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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Assistant Secretary/Spokesman

For Immediate Release

February 3, 1993

AA-1 IMMIGRANT VISA PROGRAM (THIRD YEAR) (Section 132 of the Immigration Act of 1990, P.L. 101-649)

The proposed mail-in registration period for the third and last year of the AA-1 Immigrant visa program has been published in the Federal Register.

The State Department plans to accept mail-in applications for registration in the fiscal year 1994 AA-1 program between 12:01 A.M. (Washington, D.C. time) on Tuesday, March 2, 1993, and midnight on Wednesday, March 31, 1993. This one-month period will give interested persons, both in the United States and overseas, ample time to apply.

To qualify, persons must be natives of one of the 37 eligible countries or areas (see list below). There is no special application form or initial fee to apply. Information can be typed or printed on a plain sheet of paper. Correct postage must be affixed to the envelope.

Natives of the following countries and areas are entitled to apply for AA-1 visas. For purposes of this program, a native means both someone born within one of the places below and someone entitled to be "charged" to one of these areas.

ALBANIA
ALGERIA
ARGENTINA
AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
CANADA
CZECH REPUBLIC
DENMARK
ESTONIA

FINLAND
FRANCE
GUADELOUPE
NEW CALEDONIA
GERMANY
GREAT BRITAIN
NORTHERN IRELAND
BERMUDA
GIBRALTAR

HUNGARY
ICELAND
INDONESIA
IRELAND
ITALY
JAPAN
LATVIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
LITHUANIA

LUXEMBOURG
MONACO
NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
POLAND
SAN MARINO
SLOVAKIA
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TUNISIA

Because natives of the former Czechoslovakia were eligible to apply under the AA-1 program, persons born in territory now recognized as the Czech Republic or Slovakia continue to be eligible.

Applications must arrive during the one-month registration period to be considered. Only one application can be submitted by or for each individual. Duplicate or multiple applications will disqualify individuals from registration in this program.

Approximately 50,000 applicants will be registered for fiscal year 1994. These will be chosen at random by computer from among all eligible mail received during the one-month mail-in period.

As in the 1992 and 1993 AA-1 programs, the law makes available 40,000 visas for fiscal year 1994 (October 1, 1993 through September 30, 1994). The law specifies that at least 40 percent (i.e. 16,000) of each year's AA-1 visas are to be made available to natives of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

The 50,000 applicants who are selected will be notified of their place on the list and will then need to make a formal application for an immigrant visa as quickly as possible. This larger figure will ensure use of all AA-1 numbers. When all 40,000 visas has been issued, the program for fiscal year 1994 will end.

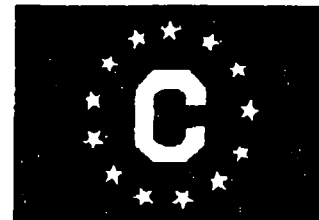
Applicants who are not selected in the registration process will not be notified. Applicants who do not receive a letter within three months of the end of the registration period will know that they were not selected.

An AA-1 visa hotline number has been set up to provide current information on the program. The number is: (202) 663-1600.



U. S. Department of State
Bureau of Consular Affairs
Washington, DC 20520

For recorded travel information, call 202-647-5225.
To access the Consular Affairs Bulletin Board, call 202-647-9225.



Consular Information Sheet

Chad — Consular Information Sheet

February 2, 1993

Embassy Location: The U.S. Embassy is located in the capital city of N'djamena at Avenue Felix Eboue; the mailing address is B.P. 413. Telephone numbers are (235) (51) 62-18, 40-09 or 62-11.

Country Description: Chad is a developing country in north central Africa which has experienced sporadic armed disturbances over the past several years. Facilities for tourism are limited.

Entry Requirements: A passport and visa are required. The visitor who obtains a transit visa at the port of entry may subsequently be required to surrender his/her passport to the Chadian government for processing; an entry visa obtained prior to arrival is therefore preferred. Evidence of a yellow fever vaccination must be presented. For further entry information, the traveler can contact the Embassy of the Republic of Chad, 2002 R Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, telephone (202) 462-4009.

Areas of Instability: Political tensions are running high in Chad because of an ongoing national conference which brings together former dissident groups as well as government, labor and civil parties. The conference began January 15 and is expected to continue through February. There have been reports of coup plotting and confrontations with the military. The government of Chad has taken extraordinary security precautions. Travelers may encounter roadblocks in N'djamena as well as elsewhere in the countryside, and find that international borders are temporarily closed. Visitors who do not obtain visas in advance, or who do not have passports with them at all times, may experience difficulties.

Armed clashes between opposing military factions have occurred in N'djamena as well as other parts of the country. Chad's northern provinces bordering Libya constitute a military zone and remain heavily mined. Travel to these areas is prohibited. Elsewhere in Chad, conditions vary widely from week to week. Travel outside N'djamena is hazardous. Overland travel undertaken after dark is particularly dangerous. Travelers have found it useful to monitor the security situation in a particular region and to consult the U.S. Embassy prior to travel in rural areas.

Medical Facilities: Medical facilities are extremely limited in Chad. Medicines are in short supply. Medical insurance is not always valid outside the United States. Supplemental medical insurance with specific overseas coverage has proved to be useful. Often, cash payments must be made directly to doctors and hospitals. Information on health matters can be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control's international travelers hotline, telephone (404) 332-4559.

Information on Crime: Pickpockets and purse snatchers are a problem in market and commercial areas. Breaking and entering of homes and vehicle thefts increase in times of political instability. Useful information on safeguarding valuables and protecting personal security while traveling abroad is provided in the Department of State Pamphlet, "A Safe Trip Abroad", available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Photo Restrictions: A permit is required for all photography. Even with a permit, there are prohibitions against taking pictures of military establishments and official buildings.

Drug Penalties: Penalties for possession, use or trafficking in illegal drugs are strictly enforced. convicted offenders can expect jail sentences and fines.

Tips for Travelers: The Department of State Publication "Tips for Travelers to Sub-Saharan Africa" is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. It contains general information on travel in the region.

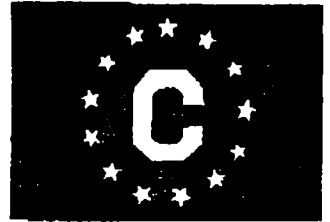
Registration: U.S. citizens who register at the U.S. Embassy in N'djamena can obtain updated information on travel and security in Chad.

This replaces the Consular Information Sheet for Chad dated December 24, 1992, to reflect increased political tensions for the duration of the National Political Conference.



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Washington, DC 20520

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Consular Information Sheet

Kenya — Consular Information Sheet

February 2, 1993

Embassy Location: The U.S. Embassy is located at the intersection of Moi and Haile Selassie Avenues in Nairobi. The telephone number is (254-2) 334141. The mailing address is P.O. Box 30137, or Unit 64100, APO AE 09831.

Country Description: Kenya is a developing east African country known for the wildlife in its national park system. Tourist facilities are widely available in Nairobi, on the coast, and in the game parks and reserves.

Entry Requirements: A passport and a visa are required. Visas may be obtained in advance at any Kenyan Embassy or Consulate, or upon arrival at a Kenyan port of entry. Evidence of yellow fever and cholera immunization may also be requested. There is an airport departure tax of \$20 which must be paid in hard currency cash. Further information can be obtained from the Embassy of Kenya, 2249 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, telephone (202) 387-6101. There are also Kenyan Consulates General in Los Angeles and New York.

Medical Facilities: Adequate medical services are available in Nairobi. Doctors and hospitals often expect immediate cash payment for health care services. U.S. medical insurance is not always valid outside the United States. Supplemental insurance with specific overseas coverage, including air evacuations, has proved useful. Information on other health matters, including the incidence of malaria in the country, can be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control's international travelers hotline, telephone (404) 332-4559.

Information on Crime: There is widespread street crime, mostly of the "grab and run" variety, in the cities of Nairobi, Mombasa and coastal beach resorts. Individuals pretending to be police or other government officials sometimes attempt confidence scams. Walking alone or at night in public parks, along footpaths or beaches and in poorly lit areas, can be dangerous. There is also a high incidence of residential break-ins. Useful information on safeguarding valuables and protecting personal security while traveling abroad is provided in the Department of State pamphlet, "A Safe Trip Abroad;" it is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Currency Regulations: Kenyan currency may not be taken out of the country, and is sometimes difficult to exchange for dollars upon departure. Destruction of Kenyan currency is strictly against the law.

Security: Security in the Masai Mara game reserve which deteriorated in 1991 and early 1992, has improved following new security measures undertaken by the government of Kenya. Travelers who do not hire reputable safari firms or knowledgeable guides or drivers are, however, at risk. Safaris are best undertaken with a minimum of two vehicles so that there is a backup in case of mechanical failure. Solo camping is risky.

Drug Penalties: Penalties for possession, use or trafficking in illegal drugs are strictly enforced. Convicted offenders can expect jail sentences and fines.

Other Information: Water in Nairobi is potable. In other parts of the country, drinking water must be boiled or bottled water used.

Tips for Travelers: General information on travel in the area is provided in the Department of State publication, "Tips for Travelers to Sub-saharan Africa," which is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Registration: U.S. citizens who register at the Embassy in Nairobi can obtain updated information on travel and security in Kenya.

This replaces the Consular Information Sheet issued on December 24, 1992, to delete information about the general elections held December 29.

Travel Warning

United States Department of State
Bureau of Consular Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20520

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Colombia — Warning

February 2, 1993

U.S. citizens are warned against travel to Colombia until further notice. With the Exception of several popular tourist areas, violence continues to affect a significant portion of the country and has recently increased in the cities of Bogota and Medellin. Additional information can be found in the Department of State's Consular Information sheet on Colombia.

The entire country is currently experiencing daily and nightly power outages. Serious crimes (such as homicide, rape, assault and kidnapping) have greatly increased during these blackouts. The following areas are considered particularly dangerous:

- **Bogota:** Narco-traffickers have threatened and carried out terrorist attacks against Colombian officials, foreign embassies, and other targets. The U.S. Embassy in Bogota has declared the Zona Rosa area, an upscale hotel and night club district in northern Bogota, off-limits to U.S. government personnel and removed its personnel from hotels in the area. Also off-limits are other likely targets such as major shopping centers, night clubs, sporting events and other crowded public places.

- Colombia east of the Andes except the cities of Villavicencio in Meta Department and Leticia in the Amazonas Department and adjacent tourist areas in Amazonas.
- All of Antioquia Department (zone) including the city of Medellin.
- Most of the North Coast, except for the major tourist areas such as Santa Marta, Barranquilla, Cartagena, and San Andres.
- The Northern half of Choco Department, particularly the Uraba region, except for the tourist area of Capurgana.
- The Magdalena Medio region: The Magdalena River Valley south to Tolima, including western Boyaca, eastern Caldas, and northwestern Cundinamarca.
- Rural Valle de Cauca Department and most of the Cauca River valley including the cities of Cali and Buenaventura, and the road between Cali and Buenaventura.
- Tolima Department south of Espinal, especially if traveling after dark.
- Road travel in Huila and Cauca Departments. The cities of Neiva and Popayan are considered to be safe if reached by air.

Restrictions on U.S. Government employees: U.S. Government employees face severe restrictions on travel to and within Colombia because of security concerns. The areas of instability listed in the preceding section are off-limits to U.S. Government personnel. Requests by U.S. Embassy personnel for travel by car outside the Bogota metropolitan area are only considered on a case by case basis. In addition, the travel to Colombia of U.S. Government personnel not assigned to the U.S. Embassy or Consulate, for official or personal business, must be approved in advance by the Embassy. Such travel is only approved for essential business and/or under extraordinary circumstances.

Terrorist activities: Several terrorist or guerrilla groups are active in Colombia; U.S. interests are among their targets. Kidnapping for ransom or political purposes, including U.S. citizens, is increasingly common in Colombia. In late 1992 and early 1993, bombs exploded in several of Bogota's major hotels and other public places. Although it is believed that U.S. citizens were not targets, U.S. citizens do frequent some of the places that have been bombed.

Other information: The Galeras Volcano, located near the city of Pasto, Narino Department, is active; it last erupted on January 14, 1993. Colombian government agencies are monitoring the volcano's activity.

Drug penalties: Penalties for possession, use and dealing in illegal drugs are strict, and convicted offenders can expect lengthy jail sentences and fines.

Tips for travelers: A pamphlet on "Tips for Travelers to Central and South America" is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Registration: U.S. citizens who register with the Consular Section of the U.S. Embassy or at the U.S. Consulate in Barranquilla can obtain updated information on travel and security within the country.

No. 93-041

This replaces the Consular Information Sheet dated January 5, 1993 to warn U.S. citizens about increased bombings and the security threat in Bogota.



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Bureau of Consular Affairs
Washington, DC 20520

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Consular Information Sheet

Mexico — Consular Information Sheet

February 2, 1993

Embassy and Consulate Locations: The U.S. Embassy is located in Mexico City at Paseo De La Reforma 305, Colonia Cuauhtemoc, telephone (52-5) 211-0042. There are also U.S. Consulates General in Ciudad Juarez at Avenue Lopez Matcos 924-N, telephone (52-16) 134048; in Guadalajara at Progreso 175, telephone (52-36) 25-2998; in Monterrey at Avenida Constitucion 411 Poniente 64000 Monterrey telephone (52-83) 45-2120; and in Tijuana at Tapachula 96, telephone (52-66) 81-7400. There are U.S. Consulates in Hermosillo at Ave. Monterrey 141 telephone (52-62) 172578; in Matamoros at Ave. Primera 2002, telephone (52-891) 6-72-70; in Merida at Paseo Montejo 453, telephone (52-99) 256366; and in Nuevo Laredo at Calle Allende 3330, Col. Jardin, telephone (52-871) 4-0812. There are consular agencies in Puerto Vallarta at Parial Del Puerto local 12-a; Acapulco at Hotel Club Del Sol; Cancun at Ave. Coba #30 Esq. Nader; San Luis Potosi at Venustiano Carranza #1430; Mulege at Hotel Serenidad; Durango at Juarez Norte 204; Oaxaca at Alcala 201; San Miguel De Allende at Dr. Hernandez Macias #72; Tampico at Ave. Hidalgo #2000 local 4; and Veracruz at Victimas Del 25 De Junio #388.

Country Description: Mexico has a rapidly developing economy. Luxury accommodations in major cities and resorts are widely available. Tourist facilities in more remote areas may be limited.

Entry Requirements: Proof of citizenship is required for entry by U.S. citizens. A passport and visa are not required for a tourist/transit stay of up to 180 days. A tourist card issued by Mexican consulates and most airlines serving Mexico is required. Minors traveling without a valid passport require notarized consent from parent(s) if traveling alone, with one parent or in someone else's custody. For further information concerning entry requirements, travelers may contact the Embassy of Mexico at 1911 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 tel: (202) 728-1800, or any of the Mexican consulates in major U.S. cities.

Medical Facilities: Adequate medical care can be found in all major cities. Care in more remote areas is limited. Cholera is present in Mexico. However, visitors who take proper precautions with food and drink are rarely at risk. Air pollution in Mexico City is severe, especially from December to May. Air pollution plus Mexico City's high altitude is a particular medical risk for the elderly and persons with high blood pressure, anemia, and respiratory or cardiac problems. Health facilities in Mexico City are excellent. U.S. medical insurance is not always valid outside the United States. In some cases, supplementary medical insurance with specific coverage abroad has proved helpful. For additional health information, travelers may contact the Centers for Disease Control's international travelers hotline at (404) 332-4559.

Crime Information: Street crime is common, especially in urban areas. Persons driving on some Mexican roads, particularly in isolated regions, have at times been targets for robbery by bandits who operate primarily after dark. Criminals sometimes represent themselves as Mexican police or other local officials.

Highway 15 in the state of Sinaloa and highway 40 between the city of Durango and the pacific coast are particularly dangerous areas where a number of criminal assaults have occurred. Express highway 1 (limited access) in Sinaloa has been a particular target - even in daytime.

Driving Information: U.S. citizens planning to drive in Mexico may do so on a current U.S. driver's license. U.S. or Mexican insurance is required.

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All vehicular traffic is restricted in Mexico City in order to reduce air pollution. The restriction is based on the last digit of the vehicle license plate. (There is no specific provision regarding license plates with letters only.)

- Monday: No driving if license plate ends with 5 or 6.
- Tuesday: No driving if license plate ends with 7 or 8.
- Wednesday: No driving if license plate ends with 3 or 4.
- Thursday: No driving if license plate ends with 1 or 2.
- Friday: No driving if license plate ends with 9 or 0. Also, no driving of vehicles with temporary license plates or any other plate that does not conform with the above.
- Saturday and Sunday: All vehicles may be driven.

Traveling in Baja: Heavy rains in January 1993 severely damaged 5 bridges on Mexican Highway 1, the transpeninsular highway in Baja California. Road conditions are difficult and travelers can become stranded. Complete repair of the bridges is expected to be concluded by March. For current Mexican road conditions south of Ensenada, Mexico, or north of El Rosario, Mexico, travelers can contact the nearest Mexican consulate or tourism office or the U.S. Consulate General in Tijuana. Consulate hours are from 8 am - 4:30 pm PST.

Bringing Vehicles Into Mexico: On April 1, 1992, the government of Mexico issued regulations governing the entry of vehicles into Mexico. These regulations do not apply to owner-operated vehicles temporarily (less than 6 months) in Mexico and remaining within the "free zone" - approximately 20 kilometers south of the U.S./Mexican border and all of Baja California.

Importers of vehicles traveling beyond the "free zone" must present a tourist card/visa, a driver's license (original and copy) and the vehicle title in the importer's name. If the operator of the vehicle is other than the importer, the operator must have the same immigration status as the importer and the importer of the vehicle must be present in the vehicle at all times while it is being operated in Mexico. If the above documents are in order, the temporary vehicle importer has two options: (a) post a bond based on the value of the vehicle as determined by local customs officials. However, there is no need to pay a bond on the total value of the vehicle, as licensed Mexican bonding agencies on both sides of the U.S./Mexican border provide the service for a fee of up to 1 percent to 2 percent of the vehicle's value; or (b) make a sworn statement at the Banco Nacional Del Ejercito, Fuerza Aerea Y Armada (the Army, Air Force and Navy National Bank, usually called the Military Bank) located in all customs offices at ports of entry. A \$10 fee is required and can only be paid with a credit card (Visa and Mastercard) issued by a bank from the importer's country of residence. Cash payments are not accepted. American express and diner's cards are not considered bank cards. All visitors may be asked to show vehicle importation documents at any time; they must be returned to the Mexican customs office at the border when leaving Mexico.

Failure to comply with Mexican laws governing temporarily imported vehicles can result in vehicle confiscation and/or fines. If lost or stolen, replacement vehicle importation documentation can be issued by regional Mexican customs offices after the importer obtains a certified document from the U.S. Embassy or Consulate attesting to the loss. Additional information, can be obtained from the Mexican Embassy or a Consulate.

Drug Penalties: Penalties for drug and firearm offenses are strict, and convicted offenders may expect lengthy jail sentences and fines. A permit from a Mexican Consulate in the U.S. is required in order to import firearms or ammunition. Some Mexican cities have ordinances prohibiting the possession of knives or anything that might be construed as a weapon.

Dual Citizenship: Mexican citizens could be subject to compulsory military service and other aspects of Mexican law while in Mexico. Those who may be affected can inquire at a Mexican Embassy or Consulate to determine status. In some instances, dual nationality may hamper U.S. government efforts to provide protection abroad.

Tips for Travelers: The Department of State's pamphlet "Tips for Travelers to Mexico" is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Useful information on guarding valuables and protecting security while traveling outside the U.S. is provided in the pamphlet, "A Safe Trip Abroad," obtained from the same address.

Registration: Americans who register at the U.S. Embassy or at a consulate can obtain updated information on travel and security within the country.

This Consular Information Sheet replaces the one issued October 27, 1992 to add information regarding road conditions in Baja California.



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Consular Information Sheet

Germany — Consular Information Sheet

February 2, 1993

Embassy and Consulate Locations: The U.S. Embassy in Bonn is located at Deichmanns Aue 29; telephone (49-228) 339-3391. There is an Embassy office in Berlin at Neustädtische Kirchstrasse 4-5; telephone (49-30) 238-5174, but the Consular Section in Berlin is located at Clayallee 170; telephone (49-30) 819-7465 or 819-7466. There are consulates in Frankfurt am Main at Siemayerstrasse 21; telephone (49-69) 75350; in Hamburg at Alsterufer 27/28; telephone (49-40) 411710; in Munich at Koenigsstrasse 5; telephone (49-89) 2888-1; in Stuttgart at Urbanstrasse 7; telephone (49-711) 2145-0; and in Leipzig at Wilhelm-Schickler-Strasse 4; telephone (49-341) 211-7866. The Consulate General in Leipzig currently offers only emergency services to American citizens.

Country Description: Germany is a highly developed stable democracy with a modern economy. Tourist facilities throughout Germany are highly developed except in some areas of eastern Germany.

Entry Requirements: A tourist or business visa is not required for stays of up to 90 days. For detailed information concerning entry requirements for Germany, travelers can contact the German Embassy at 4615 Reservoir Road N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; telephone (202) 298-4000, or a German Consulate General in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York or Seattle.

Medical Facilities: Good medical care is widely available. Some facilities in eastern Germany are more limited. Doctors and hospitals may expect immediate cash payment for health services. U.S. medical insurance is not always valid out of the United States. Travelers have found that in some cases, supplemental medical insurance with specific overseas coverage has proved to be useful. Further information on health matters can be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control's international travelers hotline on (404) 332-4559.

Crime Information: Germany has a low rate of violent crime. Crimes such as burglary, petty theft, and narcotics trafficking are increasing but not dramatically. Pickpocketing and purse snatching occur in urban areas, particularly on public transportation and in crowded department stores, train stations, and other areas frequented by tourists. In Berlin, crime is most prevalent in the areas around the Bahnhof Zoo, Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, Kottbusser Tor (Kreuzberg), Oranienburger Tor (at night) and the District of Prenzlauer Berg. Violence against foreigners has occurred in the following areas: Lichtenberg, Treptow, Kopenick, Hellersdorf, Marzahn, Hohenschönhausen, Prenzlauer Berg and Charlottenburg. The Department of State pamphlet, "A Safe Trip Abroad" contains information on safeguarding valuables and protecting personal security. It can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington DC 20402.

Terrorist Activities: There are a small number of right- and left-wing extremist groups active in Germany. Right-wing youth groups have staged violent but isolated demonstrations and attacks against property and individuals, the majority of which have been directed against recently arrived refugees. In the past, a left-wing terrorist group made a few attacks against American targets.

Drug Penalties: Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking in illegal drugs are strict and convicted offenders can expect jail sentences and fines.

Registration: Americans who register in the Consular Section of the U.S. Embassy or Consulate can obtain updated information on travel and security within Germany. Americans who are in Germany may access the U.S. Embassy's toll-free 24-hour hotline on crime and security information by dialing 0130-826364.

This replaces the Consular Information Sheet dated October 7, 1992 to add specific information concerning crime in Berlin and to provide the U.S. Embassy's hotline number.

SOMALIA: RECONCILIATION TALKS

Q: Have the talks among Somali factions in Mogadishu broken down?

A: -- DISCUSSIONS AMONG FACTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JOINT POLITICAL COMMITTEE WERE TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED YESTERDAY. THE DELEGATION REPRESENTING GENERAL MOHAMED FARAH AIDEED CALLED FOR THE SUSPENSION IN PROTEST OF REPEATED VIOLATIONS OF THE ADDIS ABABA CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT IN THE VICINITY OF KISMAYO.

- ACCORDING TO VARIOUS SOURCES, TROOPS LOYAL TO GENERAL HERSI MORGAN'S SOMALI NATIONAL FRONT HAVE STAGED ATTACKS ON AT LEAST ONE PRO-AIDEED VILLAGE NEAR KISMAYO AND MAY POSE A THREAT TO THE CITY ITSELF.**
- THE UNIFIED TASK FORCE HAS TAKEN ACTION TO COUNTER THIS THREAT AND HAS DEMANDED THE IMMEDIATE PULL BACK OF SOMALI NATIONAL MOVEMENT FORCES.**
- THE UNITED NATIONS HAS ALSO ISSUED A STRONG MESSAGE CALLING FOR THE SOMALI NATIONAL MOVEMENT TO HONOR ITS COMMITMENTS UNDER THE CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT.**
- WE AGREE WITH THE U.N.'S POSITION AND URGE ALL PARTIES TO REFRAIN FROM HOSTILE ACTION AND COOPERATE WITH THE U.N. ON IMPLEMENTING ALL PROVISIONS OF THE CEASEFIRE AND DISARMAMENT ACCORD.**

AF/S PRESS GUIDANCE
February 3, 1993

SOUTH AFRICA - PROPOSED BILL OF RIGHTS

Q: What is the U.S. Government's response to the South African Government's proposed Bill of Rights? Isn't the proposal hypocritical?

A: -- WE SUPPORT THE CONCEPT THAT A BILL OF RIGHTS THAT PROTECTS THE RIGHTS OF ALL INDIVIDUALS, REGARDLESS OF RACE, SHOULD BE AN INTEGRAL PART OF ANY NEW CONSTITUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO BE MOST EFFECTIVE, THE PROCESS THAT BRINGS SUCH A BILL INTO FORCE SHOULD BE THE PRODUCT OF CONSULTATION AND ACTION AMONG ALL RELEVANT PARTIES.

NICARAGUA: REARMED CONTRAS

Q. Any comment on reports of clashes between the Sandinista Army and rearmed Contras in northern Nicaragua?

A. - FROM OUR INFORMATION, SEVERAL HUNDRED FORMER MEMBERS OF THE NICARAGUAN RESISTANCE, DEMOBILIZED SANDINISTA ARMY SOLDIERS AND COMMON CRIMINALS IN LOOSELY ORGANIZED GROUPS ARE ACTIVE IN NORTHERN NICARAGUA.

- THESE GROUPS ARE ATTACKING GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE FACILITIES, CLASHING WITH THE SANDINISTA ARMY AND SOMETIMES FIGHTING WITH EACH OTHER.

- WE URGE ALL NICARAGUANS TO WORK OUT THEIR DIFFERENCES PEACEFULLY IN A SPIRIT OF RECONCILIATION.

- MORE -

- K
- WE ALSO URGE THE NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT TO DO ITS PART TO ADDRESS THESE DIFFERENCES BY BRINGING ITS SECURITY FORCES FULLY UNDER CIVILIAN CONTROL AND RESOLVING PROPERTY ISSUES SO THAT NICARAGUA'S RECONCILIATION AND RECOVERY CAN PROCEED.**

Q. What about reports that Nicaraguans in Miami support the "recontras?"

A. - WE HAVE SEEN THOSE REPORTS, BUT WE HAVE SEEN NO EVIDENCE OF OUTSIDE SUPPORT FOR THOSE REARMED.

- WE HAVE INFORMED THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ABOUT THE REPORTS; YOU MAY WANT TO CHECK WITH THEM.**

Q. What's the status of U.S. aid to Nicaragua?

A. - \$50 MILLION IN U.S. ASSISTANCE TO NICARAGUA AUTHORIZED IN PREVIOUS FISCAL YEARS REMAINS UNDER REVIEW.

- THE ADMINISTRATION IS CONSULTING WITH CONGRESS AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES ABOUT FUTURE AID TO NICARAGUA.**

CA PRESS GUIDANCE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1993

PANAMA: KIDNAPPED AMERICANS

Q: Do you have any information of three American missionaries kidnapped in Panama?

A: --ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM FAMILY MEMBERS, ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY 31, THREE AMERICAN CITIZEN MISSIONARIES WERE KIDNAPPED BY A GROUP OF ARMED MEN FROM THEIR VILLAGE IN PUCURO, PANAMA IN A REMOTE AREA NEAR THE COLOMBIAN BORDER.

Q: Do you know who the kidnappers are?

A: --THERE HAS BEEN NO CONTACT FROM THE KIDNAPPERS AND WE ARE UNABLE TO VERIFY WHO THEY ARE OR WHY THEY TOOK THE THREE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

Q: Who did the missionaries work for?

A: --THE MISSIONARIES WERE MEMBERS OF THE NEW TRIBES MISSION. IN THE ABSENCE OF A PRIVACY ACT WAIVER, WE ARE UNABLE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL DETAILS ABOUT THEM.

-2-

Q: What are we doing to get the missionaries released?

A: --OUR EMBASSY IN PANAMA IS IN TOUCH WITH THE
FAMILIES OF THE THREE AMERICANS AND WILL KEEP
THEM APPRISED OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS.

-- A SEARCH BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES IS UNDERWAY BUT SO
FAR THERE IS NO FIRM INFORMATION ON WHERE THEY
WERE TAKEN.

-- THE U.S. EMBASSY IN BOGOTA IS ALSO WORKING WITH
COLOMBIAN AUTHORITIES TO PURSUE ANY LEADS.

If asked only:

THE NAMES OF THE THREE AMERICANS ARE:

MARK RICH

DAVID MANKINS

RICK TENEOFF

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: FIGHTING UPDATE

Q: Do you have an update on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina?

**A: -- SPORADIC SMALL-ARMS FIRE AND SHELLING
WERE REPORTED IN SARAJEVO THIS
MORNING. BOSNIAN SERB SHELLING
YESTERDAY REPORTEDLY KILLED AT LEAST
ONE, AND POSSIBLY TWO, RESIDENTS OF
SARAJEVO.**

**-- THERE HAS ALSO BEEN BOSNIAN SERB
SHELLING OF MOSTAR (MOE-star) AND
GRADACAC (GRAHD-ah-chach).**

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IO PRESS GUIDANCE
FEBRUARY 3, 1993

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA HUMANITARIAN RELIEF

ATTACK ON UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES CONVOY

- THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES
CONFIRMED THAT A UN CONVOY, LED BY PERSONNEL FROM THE
DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL, WAS SHELLLED FEBRUARY 2 JUST
OUTSIDE MOSTAR. ONE DANISH OFFICIAL WAS SERIOUSLY
WOUNDED; HIS INTERPRETER WAS KILLED.

- WE DEPLORE THIS BARBARIC ATTACK.
AND AGAIN CALL UPON ALL THE CONFLICTING
PARTIES TO HONOR THE COMMITMENT MADE AT THE LONDON
CONFERENCE TO ASSURE THE DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN AID
TO ALL PEOPLE IN NEED IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA.

- UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, SADAKO
OGATA, HAS ORDERED A SUSPENSION OF RELIEF CONVOYS USING
THE MOSTAR ROUTE PENDING INVESTIGATION INTO THE INCIDENT.

- MRS. OGATA NOTED THAT, ONLY FIVE DAYS BEFORE, SHE HAD
REQUESTED AND RECEIVED FROM THE LEADERS OF THE
CONFLICTING PARTIES ASSURANCES FOR SAFE PASSAGE OF
HUMANITARIAN RELIEF CONVOYS.

- THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES STATED THAT THERE IS NO CONFIRMED INFORMATION AS TO WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SHELLING. THE CONVOY WAS ESCORTED BY TWO SPANISH UNPROFOR ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS. HIGH COMMISSIONER OGATA HAS ASKED THAT THE SPANISH UNPROFOR UNIT PROVIDE A REPORT ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ATTACK.

- THE SUSPENSION OF CONVOYS ALONG THE MOSTAR ROAD WILL GREATLY REDUCE THE SUPPLY OF HUMANITARIAN RELIEF INTO CENTRAL BOSNIA. SARAJEVO WILL BE FORCED TO RELY PRIMARILY ON THE SUPPLIES DELIVERED BY AIRLIFT AND BY LAND CONVOYS FROM BELGRADE.

EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
February 3, 1993

BOSNIA: VANCE/OWEN PLAN

Q: Where does the U.S. stand on the Vance/Owen plan?

**A: -- AS THE SECRETARY SAID IN NEW YORK ON
MONDAY, WE SUPPORT
THE PROCESS THAT HAS BEEN UNDERWAY
IN GENEVA, IN THE HOPE THAT THE PARTIES
WOULD COME TO AN AGREEMENT.**

**Q: What is your reaction to Lord Owen's criticism of
the U.S. for not supporting the Vance/Owen plan?**

**A: -- AS I'VE SAID, THE U.S. HAS BEEN
SUPPORTIVE OF THE NEGOTIATING PROCESS
IN GENEVA. WE ADMIRE THE TIRELESS AND
TENACIOUS EFFORTS OF MR. VANCE AND
LORD OWEN TO REACH AN AGREEMENT.**

-- WE ARE WORKING WITH VANCE AND OWEN
-- THE SECRETARY HAD A GOOD MEETING WITH THEM ON MONDAY AND
SAID HE WOULD TAKE BACK THEIR VIEWS FOR DISCUSSION WITH
HIS CABINET COLLEAGUES AND THE PRESIDENT.
-- HE HAS SPOKEN TO VANCE BOTH YESTERDAY AND TODAY.
-- THEY ARE WELL AWARE THAT WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF A POLICY
REVIEW AND ALSO AWARE THAT WE INTEND TO PLAY A CONSTRUCTIVE
ROLE IN EFFORTS TO RESOLVE THE CRISIS.
-- WE HAVE BEEN IN TOUCH WITH THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT, AT THE
REQUEST OF VANCE AND OWEN, TO ENCOURAGE THE BOSNIAN
GOVERNMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE TALKS AT THE PRESIDENTIAL
LEVEL.
-- WE HAVE ALSO ISSUED A VISA, AT THE REQUEST OF VANCE AND OWEN,
TO ALLOW BOSNIAN SERB LEADER KARADZIC TO COME TO PARTICIPATE.
-- AS THE SECRETARY SAID IN NEW YORK, WE SUPPORT THE EFFORTS
OF VANCE AND OWEN AND HOPE THAT THE PARTIES WOULD COME TO
AN AGREEMENT.

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-- THE U.S. HAS PLAYED A SIGNIFICANT ROLE
IN EFFORTS TO END THE CRISIS AND
ALLEVIATE HUMAN SUFFERING IN
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA. OUR EFFORTS HAVE
BEEN CARRIED OUT IN CLOSE COOPERATION
WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.

*worked
closely
w/ UN & EC*

-- THE CRISIS IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA HAS
THE URGENT ATTENTION OF THE PRESIDENT,
THE SECRETARY, AND THEIR ADVISORS.

Q: Bosnian President Izetbegovic has called on the
U.S. to oppose the Vance/Owen plan. What is your
response to that request, and what do you think of
Lord Owen's criticism of Izetbegovic?

A: -- ~~NEITHER THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT NOR~~
THE BOSNIAN SERBS HAVE ACCEPTED THE
PROPOSALS PRESENTED IN GENEVA BY MR.
VANCE AND LORD OWEN. WE ARE FAMILIAR
WITH THE OBJECTIONS OF THE BOSNIAN
GOVERNMENT.

-- WE ARE CONSIDERING (POLICY OPTIONS INVOLVING YUGOSLAVIA) ON AN
URGENT BASIS.

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Q: Are you discussing the Vance/Owen plan with other countries, other than at the UN?

A: -- WE ARE IN CONSTANT CONTACT WITH OUR FRIENDS AND ALLIES ON THE CRISIS IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA. WE HAVE HEARD
THE VIEWS OF A NUMBER OF ^(INTERESTED GOVERNMENTS) ON
THE GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS.

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**IO PRESS GUIDANCE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1993**

SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSIONS ON VANCE-OWEN PLAN

Q: Where do we stand on Security Council consideration of the Vance-Owen plan? Have we already had discussions in NY? Is there a schedule for discussions? Any meetings today? Is there a draft resolution? Are we trying to change some aspects of the plan?

A: - THE ONLY SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING SCHEDULED FOR TODAY IS A ROUTINE "PROGRAM OF WORK" MEETING, AT WHICH THE COUNCIL AGENDA WILL BE DISCUSSED. THE VANCE-OWEN PLAN WILL BE A TOPIC, BUT ONLY IN SO FAR AS SCHEDULING OF DISCUSSIONS IS CONCERNED. THERE ARE NO SUBSTANTIVE DISCUSSIONS OF VANCE-OWEN SCHEDULED FOR TODAY.

-- FORMER SECRETARY VANCE AND LORD OWEN WILL BRIEF THE COUNCIL ON THEIR PEACE PLAN SOMETIME THIS WEEK. WE ANTICIPATE AN OPEN SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON THE PLAN EARLY NEXT WEEK. (FYI: Yesterday's press guidance, saying Vance-Owen would report to the Council today, was based on a USUN estimate at the time. Timing of discussions is fluid and subject to change.)

Q: What about a resolution?

A: - ALTHOUGH SOME DELEGATIONS HAVE DISCUSSED WHAT THEY MIGHT WANT TO SEE IN A RESOLUTION, THERE IS NO TEXT BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

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EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
February 3, 1993

BOSNIA: USE OF U.S. GROUND FORCES

Q: Is the U.S. willing to commit U.S. ground forces to implement or enforce the Vance/Owen plan?

**A: - AS YOU KNOW, WE ARE CURRENTLY
REVIEWING POLICY OPTIONS FOR THE CRISIS
IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA.**

**- THE SECRETARY SAID MONDAY IN NEW YORK
THAT WE HAVE NOT YET CONTEMPLATED
THE USE OF GROUND FORCES WITH
RESPECT TO THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA.**

Q: What about NATO planning?

**A: - - THAT IS SPECULATIVE. NO PLAN HAS BEEN
ADOPTED BY THE PARTIES OR THE UN.**

**CA PRESS GUIDANCE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1993**

**BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA:
KARADZIC VISA RESTRICTIONS**

- YESTERDAY AS I WAS SPEAKING ON THIS SUBJECT, DISCUSSIONS WERE CONTINUING ON THE EXACT RESTRICTIONS TO BE PLACED ON MR. KARADZIC'S VISIT.**

- FOR PURPOSES OF SECURITY, WE HAVE ASKED THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE TO PLACE RESTRICTIONS ON MR. KARADZIC'S TRAVEL IN THE U.S., WHICH ARE TIGHTER THAN THE USUAL 25-MILE LIMIT.**

- WE EXPECT THAT MR. KARADZIC'S TRAVEL WILL BE RESTRICTED TO DIRECT TRANSIT TO AND FROM U.N. HEADQUARTERS, AND TO MOVEMENT WITHIN A TEN BLOCK RADIUS OF U.N. HEADQUARTERS.**

- MR. KARADZIC'S VISA IS FOR A SINGLE ENTRY, AND HE MAY REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES FOR A MAXIMUM OF ONE WEEK.**

more...

Q: Can Karadzic attend speaking engagements or fund raisers?

**A: MR. KARADZIC CAN ENGAGE IN ANY LEGAL ACTIVITY
WHILE IN THE U.S., CONSISTENT WITH THE LIMITATIONS
ON HIS TRAVEL.**

Q: Have you issued visas to other participants?

**A: WE HAVE ISSUED VISAS TO BOSNIAN PRIME MINISTER
AKMADJIC, FOREIGN MINISTER SILADZIC, BOSNIAN CROAT
LEADER BOBAN, AND THEIR DELEGATIONS.**

Q: Have you placed travel restrictions on other participants?

A: NO.

more...

Q: Can you further explain the 25-mile limit?

A: -- MR. KARADZIC RECEIVED A C-2 VISA, WHICH IS GIVEN TO U.N. INVITEES FOR DIRECT AND CONTINUOUS TRANSIT TO U.N. HEADQUARTERS. A C-2 VISA DOES NOT PERMIT TRAVEL BEYOND A 25 MILE RADIUS OF COLOMBUS CIRCLE IN NEW YORK.

-- THE 25 MILE RADIUS HAS GENERALLY BEEN USED BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONNECTION WITH TRAVEL TO U.N. HEADQUARTERS IN THESE KINDS OF CIRCUMSTANCES. HOWEVER, THE UNITED STATES HAS ON OCCASION APPLIED A NARROWER RESTRICTION IN APPROPRIATE CASES.

Q: What do you mean by "for purposes of security?"

A: WE DON'T DISCUSS SECURITY MATTERS.

RP PRESS GUIDANCE
February 3, 1993

ARRIVAL FROM THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA OF MORE MEDICAL CASES

Q. What can you tell us about the medical cases from the former Yugoslavia which are due to arrive in the U.S. today?

- A. - 8 VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA IN NEED OF SPECIALIZED MEDICAL TREATMENT, ACCOMPANIED BY 2 FAMILY MEMBERS, ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN THE UNITED STATES LATER TODAY. THEY ARE BEING TRANSPORTED TO ANDREWS AIRFORCE BASE IN A DEFENSE DEPARTMENT PLANE. AFTER SPENDING THE NIGHT AT THE HOSPITAL AT ANDREWS THEY WILL BE TAKEN TO HOSPITALS IN BOSTON, CLEVELAND, NEW JERSEY, VIRGINIA, MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN FOR TREATMENT.**
- THIS IS THE SECOND GROUP OF MEDICAL CASES TO ARRIVE. THE FIRST GROUP OF 11 ARRIVED IN MID-DECEMBER AND ARE STILL RECEIVING MEDICAL CARE.**
- THIS PROGRAM IS FUNDED BY THE BUREAU FOR REFUGEE PROGRAMS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) AND PRIVATE MEDICAL AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES TO BRING UP TO 100 BOSNIANS IN URGENT NEED OF MEDICAL ATTENTION TO THE U.S. FOR TREATMENT.**

- WE WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS OUR GRATITUDE TO THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM), TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, AND TO THE PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND HOSPITALS WHICH HAVE GENEROUSLY EXTENDED ASSISTANCE IN MAKING IT POSSIBLE FOR THESE PEOPLE TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES AND TO RECEIVE THE MEDICAL ATTENTION THEY SO BADLY NEED.

- WE EXPECT MORE REGULAR ARRIVALS. THE PROGRAM IS UP AND RUNNING.

IF ASKED

Q. What are the criteria for the selection of these medical cases and for the family members who are allowed to come with them.

- A. -- THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) IDENTIFIES PATIENTS WHO REQUIRE RECONSTRUCTIVE AND ADVANCED MEDICAL PROCEDURES WHICH ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE WOUNDED AND DISPLACED PERSONS WHO ARE VICTIMS OF THE CONFLICT IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA.

- ONE FAMILY MEMBER IS ALLOWED TO ACCOMPANY ANY PATIENT WHO IS A MINOR.

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Q. Are these part of the 1,000 detainees which the U.S. has agreed to accept for resettlement?

A. -- NO. THIS MEDICAL TREATMENT PROGRAM IS IN ADDITION TO OUR OFFER TO TAKE IN 1,000 BOSNIANS - RELEASED DETAINEES AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS - FOR PERMANENT RESETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

-- THE FIRST OF THESE ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN THE UNITED STATES LATER THIS MONTH.

IF ASKED

Q. Will these Bosnians brought in for medical treatment be allowed to stay in the United States?

A. -- THEY HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES ON B-2 VISAS AND WILL RETURN HOME ONCE THEIR MEDICAL TREATMENT IS COMPLETED AND CONDITIONS ALLOW THEIR SAFE RETURN.

Q. What is the status of the United States' offer of refugee status to 1,000 Bosnian detainees and their families?

- A. - THE UNITED STATES HAS AGREED TO ACCEPT UP TO 1,000 BOSNIANS, RELEASED DETAINEES AND THEIR FAMILIES, FOR RESETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.
- OF THE 139 DETAINEES THUS FAR REFERRED BY THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) FOR POSSIBLE RESETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 37 HAVE AGREED TO BE INTERVIEWED FOR ADMISSION TO THE U.S. THE OTHERS ARE RELUCTANT TO LEAVE EUROPE AT THIS TIME. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF THOSE WHO DO NOT KNOW THE WHEREABOUTS OF THEIR FAMILIES.
- THE 37 WHO HAVE AGREED TO BE INTERVIEWED FOR ADMISSION TO THE U.S. ARE PRESENTLY IN SWITZERLAND. SOME 57 OF THEIR RELATIVES ARRIVED IN SWITZERLAND ON JANUARY 29. THEY ARE ALL BEING INTERVIEWED BY INS THIS WEEK. ONCE APPROVED FOR ADMISSION, THESE FAMILIES SHOULD BE ARRIVING IN THE U.S. BY THE END OF FEBRUARY.
- THE U.S. IS AWAITING FURTHER REFERRALS FROM UNHCR.

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EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
February 3, 1993

CROATIA: FIGHTING UPDATE

Q: Do you have an update on the fighting in Croatia?

A: -- WE CONTINUE TO RECEIVE CONFLICTING REPORTS REGARDING THE FIGHTING IN CROATIA. HOWEVER, IT APPEARS THAT THERE WAS SCATTERED FIGHTING OVERNIGHT ALONG A FRONT BETWEEN MASLENICA (mahs-LEN-eet-sah) AND DRNIS (DOOR-neesh).

Q: Are Croats harassing relief workers?

A: -- WE ARE LOOKING INTO REPORTS THAT CROATIAN FORCES ARE HARASSING RELIEF WORKERS AND BLOCKING HUMANITARIAN CONVOYS.

- **BLOCKADES OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND ATTACKS ON RELIEF WORKERS HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE MOST TERRIBLE ASPECTS OF THE CRISIS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA.**

- **WE HAVE REPEATEDLY URGED ALL SIDES IN THE CONFLICT TO PERMIT HUMANITARIAN RELIEF WORKERS TO CARRY OUT THEIR DUTIES FREELY AND SAFELY.**

Q: Do you have a comment on the Baltimore Sun story that says that both sides are massing troops in Croatia?

A: -- EUROPEAN COMMUNITY MONITORS IN SECTOR SOUTH HAVE REPORTED INSTANCES OF MOBILIZATION AND REINFORCEMENT OF TROOPS IN AREAS NEAR THE FIGHTING.

- THE UNITED STATES JOINED OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL IN CONDEMNING THE CROATIAN OFFENSIVE, AS WELL AS DEMANDING THE DISARMING OF SERBIAN PARAMILITARY UNITS IN ALL AREAS OF CROATIA. THE RESOLUTION CALLED ON ALL SIDES TO STOP FIGHTING AND TO IMPLEMENT FULLY THE PROVISIONS OF THE VANCE PLAN.
 - - THE UN AND ENVOYS VANCE AND OWEN HAVE BEEN WORKING TO ACHIEVE AN END TO THE FIGHTING AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE PLAN.
-

NEA PRESS GUIDANCE

February 3, 1993

**ISRAEL/LEBANON:
DEPORTATIONS**

Q: What contacts have you had with Arab and Palestinian officials on the deportation issue and how would you characterize their reactions?

A: WE ARE IN CONTACT WITH ARAB GOVERNMENTS AND PALESTINIANS IN THE MIDDLE EAST REGION AND WITH MANY OTHERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS OUR VIEW THAT THE ISRAELI PROPOSAL REPRESENTS A BREAKTHROUGH IN EFFORTS TO RESOLVE THIS VERY DIFFICULT ISSUE.

IT IS CONSISTENT WITH RESOLUTION 799 BECAUSE IT LAUNCHES A PROCESS WHICH:

- o (100) ALLOWS A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF DEPORTEES TO RETURN TO ISRAEL OR THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES IMMEDIATELY;**
- o REDUCES THE SENTENCES OF THE OTHER DEPORTEES SO THAT ALL OF THE DEPORTEES WILL RETURN BY THE END OF THE YEAR;**
- o MAINTAINS AN APPEALS AND REVIEW PROCESS FOR THE DEPORTEES WHICH HOLDS OPEN THE PROSPECT OF ADDITIONAL DEPORTEES RETURNING EVEN SOONER;**
- o ASSURES THE DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE DEPORTEES.**

NOW IS THE TIME TO REFOCUS ATTENTION ON THE IMPORTANT WORK OF THE PEACE TALKS.

WE ARE FINDING IN OUR EXCHANGES BROAD ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ON THE IMPORTANCE OF AVOIDING COUNTERPRODUCTIVE CONFRONTATION AT THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE NEED TO ADVANCE THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SHOULD NOT ALLOW EXTREMISTS WHO ARE DETERMINED TO DESTROY CHANCES FOR PEACE TO EXPLOIT THIS ISSUE FOR THEIR OWN PURPOSES.

Q: What is happening in the UN? Are there any resolutions in play that deal with the deportation issue?

A: THE SECURITY COUNCIL PLANS TO MEET TODAY TO DISCUSS ITS WORK PROGRAM FOR THE COMING MONTH.

NO RESOLUTIONS ADDRESSING THE DEPORTATION ISSUE HAVE BEEN TABLED, BUT WE UNDERSTAND IDEAS ON THE MATTER ARE CIRCULATING.

WE CONTINUE TO BELIEVE IT'S TIME TO LOOK AHEAD AND TO CONCENTRATE OUR EFFORTS ON INVIGORATING AND RESTARTING THE ARAB-ISRAELI PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

WE REITERATE OUR COMMITMENT TO THIS NEGOTIATING PROCESS AND WILL HELP BRING THE NEGOTIATIONS TO FRUITION.

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FEB. 3, 1993

MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

Q: When will you hold the next round of bilateral and multilateral peace talks? Will the multilateral talks previously proposed for next week be held on time?

A: WE ARE CONSULTING TODAY WITH OUR RUSSIAN CO-SPONSORS ON THIS POINT. WE EXPECT TO HAVE A DECISION ON TIMING FOR BOTH THE NEXT ROUND OF BILATERALS AS WELL AS MULTILATERAL TALKS SOON.

02:00:30 10:00 02:01 047 0244 FAX:PKS 43
S/CT PRESS GUIDANCE
Wednesday, February 3, 1993

ISRAEL: DISCUSSIONS ABOUT HAMAS

Q: Has the FBI been in touch with the Government of Israel about alleged HAMAS activities in the U.S.? When? How? Who?

A: -- I WOULD REFER YOU TO THE FBI.

Drafted:S/CT:JReap
x78682

Cleared:S/CT:
S/CT:LEPope
S/CT:FMoss
NEA/IAI:TMiller
NEA/P:CMitchell

HL for

FEB. 3, 1993

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ACME TALKS

Q: Where do the ACME talks stand?

A: – THE PERM FIVE HAVE MET ON FIVE OCCASIONS SINCE JULY, 1990 TO DISCUSS ARMS TRANSFERS AND NONPROLIFERATION.

- HOWEVER, FOLLOWING THE U.S. ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING SALES TO F-16'S TO TAIWAN, CHINA ANNOUNCED THAT IT WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT TO ATTEND THE ACME DISCUSSIONS IN THE FUTURE.**
- THE U.S. REGRETS CHINA'S POSITION AND WILL CONTINUE STRONGLY TO ENCOURAGE BEIJING TO RECONSIDER IT. WE ARE CONSULTING WITH THE OTHER PARTICIPANTS ABOUT NEXT STEPS.**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 3, 1993

The Honorable Pete Wilson
Governor
State of California
State Capitol Building
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Governor Wilson:

As requested, I have declared a major disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Stafford Act) for the State of California due to damage resulting from severe winter storms, mud and rock slides, and flooding on January 5-22, 1993. I have authorized Federal relief and recovery assistance in the affected area.

Individual Assistance and Public Assistance will be provided. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs in the designated areas.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") will coordinate Federal assistance efforts and designate specific areas eligible for such assistance. The Federal Coordinating Officer will be Mr. Frank Kishton of FEMA. He will consult with you and assist in the execution of the FEMA-State Disaster Assistance Agreement governing the expenditure of Federal Funds.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", is written below the word "Sincerely,".

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 3, 1993

The Honorable William C. Tidball
Acting Director
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, D.C. 20472

Dear Mr. Tidball:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of California, resulting from severe winter storms, mud and rock slides, and flooding on January 5-22, 1993, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act ("the Stafford Act"). I, therefore, declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of California.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes, such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance and Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", is written below the word "Sincerely,".

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 2, 1993

The Honorable Edwin W. Edwards
Governor
State of Louisiana
State Capitol Building
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Dear Governor Edwards:

As requested, I have declared a major disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Stafford Act) for the State of Louisiana due to damage resulting from severe storms and flooding on January 20 through January 25, 1993. I have authorized Federal relief and recovery assistance in the affected area.

Individual Assistance will be provided. Public Assistance may be added at a later date, if requested and warranted. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs in the designated areas.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") will coordinate Federal assistance efforts and designate specific areas eligible for such assistance. The Federal Coordinating Officer will be Mr. Leland R. Wilson of FEMA. He will consult with you and assist in the execution of the FEMA-State Disaster Assistance Agreement governing the expenditure of Federal Funds.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", is written below the typed name.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 2, 1993

The Honorable William C. Tidball
Acting Director
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, D.C. 20472

Dear Mr. Tidball:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Louisiana, resulting from severe storms and flooding on January 20 through January 25, 1993, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act ("the Stafford Act"). I, therefore, declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Louisiana.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes, such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance in the designated areas. Public Assistance may be added at a later date, if requested and warranted. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Sincerely,



THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release February 3, 1992

PRESS BRIEFING
BY DEE DEE MYERS

The Briefing Room

9:17 A.M. EST

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9:36 A.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 3, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY DEE DEE MYERS

The Briefing Room

9:17 A.M. EST

Q The President had a very successful meeting?

MS. MYERS: Yes. We always start with those. No, there's been another addition to the President's schedule. He spent the morning in his usual staff security and intelligence briefings. At 10:30 a.m. he's going to go over to the OMB offices in the New Executive Building and talk there to OMB employees about some of his goals; and followed by -- he'll go back to the Oval Office after that for lunch and some work time. He'll meet with economic advisors at 2:00 p.m. At 3:30 p.m. there's a group of congressional leaders coming to talk about campaign finance reform, and then that's it for public -- or major meetings. He'll spend some more time in the Oval Office before going back to the Residence for a private evening.

Q And we have coverage of OMB and campaign finance but not economic, is that correct?

MS. MYERS: Correct.

Q Who are the congressional leaders that are coming over?

MS. MYERS: It's Boren, Levin, Graham, Glenn, Ford, Mitchell on the Senate side --

Q Could you go slower.

MS. MYERS: I'm sorry -- Senators Boren, Levin, Bob Graham, Glenn, Ford and Mitchell. And on the House side it's Foley, Gephardt, Bonior, Fazio, Gejdenson, Rose and Swift.

Q Does the President have a new campaign reform plan?

MS. MYERS: No, but he's working with congressional leaders and others to develop one. As you know, he talked about campaign finance reform and political reform throughout the campaign and is committed to following up on that.

Q Dee Dee, does the President believe that any new campaign reform legislation should go into effect before or after the '94 elections?

MS. MYERS: Well, he's looking at that now. I think it's something he wants to move on quickly. Needs to work with Congress, but I think he's looking at moving on it more quickly than that.

Q That's before --

MS. MYERS: Hopefully.

MORE

Q There are two stories today that the President may lift the ban on the PATCO, the air controllers; and also that the administration, I guess Woolsey testified to this, will give intelligence data to business to make them more competitive -- spy data.

MS. MYERS: Right. On the first question, it's something -- PATCO -- it's something the President is looking at. Again, no decisions have been made on that. On the second, I think again it was something that Woolsey said was being looked at. There have been no decisions made on that. I believe it's something that other countries do, and it's something that I think Woolsey wants to look at. But no decisions have been made on that, either.

Q What would be the justification for looking at PATCO?

MS. MYERS: Well, I think that that sort of set the tone for a relationship between the federal government and labor in the 1980s.

Q But didn't -- I mean, PATCO -- those guys broke the law.

MS. MYERS: Well, I just think it's something that became a symbol of the relationship between the federal government and labor unions during the 1980s. I think the President is committed to changing the tenor of that relationship. But no final decisions have been made.

Q He's committed to changing the tenor by excusing illegal activity?

MS. MYERS: No, I don't think anybody wants to excuse illegal activity. But again, I think he's looking at it.

Q Why resurrect that ghost from 10 years ago? I mean, where does that come from?

MS. MYERS: I don't know. I'll have to get back to you on the genesis of it.

Q Wouldn't national security be breached if you gave intelligence information to business?

MS. MYERS: Again, no final decisions have been made on that, but --

Q Wouldn't it have -- I mean, wouldn't there be incredible problems?

MS. MYERS: Those are concerns that would have to be looked at and taken into consideration.

Q Why are you even considering this?

MS. MYERS: It is something, again, that other countries do, or are alleged to do. And I just think that Woolsey raised it as something that -- I think one of Woolsey's points is that the entire intelligence community and their objectives is changing in the post-Cold War world, and that the objectives and sort of direction of the intelligence community is different; and he's looking at how to use intelligence information. I mean, he said it used to be -- slayed a dragon, but now there's 1,000 snakes out and there were serpents out in the field. A very interesting analogy, but I think an appropriate one. And I think the entire mission of the intelligence community is changing, and I think that's one of the things that Woolsey's looking at.

Q Dee Dee, when do you expect to make a decision on the PATCO and on the --

MS. MYERS: I don't think there's any time line on it.

Q But is it weeks, months, years?

MS. MYERS: Again, there's just no time line on it.

Q Dee Dee, for those of us who just heard about this PATCO thing in the last three minutes, where is this story coming from?

MS. MYERS: It's coming from The Washington Post. And I don't know where The Post got it. I think that's unclear.

Q Does the President expect any trouble in his appointees on the HUD sub-cabinet in terms of sexual preference?

MS. MYERS: Don't expect any. I mean, Supervisor Achtenberg is a very accomplished person, particularly in the area of sort of housing and civil rights enforcement, which she has a very broad background in. She's well regarded in San Francisco, in California and someone that the President thinks highly of.

Q So it didn't enter her into -- that was not a consideration?

MS. MYERS: Was not a consideration. Her job performance and resume were what was considered, and I think that she is an outstanding candidate.

Q Dee Dee, can you bring us up to date on the decision-making on the Bosnian policy?

MS. MYERS: The President obviously gets his briefings every single day. The national security staff is meeting regularly. They're considering a wide variety of options right now and will be making decisions sometime soon.

Q Is there any sense of urgency, given the appeal by the new negotiators?

MS. MYERS: I think the negotiators obviously briefed Secretary Christopher earlier this week. He listened carefully to their presentation. The situation there is grave, and I think obviously something that the national security staff is looking at and keeping the President apprised of.

Q Has Christopher relayed that to the President -- information to the President?

MS. MYERS: The President receives regular briefings and updates from national security staff. I don't know if he's spoken directly to Christopher. I believe he has, but --

Q Yes, but has he had an update, an argument session on the pros and cons of sending U.S. forces to be part of a peacekeeping process?

MS. MYERS: I think that's part of the ongoing conversation and something that --

Q That's probably the biggest part, so --

MS. MYERS: Well, there's a lot of things that have to be considered. It's a very complicated situation. And there are just a number of things that have to be considered.

Q Can you give us any sense that the U.S. is close to a decision; I mean, because the U.N. action is going to depend on what the U.S. decides to do?

MS. MYERS: Again, it's something that they're looking at carefully, meeting on regularly and considering their options on. But I don't want to commit them to a timetable.

Q Dee Dee, with regard to the economic stimulus proposal, the President and a lot of his deputies have continually talked about linking the economic stimulus with deficit reduction. Does that mean that they would be part of the same legislative package? Because there was the suggestion in the Post this morning that it was going to be -- that the stimulus was going to be somehow separated in terms of legislation from the deficit?

MS. MYERS: Well, I think that the package, when it's unveiled, has three broad goals, which we talk about all the time: economic growth and job creation, deficit reduction, and fairness. I don't expect that on the 17th that all of the legislation will be drafted. It will probably take several pieces of legislation. And so exactly how that gets worked out will be something that will happen on the Hill, but I don't expect it will be a single piece of legislation.

Q First of all, anything new on attorney general or any new timetable?

MS. MYERS: No, no new timetable. Again, he's working on it, and we should have an announcement soon.

Q Anything new on Mulroney for Friday?

MS. MYERS: Yes, I have a few details on the Mulroney meeting. They'll meet in the Oval Office at 11:30 a.m. It is a working meeting -- a working visit as opposed to a state visit. They'll meet in the Oval Office at 11:30 a.m., then they'll go to the Residence at 12:15 p.m. for lunch, a working lunch, and then following lunch they'll do -- probably walk out onto the -- out of the Diplomatic Room on the South Lawn to meet with reporters.

Q Working on what, Dee Dee?

MS. MYERS: A number of bilateral issues, including trade. I'm sure NAFTA will come up.

Q Sometime after 1:00 p.m.?

MS. MYERS: Yes, roughly 1:00 p.m. or 1:30 p.m.

Q Anything new for next week -- travel plans?

MS. MYERS: No, not yet.

Q And also there's a report that Hillary is going to be in Pennsylvania next week for a health summit with Senator Wofford. Do you know anything about that?

MS. MYERS: I don't. I'll check -- or we can check with the First Lady's press office.

Q How about the off-campus event that you talked about yesterday, Dee Dee? Is the EOB a satellite campus, by the way? Does that count as a --

MS. MYERS: Yes, it's extension campus. He's going there today, and we'll see what happens later this week.

Q So it's still a possibility then?

MS. MYERS: I wouldn't rule it out.

Q What's the purpose of the visit to OMB today?

MS. MYERS: Well, I think, one, he wants to talk to federal employees; particularly there's a lot of people there who worked in the previous administration who are now working in this administration. He wants to let them know that they're welcome. I think he wants to underscore his commitment to an honest budget, to sort of talking straight and to working toward real debt reduction, and his commitment to eliminating the waste in government first, starting there, before going to the American people with asking them to contribute to overall debt reduction.

Q And how about the meeting this afternoon on the economy?

MS. MYERS: It's just part of the ongoing series of meetings on the economic plan.

Q Who will be in that meeting?

MS. MYERS: I know that Bob Rubin will be there, and I'm not sure who else. I think this is a smaller group today.

Q Be a photo op?

MS. MYERS: No.

Q As part of a housekeeping thing, is it possible after this shakedown -- that you could sort of give us a week ahead? Granted that other things will be added, maybe even day by day, but we'd have some way to project how the week goes.

MS. MYERS: It's something we can try to do. I don't know how much information we'll be able to give you reliably. But we can try to do that at the end of the week is just try to look forward a little bit. And I think the other thing that we talked about yesterday, after the meeting with the correspondents, was at the end of the day to come down and try to give you a better sense of what's happening the following day. Things do tend to get added at the end of the day, which we can deal with in the morning briefing. But we can try to give you better guidance at around 5:00 p.m. or 5:30 p.m. about what's coming the following day.

Q What are the ground rules for George's briefing later today?

MS. MYERS: The decision made was that the first five minutes would be sound and camera and the rest of it will be on the record but off camera.

Q Now, if George comes out and makes an announcement and eats up a minute and a half, does that count on our time? (Laughter.) That's not a trivial question for those of us who could use this --

MS. MYERS: I believe that it does. I mean, the policy will be five minutes. And what we'll try to do is not cut off the sound in the middle of any questions, which I know happened yesterday. So if there's some line of questioning -- I mean, we'll try to use a little judgment in doing this as opposed to just cutting

it off at the end of five minutes -- use a little judgment if there's something that's obviously the news of the day where he's making comments, and we'll try to let it go a little longer. But we'll try to say five minutes. And I think the other thing is if somebody, particularly TV and radio people, need something that they didn't get that George said at a briefing later, I think we can try to go back and have him do that or have somebody else do that for camera. As opposed to just a briefing, do it as a one-on-one.

Q What's the reason now for his briefing being available for cameras only for five minutes on a day when the President doesn't have another news conference or a speech covered?

MS. MYERS: I think that the goal is to just have it to be a more of a two-way conversation. I think that there's -- the objective here is to make this -- sort of an honest exchange of information as opposed to something that's more combative. (Laughter.)

Q Does this plan --

Q -- close to the truth, Dee Dee. (Laughter.)

Q You might want to step back and reassess this.

Q Is this plan for things that broadcasters need that hear in the briefing, it sounds like your envisioning a system where we're going to line up and we're going to start -- one after the other.

MS. MYERS: That's not --

Q Do a television interview, do a radio interview --

MS. MYERS: No, that's not -- I mean, we're hoping not to have to do that. But I think on certain days there may be a story that somebody is working on that comes up later in the briefing. I mean, I don't think that we want to go redo the briefing for everybody afterwards. But I know that there are days when a particular reporter is working on something that does come up at the end of the briefing that they need for a story that they are doing that day. That's what we're trying to provide access for.

Q Dee Dee, if there is a major announcement of some sort outside of the briefing --

MS. MYERS: No, and I think there may be times when we open the whole thing up for cameras if it's a -- certainly there may be times when that happens. I know there were times when Marlin would do his entire briefing on camera for one reason or another. I think that they were rare with him, but I think we're flexible on this, I think, but the general policy on a day-to-day basis will be five minutes and then it'll just be off camera for the rest.

Q Just for the record, Dee Dee -- just for the record -- why was the decision made not to allow the entire White House briefing to be on camera available live so the whole American public can witness the White House --

Q And provide CNN with -- (laughter).

MS. MYERS: Sonya Live lobbied us really hard. (Laughter.) She's not quite as famous as Wolf Blitzer, the star of Murphy Brown live. (Laughter.)

Q Is it because you don't think the White House image came across too well?

MS. MYERS: No, I think there were times when the White House won the exchanges with the press corps and times when the press corps won the exchanges with the White House; but I think that our intention here and throughout this administration is going to be an honest exchange of information as possible. We really want it to be a thoughtful conversation when that's possible. There are a lot of policy initiatives that the President's going to undertake, and we really want you to know what he's doing. And I think our objective here is just to make this a little bit lower key exchange of information, an opportunity for us to tell you what's going on; for you to ask questions and us to have a two-way conversation about it. I think that there's a feeling among a lot of people that having them on-camera and live made it a more combative atmosphere. That's not our intention.

Q Who were these people? I mean, did the White House get calls on it?

MS. MYERS: I think there are people within -- I don't want to name any names -- but there's people within this room and there's certainly people outside of this room who watched the briefings who thought that they were unnecessarily combative and that that's not -- I don't think that's your goal, and I know that's not our goal. I think we all want to report what happens here accurately.

Q Why do you think that's necessarily the fault of television when, a, the place was packed because it was the first week of a new administration and, b, you had two major controversies erupt?

MS. MYERS: I think that there's a general sense that that is so.

Q That sort of combativeness is going to happen anytime you have a major --

MS. MYERS: And that may be true, but I think that, again, the goal is an honest exchange of information; and I think that that goal is best served by five minutes on camera and the rest of it on the record but not on camera.

Q -- less honest with cameras?

Q -- what you're trying to do is restrict the flow of bad information --

MS. MYERS: I think people who have done this a long time perhaps believe that it is a more thoughtful exchange when it's not entirely on camera.

Q You've said you want an honest exchange. Do you feel a spokesman has to be less honest?

MS. MYERS: I'm not talking entirely about the spokesman. I think that there's a feeling that reporters are -- that the tenor of the briefing changes when it's on camera and live.

Q You mean posturing? (Laughter.)

MS. MYERS: I would never want to accuse the White House Press Corps of posturing, but it has been suggested.

Q How about the podium posturing?

MS. MYERS: That's impossible. That would not happen.

Q -- we'd get up and walk out.

Q Are the State Department and the Pentagon briefings continue to be on camera?

MS. MYERS: They set their own policies. I believe the policies are that the State Department on camera but not live and at the Pentagon it's not on camera. Is that correct? I think --

Q The Pentagon is on camera.

MS. MYERS: The Pentagon is on camera. Yes, but I think we're going to maintain that policy here. The other thing I think we're going to try to do is something I know that they did in the previous White House and they definitely do at State and at the Pentagon, which is to try to have one topic at a time. And I think George will try to start doing that today. And the tradition has been that if somebody wants to change the topic, they either ask new question or can I change the subject. I think that everybody -- it's easier to read the transcripts, and I think it allows for more follow-through on particular topics.

Q Can we avoid that though the first five minutes, because people may need George to say something on different subjects in the first five minutes.

MS. MYERS: I think that's fair. And then once the lights go off then the one-subject rule will take effect.

Q Is the President going to the prayer breakfast tomorrow morning?

Q Dee Dee, would you address the suggestion that what you're trying to do is limit the amount of bad news that the American people see you dealing with?

MS. MYERS: No, again, I think some days the Press Corps wins the exchange and some days the White House wins the exchange. I mean, it is not, it is not -- we've gotten a lot of calls that suggested, you know, that the Press Corps was a pretty -- it was a pretty rambunctious exercise. I think, again, that our objective here is --

Q We've gotten some calls, too --

MS. MYERS: I'm sure you have both ways.

Q -- on the press -- person.

MS. MYERS: I'm sure. And so have we about it, but that's not our objective here.

Q George's statement in the briefing the other day, the first time you did this, when somebody asked him why he had cut it back to five minutes, George said that the President had talked that morning and you all thought that that was enough. And what it sounds like you're trying to do is to manipulate things in such a way so that you get your PR message out but don't have to face in a public forum any sort of questioning.

MS. MYERS: That's not the objective at all. I mean, I think we face public questioning every single day. We do this three times a day. I think we try very hard to answer your questions every day on any topic. I mean, there are no ground rules for that, but I think that in order to -- when we do five minutes on camera, I think, people have an opportunity to ask questions. If that's not enough, we're willing to do things afterwards. I think the objective of this briefing is to allow both sides to ask questions and to get answers to those questions.

Q Can we just look at another subject here quickly. There's a report on the wires about a letter apparently by Bill Clinton through a man named Clyde Pettit to the Vietnamese which was sent or taken by Pettit six months before -- or six weeks before Mr. Clinton was inaugurated about normalizing relationships or improving relationships between the United States and Vietnam. Do you know anything about this letter? And could you get some information --

MS. MYERS: No. Clyde Pettit?

Q Clyde Pettit. Yes --

MS. MYERS: Okay, I have to go to another meeting.

Q What did you say about the National Prayer Breakfast?

Q Is he going to it?

MS. MYERS: Yes, he is going tomorrow morning.

Q What time?

MS. MYERS: I believe it starts at 7:00 a.m., but I don't think he'll be going until later. It's usually -- they last a couple hours -- 7:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.

Q Are you still saying that the February 17th address is not a State of the Union address?

MS. MYERS: It is an address to a joint session of Congress, correct.

Q About tomorrow, does that change your morning briefing when he goes to --

MS. MYERS: Yes, it may. If he's -- depending on what the coverage is, we'll take a look at the schedule and announce on that later.

Q Do you think you'll be leaving after 7:00 a.m. --

MS. MYERS: Yes, I think it will be later than 7:00 a.m., but I'll get back you.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

9:36 A.M. EST

file: Feb 3 '93

WHITE HOUSE COMMENT LINE
11:00 AM Report
February 3, 1993

Summary:

As of 11:00 AM, the total number of calls received
by the Comment/Opinion Line was **721**.

Hot Issues Today:

* Gays in the Military

Support	210
Oppose	189

* Social Security Cuts

Support	22
Oppose	97

* Abortion

Support	18
Oppose	39

file: Feb 3

WHITE HOUSE COMMENT LINE

4:00 PM Report

February 3, 1993

Summary:

As of 4:00 PM, the total number of calls received by the Comment/Opinion Line was **2592**.

Hot Issues Today:

* Gays in the Military

Support	691
Oppose	707

* Social Security Cuts

Support	251
Oppose	128

* Abortion

Support	47
Oppose	67

* Welfare Reform

Support	41
Oppose	12

Comments on the President's Schedule
Wednesday, February 3, 1993

- * **President Clinton addresses the career professionals at the Office of Management and Budget at 10:30 a.m.**
- * There has been a lot of talk these days suggesting that economic reform is synonymous with middle class sacrifice. The beleaguered middle class has already experienced declining incomes and job losses throughout the 1980s -- while at the same time, wealthy individuals and powerful corporations have seen their incomes and profits rise. That may have been economic business-as-usual in the 1980s, but President Clinton knows it's time to change priorities.
- * President Clinton believes that those who benefitted most from the failed policies of the 1980s should be the first to contribute as we renew the American economy in the 1990s.
- * We must begin by reinventing government. It must be made more lean, more efficient, and better oriented to serve our "customers" -- the American taxpayers. It won't be easy, and it won't be quick. But government must be changed; and change starts at the top.
- * In the next several days, the President will be finalizing sharp reductions in spending at the White House, reversing many years of growth in the services and personnel provided to the President. He will also be ordering the departments and agencies to cut their administrative costs, eliminate wasteful perks, and terminate needless commissions.
- * Second, we must change by asking the richest members of our society -- those who benefitted the most from the policies of the 1980s -- to contribute more to make our economy grow.
- * Third, we must offer the American people a clear plan for reigniting growth, lowering interest rates, and raising living standards. Long-term investments and deficit reduction are important to every person in this country, whether they work on Wall Street or on Main Street, but they are particularly important to our children.

Update. The President's address on the need to reform our current system of welfare was warmly received by the Members of the National Governor's Association and positively reviewed by other public officials: The Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, said he was "hugely gratified" by Clinton's statement (on welfare reform) and said it would be possible to enact a new law this year. And, Governor John Engler (R-MI) said he was "very excited" about Clinton's attaching a high priority to welfare (reform). [Washington Post/February 3, 1993]

**PRESS GUIDANCE -- 12:00 PM
Wednesday, February 3, 1993**

Former Yugoslavia

NSC Meeting

{If asked only:

Q: Will the Principals' Committee be meeting today on Bosnia?

A: The President's senior foreign policy advisors will be meeting this afternoon as they will do on a regular basis.

We do not comment on the nature of these discussions.

Palestinian Deportees

BACKGROUND: Rabin's decision will allow 100 deportees to return immediately; will halve the sentences for the rest (all will be returned by December); establishes a review process that holds open the prospect of additional deportees returning sooner; and provides for the delivery of humanitarian relief throughout the process.

Q: Do we consider the deportation issue resolved?

A: We are pleased that Israel is taking significant action towards resolving this issue. As a result, a process has now begun that furthers the objectives of UNSC resolution 799. We believe this process addresses the return of the deportees and their humanitarian needs.

We believe that further action in the UNSC is unnecessary and could undercut this process.

Finally, I want to emphasize that the U.S. believes it is time to concentrate efforts on re-invigorating the peace process. We are committed to helping the parties bring these negotiations to fruition. These negotiations remain the only real vehicle for addressing the underlying problems that produce violence and confrontation and the only practical avenue through which the parties can reach a just, lasting and comprehensive peace.

Q: What is your reaction to Palestinian rejection of the steps taken by Prime Minister Rabin and endorsed by Secretary Christopher?

A: We believe we now have a process that is consistent with the objectives of UNSC resolution 799 and allows us to move forward on the Middle East peace process. Those negotiations remain the only real vehicle for addressing the underlying problems that produce violence and confrontation. We hope all parties will recommit themselves to moving forward. Further action in the UN is both unnecessary and counterproductive.

Arab Americans Detained

Q: Any comment on the arrest by Israel of two Americans accused of connections with Hamas?

A: I refer you to the State Department.

Q: Could you comment on reports in the New York Times over the weekend that the Hamas organization has been operating in the US?

A: The US Government has been made aware of these reports. The FBI is working with the State Department and Israeli authorities on the matter.

Middle East Peace Process

Q: Where do we stand on the peace talks? Will you announce dates for the next round soon?

A: The United States believes it is time to look ahead and to concentrate our efforts on invigorating the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

The Russian and US cosponsors will be consulting shortly with the parties about next steps, including dates for the ninth round of bilateral talks.

We will be discussing the situation through our embassies and decide when is the best time to suggest dates.

Ship Hijacking

Q: Is it true that a hijacked Panamanian vessel carrying 400 illegal immigrants is heading towards Hawaii?

A: -- The Coast Guard received a call Saturday from a ship which indicated passengers had taken control of the Panamanian-registered merchant ship, the EASTWOOD.

-- A Coast Guard cutter is heading in the general direction of the EASTWOOD in order to be ready for any situation where it might be needed.

Major Visit -- Announcement

The President has invited British Prime Minister John Major to Washington February 24. Prime Minister Major has accepted the invitation. The visit will be an opportunity for the President to consult with Prime Minister Major on key regional and bilateral issues.

Q: Will this be a private visit or a working visit?

A: This is a working visit.

Q: Will they discuss Bosnia and Iraq?

A: No agenda has been set, but those topics are likely to be brought up.

Q: Who else will be attending these meetings? Vice President Gore?

A: The other participants have not been determined.

Woolsey Testimony

Q: CIA Director-designate Woolsey indicated during his confirmation hearing yesterday that the Administration will consider passing intelligence to assist private industry. Wouldn't such action be considered industrial espionage?

A: Mr. Woolsey said the Administration would review the complexities and legal difficulties of providing such information to private firms. No change in US policy on this issue would be contemplated before any such review is undertaken.