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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 5, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT MEETING WITH MAYORS

State Dining Room

3:26 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Let me say, first of all, welcome to the White House. Mayor Jackson, I saw your brother earlier today at the signing of the Family and Medical Leave Act and he was bragging on you; said you're now as thin as he is. (Laughter.) I assured him I would still be able to recognize you when I saw you. (Laughter.)

This has been a wonderful day here at the White House. Congress adjourned -- (laughter) -- but only after passing the Family and Medical Leave Act; we had a great signing this morning. (Applause.) It was a great bipartisan effort, about a third of the Republicans in the Senate voted for it. And it was a really good way to start the day.

I'm glad you're here. I know you've been meeting with Secretary Cisneros, who's one of your own. There are times when we meet when I can't tell whether he's changed positions or not -- (laughter and applause) -- which I suppose from your point of view is a good thing.

Most of you in this room I know well. I've spent a lot of time in your communities, and you have played a major role in my political education. I assure you that I think every day about many of the places we've been and the things we've seen and the things I have learned from you. I think that the time I spent in our country's cities in this last election that was in many ways the most instructive time that I spent. And one of the things that impressed me so much is that so many things against all the odds are being done that work. And I want you to help me now figure out how to make those things that work the rule rather than the exception in American life.

I told the governors when they came in here and spent some time with me earlier this week on the subject of health care impressed me so much is that so many things against all the odds are being done that work. And I want you to help me now figure out how to make those things that work the rule rather than the exception in American life.

I told the governors when they came in here and spent some time with me earlier this week on the subject of health care that if somebody asked me to name my greatest failing as a governor after 12 years, it was that I never could quite figure out a way to make the exception the rule; to take those things that worked and make them work everywhere.

In that connection, I have been working with Secretary Cisneros and have sent, after working it out with him, a directive to him today to deal with a number of specific things that I know are important to all of you: First, to establish a weekly mechanism for communication with the state and local leaders of our country on issues of housing and urban development. And I hope we'll have a

MORE

chance to talk about both of them because they are related; but they aren't the same.

Second, to try to expedite the programs that are already there now, to unclog some \$6 billion that have been in inexplicably tied up in the pipeline of the federal government that have already been appropriated; to speed up by three to four months the processing of the over \$3 billion in public housing funds that are available and to try to accelerate the real implementation of the home program where there's \$2.5 billion in largely unmoved funds because of the administrative system of this department has been largely paralyzed.

I told Henry when I asked him to take this position that there was some risk because of the pall which had been cast over HUD and the problems of past years and because there had been a lot of rhetoric but not enough action out of the department in recent years. We're going to do what we can to marry rhetoric and action. We don't promise to shut up, but we promise to try to do some things.

I also want to tell you that I'm going to do the best I can in this upcoming stimulus and economic package to do what I said I would do -- to bring down the deficit but to increase investment at the same time in ways that will make available more funds for the cities.

I remember Mayor White, when we were in Cleveland with Congressman Stokes, you said you thought we ought to increase the community development block grant funds because you could move those more quickly to create jobs. And there will be a fairly sizable increase in that in the proposed stimulus package to try to help you create jobs.

Let me just make a couple of general remarks about where we are on this whole economic approach, and then I'd like to hear from you and I'd like to just be as informal in conversation as possible.

The economic news is good but mixed and incomplete. That is, starting in the last quarter we have begun to have two pieces of good economic news: one is that productivity is increasing, and that's good. Companies are making more money, they're figuring out how to compete in a tough international environment. Two is that there's a lot more economic activity around housing as low interest rates finally are letting millions of Americans refinance their home mortgages, others get into buying homes; and that's all been good.

Then since the election, there have been two good pieces of economic news that I think the election can fairly claim some credit for. One is that consumer confidence started going up in November and exploded in December, and it's going to be strong in January. The second is that the financial markets generally are upbeat about the direction that our administration has outlined, which means they take us seriously, that we're going to try to do what many say is impossible, which is to increase investment and reduce the debt at the same time.

So, that's the good news. The bad news is that in this economy, the downsizing of big firms is continuing apace. It started in the 1980s, when every year of the 1980s, the Fortune 500 together reduced employment in the United States by about 400,000 people per year -- big, big reductions in employment.

In most years, that was offset by job increases in small and medium-sized companies. Now, that is not happening, even though this recovery is in place. So you have this strange thing where the economic indicators are going up in the last quarter like crazy, but

the unemployment rate is higher than it was at the depth of the recession. And for 14 months we've had a national unemployment rate over 7 percent. Why is that?

I think there are several reasons, but let me just say there are plainly three. One is that small business cannot afford to hire new workers and make up the slack from big business cuts because of the exploding costs of health care. Two is that small businesses that want to hire workers can't get credit because of the credit crunch, which is more heavily concentrated in some places than others, and particularly in California and southern Florida -- in Texas, but generally across the country. The third is that the defense cutbacks have accelerated the loss of high-wage manufacturing jobs without any offsetting industrial strategy or conversion strategy in America, which has been particularly devastating for Southern California, for Connecticut and for one of two other places, but has been generally felt across the country.

So the first thing I've got to try to figure out how to do is how to keep this economic recovery with all these big numbers going, but to actually help real people out of it. How are we going to generate some more jobs? One way is to put some more money into basic construction, which would affect you. We're going to try to accelerate the funding of ISTEPA, which would help you. We're going to try to put some money into this stimulus package. It will be modest, because we don't want to be accused of ignoring the economic indicators, but it will be substantial to several areas.

And the other is to outline a five-year investment plan which will increase our investment in infrastructure, which will have a defense conversion plan and which will attempt to address these very serious problems that are killing small business -- namely controlling health costs and providing basic health care to all Americans and trying to break open the credit crunch.

If you think about it, two best things I could do for you are both indirect. If we could bring health costs in line with inflation and get banks to lending again, economic activity would pick up among people who would then pay taxes to your local government, and you could take that money and do what you need to do.

The best thing I could do for the private sector, if we could bring health costs in line with inflation between now and the year 2000, we would save the private sector two-and-a-half times as much as the public purse creating -- freeing hundreds of billions of dollars a year to be reinvested in the economies of this country.

So, what I'm going to try to do is just that. It's never been done before in this country; having to bring down the deficit and increase investment at the same time. It's going to require some very tough choices. I spent two hours yesterday trying to cut the budget in areas that I thought were inessential in order to free up monies that would be invested; and obviously most of our investment money goes to directly back to state and local government.

I'm sure that a lot of you will wish we were spending more, but let me say that it is critical, I'm convinced, that we show some discipline in bringing down this deficit because at every point we drop long-term interest rates, freeze up \$50 billion for new investment in this economy.

So I'm going to try to spend more in terms of investment and reduce the deficit, which means I'm going to have to cut consumption even more. And we're working on it. And I hope we can work together closely and we can do a very good job together.

One of the things that I've been impressed with -- Secretary Cisneros's work over at the Department -- is he came back

saying what a lot of our secretaries have been saying; he said, this thing's not working very well. We got all this money out there that's not even being spent. We've got \$6 billion in the pipeline. We got \$3.1 billion that's been approved that's going to take four months too long to get out there. We've got this home program -- nobody can access the money because of the administrative problems. So, we can keep you busy for a year or so if we just run the department right.

And we're going to do our best to do that. I think the floor is now yours. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

3:37 P.M. EST

**Comments on the President's Schedule
February 5, 1993**

- o Today, President Clinton signs the Family and Medical Leave Act -- ending seven years of gridlock on legislation that is essential for America's working families.
- o Because the President has signed this legislation, hardworking Americans will no longer be forced to choose between their jobs and their families. Families have beaten gridlock and the special interests. Now, the law will guarantee their right to up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave per year when they are urgently needed at home to care for a newborn child or a family member with a serious illness.
- o Not only does the law guarantee the right of millions of hardworking Americans to unpaid leave in times of family need - it also means that the American workforce will be more productive because American workers will no longer fear losing their jobs because of an illness or an accident in their families. This legislation will provide those families peace of mind.
- o The Family and Medical Leave Act was first introduced in the House in April 1985 and in Senate the following year, 1986. Each year legislation has been introduced to protect the American workforce in need of Family or Medical Leave and each year, until now the legislation has been stonewalled by the previous Administrations. President Bush's first veto of this bill came in 1990. The bill was again sent to former President Bush in 1992 -- he vetoed the bill for the second time last fall.
- o President Clinton congratulates the House and Senate sponsors of the legislation who worked so tirelessly on passage of the Family and Medical Leave legislation. Committed to ending gridlock together, they were able to adopt this legislation in the first two weeks of the Clinton Presidency.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 5, 1993

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRIME MINISTER BRIAN MULRONEY

The South Grounds

1:44 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon. I'm delighted that my first meeting as President with a foreign leader is with the Prime Minister of Canada, Brian Mulroney. On the day after I was elected, I spoke of the essential continuity of our country's foreign policy. Our steadfast relationship with Canada is an indispensable element of that continuity. Prime Minister Mulroney and the people of Canada should know that the United States is still their friend and their partner.

It is worth noting that the United States and Canada share the world's longest undefended border and that we haven't had a battle between us since the War of 1812. Now having said that, Mr. Prime Minister, I will tell you that I look forward to winning back the World Series. (Laughter.)

Canada has long stood as our partner in promoting democracy and human rights around the world. Today Canada is demonstrating her international leadership for peace and freedom through her commitment in peacekeeping efforts around the world -- in Somalia, in Bosnia, and elsewhere. Canada is our largest trading partner. Both our nations benefit enormously from the immense river of goods and a services flowing across our border. With an increase of \$30 billion just since the free trade agreement went into effect.

It is remarkable how relatively few disputes have attended the vigorous trading between us. Yet it is inevitable that there will be some disagreements even among close partners. And we agreed today to maintain high-level attention to that trading relationship, to ensure that the problems are addressed before they become crisis.

The Prime Minister and I discussed the North American Free Trade Agreement. I assured him that my administration intends to move forward with NAFTA while establishing a process to provide adequate protection to workers, to farmers, and to the environment. Canada was our partner in working with Mexico to negotiate NAFTA, and Canada will be our partner as we move forward to put it and its related agreements into effect. We've made a good start here today in setting the stage for working together.

We also discussed the GATT agreement, and I reassured the Prime Minister that the United States will do what it can to secure an agreement at GATT that all the world can be proud of and can be a prosperous part of.

We reviewed a broad range of global issues, including the developments in Russia and elsewhere in the former Soviet Union, the crisis in the Balkans, the situation in Somalia and Haiti. We also discussed our participation in the Group of Seven and what the United States and Canada might hope to achieve this year, and especially this summer when the G-7 meeting in Tokyo, to help move the global economy out of recession and into a strong recovery.

MORE

This was a very good beginning. I want to thank Prime Minister Mulroney for coming down from Canada, and tell him that he'll always be welcome here. And I look forward to visiting you on your home turf soon.

PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY: Thank you, Mr. President. I'll simply say that, as the President indicated, we had a very full review of quite a large number of items in the few hours we spent together and a very productive working lunch. I thought it was a very good meeting and a very good beginning of the relationship of Canada with the new administration.

The President has indicated the complex issues that we've touched on, tried to deal with, principally, of course -- and I think you'll understand -- the relationship between Canada and the United States itself. The relationship is by far the most important one the United States has in the world. This is the biggest trading relationship ever between two nations. And at the end of the year it's -- the important thing is it tends to be in rough balance, which indicates that you can have free trade and prosper.

And so we're very concerned about the GATT and we're very concerned about the trading currents generally, and very reassured by the President's strong commitments and strong positions in respect of the manner in which you bring back and reenergize prosperity around the world.

So we covered our bilateral arrangements and we covered a lot of hot spots around the world. And I'm sure that the President and I would be happy to take a few questions.

(Repeats statement in French.)

Thank you very much, Mr. President.

Q Mr. Prime Minister, what do you think of the changes the President wants to make in the NAFTA agreement?

PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY: Well, Helen, the changes that the President doesn't -- he indicated -- he will, himself, I'm sure, but the President has indicated many times that he is going to sign the NAFTA agreement as it is, but that he proposes to bring in supplemental agreements with Mexico, particularly in regard to some of the points that he has mentioned, that do not impact on the NAFTA agreement as concluded. That may change. If it does, I'm sure we'll hear from the President. But our information is that, by and large, that the NAFTA agreement with those supplemental accords is something that he could promote and defend very vigorously.

I think, Mr. President, that's the position.

THE PRESIDENT: That's right. And I might add that the Prime Minister's administration in Canada has had a strong record on the environment, something that we want to beef up in a supplemental agreement; and that Canada would be, I think, more or less in line with the United States in terms of its impact on any supplemental labor accord we might reach.

So we certainly intend to work with them -- after all, this is a three-way agreement, not a two-way agreement. But I still believe, as I said many weeks ago, that we can negotiate these agreements without reopening the NAFTA itself.

Q -- the best way to proceed is to attempt to modify the U.N. plan? And how long do you think that negotiations can be relied on before stronger action is taken?

THE PRESIDENT: Perhaps the best way to answer your question would be to let the Prime Minister communicate his views which he communicated to me, and then let me tell you what my response is. Shall we do that?

PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY: In regard to the Bosnian situation, we think, Susan, that the elements of an agreement -- there's been a lot of constructive work done, but that there are inadequacies in it that can be corrected at the Security Council by the involvement, a greater degree of involvement by the United States in terms of the accord itself, and also the involvement of President Yeltsin.

We believe that the elements of an agreement, impacted by the concern of the United States and Canada in the area of human rights, in the area of war crimes, for example, can be -- these amendments can be of significant substance without altering a lot of the hard and constructive work that has taken place so far by Cy Vance and David Owen.

But it would be important that in this process of the Security Council there be greater involvement by Russia and by President Yeltsin. And I took the liberty of making some recommendations along those lines to the President, and he'll reflect upon them and probably have something to say.

THE PRESIDENT: Let me answer now, to just reaffirm what our present posture is. We have given the Bosnian situation urgent consideration. We have reviewed a wide range of options. We certainly will take into account what the Prime Minister has said. Our reluctance on the Vance-Owen proposals, while I applaud the effort both personally and as President, is that the United States at the present time is reluctant to impose an agreement on the parties to which they do not agree, especially when the Bosnian Muslims might be left at a severe disadvantage if the agreement is not undertaken in good faith by the other parties and cannot be enforced externally.

So we are looking at that. I think one of the things the Prime Minister said is absolutely right: If there is to be a diplomatic political solution to this over the long run, we very much need President Yeltsin involved and the support of Russia. He reaffirmed to me just a few days ago in our telephone conversation his general support for the policy that we have outlined. But I'm sure you can understand why with a problem this difficult, we would like a few days longer just to seriously review this to come up with what our policy is going to be. Then we'll announce it as clearly and forcefully and follow it as strongly as we possibly can.

Q (Question asked and answered in French.)

Q Mr. President, the same question, please.

THE PRESIDENT: As the Prime Minister has said, our Secretary of State met today with President Aristide and discussed a wide range of issues with him as well as what our efforts have been, the progress and the lack of progress of Mr. Caputo's efforts. We talked about where we're going with this relationship in the future.

Let me say that I am committed to restoring democracy to Haiti. I am doing my best to work through the U.N. and the OAS with Mr. Caputo. I am, frankly, disappointed that the Prime Minister in Haiti has apparently backed off a little bit of his original willingness to let us send in some third-party observers, not just to protect the petitions for refugee status but also to try to stabilize conditions leading toward a restoration of democracy there. And we're going to talk to Mr. Caputo, see where he thinks things are, and then reassess our position.

But I share the Prime Minister's determination. The United States and Canada should be and are one in our commitment to restoring democracy to Haiti. And we will continue to push ahead either on the course we're now on, or if that fails, on a more vigorous course toward that end.

Q What did you tell the President on the deportees in Israel?

PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY: We touched peripherally on the Middle East because the Secretary of State is going to, I gather, to the Middle East at an early moment. The position of Canada -- my own view is that we tend not to try and give Israel lessons in regard to the determination it has to make about its own national security. Israel's entitled to make some important value judgments about itself.

That being said, I congratulated the President and the Secretary of State for their leadership in bringing about the first step of the return of the hundred deportees, which I think was an excellent example of diplomacy and international leadership by the President.

It's the first step, it's not the whole answer. And it's a complicated matter which I think will be resolved -- where the resolution of which will be clearer after Secretary of State Christopher has had an opportunity to visit the region. But I think that we're supportive of the U.N. resolutions, but I'm always very concerned when people start to lecture Israel on the manner in which it has to look after its own internal security, because for very important historical reasons, Israel, of course, is better qualified than most to make determinations about its own well-being.

Q Mr. President, on Bosnia, do you expect that there would be a American diplomatic initiative to replace what you see as the flaws in the Vance-Owen initiative?

THE PRESIDENT: I can't say that at this time. As I say, I applaud the efforts that have been made by Lord Owen and by Secretary Vance. I think that they have done the very best they could. And I don't criticize the details so much as -- it's not a criticism so much as a reluctance on the part of the United States to impose on parties an agreement which they do not freely accept themselves, particularly one that might work to the immediate and to the long-term further disadvantage of the Bosnian Muslims.

But I would not rule out any option at this time. We have a wide range of options under consideration. We are working very hard on this. We will settle on a course and then do our best to consult with our allies and win broad support for it. You heard the Prime Minister say that over the long run we need President Yeltsin's involvement in this; and I agree. You heard me say that we hardly ever do anything in foreign policy that we don't have Canada's support in, and we'll need that.

So we've got a lot of work to do on this. We've been working very hard and we'll try to bring it to a quick closure.

Q There's seems to be disagreement, though, in that the Prime Minister seems to think that that can be built upon --

Q -- come up with some agreement.

THE PRESIDENT: I hope we can revive them. Our biggest problem in this country is the expiration of fast track authority. But we are -- we have begun a lot of talks in earnest within the administration about that. I've done my best to send a signal to our trading partners and to the parties to GATT that we very much want a successful agreement. And I'll have more to say about that in the days ahead.

Thank you.

Q (Question asked and answered in French.)

THE PRESIDENT: Let me answer that also. I take it by what I believe was your French, of what then was a good translation I got, that you mean by complexity of the situation in Haiti the fact the Father Aristide was plainly elected by an overwhelming majority and is plainly still -- has the support of an overwhelming majority of the people; but while, in the brief period when he was in authority, made some statements which caused people in the military and others to have fear for their security -- their personal security in ways that are inconsistent with running a democracy, which has to recognize human rights -- does that represent the complexity, yes, that is the nub of the issue.

We have to be able to restore democracy in a way that convinces everybody that their human rights will be respected and, for an interim period, protected. And obviously, that's what the Caputo mission is designed to do.

But the complexity of the issue cannot deter us from the fundamental mission, which is to restore a democratically elected government that will not abuse the human rights of ordinary Haitians. And I agree with the Prime Minister, we certainly ought to be able to do that here in our backyard and we're going to work hard on it. Thank you very much.

PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY: Thank you very much.

END

2:03 P.M. EST

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1993**

**SCHEDULER: STEPHANIE STRETT
HOME: 202-332-5651
OFFICE: 202-456-7560
WHCA PAGER: 4033
CELLULAR 202-494-9855**

**PRESS DESK: ANNE EDWARDS
HOME: 301-565-3101
OFFICE: 202-456-2100
SKYGRAM: 227-8821**

MORNING ADVANCE: ED EMERSON, MARY STRETT

BILL SIGNING ADVANCE: ED EMERSON

**PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY: BRIAN MCPARTLIN, MIKE FELDMAN,
SAM MYERS**

AFTERNOON ADVANCE: ED EMERSON, MARY STRETT

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1993**

TBA

JOG

8:30 am
8:45 am

**CIA BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
AGJ, Mack McLarty, Tony Lake,
Sandy Berger, Leon Fuerth**

8:45 am
9:00 am

**NATIONAL SECURITY BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
AGJ, Mack McLarty, Tony Lake,
Sandy Berger, Leon Fuerth**

9:00 am-
9:15 am

**MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Mack McLarty, George Stephanopoulos,
Marcia Hale, Bruce Lindsey**

9:25 am

**PROCEED
ROSE GARDEN**

9:30 am

**BILL SIGNING CEREMONY
ROSE GARDEN
Contact: Alexis Herman
Format and attendees: See extensive briefing provided by
Alexis Herman.
General Format:
1. You will sign the bill
2. The Vice President intros. Vicki Yandle. ✓
3. Vicki Yandle will intro the President.
4. The President makes remarks.
5. Congressional Response(TBA)
6. Paul Lehman will speak for one minute.
7. Judy Lichtman will speak.
8. Meet and greet with attendees.
**NOTE: Indian Treaty Room, OEOB, available in case of
inclement weather.**
OPEN PRESS**

10:45 am-
11:00 am

**MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Mark Gearan**

11:00 am-
11:15 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
George Stephanopoulos

11:30 am-
2:00 pm

MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY
Contact: Tony Lake

- 11:30 am PM Mulroney and party arrive in West Lobby. They are escorted by State Department Acting Chief of Protocol Richard Gookin into the Roosevelt Room to sign the Guest Book.
- 11:35 am The Chief of Protocol escorts PM into the Oval Office and intros him to the President.
- 11:40 am Substantive meeting begins.
- 12:10 pm Meeting adjourns, President leads the PM to the Red Room and then into the Old Family Dining Room for lunch.
- 12:15 pm Lunch
- 1:15 pm The President invites the PM (only) to stroll the state floor and then proceed to the South Lawn for Press Statements.(PM stands to right of President, lecterns are marked.)
- 1:30 pm The President makes 5 min. remarks followed by PM. Q & A will follow. (Interpreter provided) Following press statements the President and the PM shake hands and bid farewell, PM proceeds to his motorcade and departs.

2:00 pm-
3:00 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

3:00 pm-
3:45 pm

MEETING WITH MAYORS
STATE DINING ROOM
Contact: Loretta Avent, Regina Montoya

Format: The President will greet 30 Mayors. Secretary Cisneros will intro the President and the President will make brief remarks.

Attendees: See briefing book.

POOL will spray at beginning of meeting.

4:00 pm-
4:45 pm

AARP MEETING
BLUE ROOM
Contact: Alexis Herman

Attendees: See briefing book.

Format: Alexis Herman will intro Lovola Burgess, AARP President, Horace Deets, AARP Executive Director and the Vice President. The Vice President makes brief remarks and intros the President, the President makes brief remarks.

CLOSED PRESS

5:00 pm-

MAKE-UP and BRIEFING
LIBRARY, MANSION
Make-up person: TBA
Briefing: Paul Begala

5:10 pm
5:45 pm

**VIDEO TAPINGS
LIBRARY, MANSION**

Contacts: Jeff Eller, David Anderson

Format: BC will do 4 one on one interviews with the following stations to promote the Detroit Town Hall Meeting on Feb. 10th.

1. WPLG, ABC Miami
Interviewer: Dwight Lauderdale
2. WXYZ, ABC Detroit
Interviewer: Bill Bonds
3. WSB, ABC Atlanta
Interviewer: Bill Nigut
4. KOMO, ABC Seattle
Interviewer: Gary Walker

BC will also do a short tribute to Mo Udall. For more detail, see briefing book.

CLOSED PRESS

6:00 pm-
6:15 pm

**NSC MEETING
SITUATION ROOM**

Contact: Tony Lake

NOTE: Separate briefing provided by Tony Lake.

6:30 pm-
7:30 pm

**ECONOMIC MEETING
ROOSEVELT ROOM**

Contact: Bob Rubin

Attendees: See briefing book.

CLOSED PRESS

7:30 pm-
7:45 pm

**MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Mack McLarty**

BC AND HRC RON

WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 5, 1993

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM
THE PRESIDENT TO THE CHAIRMEN OF
THE HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES
ON APPROPRIATIONS AND THE SENATE COMMITTEE
ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

February 5, 1993

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with section 490(h) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), I am submitting a list of countries which, as of January 1, 1993, have been determined to be major illicit drug producing and drug transit countries. These countries have been selected on the basis of information from the March 1, 1992, International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) and from other U.S. Government sources. The list of countries is identical to the one submitted by the Secretary of State on October 1, 1992, pursuant to the provisions of section 481(k)(3) (now repealed) of the FAA and using the definition of a major illicit drug producing country and a major drug transit country given in sections 481(i)(2) and (5) of the same law.

The International Narcotics Control Act of 1992 (INCA) amended the FAA on November 2, 1992, by changing the reporting date to January 1, 1993, and by suspending the sections 481(i)(2) and (5) definitions for fiscal years 1993 and 1994. In fiscal year 1995 the section 481(i) definitions will again apply. Since the section 481(i) definitions, however, have provided a generally sound and consistent basis for classifying major drug producing and transit countries, we will continue to use them with some practical adjustments to take into account more accurate measurement techniques and the effect on the illicit U.S. drug market. We will not add or remove countries to or from the major drug producers list until we have our own confirmation that conditions in the country so warrant.

We expect to revise the list during 1993 based on information in the next International Narcotics Control Strategy Report and survey information. At this time, there are reports that there may be significant illicit cultivation of opium poppies in Vietnam and in the former Soviet Central Asian republics. When we complete the relevant surveys of these countries, we will decide whether the data justify their inclusion on the list.

The following countries are subject to certification on narcotics cooperation: The Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, Afghanistan, India, Iran, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Syria, Burma, China, Hong Kong, Laos, Malaysia, and Thailand.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 5, 1993

The President today designated the following:

James H. Quello as Chair of the Federal Communications Commission on an interim basis. Mr. Quello will serve until a permanent Chair is named by the President. He has served as a Member of the Commission since 1974.

Elizabeth Anne Moler as Chair of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on an interim basis. Ms. Moler will serve until a permanent Chair is named by the President. She has served as a Member of the Commission since 1988.

Gail C. McDonald as Chair of the Interstate Commerce Commission on an interim basis. Ms. McDonald will serve until a permanent Chair is named by the President. She has served as a Member of the Commission since 1990.

John A. Gannon as Acting Chairperson of the National Council on Disability. Mr. Gannon will serve until a permanent Chairperson is named by the President. He has served as a Member of the Council since 1988.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 5, 1993

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The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release:
January 24, 1993

Contact: Dee Dee Myers
(202)-456-2100

Statement of the President

I am deeply saddened by the passing of Justice Thurgood Marshall. He was a giant in the quest for human rights and equal opportunity in this century. Every American should be grateful for the contributions he made as an advocate and justice of the United States Supreme Court.

PA/PRS
GUIDANCE

I N D E X

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1993

ANNOUNCEMENT POSTED	Secretary Department	Middle East Trip Update to Add Geneva & Brussels Reorganization - 1) Deputy Secy Wharton Remarks to Employees, 2) Secy Christopher's Message to Employees, 3) Secy Christopher's Implementation Directive for Organizational Change, 4) Chart for Proposed Reorganization
AFRICA	Somalia	- Senate Resolution Supporting US Humanitarian Effort & Acceptance of Strictures of War Powers Act
	Zaire	- Call for Intervention/Response to Demarche/Asst Secy Cohen Migs in Brussels
LATIN AMERICA	Haiti	- Caputo Mission/Return to Democracy/Sanctions/Amnesty for Military
EAST ASIA	Japan	- Visit by FM Watanabe Feb 11-13
EUROPE	Bosnia-Herzegovina	- Fighting Update - UNSC Talks on Vance-Owen Plan
	Croatia	- Fighting Update
	Serbia	- Sanctions Violators on Danube
	Tajikistan	- Fighting Update/UN Mission to Resolve Crisis/ US Refugee Assistance/Total US Aid & Delivery/ Displaced Persons/AmEmbassy in Dushanbe
MIDDLE EAST	Peace Process	- Visit of Palestinian Hanan Ashrawi
MISCELLANEOUS	Department	- Closing of US Diplomatic Posts

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Address by Deputy Secretary Wharton
on
Reorganization of the Department of State

February 5, 1993

I would like to talk to you this morning about reorganizing the Department to meet the foreign policy challenges of this new era. In a message that will be released today, Secretary Christopher notes that we serve in a Department that is far better organized for the decades past than for the special challenges America faces in the post-Cold War era. In order to meet President Clinton's bipartisan foreign policy priorities, we must restructure and streamline the Department and use our considerable talent and constrained resources more effectively. Our objective is a Department that is more responsive to both new issues and to American interests.

Secretary Christopher and I have made reorganization one of our highest priorities. As we bring in our new team, we have a window of opportunity to implement our plans. Fortunately, we have been able to draw on the work of our transition team and several recent studies of the foreign affairs process. One of the most thoughtful studies -- State 2000 -- was prepared here in the building by a talented task force of foreign service officers and civil service professionals. We have relied heavily on their recommendations.

Our plan addresses five key problems with the current organization and operation of the Department:

First, the Department has been slow to address many of the transnational and cross-cutting issues that President Clinton has identified as foreign policy priorities. This includes democratization, non-proliferation, environmental protection, peacekeeping, and promoting American business overseas.

Second, in the past, bureaus were sometimes underutilized and our talented professional staff was isolated from the Seventh Floor.

Third, several key issues and functions have been distributed inefficiently among various bureaus or special offices, leading to redundancies and unnecessary confusion. Non-proliferation issues, for example, are being handled by three different offices and one special ambassador...

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Fourth, excessive layering has clogged the Department's clearance and decision making processes. In particular, we have too many Deputy Assistant Secretaries and Seventh Floor staffers.

Finally, we have had problems linking our foreign policy priorities to our available resources, particularly in the International Affairs or Function 150 Account.

Our reorganization plan seeks to address these problems on several fronts. It emphasizes emerging global issues, gives line authority to the Under Secretaries, streamlines the office of the Secretary, and reduces the number of deputy assistant secretaries and Seventh Floor staff. The plan realigns the Department to respond to new issues and creates more efficient lines of communication between the Secretary and the rest of the building. It also places particular emphasis on giving more responsibility to the offices below the Seventh Floor, thereby harnessing our considerable pool of talent and expertise.

Secretary Christopher announced two of our key organizational changes two weeks ago. We plan to create a new position for an Under Secretary for Global Affairs as well as an Ambassador-at-Large to help manage our policy toward the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union.

The President has nominated former Senator Timothy Wirth to fill the Global Affairs position, although he will carry out his responsibilities as Counselor until Congress passes legislation creating the new position. This new position gives high-level attention to a number of critical issues that cut across nearly every boundary of the geographic and functional bureaus. The Global Affairs portfolio covers the environment, democracy promotion, human rights, labor, refugees, population, narcotics and counter-terrorism. The Under Secretary will be supported by four bureaus headed by Assistant Secretaries -- Oceans, Environment and Science; Democracy, Human Rights and Labor; Narcotics, Terrorism and Crime; and Population, Refugees and Migration.

The President has nominated Strobe Talbott to the new position of Ambassador-at-Large and Special Advisor to the Secretary for the New Independent States (NIS). The U.S. has an important stake in the peaceful transformation of Russia and the other new states, and this new position gives our policy the high-level attention it deserves. Once he is confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Talbott will receive direct support from the Office of Independent States and Commonwealth Affairs in the European Bureau as well as by the State and AID task forces that have coordinated NIS assistance.

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Our plan also seeks to strengthen the role of the Under Secretaries by giving them line authority over the bureaus under them. The proposal will enhance communication in the building, assure better coordination on cross-cutting issues, and strengthen the role of the Under Secretaries in the interagency process. Although the Assistant Secretaries will now report through the Under Secretaries, we believe this arrangement will actually facilitate contacts with the Secretary and me and strengthen their role in the policy-making process.

We have also renamed two of the current Under Secretary Offices to reflect their new mandates and the Department's new priorities. Joan Spero, the Under Secretary-Designate for Economic and Agricultural Affairs will become the Under Secretary for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs. This change underscores the importance we place on assisting U.S. companies competing in the global economy. Lynn Davis, the Under Secretary-Designate for International Security Affairs will become the Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Affairs. This reflects the growing importance we place on curbing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

We are also streamlining the Office of the Secretary to give more responsibility to offices and bureaus below the Seventh Floor. With the exception of the Ambassador-at-Large for the NIS, this means abolishing special advisory and other independent offices that have been attached to the offices of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary. Many of these offices simply have duplicated bureau functions. Under our plan, only eight offices will report directly to the Secretary -- the Executive Secretariat, Policy Planning, Protocol, Equal Employment Opportunity, the Legal Advisor, Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs and Intelligence and Research.

Finally, we will reduce excessive layering by cutting significantly the number of deputy assistant secretaries and equivalents. Each Under Secretary has also been asked to trim Seventh Floor staff, particularly special assistant positions. By reducing these DAS and staff positions, and taking other steps, we hope to expedite clearances and strengthen the responsibilities of office directors and country directors.

Although the current scope of our reorganization is focused on Washington, we believe these changes also will have effects overseas. Ambassadors will find it easier for their policy prescriptions to be heard and their influence should increase as their bureau's hand is strengthened in the policy process.

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We also expect our embassies to play an expanded role in identifying policy priorities and helping us anticipate crises. This includes one of my chief areas of interest and responsibility -- ensuring that the Department's budget matches clearly enunciated policy priorities.

Let me emphasize that our focus on delegating responsibility and engaging the talent of the building goes beyond wiring diagrams and reorganization plans. The Secretary and I are committed to using the full breadth of talent in the Department without distinctions between ranks and cones or divisions between the foreign service and the civil service. Each Assistant Secretary and office director has been asked to engage their staffs fully in the foreign policy process, particularly their junior employees. To aid this effort, I hope to adjust the promotion precepts to focus on how well managers delegate responsibility and promote the professional development of their employees. For our part, the Secretary and I will return to the practice of having desk officers rather than DAS's take notes in our meetings with senior foreign officials.

The Secretary can implement some of these changes by directive, but others require legislation. We have already consulted closely with Congress on this plan and will work with the appropriate committees on the Hill to pass the required legislation. We will keep you apprised of the process and will soon offer an estimated timetable for fully implementing the reorganization program.

In addition to the State Department reorganization, the Secretary has asked me to review the operations and mandate of the Agency for International Development. I will report my findings to the Secretary within 90 days and we will prepare a reorganization plan to present to Congress.

The United States faces a new era in its foreign policy. It is clear that this new era requires new thinking and new ways of doing business at State. And the Secretary and I firmly believe our plan offers the new structures and tools needed to face a number of difficult issues. But we also understand that change sometimes can cause disruptions, especially in large organizations such as the Department. We are moving to implement this plan in the middle of the assignment process, for example, and we need to find ways to address the possible dislocations. To help minimize disruptions and redress any serious problems I have asked Brian Atwood, our designate as Under Secretary for Management, to head an implementation task force. The task force will advise me on the progress of implementation and seek to minimize the effects of our reorganization on the orderly functioning of the Department.

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As we go forward with our plan, President Clinton, Secretary Christopher, and I ask your commitment to a spirit of renewal. Yes, change can be unsettling. But I ask you to approach this change as an opportunity -- for the Department as a whole, and for each of you individually. Secretary Christopher and I value teamwork very highly, and you can rest assured that all of you will have a part to play -- an important part, without exception.

You who are career State Department professionals have our deepest respect. If the new administration is to succeed in realigning the Department in ways that will make it even more effective in a new but no less difficult world, we need your expertise. We need your experience, your insights, and your good will. Most of all, we need your support. Without it, our best-laid plans will founder. With it, we'll do great work in the days ahead.

FEB. 5, 1993

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

A MESSAGE FOR ALL STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

SUBJECT: DEPARTMENT OF STATE REORGANIZATION

As I join all of you in the challenging job of shaping and directing America's foreign policy, it is clear that we must make changes in the way the State Department is organized.

The organization of our Department has evolved over the years in response to unique circumstances in the international environment. We serve in a State Department that is far better organized for the decades past than for the special challenges America faces in the post-Cold War era.

I want our Department to be able to deal more effectively with the new issues of critical importance to our nation's foreign policy: strengthening democratization efforts in the former Soviet Union and around the world, halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, strengthening peacekeeping capabilities, dealing more effectively with global environmental problems, elevating our concern about the global population explosion, fighting international crime and terrorism, and penetrating new markets for American business.

We cannot hope to respond to these and other new challenges unless we improve the way we deal with tough and complex problems which cut across the traditional boundaries of our bureaus. We must design creative ways to both increase the efficiency of the policy process and enhance the administration of the many programs we manage. This will mean:

- Designating five Under Secretaries together with the Deputy as my principal foreign policy advisors;
- Creating new focal points for key foreign policy initiatives;
- Eliminating redundancies and concentrating greater decisionmaking responsibility within the bureaus;
- Reducing excessive layering to streamline information flow and decisionmaking;

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- Enhancing communication in all directions by asking most bureaus to report to me through a designated Under Secretary who will coordinate the activities of related bureaus and facilitate needed access to me and the seventh floor; and
- Creating a streamlined Office of the Secretary to provide me and the Deputy Secretary with a more effective means to receive information and make decisions.

Over the past weeks, the transition has afforded us an extended opportunity to examine closely the organization of the Department in light of President Clinton's foreign policy priorities. We were not alone in this endeavor since work was well underway by the Department's own Management Task Force "State 2000" as well as by other groups of qualified professionals. The changes I ask be implemented emerge from what I believe is a growing consensus for change within and outside the Department.

I do not seek these changes merely for the sake of change itself. When undertaking a degree of reorganization, we must be mindful that change can be disruptive. Thus, it must be carefully planned so as not to interfere with the orderly functioning of the Department. While some of the changes outlined in the attached directive can be achieved quickly by administrative action subject to Congressional consultation, others will require legislation which we plan to seek in the very near future. We have initiated the process of discussion with Congress and have thus far received a positive reaction to our approach.

There is great talent in the Department of State among those who have devoted themselves to careers of public service. President Clinton and I wish better to harness this talent so critical to the interests of our nation. We must change to do this. I am convinced that the measured changes we now undertake can enable us to deal with both the problems and opportunities of a new era in foreign policy.

Walter Christopher

Attachment

Implementation Directive

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FEB. 5, 1993

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON**

IMPLEMENTATION DIRECTIVE FOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE

In order to implement the foreign policy priorities of the President of the United States and to more effectively and efficiently carry out the foreign policy responsibilities of the Department of State, I ask that the following changes be implemented to occur upon passage of legislation or by this directive upon completion of Congressional consultations.

1. THE UNDER SECRETARIES SHALL BE THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN POLICY ADVISORS TO THE SECRETARY AND DIRECTLY IN THE CHAIN OF COMMAND

I wish to strengthen the role of the Under Secretaries. They shall serve as my principal foreign policy advisors and assist me and the Deputy Secretary in executing and coordinating the activities of the Department. They will be given line responsibility to manage and coordinate the operations of the bureaus which will report to them.

The use of Under Secretaries as senior advisors to the Secretary should be accompanied by a realignment of the chain of command. In the future, Assistant Secretaries will report directly to the designated Under Secretary. Changes in reporting responsibility will not alter the important role of the Assistant Secretaries in the formulation of foreign policy or their access to the Office of the Secretary.

The major benefits from this change are: (1) creating a better system of information flow from the bureaus to the Under Secretary and the Office of the Secretary; (2) achieving greater efficiency in Departmental decisionmaking; (3) permitting more extensive coordination of key cross-cutting issues at the bureau and Under Secretary levels; and, (4) strengthening the Under Secretaries in the inter-agency process.

Listed elsewhere in this directive are the groupings of bureaus in specific clusters and the designated lines of reporting to specific Under Secretaries.

2. CREATION OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR GLOBAL AFFAIRS

I shall ask Congress to create a fifth Under Secretary for Global Affairs (G) needed to manage and redirect critical global issues now found at the heart of post-Cold War foreign policy. These issues cut across nearly every boundary of the geographic and functional bureaus. We must insure that they are given high level attention in a new and strengthened system of Under

Secretaries. The substantive concerns of the Under Secretary for Global Affairs shall reside in bureaus dealing with the environment, science, oceans policy, democracy promotion, human rights, international labor issues, refugees, population, counter-terrorism, international narcotics and other international criminal issues. Better coordination of the programs managed by these bureaus across many agencies and departments will be a critical role for this new Under Secretary.

Given the pressing need to have an Under Secretary for Global Affairs in place in the very near future, President Clinton intends to initially nominate his candidate for this post as Counselor and then have Congress reconstitute this position as the new Under Secretary. I will also ask the Congress to establish a new Counselor position at Executive Level IV, thereby maintaining the current number of Executive Level III posts in the Department.

3. CREATION OF THREE NEW BUREAUS TO STREAMLINE POLICY AND CONSOLIDATE FUNCTIONS

I shall ask Congress to define three new bureaus derived from existing bureaus and functions in the Department to streamline the formulation of policy in these important areas and to better manage the substantial programs operated by these organizations.

(a) Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)

This bureau will be created by combining the current Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs and the office of Special Assistant to the Secretary and Coordinator for Labor Affairs; the latter shall be relocated in the new bureau in a Deputy Assistant Secretary position. This bureau will provide an organizational home for initiatives and policies which promote democracy. By combining associated activities related to human rights and labor affairs, the bureau will play a major role in formulating policies designed to build and strengthen democratic institutions. The Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor will be nominated as Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs until legislation can be enacted to reconstitute and rename that position.

(b) Bureau of Narcotics, Terrorism and Crime (NTC)

This bureau will be created by expanding the mandate of the Bureau for International Narcotics Matters to include counter-terrorism and international crime. The Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism will be relocated in the new bureau at the Deputy Assistant Secretary level. A new office of international crime will be created to act as a policy and coordinating office for all of the Department's activities in this area. The operational responsibility for the Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program (ATA) will be moved to the new bureau from the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, thus placing policy and implementation together.

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President Clinton and I place great priority on the activities encompassed by this new bureau in view of the threats posed to our nation by terrorist groups, narcotraffickers and international criminal organizations.

The Assistant Secretary for Narcotics, Terrorism and Crime will be nominated initially as the Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics Matters until a statutory name change can be enacted.

(c) Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)

In order to consolidate all Departmental responsibility for refugee matters and to upgrade policy focus on refugee issues in a single bureau, I will ask Congress to create a new bureau headed by an Assistant Secretary. This bureau will also be responsible for coordinating the Department's policy on population and migration issues. The positions and functions of Ambassador-at-Large and Coordinator for Refugee Affairs and the Bureau of Refugee Programs will be subsumed in the new bureau. The nominee for Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees and Migration Affairs will be confirmed as Ambassador-at-Large and Coordinator for Refugee Affairs and will hold that position until legislation can be enacted reconstituting and renaming the position as Assistant Secretary for PRM.

4. RENAME OFFICES IN ORDER TO INDICATE A NEW POLICY EMPHASIS OR CHANGED MANDATE

I will ask Congress to change the names of the following Departmental units:

a) Under Secretary for Economic and Agricultural Affairs to be changed to **Under Secretary for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs (E)**. This change reflects the need to underscore that this office will have as a major responsibility harnessing the assets of the Department to assist the competitive position of U.S. companies.

b) Under Secretary for International Security Affairs to be changed to **Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Affairs (A)**. This change reflects new arms control priorities of the Clinton Administration to deal with the heightened threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The change also recognizes that the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs will have new non-proliferation functions as a result of consolidations discussed in this directive. (The Bureau of Administration will be designated "AD.")

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5. CREATE AN OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

It is necessary to streamline and reorganize the office and functions which relate directly to the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary in order to rationalize critical policy support services, to provide a framework for high level decisionmaking and to enable the Secretary and the Deputy to establish an operational agenda for Under Secretaries; Assistant Secretaries and other senior officials.

There is hereby established an Office of Secretary of State which consists of the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary and the Executive Secretary as well as their personal staffs. Reporting directly to the Office of the Secretary shall be:

- Ambassador-at-Large and Special Advisor to the Secretary of State for the New Independent States (S/NIS)
- The Policy Planning Staff (S/P)
- The Bureau of Legislative Affairs (H)
- The Bureau of Public Affairs (PA)
- The Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR)
- The Legal Adviser (L)
- The Chief of Protocol (CPR)
- Secretariat Staff and Operations Center (S/S)
- The Ombudsman (S/CSO)
- The Inspector General (OIG)
- The Foreign Service Grievance Board (FSG)
- The Equal Employment Opportunity Office (EEOC)

The Deputy Secretary shall share major policy responsibilities with the Secretary and in the absence of the Secretary shall serve in an acting capacity. In addition, the Deputy Secretary shall:

- Coordinate the management of international affairs resources, especially on an inter-agency basis.

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- Oversee the process of ambassadorial appointments.
- Assume other tasks and responsibilities at the request of the Secretary of State, such as reviews of organizational structures.

To achieve the efficient operation of the Office of the Secretary, Ambassadors-at-Large, Special Advisors, Coordinators and independent offices hitherto reporting to the Secretary are abolished, merged with or relocated in appropriate bureaus as set out below (to occur upon the passage of legislation or by this directive upon completion of Congressional consultations):

To be abolished by legislation:

- Ambassador-at-Large and Coordinator for Refugee Affairs with functions subsumed in the Bureau of Refugee Affairs as discussed previously; and
- Special Envoy to the Afghan Resistance.

Abolished in this Directive with functions relocated as indicated:

- Special Assistant to the Secretary and Coordinator for International Labor Affairs (S/IL) with functions assumed by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL);
- Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism (S/CT) with functions included in the Bureau of Narcotics, Terrorism, and Crime (NTC);
- Ambassador-at-Large and Special Advisor on Non-Proliferation Policy and Nuclear Energy Affairs (S/NP) with functions transferred to the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM); and
- Office of the Delegation to the Negotiations on Nuclear and Space Arms (S/DEL) with functions transferred to the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM).

6. CREATION OF AN AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE AND SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES (S/NIS)

President Clinton has nominated an Ambassador-at-Large for the New Independent States and this person shall also serve as Special Advisor to the Secretary of State. This new post was created to provide a high level focal point for policy formulation and coordination of U.S. assistance to the states that were under the control of the former Soviet Union. When confirmed, the Ambassador-at-Large will chair an interagency policy group to formulate U.S. policy and set U.S. program priorities for the New Independent States.

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The Office of Independent States and Commonwealth Affairs (EUR/ISCA) shall remain in EUR, reporting directly to the Ambassador-at-Large. The Task Force coordinating assistance to those states (currently D/CISA) and the position of Coordinator and Deputy Coordinator shall be transferred to S/NIS and shall report directly to the Ambassador-at-Large. The Ambassador-at-Large will also provide general policy guidance to the Coordinator for Safety, Security and Dismantling Nuclear Weapons (to become PM/SSD) and to the AID Task Force for the New Independent States (AID/NIS). The Task Force coordinating assistance to Eastern Europe (D/EEA) shall be transferred to the Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs.

7. NEW REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

The Department's bureaus shall report directly to the Under Secretaries as discussed previously. Set forth below are the reporting responsibilities for each Assistant Secretary:

To the Under Secretary for Political Affairs (P): All six regional bureaus (ARA, EUR, SA, AF, EAP, NEA) and the Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO).

To the Under Secretary for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs (E): The Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB).

To the Under Secretary for Global Affairs (G): The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL), the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES), the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), and the Bureau of Narcotics, Terrorism and Crime (NTC).

To the Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Affairs (A): The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM).

To the Under Secretary for Management (M): The Bureau of Administration (AD), the Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA), the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS), the Bureau of Financial Management and Policy (FMP), the Foreign Service Institute (FSI) and the Bureau of Personnel (PER). (Note: Further reorganization of management functions may occur after an ongoing review is completed.)

8. FUNCTIONAL CONSOLIDATIONS WILL OCCUR TO STREAMLINE OPERATIONS AND IMPROVE POLICY FOCUS

There are several functions which need to be moved to improve policy formulation and management in key areas:

The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy and Energy Technology Affairs (OES/N) and the five offices which report to this position (OES/NTS, OES/NEC, OES/NEP, OES/NSR, OES/NSC) will be relocated within the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs so

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as to further consolidate all activities relating to the critical issue of halting nuclear non-proliferation. The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) shall retain functions in these offices relating to non-nuclear energy.

Another goal is to improve the way the Department manages export controls as they are applied to commercial goods and munitions. Our interest is in preventing exports that might contribute to proliferation or to the transfer of technology that could harm U.S. interests, and in promoting legitimate exports that help American industry and the economy. In order, then, to improve the coherence, consistency and efficiency of our efforts in the Department, we are closely reviewing our export control activities, and examining alternative ways of organizing these functions with a decision to be made in the next two weeks.

Responsibility for international space issues is fragmented and has produced overlapping roles among the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs and the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs. We will also be examining this problem over the next two weeks with an eye toward integrating our diplomacy for space cooperation with broader national security and foreign policy objectives.

The Nuclear Risk Reduction Center shall report to the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. The Coordinator for Safety, Security and Dismantling of Nuclear Weapons (SSD) shall be moved to the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. The US Delegation to the Open Skies Conference (T/OS) shall be abolished.

There shall be created in the Bureau of International Organization Affairs an Office of Peacekeeping to assist the bureau and the Department in efforts to better plan and coordinate peacekeeping activities.

There shall be created in the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs an Office of Business Facilitation to serve as a key access point in the Department for the private sector as well as providing policy guidance on key issues relating to improving the competitive position of U.S. companies in world markets. Commercial functions of the Office of Commercial, Legislative and Public Affairs (EB/CLP) shall be transferred to this new office.

The Bureau of International Communications and Information Policy (CIP) shall be merged into the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs as an office headed by a Coordinator. The rank of Ambassador associated with this post shall be discontinued. Legislation will be sought to achieve this change. International telecommunications negotiations and agreements are critical to maintaining the competitive position of this

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important U.S. industry. This can best be achieved in the context of the EB bureau which is the principal place of access for American business. The Department's inter-agency role in the telecommunications policy arena with the Federal Communications Commission and the Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration will be strengthened by merging this office into a fully staffed bureau.

There shall be created in the Department an Office for the Permanent Representative for the United Nations to support the Cabinet functions of this post and to more effectively coordinate with the Bureau of International Organization Affairs.

In a time of tight budgets and increasing demands on international affairs resources, clearer priorities must be established for the International Affairs Budget Function 150 Account if Administration initiatives are to be realized. Under the direction of the Deputy Secretary, who will coordinate management of international affairs resources, the Policy Planning staff shall provide policy guidance so that general spending priorities may be established. A deputy in S/P shall work closely with the Office of Policy and Resources (D/P&R) to link the policy planning and resource-allocation processes.

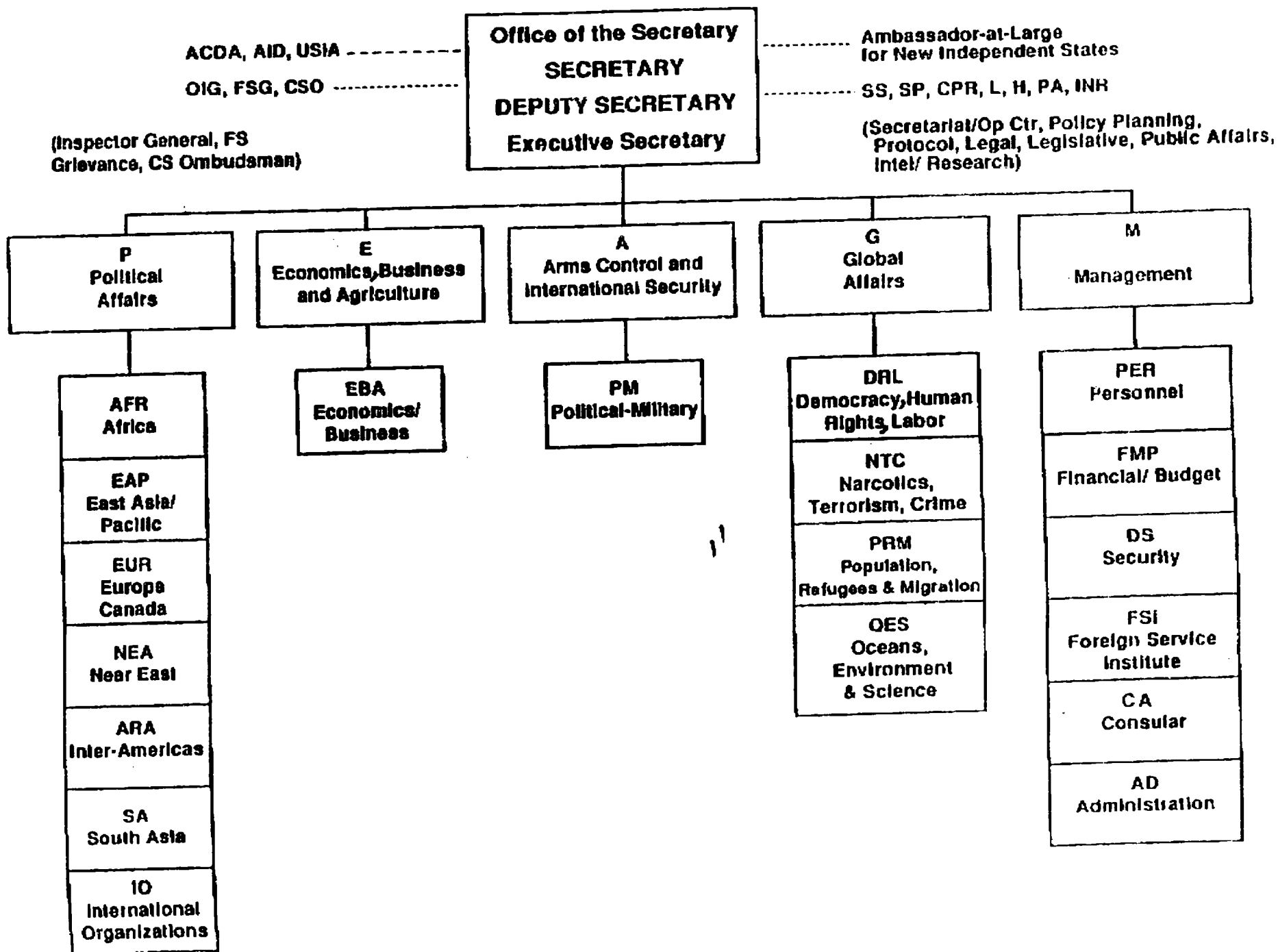
9. REMOVING EXCESSIVE LAYERING

The number of Deputy Assistant Secretaries in the Department has grown from 46 in the 1960's to 120 today. I have asked the Under Secretaries to work with Assistant Secretaries to reduce the number of Deputy Assistant Secretaries and DAS equivalents by about 40 percent and to reduce significantly the number of special assistants and other Seventh Floor staff. These reductions are designed to eliminate excessive layering, expedite clearance procedures, and strengthen the responsibilities of office directors and country directors.

I have asked the Deputy Secretary to oversee the implementation of these changes in a manner consistent with the orderly functioning of the Department. In doing so, he will work with the Under Secretary for Management who will coordinate the implementation of the directive. I have asked that all affected officials be consulted so as to achieve the changes in a timely and non-disruptive fashion. I have also asked the Deputy Secretary to conduct a review of the operations and mandate of the Agency for International Development and to report his findings within 60 days so that we may propose to Congress a reorganization plan for this agency.

William Christopher

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION



February 5, 1993

SECRETARY'S TRIP UPDATE

- THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT HE HAS ASKED SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER TO TRAVEL TO THE MIDDLE EAST TO MEET WITH THE PARTIES TO THE PEACE PROCESS.
- I ALSO WANT TO ANNOUNCE TODAY THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS ALSO ASKED THE SECRETARY TO MEET WITH RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KOZYREV AND WITH OUR NATO AND EC ALLIES DURING THIS TRIP.
- THE SECRETARY WILL MEET WITH FOREIGN MINISTER KOZYREV IN GENEVA ON FEBRUARY 25.
- THEY WILL DISCUSS A FULL-RANGE OF ISSUES.
- RUSSIA IS OF COURSE THE CO-SPONSOR OF THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS AND THE SECRETARY AND THE FOREIGN MINISTER WILL DISCUSS HIS TRIP TO THE MIDDLE EAST.
- THEY WILL ALSO DISCUSS THE SUMMIT BETWEEN PRESIDENT CLINTON AND PRESIDENT YELTSIN.
- ON FEBRUARY 26, THE SECRETARY WILL BE IN BRUSSELS TO PARTICIPATE IN A MEETING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL AT NATO, AND FOR A MEETING WITH THE EC.
- THAT IS ALL THE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION I HAVE TO ANNOUNCE ON THE SECRETARY'S TRIP. WE'LL PROVIDE MORE DETAILS ONCE THE SCHEDULE FIRMS UP.

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**AF PRESS GUIDANCE
February 5, 1993**

SOMALIA: SENATE RESOLUTION

Q. What is your reaction to the Senate resolution on Somalia passed last night?

**A. -- WE WELCOME THE SENATE'S SUPPORT FOR THE U.S.
HUMANITARIAN EFFORT IN SOMALIA, AS EXPRESSED IN THE
RESOLUTION.**

Q. Does your reaction to the resolution include Administration acceptance of the strictures of the War Powers Act?

**A. -- WE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION
FOR THE DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. FORCES TO SOMALIA IS NECESSARY.**

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Q: What does this mean for acceptance of the War Powers Act?

A: -- WE ARE LOOKING AT THAT.

AF PRESS GUIDANCE
February 5, 1993

ZAIRE

Q: What is your reaction to Prime Minister Tshisekedi's call for foreign intervention?

A: -- THE PRIME MINISTER MADE THE CALL IN RESPONSE TO A SUGGESTION BY THE HIGH COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC THAT HE CONSIDER THIS OPTION. THE FORMAL REQUEST MADE TO US MENTIONS MILITARY ASSISTANCE, NOT THE QUARTERING OF FOREIGN TROOPS ON ZAIRIAN SOIL. WE DO NOT PLAN TO SEND TROOPS TO ZAIRE. IT WOULD BE AN INAPPROPRIATE RESPONSE TO ZAIRE'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ILLS.

Q: Has Mobutu responded to the demarche we made to him February 3?

A: -- WE HAVE NOT RECEIVED A FORMAL RESPONSE FROM MOBUTU.

Q: Assistant Secretary Cohen discussed what options with his western European counterparts in Brussels yesterday?

A: -- THEY REVIEWED A RANGE OF OPTIONS, WHICH WILL SOON BE LOOKED AT OURSELVES IN DEPTH. OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE NOW IS FOR ALL OF ZAIRE'S POLITICAL LEADERS TO WORK HARMONIOUSLY WITHIN THE STRUCTURE OF THE THREE TRANSITIONAL INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE; THAT IS, THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT, THE HIGH COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC, AND THE PRESIDENCY.

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FEB. 5, 1993

HAITI

- I WOULD REITERATE WHAT THE SECRETARY SAID TODAY.
- MR. CAPUTO HAS MADE ONLY TWO TRIPS TO HAITI.
- IT IS PREMATURE TO CONCLUDE THAT THIS PROCESS IS AT AN END.
- WE EXPECT ALL THE PARTIES IN HAITI TO RECOGNIZE THE INEVITABILITY OF A RETURN TO DEMOCRACY. AS THE SECRETARY SAID, THOSE WHO HOLD ILLEGAL POWER ARE SWIMMING AGAINST THE TIDE OF HISTORY.
- WE WON'T TOLERATE INTERMINABLE DELAYS IN THIS PROCESS.
- WE WILL PRESS FORWARD AND WE HOPE THAT THE PARTIES WILL PRESS FORWARD AS WELL.
- THIS IS A NEW ADMINISTRATION, AND, AS THE SECRETARY SAID, WE ARE GOING TO WORK AS HARD AS WE CAN FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY IN HAITI.

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Q. Give the outcome of Caputo's mission, do you believe there is still a prospect for negotiations?

A. - UN AND OAS SPECIAL ENVOY CAPUTO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM HAITI; HE WILL REPORT TO THE OAS AT 4:00 THIS AFTERNOON.

- CLEARLY, HE DID NOT REACH AGREEMENT ON THIS VISIT THAT WOULD ALLOW THE CIVILIAN MISSION TO DEPLOY.

- WE WILL TAKE STOCK AFTER WE HAVE HEARD HIS FULL REPORT; AS THE SECRETARY NOTED, WE BELIEVE THAT THIS PROCESS WILL CONTINUE AND CAN SUCCEED.

Q. Do you still have confidence in Caputo?

A. - YES. WE FULLY SUPPORT HIS EFFORTS.

Q. Are you prepared to seek UN Security Council sanctions or use force?

A. -- AS THE SECRETARY SAID, STRONGER SANCTIONS ARE ONE OF THE THINGS WE ARE CONSIDERING AS WE ASSESS THE SITUATION.

-- THOSE WHO HAVE OBSTRUCTED A SETTLEMENT TO DATE SHOULD RECOGNIZE THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY -- BOTH THE UN AND THE OAS -- ARE COMMITTED TO A RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY.

-- UNLESS AND UNTIL THERE IS A SETTLEMENT, THE CRISIS WILL NOT BE RESOLVED.

Q. Does the U.S. support an amnesty for the Haitian military?

A. -- THAT'S AN ISSUE TO BE RESOLVED THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS.

-- SOME AMNESTY WAS CONTEMPLATED IN THE WASHINGTON ACCORDS NEGOTIATED LAST YEAR, BUT THAT'S A DECISION FOR THE HAITIAN PARTIES THEMSELVES.

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EAP PRESS GUIDANCE
February 5, 1993

JAPAN: VISIT BY FOREIGN MINISTER WATANABE

Q: What can you tell us about the visit of Foreign Minister Watanabe to the U.S.?

A: THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS FORMALLY ANNOUNCED THAT FOREIGN MINISTER WATANABE WILL VISIT THE UNITED STATES DURING FEBRUARY 11 - 13.

-- WHILE IN WASHINGTON, MR. WATANABE WILL MEET WITH SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER TO EXCHANGE VIEWS ON BILATERAL RELATIONS, AS WELL AS ISSUES OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONCERN.

-- FOR ANY FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S SCHEDULE, I WOULD REFER YOU TO THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
February 5, 1993

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: FIGHTING UPDATE

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

A: -- SARAJEVO EXPERIENCED SPORADIC SNIPING AND BOSNIAN SERB SHELLING OVERNIGHT. TODAY THE SHELLING IS HEAVY. OCCASIONAL SHELLING AND SMALL ARMS FIRE ALSO OCCURRED THIS MORNING AROUND ZVORNIK (DZVOR-nik) AND BRATUNAC (BRAH-too-nach).

-- SOME FIGHTING TOOK PLACE IN THE NORTHERN CORRIDOR, FROM BRCKO (BIRCH-koh) TO TESANJ (TESS-ahn-yuh).

-- ARTILLERY FIRING WAS REPORTED ALONG THE DALMATIAN COAST.

-- A TENSE STANDOFF CONTINUED BETWEEN BOSNIAN MUSLIMS AND CROATS IN MOSTAR (MOE-star), WHERE THERE WAS ALSO BOSNIAN SERB SHELLING.

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**IO PRESS GUIDANCE
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1993**

**BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA:
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?

A: -- VANCE AND OWEN HAVE NOT YET BRIEFED THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE DETAILS OF THEIR PLAN, AND ARE UNLIKELY TO DO SO TODAY. THEY WILL PROBABLY BRIEF THE COUNCIL EARLY NEXT WEEK, BUT THE TIMING IS LARGELY UP TO VANCE AND OWEN THEMSELVES.

-- WE UNDERSTAND THAT VANCE AND OWEN ARE MEETING TODAY WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BOSNIAN SERBS AND BOSNIAN CROATS, AS WELL AS WITH THE DELEGATION FROM THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT.

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EUR PRESS GUIDANCE
February 5, 1993

CROATIA: FIGHTING UPDATE

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

**A: -- EXCEPT FOR INFREQUENT EXCHANGES OF FIRE IN
SECTOR SOUTH, CROATIA APPEARED QUIET.**

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EB PRESS GUIDANCE
February 5, 1993

SERBIA SANCTIONS

Q: Have the Romanians stopped eight tug/barge convoys on the Danube River? What are the details?

A: - ROMANIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE DENIED PERMISSION FOR TWO MORE SERBIAN BARGE/TUG CONVOYS TO PASS THROUGH THE ROMANIAN-CONTROLLED LOCK AT IRON GATES. THIS BRINGS THE TOTAL TO THREE. WE APPLAUD SUCH ACTION.

- ROMANIAN CUSTOMS AND OTHER AUTHORITIES CONTINUE TO CHALLENGE TUGS AND BARGES ON A DAILY BASIS, AS THEY HAVE DONE FOR THE LAST SEVERAL MONTHS, IN THEIR SANCTIONS ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS.

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**EUR Press Guidanc
February 5, 1993**

TAJIKISTAN UPDATE

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

A: -- GOVERNMENT FORCES ARE IN CONTROL OF THE CAPITAL AND MOST OF THE COUNTRY. FIGHTING AGAINST OPPONENTS IS LARGELY CONFINED TO THE MOUNTAINOUS REGION OF GARM -- 70 TO 100 KILOMETERS NORTHEAST OF DUSHANBE.

-- THE SITUATION REMAINS FLUID, WITH RENEWED FIGHTING EXPECTED THIS SPRING.

LAVIDUJAD

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Q: What are we doing to resolve the fighting problem? What are others doing to resolve the fighting?

A: -- WE SUPPORT THE SECURITY COUNCIL DECISION TO SEND A UN MISSION TO TAJIKISTAN TO PROMOTE A POLITICAL AND HUMANITARIAN SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEMS THERE. THAT MISSION IS CURRENTLY IN PLACE IN DUSHANBE AND IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN FOR AT LEAST THREE MONTHS.

-- WE ARE ALSO WORKING THROUGH THE CSCE TO ENSURE THAT TAJIKISTAN IS GIVEN THE FULL ATTENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. WE STRONGLY SUPPORT THE REQUEST BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TAJIKISTAN FOR A RAPPORTEUR MISSION TO THAT COUNTRY. I UNDERSTAND THAT AT THEIR MEETING THIS WEEK, THE CSCE COMMITTEE OF SENIOR OFFICIALS HAS DECIDED THAT THE CHAIRMAN IN OFFICE WILL DISPATCH A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO TAJIKISTAN TO EXAMINE THE SITUATION.

SI

Q: What are the parameters of the political problem?

A: -- THE PROBLEM IN TAJIKISTAN IS VERY COMPLEX WITH POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS, AND REGIONAL DIMENSIONS. THE BALANCE OF POWER IN TAJIKISTAN HAS SHIFTED BACK AND FORTH SINCE INDEPENDENCE IN LATE 1991. THE CURRENT GOVERNMENT IS LED BY IMANALI RAHKMANOV, A FORMER COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL.

32**Tajikistan**

Q. What is the U.S. doing to help the refugee and human dimension problem?

A. SINCE FEBRUARY 1991, THE U.S. HAS ALLOCATED APPROXIMATELY \$25.5 MILLION IN HUMANITARIAN AID TO TAJIKISTAN. OF THIS TOTAL, \$5 MILLION WAS ALLOCATED IN JANUARY FROM THE U.S. EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND IN RESPONSE TO A UN DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (UNDHA) WORLDWIDE APPEAL.

IN ADDITION, FOLLOWING THE EVACUATION OF THE U.S. EMBASSY IN DUSHANBE, AMBASSADOR STANLEY ESCUDERO, WAS DESIGNATED SPECIAL ENVOY FOR ASSISTANCE TO TAJIKISTAN. HE IS WORKING WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, POTENTIAL DONOR COUNTRIES AND PRIVATE VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS TO

(more)

33**Tajikistan**

COORDINATE A WORLDWIDE RESPONSE TO THE DIRE SITUATION IN THAT COUNTRY. HE IS NOW IN CENTRAL ASIA CONSULTING WITH TAJIKISTAN'S NEIGHBORS.

IF ASKED:

U.S. ASSISTANCE IS ITEMIZED AS FOLLOWS:

Refugee Assistance	\$ 5,080,000
Food	\$ 1,100,000
Medicines/Supplies	\$ 9,230,000
Disaster Relief-May 92 Floods	
\$ 145,000	
Concessional Loans for Food	
<u>\$ 10,000,000</u>	
Total	\$ 25,475,000

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Tajikistan

Q. How much of this assistance has actually been delivered to Tajikistan?

A. APPROXIMATELY \$19.5 MILLION. ABOUT \$6 MILLION WORTH OF ASSISTANCE REMAINS TO BE DELIVERED.

IF ASKED:

Because of the civil strife and the lack of official U.S. presence in Tajikistan, up to \$1 million worth of medicines are still to be delivered. Of this, \$378,000 worth of emergency medicines have been purchased and are in storage until we can identify a private voluntary organization in Tajikistan capable of receiving and distributing the supplies. Additional medicines are being purchased.

Since January 12, 1993 several plane loads of cold-chain equipment (refrigerators, freezers, thermoses, ice packs), supplied under an Emergency Immunization Program, have arrived in Dushanbe. If the situation in Dushanbe remains stable, an additional, final shipment should arrive next week. Total value of this project is \$825,000 which includes vaccines delivered prior to the evacuation of the Embassy in October.

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Tajikistan

Q. What are the dimensions of the human problem in Tajikistan?

A. WE ESTIMATE THAT AS MANY AS 700,000 PERSONS MAY HAVE BEEN DISPLACED BY THE FIGHTING. ABOUT 100,000 HAVE FLED TO AFGHANISTAN. THE OTHERS HAVE LEFT THEIR HOMES FOR SAFER AREAS OF TAJIKISTAN. ABOUT 100,000 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS HAVE ARRIVED IN DUSHANBE.

IN ADDITION, APPROXIMATELY 175,000 TO 200,000 PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE MOUNTAINOUS PAMIR REGION PLUS ANOTHER 70,000 DISPLACED PERSONS HAVE BEEN VIRTUALLY CUT OFF FROM SUPPLIES OF FOOD AND FUEL.

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Tajikistan.**IF ASKED:****Q. What is the status of our Embassy in Dushanbe?****A. THE AMERICAN STAFF IS STILL ON EVACUATION STATUS. A SECURITY EVALUATION TEAM RETURNED FROM DUSHANBE ON JANUARY 29. FOR THE MOST PART DUSHANBE IS CALM, BUT FILLED WITH REFUGEES. A DECISION HAS NOT BEEN MADE ON WHEN TO REINSTATE FULL OPERATIONS AT THE EMBASSY.**

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Tajikistan**IF ASKED:**

Q. How do you explain the discrepancy between your figure of \$25.5 million and the \$30 million that has been reported in the press recently? Press reports imply that the \$30 million in humanitarian assistance will be forthcoming. According to your statement, only \$8 million will be provided in future aid.

A. THE TOTAL ALLOCATED IS \$25.5 MILLION AND INCLUDES ALL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED SINCE FEBRUARY 1991 AND ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

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NEA PRESS GUIDANCE

February 5, 1993

**MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS:
HANAN ASHRAWI VISIT**

Q: What can you tell us about Hanon Ashrawi's visit? Will she meet with anyone in the Department?

A: YES. SHE WILL MEET WITH US OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS THE PEACE PROCESS. THERE IS NO FIRM SCHEDULE AT THIS TIME, BUT WE EXPECT TO ARRANGE APPOINTMENTS SHORTLY.

Drafted: NEA/P: WChamberlin
Cleared: NEA:MParris
S/P AMiller
NEA: DKurtzer

W

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February 5, 1992

M/DGP GuidancePost Closings

Q. Where does the Department stand on post-closings?

A. ON JANUARY 14, WE SENT CONGRESS A LIST OF POSTS THAT WE PLANNED TO CLOSE. THE CONGRESS HAS 45 DAYS TO RESPOND. THAT PERIOD OF TIME EXPIRES IN EARLY MARCH.

Q. The list was sent during the Bush administration. Does the Clinton administration agree with the plan?

A. THE NEW ADMINISTRATION BELIEVES WE MUST RESHAPE OUR OVERSEAS PRESENCE TO REFLECT NEW ISSUES AND EMERGING PRIORITIES. ONCE THE NOMINEE FOR UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT IS CONFIRMED, HE WILL CAREFULLY REVIEW THE POSTS ON THE LIST AND CONSULT WITH CONGRESS.

Q. Which posts are on the list?

A. There are 20 posts on the list. The Press Office can get you a copy.

Document 1093u
Drafted: DGP/PC: DGigliotti: x72675 -
Cleared: M/DGP: APBurleigh -
M: EBoswell ✓
L/M: SCummings ✓

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The posts scheduled to be closed in fiscal year 1993 are:

- Apia, Western Samoa (E)
- Honiara, Solomon Islands (E)
- Moroni, Comoros (E)
- Alexandria, Egypt (CG)
- Curacao, Netherlands Antilles (CG)
- Genoa, Italy (CG)
- Izmir, Turkey (CG)
- Martinique, France (CG)
- Palermo, Italy (CG)
- Salzburg, Austria (CG)
- Douala, Cameroon (C)
- Mazatlan, Mexico (C)
- Mombasa, Kenya (C)
- Oran, Algeria, (C)
- Songkhla, Thailand (C)
- Koror, Palau (Liaison Office)
- Geneva, Switzerland (Branch Office)

Post scheduled to closed in fiscal year 1994 are:

- St. Johns, Antigua and Barbuda (E)
- Kaduna, Nigeria (CG)
- Maracaibo, Venezuela (C)