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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 28, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

The Briefing Room

11:32 A.M. EDT

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Everybody's dressing so springlike these days. It's fantastic. It is spring.

I have nothing to announce. I'll just take some questions, if anybody has any.

Q The President said in the Rose Garden that he saw no risk in proceeding ahead with health care on this current schedule. Is that the assessment, that there's no risk here whatsoever?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think the President said he wants to go forward, and he thinks that we can go forward and get both his economic and his health care plans without any risk. He believes that moving forward on these programs, they reinforce each other, and that's what we're going to do.

Q So there's absolutely no question at this point that health care will be unveiled mid-May, legislation probably presented in June, and that that and reconciliation will move forward together?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think we're on track.

Q But there's no concern that the reinforcing could be in terms of reinforcing people's negative opinions about taxes?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I think that we think that the President's health care program is going to be a very positive program that's going to be well-received by the American people, because it's going to provide security for the American people.

Q George, how does the President feel about Aspin's decision on women in the military? Does he support it fully?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: As you know, Secretary Aspin would make an announcement later today. But the President has talked to Secretary Aspin about this issue and he fully supports the directives that the Secretary will issue today.

Q Does he feel that is consistent with his position on gays in the military? Is this part of his philosophy, that there should be no restrictions on people because of gender or any other --

Q Status.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think there's any tie between the issues. What the President believes is that the women are now serving in the military. Women should have the opportunity to serve in broader positions than they now serve in, and he supports the decision by the Secretary to move forward. It's also an

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important issue for the readiness of the Arms Forces. This is going to insure that we have the best trained forces out there.

Q And how was the decision reached? Did it come up through the Cabinet level? Was the President involved in the decision-making?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President met with Secretary Aspin I believe sometime last week, where the Secretary reviewed the issue with him and the President said go forward.

Q Is Brown in line to be FBI Director if there's a vacancy?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Who?

Q Lee Brown.

Q Ron Brown. (Laughter.)

Q Les Brown.

Q James Brown. (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President -- Helen, I think we're getting way ahead of ourselves. He just announced the man who is to be drug czar today, and he's looking forward to --

Q Has he been considered at all for FBI Director?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President is thrilled that Lee Brown accepted the appointment of drug czar and he knows that he will do a good job.

Q What does making him Cabinet-level mean? Is he going -- because Bush did the same thing with his drug czar, but he didn't sit in on Cabinet meetings. Is Brown going to actually sit in on Cabinet meetings?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes.

Q Full Cabinet?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Sure.

Q At the table, or behind the table? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Right at the table. We're putting a new leaf in the table.

Q Cabinet never meets. So what's the real effect -- (laughter and applause.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We just can't win. (Laughter.) When it meets, he will be there and he will participate.

Q Senator Biden said he expects the President will probably make a decision within a week on Bosnia. Is that the timetable that you think the President --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I think he's likely to make a decision before the end of this work week.

Q Before the end of this work week?

Q Then what happens? Does he send Christopher over to try and sell it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again --

Q He's not going to announce it right away, or is he?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I think he'll make a decision before the end of the week.

Q So then you have the decision in the leaks and the announcement -- (laughter).

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: You know this town, Brit.
(Laughter.)

Q We've been told all along that it wasn't coming this week.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That was a question about an announcement. He asked about a decision.

Q Before Saturday he'll make a decision on what to do?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure. Before the end of this week. I mean, he works seven days.

Q The Christopher would take this to Europe?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I expect that there will be full consultation with our allies once the President makes a decision.

Q Will his decision be announced or consultations first?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it's most likely that the President will have consultations before any final announcement.

Q Biden also said that there's less objection among the members of Congress to lifting the arms embargo because for those who really don't want to do something military, it's a less painful choice and it doesn't involve as much engagement. Is that the sense that you have, that there's more consensus behind lifting the arms embargo than there is behind air strikes?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't have a strong sense of exactly where the Congress is right now. I think there is a general consensus for strengthened action, as the President has said that he will fight for in the coming days. Beyond that, I don't think I can speak to that at this point. The President began his consultations yesterday. He was very pleased with the meeting and thought that he got a lot of good information from the members of Congress, some of whom had visited Bosnia and the region recently. But beyond that I can't comment on it.

Q How do you describe the process that he's going through? He taking information -- what is he doing with it? How does it affect his decision-making?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, as you know, the President has been dealing with this issue for quite some time. He's had a full review. The National Security Council's done a full review. They have asked for the recommendations and advice from all the relevant Cabinet secretaries, from the Secretary of Defense, from Madeleine Albright, our Ambassador of the United Nations, obviously, from the Secretary of State and from the National Security staff itself. They have synthesized the options. They have presented a

range of options to the President, and they have also talked through those options with him.

He has followed that up with discussions with members of Congress. As you know, he has also met with or spoken with other world leaders, including Prime Minister Major and President Mitterrand of France. And he will continue those consultations in the coming days and weeks.

Q George, General McPeak this morning, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, said this morning that we could carry out -- the United States Air Force, anyway, could carry out a limited bombing campaign against the Bosnian Serbs. And what he said at very little risk to ourselves, meaning our aircraft. Their anti-aircraft technology is pretty primitive. He claims they could take out some bridges, some artillery emplacements without losing many or any airplanes. Does that represent the kind of advice, military advice that the President is getting from the chiefs, or is this an Air Force Chief of Staff free-lancing his own opinions about his service's capabilities?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just can't characterize the private advice given to the President from the Joint Chiefs, but I wouldn't dispute at all what General McPeak says.

Q Given that polls show the American people, the majority of them not in favor of military action, is it considered an impediment or something he is, at this point, discounted and will do what he thinks is right?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Obviously, one of the lessons we've learned is that if the President is going to take action, particularly military action overseas, it's better to have the support of the American people. And the President understands that and the President, once he makes a decision will do what he can to rally the American people behind that decision.

I can't comment directly on those polls because I'm not certain that's exactly right. I don't know what the questions are and I think that there are actually -- a majority of Americans who support stronger action in Bosnia, even though there might be a majority against, for instance, sending in ground troops, which the President has already said he doesn't want to do.

Q So then you don't view it, really, as -- you don't see an impediment in public opinion at this point to a stronger action?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, once the President makes a decision he'll communicate that decision to the American people and do what he can to get the support of the American people for that decision.

Q When President Bush made his last trip he went to West Point and he laid out the Bush doctrine, which was basically guidelines for when intervention is prudent and necessary. And when Secretary Christopher went to the Hill yesterday he basically repeated the same guidelines. Have you all consulted with Eagleburger, Baker, those kind of people about this?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think there have been consultations. President Bush did lay out clear and consistent guidelines, and it's something -- as you know, Secretary Christopher gave similar statements yesterday and we have no quarrel with that. But we've obviously -- we've talked to our predecessors.

Q So is this a seamless web in terms of the Bosnia policy?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think you're talking about apples and oranges. There are two separate things. There's one -- principles on military intervention and other specific policy. And, clearly, there are differences between the Bush and the Clinton policy on Bosnia, but the principles that were set forward, similar to ones set forward by General Colin Powell, are ones that we support.

Q George, as the President goes through his decision-making policy on Bosnia, you've told us and he's told us that he doesn't want the U.S. to act alone, he wants us to act in concert with our European allies. But if there's a principle involved of bringing ethnic cleansing to an end and he heard the pleas last week from Elie Wiesel, why would it be required that the allies sign on board United States' efforts to stop that kind of atrocity?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that one of the principles also involved is you have to have a reasonable chance of success in a policy. And obviously the chances of success are increased if we have the support of our European allies. I would also point out that our European allies are involved at this point. They have troops on the ground in Bosnia, so they clearly have a say.

Q What makes the President more optimistic now that he can get them on board? This isn't really consultation anymore, is it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Sure, it is.

Q I mean, he's tried to reach Mitterrand for two days and he won't pick up the phone. I mean, it's really --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: How do you know that, Helen?

Q How do I know that? Because we were told that he was trying to reach him for two days running. You said, yes, he's going to talk to Mitterrand--

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: They spoke last week and there might have been an exchange of phone calls, but I'm certain they're going to speak again very soon. The important point is that the President is consulting with our allies and he is --

Q But consulting -- he's run up against a brick wall, up to now.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, that's just not true.

Q You mean, they are bending now?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I mean that he is consulting and he is -- when he makes a decision he will continue those consultations.

Q Well, he will still not take unilateral action if they don't go along?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: What the President said is, he believes that the policy should be multilateral and he believes that it will be.

Q But what makes him believe that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He's an optimist. (Laughter.)

Q Can I ask you a question, please? Why is the administration proposing a reduction in the business meal and entertainment tax deduction from 80 percent to 50 percent, since there are several people who do say that it would be counterproductive, costing thousands of lower-wage service jobs?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Is that what we call a loaded question? (Laughter.)

Q Inquiring minds want to know.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's based on a simple principle. If a worker going into an office to work as an assistant to an executive has to pay for his or her own lunch without any tax break, without any deduction for that lunch, why should executives get a special tax break paid for by all of us for a three-martini lunch in an expensive restaurant? It just doesn't make sense.

Q It creates jobs. (Laughter.)

Q Is this both a fiscal and social policy?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Sure. It raises money and it also is more fair.

Q What about the waiters who are earning just a few bucks an hour who won't be serving the people --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that when this was first reduced from 100 percent to 80 percent, a lot of the studies showed that it had no effect on jobs at all.

Q George, he's had a chance now to talk with members of Congress and, obviously, the Alliance and members of the administration. Where do you think the consensus is emerging on policy toward Bosnia? Are there some options that have greater agreement than others?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't get into the specific options. I believe that there is a general consensus for stronger action. Beyond that, I don't think that we have a clear sense yet. But the President will make a decision and we'll go back to Congress and try and get support.

Q Can you be a little more specific about stronger action? There's all sorts of options out there.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I know. I can't.

Q George, let me just get the timetable straight. He makes his decision before the end of this week. He then consults with the allies in Europe, and then he makes his announcement to the American people what he's going to do?

Q And it remains secret until that point, right?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President will make a decision -- the decision is not going to be finalized until he does consult with the allies. But, clearly, he's going to make a decision on what he's going to present to the allies in trying to get multilateral action for it.

Q And then after the consultations, he'll come back and do an Oval Office address or whatever he's going to do to rally the American public behind his policies?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Once there's a final announcement that's ready to go, sure.

Q But it happens in that order -- he consults with the leaders after he's made his decision, or before, or both?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He's been consulting straight through. But I think there will be an intensified consultation after he's made his decision.

Q Will he have another news conference tomorrow on his 100th day? Tomorrow is his 100th day, right?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I guess tomorrow is the 100th day, yes. It's the actual 100th day, yes.

Q Gee, you hadn't noticed.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: How about that. (Laughter.)

Q Will he have a news conference tomorrow?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Another one -- you get one every day. Maybe, I don't know.

Q You can knock out a lot of nasty pieces that way. (Laughter.)

Q That's one of avoiding nasty pieces.

Q George, is it certain that Secretary Christopher is going to Europe?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Excuse me?

Q Is it certain that Secretary Christopher is going to Europe?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, we haven't made any announcement on that.

Q Do you know any more than yesterday?

Q Dealing with NAFTA, a lot of Cabinet secretaries came out yesterday more or less replying partly or wholly what Mr. Panetta said.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, that's not what they did.

Q Okay, they came out and said it's not dead.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Right, and Mr. Panetta never said it was dead either. He said if it were sent up today, which it wasn't, it would unlikely pass the Congress. That is still true.

Q Like Franco is still dead. (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: But the President is in the middle of negotiations on the side agreements. When we finish -- complete those negotiations, we will present the agreement to the Congress and we expect it will pass.

Q On campaign finance reform, Monday was the day, Wednesday was the day, now it's next week we're told. People from the administration up on Capitol Hill, we understand. Who are they meeting with to try to work on this?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think there's probably general consultations. I know that a lot of members of the Senate wanted to have some consultations with Republicans before the final announcement. I think that Mack McLarty's up on the Hill today talking to a large group of Democrats. I'm not sure exactly who's in the meeting.

Q So are the Democrats concerned or the Republicans? The Republicans have said they would stand against portions of your package. Were you also concerned about some in your own party?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We want to make sure that we have full consultation before we make any announcement. But we're not concerned.

Q Any comment on the story in the New York Times to the effect that the administration's trade policy is rife with division and is therefore basically stuck, paralyzed?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, it's clearly not paralyzed. The President made -- set out the administration's trade policy in his speech at American University. And we've been moving forward on negotiations with NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement. The President had good discussions with Prime Minister Miyazawa, I believe, almost two weeks --

Q -- had discussions?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Sure. Almost two weeks ago. And we've also been moving forward on GATT and a number of other trade issues. And there's no paralysis at all. We're moving forward.

Q What about the disagreements within the administration, reported there?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Can't comment on it.

Q You're not -- well, you would if they weren't happening, wouldn't you?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, not necessarily.

Q Let me follow up on campaign finance. Some of the Democrats who are interested in these consultations are saying that this is just a courtesy, that there is no movement to change the package now, to address any of the Republican concerns. What's your response to that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Our response is that we're looking for the strongest reform package we can get. And we're interested in getting the support of anybody who's willing to sign onto a strong package of reform.

Q What's the benefit of consulting after the package is almost completed, as opposed to consulting with them in the past three months?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We are consulting with them before any decisions are made. We will continue to consult with them and we hope to get their support. If they choose not to support it, that's their decision. But we're going to go forward with a real package of real reform.

Q Is it possible that anything that they say will change the package at this point?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Sure.

Q It is possible?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Sure.

Q Has the President had any time to pay attention to the Middle East peace talks? Does he have any suggestions for the parties?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No specific suggestions. He's pleased that the parties have come to Washington for the talks, and he hopes that they will go well.

Q And has he changed his mind about meeting with any of them?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: There are no meetings planned at this point.

Q On drug policy, Secretary Aspin was at the announcement today and the military has, in the past, been pretty reluctant to get involved in drug interdiction and other -- I'm curious to know why he was there and what role?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the military does have a role on interdiction. They have radar planes off the coast, and they've been involved in some of our foreign efforts, including I think in Bolivia in the past. There have been large-scale assistance by the U.S. military. So they clearly have a role.

Q But it's been fairly -- I mean, they haven't gotten involved. I mean, you're not using military planes to shoot down drug dealers --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, but we've used military planes to track drug dealers. I just disagree.

Q I was just curious to know what role you anticipate the Defense Department and the State Department having in the drug war, seeing as the President wants to move more toward treatment and education from --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think what the President said is, he doesn't see it as an either/or situation. We need to move forward on enforcement, on interdiction and, clearly, doing what we can to control the supply overseas, while simultaneously beefing up our efforts at treatment and prevention and education here at home.

Q Do you envision expanding the military role?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not necessarily. I don't want to speak to that at all, but the military clearly does have a role, and it will continue.

Q But their presence there didn't mean any --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It meant that they have a role to play in the drug war, and they will continue to play it.

Q What does the President think is the U.S. national interest that would justify U.S. military intervention in Bosnia, and how would he try to sell that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I think that when the President has an announcement to make along those lines, he will make it and he will justify it.

Q When the President said he intended to make drug treatment an important part of the health care plan, did that mean that you intend to include drug treatment as part of your core benefits package that would be guaranteed under coverage?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I can't comment on what's going to be in or out of the health care package, except to stand by what the President says which it will be an important part. We just have not made any final decisions on the comprehensive benefits package or any other portion of the health care program.

Q The budget this year pretty much just follows George Bush's model. And the President's talking about wanting to move the focus towards treatment. Dee Dee said this morning that was because you didn't have a drug czar in place. Now that you've got one, do you anticipate any changes in your budget or a supplemental to that budget to change the outcome?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No. I think the President also pointed out that there has been a 10 percent increase, I believe, in treatment and that's clearly going in the direction that we want to go in. I mean, we can't achieve all of our goals overnight, but the President is clearly setting the direction that he wants to go in.

Q But in terms of the way you allocate the money. People on the Hill have been pretty disappointed in what they see as not living up to the campaign promise on drugs. And I'm wondering if you're going to change the allocation of money now that you have someone in place.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I expect that as the President's budget makes it through the reconciliation process it's conceivable that there will be changes. But I would just again point out that the President has increased funding for treatment and prevention in his budget. He is setting new directions and we're going to continue to do that as best we can.

Q George, do you have any foreign leaders programmed for the next few weeks, this month?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Sure, there are for the next few weeks and when we have a whole list we'll let it out. I don't know of any more this week.

Q George, why did it take until day 99 of your administration to come up with a drug czar? What was the cause of the delay if it was such a high priority?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, it was a high priority and we were working on it. We made sure we had a thorough review process. And what we're pleased with is that we've gotten the best person for the job, someone who's gotten a significant background in law enforcement, someone who's studied the problems of criminology, someone who also understands the very real issues around treatment and prevention. The President is happy. If it took a few extra days to get Lee Brown, it was worth it.

Q -- goes up to the Hill?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure.

Q Do you consider -- does the administration consider air strikes something that need to be done in the surprise mode?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think there's going to be any surprises.

Q In other words, are you saying that if there's a --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm saying the President hasn't made a decision

Q In other words, are you saying that if there is a decision so I can't comment on anything he hasn't --

Q But there would be an announcement -- for tactical reasons you wouldn't do something by surprise without announcing it first?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't get into that.

Q Did the President sign the executive order that he promised banning discrimination against gays throughout the government?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He hasn't done it yet; it's under review. We don't have a specific timetable right now.

Q Is it on hold until the situation with the Pentagon is settled?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, not necessarily. We just don't have a timetable.

Q Are any of the options that the President's considering in Bosnia that would not require additional U.N. action?

Q Stumped the band. (Laughter.)

Q Times up. (Laughter.)

Q Oh, come on. You were so close. (Laughter.)

Q It's a trick question.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Can't comment. (Laughter.)

Q The State Department said that there's already U.N. legal authority for any military action that would involve protecting or expanding humanitarian relief.

Q Is that the White House interpretation?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's a different question.

Q Well, let's take that part of it then. For military action that would involve protecting humanitarian relief that would be --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I simply cannot comment on decisions that he hasn't made. I can't get into that.

Q The reason I'm asking is because it has to do with the timing of any actions that were taken. If this involves a decision, you know, consultation and the President announces it and then we have to go to the U.N. and have weeks more of discussions, that's one thing.

Q That way we've got a chance of getting a weekend off. (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I certainly am not contradicting anything that Secretary Christopher said. At the same

time, we have consistently not commented in any way that would tip off the conceivable presidential decision, and I just can't start doing that now. And if I answer that question it starts to cut off some things; might not cut off others and I just can't do it.

Q A follow-up question on timing. I understand why the President wants to consult with Congress and with the allies. But things are very dire on the ground for some people in Bosnia. And my question is, is there a sense of urgency about this that you have noted in the White House and could you give us --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: There's an absolute sense of urgency. That's why the President's been pressing for these meetings. That's why he's been pressing for a decision. That's why he's been pressing for the best advice from his Cabinet officials, from the Pentagon, from the State Department. That's why he called a meeting with the responsible members of Congress yesterday. And that's why he will continue to move forward and make a decision quite soon.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

1:45 P.M. EDT

#65-0428

WHITE HOUSE PRESS GUIDANCE -- 9:00 AM
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1993

Women in Combat

DRAFT

Q: Does the President support the changes that Secretary Aspin proposes to allow women to fly in combat aircraft and to serve on Navy combat ships?

A: -- Yes. Secretary Aspin has consulted closely with the President on this issue and the President fully supports the changes the Secretary is directing and proposing [to Congress] to open more combat positions to women.

Bosnia

Q: The Serbs have opened a new offensive against Bihac in western Bosnia. What are you doing to stop this new drive? Is The Washington Post report true that the President told Congressional leaders that stronger actions need to be taken? Was this idea rejected by those in attendance?

A: -- As the President has said, we will do everything we can to stand up to and stop the practice of ethnic cleansing.

-- We continue to consult at the UN, here in Washington, and in other capitals on the what more can be done about this crisis.

IO PRESS GUIDANCE
April 27, 1993

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Q: What is the status of the Canadian troops in Srebrenica? What about the Bosnian Serb demand that they leave the area? Has the UK pledged to provide air support to protect the Canadian contingent?

A: -- THERE ARE ROUGHLY 150 CANADIAN TROOPS CURRENTLY IN SREBRENICA. THE UN IS ATTEMPTING TO SEND TWO MORE CANADIAN PLATOONS, ROUGHLY 85 MEN, TO REINFORCE THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT. TO DATE, THE BOSNIAN SERBS HAVE BLOCKED THIS ATTEMPT.

-- WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE CANADIANS ARE STATIONED ON THE PERIMETER OF THE 4.5 X 1.5 KILOMETER ENCLAVE AND HAVE ORDERS TO PRESERVE THE STATUS OF SREBRENICA AS A SAFE AREA.

IF ASKED:

-- BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY HURD HAS SAID THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM IS PREPARED TO HELP THE CANADIAN TROOPS, PARTICULARLY FROM THE AIR, IF THEY WERE ENDANGERED.

-- WE HAVE NO DETAILS REGARDING THE REPORTED BOSNIAN SERB DEMAND THAT THE CANADIANS LEAVE SREBRENICA.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Spokesman

For Immediate Release

April 27, 1993

Statement by Richard Boucher/Spokesman

Secretary Christopher met today with a delegation led by the Presidential Council of the Iraqi National Congress.

The Secretary emphasized the importance of Iraq complying fully with all United Nations Security Council resolutions, including those on ceasing repression of the Iraqi people. He added that he found it inconceivable that Saddam Hussein could obey those resolutions and stay in power, but hoped that pressing the resolutions can ensure his departure from power. The Secretary stressed U.S. commitment to seeing a future democratic, pluralistic government in Iraq which can live in peace with its own people and respect its neighbors. He acknowledged the success of the Iraqi National Congress in uniting the diverse religious and ethnic groups that make up Iraq.

Highlighting the United States' concern over the human rights situation in Iraq, the Secretary told them that the United States will propose that the Security Council consider the creation of a commission to investigate Iraqi war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. He added that the United States also supported United Nations Special Rapporteur Max van der Stoep's call for the assigning of United Nations human rights monitors throughout Iraq.

The Secretary assured the delegation that the United States will take all steps to enforce the Security Council resolutions, and continue measures taken by the Coalition, like the "no-fly" zones and Operation Provide Comfort, which contribute to the stability of all countries in the region. He reiterated the importance that the United States attaches to maintaining Iraq's territorial integrity, and the value of working closely with Iraq's regional neighbors. The Secretary concluded by noting that only through democracy, respect for human rights, equal treatment of Iraq's people, and adhering to basic norms of international behavior, could Iraq be brought back into the community of civilized nations. The Iraqi National Congress will have the support of the United States in achieving these goals.

**NEA Press Guidance
Tuesday, April 27, 1993**

**THE SECRETARY'S MEETING
WITH IRAQI NATIONAL CONGRESS DELEGATION**

Q: Why are you announcing now a proposal for a UN commission on Iraq War crimes two years after the war?

A: THE UNITED STATES REMAINS VERY CONCERNED ABOUT CONTINUING HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN IRAQ. SINCE WE TRANSMITTED OUR REPORT ON IRAQI WAR CRIMES TO THE UNITED NATIONS, MARCH 19, WE ARE NOW CONSULTING WITH OUR ALLIES AT THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE CREATION OF A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE IRAQI WAR CRIMES, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, AND GENOCIDE.

Q: When do you expect to bring the proposal for the commission before the United Nations Security Council?

A: WE ARE CONSULTING WITH OUR COALITION ALLIES AT THE UNITED NATIONS NOW ON THIS PROPOSAL.

Q: Do we think that Saddam Hussein should be brought before this Commission?

A: DURING OUR CONTACTS WITH OUR ALLIES, WE WILL BE DISCUSSING THE EXTENT OF THE COMMISSION'S AUTHORITY. AT THIS TIME WE ENVISION AN INVESTIGATION, NOT A TRIAL. IT IS PREMATURE TO SPECULATE ON POSSIBLE ACTIONS BY THIS COMMISSION.

Q: Does the U.S. support the INC as a government-in-exile?

A: THE INC DOES NOT CLAIM THAT STATUS. THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTS THE INC AS A BROAD-BASED ORGANIZATION OF IRAQI OPPOSITION GROUPS WHICH SUPPORTS DEMOCRACY AND PEACEFUL RELATIONS BETWEEN IRAQ AND ITS NEIGHBORS.

Q: Do we consider the INC to be truly representative of all Iraqi ethnic groups?

A: THE INC HAS MADE VERY GOOD PROGRESS IN UNITING IRAQI OPPOSITION GROUPS. IN ^{HIS} MEETING WITH THE DELEGATION, ~~THE~~ ^(SECRETARY) ENCOURAGED THEM TO CONTINUE THEIR EFFORTS TO BROADEN THEIR CONTACTS THROUGHOUT IRAQ.

Kuwait: Bush Assassination Attempt?

Q: Can you confirm the Washington Times report that there was an Iraqi attempt to assassinate former President Bush during his recent visit to Kuwait?

A: -- We have seen these reports and take them very seriously.

-- Kuwaiti authorities have said publicly that five Iraqis were arrested prior to the arrival of former President Bush. Press reports allege that there was an assassination plot against President Bush.

-- The investigation is continuing. We are in contact the Kuwaiti government and have asked for greater details.

[FYI: We have not received any reporting from the Embassy on this. We have asked State to press the Kuwaitis for information urgently.]

Q'S AND A'S ON OCEAN DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE
WASTE BY THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Q: WHAT KINDS AND AMOUNTS OF NUCLEAR WASTE DID THE FORMER SOVIET UNION DUMP AT SEA, AND WHERE?

A: According to news accounts of the Yablokov report and analysis of it by the Defense Department, the former Soviet Union disposed of 17,000 containers of solid and liquid radioactive waste in the Kara and Barents Seas.

This included 18 nuclear reactor plants, two of which were dumped into the Sea of Japan. (DOD counts 17 into the Kara and Barents Seas: 12 from old submarines, 4 fueled; 3 from an icebreaker, 1 fueled; and 1 entire sub with 2 reactors, both fueled.)

Q: HOW MUCH RADIOACTIVITY WAS INVOLVED?

A: The Yablokov report estimates 2.5 million curies. That's twice the previously acknowledged world-wide total.

By comparison, Chernobyl involved releases of an estimated 50 million curies, and Tomsk-7 10 curies. An old-style luminous watch dial with 12 radium dots emitted about 3/1000ths of a curie.

The mixture of isotopes dumped is unknown, meaning that firm predictions cannot be made on how quickly the material's radioactivity will decay.

Q: HOW MUCH HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM ITS CONTAINERS? WHAT EVIDENCE IS THERE OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION?

A: Russia and Norway are conducting annual joint cruises of the Kara and Barents Seas, with International Atomic Energy Agency participation. General monitoring of these areas (not focussed on dump sites) does not indicate a catastrophic release into these seas. Data show a general decrease in radioactivity in the sea water due to the cessation of nuclear weapons testing.

But surveys to date have not been conducted at or near the dump sites. Such surveys are needed.

Q: WHAT IS THE U.S. DOING ABOUT THIS SITUATION?

A: Congress appropriated \$10 million (part of \$800 million Nunn-Lugar funding for dismantlement of Russian nuclear weapons) for study, assessment, and identification of Arctic nuclear waste disposal by the FSU. DOD Office of Naval Research is the lead agency. A request for proposals has been issued.

Initial efforts will focus on performing environmental surveys to assess the extent of any radioactive releases.

The Department of State is attempting to gain access to the disposal sites for the upcoming surveys.

A interagency meeting of Arctic research scientists will be held in Anchorage in next week (Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee), to which more than 40 Russian experts have been invited. Another meeting is scheduled for June at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.

We are coordinating our efforts with programs undertaken by the IAEA, the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy, and other Arctic countries such as Norway.

Q: THE YABLOKOV REPORT INDICATES THAT THE RUSSIAN MILITARY MAY STILL BE DUMPING SOME RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS AT SEA, WHICH RUNS COUNTER TO RUSSIA'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE LONDON CONVENTION AND ITS OWN ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS. IS THIS TRUE AND WHAT ARE WE DOING ABOUT IT?

A: The US is working with Russian authorities to confirm this and, if true, to encourage them to consider alternatives that will enable the Russian Navy to halt continued sea disposal.

ARA Press Guidance
April 27, 1993

COSTA RICA: HOSTAGE SITUATION

Q. Any reaction to the taking of hostages in Costa Rica's supreme court?

A. -- WE ARE IN TOUCH WITH THE COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENT, AND WE ARE FOLLOWING THE SITUATION VERY CLOSELY.

Q. Any U.S. assistance?

A. -- THIS IS AN ONGOING AND SENSITIVE SITUATION, AND I HAVE NO FURTHER COMMENT.

EAP PRESS GUIDANCE
April 27, 1993

VIETNAM -- IMF/LENDING

Q: What position will the U.S. take at this week's International Monetary Fund (IMF) meeting regarding Vietnam? Did General Vessey make sufficient progress on his trip to justify our support for International financial institution (IFI) lending?

A: -- WE ARE CONTINUING TO REVIEW THE RESULTS OF GENERAL VESSEY'S MISSION AND ARE ASSESSING THE LEVEL OF VIETNAMESE COOPERATION IN PROVIDING THE FULLEST POSSIBLE ACCOUNTING OF OUR POW/MIAs.

-- WE HAVE NOT YET DETERMINED WHAT POSITION WE WILL TAKE REGARDING VIETNAM AT THE IMF/WORLD BANK MEETING.

NAFTA

- Q: Leon Panetta said NAFTA is in serious trouble on the Hill. Are you willing to fight for this agreement or is it dead?
- A: -- The Administration and OMB Director Panetta remain firmly committed to Congressional approval of the NAFTA this year.
- The NAFTA is an essential component of the Administration's strategy to create more good jobs for Americans.
- Director Panetta was not referring to the ultimate fate of the NAFTA in Congress -- but rather to the atmosphere on the Hill today. We're a long way from the end of the process.
- It's no news that the NAFTA is controversial. In fact, President Clinton himself has said that we need to improve the NAFTA with supplemental agreements and good implementing legislation.
- Since we're still in the middle of negotiating the supplementals, it's natural for many in Congress to have doubts.
- In the end, most Members of Congress want the same thing from NAFTA that the President wants. If we can put together a good NAFTA package, Congress will support it.

North Korea

Q: Did the U.S. provide intelligence information to the IAEA about North Korea's nuclear program?

A: -- We're committed to supporting multilateral organizations like the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). In the post-Cold War world, effective intelligence support to these organizations will be critical to our collective security.

-- Like a number of other nations, we provide information and technical assistance to the IAEA to support the implementation of safeguards on nuclear materials and facilities.

-- The IAEA comes to its own conclusions about whether countries are complying with safeguards requirements, drawing primarily from information obtained by its own inspectors, but taking into account information provided by member governments.

-- The IAEA has determined that North Korea is not in compliance with its safeguards agreement, and has referred the matter to the UN Security Council.

-- Based on their visits to North Korean nuclear facilities, IAEA inspectors have identified discrepancies in North Korea's declaration of the amount of plutonium it obtained from reprocessing nuclear fuel.

Q: But did the U.S. show satellite photos to the IAEA?

A: -- I'm not going to comment on the specific types of information we provided to the IAEA.

EAP PRESS GUIDANCE
April 27, 1993

NORTH KOREA: UPDATE ON NUCLEAR ISSUE

Q: Where do things stand on the nuclear issue and North Korea? High-level meetings? Passage of a U.N. resolution? Consultations with allies/friends?

A: -- NORTH KOREA'S NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ITS INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA) NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS OBLIGATIONS, AND ITS ANNOUNCED DECISION TO WITHDRAW FROM THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT) ARE GRAVE THREATS TO PEACE AND STABILITY ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA AND ELSEWHERE.

-- THE U.S. IS CONSULTING CLOSELY WITH MEMBERS OF THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL ABOUT NEXT STEPS, INCLUDING COUNCIL CONSIDERATION OF A RESOLUTION.

-- HOWEVER, THIS ISSUE, AS WE HAVE STATED PREVIOUSLY, IS ONE BETWEEN NORTH KOREA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. THE U.S. ROLE REMAINS ONE OF SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF THE APPROPRIATE INTERNATIONAL BODIES IN RESOLVING THIS MATTER.

IF ASKED:

-- THE U.S. HAS NOT RULED OUT A MEETING WITH NORTH KOREA, IF THIS COULD HELP RESOLVE THE CURRENT SITUATION REGARDING NORTH KOREA'S NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ITS NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS OBLIGATIONS AND DECISION TO WITHDRAW FROM THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT).

Resumption of Middle East Peace Talks

[Background: The Middle East peace talks will resumed here yesterday [Tuesday]. This represents a fulfillment of President Clinton's pledge to ensure continuity in the peace process.]

Q: Do you think the peace negotiations can make progress?

A: -- We welcome the resumption of negotiations. We have repeatedly stressed our commitment to continuity in the Middle East peace talks.

-- Our objective now should be to make 1993 the year of a breakthrough to peace in the Middle East. The United States will be a full partner in this process. We are dedicated to demonstrating that the negotiations can produce early results.

Q: What promises or commitments have been made to Palestinians to induce them to return to the negotiations?

A: -- The Secretary of State has worked hard over the past few months with the Palestinians and with Prime Minister Rabin to address the concerns of all parties.

-- Agreement was reached on several measures which all believe address their concerns. The important thing now is to show that negotiations can resolve these issues. It is time to deal with the causes rather than the symptoms.

[Background: The Madrid terms of reference exclude the participation of East Jerusalem residents in the talks. Hussein, however, also has a residence in Ramallah. We suggest you avoid discussion of such distinctions.]

Q: Why is Faisal Hussein now on the delegation? Isn't this a change in the Madrid terms of reference?

A: -- The United States proposed that Mr. Hussein join the Palestinian delegation and the parties did not object.

-- We hope this and other steps that will be taken will help the parties make rapid and significant progress in the negotiations.

-- (If pressed) We have not changed the terms of reference.

Q: Isn't Hussein an East Jerusalemite?

A: -- He is a Palestinian leader who helped reach the agreement to resume talks today.

Q: Have we changed our policy on Jerusalem?

A: -- No. Nor have we changed our position on any matter of substance in the negotiations which led to the resumption of talks.

Q: Was Arafat helpful in this process?

A: -- A lot of parties played helpful roles. I am not going to go into details, except to say that we commend the parties for taking the decision to return to negotiations.

Q: Can you confirm that you have proposed the talks be conducted continually and no longer in rounds?

A: -- The Secretary of State has proposed that talks be held on a continuous basis, and we are in the process of consulting with the parties.

-- We believe that the concept has merit and could help advance the process.

Q: Did the U.S. secure Saudi funding for the PLO?

A: -- No. We did not secure funding for the PLO. We believe it is helpful to encourage Saudi Arabia and others to help alleviate the economic difficulties Palestinians are experiencing in the Territories.

Q: Do you plan to restore the U.S.-PLO dialogue?

A: -- We have no plans to resume the dialogue with the PLO. Our policy on this remains unchanged. Palestinians are represented by their delegation at the negotiating table in the peace talks. It is that direct dialogue between the parties to the Middle East conflict that should be the focus.

TALKING POINTS ON THE DRUG CZAR'S ANNOUNCEMENT

- Today, the President is announcing the selection of Lee Brown, Ph.D., as the new Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Brown is the former Police Commissioner of New York, top law enforcement official in Atlanta and Houston, and former President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Currently, a Professor in Criminology, he brings an unprecedented status to the position of Drug Director.
- **Elevation to Cabinet Status.** With Brown's appointment, the President will be elevating the Office of National Drug Control Policy to cabinet level. With a seat at the cabinet table Lee Brown will have the stature and access to effectively coordinate drug control policy.
- **Father of Community Policing.** Lee Brown is perhaps best known for his innovative approach to policing. He has been widely acclaimed as the "Father" of Community Policing and has worked to promote policing practices that focus on crime prevention and problem solving -- not simply reacting to crime.
- **Agent of Change.** Lee Brown is a perfect choice for Drug Director and the Clinton Administration. He has the respect of both law enforcement officers and treatment professionals, and represents the change in perspective that is needed in our drug control policy.
- **New Direction in Drug Policy.** With today's appointment, our Nation's drug policy begins to take on a new direction. We'll focus on increasing our demand reduction efforts and expanding community policing to prevent drug-related crime. We'll work to make increased drug treatment and prevention an integral part of health care reform legislation.

TO: Ricki Seidman, Andre Oliver
FR: Jose Cerda III

Enclosed please find some suggested Q & A's that might be useful for tomorrow's announcement of the new Drug Director. Let me know if you need anything.

DRUG BUDGET/POLICY QUESTION

Q: Your FY 1994 Budget included a federal drug spending chart that seems to indicate that your "Drug War" is going to be the same as George Bush's. It's about the same amount of money, and the supply-demand ratio has not really changed? How do you explain that?

A: First of all, my drug budget and strategy will not be the same as George Bush's. It will be focused on the two major promises I made during the campaign: (1) to increase the number of police on our streets and expand community policing; and (2) to dramatically increase the availability of drug treatment.

The previous Administration's strategy was based on halting the world flow of drugs. We're going to set our sites more at home and do a better job of controlling drug demand and preventing drug-related crime.

But that's not to say we're not going to do a better job of interdiction, too. As the biggest consumer of illegal drugs we have an important international responsibility in fighting drugs. It's just that while the previous administration always stressed the international aspect of the drug war, it always spent the majority of the drug budget on domestic efforts. That's not new. I want to stop the politicizing of the drug war and emphasize our problems at home.

Second, the drug budget does not factor in the impact of including drug treatment as part of our national health care legislation. This is the most important thing we can do to expand the availability of drug treatment.

The medical costs of AIDS, tuberculosis, and other illnesses show what a huge drain drug use puts on our health care system -- and on the economy as a whole. Some estimates of the economic impact of illegal drugs range in the hundreds of billions of dollars, and health care may be the best way to address this problem and represents a complete departure from past treatment policies.

HEALTH CARE AND DRUG TREATMENT

Q: You keep mentioning that drug treatment has been considered by your Health Care Task Force, but what if you can't pass health care legislation quickly? Do you have any details on the drug treatment benefit to be included in the health care package?

A: The Health Care Task Force included a team of treatment professionals that studied various options for including a drug treatment benefit in the health care reform legislation. Focusing on drug treatment within the context of health care is appropriate. As I mentioned, the overwhelming medical costs of AIDS, tuberculosis, and other illnesses bear witness to the drain put on our health care system -- and our whole economy -- by illegal drugs.

More importantly, including a drug treatment benefit in our health care reform package would be a dramatic, long-term shift in our drug policy. It would greatly expand and de-stigmatize the availability of drug treatment. Treatment needs to be viewed more within the health context, and I believe our proposal will accomplish that.

INTERNATIONAL

Q: How do you respond to reports that your budget "slashes" important international drug control spending, and that it undermines the U.S. Government's commitment to our allies in the "War on Drugs"?

A: The Budget does not "slash" international drug accounts; it only cuts them by 1%. And, while I believe these budget numbers provide a good start, all international accounts are currently being reviewed, and further adjustments may be forthcoming.

Our drug strategy will continue to have an international component -- it must. As one of the largest consumers of illegal drugs, we have an important international role to play in fighting illegal drugs and will not abandon countries that have shown the political will to join us in taking on the drug problem.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Q: How do you respond to the critics of your plan to "reorganize" ONDCP? Many of them have accused you of "gutting" the office. Have you?

A: NO -- We expect the reorganization of ONDCP to help revitalize the office. By raising the Director's position to cabinet-level, and by making ONDCP a more focused policy and planning office, we fully expect to be able to better coordinate federal drug control programs. The reorganization should not impact this primary responsibility.

With respect to other statutory responsibilities of the office, we expect them all to receive a thorough review by the new director, who I'm sure will consult with Members of Congress on possible revisions to the office's functions.

DELAY IN FILLING THE DRUG DIRECTOR'S JOB

Q: Why has it taken you so long to fill this job?

A: The Drug Director's job is one of the most varied jobs in the federal government, requiring knowledge in just about every aspect of government -- law enforcement, treatment and prevention, urban issues, intelligence matters, international relations, and more. Candidates from all backgrounds must be considered. And ultimately, I don't think anyone can argue with our choice of Lee Brown.

Also, I think it's interesting that while it took me some three months to fill this jobs, no one seems to remember that the position was vacant for four months after Bill Bennett's resignation.

100,000 COPS PLEDGE

Q: What are you doing about your pledge to put 100,000 new police on the streets? The budget only shows a \$25 million for a Police Corps and \$50 million for Community Policing?

A: I am committed to putting 100,000 new police officers on the street, and my budget shows a bigger investment than the \$75 million you've mention.

More cops on the street will make our streets safer. In anticipation of the verdict in the Rodney King trial, LA police chief Willie Williams put 600 additional police officers on the streets and -- guess what? -- violent crime dropped 12% across the city.

I've already proposed spending close to \$1 billion for additional police -- \$200 million in the jobs bills, \$75 million in new Justice programs for FY 1994, and more than \$500 million next year through the Community Investment Program for enterprise zones. I think that's a solid down payment. We've budgeted more than \$2 billion for police-related programs over the next five years, but we're still working on the authorizing legislation.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ricki Seidman
FROM: Andre Oliver *AO*
RE: Drug Czar Announcement
DATE: 27 April 1993

As we discussed, attached is background material in preparation for the President's announcement of a Drug Czar on Wednesday (we hope).

- Bio from Presidential Personnel
- Press Clips on Brown
- Feb. 9 press release on the White House reorganization
- Sen. Biden statement on the Drug Czar
- Dep. Sec. Rivlin's testimony on the ONDCP (see sections "New Drug Policy Direction" and "ONDCP's Budget and Organization")

Let me know if you have any questions.

attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE LINDSEY, Director of Presidential Personnel
DATE: March 2, 1993
RE: Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy

I. DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (the "ONDCP") has the statutory responsibility to exercise leadership on policy, management and budget issues relating to drugs. With the Director now having Cabinet status, the Director will be a very critical advisor to the President.

At present, 32 different agencies or offices are involved in with drug enforcement and treatment issues, making policy coordination critical.

With respect to management coordination, the Director is responsible for analyzing the effectiveness of current operating structures and responsibilities. By statute the Director makes an annual report regarding recommended organizational changes.

The Director plays a key role regarding the budgets for all drug programs. Any budget item from any agency which relates to or concerns drugs must be reviewed by the Director. The Director must then certify, in writing, that the budget item and amount will accomplish the goals for which funding is sought. This authority can be utilized to bring coherence to national drug policy and priorities.

III. RECOMMENDATION

I recommend that you approve the appointment of the following individual:

LEE P. BROWN, of Texas, to be the Director, of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Brown brings a wealth of experience in law enforcement and public policy, having served as Commissioner of the New York Police Department and the top law enforcement official in Houston and Atlanta. Brown is known for implementing "community-based" policing in Houston and New York City. He has three graduate degrees, including a Ph.D in criminology from the University of California in Berkeley.

Approve



Disapprove

Lee P. Brown

Professionally and philosophically, Lee Brown's background is ideal for the position of "drug czar." Brown brings a wealth of experience in law enforcement and public policy, having served as Commissioner of the New York City Police (the nation's largest force) and as the top law enforcement official in Houston and Atlanta. Brown has three graduate degrees, including a Ph.D in criminology from the University of California at Berkeley.

Known as a visionary and a problem-solver, Brown also has the ability to speak thoughtfully to audiences about how to solve complex societal problems. Better known as a planner rather than a politician, Brown believes there is no quick fix to many of our problems, but that we can make progress through hard work and planning.

For years Brown has described illegal drugs as "America's number one problem." Brown believes that illegal drugs and violent crime are interrelated problems. His approach to drug control is holistic: prevention, rehabilitation and police officers "walking the beat." Indeed, Brown is perhaps best known for his philosophy of "community-based" policing, in which police are assigned to a specific location so they can know the neighborhood and exchange information with residents.

As Houston's Police Chief, Brown received high marks for improving the relationship between the community and police officers. He turned the Houston police force, considered one of the worst in the country, into a model of modern "community-based" policing. The crime rate in many crime categories dropped, and Brown's popularity soared. He developed the same reputation and record in New York City.

However, while Houston's Police Chief, Brown was nicknamed "Out-of-Town Brown" for spending too much time traveling to professional conferences. He spent at least 100 days out of town in 1984 and 1985. While Commissioner in New York, he was also criticized for being "out-of-town" following a mini-riot.

In both Houston and New York, Brown was not popular among some rank-and-file police officers. Police unions in Houston were unhappy because Brown did not support a measure protecting the rights of police officers accused of wrongdoing. Others perceived Brown to be a technocrat enamored of studies and plans instead of being a "real cop". However, a review of the record leads one to surmise he may have been criticized because some of these officers resisted Brown's fundamental reform efforts.

As Atlanta's top law-enforcement official, Brown is best remembered for his handling of the Wayne Williams child murders case. While the police department's investigation of the child murders case was controversial, Brown emerged relatively unscathed. Commented Hal Guilliver, then-editor of the Atlanta

Constitution: "Lee did a good job under exceedingly difficult circumstances." Brown also successfully weathered similar storms in Houston and New York, proving to be quite adept at press relations.

Uniformly praised upon his departure from New York, Mayor Dinkins and Governor Cuomo described him as the best police commissioner in the country. The public record clearly shows he resigned as Commissioner because of his wife's serious illness.

LEVEL 1 - 21 OF 312 STORIES

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Accomplished

HEADLINE: BROWN'S RESIGNATION;
Brown Legacy: Community Policing
Will Neighborhood-Patrol Concept Survive Commissioner's Departure?

BYLINE: By CRAIG WOLFF

BODY:

As Lee P. Brown steps down two and a half years into his term as Police Commissioner, he can boast of a number of accomplishments.

① More police officers are on the force and more are walking beats. Reports of serious crime are down. And as some city officials said at the time of the recent Los Angeles riot, ② New York was spared the same kind of heated confrontations between police and residents.

Yet government officials and police experts say Mr. Brown's legacy will be defined by his unswerving belief in community policing, a program that aims to solve officers' problem solvers who are an integral part of the neighborhoods they serve. And officials wonder if the concept, still in the embryonic stage, will flourish after his departure.

By any measure, the mission that Mr. Brown brought to New York from his job as police chief in Houston was gargantuan -- to take the country's largest police department and transform it at the core.

Though he remained a theoretician, somehow aloof to the traditional political wars, his task was not made any simpler by the dragons that have risen up to ensnare many a New York City Police Commissioner -- namely corruption and charges of brutality.

But Mr. Brown kept to a simple proposition: that officers care most and work best if they are a visible part of day-to-day neighborhood life. Community policing, which takes them out of patrol cars and puts them on the streets, forces them into a new identity.

'Got Us Off and Running'

"The great accomplishment of Lee Brown is that he got us off and running community policing," said Thomas A. Reppetto, who as head of the Citizens Crime Commission has watched and assessed many police administrations. "If he stay and was successful, it would have gone down in history books on law enforcement. That work has to be carried on by somebody else."

In announcing his resignation, it was clear that Mr. Brown wanted to be remembered for his work on community policing, calling New York City a place that is "made for community policing" because it can be tailored to address

the needs of different neighborhoods.

My agenda was clear," he said yesterday. "To implement a new style of policing, a new way of delivering services to the people of this great city."

Within the department, officials argue that most of Mr. Brown's top aides are committed to the concept and thus in a strong position to see that it continues. But whether they remain in leadership roles within the department is uncertain.

Some of the building blocks of community policing are not yet fully in place. Mr. Brown was still trying to improve recruiting to create a more representative force. Only one precinct -- the 72d in the Sunset Park section of Brooklyn -- has switched its entire force to the model. And Mr. Brown was still convincing the rank and file that the approach was in their best interest as officers and not just a method of placating residents.

Mr. Brown arrived in January 1990 from Houston with three graduate degrees and a thick portfolio of articles and papers on police management. The Mayor and others called him the sharpest police mind in the country, someone who could lead the department through major changes.

Indeed, when Mayor Dinkins was under pressure to do something about a surge in crime in 1990, Mr. Brown came up with the Safe Streets, Safe City proposal, which to date, has increased the number of officers from 25,465 to 29,144. When there were 750 officers working foot patrols, there are now more than 3,000 citywide.

While few questioned his expertise on policing and at times his low-key demeanor seemed appropriate, Mr. Brown never seemed comfortable with joining the city's political mix and his deliberative style sometimes betrayed his goals. In the summer of 1990, he brought some of his closest aides upstate for a three-day management retreat to discuss the crime wave, a gesture that symbolized his methodical approach but also his lack of spontaneity that many believed the job requires.

Many critics said that the overall emphasis on stronger ties between the community and the police helped the department in dealing with violent disturbances, first last summer in Crown Heights and then recently in Washington Heights. But they also said that Mr. Brown's slow response and his keeping a low profile hurt his ability to quell the disturbances in the first place and caused morale to drop among the officers. In fact, Mr. Brown was out of town when the uprising in Washington Heights began to unfold. His aides said he was in touch with the Mayor while he was away.

As the city's second black police commissioner, Mr. Brown was criticized by some for not taking advantage of a chance to speak to the black and Hispanic residents in those neighborhoods in a more personal and direct way. If there is a contradiction in his administrative style, it was that a Commissioner who placed so much emphasis on communication often had difficulty in getting across the passion behind his ideas, at times to the communities and to his own officers.

"He tended to be a very reserved individual," Mr. Reppetto said. "There are times and places where that serves well, but there are times where you have to get a little angry. He wasn't forceful enough."

The New York Times, August 4, 1992

Internal Affairs

When six Brooklyn officers were arrested for cocaine trafficking on their beats, Mr. Brown at first defended the department. Then, only after others, including the Mayor, had called for a thorough investigation of corruption, did Mr. Brown release a plan for revising methods used by the department's Internal Affairs Division.

When the Mayor announced his support for an all-civilian complaint review board, which Mr. Brown opposed, Mr. Brown again seemed caught off-guard as he did the other day when the head of the board announced that complaints of brutality had risen dramatically in the first half of 1992.

Still, while Mr. Brown's tenure was as hectic as that of any police commissioner, filled with crime waves, scandals and street disturbances, he remained a figure of unflappable resolve. At news briefings, he kept his hands folded in front of him, smiled at the most searing questions and maintained a stay-the-course posture in confronting nearly every issue.

He will return to Texas very much the enigma he was when he arrived, respected for his reputation as a visionary in policing, but fated to keep his outsider status.

GRAPHIC: Table/Graph: "Police: Before and After Brown"

Officers

In January 1990, there were 750 foot officers on the street; now there are 3,000.

	Dec. 31, 1989	June 30, 1992	Percent Increase
Total	26,550	27,154	+2.3
Men	22,980	23,393	+1.8
Women	3,570	3,761	+5.4
White	19,973	20,098	+0.6
Non-Hispanic			
Black	2,997	3,121	+4.1
Other	235	247	+5.1
Hispanic	2,345	3,688	+10.3

Crime

In the first four months of 1992, all categories of violent crime in New York City were down from the same period two years ago.

	Jan.-April 1990	Jan.-April 1992	Decline	Percent Increase
Murder		709	630	-11.1
Pe		1,023	939	-8.2
Robbery		31,982	29,260	-8.5
Assault		20,915	20,030	-4.2

APR 20 1993

NEW YORK NEWSDAY

Brown's New Life

By Michael H. Cottman

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Houston — For the first time in 15 years, Lee Brown is driving himself around town.

He bought himself a 1992 wide-body burgundy Buick, the first car he has owned since 1978. The man who commanded three police departments around the country is finally on his own.

No bodyguards. No guns. No sirens.

"It's a little different for me," concedes Brown, seated behind the wheel of his car as he drove through the streets of Houston. "But I'm a good driver. I respect the law."

Six months ago, Lee Brown left New York City to teach police courses at Texas Southern University, a black college here, but he still maintains an uneasy connection with New York.

In his first interview since stepping down as police commissioner, Brown talked about how the decisions he made during the first two days of rioting in Crown Heights continue to dog him.

Even now, in between teaching classes on community policing, Brown finds himself responding to questions from state investigators about Crown Heights and queries from city attorneys defending him and the mayor against a federal lawsuit, charging that he purposefully withheld cops for more than 48 hours while gangs of youths rioted through the streets of the Brooklyn neighborhood. The suit was brought by some neighborhood residents, including the family of Yankel Rosenbaum, who was killed in the riots.

Brown's position remains the same as he repeated often here: He says that there were plenty of cops at the scene but the initial policy was containment rather than confrontation.

"I don't like being sued, but it's a fact of American life," Brown said, in an exasperated tone. "People still call me and tell me what's going on with Crown Heights."



MOVING ON. Former Police Commissioner Lee Brown now works as a teacher and reporter in Texas.

Newspaper Photo / Alan Comstock

pg 1 of 3

1/2

T2 days, Brown, 55, is also responding to rumormongers about his plans beyond Houston. There have been widespread reports that President Bill Clinton was considering Brown to head the FBI. But, there, too, his time in New York continues to be a major factor: A group of Orthodox Jews from New York, still angry over Brown's actions in Crown Heights, have flooded the White House with telephone calls opposing him.

White House sources said yesterday that Brown is also being considered for a possible appointment as drug czar but no decision has been made.

Brown is typically tight-lipped about any Washington prospects. He will say he is aware of the feelings among some Jews in the city but shrugs it off as just more opinionated New Yorkers.

The desk that Brown sits behind these days is considerably smaller than his old one, a huge cherrywood desk that nearly fills the room at One Police Plaza and was originally owned by Teddy Roosevelt.

In his new office, just beyond the downtown area in south-central Houston where old clapboard shacks abut the highway, Brown has one telephone and three plants. He lives in a two-story house, 15 minutes from the college, with his twin daughters, 22, who are enrolled at the university. "They live upstairs. I have my privacy and they have their privacy," he said.

During the interview in his office, Brown also spoke about his wife's battle with brain cancer and how, just two months after her death, he is coping with the loss of a woman whom he described as his best friend. His wife, Yvonne, was 55 when she died on Dec. 29. A former librarian known for her love of singing, she had cancer for several years and when Brown left New York after 2½ years, he said it was to spend more time with his wife.

Since her death, he's tried to keep busy.

"If I stop for too long, I'll just sit around thinking about her," Brown said. "I met her when I was 17 in Fresno. She was my first real date. We had a wonderful life together."

In Houston, Brown serves on several community

boards, speaks at churches and high schools and runs a university program called the Black Male Initiative, which counsels black males. And for the past several months he has been a paid reporter for an ABC affiliate.

Once a week for two minutes of air time, Brown reports on positive aspects of Houston's black community — 28 percent of the 1.7 million residents. He's done stories about a junior high school where the parents come out in the mornings to direct traffic and help kids and a black cowboy in town for a rodeo.

"I'm not a news reporter, I'm doing positive stories," Brown said. "There is a lot more work that goes into it than I imagined."

Brown knows the community well and the community knows him. He was Houston's police chief from 1982 to 1990 and many residents still call him "Chief" when they see him. He was chief when Houston had few black police officers and race relations in the department were at an all-time low.

The Rev. Harvey Clemons Jr., pastor of the 67-year-old Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, has had him speak at his church.

"We're impressed with his character and discipline and the wide range of information he brings to the community, especially the African-American community," Clemons said. "He talks about values and ethics and he encourages African-American men to take a very active role in public affairs and stand up for injustices." Brown said he came to Texas Southern University, now the largest predominantly black college in the country, with 11,000 students, to help improve the quality of life for black students. He said he received offers to teach at New York University, Har-

vard, Yale and other colleges in Texas and California.

"Some of the other universities would have been good for me personally," Brown said. "But this is good for black students."

He added: "It's less crowded and slower paced here, but anything would be slower than being police commissioner."

When he was in New York City, Brown was sometimes called too aloof and academic. Although no one ever questioned Brown's integrity, he was also criticized by some for failing to see signs of the deterioration of the police Internal Affairs Division, whose disarray led to the creation of a mayoral commission to probe police corruption.

He says he is proud of his record, in particular his community policing program.

Through his program and Mayor David N. Dinkins' "Safe Streets, Safe City" plan, the city increased patrol strength by 18 percent since 1990 and put more than 3,200 additional uniformed cops on the streets.

"Community policing is a great program and we wouldn't have had community policing if it wasn't for Lee Brown," said Tom Repetto, president of the Citizens Crime Commission. Brown knows, however, that everyone is not on his side.

"People are resistant to change," Brown said. "No matter what you do there is a natural tendency to have anxiety about the unknown."

Brown said that he believes he was successful as police commissioner in New York — despite what his critics say — because of the support of Dinkins who made it clear public safety was a major priority. "It was more than just a mayor-police commissioner relationship, I considered him a friend," Brown said.

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 9, 1993

White House Reorganization:
THE FACTS

- During the campaign and in Putting People First, President Clinton promised to cut the White House staff by 25%. This reorganization fulfills President Clinton's commitment, trimming 350 positions from the Bush staff as of November 3, 1992.
- Starting January 20, the Clinton White House took office with a smaller staff. The salaries of senior staff were set at 6-10% less than the salaries of Bush senior staff.
- The cuts are real. Reductions are based on a total staff count of the White House and Executive Office of the President, including employees borrowed from other agencies of government (detailees). OMB and USTR, as full cabinet level agencies, will be directed to make staff and budget reductions along with the rest of the cabinet.
- Reductions will be implemented by October 1, 1993, not through protracted phase-in.
- Cuts will include senior level appointive positions and administrative positions alike.
- The newly reorganized White House will be better suited to promote the agenda for change mandated by voters on Election Day. Through greater emphasis on policy councils and the Cabinet, the President will reach beyond the White House for policy development and ideas.
- Through Vice President Gore's leadership, environmental policy will be coordinated by the Office of Environmental Policy. The Council on Environmental Quality will be abolished as an unnecessary layer of bureaucracy between the President and agencies implementing environmental policy.

• The President will reemphasize drug control strategy by elevating the Drug Czar to cabinet rank and restructuring the office to better focus its efforts on policy development and coordination. Under President Bush, the drug office became a political dumping ground: the agency had a higher proportion of political appointees than any other agency of government [Orlando Sentinel 6/28/92]. President Clinton plans to fight drugs with law enforcement and treatment, not Washington bureaucrats and political appointees.

• Science, Space and Technology policy development will be consolidated to one office, under the direction of the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. The Director will serve on the National Economic Council to ensure that technology issues are incorporated in our economic revitalization plan.

• Cutbacks are difficult under any circumstance, but the President will proceed responsibly sensitively, and with appropriate regard for each individual employee. Some of this reduction has been and will continue to be accomplished by hiring fewer new people. The President has directed the Office of Personnel Management to assist affected employees with finding new jobs and smoothing their transition.

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6275

February 9, 1993

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATELY

CONTACT: DAVID LAVALLEE
202/224-8059

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR. (D-DE) ON THE ELEVATION OF DRUG DIRECTOR TO CABINET LEVEL

President Clinton has sent a strong signal today that he is serious about attacking this nation's drug crisis. By elevating the Drug Director's position to cabinet level status, he has shown that he is committed to a powerful leader of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Since I first proposed creating this position in 1981, I have argued that the Drug Director can only be effective if he or she has a seat in the cabinet. If the Drug Director is to play a lead role in determining and coordinating a national drug strategy, he or she must act with the full authority of the President; that authority is what the President's announcement today signals.

I will continue ongoing discussions with the Administration about further expanding the Drug Director's authority to ensure that the streamlined staff can perform the policy-setting and coordinating functions for which the office was designed. I look forward to working with the Administration to see that the authority and staffing of the office is adequate to meet this mission.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT:

PRESENTED BEFORE

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE
AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

BY

ALICE M. RIVLIN

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

APRIL 29, 1993

Mr. Chairman, Representative Lightfoot, and Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate your inviting me here today to discuss the Fiscal Year 1994 budget request for the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP).

New Drug Policy Direction

Before discussing the Administration's specific requests for ONDCP, I would like to comment generally on the Administration's drug budget. As we all know, the National Drug Control Strategy is intended to be a comprehensive and detailed document outlining all aspects of the nation's drug control policy. I am not prepared today to comment on the Drug Strategy, which, by law, should be prepared by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The Administration is currently conducting an extensive review of Federal drug control programs, and, when nominated and confirmed, the new Director will take up that task. Until then, we remain open to working with the Congress on drug funding issues.

But I am here today to say that the President is committed to a drug policy that takes on new direction in the fight against illegal drugs, and that the Administration's drug budget highlights the goals of: (1) providing more emphasis on drug treatment and prevention, and (2) putting more police officers on our streets in community policing roles.

Increased Demand Reduction

Despite the fact that a majority of our anti-drug resources have been allocated to domestic programs, past drug strategies have focused largely on supply reduction. This Administration is committed to focusing on, and dramatically enhancing, our nation's demand reduction efforts.

Certainly, as the world's largest consumer of illegal drugs, we have an important international responsibility in fighting illegal drugs. Moreover, we believe a comprehensive drug strategy must have an effective international component that both supports countries with the political will to fight against illegal drugs, and that attempts to limit the supply of illegal drugs entering our country. But with almost 90% of Federal anti-drug resources being allocated right here at home -- and with Americans being affected by illegal drug use and drug crime at the street and neighborhood level -- the time has come to focus the drug strategy on problems here at home.

The Administration requests an increase of 10% in 1994 drug demand reduction funding. More and better drug treatment is good drug policy, good crime policy, good urban policy, and good health policy. Drug treatment for 1994 is up 7% and the Administration projects significant additional increases through FY 1998 to close the gap between treatment available and treatment needed. We view this initial increase as a down payment in meeting the goal of providing "treatment on demand."

To meet this goal over the long-term, the Health Care Task Force assembled a group of drug treatment professionals to develop options and make recommendations to the President and First Lady on just what type of a drug treatment benefit should be included in national health care legislation. While this proposal has not been announced and is not included in this year's budget submission, it will be a central element of the President's drug and health care policy.

But increased drug treatment funding will mean little if we do not at the same time invest in drug education and prevention efforts. Children should be "inoculated" against the threat of illegal drugs as early as possible with drug education and prevention programs. In furtherance of this goal, the Administration requests an increase of 16% in 1994 drug prevention funding.

Police On Our Streets/Community Policing

Also central to the President's drug policy is his initiative to put more police on the streets and to expand community policing. Community policing is a proven law enforcement strategy in helping to prevent drug-related crimes and to reclaim drug-afflicted neighborhoods. Community policing is a means of bringing neighborhood residents and local police

together to work to prevent crime. By getting to know a particular neighborhood's residents, problems, troublemakers, and concerned citizens, police officers engaged in community policing are able to prevent and more effectively solve crimes. Police are more likely to see problems developing, and they are more likely to find solutions.

Focusing on putting more police on our streets to work with communities also represents a shift away from previous drug strategies, which "federalized" the government's response to the drug problem. We believe that it is time to shift the focus from Washington and overseas, to city streets and communities. That's why -- along with the \$200 million previously announced for inclusion in the 1993 stimulus package -- the Administration has proposed almost \$600 million in policing and similar initiatives for FY 1994.

ONDCP's Budget and Organization

Mr. Chairman, this year's budget request for ONDCP reflects the reorganization of the White House outlined by the President on February 9th. On October 1, 1993, the Executive Office of the President will have on board approximately 1,044 people, which is 350 or 25 percent less than its staffing on election day. These figures do not count the Office of Management and Budget and U.S. Trade Representative which are part of a larger plan to reduce the entire federal bureaucracy by 100,000 positions through attrition over the next three years.

The streamlined Office of National Drug Control Policy will better serve the needs of the new President. As you know, we plan to ensure that the new Director has the ear of the President, as well as the stature and access to coordinate drug policy among the various cabinet departments and federal agencies effectively. With a staff of 25, the Office will be on par in staff size with the Domestic Policy Council and the new National Economic Council, two councils with tremendous weight on domestic and economic issues.

We expect the Office of National Drug Control Policy will have similar weight in fighting against illegal drugs in this country, and anticipate that the Director will be a close partner with the Attorney General and other cabinet heads as well as the heads of the policy councils. I am sure that the new Director will look forward to working with you and the members of the Committee as he/she sharpens the nation's focus on drug control strategies. The Administration also looks forward to working closely with Congress to draft and introduce reauthorization legislation.

The President's request proposes 1994 budget authority of \$119,800,000 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Included in the request is \$5,800,000 for salaries and operating expenses of the Office, \$86,000,000 for the High Intensity Drug

Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program, and \$28,000,000 for appropriations for the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF).

The request provides for 25 full time equivalent (FTE) positions, a reduction of 121 positions divided among political, career, and detailee positions. It is the Administration's view that an experienced and dedicated staff of 25 is both appropriate and adequate to manage federal drug control policy.

The streamlining of ONDCP staff will have an effect upon how much it can do operationally. We anticipate that the new Director will prioritize ONDCP's responsibilities and select a staff appropriate to those priorities. The 1994 request, however, preserves the operational role of the new Director. The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas request remains at \$86,000,000 and under the management of ONDCP. This is the same level appropriated for FY 1993. The split of these funds between Federal and State/local law enforcement will also remain at the Director's discretion.

The Special Forfeiture Fund request is lower for 1994. The \$28,000,000 requested for appropriation is consistent with the receipt levels we anticipate will be available for appropriation resulting from transfers of funds from the Department of Justice's Assets Forfeiture Fund. Unless Asset Forfeiture receipts are higher than projected, this is the maximum that can be appropriated for this account. No recommended allocation of these funds have been made in this request. Thereby, the new Director will have maximum latitude in determining to what purposes these funds will be applied. For example, if it is determined that funding for the Counter Drug Technology Assessment Center should be increased, some or all of the \$28,000,000 could be applied to that program. Or if it is decided that it should supplement funding for drug demand reduction programs, it could be applied there.

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the Federal Drug Control Budget and the ONDCP request. The Administration looks forward to working with the Committee, and I would be happy to address any questions you may have on ONDCP's budget.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS GUIDANCE -- 11:30 AM
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1993

Women in Combat

- Q: Does the President support Secretary Aspin's proposals to allow women to fly in combat aircraft and to serve on Navy combat ships?
- A: -- President Clinton has said he supports expanded roles for women in the Armed Services.
- Secretary Aspin will have something to say on this issue soon, and we'll gladly discuss our policy at that time.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 28, 1993

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President and the Vice President met yesterday with His Holiness the Dalai Lama and discussed issues relating to Tibet.

"The Dalai Lama is internationally revered for his spiritual and moral leadership," the President said. "As a Nobel Peace Prize winner and committed advocate of nonviolent change and resolution of disputes, I deeply appreciated hearing the Dalai Lama's views on the situation in China, including Tibet. The Administration continues to urge Beijing and the Dalai Lama to revive a dialogue between them and presses China to address human rights abuses in Tibet."

Trade

Q: The New York Times reported today [Wednesday] that there is considerable dissention within the Cabinet about trade policy. Has paralysis set in?

A: -- As the President said in his speech at American University, he is committed to greater U.S. participation in the global economy. President Clinton views increased international trade as an integral part of his efforts to revitalize our own economy.

-- For that reason, we are pushing for final closure on agreements, such as GATT and NAFTA, that promote international trade.

-- During the course of discussions on forming trade policy, many voices are heard. This is a normal and healthy exchange. By the same token, let it not be forgotten that President Clinton takes the lead in setting our trade policy.

Bosnia

Q: The Serbs have opened a new offensive against Bihac in western Bosnia. What are you doing to stop this new drive? Is The Washington Post report true that the President told Congressional leaders that stronger actions need to be taken? Was this idea rejected by those in attendance?

A: -- As the President has said, we will do everything we can to stand up to and stop the practice of ethnic cleansing.

-- We continue to consult at the UN, here in Washington, and in other capitals on the what more can be done about this crisis.

IO PRESS GUIDANCE
April 27, 1993

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Q: What is the status of the Canadian troops in Srebrenica? What about the Bosnian Serb demand that they leave the area? Has the UK pledged to provide air support to protect the Canadian contingent?

A: -- THERE ARE ROUGHLY 150 CANADIAN TROOPS CURRENTLY IN SREBRENICA. THE UN IS ATTEMPTING TO SEND TWO MORE CANADIAN PLATOONS, ROUGHLY 85 MEN, TO REINFORCE THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT. TO DATE, THE BOSNIAN SERBS HAVE BLOCKED THIS ATTEMPT.

-- WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE CANADIANS ARE STATIONED ON THE PERIMETER OF THE 4.5 X 1.5 KILOMETER ENCLAVE AND HAVE ORDERS TO PRESERVE THE STATUS OF SREBRENICA AS A SAFE AREA.

IF ASKED:

-- BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY HURD HAS SAID THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM IS PREPARED TO HELP THE CANADIAN TROOPS, PARTICULARLY FROM THE AIR, IF THEY WERE ENDANGERED.

-- WE HAVE NO DETAILS REGARDING THE REPORTED BOSNIAN SERB DEMAND THAT THE CANADIANS LEAVE SREBRENICA.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Spokesman

For Immediate Release

April 27, 1993

Statement by Richard Boucher/Spokesman

Secretary Christopher met today with a delegation led by the Presidential Council of the Iraqi National Congress.

The Secretary emphasized the importance of Iraq complying fully with all United Nations Security Council resolutions, including those on ceasing repression of the Iraqi people. He added that he found it inconceivable that Saddam Hussein could obey those resolutions and stay in power, but hoped that pressing the resolutions can ensure his departure from power. The Secretary stressed U.S. commitment to seeing a future democratic, pluralistic government in Iraq which can live in peace with its own people and respect its neighbors. He acknowledged the success of the Iraqi National Congress in uniting the diverse religious and ethnic groups that make up Iraq.

Highlighting the United States' concern over the human rights situation in Iraq, the Secretary told them that the United States will propose that the Security Council consider the creation of a commission to investigate Iraqi war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. He added that the United States also supported United Nations Special Rapporteur Max van der Stoep's call for the assigning of United Nations human rights monitors throughout Iraq.

The Secretary assured the delegation that the United States will take all steps to enforce the Security Council resolutions, and continue measures taken by the Coalition, like the "no-fly" zones and Operation Provide Comfort, which contribute to the stability of all countries in the region. He reiterated the importance that the United States attaches to maintaining Iraq's territorial integrity, and the value of working closely with Iraq's regional neighbors. The Secretary concluded by noting that only through democracy, respect for human rights, equal treatment of Iraq's people, and adhering to basic norms of international behavior, could Iraq be brought back into the community of civilized nations. The Iraqi National Congress will have the support of the United States in achieving these goals.

**NEA Press Guidance
Tuesday, April 27, 1993**

**THE SECRETARY'S MEETING
WITH IRAQI NATIONAL CONGRESS DELEGATION**

Q: Why are you announcing now a proposal for a UN commission on Iraq War crimes two years after the war?

A: THE UNITED STATES REMAINS VERY CONCERNED ABOUT CONTINUING HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN IRAQ. SINCE WE TRANSMITTED OUR REPORT ON IRAQI WAR CRIMES TO THE UNITED NATIONS, MARCH 19, WE ARE NOW CONSULTING WITH OUR ALLIES AT THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE CREATION OF A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE IRAQI WAR CRIMES, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, AND GENOCIDE.

Q: When do you expect to bring the proposal for the commission before the United Nations Security Council?

A: WE ARE CONSULTING WITH OUR COALITION ALLIES AT THE UNITED NATIONS NOW ON THIS PROPOSAL.

Q: Do we think that Saddam Hussein should be brought before this Commission?

A: DURING OUR CONTACTS WITH OUR ALLIES, WE WILL BE DISCUSSING THE EXTENT OF THE COMMISSION'S AUTHORITY. AT THIS TIME WE ENVISION AN INVESTIGATION, NOT A TRIAL. IT IS PREMATURE TO SPECULATE ON POSSIBLE ACTIONS BY THIS COMMISSION.

Q: Does the U.S. support the INC as a government-in-exile?

A: THE INC DOES NOT CLAIM THAT STATUS. THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTS THE INC AS A BROAD-BASED ORGANIZATION OF IRAQI OPPOSITION GROUPS WHICH SUPPORTS DEMOCRACY AND PEACEFUL RELATIONS BETWEEN IRAQ AND ITS NEIGHBORS.

Q: Do we consider the INC to be truly representative of all Iraqi ethnic groups?

A: THE INC HAS MADE VERY GOOD PROGRESS IN UNITING IRAQI OPPOSITION GROUPS. IN ^{HIS} MEETING WITH THE ~~(SECRETARY)~~ DELEGATION, THE ~~X~~ ENCOURAGED THEM TO CONTINUE THEIR EFFORTS TO BROADEN THEIR CONTACTS THROUGHOUT IRAQ.

Kuwait: Bush Assassination Attempt?

Q: Can you confirm the Washington Times report that there was an Iraqi attempt to assassinate former President Bush during his recent visit to Kuwait?

A: -- We have seen these reports and take them very seriously.

-- Kuwaiti authorities have said publicly that five Iraqis were arrested prior to the arrival of former President Bush. Press reports allege that there was an assassination plot against President Bush.

-- The investigation is continuing. We are in contact the Kuwaiti government and have asked for greater details.

[FYI: We have not received any reporting from the Embassy on this. We have asked State to press the Kuwaitis for information urgently.]

Q'S AND A'S ON OCEAN DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE
WASTE BY THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Q: WHAT KINDS AND AMOUNTS OF NUCLEAR WASTE DID THE FORMER SOVIET UNION DUMP AT SEA, AND WHERE?

A: According to news accounts of the Yablokov report and analysis of it by the Defense Department, the former Soviet Union disposed of 17,000 containers of solid and liquid radioactive waste in the Kara and Barents Seas.

This included 18 nuclear reactor plants, two of which were dumped into the Sea of Japan. (DOD counts 17 into the Kara and Barents Seas: 12 from old submarines, 4 fueled; 3 from an icebreaker, 1 fueled; and 1 entire sub with 2 reactors, both fueled.)

Q: HOW MUCH RADIOACTIVITY WAS INVOLVED?

A: The Yablokov report estimates 2.5 million curies. That's twice the previously acknowledged world-wide total.

By comparison, Chernobyl involved releases of an estimated 50 million curies, and Toms-7 10 curies. An old-style luminous watch dial with 12 radium dots emitted about 3/1000ths of a curie.

The mixture of isotopes dumped is unknown, meaning that firm predictions cannot be made on how quickly the material's radioactivity will decay.

Q: HOW MUCH HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM ITS CONTAINERS? WHAT EVIDENCE IS THERE OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION?

A: Russia and Norway are conducting annual joint cruises of the Kara and Barents Seas, with International Atomic Energy Agency participation. General monitoring of these areas (not focussed on dump sites) does not indicate a catastrophic release into these seas. Data show a general decrease in radioactivity in the sea water due to the cessation of nuclear weapons testing.

But surveys to date have not been conducted at or near the dump sites. Such surveys are needed.

Q: WHAT IS THE U.S. DOING ABOUT THIS SITUATION?

A: Congress appropriated \$10 million (part of \$800 million Nunn-Lugar funding for dismantlement of Russian nuclear weapons) for study, assessment, and identification of Arctic nuclear waste disposal by the FSU. DOD Office of Naval Research is the lead agency. A request for proposals has been issued.

Initial efforts will focus on performing environmental surveys to assess the extent of any radioactive releases.

The Department of State is attempting to gain access to the disposal sites for the upcoming surveys.

A interagency meeting of Arctic research scientists will be held in Anchorage in next week (Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee), to which more than 40 Russian experts have been invited. Another meeting is scheduled for June at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.

We are coordinating our efforts with programs undertaken by the IAEA, the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy, and other Arctic countries such as Norway.

Q: THE YABLOKOV REPORT INDICATES THAT THE RUSSIAN MILITARY MAY STILL BE DUMPING SOME RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS AT SEA, WHICH RUNS COUNTER TO RUSSIA'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE LONDON CONVENTION AND ITS OWN ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS. IS THIS TRUE AND WHAT ARE WE DOING ABOUT IT?

A: The US is working with Russian authorities to confirm this and, if true, to encourage them to consider alternatives that will enable the Russian Navy to halt continued sea disposal.

ARA Press Guidance
April 27, 1993

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COSTA RICA: HOSTAGE SITUATION

Q. Any reaction to the taking of hostages in Costa Rica's supreme court?

A. ~~2-~~ WE ARE IN TOUCH WITH THE COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENT, AND WE ARE FOLLOWING THE SITUATION VERY CLOSELY.

Q. Any U.S. assistance?

A. - THIS IS AN ONGOING AND SENSITIVE SITUATION, AND I HAVE NO FURTHER COMMENT.

EAP PRESS GUIDANCE
April 27, 1993

VIETNAM -- IMF/LENDING

Q: What position will the U.S. take at this week's International Monetary Fund (IMF) meeting regarding Vietnam? Did General Vessey make sufficient progress on his trip to justify our support for International financial institution (IFI) lending? --

A: -- WE ARE CONTINUING TO REVIEW THE RESULTS OF GENERAL VESSEY'S MISSION AND ARE ASSESSING THE LEVEL OF VIETNAMESE COOPERATION IN PROVIDING THE FULLEST POSSIBLE ACCOUNTING OF OUR POW/MIAs.

-- WE HAVE NOT YET DETERMINED WHAT POSITION WE WILL TAKE REGARDING VIETNAM AT THE IMF/WORLD BANK MEETING.

NAFTA

- Q: Leon Panetta said NAFTA is in serious trouble on the Hill. Are you willing to fight for this agreement or is it dead?
- A: -- The Administration and OMB Director Panetta remain firmly committed to Congressional approval of the NAFTA this year.
- The NAFTA is an essential component of the Administration's strategy to create more good jobs for Americans.
- Director Panetta was not referring to the ultimate fate of the NAFTA in Congress -- but rather to the atmosphere on the Hill today. We're a long way from the end of the process.
- It's no news that the NAFTA is controversial. In fact, President Clinton himself has said that we need to improve the NAFTA with supplemental agreements and good implementing legislation.
- Since we're still in the middle of negotiating the supplementals, it's natural for many in Congress to have doubts.
- In the end, most Members of Congress want the same thing from NAFTA that the President wants. If we can put together a good NAFTA package, Congress will support it.
-

North Korea

Q: Did the U.S. provide intelligence information to the IAEA about North Korea's nuclear program?

A: -- We're committed to supporting multilateral organizations like the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). In the post-Cold War world, effective intelligence support to these organizations will be critical to our collective security.

-- Like a number of other nations, we provide information and technical assistance to the IAEA to support the implementation of safeguards on nuclear materials and facilities.

-- The IAEA comes to its own conclusions about whether countries are complying with safeguards requirements, drawing primarily from information obtained by its own inspectors, but taking into account information provided by member governments.

-- The IAEA has determined that North Korea is not in compliance with its safeguards agreement, and has referred the matter to the UN Security Council.

-- Based on their visits to North Korean nuclear facilities, IAEA inspectors have identified discrepancies in North Korea's declaration of the amount of plutonium it obtained from reprocessing nuclear fuel.

Q: But did the U.S. show satellite photos to the IAEA?

A: -- I'm not going to comment on the specific types of information we provided to the IAEA.

EAP PRESS GUIDANCE
April 27, 1993

NORTH KOREA: UPDATE ON NUCLEAR ISSUE

Q: Where do things stand on the nuclear issue and North Korea? High-level meetings? Passage of a U.N. resolution? Consultations with allies/friends?

A: -- NORTH KOREA'S NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ITS INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA) NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS OBLIGATIONS, AND ITS ANNOUNCED DECISION TO WITHDRAW FROM THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT) ARE GRAVE THREATS TO PEACE AND STABILITY ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA AND ELSEWHERE.

-- THE U.S. IS CONSULTING CLOSELY WITH MEMBERS OF THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL ABOUT NEXT STEPS, INCLUDING COUNCIL CONSIDERATION OF A RESOLUTION.

-- HOWEVER, THIS ISSUE, AS WE HAVE STATED PREVIOUSLY, IS ONE BETWEEN NORTH KOREA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. THE U.S. ROLE REMAINS ONE OF SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF THE APPROPRIATE INTERNATIONAL BODIES IN RESOLVING THIS MATTER.

IF ASKED:

-- THE U.S. HAS NOT RULED OUT A MEETING WITH NORTH KOREA, IF THIS COULD HELP RESOLVE THE CURRENT SITUATION REGARDING NORTH KOREA'S NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ITS NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS OBLIGATIONS AND DECISION TO WITHDRAW FROM THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT).

Resumption of Middle East Peace Talks

[Background: The Middle East peace talks will resumed here yesterday [Tuesday]. This represents a fulfillment of President Clinton's pledge to ensure continuity in the peace process.]

Q: Do you think the peace negotiations can make progress?

A: -- We welcome the resumption of negotiations. We have repeatedly stressed our commitment to continuity in the Middle East peace talks.

-- Our objective now should be to make 1993 the year of a breakthrough to peace in the Middle East. The United States will be a full partner in this process. We are dedicated to demonstrating that the negotiations can produce early results.

Q: What promises or commitments have been made to Palestinians to induce them to return to the negotiations?

A: -- The Secretary of State has worked hard over the past few months with the Palestinians and with Prime Minister Rabin to address the concerns of all parties.

-- Agreement was reached on several measures which all believe address their concerns. The important thing now is to show that negotiations can resolve these issues. It is time to deal with the causes rather than the symptoms.

[Background: The Madrid terms of reference exclude the participation of East Jerusalem residents in the talks. Hussein, however, also has a residence in Ramallah. We suggest you avoid discussion of such distinctions.]

Q: Why is Faisal Hussein now on the delegation? Isn't this a change in the Madrid terms of reference?

A: -- The United States proposed that Mr. Hussein join the Palestinian delegation and the parties did not object.

-- We hope this and other steps that will be taken will help the parties make rapid and significant progress in the negotiations.

-- (If pressed) We have not changed the terms of reference.

Q: Isn't Hussein an East Jerusalemite?

A: -- He is a Palestinian leader who helped reach the agreement to resume talks today.

Q: Have we changed our policy on Jerusalem?

A: -- No. Nor have we changed our position on any matter of substance in the negotiations which led to the resumption of talks.

Q: Was Arafat helpful in this process?

A: -- A lot of parties played helpful roles. I am not going to go into details, except to say that we commend the parties for taking the decision to return to negotiations.

Q: Can you confirm that you have proposed the talks be conducted continually and no longer in rounds?

A: -- The Secretary of State has proposed that talks be held on a continuous basis, and we are in the process of consulting with the parties.

-- We believe that the concept has merit and could help advance the process.

Q: Did the U.S. secure Saudi funding for the PLO?

A: -- No. We did not secure funding for the PLO. We believe it is helpful to encourage Saudi Arabia and others to help alleviate the economic difficulties Palestinians are experiencing in the Territories.

Q: Do you plan to restore the U.S.-PLO dialogue?

A: -- We have no plans to resume the dialogue with the PLO. Our policy on this remains unchanged. Palestinians are represented by their delegation at the negotiating table in the peace talks. It is that direct dialogue between the parties to the Middle East conflict that should be the focus.

NEA PRESS GUIDANCE**April 28, 1993**Returnees**MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS**

Q: What is your reaction to the Israeli decision to return Palestinians deported before 1987?

Welcome
A: ~~WE WELCOME THE DECISION BY THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT TO RETURN SOME DEPORTED PALESTINIANS.~~ AS A GENERAL MATTER, OUR OPPOSITION TO DEPORTATIONS IS WELL KNOWN. WE WOULD WELCOME ANY DECISION BY THE ISRAELIS TO ALLOW DEPORTEES TO RETURN.

Q: Can you provide a read-out of the first day of the bilateral talks?

Side
A: NO. WE ARE VERY ACTIVE BEHIND THE SCENES BUT WILL NOT GET INTO THE PRACTICE OF COMMENTING DAILY ON THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Q: Are there any side meetings today?

Sides
A: CONSISTENT WITH THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION TO PLAY A ROLE AS FULL PARTNER IN THE PEACE TALKS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY DJEREJIAN AND THE PEACE TEAM WILL HAVE AN ACTIVE SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS AND CONTACTS WITH ALL OF THE PARTIES. IT WILL NOT BE PRACTICAL TO REPORT ON EACH AND EVERY CONTACT FROM THE PODIUM.

Sec @ group

Q: Can you provide a read-out of the Secretary's meeting with the delegation representatives yesterday?

A: THE SECRETARY AND RUSSIAN CO-SPONSOR VIKTOR GOGIDITZE TOOK THE OPPORTUNITY YESTERDAY TO WELCOME THE PARTIES AS THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS RESUMED.

HE NOTED THAT THE TALKS WERE AT A CRITICAL PERIOD IN WHICH THERE WAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE REAL PROGRESS TOWARD THE SHARED GOAL OF A PEACEFUL RESOLUTION TO THE ARAB ISRAELI DISPUTE.

HE CALLED ON ALL OF THE PARTIES TO FOCUS ON THE SUBSTANCE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS, AVOID PROCEDURAL WRANGLING, AND WORK TO SHAPE THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE GROUND AND AT THE TABLE WHICH WOULD BE CONDUSIVE TO RAPID PROGRESS.

THE PARTIES ALL EXPRESSED THEIR GRATITUDE FOR THE EFFORTS SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER MADE TO ASSURE THE RESUMPTION OF THE TALKS.

Drafted: NEA/P: WChamberlin

Cleared: NEA: EDjerejian

NEA: DKurtzer

S/P: AMiller

S/P: SLewis

NEA: MParris

CON PRESS GUIDANCE

April 28, 1993

VANCOUVERVANCOUVER AID PACKAGE FOR RUSSIA

Q: Yeltsin and Clinton both said at Vancouver that aid would flow quickly following the Summit but the press says nothing has started yet. Where do we stand? Has any aid started?

A: -- SEVERAL PROGRAMS ANNOUNCED IN VANCOUVER WERE, IN FACT, ALREADY UNDERWAY AND HAVE SINCE BEEN ENHANCED. INCLUDED UNDER THE RUBRIC OF THE "DEMOCRACY CORPS" IS THE FARMER-TO-FARMER PROGRAM, THE PEACE CORPS, THE COCHRAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM, THE QUICK-START HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH EXCHANGE, AND THE HOSPITAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM. APPROXIMATELY \$10 MILLION WORTH OF NUTRITIONALLY ENRICHED FOOD PRODUCTS FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN ARE BEING PROCURED FOR DELIVERY TO THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST. \$1.2 MILLION WORTH OF NUTRITIONAL DRINK SUPPLEMENT IS SCHEDULED FOR DELIVERY IN LATE MAY TO MAGADAN AND ANYDYR.

(MORE)

*Deputy PM
Shokin*

- A RUSSIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES TODAY FOR CONSULTATIONS ON IMPLEMENTING THE \$700 MILLION FOOD FOR PROGRESS PACKAGE. WE HOPE TO CONCLUDE NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIAN OFFICIALS THIS WEEK.

- USDA IS WORKING WITH PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS (PVOs) TO IMPLEMENT THE \$194 MILLION FOOD FOR PROGRESS PACKAGE.

- AN AID/STATE TEAM IS PREPARING TO VISIT MOSCOW NEXT WEEK TO BEGIN DISCUSSIONS WITH THE MINISTRIES OF DEFENSE AND HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION ON THE OFFICER RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM. WE EXPECT TO COME TO AGREEMENT ON THE PARAMETERS OF THIS PROGRAM--INCLUDING SITE SELECTION--BY THE END OF MAY.

(MORE)

-- THE YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAM (QUICK-START)
BEGAN IN JANUARY AND WILL BE ENHANCED DURING
THE SUMMER. THE SELECTION PROCESS FOR THE
UPCOMING ACADEMIC YEAR IS CLOSE TO
COMPLETION. WE EXPECT TO SEE APPROXIMATELY
1200 RUSSIAN AND OTHER ~~MS~~ YOUNG PEOPLE
ARRIVING IN JULY OR AUGUST FOR ORIENTATION
AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING IN PREPARATION
FOR THE 1993/94 ACADEMIC YEAR.

**EB PRESS GUIDANCE
APRIL 28, 1993**

SERBIAN SANCTIONS

Q: What effects have tightened sanctions had on the Bosnian Serbs?

A: THE EFFECTS OF THE SANCTIONS ARE AIMED AT SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO. EFFECTS ON THE BOSNIAN SERBS WILL BE INDIRECT. THE NEW RESOLUTION REQUIRES THAT ANY SHIPMENTS INTO ANY PART OF BOSNIA CONTROLLED BY THE SERBS MUST BE SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED BY THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT IN SARAJEVO. IT IS STILL TOO EARLY TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT THE NEW MEASURES WILL HAVE ON THE BOSNIAN SERBS.

Q: Can you give us any news on ships or trucks that have been intercepted?

A: THE NEW RESOLUTION HAS JUST COME INTO EFFECT. UNDER EARLIER RESOLUTIONS, FIFTEEN SERBIAN/MONTENEGRIN OWNED OR CONTROLLED SHIPS AND AT LEAST SIX SANCTIONS VIOLATORS BELONGING TO OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN DETAINED.

- 2 -

Q: What can you tell us about the implementation of the sanctions by the frontline states?

A: SINCE THE NEW RESOLUTION WENT INTO EFFECT MONDAY NIGHT, IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY ROMANIA AND MACEDONIA AND ARE EXPECTED TO BE ISSUED VERY SOON BY BULGARIA AND HUNGARY. BORDER CONTROL ASPECTS OF SANCTIONS ARE EXPECTED TO BE APPLIED IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE.

OTHER ASPECTS, WHICH WILL REQUIRE CHANGES IN LEGISLATION, MAY TAKE A SHORT WHILE BEFORE BEING FULLY IMPLEMENTED BY ALL STATES. THESE ASPECTS WOULD INCLUDE IMPOUNDING SERBIAN/MONTENEGRIN CONVEYANCES AND CONTROLS ON CERTAIN SERVICES.

- 3 -

Q: What is the situation on the borders with Serbia/Montenegro?

A: SINCE UNSCR 820 WENT INTO EFFECT, SANCTIONS ASSISTANCE MONITORS ("SAM'S") REPORT NO CROSS BORDER TRAFFIC IN EITHER DIRECTION ON THE ROMANIA-SERBIA BORDER. REPORTS FROM THE MACEDONIA-SERBIA BORDER INDICATE A VERY LOW LEVEL OF TRAFFIC, MOSTLY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM GREECE BEING TRANSHIPPED ACROSS SERBIA TO GERMANY. REPORTS FROM HUNGARY AND BULGARIA INDICATE VERY LITTLE OR NO CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENT.

MOREOVER, ANY SHIP APPROACHING SERBIAN/MONTENEGRIN TERRITORIAL WATERS IS BEING STOPPED, INSPECTED AND DIVERTED TO ITALY FOR FURTHER INSPECTION AS NECESSARY.

- 4 -

THERE ARE CURRENTLY ABOUT 70 SANCTIONS ASSISTANCE MONITORS ("SAM'S") IN PLACE FROM TEN COUNTRIES. THE U.S. HAS AGREED TO INCREASE ITS CONTRIBUTION FROM TEN TO 27 PEOPLE, AND ALL OF THE PEOPLE THE U.S. HAS PROMISED ARE ALREADY IN PLACE. THE EC HAS AGREED TO INCREASE ITS CONTRIBUTION TO OVER 100 CUSTOMS PERSONNEL WITH SAM'S. OTHER CSCE STATES ARE ALSO PROVIDING PERSONNEL.

Drafted:TFSRO1:HMNeighbour/SBremner
TFSRO1:7-6614

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EUR/EE:AMally
NSC:LFuerth
P:MFoulon
IO/E:WMithoefer



Department of Defense
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Public Affairs)

Facsimile Transmittal

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Comments:

SECOND INSTALLMENT ON WOMEN ABOARD SHIPS
FOLLOWS - THE CURRENT SITUATION.

SUBJECT: Deployment of Women Aboard U.S. Navy Ships

Nearly 9,000 Navy women are already assigned to U.S. Navy ships deployed throughout the world. A total of 64 commissioned U.S. Navy ships are currently open for assignment of women officers and enlisted personnel. Navy detachments onboard 20 U.S. Naval Ships manned by civilian crews are also open for assignment of Navy women.

Most units currently open to women operate on a normal 18 month deployment cycle which includes a 6 month overseas deployment and 12 months operating out of their assigned homeports.

The following types of commissioned U.S. Navy ships are currently open for assignment to Navy women:

Destroyer Tender (AD)	8	Ammunition Ships (AE)	12
Combat Stores Ships (AFS)	5	Fleet Oiler (AO)	5
Repair Ship (AR)	1	Salvage Ship (ARS)	10
Salvage and Rescue Ships (ATS)	3	Submarine Tenders (AS)	9
Submarine Rescue Ship (ASR)	2	Training Carrier (AVT)	1
Training Frigates (FFT)	8		
TOTAL--64			

The following types of U.S. Naval Ships are operated by civilian crews however women may be assigned to the Navy communication, supply and medical detachments which augment those crews:

Oilers (TAO)	10	Combat Stores Ships (TAFS)	5
Hospital Ships (TAH)	2	Cable Repair Ships (TARC)	2
Ammunition Ship (TAE)	1		
TOTAL--20			

The impact of today's action will be to expand the overall number of shipboard assignments, broaden the scope of ship-types and missions available to women and provide them with greater opportunity for professional advancement in their specific skill or specialty.

Note: The training carrier and training frigates are scheduled to be decommissioned during FY 1993/1994.

**EB PRESS GUIDANCE
APRIL 28, 1993**

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Department of Defense
Special Assistant to the Secretary of
Defense for Public Affairs

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Comments:

George,

Women on shipboard is the easy one. Even the commission on women wanted to do it. Here's the relevant excerpt.

Norman

**THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON THE
ASSIGNMENT OF WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES**

Report to the President, November 15, 1992

M: COMBATANT VESSELS

Should the combatant vessel exclusions (law and policy) be retained, modified, or rescinded/repealed? Should the current policy be modified to conform with existing law?

Recommendation: Repeal existing laws and modify Service policies for servicewomen to serve on combatant vessels except submarines and amphibious vessels.

The Commission concludes that the current Navy law governing assignment of servicewomen is inconsistent because it allows women to serve as aviation officers aboard Navy ships, but prohibits their assignment to combatant ships in any other capacity. The law, 10 U.S.C. 6015, currently reads:

The Secretary of the Navy may prescribe the kind of military duty to which such women members may be assigned and the military authority which they may exercise. However, women may not be assigned to duty on vessels engaged in combat missions (other than as aviation officers as part of an air wing or other air element assigned to such a vessel) nor may they be assigned to other than temporary duty on vessels of the Navy except hospital ships, transports, and vessels of a similar classification not expected to be assigned combat missions.

Since the late 1970s, women have served aboard tenders and service craft. In 1987, they began service in Combat Logistic Force (CLF) ships, which supply the combatant vessels, and in 1991, they began service aboard training frigates, all with no apparent changes in readiness or effectiveness. During that time, the Navy has accrued over 14 years of data regarding women's performance in the seagoing operational environment. The experiences of over 40,000 women, both officers and enlisted, serving in traditional and non-traditional billets and ratings on 66 ships, were a valuable resource for the Commission.

There are few differences between combatant and non-combatant ships in relation to physical strength tasks, with the possible exception of the flight decks of aircraft carriers. Many physical strength tasks on CLF and training ships are the same as those on a combatant ship. In general, men as a group perform better than women on military tasks requiring heavy lifting, carrying, pushing and pulling efforts. While there is a significant overlap in task performance between the sexes, debate over the importance of physical strength on ships continues to be an issue. The Commission generally believes that it is very important that women be integrated in accordance with the Commission's recommendations on Issues D and G, which emphasize the significance of meeting strength, endurance and cardiovascular requirements.

The Commission is well aware of the realities and dangers of serving at sea. Navy ships generally deploy for months at a time, are crowded and have few amenities. Space is at a

premium aboard all Navy ships, especially in living facilities. Most ships have dozens of people berthing in one small compartment. Most ships require berthing modifications to accommodate the assignment of women, the cost of which varies greatly depending on the ship class. The Commission found that the costs can range from \$66,000 to \$4 million per ship. (See Issue P for costs by ship class.) Some argue that these costs waste dollars in a time of shrinking defense budgets.

Submarines are the most confined and crowded and would be the most difficult ships to modify. Modifying an SSN-688 attack or SSBN ballistic missile submarine to accommodate enlisted females could cost as much as \$1 million per submarine depending on the number and mix of women assigned. Certain amphibious ships present serious habitability difficulties due to lack of complete privacy given that berthing areas of the embarked Marines are necessarily collocated with public passageways.

Opponents of assigning women to combatant vessels argue that women are incapable of excelling at physically demanding shipboard tasks. Research corroborates that many women have problems performing some of the training tasks related to the physically demanding shipboard tasks of damage control, like fire fighting, flood limitation, and emergency evacuation of wounded. However, 200 women performed well in an actual firefighting emergency aboard a Navy ship in 1988.

The Navy has no specific studies on mixed-gender crew cohesion. The Commission notes that there has been no comparative study showing that gender integration makes Navy ships equally or more efficient than all-male crews. Ship performance in the Navy is regularly rated on the basis of readiness criteria by inspection teams external to the command, and gender-integrated ships perform as well as those with only men.

Commissioners also are concerned with readiness problems that might occur because of pregnancy. While pregnancy is discussed in full in Issue I, the Navy's annualized pregnancy rate among enlisted members is 13.4 percent. The current Navy rule, which precludes pregnant women from deploying, has been a successful policy on the ships to which women are presently assigned.

The statute creating the Commission required examination of public attitudes toward the assignment of women in the military. Two surveys were conducted to determine what American public and military attitudes were toward women serving aboard combatant ships. When asked in the national public survey whether women should be assigned to combat ships, 83 percent of the public surveyed said that women should be assigned. Among those who had prior military experience, 72 percent said that women should be assigned to combatant ships. The results of the military poll showed that in today's Navy, 73 percent of those surveyed felt that women should be allowed to serve on combatant ships. In fact, one-half of Navy respondents felt that women should be required to serve on combatant ships.

SECTION I - ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The experience of gender integration in foreign navies was also studied by the Commission during its trips to Canada and Europe. Several European countries are at different stages of integrating women into surface combatant ships, and all countries visited reported they are continuing to integrate women in their respective navies.

The Commission notes that the U.S. Coast Guard has successfully integrated all ship classes and places no restrictions upon women regarding their number or the occupational specialties in which they serve.

The Commission recommends that the combatant vessel exclusion law (10 U.S.C. 6015) be repealed, with the exception of submarines and amphibious vessels. The contributions that women sailors have made on Navy support ships over the past 14 years were a major factor in the Commission's recommendation supporting opening combatant ships to women. Women's outstanding performances have resulted in a more capable force, and, during the process, changed traditional attitudes within the Navy. The Commission believes that women are well qualified for sea service. Their presence, it was successfully argued, will increase the military effectiveness of the Navy's surface warships.

Commission Vote

Yes: 8
No: 6
Abstention: 1

Relevant Findings

The findings relevant to this issue are listed below. These findings may be referenced in Appendix C. The first number refers to the panel. For example, 1.5 is a Panel 1 finding.

1.7	1.75	1.129	2.1.4A	2.3.5	2.5.3A
1.13	1.93	1.133	2.1.4B	2.3.5A	2.5.3B
1.18	1.94	2.1.1	2.1.6	2.3.6A	2.5.3C
1.22	1.95	2.1.2	2.2.3A	2.4.4	2.5.4
1.71	1.109	2.1.3	2.3.2	2.5.1	2.6.4B
1.74	1.95	2.1.4	2.3.2B	2.5.3	2.6.4C

2.6.4FG	3A5	3B3
2.6.4J	3A6	3.52
2.6.5	3.13	3.53
3.5	3.20	4.22
3.10	3.29	4.23
3A4	3B1	4.27

TALKING POINTS ON THE DRUG CZAR'S ANNOUNCEMENT

- Today, the President is announcing the selection of Lee Brown, Ph.D., as the new Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Brown is the former Police Commissioner of New York, top law enforcement official in Atlanta and Houston, and former President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Currently, a Professor in Criminology, he brings an unprecedented status to the position of Drug Director.
- **Elevation to Cabinet Status.** With Brown's appointment, the President will be elevating the Office of National Drug Control Policy to cabinet level. With a seat at the cabinet table Lee Brown will have the stature and access to effectively coordinate drug control policy.
- **Father of Community Policing.** Lee Brown is perhaps best known for his innovative approach to policing. He has been widely acclaimed as the "Father" of Community Policing and has worked to promote policing practices that focus on crime prevention and problem solving -- not simply reacting to crime.
- **Agent of Change.** Lee Brown is a perfect choice for Drug Director and the Clinton Administration. He has the respect of both law enforcement officers and treatment professionals, and represents the change in perspective that is needed in our drug control policy.
- **New Direction in Drug Policy.** With today's appointment, our Nation's drug policy begins to take on a new direction. We'll focus on increasing our demand reduction efforts and expanding community policing to prevent drug-related crime. We'll work to make increased drug treatment and prevention an integral part of health care reform legislation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR LEON PANETTA, MACK MCLARTY, PAUL CAREY, BARBARA CHOW, CHRISTOPHER EDLEY, RAHM EMANUEL, MARK GEARAN, ALEXIS HERMAN, BRUCE LINDSEY, DEE DEE MEYERS, REGINA MONTOYA, ROY NEEL, STEPHEN NEUWIRTH, BERNARD NUSSBAUM, HOWARD PASTER, JOHN PODESTA, GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS AND JEFF WATSON

FROM: *OK* CHRISTINE A. VARNEY AND *JS* STEPHEN B. SILVERMAN

SUBJECT: Federal Emergency Management Agency Recommendation
That the Emergency in Tennessee be Expanded.

Attached for your comment is a recommendation from the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") that the emergency which the President declared in Tennessee March 14, 1993 be expanded. Through the expansion, debris removal and certain emergency protective measures will be provided.

Please forward any comments to our office by 7:00 p.m. today. If there are no objections, we will recommend to the President that the emergency in Tennessee be expanded.

Agree _____ Disagree _____

Comments



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

STATE OF TENNESSEE

Beginning on March 13, 1993, severe winter storm conditions brought extensive snowfall to the eastern portions of Tennessee. An emergency declaration was authorized on March 14 (FEMA-3095-EM) in response to Governor Ned McWherter's request for assistance. FEMA was authorized to provide reimbursement for required emergency measures for a period of five (5) days from the beginning of the storm for opening critical emergency access on collector roads and streets, and on minor and principal arterial roads for emergency vehicles. Fifty-eight (58) counties were designated to receive assistance.

Governor McWherter further requested a major disaster declaration on March 13 for Franklin, Coffee, Cannon, DeKalb, Smith, Trousdale, Macon, Clay, Jackson, Putnam, White, Warren, Van Buren, Grundy, Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Hamilton, Cumberland, Overton, Pickett, Fentress, Rhea, Meigs, Bradley, Polk, McMinn, Roane, Morgan, Scott, Campbell, Anderson, Loudon, Monroe, Blount, Knox, Union, Claiborne, Hancock, Grainger, Jefferson, Hamblen, Cocke, Hawkins, Greene, Washington, Sullivan, Unicoi, Carter, and Johnson Counties. Following Governor McWherter's request, a joint FEMA, State, and local government Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) was conducted to determine additional needs caused by the storm.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

Eleven (11) deaths and 17 injuries were attributed to the snow storm. The American Red Cross (ARC) provided shelter for stranded travelers and State residents. Nearly 349,000 utility customers were without power during the storm. The Individual Assistance PDA was conducted in seven counties. One hundred fifty (150) single family, multi-family, and mobile homes were affected. Ten (10) homes were destroyed, 11 received major damage, and 129 received minor damage.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Governor McWherter activated State emergency and national guard personnel to assist in the affected areas. High winds that accompanied the storm blew down trees and utility lines. Extensive amounts of debris blocked roads and drainage systems. Roads were closed throughout the eastern portion of the State.

DISCUSSION

The Governor's request meets the requirement of the law. The State's commitment is considered adequate.

The Governor requested that all Individual Assistance and Public Assistance programs under Public Law 93-288, as amended be made available to the State and affected local governments.

The ARC has received nine requests for assistance. Of the 150 homes affected, 80 percent are owner occupied and 51 percent are considered to be in the low income bracket. Thirty (30) percent of the affected dwellings are covered by insurance.

The majority of the damage identified is to single family homes in the minor damage category. The highest concentration of damaged dwellings is in Monroe County with 52 homes having minor damage and one with major damage. Five (5) multi-family structures in Bradley County were destroyed.

A requirement for Disaster Unemployment Assistance or Crisis Counseling was not identified by the PDA. In the event of a declaration, 57 families may be eligible for Temporary Housing at an average cost of \$750. Under the Individual and Family Grant program, 35 individuals may qualify at an average grant of \$800.

Estimated costs for Individual Assistance are:

Temporary Housing (100 percent Federal)	
Home Repairs	\$ 24,000
Rental Assistance/Transient Accommodations	<u>16,400</u>
TOTAL	\$ 40,400
Individual and Family Grants (75 percent Federal)	
Grant Amount	\$ 28,000
Federal Share	<u>\$ 21,000</u>
TOTAL INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE	\$ 61,400

In the event of a declaration and the designation of Individual Assistance, the disaster loan programs from the Small Business Administration (SBA) are automatically implemented. SBA estimates that 14 requests for personal loans may be eligible at an average of \$16,300. Five (5) businesses may be eligible at an average of \$52,700.

Small Business Administration	
Disaster Loan Programs	\$ 491,509

At the State's request, the PDA to determine Public Assistance requirements was conducted in 34 counties rather than the 50

counties originally requested by the Governor. As the surveys were conducted, the results showed damage became much less as the inspections moved from east to west. One (1) county not included in the Governor's request was included in the PDA.

The primary impacts identified are debris removal, emergency protective measures, and damage to public utility systems. State agencies actively participated in search and rescue and emergency measures prior to and immediately following the storm. Equipment and personnel were brought in from unaffected areas of the State to assist. Debris removal activities are underway.

Two counties, Hamilton and Knox, are the most severely affected by this event. Within Hamilton County, nearly 100 utility poles and 100 transformers were broken or destroyed. Approximately 2,000 utility lines had to be replaced. The greatest impact in Knox County is to three private non-profit (PNP) utility organizations.

Sixty-three (63) percent of the public sector costs of this event is to public utility systems, much of which lies within the service area of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Loan assistance for restorative work required for PNP electric cooperatives may be available from the SBA, the Rural Electrification Administration, and other Federal programs. It should be noted, however, that most municipal and PNP electric companies have contingency funds to deal with normal disasters. Although contingency funds are not set aside to finance reconstruction of electric facilities impacted by major events, some public and PNP electric companies may be able to fund eligible work without Federal assistance.

In the event of a declaration, Public Assistance impacts by category are:

Debris Removal	\$ 4,632,600
Emergency Protective Measures	\$ 1,635,500
Road Systems	\$ 407,600
Water Control Facilities	\$ 100,700
Public Buildings and Equipment	\$ -0-
Public Utility Systems	\$11,777,700
Recreation and Other Facilities	\$ 25,500
TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	\$18,579,600
FEDERAL SHARE (75/25)	\$13,934,700

The emergency needs of this event have been met. The significant impacts are debris clearance and the emergency measures performed by State, local organizations, and utility companies. Much of the "emergency restorative" types of work performed by the utility companies may be reimbursable under emergency protective measures.

CONCLUSIONS

- The situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and local governments, and supplemental Federal assistance is necessary.
- The situation does not warrant a major disaster declaration; however, expansion of the Tennessee emergency declaration (FEMA-3095) is warranted.
- In the event this expansion is authorized, FEMA intends to provide reimbursement for costs associated with debris removal and emergency protective measures under Title V of the Stafford Act. This amendment would not modify the assistance authorized in the initial emergency declaration. The counties of Anderson, Blount, Bradley, Carter, Cocke, Greene, Hamilton, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Roane, Sevier, Sullivan, and Washington would be designated for assistance.
- Additional counties may be designated at a later date, if requested and warranted.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Governor's request for a major disaster declaration be denied and that assistance under the FEMA-3095 emergency declaration be expanded to include reimbursement for debris removal and emergency protective measures.

SIGNED

James L. Witt
Director

Date: 10 27

Attachments:
Amended Declaration Letter
Letter to the Governor
Telegram to the Governor
Press Release
Congressional Representation
State Map
Governor's Request

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SUMMARY -- NSC PRESS OFFICE
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1993

Christopher Explains Conditions for Use of U.S. Force in Bosnia: Secretary of State Christopher told Congress that President Clinton will not authorize military action in Bosnia unless he is certain the United States can avoid getting more deeply involved than it wants. Mr. Christopher laid out four strict tests for the use of force: the goal must be stated clearly to the American people, there must be a strong likelihood of success, there must be "an exit strategy" and the action must win sustained public support. (NYT A1)

Aspin OKs Women to Fly in Combat: Defense Secretary Les Aspin will order the military services to allow female pilots to fly combat missions as soon as it can be done and ask Congress to lift legal restrictions that have barred women from serving on combat ships since 1947. (LAT A1, NYT A1, WP A1)

Administration Rift Reported Over Course of Trade Policy: Deep ideological divisions and turf battles within the Clinton Administration have nearly paralyzed its trade policy, with Treasury Secretary Bentsen fighting attempts by USTR Mickey Kantor to move to a more confrontational approach. Because trade policy has assumed such a prominent role in the Administration, much of the Cabinet has been drawn into the fray. (NYT A1)

4 European Airlines Seek Merger to Become the Continent's Giant: Four European international airlines said that they had agreed to pursue a merger that would lead to the creation of Europe's largest overseas carrier. The lines -- Swissair, Scandinavian Airlines System, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and Austrian Airlines. (NYT A1, WSJ A3)

Middle East Peace Talks Resume With a Pep Talk From Christopher: Arab and Israeli delegations reopened peace talks Tuesday after a four-month break during which the delicate process was nearly scuttled by an upsurge of bloody violence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The negotiations started about where they had broken off in December, with each side reciting well-known positions. (LAT A2, NYT A3, WT A3, WP A13)

Uncompromising Hawks among both Israelis and Palestinians denounced the resumption of Middle East peace negotiations in Washington yesterday, making it clear that if an agreement is ever reached, it will encounter strong opposition on each side. (NYT A3)

Clinton Backs Balkan Action: In private meetings with leading members of Congress yesterday, President Clinton expressed determination to take forceful action in Bosnia-Herzegovina but encountered a barrage of diverse and heated views about military options. (WP A1, NYT A10)

Meanwhile, Admiral David Jeremiah, Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, also raised the possibility that the action would heighten civilian casualties. (LAT A1, WT A1, WSJ A22)

Yeltsin Begins Push on Constitution: Russian President Boris Yeltsin began trying to cash in Tuesday on his referendum

victory, launching a sales campaign for a new constitution that would shore up his presidency and do away with the hostile Congress of People's Deputies. (LAT A2, WT A7, WP A15)

Iraqi Agents Planned to Kill Bush in Kuwait: Kuwait said yesterday that Iraqi agents had planned to assassinate former President Bush using a car bomb or an explosive-laden suicide bomber during his visit to the Gulf emirate earlier this month. The Defense Minister, Sheik Ali Sabah Salem Sabah, said a car loaded with about 180 pounds of explosives was found in the possession of a 17-member group. (WT A7)

U.S. Puts Aid Requests for Russia on Hold: The White House acknowledged Tuesday that Congress is unlikely to approve additional U.S. aid requests for Russia now and said that it will delay such proposals until it can present a package intended to stimulate the U.S. economy. (LAT A2)

China, Taiwan Talks Seen as Step Toward Reunification: In the highest-level talks between Communist and Nationalist Chinese since the late 1940s, Beijing and Taipei began negotiations here Tuesday that could ultimately lead to reunification of Taiwan with the Chinese mainland. (LAT A1, NYT A8, WT A8, WP A20)

North Korea Reportedly Snubs China: An attempt by China to persuade North Korea to reverse its announced withdrawal from the NPT has met militant resistance by Pyongyang, which has canceled diplomatic contacts between the two countries and posted guards on their border who have shot and killed several Chinese. (WP A13)

\$8 Million Sought for Costa Rica Justices: Gunmen who kidnapped 19 Costa Rican Supreme Court Justices threatened Tuesday to blow up the hostages if demands, including an \$8 million ransom, are not met. (LAT A12, NYT A9, WT A7, WP A13)

Serbs Attack Muslim Stronghold in Northwest Bosnia: Defying growing international pressure aimed at forcing an end to the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbian fighters mounted a new ground and artillery attack on the Muslim-held area around the town of Bihac. (NYT A11, LAT A3, WT A1, WP A15)

ANALYSIS AND OPINION

Yeltsin's Task: Turning Moral Victory Into Lasting Gain: Mr. Yeltsin, who had much to lose by this vote, is in a significantly stronger position than a week ago, but his quandary remains the same. As Mr. Yeltsin contemplates, these are his likely options: Simply decree new elections for Congress; ask his supporters to resign from the Congress, perhaps depriving it of a quorum; get support for his latest draft constitution from the Federation Council, which represents Russia's constituent republics and regions; call for the election of a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution; make another attempt at announcing presidential rule or a state of emergency; or let his political momentum slip away through indecision, ill-judged compromise and lassitude, much as Mr. Yeltsin has done so often in the past. (NYT A9)

TO: George Stephanopoulos
Dee Dee Myers
Lorraine Vols

FROM: Kevin Sweeney, Interior

DATE: April 27, 1993

RE: Grazing Policy Meetings

Rahm Emanuel
Marla Romash
Greg Simon

Background:

During the next two weeks, Secretary Babbitt will host Grazing Policy Meetings, held in the following cities:

Bozeman, Mt	April 30
Reno, NV	May 1
Grand Junction, CO	May 5
Albuquerque, NM	May 6

An additional meeting will be scheduled soon for Arizona.

Members of the Senate and House will participate, on a limited scale, in each meeting. There will be two panels at each: one on economics and the other on stewardship. There are extended periods for public comment.

Possible Issues:

These will likely generate national attention. At this point, two networks and most major papers plan to attend. Reporters will likely focus on the following:

This is one of the first chances for the Administration to get "back on track" regarding fees and public land use reform.

Some may see this as the Old West's last stand. Political and economic power in the West has shifted dramatically during the last two decades. The real power now lies in the cities, where most voters no longer sympathize with ranchers.

Wise Use groups may turn out big crowds, which may make these somewhat heated. Secretary Babbitt needs to walk a fine line: while he is there to "listen," the Administration's mind is already made up on raising fees. He needs to appear both open minded and resolute at the same time.

Attachment:

Suggested talking points are attached.

**Grazing Policy Meetings
Talking Points
4/27**

The meetings are proof of an Administration committed to reform -- and to an increase in grazing fees.

The meetings are evidence of an Administration moving forward on its commitment to reform the use of our public lands. Among those reforms, clearly, will be moving grazing fees closer to market rate. These meetings are not designed to debate if change will come; they are meant to solicit suggestions about how those changes can best be made.

Presentations will be balanced, with a variety of views expressed.

One third of the panelists were selected by local chapters of the Public Lands Council (strongly pro-ranching); another third were selected by environmentalists. The remaining panelists were selected by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service.

The meetings will address a variety of issues, with fees being just one of several important issues.

Raising grazing fees may generate the most attention, but there are many other important issues. Secretary Babbitt will lead discussions about environmentally-sound range management, and how incentive packages can be used to encourage such management. He will focus on ways to protect small ranchers and the communities dependent on them. There will be discussions of how one establishes "market rates," and on whether or not that formula should vary by region.

These meetings will allow for as much input as might be expected -- and will test the Secretary's endurance.

The four meetings combined will take more than 24 full hours. Secretary Babbitt will listen to 48 panelists and several hundred members of the public.

In the weeks after the meetings, Secretary Babbitt will make specific recommendations to the President on reforming grazing policy.

These meetings will help the Secretary make recommendations to the President on exactly how the Administration will deliver on its promise of reform. Those recommendations are expected by early summer.