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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. pool report	re: Pool Report #1 for February 11, 1993; Secret Service (Partial) (1 page)	02/11/1993	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Press Secretary
Dee Dee Myers
OA/Box Number: 1597

FOLDER TITLE:

[Press Guidance] - February 11, 1993

2011-0587-F

jp3817

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 11, 1993

The Honorable Patricia W. Lattimore
Acting Director
Office of Personnel Management
Washington, DC 20245

Dear Ms. Lattimore:

As President I am determined to restore respect to public service and to remind all Federal personnel that public service is a public trust. I also want the Federal bureaucracy to be truly responsive to the American public and function in the most cost-efficient, effective manner.

Needless to say, recent news articles regarding large monetary awards being approved as the former Administration departed raise disturbing questions about their timing and amounts.

To help me determine if additional safeguards are needed for the Federal awards systems, please initiate a review of awards granted at the headquarters level of major Departments and Agencies during fiscal year 1992 and during the first four months of fiscal year 1993.

I am interested in knowing if these awards were granted consistent with established criteria and procedures, and whether new or revised safeguards are needed. Please provide me the results of your findings within the next 45 days.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

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Pool report #1 for Feb. 11, 1993:

The president departed the White House at 7:41 a.m. to go jogging at Hains Point. There was a full motorcade today and the intersections were blocked along the route, causing multi traffic back-ups in the Mall area.

(b)(7)e

[001]

Your pool was waiting when he arrived at the point. Q: Got an attorney general? Man or woman? A: (silence).

The pool moved ahead of the jogocade and waited for the president to finish. He arrived at the Park Service HQ at 8:12 a.m. There were about a dozen Park Service people outside. He waved hello but did not acknowledge another question from the pool about the AG.

As he rounded a corner and headed back to his limo, a busload of Asian tourists went by in the opposite lane. The tourists obviously were quite surprised by the little bonus that was added to their sightseeing.

The prez got in the limo and the motorcade headed back to the WH, arriving at 8:26 a.m. The First Lady showed up at the south entrance of the White House as the president arrived. They talked briefly, out of earshot. No response to shouted questions about you-know-what.

---Randy Lilleston, Arkansas Democrat-Gazette

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release:

February 11, 1993

The following Democratic members of Congress met with President Clinton at 2 PM EST in the White House today (2-11-93):

Majority Leader Richard Gephardt (MO)
Majority Whip David Bonior (MI)
Congressman Ray Thornton (AR)
Congressman George Miller (CA)
Congresswoman Barbara Kennelly (CT)
Congressman Jim Bacchus (FL)
Congresswoman Patsy Mink (HI)
Congresswoman Cardiss Collins (IL)
Congressman Jim Slattery (KS)
Congressman Scotty Baesler (KY)
Congressman Kweisi Mfume (MD)
Congressman Barney Frank (MA)
Congressman Tim Penny (MN)
Congressman Elliot Engel (NY)
Congressman Tim Valentine (NC)
Congressman Eric Fingerhut (OH)
Congressman Glenn English (OK)
Congresswoman Elizabeth Furse (OR)
Congressman Bob Clement (TN)
Congressman Ed Towns (NY)
Congressman Karan English (AZ)
Congressman Donald Payne (NJ)

Pool Report #2 for Thursday, Feb. 11 - mega-events.

1. WITH JAMILIA JEFFERSON, QUEEN OF THE WASHINGTON MARDI GRAS.

As the schedule notes, Ms. Jefferson is the first African-American named queen of Washington Mardi Gras in its 46-year history. Her father is Rep. William Jefferson, D-La.

Rep. Jefferson, daughter and prez met in Oval Office. Daughter presented prez with unspecified wrapped present and a necklace o' really nice Mardi Gras trinkets.

Rep. Jefferson also presented president with mail that Rep. Jefferson has received, but was supposed to go to White House. Note similarities of names.

Prez doesn't answer shouted question beforehand about whether a woman was chosen for AG. He notes, however, that Rep. Jefferson has five daughters.

2. ROSE GARDEN EVENT WITH CLOSE-UP KIDS.

These kids are from Jacksonville High School in Jacksonville, Ark. (not fla) and North Pulaski High School, also in Jacksonville, Ark.

As Clinton walks out of Oval Office and is greeted by Jaime Rollans (both cq), a teacher at North Pulaski. FYI: Jacksonville is a suburb of Little Rock.

"Hi, Bill, how are you...oops, Mr. President," Rollans says. Much photography and horsing around.

Q: Got a new AG?

A: "We thought it would be part of my productivity in government. We have so many lawyers in the Cabinet _ something I didn't know, actually, until someone pointed it out to me _ that we could just rotate the job once a month among the lawyers." Doesn't say any more on subject.

Q: Tough words were offered to businesspeople today. Will there be similar tough words for middle-class taxpayers?

A: "I talked to them last night. I think they got the message. I was really pleased with that last night. I liked it because the people who were asking me questions, basically they talked to me just like they did when I was a candidate."

Q: (unintelligible, but about role of press)

A: "I think sometimes you do, but that's what you're hired to do. That's your job."

Q: Is it a *man* for attorney general?

A: (howls o'laughter from the chief executive)

3. BRIEF MEETING WITH MICHIO WATANABE, JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER
AND DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER:

Also in Oval Office. Clinton first is asked about -yes- the attorney general. "'I'll discuss that at 4:30,'" he replied.

The president called the talks with Watanabe "'preliminary.'"

Japanese reporters ask: Will there be meeting with prime minister by end of March? "'I don't think a specific date has been set yet but I want to meet with him in the very near future,'" president says.

Yes, they talked about trade, but also about AIDS, the situation in Russia and other issues, president says. "'It was a good first meeting,'" Clinton said.

Q: Are you going to press to open the Japanese market?

A: "Sure."

4. MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS:

Between 25-30 members were there. Press office is releasing list of participants.

Pool only let in briefly at beginning, and Clinton is chatting about the town hall meeting again. No chance to ask questions and pool is hustled out after a minute or two. Virtually identical to what he said during Close-Up event at Rose Garden.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 11, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH CLOSE-UP GROUPS FROM
JACKSONVILLE HIGH SCHOOL, JACKSONVILLE, ARKANSAS;
AND NORTH PULASKI HIGH SCHOOL, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

The Rose Garden

1:50 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: This is the Close-Up program, but they're not close up. (Laughter.)

Did you hear what I said today, Helen?

Q What?

THE PRESIDENT: When I went in from the run? I said you had a great voice. It pierced the atmosphere.

Q Yes, but you didn't answer any questions.

THE PRESIDENT: I know, all your questions -- have any answer

Q Got a woman for attorney general?

Q Mr. President, are you not committed to an across-the-board business tax increase?

Q Which one's going to be President some day?
(Laughter.)

Q You've got 14 lawyers in the Cabinet. Which one's going to be attorney general?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we thought it would part of my productivity in government, we have so many lawyers in the Cabinet -- something I didn't know, actually, until someone pointed it out to me -- that we could just rotate the job once a month among the lawyers. (Laughter.)

Q Mr. President, you had some tough words for the businessmen today. Will there be similarly tough words for middle class taxpayers come next week?

THE PRESIDENT: I talked to them last night. I think they got the message. I was really pleased with that -- with that last night. I liked it because the people who were asking questions, basically, they talked to me just like they did when I was a candidate. I was glad there was no difference in their --

Q Why do you think we're different?

THE PRESIDENT: -- questions to challenge me. I like it.

Q Why do think the press is not with you?

THE PRESIDENT: Why what?

MORE

Q You said the press is not in your world.

THE PRESIDENT: Why, what do you mean?

Q We think differently or something?

Q You said we think differently.

THE PRESIDENT: No, no, I said just on -- what was I talking about? (Laughter.)

Q Washington.

Q Press Corps.

THE PRESIDENT: No, no, no, there was a specific question.

Q Press conferences among the White House Press Corps. And you said I answered that question --

THE PRESIDENT: -- the question was about. You've got to get -- before you lay that on me, you've got to put it in proper context now. What was --

Q Okay, you said we see the world differently.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think sometimes you do, but that's what you're hired to do. That's your job.

Q Is it a man for attorney general, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: It's a lawyer -- how's that?

Q Harvard Law? (Laughter.)

END

1:55 P.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 11, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER WATANABE

The Oval Office

2:35 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: We just had a very serious trade talk here. We decided that when all the people came in and took all the pictures that I was contributing to the Japanese trade surplus because of all the film that was being shot.

Q Are you relieved, sir, that you have finally settled upon an attorney general?

THE PRESIDENT: I'll discuss that at 4:30 p.m.

Q Are you asking for greater access for American goods in Japan?

THE PRESIDENT: This is just the beginning of our relationship. We had a little talk about trade. And Minister Watanabe said that he thought that we shouldn't become protectionist in our relationship. And I agreed, but I said I thought we had to bring the trade deficit down and that I would be working with him on it very firmly.

Q Did he agree to that?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, he agreed. As a matter of fact, he discussed some things that he thought would be done. So we had a good talk. But it was very preliminary. You shouldn't attach any burden on him because he came to see me today.

Q So you're going to be friends?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think we'll be friends and we'll have a few disagreements and a lot of agreements.

Q So is this lawyer you mentioned a woman?

THE PRESIDENT: At 4:30 p.m.

Q At each photo op you go a little bit further.

Q Will we see her on the way out?

THE PRESIDENT: I hope not.

* * * * *

Q Mr. President, will you meet with the Japanese Prime Minister by the end of March? Have any plans?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think a specific date has been set yet, but I want very much to meet with him in the near future. The Japanese-American relationship is very important, not only to Japan and to America but to the rest of the world. And I think it's important that we meet pretty soon, and I'm trying to set it up now.

MORE

Q Was there a big agenda for this meeting, today's meeting?

THE PRESIDENT: Was there a big agenda? Well, we talked for a good while, as you probably know, about a wide range of things -- everything from the AIDS crisis, to the situation in Russia, to the GATT Round, to the necessity of resolving the trade differences between our two countries.

It was a good first meeting. I thought it was a good first meeting.

Q -- diplomatic? (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: It's my job.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

2:39 P.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 11, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

The Briefing Room

12:45 P.M. EST

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1:25 P.M. EST

#19/02-10

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 11, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

The Briefing Room

12:45 P.M. EST

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Good afternoon. The President will have an announcement today at 4:30 p.m. relating to the attorney general. (Applause.)

Q In this room?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I assume so, yes.

Q Is it relating to --

Q -- he's not going to appoint one, you don't need one --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He'll have an announcement at 4:30 p.m.

Q On camera?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes.

Any questions? Susan, you look a little stunned. (Laughter.)

Q Only because I believed the last person who stood there. Now I'm confused.

Q George, that will be in this room?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes.

Q It will be available live and all that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I assume so, yes.

Q Will the nominee be here, too?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, the President will have an announcement at 4:30 p.m.

Q What's the name?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Nice try. (Laughter.)

Q Are you open for questions?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, I'm open for questions.

Q What does the President mean when he says he's going to reduce the national debt, as he said to those business people this morning?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, he wants to bring the deficit down.

Q No, no, no. I understand that. But he doesn't really mean he's going to reduce the national debt, does he?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: If you get the deficit moving in the right direction, eventually you can reduce the national debt.

Q Wait a minute. You reduce the national debt not by reducing the deficit but by paying the thing off. Those are different things; you understand that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, if you stop borrowing you slow the rate of growth.

Q Well, that's not the same as reducing.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We certainly would hope to get it under control, and we intend to move the deficit in the right direction.

Q So he doesn't mean --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know if you take it quite literally, right.

Q Also, he said something you said here at this platform before about reducing the deficit not being an end in itself. Is not the objective of avoiding passing on to future generations this debt and end it itself?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's for the effect that it has on people's lives both now and in the future. If you reduce the deficit, you can reduce interest rates.

Q I understand all the wonders that occur when the deficit gets reduced. What I don't understand is -- for example, Ross Perot kept talking about how immoral it was to pass on a large debt to future generations. And it was very clear from what he was talking about in his campaign that reducing the debt was very much an end in itself, and it's striking to hear you or President Clinton say more than once that it is not an end in itself.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, it's wrong because of the effect it will have on people's lives in the future. It will mean lower incomes.

Q We all understand that. But is it not an end in itself?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The number on a piece of paper is what's important; the effect on people's lives is what's important.

Q On Bosnia, what kind of reaction have you gotten on the Bosnia announcement, and are you responding to criticism that you might have sold out the Bosnians, not been tough enough?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I think that's completely untrue. We intend to work hard on this plan, on the Vance-Owen plan and building on it. And we intend to offer our help to enforce any agreement that's reached.

Q What kind of reaction have you been getting from people?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Very good so far. We're pleased with the cooperation.

Q Any criticism?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not that I know of.

Q George, in the President's remarks to business leaders, he said, "our situation has worsened and we may have to broaden the range of revenues which we seek." What was he referring to about broadening the range of revenues? Is that a reference to the need for an energy tax, broad-based?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, he hasn't made any final decisions on the specifics, but as he said consistently over the last several weeks, the deficit has gotten far worse than anybody imagined before, and if we want to get the deficit moving in the right direction, we might have to seek more revenues than he had originally called for. That's simply it.

Q George, what is the purpose of having these business leaders in today -- to get them to rally on his behalf or just to give him the bad news in advance and to blunt the effect of it, or what?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think the President wants to get support from every sector of the American public, from the broad middle class, from the general American public. He also wants to get the support of the business community who are going to receive the benefits of an investment policy of bringing down the deficit. And they had a good discussion.

Q Should they buy a pig in the pokey? I mean, why shouldn't -- how can you expect them to sign on unless they know what's in it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: They had a good discussion before the speech as well. The President met with --

Q Were they told the details?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I don't know about the specific details, but they were given the broad outlines of what the President is proposing. It was a very good meeting, and I think he was encouraged by what he heard.

Q Can you clarify something? As the President was leaving the room, he was asked a question: Have you given up on your goal of reducing the deficit by \$145 billion? The audio tape, you can hear him audibly saying, "No." Can you check whether he said that -- his head was turned away.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'll check, I'm not aware of that. I'll check.

Q It's unclear whether that was what he was responding to.

Q -- whether the "no" was in reference to that question.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure, I'll check.

Q George, you also indicated in the speech to the business leaders that --

Q Has he given up on the --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President is working on that right now, and we'll be having the entire package. But he's trying to get as much deficit reduction as he can.

Q He also indicated that he will propose a hold-down on excessive corporate salaries and perks. He defined excessive as unrelated to productivity of the enterprise. Will he also set a dollar figure?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think he's working on the details of that right now. He wants to find the best possible formula because he believes that if companies are doing well, if they are productive, you shouldn't necessarily penalize the chief executives. But there would probably be some relationship between the dollar figure and productivity, but I don't have any hard figures.

Q How does that work? How does the tax code --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He's working on that right now. Right now, you just get full deductibility for corporate executive pay. And he would look to restrict that in some way, tying it to performance of the company.

Q It was a great improvement to have a list that we could read of all these business people. It was really great to have that.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm glad.

Q But I didn't find a single small business person on the list, and I wonder how you get on that list.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Oh, I think there were. I don't have the list in front of my right now, but I know that there were several representatives of the small business community.

Q Maybe it's XYZ, which some of the use, you know, without telling you what it stands for.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I know there were representatives of the small business community.

Q How do you get on that list?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It was a list put together by the White House staff. They wanted to reach out among a broad array of business community, including small businessmen, trade associations, and several CEOs from the business roundtable.

Q Well, would it be feasible for us to advise readers and people that if they want to get in on that list in the future they should write a letter to you all?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's a good idea.

Q Was this list from the list of people who supported Bill Clinton during the campaign?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not exclusively, not at all. The business roundtable had a big part in it.

Q One official said that all these decisions would be made by tomorrow. Is that so?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the President is having meetings both today and tomorrow, but I don't know that every final decision will be made by tomorrow, no.

Q It's a clear message that it's a stronger package, a tougher package than we thought -- the fact that he used the word he's broadening the revenue raisers or that he's making more dramatic action, taking more dramatic action than --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Than he called for in the campaign.

Q So this is a tougher package, maybe larger tax increases than we thought and larger deficit reduction than we thought?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, what the President said is the deficit has gotten worse and we have to do more to get it moving in the right direction, and that's what the package will do.

Q George, the clear implication of one of the questions last night in the town meeting was that the individual forming the question did feel that he was going to break his promise on middle class tax cut and actually increase taxes on the middle class. How much of a concern is that to him, to the White House, strategically as you try to sell the plan?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the President addressed that last night. He wants to play it straight with the American people and not have any gimmicks, and he said quite clearly that that could require contributions from every American -- contributions to the kind of change, the kind of economic change that we're calling for. And he's been very clear about that.

He's going to go forward, he's going to present the package in the most comprehensive way he can, in the clearest way he can, and present it to the American people. And he thinks that the American people want change and that they are willing to accept broad contributions from every sector of society to get the kind of change he's calling for, which in the end will lead to more jobs and better income.

Q Did he tell the business people that they're going to have their corporate taxes raised?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He said it in the speech, yes.

Q Does that mean they'll be raised from 34 to 36 --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I don't have any numbers or details, but the President set a clear direction today.

Q He said he wanted the individual rate to be consistent with the corporate rate.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes.

Q So that would be 36 percent.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the President, again, has not announced what the specific details of this program are, but what he did say is he wants to make sure that no corporations can take advantage of tax shifting. And that's what happens if there's a differential between the corporate and the individual rate.

Q Let me just follow up on that question for a moment. During the campaign, the President said fairly often that the top rate would be raised to 36 percent. That was the number used in Putting People First. Are you now saying that there's some possibility that it would be raised to a higher figure than that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not saying whether that's likely or unlikely. But the President hasn't settled on a final figure yet.

Q So that figure of 36 percent is not set in stone, it could be a higher number?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President has not made a final decision yet.

Q Will every American have to pay more as a result, in terms of taxes, in some way or another as a result of the economic plan?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not necessarily. The package will be fair, and he wants to make sure that --

Q That isn't my question.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Right, and my answer was not necessarily.

Q Not necessarily. Maybe only some segments of our society will be affected?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President hasn't put together the final package so I can't say specifically. But he's going to make sure that the package is fair.

Q At what income level does he think people stopped profiting in the '80s?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Nice try. I'm not going to touch it. (Laughter.)

Q Nervous question there.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Little personal interest in that, Susan. (Laughter.)

Q The deficit agreement of 1990 called for two-thirds of the reduction in the deficit to come from spending cuts and one-third from higher taxes. And Mr. Panetta, in his confirmation hearing, also confirmed that that was his thinking. Has that now changed? Will more come from higher taxes, more of the deficit reduction come from higher taxes than the one-third figure?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think the package will be balanced. I don't know if we have any specific formulas in mind, but the President has said that he's going to call for deep spending cuts as well as new revenues.

Q Balanced means what -- 50-50?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, I don't have any specific formulas.

Q Is there a rough calculus you're using? Because this business about two to one on spending cuts is out there and it did come from testimony before Congress by your budget chief. And if

it's not what you're going by, this is not an unreasonable thing to ask about.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, it's not. And I think that I can't get more specific than to say that it will be balanced and will be --

Q But you can no longer confirm that that is the rough formula you're using?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q George, on Bosnia -- can you walk us through the process that would be used before American ground troops would be committed?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, again, that's --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The decision-making process that you would foresee?

Q What was the question?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It was the decision-making process before American ground troops are raised. The preconditions are that there is an agreement. There is an agreement --

Q Is there a duration that you would require the agreement to be in place before you'd make a decision?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I can't get into those kind of details; I can't prejudge what's going to happen. But if there is an agreement, if it's an agreement joined by the U.N., we have said that we will participate in an effort to enforce the agreement. The specifics I can't get into beyond that.

Q How about the consultation with military officials? There seems to be some disagreement between what Powell and the JCS view on this is and what the White House has decided to do.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not aware of that.

Q Well, their position on committing ground forces for peacemaking is quite different than what the administration has undertaken.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, again, that might be your characterization. I think that we have support for a policy of enforcing any peace agreement that can be reached.

Q -- support a military --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Absolutely.

Q But you're talking about peacekeeping, you're not talking about peacemaking?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're talking about if there is an agreement reached among the parties, we will help enforce that agreement.

Q That's peacekeeping.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's what I believe it to be, yes.

Q But you're not talking about peacemaking which would be in advance of an agreement?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Enforcing an agreement, not creating an agreement, absolutely.

Q George, to follow up on Bosnia please. This policy announced yesterday, in fact, announced you accepting the plan, the Vance-Owen plan that you had rejected before. So is it one more case --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that we were very clear about never explicitly rejecting that agreement at all, and we look forward to building on it.

Q But you had rejected it in fact.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just don't agree with that.

Q Is it one more case of maybe the President backing away from one more promise or one more position he made that he would be tougher on the Serbs and do things that he didn't want to do?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President is committed to being tough on the Serbs. He's made it clear that in the plan announced by Secretary Christopher yesterday that he expects to tighten the sanctions, and that he will proceed with war crimes tribunals. And that he will be clear to all parties that the only way to reach peace is through negotiation.

Q And if you compare what he said during the campaign and what he's doing now, which in fact to take the European position, which is doing, well, not much, there is quite a big difference.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I just don't agree that he's not doing that much. He has called for a clear six-point plan that will involve the United States directly in the negotiations, that will build on Vance-Owen, that will tighten the economic sanctions, that will make clear to all the parties that they must work through the negotiating process. And he's committed to making it work.

Q But he has aligned himself basically on the European line, has he not?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, he's come forward with an American position that builds on the Vance-Owen plan.

Q -- the cuts and the administrative cuts announced to yesterday come to \$9 billion. But in Putting People First, the Governor wrote that's going to be more like \$34 billion. Are there more to come?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: There certainly will be more cuts in government spending, as the President said earlier today in his appearance before the business leaders.

Q Three times as many?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, there will be -- I don't know about the exact number, but there will be deep cuts in government spending.

Q George, in Detroit last night, the President praised the gun control bill that Governor Wilder is seeking in Virginia, and seemed to imply that something like that ought to be done more broadly. Is he planning any sort of proposals on gun control?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think his first priority is to get the crime bill through Congress, including the Brady bill, which he is a strong supporter of, yes.

Q But he seemed to imply last night that he wanted -- perhaps wanted to go beyond that. Is there some planning or thinking about perhaps broadening gun control?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He's also called for restrictions on assault weapons. But beyond that, our first priority right now is to get the crime bill through and to get the Brady bill passed.

Q They don't have to be together, do they, because this is why --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're looking at that right now.

Q -- it was never passed in the last administration.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, it was passed; it wasn't signed. And the President is committed to getting passage of the crime bill and to signing one when it's on his desk.

Q Will he take them separately?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, we're looking at that right now, but we want to make sure that we do the best we can to get both bills through.

Q George, at the Cabinet meeting yesterday did the issue of grain credits to Russia come up at all or a review of --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q As a clarification on your answer on the individual tax rate, you said he hadn't settled on a rate. Was that for the individual rate?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes.

Q And that one presumes that that would go higher. Do you stand by your position that the corporate rate would be identical?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President wants to make sure that there's no incentive for shifting. I presume that they would generally move together, as he said.

Q Does that imply that they're identical? I didn't understand that.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it generally implies that they're identical. I wouldn't want to get locked into it, though.

Q They're not identical now, are they?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it's 34 and 36 now.

Q No, 34 and 31.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm sorry, 34 and 31.

Q Well, then clarify what you're saying. His position is that they should be identical?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: His position is he wants to make sure that if he raises the top rate, there's a corresponding increase in the corporate rate so there's not any incentive to shift.

Q George, are you still talking about a rough, ballpark estimate of a \$30 billion economic stimulus?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Rough, ballpark estimate -- (Laughter.)

Q Those are your words. A \$30 billion economic stimulus package.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think so, yes.

Q George, does a corresponding rate and the same rate mean the same thing?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that they're generally going to move in the same direction. We don't have the specifics on the final plan yet.

Q -- exactly the same?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it's conceivable it wouldn't be exactly the same but we want them moving in the same direction.

Q George, as best I can recall today, although the President made it clear there's going to be some broad-based tax increases, he never used the phrase tax increase, revenue enhancement and a number of other things. Was that intentional? He didn't want to use the magic phrase?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President has called for everybody to contribute, that's right.

Q Does that mean -- is that the clear-cut message he's going to give us on Wednesday?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's not the clear-cut message. The clear-cut message is that we're going to have an economic plan that improves the country's fortunes. Will it include increases --

Q But will it also say it's an increase or contribution?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it will include increases and it will call on contributions from every American.

Q George, are we any closer to getting a candidate for Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not that I know of, no.

Q I know I ask you every week.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's right. Same answer.

Q So has the President had any discussions today with any members of Congress about the economic plan?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He will be having some this afternoon, and he'll be calling on members of Congress straight through till next week. He'll be meeting with a group of members today; I think two tomorrow; some on Saturday and then Monday and Tuesday as well.

Q Are the ones today in person?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: In person. And I'm certain he'll be talking to some people on the phone as well.

Q Will any of them be Republican leaders?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He will be meeting with the Republicans before next Wednesday.

Q George, the President described the environmental superfund as "a disaster." Can you elaborate on what that means? Is that going to take a big hit in the budget?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know if it's going to take a big hit but he certainly will call for reforms. I would refer you for any more specifics to the EPA.

Q George, can I go back to the assault weapon question just for a moment? You mentioned the legislative things he'd like to do. My recollection is that on assault weapons there is a fair amount that the Executive Branch can do --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: On its own.

Q -- without legislation, on its own about defining what is suitable for a sport weapon.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's on the imports. It's not necessarily on domestic sales.

defining what's a suitable for sport weapon.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's on the imports, it's not necessarily on the domestic sales. You usually had to do the domestic sales through legislation.

Q Is there any review of whether there are things that you can do on the executive side at this point, or are you just going to try to do it all legislatively?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think, as I said, the President's first priority is the crime bill. We'll obviously look at other things as they come up, but his number one priority is getting passage and implementation of the crime bill.

Q If, as the President said, that we may have to broaden the range of revenues that we seek because the situation has worsened, it would be reasonable to conclude that energy taxes would be at least one of the key options that are being looked at?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It would be reasonable to conclude that a lot of options are being discussed. But, again, the President hasn't landed on any specifics yet.

Q What crime bill is this? Is the President going to offer a new crime bill, or what?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think he said he wants to look at what we've already passed. He thought it was generally a good bill. He supported the signature of it last year. If there are some improvements that can be made, he's certainly open to that. But he wants to get the crime bill through quickly.

Q George, what is the objective the President has in his meeting with the Japanese Foreign Minister?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He's going to have a brief courtesy call with Foreign Minister Watanabe today. I think the Foreign Minister is also meeting with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, USTR, and I believe the Vice President. And he just wants to reaffirm that Japan is an important ally and trading partner and make clear as well that we're concerned about the unresolved market assess -- issues with Japan and other bilateral issues. But it's just a beginning visit.

Q Does he feel an early meeting with the Prime Minister is needed?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I know the President has said he wants to meet with the Prime Minister soon, but we have not dates.

Q On changing the tax treatment for executives, does that also extend to the campaign proposal to limit deductions on bonuses and other special --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think, yes, it will all be included in the proposal.

Q But the President cited superfund as one particular example of government waste. What are your intentions --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I would refer you to the EPA for the specifics, but he wants it to be reformed.

Q George, you say that the President hasn't made final decisions in all these things yet, and yet obviously he is pretty --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He's moving closer.

Q -- definite.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes.

Q When is the decision point? Is he going to to Camp David this weekend? What needs to be done? Is he meeting further --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Oh, sure, yes. I don't think he's going to Camp David this weekend he's meeting with his economic team today. He'll probably have other meetings tomorrow and a meeting with other congressional leaders.

Q Meeting with members of Congress? Is he asking or taking in any last-minute advice or recommendations? Isn't he really in the position now of selling what is going to be in the package?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, not necessarily. I think he's open to suggestions and he wants to hear what everybody has to say and what the members of Congress has to say. He is moving toward final decisions on this package and he has a pretty clear idea in his head of the direction he wants to go in. But there are still some changes to be made.

Q George, the tone of his speech was very much a warning of what could happen -- you know, look in the mirror, no, no, no -- a very strong statement of warnings of what will happen. Is this a premonition of what we're going to hear on Wednesday -- really kind of a scare tactic, if you don't do this now -- a very strong statement of that for the American middle class taxpayers?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think the President feels very strongly that if we don't have real changes now, if we don't take strong action now, we won't be able to solve our economic problems. And he was clear on that in the town meeting yesterday and in the speech before the town meeting. He wanted to make sure he delivered a similar message to the business leaders. And he'll continue to say that not only next week, but beyond.

Q George, is the President following this hijacking of this plane?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes. He was briefed on it this morning. I think I have an update. We know the plane is expected to land this afternoon at Kennedy. The FBI is fully prepared. They're working with the Port Authority of New York to meet the aircraft.

Q When was he informed?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I believe between 9:00 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. this morning.

Q Then what happens --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the FBI is on top of it.

Q Have you got anything further today on an EC meeting in June?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, no, nothing on that.

Q How about do you have anything on travel plans for next week after the --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not yet. We're still looking at that, we just don't have any final plans.

Q Will it be a one-day or a two-day?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I know he's going to be in Washington on Saturday for a town meeting with kids.

Q Yes, but what about Thursday and Friday?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Still working on that.

Q In town here?

Q So we may travel both those days?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's not out of the question.

Q With the benefit of hindsight, do you think it would have been helpful for Clinton -- for President Clinton as a candidate during the presidential election to talk more about the need for shared sacrifice so that people wouldn't be able to now complain that he's going back on campaign promises?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'd ask you to go back and look at your clips. I know that we had an awful lot of stories in late September and early October on how the President was shifting his message to talk more about sacrifice and contributions from all Americans. So I think it was something that he was very conscious of.

Q There was a specific campaign pledge to cut taxes for the middle class. Is he going to go back on that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the President is looking at every option right now.

Q Is he going to retain a tax credit for kids in lieu of a middle class tax cut?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He's looking at everything right now.

Q George, speaking of the drug czar, are you looking -- (laughter) --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Speaking of the drug czar? (Laughter.) I'd love to speak of the drug czar.

Q Do you have a candidate yet?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President is reviewing that, but he has not chosen a candidate yet.

Q How about William Sessions? Are you reviewing --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, the Counsel's continuing to review and we're still waiting for the report from the Office of Government Ethics, as well.

Q On the FBI director, do you expect any final decision on the FBI director to await the confirmation of the new Attorney General, or is it possible the President will be prepared to proceed before that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it's not unreasonable to assume that we would await the confirmation, but it's also possible that he would make a decision before that.

Q You would expect it before the --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: More the former than the latter, yes.

Q Is the new attorney general here? Is she a women? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President will make an announcement at 4:30 p.m.

Q At 4:30 p.m. today?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes.

Q When was the job offered and when was it accepted?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't say anything about that.

Q Any background?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q George, will he be answering questions at 4:30 p.m.?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes.

Q From here?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes.

Q Will the attorney general be here with him?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't answer any questions about the announcement.

Q Why?

Q Is the person going to be here?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I expect that the person will be.

Q George, was the person interviewed again today?

Q -- announce that one person this afternoon?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I believe so.

Q I hate to go down this road but --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Don't even try. (Laughter.)

Q No, no, not that road -- the rest of the Justice Department hierarchy, when do you expect they might be announced and how much input --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know the timing of that.

Q How much input would the new Attorney General have in choosing her --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, the President is going to make an announcement at 4:30 p.m.

Q Does she have a nanny?

Q If this question has already been asked, I apologize, but we can't hear what's going on up in the front of the room.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Sarah has made a request that you all speak up when you have a question, please.

Q I'll ask you about HIV. The doctors say that that is incurable and if you allow HIV patients to come in here you're just spreading infection. Now, I wonder what is the basis for the President's reasoning to think that he could bring in HIV patients and not disrupt the health standards of the United States.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's being reviewed by the Secretary of Health and Human Service right now and she'll be making a proposal to the President.

Q I thought you already said it was an accomplished statement, that they could bring them in.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, he's reviewing the regulations right now.

Q They're reviewing the regulations to bring them in? Is it an accomplished fact already?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, nothing is an accomplished fact yet.

Q Because there's no cure, you know.

Q George, you mentioned a couple times his meeting with members of Congress on Saturday. Is this the congressional leadership? Are you planning to have a large number of people here for a sales pitch or --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President is going to be bringing in several groups of members between now and next Wednesday -- different small groups, probably between 20 and 30 every day, except Sunday. He'll also be having meetings with the leadership as he always does and probably with the joint leadership as well.

Q Are these groups all Democrats? I'm told he meets with the bipartisan leadership Tuesday.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I believe so, yes.

Q And are they chairmen, are they people --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Everybody, everybody.

Q In these sessions is he expected to be listening more than talking?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think he'll be doing both. I mean, he clearly wants to hear what's on their minds, but it will also give them a general sense of the decision-making process he's going through and the principles he's going to follow.

Q Is it the administration's position that until the restrictions on HIV people are limited that the Haitians at Guantanamo Bay are just going to sit there, or what is the plan?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're reviewing the situation at Guantanamo Bay right now.

Q They're now apparently on a hunger strike --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, we saw that. It's a serious situation and we're paying close attention to it. And we are reviewing it right now. We just don't have any further announcement.

Q Has anybody gone down there to check it out --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure. I'll have to check that.

Q Reverend Jackson will be going on Sunday.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, I know.

Q George, during the campaign the President talked about taking steps to make foreign corporations pay more of their fair share of taxes. I haven't heard the President discuss that lately. Has he given up on that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I wouldn't say that. It's something that's being reviewed, and we're looking at it as part of the package.

Q Do you think you'll be able to get as much revenue as you had estimated in the Putting People First plan?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're looking at it right now. We're trying to get the best estimates we can, but we don't have any final estimates or decisions.

Q George, was the President satisfied with the outcome of last night's town meeting?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, he was very happy. It was exactly what he wanted and expected. He was impressed by the questions and questioners. And he was happy to get out there and hear what was on people's minds and to be able to talk about the issues that were on their minds. And he was real pleased.

Q Is he surprised at all by the number of questions about gays in the military or --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think there was a broad range of questions on all topics, and it was exactly what he expected.

Q Are there any more planned at this point?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Nothing, nothing's set, but I expect it's something he'll be coming back to from time to time.

Q Was he surprised at all by the tone of the questions? They seemed to be tougher than in similar sort of town meetings during the campaign.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know. I think this is in the general range of tone we had throughout the campaign. It was exactly what he expects and, frankly, likes. Come up and if you have a tough question he'll give his best shot at answering it.

Q George, he continues to use higher deficit estimates as his justification for reviewing the needs on the revenue side for considering a broader range of tax increases. And yet, there are also continuing reports that he was told that the campaign was told last summer by the Congressional Budget Office that these higher estimates were the ones that would be more realistic.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I don't know about those reports, but there's no question that the official Office of Management and Budget forecasts are far higher today than they were in the summer, than they were in the late fall or than they were in the beginning of January. And there's probably a difference of between \$70 and \$120 billion from last summer and it's gone up \$50 billion between November and January. Those are official U.S. government statistics. They are the statistics of the Office of Management and Budget. They are statistics that were told to the American people by the President and the Office of Management and Budget and they are the ones we have to live with.

Q But did the Congressional Budget Office not tell the campaign last summer that those OMB figures were incorrect that the real figure was going to be much higher?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the Congressional Budget Office had that opinion and they did issue different numbers in August. But again, I would remind you that the numbers are -- also the Congressional Budget Office numbers are higher now than they were in August; probably by about \$30 billion. So by any estimate, by any baseline, the deficit is billions higher than we were told last summer or even earlier this winter. It's an inarguable fact.

Q One quick follow-up on that. What's your current baseline?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're working on that. We're trying to reconcile that.

Q You have not yet settled on a final baseline?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, we have not set on a final baseline.

Q Why is House Speaker Tom Foley in Tokyo saying that Clinton would have to seriously consider moving the yen-dollar rate up 15 to 20 percent so as to make Japanese imports --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I suggest that you ask him.

Q Is he speaking for the administration?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, he's speaking for himself.

Q George, has there been any communication with Senate Judiciary about expedited confirmation for your nominee today?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Your question presumes an awful lot, but not that I know of.

Q Has she been asked about babysitters?

Q How complete is the President's economic plan at this point? Could you give us a percentage? Is it 75 percent?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He's getting closer to final decisions, but it's just not done yet.

Q Will he be working on it right up until midnight on the 16th?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I doubt it. I mean I think he's got good meetings with his economic team over the next couple days, and we're moving towards finalizing it.

Q George, is the President satisfied with the reaction he's been getting from his allies on his plan for Bosnia?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Absolutely. We've had a very good reaction.

Q George, in view of the problems the President's had on the nannies and also in view of his determination to set a good example, has he given any thought to trying to promote day care centers at the White House, at the Justice Department, at federal agencies where you have tremendous numbers of working women?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's a good question. I think it's something that he would want to support. I don't know what the situation is in each agency. I assume that some agencies do have child care centers, but I'll have to check.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

1:25 P.M. EST

#19-02/11

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

NAME: Janet Reno

PRESENT POST: State Prosecutor
Dade County, Florida

EDUCATION: A.B. Cornell University
LL.B. Harvard University

Janet Reno is the State Prosecutor for Dade County, Florida, one of the toughest crime areas in the nation. Ms. Reno has served the 11th Judicial Circuit of Florida in this capacity since she was appointed fifteen years ago by Governor Askew. She was the Florida's first woman state prosecutor and has been reelected five times, (1978, 1980, 1984, 1988 and 1992).

Prior to her appointment in 1978, Reno was a partner with the Miami based law firm of Steel, Hector & Davis where she served for two years. Prior to Steel, Hector & Davis, Reno acted as the Administrative Assistant to the Prosecutor for the State Prosecutor's Office from 1973-1976.

Reno is the former Staff Director to the Florida House of Representatives Judiciary Committee. Prior to working for the state legislature, Reno was in private law practice for eight years as an associate with Brigham & Brigham and then as partner with Lewis & Reno.

Reno has served on numerous committees and ABA task forces in Florida. In 1992, she served on the ABA task force to research strategy for removing racial and ethnic bias from the judicial system. She acted as a member of a statewide AIDS task force in 1988. In 1979 she functioned as the Chair of the Governor's Council for the Prosecution of Organized Crime. From 1976 to 1978 she served as a member of the Judicial Nominating Commission, to the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida.

Ms. Reno has been recognized throughout Florida for service to the legal profession and to her community. The Florida Network of Victim/ Witness Service honored her in 1989 with the James Fogarty Award in honor of outstanding dedication and service to victims of crime. In 1980, she was named Citizen of the Year by the Grand Jury Association. In 1990, she was selected as Public Citizen of the Year by the National Association of Social Workers, Miami-Dade Unit.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release:

February 11, 1993

*** MEDIA ADVISORY ***

President Clinton will meet at the White House today (2-11-93) with business people from across the country. A list of those attending is attached.

-30-30-30-

Paul Abenante
American Bakers Association
DC

Kenneth B. Allen
President
Information Industry
Association of America
DC

Mike Andrews
Director
Salomon Brothers, Inc.
DC

R.M. "Julie" Archuletta
Vice President Government
Affairs
Occidental Chemical
DC
Claude Bailey
Community Development Services
DC

Joseph Barnes
Managing Partner
Barnes and McGhee
NY

Hubert Beatty
Associated General Contractors
of America

Richard Choi Bertsch
President
Metrosound U.S.A.
CA

Mark Bloomfield
President
American Council on Capitol
Formation
DC

Barbara Blum
CEO
Adams National Bank
DC

George Bolanos
Mivia Corporation

Crandall Bowles
Springs Industries, Inc.
SC

Claude D. Alexander
Director of Government Affairs
Ralston Purina Company
DC

Dwayne Andreas
Chairman & CEO
ADM

Bill Archey
Chamber of Commerce

Reuben Autery
President
Gas Appliance Manufacturers
Association
VA
Robert D. Bannister
National Association of
Homebuilders

Robert W. Barrie
Manager, Federal Legislative
Relations
General Electric
DC
Fred Benson
Vice President
Weyerhaeuser
DC

John Block
National American Wholesale
Grocers Association
VA

William B. Blount
Chairman & CEO
Blount, Parrish & Roton, Inc.
AL

Joan Bok
Chairman
New England Electric System
MA

Betty Hudson Bowers
Vice President Government
Affairs
Fluor Corporation
DC
Erskine Bowles

Dr. Robert Bowles, Jr.
President
Chartered Health Inc.

Curt Bradbury
CEO
Worthen Banking Corporation
AR

Michael Brewer
CEO
Dunn & Bradstreet

Frank Brooks
Brooks Sausage Company

Robert Burkett
David Geffen Foundation
CA

Ruby Burrows McZier
McZier Law Offices
DC

Nicholus Bush
Natural Gas Supply Associates

Paula Calimafde
Small Business of America

Letitia Chambers
President
Chambers Associates Inc.
DC

James T. Christy
Director, Federal Government
Relations
Air Products and Chemicals
DC

Ken W. Cole
Vice President
Allied Signal Inc.
DC

Arthur Collins
President
Public Private Partnership
FL

Gregory Boyd
President
National Black MBA Association
CA

Arnold Braswell
Air Conditioning &
Refrigeration

Ken Brody
CEO
Petrus Partners

John Bryan
CEO
Sara Lee

Ronald Burkle
Chairman & CEO
Food 4 Less Supermarkets, Inc.
CA

Kent Burton
Integrated Waste Services
DC

John Cady
President
National Food Processors
Association
DC

Red Caveney
President
American Forest and Paper
Association
DC

Maxine Champion
Vice President
Nestle Enterprises
DC

Robert Cizik
Chairman
Cooper Industries, Inc.
TX

Faye Coleman
President
Westover Consulting
DC

Kent Colton
CEO
National Association of
Homebuilders
DC

Jeanne K. Connelly
Vice President Federal
Government Affairs
Champion International
Corporation
John F. Cooke
President
Walt Disney Company
CA

Hershel Cutler
Executive Director
Institute of Scrap Recycling
Industries
DC
Donald Dell
Pro-Serve, Inc.
DC

Bill Dockser
CEO
CRI
DC

Stephen D. Driesler
Senior Vice President
National Association of
Realtors
DC
Eugene J. Duffy
Executive Vice President
Albritton Capital Management
GA

Ralph Everett
Partner
Paul, Hastings, Janofsky,
Walker
DC
Harry Featherstone
Will-Burt Company
OH

Joel Ferguson
WLAG- TV
MI

Robert Flanagan
Clark Enterprises
MD

Dr. Phillip Frost
Chairman and CEO
IVAX
FL

Gill Considine
American Express Bank
NY

Charles Corry
CEO
USX Corporation
PA

Milton Deaner
President
American Iron and Steel

Charles DiBona
President
American Petroleum Institute
DC

Terry Dornbush
Dornbush & Associates
GA

Eugene Duffy
Executive Vice President
Albritton Capitol Management
GA

Ofield Dukes
President
Ofield Dukes and Associates
DC

Michael Farren
Vice President
Xerox Corporation
DC

Mimi Feller
Senior Vice President
Gannett Company, Inc.
VA

Nancy A. Flake
Executive Director
Howard University Small
Business Development Center

Nimrod J. Frazer
CEO
The Enstar Corporation
AL

John Galles
Executive Vice President
National Small Business United
DC

Israel Galvan
President
GHG Corporation

John Gans
American Pharmaceutical
Association

Nicholas Glakas
Vice President, Association
General Counsel
ITT Corporation
DC

Dr. James Goodman
President
American Healthcare Management

Joseph Gorman
CEO
TRW Incorporated
OH

Earl Graves
Publisher
Black Enterprise
NY

Micah Green
Executive Vice President
Public Securities Association
of America
DC

Susan Greenberg
TEI Industries

Gabriel Guerra
TKC International
DC

Susan Hager
Hager Sharp, Inc.
DC

Elliot Hall
Vice President, Washington
Affairs Office
Ford Motor Company
DC

Joseph Hardiman
National Association of
Security Dealers
DC

Bruce Gamble
Executive Director
National Bankers Association
DC

Joseph G. Gerard
Vice President, Government
Affairs
American Furniture
Manufacturers Association
Martha Golden
Vice President
Citibank Citicorp

Rich Goodstein
Vice President
Browning-Ferris Industries
DC

Mickey Gorman
President
National Paper Box Association
VA

Ernest Green
Managing Director
Lehman Brothers

Sanford Greenberg
CEO
TEI Industries
DC

Kenneth Guenther
Executive Vice President
Independent Bankers Association
DC

Michele Hagans
President
Fort Lincoln Realty
DC

Veronica Haggart
Vice President
Motorola

Sheryl Handler
President
Thinking Machines Corporation
MA

Ed Harper
Association of American
Railroads
DC

Elmer B. Harris
Alabama Power Company
AL

John Hayden
Vice President
Boeing Company
VA

Robert Heath
President
V. West Minister Group, Inc.
AL

Constance Heyman
Vice President & General
Counsel
Reuters American, Inc.
NY

Carol Hoover
H&B Associates
OH

Marilyn French Hubbard
President
M.H. Hubbard & Associates
MI

Glenn Hutchins
Thomas H. Lee Company
MA

J. Richard Iverson
President
American Electronics
Association
DC

Jerry J. Jasinowski
President
National Association of
Manufacturers
DC

Mr. Robert Johnson
President
Black Entertainment Television
DC

James Johnston
Vice President
General Motors
DC

Alice Kane
Executive Vice President
New York Life
NY

Holly Hassett
Manager
Hershey Foods Corporation
DC

John Hayes
Interactive Health Network
GA

John W. Hechinger, Jr.
Hechinger & Company
MD

Tamara Hirschfeld
American Stock Exchange
DC

John Huang
Lippobank
CA

Mary Hughton
Shore Bank Association

Richard Irby
American Gas Association
VA

Leon Jackson
President
Multifac, Inc.
IL

John Jnebel
President
American Mining Congress
DC

Roger Johnson
Chairman & CEO
Western Digital Corporation
CA

Ernest P. Joshua
President
J.M. Products, Inc.
AR

Rich Keating
Vice President
Anheuser Busch
DC

Jeanine Kelly-Coburn
New England Household & Storage
MA

Russell King
CEO
Freeport McMoran, Inc.
DC

Gerald J. Kovach
Senior Vice President
MCI Communication Corporation
CA

Thomas Kuhn
President
Edison Electric Institution
DC

Marc Lackritz
President
Securities Industry Association
DC

Ronald Lang
Synthetic Organic Chemical
Manufacturing Association

Richard Lawson
President
Generic Pharmaceutical
Industry Association
NY

Maxine Leftwich
President
LS Financial Group Inc.
IL

Richard L. Leshner
Chamber of Commerce

Robert A. Liberatore
Vice President, Washington
Affairs
Chrysler Corporation
DC
Virginia Littlejohn
CEO
National Association of Womens'
Business Owners

Roger Lopez
Hispanic Contract Association
CA

Jonathan Kempner
President
National Multi Housing
Commission
DC
Susan B. King
Senior Vice President
Corning Inc.
NY

Ronald Kuehn
CEO
Sonat Inc.
DC

Daphne Kwok
Organization of Chinese
Americans
DC

David P. Lambert
New York Stock Exchange
NY

Roger Langsdorf
CEO
ITT Corporation
DC

Bertram Lee
Chairman
Albimar Communications
DC

Mary Nell Lehnhard
Blue Cross Blue Shield
DC

Delano Lewis
CEO
C&P Telephone

Henry Linsert
Martek Biosciences

Denise Lloyd
President
D.H. Lloyd and Associates

Gerald Lowrie
Senior Vice President, Public
Affairs
AT&T
DC

Alan Magazine
Health Industry Manufacturers
Association

Samuel Maury
CEO
Business Roundtable

Raymond McClendon
Chairman
National Association of
Security Professionals
DC
Dan Mica
American Council of Life
Insurance
DC

H. Maurice Mitchell
Mitchell Law Firm

Manley Molpus
President
Grocery Manufacturers
Association of America
DC
Albert Moore
President
Association for Manufacturing
Technology
VA

Carlos Moore
Executive Vice President
American Textile Manufacturers
Institute
DC

Richard Moose
Senior Vice President
American Express
DC

Bob Moss
Coastal Corp.
DC

Josie Cruz Natori
President
Natori Company
NY

Alex Netchvolodoff
Vice President
Cox Enterprises
DC

Gerry Maulden
Arkansas Power & Light
AR

Mary McAuliffe
Union Pacific
DC

Peter McCloskey
President
Electronics Industry
Association
DC

Mary Ann Mills
Soap Box Trading Company

Parren J. Mitchell
Minority Business Enterprise
Legal Defense and Education
Fund

James Mooney
National Cable TV Association

Allen Moore
Chambers Associates

Ralph Moore
President
Alliance of Black Entrepreneurs

Mario Moreno
Associate Counsel
Mexican-American Legal Defense
& Education Fund
DC

Gerald Mossinghoff
President
Pharmaceutical Manufacturers
Association
DC

Albert Nellum
Al Nellum and Associates

Richard Newpher
American Farm Bureau

Louis Nunes
National Puerto Rican
Coalition, Inc.
DC

Marne Obernauer
Devon Group

Neil Offen
President
Direct Selling Association
DC

Steven Paradise
New York Stock Exchange

Alan Patricof
Chairman
Patricof & Company Ventures,
Inc.
NY

Phillips S. Peter
Vice President, Corporate
Government Relations
General Electric
DC

Harold "Red" Pollings
CEO
Ford

Malcolm D. Pryor
Chairman
Pryor, McClendon, Counts and
Company Inc.
PA

Howard Pyle
Director, Federal Relations
Houston Industries
DC

Beth Renge
Renge Securities & Company
CA

Brian Roberts
President
Comcast Cable
PA

Ed Romero
President
ASI
NM

Malcolm O'Hagan
President
National Electrical
Manufacturers Association
DC

Gilberto Ocanas
CEO
Win Texas International
TX

John Ong
CEO
The BF Goodrich Company
OH

David Parker
Aluminum Association
DC

George Pedraza
Sumitomo Bank
NY

Joann Piccolo
Vice President
Motorola

Joanne Price
President
National association of
Investment Corporations

John Pukitt
Cibema

Tom Pyle
Boston Consulting Group
MA

Roger Rivera
Consultant
Rivera & Associates
DC

Barry Rogstad
President
American Business Council
DC

Harold S. Russell
Vice President Government
Affairs
FMC Corporation
DC

Leslie Schreier
Vice President & Director of
Marketing
Leisure Concepts
NY

Jonah Shacknai
CEO
Medicis Pharmaceutical Corp.
NY

Larry Shaw
Shaw Food Services Co., Inc.

Lawrence Smedley
National Council of Senior
Citizens

Judah Sommer
Vice President
Goldman Sachs & Company
DC

Bill Stiritz
Ralston-Purina
MO

David Sussman
Ogden Martin Systems

Harry Teatherstine
Wilbert Company

Larry Thomas
President
Society of the Plastics
Industry
VA

Kathryn Thompson
Kathryn Thompson Company
CA

Maria Elena Torano
Meta Inc.

Dirk Van Dongen
President
National Association of
Wholesaler Distributors
DC

John Sculley
CEO
Apple Computer Inc.
CA

Niranjan Shah
Globetrotters Engineering
Corporation
IL

Barbara Silby
American Business Conference

Diane Smith
Vice President, Government
Affairs
Alltel, Inc.
DC
Martha Stewart

Ron Stowe
Vice President
Pacific Telesis
DC

Bill Taylor
American Society of Associate
Executives
DC

Bennie L. Thayer
National Association for the
Self Employed

Bruce Thompson
Vice President
Merrill Lynch
DC

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Vice President, Federal
Corporate Affairs
Hewlett-Packard Company
DC
Wayne Vallis
Vallis Associates

Robert Verdisco
International Mass Retail
Association
DC

Laird Walker
Vice President
U.S. West
DC

Michael Walsh
CEO
Tenneco, Inc.
TX

Robert A. Weinberger
Director, Washington Affairs
Unilever United States Inc.
DC

Eddie Williams
Joint Center for Political and
Economic Studies

Robert Winters
CEO
Prudential Insurance Company of
America
NJ
Tom Wylie
Sun Company

Raul Yzaguirre
National Council of La Raza
DC

Steve Walker
Reynolds Metals Company

Vanessa Weaver
Alignment Strategies
CA

William E. Wickert, Jr.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation
DC

Lavonia Wilson
President
Kestrel Associates, Inc.
VA

Edgar Woolard, Jr.
CEO
E.I. du Pont de Nemours &
Company, Inc.
DE
Jeffrey Yates
Independent Insurance Agents of
America

PRESS GUIDANCE -- 9:00 AM
Thursday, February 11, 1993

Former Yugoslavia

Q: Is the U.S. willing to participate militarily in implementation of an agreement?

A: -- The U.S. is prepared to join the UN, NATO and others, to help implement an agreement that parties are willing to accept, including possible U.S. military participation.

-- We will ask NATO to step up its contingency planning.

--- NATO can provide the organization, and command and control structure, needed to make an agreement work.

--- In NATO discussions, U.S. has been willing to consider any role where we can best contribute to a real solution.

--- We do not envision NATO acting alone. Russia and others would be welcome to participate.

Q: (IF ASKED) Does that include ground forces?

A: -- The kind of enforcement necessary and respective roles depend upon the nature of the agreement and the degree of its acceptance by the parties.

-- It is premature to say whether some ground forces in concert with NATO would be required.

Q: What happened to campaign promises? To use of air strikes? To lifting arms embargo?

A: -- Since last August, President Clinton has indicated that the U.S. should engage in much more active and aggressive efforts to try to bring peace to the former Yugoslavia.

-- This policy does just that.

-- We believe that the direct and active participation of the United States can make a crucial difference with our Allies and with the parties.

-- Because we can make a difference through active engagement we should give the negotiations a chance to work.

-- We will increase political and economic pressures, including tighter sanctions enforcement.

--- We'll explore with allies and others their views in this regard.

-- If an agreement with enforcement provisions can be reached that the parties can accept, U.S. will join with the UN, NATO and others to help implement it, including possible U.S. military participation.

-- This is the key step that makes the chances of success greater.

Q: What will you do about the detention centers?

A: -- The international community has repeatedly called on all parties to close the camps and to release all detainees. In our view, this should happen without delay.

Q: How will you intensify delivery of aid?

A: -- The continuing humanitarian nightmare has us gravely concerned.

-- We have worked with international relief organizations and others to maintain a lifeline into many areas, including Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia.

-- We will continue to do our part, along with others, to ensure that adequate food, shelter materials and medical supplies are available for distribution.

-- The parties committed themselves at the London Conference to permit the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance. We call on them to respect those commitments.

-- We will be looking at ways to get more aid through and will send a governmental team to assess the situation.

Q: But people are dying now?

A: -- An agreement imposed on the parties will not last. An additional effort must be made to find a solution that the parties can support and have confidence in.

- With help of U.S. leadership, we believe a real solution can be found.
- Part of that solution is to work to assure that parties that the international commitment will be there to implement and enforce it, so that the parties know they can trust it.
- Meanwhile, the international community can step up its humanitarian efforts, put Serbs on notice through No-Fly Zone enforcement and tighter sanctions.
- The international community must also follow the Kosovo situation closely and insist that the Serbs not precipitate a conflict there.
- These steps can aid the search for a fair solution and make clear there are lines which can't be crossed.
- We will undertake active diplomatic efforts to implement these steps now; they help rather than hinder the prospects for getting an agreement.

Q: If you get involved in implementation isn't it open-ended? Won't they just start fighting again when troops leave?

- A: -- The better the agreement and the more willing the parties are to accept it, the less need there will be for international enforcement.
- We will ask NATO to step up its planning. It is too early to speculate on what will be necessary and the eventual terms of withdrawal.
- We have made clear this is a key question which must be answered in any military options.

Q: What are your reservations about Vance/Owen? What will you try to change?

- A: -- The parties have not accepted the Vance/Owen plan as it now stands.
- Our reservations stem from two key questions:
- o Is it one that the parties can accept?
 - o Will it work? That is if they agree, can the parties trust the solution?

- These factors are related. The parties are more likely to accept an agreement they know will be implemented. They are more likely to implement an agreement they believe to be fair.
- Our special envoy, Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew, will be addressing these issues directly in the negotiations in an attempt to help Vance and Owen work out a solution that the parties accept and will implement.

Q: What will you do if there is no agreement, or if the parties fail to implement what they agree to?

- Our efforts will concentrate on helping make these negotiations succeed. If agreement proves impossible, we will review our options at that time.
- If a viable, enforceable agreement acceptable to the parties can be reached, we are prepared to join the UN, NATO, and others in implementing it, including possible U.S. military participation. Under those circumstances, i.e., with a strong multilateral presence in Bosnia, we would expect all parties to comply with their commitments.

Q: Why is this conflict important enough to talk about involving U.S. forces? What about other areas, e.g., Nagorno-Karabakh, etc.?

- A: -- This conflict, particularly if it spreads to the Kosovo or other areas of the region with large minority populations, has the potential to generate a Balkan war. The U.S. has important NATO allies, Greece and Turkey, in the Balkans, and has an interest in the continuation of political reform in the states in the region that have only recently emerged from a tragic communist past.
- The human tragedy in Bosnia requires an international response. We have been making a major contribution to alleviate suffering. Together with international relief organizations and other concerned nations, we're going to be looking at additional steps to alleviate the suffering.

Q: (IF ASKED) What happens if the negotiations collapse?

- We are putting our energies into seeing a successful conclusion to the talks. If they fail to reach agreement, we will examine our options at that time.

Nixon Trip to Moscow

- President Nixon is on a private visit to Moscow and met with President Yeltsin this morning.
- The White House knows about the trip and was kept informed about President Nixon's plans.
- President Nixon has played a useful role in the past in analyzing the situation in Russia.

Japanese Trade/Watanabe Visit

Q: The Post reported today that Minister Watanabe is going to deliver a tough message on trade during his visit, saying that Japan will retaliate against any U.S. trade actions. What is your reaction?

- A: -- The President places great importance on our bilateral relationship with Japan. At the same time, we need a healthy trading relationship, and we will be working on that.
- It would be premature and speculative to talk about retaliatory trade actions. We are currently reviewing our policy toward Japan, and will be looking at it comprehensively, including trade.
- We look forward to hearing Mr. Watanabe's views.

Q: Do you support giving Japan a permanent seat on the UN Security Council?

- A: -- President Clinton has spoken about the need to re-evaluate membership in the UNSC in light of shifting power structures in the world, and his support for Japanese membership. A realignment of the Council must come from a cooperative and negotiated effort.

Asia Policy - Japan Specialists

Q: Some people are saying that the President does not have an Asia policy and that he has no Japan experts on his staff. Are you going to have Japan people on your staff?

- A: -- The President does recognize the importance of Asia. We are currently reviewing our policy towards the region.
- We have good people who have had extensive dealings with Japan and other parts of Asia, both at the NSC and NEC. Not all of them are here yet, but they will be soon. I think you will find that we will have a very solid team.

Iraq - Terrorist Bombings

(BACKGROUND: There have been several terrorist bombings in northern Iraq since mid-January against Kurdish targets. State posted a press notice yesterday condemning them.

UNSCR 687 is the Gulf cease-fire resolution which, among other points, demands Iraq cease all support for and sponsorship of terrorism.

UNSCR 688 was passed after the Kurdish rebellion and demands Iraq cease repressing its own people and allow humanitarian aid.)

Q: What is your view of the recent terrorist bombings in northern Iraq?

- A: -- We strongly condemn these acts of terror. There is a pattern of evidence over many months that suggests the Iraqi government's responsibility for most, if not all, of these attacks.
- Iraq's continued sponsorship of terrorism and its continued repression of its own people are violations of United Nations Security Council resolutions 687 and 688.
- This Administration remains determined to see Iraq comply fully with all the United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Assad Letter

Q: Could you comment on reports from Syria that President Clinton has written President Assad and praised his role in the Middle East peace process? Are we cozying up to Middle East dictators?

- A: -- The President has responded to President Assad's letter congratulating him on his inauguration just as he has responded to other letters from heads of State. In the letter to President Assad, President Clinton noted Syria's importance in the Middle East peace process and welcomed President Assad's desire to participate fully in that process. The President also noted that there are many issues on which the U.S. and Syria do not agree and the need to address such issues.

Q: What are the issues on which we don't agree?

- A: -- It is well known the U.S. and Syria differ on questions of terrorism, human rights, narcotics control and other issues. On these issues where we have differences, we intend to pursue a frank and direct dialogue with a view to achieving some positive changes.

Q: (IF ASKED) Was Lebanon mentioned?

A: -- We continue to support strongly Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

General Powell

Q: Is it true that Commander of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin Powell has asked Secretary Aspin for early retirement in part because he does not want to defend further budget cuts?

A: -- In interviews this morning, General Powell said that he looks forward to working with the President on the tough issues we face, including budget reductions and gays in the military.

-- Before President Clinton took office, General Powell informed former Secretary Cheney that he intended to leave his post in order to resettle his family. In his conversation with the President, General Powell has not indicated any dissatisfaction with his position in this Administration.

Haiti- HIV Cases

Q: Has the President made a decision on the 270 HIV-positive Haitians at Guantanamo Bay?

A: -- The President is aware there is a very serious humanitarian concern for the Haitians at Guantanamo. Senior advisers are reviewing the policy, and we will have details once a decision is made.

Q: Does that mean the President is backing away from his campaign promise to drop the ban on HIV-positive persons from entering the U.S.?

A: -- This is an issue the President is concerned about and working on. We have no decision yet on timing.

China - MFN

Q: Some of America's most prominent Asia experts released a report Monday urging President Clinton to abandon his commitment to place conditions on Most-Favored-Nation trade status for China. Does the President intend to ignore this advice?

A: -- President Clinton welcomes the opinions of these experts and will certainly take them into consideration.

-- Our policy remains as the President has said before. We have no desire to isolate China. But we do believe that progress should be made in such areas as human rights, non-proliferation and economic practices.

-- We're currently reviewing our China policy, and will be consulting with the Congress. I really don't want to speak further on that at this time.

Q: The report also criticizes the creation of a "Radio Free Asia." Will the President drop his support for this idea?

A: -- President Clinton has endorsed the basic concept of Radio Free Asia, which would ensure that all Asians have access to uncensored information.

Vietnam-France

Q: How do you respond to Mitterrand's call for the U.S. to end its embargo against Vietnam?

A: -- The problem remains whether or not we have obtained full cooperation on the POW/MIA issue.

-- We are reviewing our relationship with Vietnam in the context of this issue.

-- There is no timetable for taking any specific steps with Vietnam.

Q: (IF PRESSED) Is the Roadmap policy still in effect?

A: -- We continue our support for proceeding along the Roadmap, which has resulted in our obtaining a fuller POW/MIA accounting and taking steps toward normalization.

-- We will continue to follow the Roadmap, but we are reviewing the situation and will decide on specific steps as we see progress in the areas of concern to us.

U.S. Assistance to Armenia

Q: What is the U.S. doing to assist Armenia?

A: -- In response to President Ter-Petrossian's (ter pe-tro-SYAN) December 8 declaration of a national emergency and subsequent appeals, the U.S. has taken a series of steps to provide relief.

-- We are actively seeking ways to assist Armenia with its humanitarian needs bilaterally and multilaterally.

- To date, the U.S. has delivered 66,000 tons of wheat with 50,000 tons of feed grain on its way. Several million dollars worth of medicines and medical supplies have been airlifted to Armenia as well as 225 tons of infant formula.
- We are working to secure fuel deliveries to the area and continue to push for additional contributions from other G-7 countries.

Q: What are you doing to help the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh?

- A: -- The Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh is exacerbating humanitarian problems in the area.
- We are urging all parties to this conflict to participate in good faith in the ongoing negotiations under the auspices of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Belarus

Q: Why did the President call the Belarus leader?

- A: -- Yesterday President Clinton spoke for 15 minutes with Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman Shushkevich. The purpose of the call was to congratulate Belarus on its ratification of the START I Treaty and its decision to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear weapons state.
- The Administration welcomes this action, which furthers the goal of bringing Belarus, Ukraine and Kazakhstan into the family of non-nuclear weapons states. The President reiterated our commitments to non-aggression, territorial integrity, and the non-use of nuclear weapons.
- President Clinton assured the Chairman that we are committed to providing substantial resources through the Nunn-Lugar funding to assist in the denuclearization process in Belarus. The two leaders agreed that Secretary Christopher and Foreign Minister Kravchanka will meet to discuss concrete proposals.

Q: How does this affect START II?

- A: -- START II, by its own terms, cannot enter into force before the START I Treaty does.

- With the vote by Belarus, all parties to the START I Treaty, with the exception of Ukraine, have ratified the Treaty.
- We look forward to Ukraine's prompt ratification of the START I Treaty, which will facilitate implementation of both START and START II.

Salman Rushdie

Q: What is the President's position on the Iranian "fatwa" sentencing Salman Rushdie to death?

A: -- We condemn this sentence. It is one of the many examples of Iran's support for international terrorism that deeply troubles this Administration. This Administration strongly opposes terrorism and strongly supports freedom of speech.

Q: Will this Administration meet with Rushdie?

A: -- We have no such request and will not discuss hypotheticals.

Middle East Peace Process

Q: Where do we stand on the peace process?

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

-- After contacts with the parties in the region, the United States and Russia as co-sponsors of the Madrid process, have decided to reschedule the next round of multilateral negotiations in mid-April.

-- This decision was based on a number of factors, including our decision to send Secretary Christopher to the region next week and the importance of getting a first-hand assessment of the situation and appropriate next steps in the peace process.

Q: What about the resumption of the bilaterals?

A: -- We are consulting with the parties about resumption of the ninth round of negotiations.

Palestinian Deportees

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 is consistent with UNSC resolution 799.

-- We believe that further action in the UNSC is unnecessary and could undercut this process. We should now turn our attention to resuming the Middle East peace process.

Q: What is your reaction to Prime Minister Rabin's assertion that Israel retains the right to order further deportations?

A: -- Our policy on the practice and principle of deportations is unchanged.

-- We continue to strongly oppose deportations as a violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention as it pertains to the treatment of inhabitants of the occupied territories and we supported UNSCR 799 in this respect.

-- The United States believes that charges of wrongdoing should be brought in a court of law based on evidence to be argued in a fair trial which would afford full judicial process.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 11, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS SELECTION OF
JANET RENO AS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL NOMINEE

The Rose Garden

4:40 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon. One of my central missions as President is to reconnect the government of the American people with the people who sent us here. Government cannot be an abstract, distant entity; it must be directly linked to the real lives of real people. I pledged when I ran to reach beyond Washington to bring the best from America's statehouses and courthouses to our government. And I believe that my Cabinet and other appointees have fulfilled that pledge so far.

No agency needs an injection of innovative spirit more than the Department of Justice. Americans demand and deserve freedom from crime in their homes, at their schools, and on the streets. Talking tough is easy. Actually getting results is much more difficult and much more rare.

Thousands of prosecutors and police across America have been developing successful ways to fight crime and, just as important, to restore the sense of security that makes community possible in our nation. I expect my Justice Department to take those lessons and apply them nationally; to be an innovator for law enforcement.

After years of political controversy and abuse, the Justice Department also needs an Attorney General who will bring a sense of pride, integrity and new energy to that agency. The department's dedicated career staff need leadership to help the department pull together to focus on the urgent interests and issues of justice and law that brought the employees of the Justice Department into public service in the first place. They need an administrator schooled in the management of tough and complex problems and difficult-to-call legal cases; things that affect matters in the office and on the streets of America.

I am proud to announce today that I intend to nominate Janet Reno, the State Attorney from Miami and Dade County, Florida, to be our next Attorney General. She is a front-line crime fighter and a caring public servant. She has devoted her life to making her community safer, keeping children out of trouble, reducing domestic violence, and helping families. She has truly put people first.

She grew up as the daughter of two respected Florida journalists. She worked her way through Cornell University, graduating in 1960. Three years later, in 1963, she was one of a handful of women to graduate from the Harvard Law School, a year behind her distinguished Senator, Bob Graham. After a decade in the private practice of law, she was appointed the State Attorney in 1978.

Janet Reno is ready to tackle the Justice Department's problems. Serving successfully as the chief prosecutor in a complex, diverse urban community is a really tough job. And she has done that job and done it well. She supervises an office of 900, including 230 attorneys. Her office handles over 120,000 cases per year, 40,000 of

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them felonies, and has won 80 capital punishment convictions for first degree murderers since she became prosecutor.

She has pioneered innovative programs to reduce crime, violence and drug abuse. She launched a drug court program that has become nationally acclaimed that gets young first-time offenders back on track. She's piloted a community policing program, helping to reduce crime in blighted urban areas -- something we want to do all across America. She began one of the first and best domestic violence programs combatting spousal and child abuse. She runs a tough child support program that is at the leading edge of making deadbeat parents pay up.

She has been a fair-minded and effective prosecutor. Her balanced approach is won wide praise from across the community -- from law enforcement, the bar, community leaders, civil rights leaders -- people from all walks of life have hailed her achievements and her remarkable dedication to public service. She has won election five times and is the single biggest vote getter in Dade County. The overwhelming support of the people who know her best is the most telling testament to her skills that I know of.

As an experienced law enforcement leader, she will be an effective voice in our fight against violent crime -- spearheading our efforts to put 100,000 new police officers on the street, to keep dangerous weapons out of the hands of criminals, to make greater use of boot camps and other alternative means of service for young offenders, to increase aid to local law enforcement, to expand the use of community policing and to tackle the problems of violence against women and the need for tougher child support enforcement.

She will join with local leaders and environmental advocates to make sure that those who pollute our air and our water pay for their actions and take responsibility for the needed clean-up. She will work to invigorate our civil rights laws and to ensure that every person has an equal chance to contribute to and to participate in all our country has to offer. And she'll lead the fight against crime in the suites, as well as crime in the streets, ensuring that every possible penny is recovered from people who have bilked the SNL's and other white-collar criminals.

Finally, I want to know that -- I want to say to you that every one I know who knows and has worked with Janet Reno agrees that she possesses one quality most essential to being Attorney General: unquestioned integrity. She's demonstrated throughout her career a commitment to principles that I want to see enshrined at the Justice Department: No one is above the law. Our legal system must protect the innocent and punish the wrong-doers. That the promise of equal justice under law must be a reality for every American.

This remarkable public servant still lives in a house in Florida that her mother built with her own hands. She has a listed phone number and she's told me many times that people who find that their ex-spouses are delinquent in their child support call her at home because they believe that she can go collect their child support. She has lived the kind of life in real contact with the toughest problems of this country that I think will serve her very well as the nation's chief law enforcement officer.

Janet Reno. (Applause.) I want her to give a statement first.

MS. RENO: Thank you, Mr. President. I'm humbled by the honor that President Clinton has done me in nominating me as Attorney General of the United States, and I'm going to do my very best to deserve his confidence.

I look forward to working with the President to build a Department of Justice that reflects a government of the people, by the people, and for the people -- a government in which people all across America come first. I will work with the thousands of outstanding career lawyers in the Department of Justice to establish integrity, excellence and professionalism as the hallmarks of that department.

I want to form a true partnership between federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies throughout this nation; to ensure that career criminals, dangerous offenders, and drug traffickers get strict and certain sentences that put them away and keep them away. At the same time I want to work with all concerned to make sure that we have diversion programs for the nonviolent offenders that will enable them to get off to a fresh and to a new start.

I will work with all the administration to end racial, ethnic and gender discrimination and disharmony in America by enforcing the laws to ensure equal opportunity for all Americans, and by restoring civil rights enforcement as one of the top priorities of the department.

I would like to use the law of this land to do everything I possibly can to protect America's children from abuse and violence, and to give to each of them the opportunity to grow to be strong, healthy and self-sufficient citizens of this country. I want to do what I can to make the law make sense to citizens and businesses alike. I want the laws to assist them in worthwhile endeavors, not to stand as bureaucratic obstacles.

This is a beautiful country. Each of us has a favorite river, a mountain, just a patch of sky for some of us. I want to use the law to make sure that the waters, the land and the skies of this nation are protected.

I come from 1,000 miles away. I have worked on the streets and in the neighborhoods of a city I love; a city that reflects the diversity, the dreams and the problems of America. I have felt the impact of federal policies firsthand and watched how they touched, oftentimes adversely, the lives of the people. I want to use the knowledge gained in this experience to help President Clinton put the people first.

Thank you, Mr. President. (Applause.)

Q Does this mean you're going to have a house-cleaning of the Justice Department, and that Sessions is on his way out as FBI Director?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, I think it's important that we put the new Attorney General in and get our leadership team in at Justice. And I don't want to speak for her, but I think the appropriate thing is to wait until the final report is in on the FBI Director and give the Attorney General-Designate a chance to review that before we say anything else about that.

Q Do you have any ideas on that subject?

Q Mr. President, how much was your selection guided by a determination to have a woman as the first attorney general?

THE PRESIDENT: Somewhat, but not entirely. I also reviewed a large number of men for this position. And in the last several weeks, actually, I decided that I would just do it as if I were doing it all over again. I would go back to ground one. I reviewed a large number of potential candidates both men and women.

I have to tell you, if I might be permitted a little personal moment, I've had a high regard for Janet Reno for some time because my brother-in-law is the defense attorney in the drug court about which I spoke so I've known about her exploits for some time. And I considered her even in the beginning, even though she and I never had a conversation. So I think it's fair to say that in my mind at least she prevailed in a fleet of very fine candidates, both men and women.

Q Mr. President, can you tell us what role Mrs. Clinton had in this selection because we know that Janet Reno has a great deal of experience in child issues and that she's come to Mrs. Clinton's attention last year at least?

THE PRESIDENT: None except to say that she liked her a lot. I mean, that she knew her and liked her a lot. And, of course, I knew -- Hilary's brother had been in the drug court so I knew that from my own direct knowledge, though she didn't even talk to me about that.

Q Did she participate in the interviewing?

THE PRESIDENT: No, not at all.

Q Mr. President, will she clean up the Inslaw case, that case where Meese and others stole a great system for using computers and didn't pay for it and the House Judiciary Committee has recommended that there be an independent counsel to clean this up. It's a scandal on the face of the United States government.

MS. RENO: What I will do is what I do in each of these instances. I'll make sure that we review it carefully, look at the evidence, look at what should be done based on the evidence and the law and take appropriate action.

Q Ms. Reno, could we get your views on the death penalty, and is there a difference between your view and the President's view? And if there is, is that significant and how will that affect your policy at the Justice Department?

MS. RENO: I'm personally opposed to the death penalty, as I've told the President, but I've probably asked for it as much as many prosecutors in the country and have secured it. And when the evidence and the law justify the death penalty, I will ask for it as I have consistently. I will advocate for it as the law of the land in particular situations if we can secure such penalties.

Q Will you move to reverse the death penalty?

Q Mr. President, can you assure us today, sir, that of all the candidates you either reviewed or could have reviewed for this job, that the one you have chosen is the absolute best-qualified person possible?

THE PRESIDENT: I can assure you that based on my criteria I think she's the best. Somebody else might have other criteria. My criteria were the ones that I outlined. I wanted to bring someone to the Justice Department who had had both management experience and legal experience. I want to bring someone to the Justice Department who had dealt with a wide range of real-world problems and who had a keen eye for excellence and talent; to restore a sense of movement and energy and vitality.

There are an awful lot of good people at the Justice Department who want to be part of a department on the move and feel good about it. And the one thing I thought - I can tell you this -- this is ironic since I'm now naming Janet Reno -- I want to be forthright and answer the question fully. In the beginning of my

deliberations weeks ago, the one reason that I did not pursue this more was because Janet Reno had always been a state prosecutor and not a federal U.S. attorney, or not a higher Justice Department official. But the more I dug into it and the more I talked to people about it, the more I realized that you couldn't be the State's Attorney in Dade County for 15 years without having enormous exposure to a wide range of issues that the Justice Department deals with, and without working with the United States Attorney. You might want to ask her for some specifics.

So finally, I said, well, why don't I just call and explore this. And I did, and I was fully satisfied that she had more than enough familiarity with the federal system to do the job.

Q Mr. President, can you outline for us -- when you say "somewhat" that her gender was somewhat of a factor, can you explain to us how big a role that played, and why? And I'd like to ask Ms. Reno how she feels about taking a position that seems to have been set aside for a woman.

THE PRESIDENT: It was not set aside. I'll tell you again, I considered a significant number of men for this position. And as I said before -- someone asked me about this double standard issue -- there were also a significant number of men who couldn't go forward in this process because of some of the same problems that you all have written about.

I thought it was important not to disqualify women just because of what happened before. And I really believe -- I'm not sure you could find anybody around the country that would get any more favorable and broad-based support than I have been given in spontaneous comments. I just left a member of the House of Representatives who doesn't live within 200 miles of Janet Reno, who heard that I was going to name her and just went up -- went out of his way to tell me that it was a great appointment, what a wonderful thing it was that I had done. I feel very comfortable with this appointment on the merits.

Q Mr. President, given the tight budget constraints that you have been focusing on over the past weeks, how do you and this Attorney General plan to go about fulfilling your campaign promise to hire 100,000 police officers for this country.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think there are -- there are three things that I would point you to -- and keep in mind we don't have to do it in the first year -- we have -- when you all talked to me about my campaign commitments, remember I've got a four-year term -- (laughter) -- at least that. I want to do that from three sources.

Number one: I hope we can bring that crime bill back up that almost passed but didn't last time and have some funds for local law enforcement to hire more police officers.

Number two: I want to proceed at a pace with the national service program, which will give priority in every state to people who want to pay their college loans back by working as police officers.

Number three: I want to pursue the idea that Senator Nunn first raised, at least he was the first one I ever heard raise it, of helping people who are going to be mustered out of the military service to qualify to move quickly into careers as police officers or teachers.

And so, we believe from those three sources with the funding that I have set aside in the budget I will recommend and the

other things that we will do over the next four years, we will be able to meet that goal.

Q Is it safe to assume that Ms. Reno has, a, never hired an illegal alien, legally or illegally; b, paid all her Social Security taxes, and finally, as you look back on the soap opera that has led to this, how do you assess whatever political damage you may or may not have incurred?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, I don't think there is much. I think what happened -- I just would remind you, though, I nominated one other person for this, Zoe Baird, and I took responsibility for that fact that our vetting procedure was inadequate. It was my personal responsibility. Since then, all the other things that you have written about are things that you found out about in ways that I don't know, but our procedure worked and worked quite well. And I didn't discuss anybody or anything until I got ready to nominate somebody else. So I think they did a good job.

If there were any mistakes made in the interim it was people who worked here, worked around here, or were talked to by us who said things to you they shouldn't have. But otherwise, the system worked pretty well as it was supposed to have worked.

Q -- we can assume that all of these other matters are not a problem?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, why don't you ask her?

MS. RENO: I've never hired any illegal aliens, and I think I've paid all my Social Security taxes. Certainly in the vetting process in the last week we've covered everything.

Q She made sure that a lot of others have, too.

Q Mr. President, to the extent that you wanted to fulfill these commitments, did you feel hamstrung by the pledge or the perception of a pledge that you had set aside this job for a woman?

THE PRESIDENT: No.

Q And part two, if we can ask Ms. Reno -- we never got an answer to Ruth's question about how she feels about being appointed to a job in which there is that perception of a pledge.

THE PRESIDENT: No. As I said, I interviewed -- I even talked to -- I don't know how it didn't get into the paper, but it didn't -- both men as well as women about this job. And I seriously considered -- seriously considered -- at least four men for this job. I really concluded in the end that Janet Reno would be best. I never felt hamstrung by any commitment, even though I did want to name a woman attorney general. I thought it would be a good thing. There are a lot of women lawyers in the country, a lot of women judges in the country, a lot of women prosecutors in the country. And I thought it would be a good and interesting thing to do. But I never felt hamstrung by the commitment.

MS. RENO: I think this is one of the greatest challenges that any lawyer could have in America. And I want to try my level best. I have been so impressed with members of the administration and with the vetting team and with the approach to government, the approach that government can work -- can work to put people first. And I'm just delighted to be here, and I'm going to try my level best.

Q Are you a feminist?

THE PRESIDENT: You want to answer that?

Q Are you a feminist?

MS. RENO: The question is whether I'm a feminist. My mother always told me to do my best, to think my best and to do right and consider myself a person.

THE PRESIDENT: I do think I need to make one factual disclosure and then I promise to call on -- there was one factor which affected me about Janet Reno, which is that Senator Gore and I carried -- when he was senator and I was governor -- we carried Dade County in the presidential election by four percentage points. The last time Janet Reno had an opponent she carried it by 40 percentage points. (Laughter.) That had a lot more to do than gender with convincing me that she could handle things at the Justice Department. If you know anything about Dade County, you know that is a truly astonishing achievement.

Q If I could ask Ms. Reno -- the President mentioned that he was attracted to your experience as a state prosecutor which gave you a lot of experience on the criminal law side. But you obviously haven't had direct experience with a number of federal issues that will come up, constitutional issues that will come up. Do you feel that you'll have a substantial learning curve that you'll have to get over in order to be able to deal with those federal law issues that you haven't been dealing with in your career, certainly for the last 15 years?

MS. RENO: I think one of the splendors of the law is that it covers so many areas, and that if you're going to be attorney general it's going to be very difficult for any one person to be skilled and to be experienced in every area that the attorney general must cover. I think I can do the job, and I think I can do it by building a team dedicated to excellence, to professionalism; a team where the hallmark is integrity. And using the base of the tremendous career lawyers that exist in the Department of Justice, I think we're going to have a great team.

Q Mr. President, this has been a frustrating process for you in some ways. If you had it to do all over again, what would you do differently?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, I would have called Janet Reno on November the 5th. (Laughter.)

Q Ms. Reno lives in an area which is full of immigrants, legal and illegal, and a lot of things about the confusing laws of immigration came out in the past few weeks, as we all know. What will she do to clear up all these problems?

MS. RENO: Again, what I would like to do is work with members of the administration, members of the Department of Justice, to look at the problem, to consult with the President, and to make recommendations based on a thorough study of the matter.

Q Can you tell us your views on freedom of choice?

MS. RENO: I am pro choice.

Q Ms. Reno, could I ask a question? The county -- Dade County -- some of the critics have said that you have passed along questions of local corruption, government corruption, to the federal courts and the federal system. The question is why did you choose to do that?

MS. RENO: Let me give you a classic example. My office was responsible for investigating and putting together a case against

a significant number of corrupt officials. Florida has very liberal discovery rules that give defense attorneys the right to question all the witnesses -- somewhat far more liberal than federal court. The federal authorities also have the Internal Revenue Service. It seemed to us as the case progressed that it would be best handled in federal court. I didn't ship the case over there. I shipped the case with my prosecutors who were cross-designated to the federal court.

One of the things that interested me when I asked the U.S. Attorney to work with us in this effort is that he said "Janet, that's political suicide. People will think you're ducking." And I said, "Mr. Kellner, I want to do what's right for the case and right to see that justice is secured." Our prosecutors participated in that prosecution. I think it gave me an understanding of federal process, federal procedure, federal law. And I think it's an example of what state and federal officials can do working together, without everybody being concerned about turf and taking credit for something.

Q Mr. President, how long do you think it's going to take to get this nominee confirmed?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I talked to Senator Biden today and he said that he would proceed in an expeditious way. So I think that you should ask Senator Biden about that. I think that the Senate will -- the committee will take it up in an appropriate fashion. I don't expect them to race it through or anything, but I think they will do it in a prompt way when they come back.

Q -- any issues at all that might complicate the confirmation process? Anything that will have to be explained?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't. I think that she may have to -- she just explained one issue here. I can tell you this: if you've been a prosecutor for 15 years, it's like if you've been a governor for 12 years -- not every call you make is right, not every case you pursue is won. But I can just tell you, I have been literally amazed at the quality of the recommendations that I received for Janet Reno.

Q Mr. President, have you made any decisions yet on any other top positions at Justice, and what is Webb Hubbell's role going to be at Justice?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we'll have to discuss that with the Attorney General now. But I will say this for the hometown press, he has done a magnificent job for the last three weeks under rather adverse circumstances -- just trying to keep things together there and to keep the morale up and make the -- help the -- least to do the things that had to be done. I hope he will be staying there. And the answer to your other question is, as you might imagine, we have done an enormous amount of work on top-flight candidates for other positions, and I would expect that if this nomination goes as I expect it to, we will be able to fill out the Justice Department with first-class lawyers very, very quickly. Thank you.

Q Are you sure you're not troubled by the fact that her parents were both journalists? (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: No, actually, I thought the fact that her parents were both journalists and she still was a surviving elected politician made her doubly qualified to be Attorney General. (Laughter.)

END

5:05 P.M. EST