussion was or what kind of questions were raised, but the Attorney General laid out a plan and

she said she would like to go forward. And, again, the President just had no objections.

Q Well, did he give a rationale for --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure.

Q What was the rationale for force rather than just to wait?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, the situation's going on right now. I would refer those questions to the Justice Department.

Q Have there been any previous calls from the Attorney General in which an option was laid out and then rejected by the President?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure but I don't think so.

Q George, change of subject. The President made a campaign commitment to get CO2 levels down to 1990 levels by the year 2000. There's a story in The New York Times that Secretary Bentsen and Secretary O'Leary are now very hesitant about moving forward on that campaign commitment, and I was wondering if the President intends to make good on that commitment and when?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the President's going to be talking -- on Wednesday he's going to give a speech on the environment. I'm not certain if those decisions will be included in the speech but I read the same story. We have not heard anything from Secretary Bentsen or O'Leary; the President hadn't heard anything directly but we're clearly going to look into it and the National Economic Council is looking into it along with Katie McGinty and the environmental group.

Q Where will that speech be?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think it's been finally set yet.

Q Are you saying The New York Times is telling you something that the administration --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No. Well, there are often things reported in the newspaper according to sources that may or may not be true. I just think that we're looking into it and working on it.

Q I just want to clarify. Two days before a speech about the environment -- this is all brand new to you about --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No. Two days before a speech on the environment, an unidentified source is quoted in The New York Times. That doesn't necessarily have anything to do with the speech or the decisions that are to be made.

Q George, Republicans are citing comments by Secretary Reich that there may be several emergencies. And they're saying one of the reasons they should reject the emergency stimulus package is that this is just going to be one in a series -- reduce the deficit. Can you reject that completely?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I guess I don't know what the Republicans are referring to. What statements are they referring to?

Q -- testimony of Secretary Reich said that there may be several emergencies in the future that would require further deficit stimulus spending.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I suppose that is possible. I mean, the President has no plans at this time for another kind of jobs package to go forward. I don't know exactly what you're referring to. I have not seen the testimony that the Republicans are reacting to.

Q Until the budget act is changed by the reconciliation, you've got these caps. Is there any other spending measures in the pipeline or being planned to be offered that would require the use of the emergency provision because it would breach the caps or would necessarily require that because of the budget act as it now stands?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know if there's anything in Secretary Reich's jurisdiction that would have anything to do with that, no.

Q Anything in any jurisdiction you can think of?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I can't foresee all conceivable situations that might lead to an emergency. I mean, by definition if there is some sort of an emergency that has to be dealt with, you just don't know of any --

Q You just don't know of any at this time, is that --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Exactly.

Q What is the coverage for the Saturday --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: For Saturday? Pool.

Q -- closed --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Oh, I guess the Senate events are closed.

Q All the events are closed? There's no speeches, nothing?

Q Lloyd Cutler says the Senate's filibuster rule was unconstitutional. Does the President agree?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think -- I'd have to go talk to the Counsel about that article. I haven't analyzed it in depth and I haven't spoken with the President about it. But, clearly, the filibuster's a long-established tradition, and we'll take a look at what Mr. Cutler has to say.

Q I'm confused about what is and what isn't emergency spending in the \$16.4 billion, or \$3 billion. How much of this is emergency spending as compared to spending?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: All of it has been declared an emergency.

Q This is just an informational -- I'm not trying to get off -- why, if it falls under the caps, as you say, is it emergency spending?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It falls under the caps. We're saying that you can increase the deficit this year, but then it's paid for over time. It doesn't -- the money still has to be obligated and authorized.

Q So that provision that you're not following is offsetting it in the same year you're spending it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Exactly.

Q George, the President had some fairly brief remarks about the dollar versus the yen last Friday that really knocked the dollar down considerably over the weekend. Did he intend to make a major policy statement?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, I think he was just pointing out the results of his discussions with Mr. Miyazawa. And again, I don't know that this was necessarily a major policy, but he was just telling his view on the matter.

Q Are you linking, then, the dollar remark to discussions that he had with Mr. Miyazawa?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I assume it came up in their discussions, yes.

Q I just wanted to make sure I understood your answer, your last answer on Haiti. Are you saying that there are no conditions under which American ground forces would be deployed there prior to a multilateral agreement?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Prior to an agreement in Haiti.

Q An agreement to return Aristide to power?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, an agreement worked out through the U.N. and the OAS.

Q What would the agreement --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That is likely to -- we hope that that is going to be the result of returning President Aristide to power. That's always been our objective.

Q You're leaving open the possibility that troops then could be deployed under a different kind of agreement that didn't return him to power.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, I'm -- what I'm talking about is an agreement under the framework of Mr. Caputo's work in the U.N. and the OAS. And that clearly has the objective of returning President Aristide to power.

Q And then the nation assistance program follows that, it doesn't precede it.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Exactly.

Q George has the President chosen Lee Brown as his drug czar?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No decisions yet.

Q George, I understand there's a letter that is going out from the President to members of Congress from western states about mining reform. Do you know anything about that? Can you release it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Is this Bennett Johnston's letter? I thought -- I think we already released it last week.

Q Is the President's meeting with health care advisers tomorrow, is this just a general overview of all the elements? Will the President start making decisions?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, it's been -- there have been a series of meetings over the last couple of weeks. They'll continue for sometime, but it's not a final meeting of any sort.

Q Has any kind of target date been set yet for release, or are you still looking at late May?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, mid to late May.

Q Both Senator Dole and Mitchell expressed strong doubts about a VAT or any kind of broadbased general tax increase. Does that affect the President's decision-making on how to pay for the health care bill?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President always takes what Senators Mitchell and Dole to say very seriously.

Q George, who else will the President talk to about Bosnia -- any specific --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't have any specifics right now.

Q Will we get a readout on the Mitterrand conversation?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm sure we'll be able to say something, sure.

Q Has he talked to any Republican senators about the stimulus package in the last 24 hours?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think he probably has. I mean, he may have spoken a little bit to Senator Cohen this morning. He was up here.

Q I mean other than somebody who happened to be on the lawn because their local team was getting an award. Did he call Arlen Specter or Jeffords or --

Q Al D'Amato?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I know there have been some contacts with Howard Paster. I don't know if the President has spoken to anybody else.

Q Has anybody -- any other Senators come --

Q Couldn't we assume that what's going on is a political dance and not an effort to get the votes --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q -- he's not talking to any --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not at all. I mean, we still have another day to go and we're working very hard to get the votes. We're doing everything we can. The President's been the one who puts --

Q -- directly to the people --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, we've been in constant contact with the Republican senators.

Q Is Mitchell going to report back here in person?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: They may talk on the phone. I don't know if he's going to come back.

Q He said in his speech up at the Hilton that if he doesn't get this, he'll try something else. Are there any backup proposals in the works for a new stimulus --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Right now we're going forward with the President's package.

Q George, is it still the strategy to target these Republican senators and convince them between now and tomorrow to --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're going to try and convince everybody we can to vote for it.

Q What are you doing if the President isn't calling the Republican senators?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Our staff has been in contact with Republican Senators. As I said, the President did speak --

Q What do you say to them you call these guys up? It is paid for, you're wrong? What did he say? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't divulge that.

Q Shame on you?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We talk about the benefits of the package. We make sure they understand the benefits of the package. We make sure they understand how it's paid for.

Q Do you make sure they understand what's --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think so.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

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