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WHITE HOUSE PRESS GUIDANCE -- 12:00 PM
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1993

Guatemala

Q: What is your reaction to the auto-coup in Guatemala by President Serrano?

- A: -- The President deplores and condemns President Serrano's suspension of the Guatemalan Congress and courts and other democratic rights protected by the Guatemalan constitution.
- This illegitimate course of action threatens to place Guatemala outside the democratic community of nations. We hope the Guatemalan leadership will reverse its course and immediately restore full constitutional democracy.
- Yesterday [Tuesday], the Organization of American States agreed to send its Secretary General, Joao Baena Soares, to lead a fact-finding mission to Guatemala. We have also urged an immediate convocation of an emergency meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OAS, and we expect it to occur shortly.

Q: Will the U.S. impose sanctions?

- A: -- We are undertaking a comprehensive review of our bilateral economic assistance and cooperation with Guatemala, as well as our support for lending by the international financial institutions.
- Our military assistance was previously suspended due to Guatemala's human rights violations.

Q: How much aid does the U.S. give Guatemala?

- A: -- In FY 1992, the U.S. provided about \$47 million in development and food aid.
- \$20 million appropriated for economic support; of this, \$10.5 million has not disbursed.
- \$400,000 was appropriated for military training, of which \$270,000 was disbursed.

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 25th, 1993

Statement on Guatemala

The President was very disappointed to hear that President Serrano of Guatemala has suspended the Congress and courts and other democratic rights protected by the Guatemalan Constitution. This illegitimate course of action threatens to place Guatemala outside the democratic community of nations. We strongly condemn such efforts to resolve Guatemala's problems through non-democratic means. We hope the Guatemalan leadership will reverse its course and immediately restore full constitutional democracy.

U.S. Department of State
Office of the Spokesman

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For Immediate Release

May 25, 1993

STATEMENT BY RICHARD BOUCHER, SPOKESMAN

GUATEMALA: SUSPENSION OF CONGRESS, COURTS

The United States is disappointed over the events this morning in Guatemala. It is a clear interruption of the democratic process that demands the immediate attention of the inter-American community. There is no justification for resorting to non-democratic means to resolve Guatemala's problems.

We understand Guatemalan President Serrano announced he was acting under transitional article 21 of the Guatemalan constitution to suspend the Guatemalan Congress, Supreme Court and Constitutional Court and to ask the Electoral Tribunal to call elections within two months for a constituent assembly. Some military elements have deployed in Guatemala City and have surrounded the houses of the president of Congress and the human rights ombudsman.

Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Bernard Aronson telephoned President Serrano this morning to make our strong opposition clear and urged him to reverse these steps. We are in touch with the Organization of American States, the United Nations and the governments in the region to urge them to help persuade President Serrano not to proceed along the lines he announced.

If these steps are not reversed immediately the United States will press for an emergency meeting of foreign ministers of the OAS under the Santiago Declaration. OAS Secretary-General Baena Soares informed Assistant Secretary Aronson he would call for a meeting of the Permanent Council of the OAS immediately, the first step in the Santiago process.



AF PRESS GUIDANCE
May 25, 1993

SOUTH AFRICA: PAC ARREST

Q: What is your reaction to the arrest of several members of the Pan-Africanist Congress and the organization's threat to withdraw from negotiations?

**A: -- SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES
HAVE ARRESTED A NUMBER OF PAC LEADERS, INCLUDING SOME
MEMBERS OF ITS NATIONAL EXECUTIVE, EARLIER TODAY.**

**-- AT THIS POINT, IT IS NOT CLEAR WHY THE GOVERNMENT HAS MADE
THE ARRESTS OR WHAT CHARGES ARE BEING PRESSED AGAINST
THOSE HELD.**

**-- WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE PAC HAS SUSPENDED ITS
PARTICIPATION IN TODAY'S NEGOTIATING SESSION AND THAT IT
WILL DECIDE LATER WHETHER TO WITHDRAW FULLY FROM THE
TALKS.**

**-- WE CALL ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT QUICKLY TO
CHARGE OR RELEASE THOSE IT HAS DETAINED AND URGE THAT
THE ARRESTS NOT DISRUPT OR DELAY SOUTH AFRICA'S ONGOING
NEGOTIATIONS, WHICH ARE NOW AT A CRUCIAL POINT IN SETTING
THE STAGE FOR SOUTH AFRICA'S FIRST NON-RACIAL ELECTIONS.**

Haiti

Q: What is your reaction to the rejection by the de facto government and military of the plan to send an international police force to Haiti?

A: -- The international community put together a plan for a multilateral police contingent because the Haitian parties said such a plan would be useful as part of a broader political settlement of the Haiti crisis.

-- It is regrettable that the parties chose not to take the political responsibility for accepting this plan.

-- We are now reviewing our policies in close consultations with the UN and OAS.

-- We remain deeply committed to our objectives of restoring democracy to Haiti and Aristide to his presidency.

Q: Do you plan to implement sanctions now?

A: -- We are considering a whole range of additional measures, including sanctions.

[Adding: South Africa: Arrests

North Korea-U.S. Talks

Q: What about these reports that the US and North Korea will meet to resolve the nuclear issue.

A: -- We announced yesterday that we will meet with the North Koreans in New York on Wednesday, June 2. The US side will be headed by Assistant Secretary of State Bob Gallucci and the North Korean side will be headed by First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok Chu.

Q. What do we want from the North Koreans?

A: -- Our goal in the talks will be to seek a nuclear-free Korean peninsula, by achieving North Korea's commitment to remain in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), to carry out all International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, and to implement fully the North-South denuclearization declaration.

Q. What can we do for the North Koreans?

A. -- We are prepared to give the North Koreans a careful hearing, and will seek to respond to any questions they raise about U.S. intentions (which are purely defensive).

Q. Will there be further meetings?

A. We will see.

Q: How long will the talks last?

A: -- At this point, the only meeting scheduled is June 2.

Deferred Enforced Departure For El Salvadorans

[Background: On Friday May 17, the President approved a request from the State and Justice Departments to grant "deferred enforced departure" (DED) to the 86,000 El Salvadorans who are current DED beneficiaries. No public announcement has been made, but some in the press and public are aware of the decision.

DED permits otherwise deportable El Salvadorans to remain in the United States; in this case, the President approved an extension for 18 months. This is the second grant of DED for El Salvadorans; the first one was made by President Bush last year (1992), and applied to El Salvadorans who the Congress, by legislation, had permitted to remain in the U.S. in 1990 due to civil conflict in their country.

While conflict in El Salvador has ended, DED is justified this year (and was justified by President Bush last year) for foreign policy reasons; in particular, because of the destabilizing impact that return of tens of thousands of El Salvadorans (and loss of their remittances) would have at a very delicate point in the transition process in El Salvador.]

Q. Can you confirm that the President has authorized DED for El Salvadorans in the United States?

A. -- The President has authorized an 18-month extension of DED for El Salvadorans in the United States who are current DED beneficiaries. In doing so, he acted on the recommendation of the Departments of State and Justice, both of which strongly supported an extension.

Q. How many will that involve?

A. -- About 86,000 people.

Q. If the conflict in El Salvador is over, why did the President extend DED?

A. -- The U.S. has a deep interest and commitment to the political transition process underway in El Salvador, as well as economic revitalization in that country. The State Department has indicated that this process is at a delicate stage and that the 18-month DED renewal -- which would take us just beyond El Salvador's first national elections following the civil war -- could play an important role in facilitating the transition. The President was sympathetic to that position and thus authorized the Attorney General to extend DED.

[NOTE: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS MAY BE REFERRED TO JUSTICE/INS.]

Chinese Migrants in San Francisco

[Background: Early on the morning of May 24, 200 or more undocumented Chinese aliens were "off-loaded" in San Francisco from a cargo vessel flying a Honduran flag. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has apprehended and detained about 170, and the Coast Guard persuaded the vessel to return to San Francisco after it had left U.S. territorial waters.

Over the past few months, we have experienced a dramatic increase in illegal immigration of Chinese aliens coming to the U.S. in merchant/cargo/fishing vessels. We are dealing with it in a variety of ways: intercepting the ships outside U.S. territory and taking them to the countries whose flag they are flying (at which point those migrants without fear of persecution are returned to China with U.S. assistance); increasing surveillance and enforcement activities (including seizures and prosecutions); urging flag states to better monitor how their ships are used; and streamlining asylum procedures to prevent abuse while securing protection for those who genuinely fear persecution.]

Q. What are you planning to do with the 170 Chinese migrants who have been detained by the INS in San Francisco?

A. -- They will be put into exclusion proceedings.

Q. How can you return people to China at the very same time you plan to issue an Executive Order indicating that the Chinese do not respect human rights?

A. -- Every person who is subject to exclusion proceedings has the chance to make a claim that he or she will be subjected to persecution upon return to China. Those who have bonafide claims will not be returned.

Q. What are you doing to put an end to the practice of this kind of alien smuggling?

A. -- This is a law enforcement issue of great importance that requires a multifaceted solution. There is considerable evidence that criminal gangs are deeply involved in these smuggling operations, and that the migrants incur debts of about \$25,000 to secure their passage. These debts are reportedly paid off through indentured servitude upon arrival in the U.S.

-- The Coast Guard, the Justice Department and INS, the State Department, and the White House are actively reviewing measures to increase surveillance and enforcement.

Iraq: Air Incidents

05.26
Briefing

IF ASKED ONLY:

[Background: On three occasions between 17 - 19 May, U.S. aircraft reported observing ground tracer fire while flying over the southern no-fly zone. The pilots in each case did not consider themselves threatened and did not take retaliatory action.]

Q: Were U.S. aircraft fired on recently while flying in the no-fly zone in southern Iraq?

A: -- On four occasions between 21 - 22 May, U.S. aircrews observed ground tracer fire. The pilots did not consider their aircraft threatened, and no retaliatory actions were taken. There was no damage to any aircraft.

Q: Is this part of any Iraqi attempt to provoke an incident?

A: -- That's something you'll have to ask the Iraqis.

Q: What type of aircraft were involved?

A: -- U.S. Navy F-14 and F-18s, and U.S. Air Force F-15E and F-15C fighter aircraft.

Q: Isn't gunfire at an aircraft a hostile act?

A: -- All aircrews reported ground tracer fire, some directed with spotlights and some not. All the tracer rounds dissipated at an altitude lower than the aircraft were flying.

-- I refer any additional operational questions to the Pentagon.

Iran Attacks Rebels in Iraq

[Background: According to press reports and intelligence information, Iranian aircraft today attacked two bases of the Iraqi-backed Iranian Mujahedin-e Khalq rebel group near Baghdad. The attacks were not in the no fly zones. They are also not the first such attacks. Iran attacked MEK bases inside Iraq last spring, which lead to the resumption of Iraqi Air Force flight operations, and Iran has also bombed Iranian Kurdish bases inside Iraqi territory this year.]

We have demarched Iran via our Swiss Interests Section in Tehran to cease such activity after each previous incident.]

Q: What is the US reaction to the Iranian airstrikes, as reported in The New York Times?

A: -- We are concerned by the reports of Iranian airstrikes inside Iraq. Both Iran and Iraq should abide by UN Security Council resolution 598, which established the cease fire ending the Iran-Iraq war.

-- This Iranian action in no way absolves Iraq of its obligations to comply fully with all UN resolutions.

Q: Have you warned Iran against such actions?

A. -- The Iranian government is fully aware of our views on the subject. I will not discuss details of our diplomacy, however.

Talking Points on Bosnia Joint Action Program

- The Joint Action Program on Bosnia adopted on Saturday by the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, and Spain is an important step forward.
- It reinforces our determination to **end the violence and ethnic cleansing**, prevent the spread of the conflict to other areas in the region, and ensure a **coordinated plan of action** among the United States, our European allies, and Russia.
- The 13-point program includes a wide-range of measures achieve these goals, including humanitarian assistance, enhanced enforcement of existing sanctions and the threat of additional sanctions, new security measures for neighboring areas of Kosovo and Macedonia, protection for "safe havens" and a U.N. War Crimes Tribunal.
- The creation of safe havens does not "legitimate genocide."
- In fact, the Joint Action Program firmly reasserts the **refusal of the Western allies to accept territorial gains in Bosnia through aggression**.
- For example, it clearly states that economic sanctions will remain in place until the withdrawal of Bosnian Serb troops from territories occupied by force.
- It **leaves open options for new and tougher measures** proposed by the United States, including the lifting of the arms embargo on the Bosnians and the threat of air strikes to allow the rearming to take place.
- The joint program adopted Saturday in Washington is a direct result of **American leadership** on the Bosnian issue.
- It is an outgrowth of Secretary Christopher's determined efforts to move the Western allies into a more active policy towards the Bosnian crisis.
- The important role played by the Russian Foreign Minister stems in part from President Clinton's leadership in Vancouver in supporting President Yeltsin at a crucial moment.
- The United States will continue to play its **appropriate role** in a coordinated effort to resolve the Bosnian situation.
- This role includes enforcing the "No Fly" zone, provision of humanitarian assistance, assisting UNPROFOR troops if they come under attack, and possibly providing troops in Macedonia.
- We will **not put U.S. groundtroops into Bosnia** except to support a comprehensive political settlement.

Bosnia

Q: Doesn't President Izetbegovic's rejection of the new plan make the safe havens untenable? Hasn't the President himself said the plan rewards genocide?

A: -- The safe havens will be a way of stopping the fighting in and around the six enclaves and a way of protecting the innocent civilians inside the enclaves.

-- We and our allies will continue to work with the Bosnian parties to reach a negotiated settlement which will address the long-term future of the Bosnian people.

-- As President Clinton has said, the new action program for Bosnia strengthens the possibility of ending ethnic cleansing and limiting the conflict.

Q: How do we stand on resolutions before the UN Security Council?

A: -- The UNSC voted Tuesday to establish a war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

-- Later this week, we expect the Council to consider a resolution implementing Safe Areas in Bosnia.

-- We also expect a resolution preparing the way for placing international monitors along the border of Serbia and Bosnia. [The six safe areas under consideration are Sarajevo, Srebrenica, Tuzla, Bihac, Gorazde, and Zepa. We have no indication as to whether additional areas might be added later.]

Funds for Humanitarian Aid to Bosnia and Croatia

[Background: The State Department announced Monday that the President has directed the State Department to provide an additional \$30 million to Bosnia and Croatia to meet urgent and unexpected humanitarian needs of refugees and victims of conflict in those countries.]

Q. What will the funds be used for?

A. -- These funds will support the invaluable work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international agencies. Funds are needed for food, gasoline for transport of assistance, medical supplies, use and maintenance of vehicles and support of UN humanitarian operations. The U.S. assistance could be used for any or all of these purposes.

Q. What is the total amount of U.S. support for the humanitarian aid effort in the former Yugoslavia?

A. -- For 1993, it is just over \$200 million.

Q. Why don't others come forward and help?

A. -- They do. In fact, the European Community has provided about 70 percent of humanitarian aid to the former Yugoslavia over the past year. Moreover, we have urged other governments to come forward with assistance.

Q. How can we be spending \$30 million for Bosnia and Croatia when there is so much suffering at home?

A. -- We can meet our humanitarian obligations at home without neglecting such commitments overseas.

-- Moreover, the \$30 million comes from an account dedicated to refugee assistance overseas. The contribution is therefore not at the expense of any domestic program.

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EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
May 25, 1993

MACEDONIA: RECOGNITION

**Q: What is the status of our position on recognizing Macedonia?
When will the U.S. recognize Macedonia? What countries have
recognized it?**

**A: - WE HAVE ALWAYS SUPPORTED AN EARLY RESOLUTION
OF THE DISPUTE OVER RECOGNITION OF MACEDONIA.
WE ARE READY TO DO WHATEVER WE CAN TO HELP THE
PARTIES SOLVE THIS PROBLEM.**

**- WE WOULD SUPPORT ANY SOLUTION THAT IS
ACCEPTABLE TO THE PARTIES THEMSELVES.**

**- BECAUSE WE BELIEVED THAT MACEDONIA'S
MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD
CONTRIBUTE TO REGIONAL STABILITY, WE SUPPORTED
ITS APPLICATION BOTH IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND IN
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**

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- AT THE TIME IT CONSIDERED MACEDONIA'S MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION, THE SECURITY COUNCIL RECOMMENDED THAT THE PARTIES UTILIZE THE GOOD OFFICES OF THE CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE TO RESOLVE THEIR DIFFERENCES.
- VANCE AND OWEN HAVE UNDERTAKEN EFFORTS TO HELP THE PARTIES FIND A SOLUTION TO THEIR DISPUTE. STOLTENBERG AND OWEN ARE CONTINUING THOSE EFFORTS.

Q: Which countries have recognized Macedonia?

A: - I BELIEVE ABOUT THIRTY COUNTRIES HAVE EXTENDED SOME FORM OF RECOGNITION TO MACEDONIA. I SUGGEST YOU CONTACT THE MACEDONIAN AUTHORITIES FOR A COMPLETE LIST.

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EB PRESS GUIDANCE
May 25, 1993

SERBIAN SANCTIONS

Q: What can you tell us about the impact and effectiveness of sanctions against Serbia?

A: SERBIA'S ECONOMY HAS BEEN SEVERELY WEAKENED BY THE SANCTIONS, WITH DISRUPTIONS MORE PRONOUNCED SINCE UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 820 WENT INTO EFFECT IN LATE APRIL. INFLATION HAS AVERAGED MORE THAN 225 PERCENT A MONTH, AND THE DINAR CONTINUES TO PLUNGE IN VALUE (IT DROPPED 85 PERCENT AGAINST THE DOLLAR SINCE APRIL 10). THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IS REPORTED TO BE OPERATING AT 35 PERCENT OF ITS NORMAL CAPACITY. INFRASTRUCTURE IS DETERIORATING. THE BANKING SYSTEM IS IN CRISIS, WITH ANOTHER LARGE PRIVATE BANK, THE DAFIMENT BANK, RECENTLY CLOSED AFTER A DRAWN OUT BANK RUN.

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WE BELIEVE THE SANCTIONS ARE TAKING A SIGNIFICANT TOLL ON THE SERBIAN AND MONTENEGRIN ECONOMY. THE CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OF THE SANCTIONS ARE BRINGING HOME TO THE MILOSEVIC REGIME THE ENORMOUS COSTS FOR ITS POLICIES. AS WE HAVE SEEN IN RECENT PRONOUNCEMENTS BY SERBIAN LEADERS, SANCTIONS HAVE BECOME AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN SERBIA'S ASSESSMENT OF ITS POLICIES AND ARE LIMITING THE OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO THE SERBIAN GOVERNMENT.

Q: What about the reports of an economic collapse by September?

A: WE HAVE SEEN DIRE PREDICTIONS IN RECENT BELGRADE PRESS REPORTS, EMPHASIZING THAT TIME IS NOT ON THE SIDE OF SERBIA/MONTENEGRO. THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT THE SANCTIONS ARE BITING, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE IMPOSITION OF UNSCR 820 AT THE END OF APRIL.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

President Clinton has invited His Majesty King Hussein I of Jordan to meet in Washington on June 18.

The two leaders are expected to discuss the Middle East peace process, developments in the region and U.S.-Jordanian bilateral relations.

#

Background Briefing at State on U.S. Global Role

- Q. What can you tell us about the background briefing provided by a senior State Department official reflecting on the decline in American leadership in a post-Cold War era?
- A. -- The views expressed in that briefing do not reflect the views of the President or the Secretary of State. The President and Secretary Christopher have described his views on the role of the United States in the post-Cold War era on several occasions, most recently in an interview of Secretary Christopher on last night's Nightline program. I would refer you to his comments.
- Q. Doesn't the U.S. performance over the weekend on Bosnia seem to bear out the briefer's comments? Haven't we ceded leadership to the Europeans on this issue?
- A. -- No. The joint action program adopted Saturday in Washington is a direct result of American leadership on the Bosnian issue. It is an outgrowth of Secretary Christopher's determined efforts to move the Western allies into a more active and forceful policy.

(NOTE: All other questions, including speculation on the identity of the briefer, speculation on his/her motivations, or future role for the briefer should be referred to the State Department.)

Sandy Berger and China-MFN

- Q. What can you say about the propriety of having Deputy National Security Advisor Samuel Berger involved in the decision-making process on whether to extend Most-Favored Nation status for China, given his previous representation of Payless Shoe Stores, a major importer of Chinese footwear?
- A. -- U.S. imports from China affected by MFN status totaled about \$24 billion in 1992, and involved tens of thousands, if not millions, of American companies and workers.
- As Deputy National Security Advisor, Samuel Berger is involved in all foreign affairs decision-making processes. When the question of Mr. Berger's role in the decision on extending China's MFN status was first raised, we requested a ruling from White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum as to whether Mr. Berger's previous activity for a U.S. company that imports Chinese-made footwear would preclude his involvement in the decision-making process.
- Mr. Nussbaum determined that the interest of Payless Shoe Stores in the decision on China MFN extension "is one shared by many persons and entities." He determined that "under the facts, therefore, I am aware of no reason why Mr. Berger should not participate in consideration of the extension of China's MFN status."
- Mr. Nussbaum advised that with respect to the MFN extension, to avoid the appearance of partiality. Mr. Berger should neither receive nor consider the views of Payless with respect to the MFN extension. Mr. Berger has lived up to that standard.
- Mr. Berger severed his relationship to Payless and to his former law firm, Hogan and Hartson upon entering government, has no financial interest in any decision taken on MFN for China, and has signed the Administration's restrictions on his post-government activities.

China: MFN

Q: Will the Administration you place conditions on MFN through an Executive Order?

A: -- The President has not yet taken a decision. Our approach to MFN renewal will depend on steps the Chinese government takes to address the important issues of human rights, proliferation and trade.

Q: During the campaign, Bill Clinton spoke out on concerns over humans rights abuses and criticized the previous administration for coddling China. What is the Administration policy on this issue?

A: -- We have no interest in isolating China. China is changing rapidly and growing quickly, and we hope it will be a partner in building a more secure and prosperous world. But continued progress in our relations must include progress in human rights, trade access and non-proliferation.

-- As we chart our China policy, the President is consulting closely with key members of Congress, including on the issue of MFN.

Q: Does the Administration support the China MFN bill introduced in Congress by Pelosi and Mitchell, including the provision on Tibet?

A: -- We share the concerns of Congress over China's record. We share with a majority in Congress the belief that progress in our relations must include progress in human rights, trade and non-proliferation.

-- As to the issue of Tibet, we continue to urge Beijing to revive discussions with the Dalai Lama and to address the full range of concerns and issues of the people of Tibet, including human rights abuses.

China: Tibet Protests

[Background: There was a second day of anti-Chinese protests in Lhasa Tuesday.]

Q: Have you been in contact with the Chinese about the violence and protests in Tibet?

A: -- Yes. We raised our concerns about the unrest in Lhasa with Beijing.

-- We also expressed concern over reports that several Tibetans were recently arrested in Lhasa in connection with the visit this past week of a delegation of EC diplomats.

-- We urge the Chinese authorities to exercise maximum restraint in dealing with this matter.

-- We are following this situation very closely.

Role of U.S. in World

US leadership remains undiminished

Q: A "senior administration official" yesterday outlined a diminished role for the United States in world affairs. Can you clarify whether his remarks represented a new direction in policy for the Clinton administration?

-- ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS AND IN NUMEROUS SETTINGS, YOU HAVE HEARD THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE ARTICULATE THE FUNDAMENTAL GOALS AND DIRECTION OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY.

-- AS RECENTLY AS MAY 5, THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF SAID:

"AS ALWAYS, WE STAND READY TO DEFEND OUR INTERESTS, WORKING WITH OTHERS WHERE POSSIBLE AND BY OURSELVES WHERE NECESSARY. BUT INCREASINGLY IN THIS NEW ERA, WE WILL NEED TO WORK WITH AN ARRAY OF MULTINATIONAL PARTNERS, OFTEN IN NEW ARRANGEMENTS."

-- IN THIS NEW ERA, AS THE SECRETARY HAS OFTEN SAID, U.S. LEADERSHIP IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. WHEN SOMETHING THREATENS OUR VITAL, STRATEGIC INTERESTS, WE WILL ACT UNILATERALLY WHEN NECESSARY.

-- AS THE SECRETARY TOLD A NATIONAL TELEVISION AUDIENCE LAST NIGHT, ONE OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF BEING THE WORLD'S MOST PROMINENT POWER IS TO USE THAT POWER WISELY AND JUDICIOUSLY. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE EXPECT NO LESS.

Secretary this morning

The need for American leadership in the post-Cold War world remains undiminished. We are a blessed and powerful nation. We stand prepared to act decisively to protect our interests wherever and whenever it is necessary. Indeed, in the post-Cold War World, United States leadership is required to deal with new priorities -- problems that respect no boundaries, like the environment, population, human rights, narcotics and terrorism.

IF PRESSED

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-- WHEN THERE ARE OCCASIONS, AS IN BOSNIA, WHEN THE VERY NATURE OF THE PROBLEM REQUIRES A MULTILATERAL RESPONSE, WE WILL WORK WITH OUR ALLIES AND FRIENDS TO LEAD THE WAY TO APPROPRIATE INTERNATIONAL ACTION. INDEED, THAT IS PRECISELY WHAT WE DID HERE AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT ON SATURDAY AND WHAT WE ARE DOING AT THIS VERY MOMENT AT THE UNITED NATIONS.

-- U.S. LEADERSHIP IS UNQUESTIONABLY AS IMPORTANT NOW AS IT WAS IN THE COLD WAR ERA, AND THERE ARE NUMEROUS EXAMPLES OF WHERE THAT LEADERSHIP IS BEING MANIFESTED:

-- THE UNITED STATES DID NOT HESITATE TO USE MILITARY FORCE, IN COOPERATION WITH OUR COALITION PARTNERS, TO REVERSE IRAQ'S INVASION OF KUWAIT. AND WE BEAR PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY TODAY FOR ENFORCING THE NO-FLY ZONE THAT REMAINS IN EFFECT OVER PORTIONS OF ~~KUWAIT~~ IRAQ

-- IN BOSNIA, THE U.S. IS BRINGING ITS UNIQUE MILITARY CAPABILITIES TO BEAR IN THE EFFORT TO AIR ^{PROP} ~~REF~~ HUMANITARIAN AID AND TO ENFORCE THE NO FLY ZONE.

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-- IN SOMALIA, ONLY THE UNITED STATES HAD THE CAPACITY TO DEPLOY MILITARY FORCE SWIFTLY TO SAVE LIVES AND WE ACTED -- BOTH TO ENSURE THE DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN AID AND TO FASHION THE MULTINATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCE THAT IS NOW IN PLACE.

-- IN BANGLADESH, ONLY THE UNITED STATES HAD THE ABILITY TO DELIVERY ASSISTANCE RAPIDLY AFTER A DEVASTATING FLOOD.

-- AT THIS VERY MOMENT, AN EXTRAORDINARY ELECTION IS TAKING PLACE IN CAMBODIA AND WHEN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY PLACED AN URGENT CALL FOR MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES IN THE DAYS BEFORE VOTING BEGAN, THE UNITED STATES ACTED IMMEDIATELY.

-- MY POINT IS THAT THERE ARE NUMEROUS EXAMPLES WHERE THE UNITED STATES IS SHOULDERING ITS BURDEN: EXAMPLES WHEN, IN FACT, WE OFTEN CARRY A DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY

Q: So you are publicly disavowing Peter Tarnoff's remarks?

Tarnoff

-- ~~THE "UNNAMED SENIOR OFFICIAL" OF THE ADMINISTRATION~~
~~WAS ASKED BY YOU, THE PRESS, TO PROVIDE BACKGROUND ON~~
~~OUR THINKING. THE PUBLIC ARTICULATION OF OUR POLICY~~
HAS BEEN CLEAR AND PRECISE, AS REFLECTED IN THE
COMMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY. THE
COMMENTS BY THE UNNAMED SENIOR OFFICIAL WERE NOT
STATEMENTS OF U.S. POLICY.

Q: Is the Secretary or the President or the Administration
embarrassed by this incident?

Embarrassed

-- NO. ~~BUT WE WILL CONTINUE TO WORK AS HARD AS WE CAN TO~~
~~MAKE SURE THAT MEMBERS OF THE PRESS~~ ^{AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE} ~~HAVE THE BENEFIT~~
~~OF OUR THINKING SO THAT THEY UNDERSTAND THE PRECISE~~
~~STATEMENTS OF POLICY MADE BY THOSE WHO SET THOSE~~
~~POLICIES.~~

Fire him?

- NO

The GAO Audit dated May 17, 1993, was of unvouchered expenditures from FY 1991 from the following accounts:

Executive Residence
Travel of Presidential Staff
Travel of Vice Presidential Staff and
Official Entertainment Expenses of the Residence of the
Vice President.

The GAO Audit takes place in the Financial Management Division of the Office of Administration. As a general rule, the GAO auditors, as a courtesy, meet with the administrative staff of each of the agencies involved. For example, they would meet with the White House Administrative Office.

In GAO's terms unvouchered travel expenditures are those which are basically a deviation from the Federal Travel Regulations as authorized by law. Those include the above named Travel Accounts. It does not mean that there is not backup or invoices for any of the travel, in fact, there are invoices for all unvouchered travel expenditures. (Similar documentation is maintained for the Executive Residence and the Vice President's Residence accounts.)

The GAO audit does not relate to the Travel Office Press Reimbursable Account. The GAO only audits those accounts which include appropriated funds.



AF PRESS GUIDANCE
May 25, 1993

SOUTH AFRICA: PAC ARREST

Q: What is your reaction to the arrest of several members of the Pan-Africanist Congress and the organization's threat to withdraw from negotiations?

**A: -- SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES
HAVE ARRESTED A NUMBER OF PAC LEADERS, INCLUDING SOME
MEMBERS OF ITS NATIONAL EXECUTIVE, EARLIER TODAY.**

**-- AT THIS POINT, IT IS NOT CLEAR WHY THE GOVERNMENT HAS MADE
THE ARRESTS OR WHAT CHARGES ARE BEING PRESSED AGAINST
THOSE HELD.**

**-- WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE PAC HAS SUSPENDED ITS
PARTICIPATION IN TODAY'S NEGOTIATING SESSION AND THAT IT
WILL DECIDE LATER WHETHER TO WITHDRAW FULLY FROM THE
TALKS.**

**-- WE CALL ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT QUICKLY TO
CHARGE OR RELEASE THOSE IT HAS DETAINED AND URGE THAT
THE ARRESTS NOT DISRUPT OR DELAY SOUTH AFRICA'S ONGOING
NEGOTIATIONS, WHICH ARE NOW AT A CRUCIAL POINT IN SETTING
THE STAGE FOR SOUTH AFRICA'S FIRST NON-RACIAL ELECTIONS.**

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