

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-APR-1993 18:45:00.00

SUBJECT: War Powers Resolution on Bosnia 4.14.93

TO: (202) 456-6444 (WNS_I) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Christian M. Baldia (BALDIA_C) (WHO)
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TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)
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TO: Lisa Mortman (MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
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TO: Ernest D. Gibble (GIBBLE_E) (WHO)
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TO: Patricia A. Enright (ENRIGHT_P) (WHO)
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TO: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)
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TO: Richard Strauss (STRAUSS_R) (WHO)
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TO: Maria M. Tio (TIO_M) (WHO)
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TO: Jess Sarmiento (SARMIENTO_J) (WHO)
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TO: Lavora R. Barnes (BARNES_L) (WHO)
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TO: C. Patricia Cogdell (COGDELL_C) (WHO)
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TO: Margaret C. Sherry (SHERRY_M) (WHO)
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TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein (BERNSTEIN_E) (WHO)
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TO: Carolyn Curiel (CURIEL_C) (WHO)
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TO: David B. Anderson (ANDERSON_D) (WHO)
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BYRNE@1=US@2=ATTMAIL@3=GOV+USDA.SIES@5=SIESNET@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
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TEXT:
THE WHITE HOUSE

For Immediate Release

April 14, 1993

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND
THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE

April 13, 1993

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

As part of my continuing effort to keep the Congress fully informed, I am providing this report, consistent with section 4 of the War Powers Resolution, to advise you of actions that I have ordered in support of the United Nations efforts in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Beginning with U.N. Security Council Resolution 713 of September 25, 1991, the United Nations has been actively addressing the crisis in the former Yugoslavia. The Security Council acted in Resolution 781 to establish a ban on all unauthorized military flights over Bosnia-

Herzegovina. There have, however, been blatant violations of the ban, and villages in Bosnia have been bombed.

In response to these violations, the Security Council decided, in Resolution 816 of March 31, 1993, to extend the ban to all unauthorized flights over Bosnia-

Herzegovina and to authorize Member States, acting nationally or through regional organi-

zations, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance. NATO's North Atlantic Council (NAC) agreed to provide NATO air enforcement for the no-

fly zone. The U.N. Secretary General was notified of NATO's decision to proceed with Operation DENY FLIGHT, and an activation order was delivered to participating allies.

The United States actively supported these decisions. At my direction, the Joint Chiefs of Staff sent an execute order to all U.S. forces participating in the NATO force, for the conduct of phased air operations to prevent flights not authorized by the United Nations over Bosnia-

Herzegovina. The U.S. forces initially assigned to this operation consist of 13 F-

15 and
12 F-

18A fighter aircraft and supporting tanker aircraft. These aircraft commenced enforcement operations at 8:00 a.m. e.d.t. on April 12, 1993. The fighter aircraft are equipped for combat to accomplish their mission and for self-

defense.

NATO has positioned forces and has established combat air patrol (CAP) stations within the control of Airborne Early Warning (AEW) aircraft. The U.S. CAP aircraft will normally operate from bases in Italy and from an aircraft carrier in the Adriatic Sea. Unauthorized aircraft entering or approaching the no-

fly zone will be identified, interrogated, intercepted, escorted/monitored, and turned away (in that order). If these steps do not result in compliance with the no-

fly zone, such aircraft may be engaged on the basis of proper authorization by NATO military authorities and in accordance with the approved more

(OVER)

2
rules of engagement, although we do not expect such action will be necessary. The Commander of UNPROFOR (the United Nations Protection Force currently operating in Bosnia-

Herzegovina) was consulted to ensure that his concerns for his force were fully considered before the rules of engagement were approved. It is not possible to predict at this time how long such operations will be necessary. I have directed U.S. armed forces to participate in these operations pursuant to my constitutional authority as Commander in Chief. I am grateful for the con-

tinuing support that the Congress has given to this effort, and I look forward to continued cooperation as we move forward toward attainment of our goals in this region.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 26-APR-1993 14:57:00.00

SUBJECT: Press Briefing by George Stephanopoulos 4.26.93

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TO: Janet Handal (HANDAL_J) (WHO)
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TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)
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TO: Lisa Mortman (MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
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TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 26, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MR. STEPHANOPOULOS

The Briefing Room

1:20 P.M. EST

Q Before we run out of camera time, what odds do you currently give the President's health care plan for getting through this year?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I think we're going to do everything we can to get it through this year. I don't think -

-

I'm not an odds maker but we're going to work hard. We're trying to get this proposal ready now for presidential introduction, and we believe it's important to get health care done as soon as possible and we'd like to get it done this year.

Q How do you overcome the pessimism of the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee who doesn't seem to think that this is feasible?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're going to continue to work with Chairman Rostenkowski on this bill. And I think he's also said that he's going to do what he can to get the President's program through as quickly as possible. Obviously, it's not easy. If it had been easy it would have been done some time over the last 12 years. But the President is committed to moving forward on health care reform to provide real security to American families to get costs under control and to give the American families the peace of mind they need when they're considering health care.

Q Has the President talked to Joe Biden about Bosnia and any of those on the Hill who are concerned, pro and con, about the possibility of air strikes?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I know we're planning a series of meetings with congressional leaders on Bosnia this week, at least some meetings. I don't know if he's talked to Senator Biden. I know that Senator Biden has communicated with the White House, has submitted some sort of report to the President, and, obviously, the

President has read Senator Biden's strong views after his trip to Bosnia. We take that very seriously, and I expect that he will be, if he hasn't already spoken to Senator Biden, he certainly will be speaking with him this week.

Q

Q Is the objective of those discussions with congressional leaders to solicit information from them or to convey -- sound them out on the decision the White House has or is about to make?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I think we'll certainly consult with congressional leaders before the President makes any final decision on his policy towards Bosnia. We have been doing that, we will continue to do that. And then we will also work with them after a decision is made. But clearly, we'll consult with them before a decision is made.

Q Isn't that required under the War Powers Act and what is his view of the War Powers Act and what the obligations are in terms of congressional notification?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I think that would depend on what the policy is. Right now we don't need any War Powers authorization for the President's current policy, but that was a hell of a try. (Laughter.)

Q In these consultations, to try again on Tom's question, are you trying to build support for a particular policy or are you soliciting views on what policy should be adopted?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, first you solicit views on what policies should be adopted and then we're going to try and build support for it. But the President hasn't made a decision yet and he will consult with congressional leaders before he does.

Q Are you looking towards building support or soliciting views for some sort of pressuring action on Serbia? Or at this point, are you looking to find some other sort of diplomatic vehicle with the end of Vance-

Owen as apparently a useful vehicle?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I think the President will have a comprehensive statement on a new policy and when we have the final details we'll be able to put it out. But we simply don't have it yet. The President has not yet made his decisions.

Q -

-

President called Boris Yeltsin?

Q -

-
spoken to any foreign leaders in the last three days?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We suspect he's going to call him this afternoon. I know he's trying to place a call. And after the call we'll certainly have some sort of a statement.

Q -

-
any particular allies on this Bosnia issue in the last three days?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I know that Tony Lake has had several discussions with his counterparts in the allied nations. I don't know that the President has had any new phone calls. He is going to try and talk to President Mitterrand either today or tomorrow.

Q George, could you tell us why taxpayers should have paid for that brochure on the first 100 days? What is the justification for that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, as you know, this is something that is done by all presidents. In fact, President Bush produced a document entitled The Goals and Accomplishments of the Bush Administration. We want to make sure the American people know what we're doing with the taxpayers' dollars. We want to make sure they know of the accomplishments in the first 100 days, the activities of the President, everything he's done and everything he's trying to do.

I should point out, we've printed 2,000 of this document at a cost of \$5,225.

Q George, coming back to Bosnia -

-
the Russians are warning against unilateral action and the Europeans seem to be stepping back. Can you imagine the administration bombing Serbian positions without an international coalition?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the President has said, and he said most recently on Friday, that he wants this to be a multilateral effort and he believes that it will be. We're going to continue to do everything we can to make this a multilateral effort. And we expect that it will be.

Q George, Senator Biden has suggested possibly putting forward a resolution in the Senate to basically project support for some kind of military operation. Does the President think that would be useful at this time?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think we're going to talk to members of the House and the Senate about the most useful approach at this time. Obviously, we don't want to do anything to preclude the House or the Senate from letting their views known, as they have let their views known over the last several days and weeks, on the issue of Bosnia. We're going to solicit their views and their advice as we move forward.

Q Is it a somewhat more serious issue now that there is increasing evidence of the Serbians supplying the Bosnian Serbians, that it now is a cross-

border operation?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, that's clearly a matter of great concern. It's precisely why we're doing what we can to tighten the sanctions, even as we speak. I mean, the President is concerned to tighten the screws on Bosnia. I think that the -

-

excuse me, on Serbia. And I think the Serbians are concerned about that as well, and that's why we're freezing American business interests in Serbia. It's why we're banning American ships from moving into Serbia. It's why we're banning shipping into Serbian-

controlled areas. And we're giving the U.S. the right to board any ships that do -

-

that we suspect are violating that embargo. As you know, Leon Fuerth will be giving a backgrounder on the full range of the new sanctions later today. We think it's important.

Q How about dissecting the Boston Globe interview for us?

Q Can I just follow up on that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Dissecting?

Q Yes. Dissecting what the President had to say on air strikes.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: What specifically?

Q It seems to be very -

-

it seems to be in
contradiction to what he was saying Friday.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: What do you think is a
contradiction?

Q Well, he said basically that he didn't think that
air strikes would do the trick, didn't he -

-

of changing anything
politically. Isn't that the thrust of the -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, again, you have to be careful
about how things are played from actually the transcript into the
article.

Q Tell us what he was trying to say, will you?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think one of the things he was
trying to point out is just that air strikes on their own might not
be enough of a comprehensive policy and that there are obviously pros
and cons to that issue. But he was not signaling in any way a
decision on that issue.

Q Well, you mean he would need further military
action or other moves?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, the President will have an
announcement when he's finally made some decisions. But clearly, we
want to do what we can on the diplomatic front as well. We also have
the no-

fly zone. We also have sanctions. And we're going to have a
comprehensive policy towards Bosnia.

Q Is the President confident at this point in time
that the tough new sanctions he issued today will do it -

-

that he
won't have to take any further action?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think the President is looking forward to making new announcements on his Bosnia policy. Obviously, we hope that these sanctions, by tightening the screws on Serbia, will have an effect in Bosnia. And I think that the Serbians certainly seem to at least be concerned about the possibility of these sanctions taking an effect. Every time we tighten on the Serbs we hope it will have a real effect on their activities in Bosnia, and we think that over time it will.

Q George, can you give us what the response has been since Perot's speech last night on television? Has there been any -- can you give us any kind of sense about what the telephone response was?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know if there's any change at all.

Q You don't know that there was -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I haven't checked. I mean, it's not something we're -

-

Q Any reaction to it here?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: To Perot's? I didn't see it.

Q Did anybody watch it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I haven't asked anybody if they watched it.

Q Do you have any concern that Perot will affect the passage of the budget -

-

the actual implementation of the budget resolution?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm sorry. I missed the question. There's a lot of talking up here in the front -

-

(laughter) -

-
a few
TV reviews. Susan wants to tell us about Perot's TV show, but -

-
(laughter).

Q If she's finished, let me ask -

-
(laughter) -

-
if
it will have any effect? Do you think that Perot will have any
effect on the passage of the President's plan -

-
the details of his
budget outline?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS:
TOP ALL

-
\p -

BOTTOM ALL
MORE

No, I really don't. I think that the President's package is -

-
has
had good success so far with the passage of the budget in record
time, and we're going to move right now towards the reconciliation
process and try and get as many of the investments as we can and move
forward on final passage of the President's budget. I don't think it
will have an effect one way or the other.

Q George, do you think that Perot is being helpful or
is he a complete pain in the neck. (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: As opposed to a partial?
(Laughter.) I think that what the American people want is action.
They want action on getting a jobs package through. They want action

on reducing the deficit. They want action on getting this economy moving again, and they don't want words; and we're providing action.

Q George, Senator Dole says that sanctions have never worked before, why do we think they're going to work this time. And isn't this just another effort to buy time.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think I've also seen Senator Dole say that he would support further action by the President. And the President is looking forward to further action. We believe that sanctions can have an effect over time, and we expect that they will. We're pleased that we've gotten the strongest support from our allies to tighten the sanctions. Now, that is not the sum of our policy, and we expect to have more to say later.

Q When do you expect to have more to say?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't have a timetable. I just don't have a timetable.

Q You keep saying that the President, when he makes his decision on Bosnia, will talk to congressional leaders.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Before he makes his decision.

Q Before he makes his decision? Well, the Constitution says that the Congress is supposed to put us into war. This is going to be putting us into war. Is he going to consult with Congress -

-

all of Congress or just a few leaders?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President is going to have full consultation with Congress.

Q When he talks to Mr. Yeltsin today, if he does, is he going to raise the issue of whether he might get Yeltsin's support for what he wants to do in Bosnia?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think the thrust of the phone call today will be to congratulate President Yeltsin on what appears to be a solid victory for the democratic process in Russia, a great step forward and other ways that we can continue to work to further the democratic reform process in Russia.

Q Do you think this is going to make it easier to pass the additional money that Clinton had talked about for Russia?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that clearly, any step forward in the democratic process in Russia is a good step and something that we want to applaud and encourage. And the President wants to move forward on this package, along with our allies, because

he thinks it's important not only for Russian democratic political and economic reform, but it's also in the interest of Americans.

Q Will he tell Yeltsin that he will, indeed, come to Moscow at a certain date?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know that that will be decided today.

Q Last week, you mentioned that the Secretary of State had talked to the Vice Minister of Foreign Relations of Russia. Everybody's aware that the plebiscite yesterday -

-
nobody wanted to rock the boat in Russia. Now that the plebiscite is over and basically Yeltsin will continue and has a pretty decent mandate, can the United States and other allies try to change the Russian vote from neutral at the U.N. -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think we were encouraged that they abstained last week on the sanctions resolution and we're going to continue to work with Russia and all of our allies in getting a strong policy against Serbian aggression.

Q George, could you update us on what the administration is doing at this point toward its goal of lifting the ban on gays in the military? Are there ongoing discussions at this point with the Pentagon, for example?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, as you know, the Pentagon is in the midst of reviewing that policy. The hearings are going on in the Congress and we expect to receive the reports from the Pentagon relatively soon. And they'll present their final findings to the President on July 15.

Q So are you basically sitting back and waiting for those reports to come in?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes. The studies -

-
well, we have encouraged the Pentagon to go forward with these studies; they are. And when they have something to report they will.

Q George, earlier today your office released a list of members of this new health care review panel, the panel that's

going to be reviewing the proposals of the task force. I think Dee Dee put it out. Do you know when they're going to meet, when this review panel's meeting?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't. I'll have to take the question. I just don't know.

Q This comprehensive statement, this is the first time -

-
maybe I missed something in the speech in Boston -

-
this is
the first time I heard that there will actually be a comprehensive policy statement from the President. Is that in promoting a new option or just a review, or what?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know -

-
Q Has the President been planning this for -

-
MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, the President said that he would have a new policy statement on Bosnia sometime in the near future. It really wasn't meant to be anything new.

Q This is a comprehensive -

-
MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Comprehensive I think is -

-
I mean,
I think that's just what the President's policy will be. But I wasn't meaning to signal anything terribly new.

Q Is the President as confident as he appeared to be on Friday at his news conference that the French and the British are getting closer to the American point of view about the feasibility of air strikes?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I don't know that that was exactly what he said. I mean, he said he's in consultation and he believes that in the end we will have support for our policy and it will be a multilateral approach. And I think that's what we hope for.

Q -

-

the allies were coming closer to your position.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think we're going to continue to work with the allies, and we certainly hope -

-

Q Are you saying that maybe there is a meeting of minds on this option, air strikes, after the -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I can't speak to a specific option. I know that we have been talking to them, but that's what we're working towards.

Q George, why are you bringing in health care professionals this late in the game -

-

a new task force in health care reform? Did you not have enough clinicians initially in your 500-

some people in your working groups?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We've had health care professional involved through the whole process. This is just a supplement to that, I believe. I don't have the exact numbers in front of me. Again, I'd have to take the question. I have not seen this release this morning. But, as you know, we had I think 60 health care professionals on the original health care task force at least. That exact number may not be correct, but we've had representations from doctors and nurses and clinicians, and a wide range of health care professionals. And we're quite confident that we have the representation from the professionals that we need to go forward with a good policy. I would also point out that we've solicited jurors from the AMA and other health care professionals.

Q You said that you're looking for European support for your actions. The President all along had been saying that he wanted the Europeans to take a lead in solving the problems in the former Yugoslavia. Is he now saying that they're not going to do it and he's going to lead whatever effort in developing a U.S. policy?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think the President said on Friday that the U.S. has a responsibility to lead and he accepts that responsibility. But we're not going to go it alone.

Q George, on the Middle East peace talks -

-

it's the eve of the talks; do you have any statements tonight?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, we are just looking forward to the resumption to the talks tomorrow, and we hope they're going to be successful. We're committed to a successful outcome to these talks. We're happy that all sides have agreed to come to the table, and we're ready to get to work.

Q Did the President decide to meet with parties at any stage?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think there are any plans for that right now.

Q Would the administration be in favor of closing down all Western embassies in Belgrade?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I've never heard that discussed, but I'll take the question.

Q George, is the President committed still to limiting PAC contributions to \$1,000 a candidate, as he was during the election?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President's committed to comprehensive campaign finance reform. We hope to have an announcement, I hope later this week if not a little later than that, but I expect it will be this week. And we'll have details on that in a couple of days.

Q And Dee Dee said there would be no consultation with Senator Dole. Does that still stand?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know that the President will necessarily speak to him, but Senators Mitchell and Boren and Ford are going to reach out and talk to Republicans and we're going to try and make sure the Republicans know what we're doing and try and get their support before we go forward.

Q In their 100-

day review, Republicans today released a videotape of broken campaign promises. I want to know what your reaction is to this effort, and also to their pledge to block tax increases in the Senate Finance Committee.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It sounds like politics, first of all. Secondly, I think that the President has said time and time again -

-

(laughter) -

-

you guys all look shocked. (Laughter.)

The President's committed to, as you know, raising taxes on the wealthiest Americans, as he put forward in his tax plan. He's also come forward with a modest energy tax because -

-

as a downpayment on the deficit. We're committed to that. If the Republicans are going to continue gridlock, that's their choice. But it's not what the American people called for in the election and it's not what they want right now. But the President has also kept his central commitments in the campaign to get this economy moving again. That's why he's moved forward on his economic package, and that's why we're going to continue to move forward now. That's why he's moved forward on campaign finance, why he's moved forward on national service and why he's moved forward on all the other initiatives -- on welfare reform, urban policy, that he was committed to in the campaign. And we feel good about that.

Q How do you defend permitting major corporations to opt out of the new health care system when that would mean large numbers of people won't have access to the improved system that you're suggesting?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We'll explain, defend and promote the health care plan when it's announced.

Q Well, it may not be announced, but it's leaked to every news magazine and most newspapers. So, obviously, a decision has been made on recommendations.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just don't think you can make that assumption.

Q How do you square that with the announcement by those same anonymous briefers two or three weeks ago that every individual, every American would have the right to choose a health care alliance that goes outside of his or her own company?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just can't comment on proposals that haven't been made yet. And when the President has made his proposal, we'll comment.

Q I can understand that if you weren't -

-

you collectively, the White House -

-

weren't simultaneously leaking all of these decisions stage by stage. You can't have it both ways. You can't say, I'll comment on that when the President makes his recommendations, and at the same time have similar, exact stories in all of these major publications day after day.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: When the President has an announcement, we'll explain and defend them. He just has not made any decisions yet. I think for you to assume that a decision has been made because something appears in the newspaper is just wrong.

Q I didn't say decision, I said recommendation before his decision.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: You did say decision earlier.

Q Well, I stand corrected. Is this just another trial balloon?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: This is a story in the newspaper. Some of them are right, some of them are wrong.

Q Several newspapers, several news magazines.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just can't comment on them.

Q Your own 100 days document said that you were going to put out campaign finance reform, I think, tomorrow. Now, you're saying it will be later this week or possibly next week. Is there some problem? Have there been objections?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's just a matter of scheduling. And as I said, I hope it will be this week. I don't think it will be tomorrow, but I hope it will be this week.

Q Are we going to use women pilots if we go into

Bosnia and are we going to use them -

-

(Laughter.) And will we have to draft pilots?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think we'll have to go into a draft, I'm quite confident of that. As you know, a number of the services have been looking at the issue of women in combat and there have been some reports issued. And we're also in the process -

-

at least the Pentagon is also in the process of reviewing that. And, again, there's no decision made yet, but I think it's something that we're looking at.

Q On that subject, is the President familiar with General McPeak's statements last week that he, for one, can't envision having women in combat roles as pilots, and that to him it was like old men sending young women into battle -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that -

-

this is under review at the Pentagon now and under review at the services, and we're waiting for a report.

Q Is the President aware of General McPeak's comments?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure.

Q Has the campaign finance proposal been slowed down by resistance from Democrats in Congress?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think so, no. We've been working closely with the Democrats in Congress trying to push for real reform, and I think that we're going to get it.

Q George, are you going to -

-

are you thinking about going to Los Angeles on Thursday? Is the President thinking about

going to Los Angeles?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think we're going to Los Angeles on Thursday.

Q Where are we going on Friday?

Q What about Friday -

-

where?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We think the President is going to be -

-

Q Same time zone, different time zone?

Q Day trip?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Probably same time zone. Day trip.

Q All right. (Laughter.)

Q By airplane or bus?

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END 1:40 P.M. EDT

#63-

04/26

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

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TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 27, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

The Briefing Room

1:10 P.M. EDT

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President has some major disasters to declare today in Oklahoma. (Laughter.) These are resulting from severe storms and tornadoes on April 24th, 1993. FEMA will provide assistance to individuals and families affected. In Oregon, resulting from an earthquake on March 25th, 1993, FEMA will provide public assistance to cities and towns affected. And in Iowa, resulting from severe storms and flooding on March 26th 1993, FEMA will provide assistance to individuals and families affected.

He's also approved expanded emergency aid for North Carolina and Alabama, following the March snowstorms in those states. And we will have a release for all of you.

Q What about Hurricane Leon? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No FEMA declaration yet.

Q Is the President concerned about the Budget Director's statements, and does that characterize the President's view of what his chances are on the passage of key elements of his proposal on the Hill?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, I don't think so. Not at all. I think the President, first of all, is in a very upbeat mood. For anybody who saw the speech today would see that. And, obviously, on the passage of the President's economic and health care plans and his entire agenda for change, nobody ever said it was going to be easy. I don't think the President expects that when you go in for big changes, trying to reverse 12 years of neglect and abandonment by the federal government and bringing down the deficit, it's going to be easy. But we're not going under with any illusions, but we're moving forward.

Q Has he spoken to Panetta, or has McLarty? Has anyone wood-

shedded him?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, not at all. Mr. Panetta came to the senior staff meeting this morning, as he always does, and -

-

Q What was said about that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: First of all, he walked in -

-

(laughter.)

Q Then what happened?

Q Then what happened?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: And we all acknowledged his presence. (Laughter.)

Q How? By booing?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, no boos for -

-

Q Was there joking about it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that we all understood what happened.

Q What was that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I mean, I just don't think this is a very big deal.

Q Well, would you explain it to us then?

Q You mean someone spoke the truth?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Someone spoke the truth? Well, as you know, really, the announcement we were going to make today is that Mr. Panetta is going to be appointed Communications Director for the administration, and I'm taking over at OMB. (Laughter.)

Q What do you think did happen?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that he was just giving his assessment of where we are. I think that in some ways the remarks were taken a bit out of context at times, and probably pumped up a little bit at other times. But he's just clearly -

-

if you take it issue by issue I can answer the questions, but he was noting that it is going to be a tough fight for the President's economic package, which it undoubtedly will be. There are a lot of people in the Congress who are wedded to the past, who are wedded to the status quo, who don't want the kind of changes the President is coming forward with.

Q You're the one that insisted that the passage of the budget meant that basically the deal was done and that the budget resolutions are binding and that, therefore, that you needn't worry after that because the budget was passed.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The budget is passed and now we're moving forward with the next parts of the President's package. And we're going to fight hard for every -

-

Q I know, but if the budget resolution is binding, then what are you worried about?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, what we're worried about is making sure that we protect as many of the President's priorities as we can. As you know, the overall targets in the budget resolution are binding, but there are specific allocations by committee, and there obviously can be changes in the internals of different programs. And we're going to fight for every bit of the President's program we can get through this process.

Q Is there anything that Panetta said that the President disagrees with?

Q Foley and Panetta made a strategic argument yesterday that said that if you try to go simultaneously with health care and finishing the budget reconciliation process, you're going to run into a situation where all these taxes are going to be out there, people are going to lose track of which taxes are for what, and in the end the whole thing is going to come unraveled. Are you saying the President does not share that view expressed by Panetta and by Foley yesterday?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think what -

-

obviously, the House and the Senate can only deal with one huge piece of legislation at a time. And as the Speaker said this morning, clearly the House and the Senate will finish the reconciliation bill before taking up the health care legislation. That is indisputably true; it's what you must do. I mean, they both go through the Finance and the Ways Committees. You can't simply put them both through the same channel at the same time. And that's the direction we're headed in right now.

I think it is wrong, necessarily, to assume that we're going to have huge taxes for health care. I don't think that that is right. We haven't made any decisions yet. We don't have any announcements to make on that score yet. We do believe that we have to fight right now for the President's reconciliation package, we have to fight right now to get the budget done. We're trying to get it done as quickly as we possibly can, which is why -

-

and I think, again, the Senate and the House leaders indicated today that they are trying to move up consideration of the reconciliation bills and get them done in what we hope will be record time, as we did with the budget.

Q Two things on what Panetta said. First, following up on what Tom said, he specifically suggested that you shouldn't announce the health care package until after reconciliation was done. Is that -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure that he suggested it. I mean, I saw the articles as well, and the words "urge" was never really in quotes, it was the words used by the reporters, not the words used by Panetta. What he said is that it would complicate the situation. That is true.

Q Regardless of whether he specifically suggested it or not -

-

I don't want to argue about that -

-

is that under consideration? Is the possibility of delaying the announcement until

after reconciliation is done an open subject, or is that not -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think we're going to stay on the track that we're committed to right now. We're going to do everything we possibly can to get health care done this year, because we think it's important to get it done this year.

Q That includes making the announcement in May rather than waiting -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that's the track we're on right now, sure.

Q And the other thing is, the budget resolutions, as you know, are several billion dollars below the budget that you announced. A lot of people on the Appropriations Committee are saying that the only way to get down to the caps in the budget resolution is to eliminate large numbers of the President's new spending proposals, which is what Panetta was talking about yesterday. How do you plan to try to get over that problem of the fact that there just isn't enough money in the budget to cover the existing programs plus the new spending that you'd like?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I think we've found that with over 200 budget cuts with the budget resolution so far we think that it's possible we can get more. I don't think that we accept as a self-

evident proposition that that must come out of the President's investments. And we're going to fight for as much of the President's investments as we can get throughout the reconciliation process. And that's exactly what we're going to be discussing with the Appropriations Committees over the next several weeks, and as we go up to testify.

Q Do you have additional spending cuts to propose to bring the budget into line with the resolution?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that's what we'll be working with the committees on.

Q What do you see as the political impact of this kind of downbeat analysis as we approach the magical 100 days mark coming from within the administration itself as opposed to from outsiders who generally share this view?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I don't know that I accept your characterization of what he said. I mean, he says what we all know, that this is -

-

Q Thought this was upbeat? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I didn't say that -

-

that change is tough. It's very hard to get the kind of changes that the President is calling for. But we're going to fight for them. We're realistic about the challenges we face, but we're also determined to face them down and to succeed.

Q -

-

change is tough if you pursue them with the strategy that the President is pursuing them with.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Susan, do you want to come back?

Q I forgot. Go on.

Q He said change was tough if you pursue them with the present strategy.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, he said -

-

Q What do you disagree with about what Panetta said? Anything? Does the President agree with what Panetta said? His assessment?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're optimistic. We think we're going to get this stuff done, and we're going to fight for it as hard as we can.

Q So you disagree with what you have to accept is a downbeat -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, I don't have to accept the characterizations that you put on what he said. I don't.

Q No, but look point by point through his concerns about deficit reduction, his concerns about NAFTA, his concerns about health care -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Let's take them one by one. NAFTA. He said if NAFTA were sent up to the Congress today, it would not be passed. That is absolutely, positively true. We don't expect to send NAFTA up to Congress today because we have not completed the negotiation of the side agreements which are necessary for the passage of NAFTA because they're necessary to protect American workers in the American environment; point number one. What is point two?

Q Russian aid.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Russian aid? Again, the President himself said that we cannot expect to go forward with -

-

that it would be difficult to go forward with the Russian aid program unless we're also moving forward on programs for American workers and the American agriculture and the American economy. And we intend, as the leaders in the Congress said today, to move forward with the new jobs package as soon as we can work one out, and we intend to fight for the American economy and the President's investment package. Again, we're not going to go forward, we just don't think it's possible to go forward unless we have -

-

we're also investing in the American economy, and that's exactly what the President intends to do.

Q Are you suggesting there's no thought in the administration to delay the health care until June rather than May? That's not under consideration?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: What I'm suggesting is that we're going to stay on the track that we've set forward right now.

Q What do you mean by staying on the track?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Staying on the track. We are hoping to have some sort of announcement in May with probably the

introduction, as the Speaker said today, consideration of the legislation in June, or after the reconciliation were done.

Q Would you not send the legislation until June then? You'd hold it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure about when it would be finally drafted and when it would be ready, but we're still on the same track we've been on.

Q Are you staying on the track because you feel that you can overcome the difficulties that Panetta talks about, or because you don't think they're serious enough to derail it -

-

either
reconciliation or health care?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We obviously take all these concerns into account, and we're going to make sure that we work on a track, that we'll do everything we can to get the reconciliation bill passed this year and to get the health care bill passed this year. But we don't necessarily see them in opposition.

Q Would you acknowledge that there is a division within the White House among those who think the President should focus exclusively on the economy and what he wants to do there, and those who want him to simultaneously pursue other -

-

his whole
activist agenda and campaign finance reform and other issues -

-

health
care?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think everyone in the White House is committed to the President's agenda, the agenda that he ran on, the agenda that he's governing on. And that includes, one, turning the economy around; two, reforming this nation's health care system so we can provide security to the American people. It also includes the other parts of his agenda that he's laid out: campaign finance, national service. Those are the four big priorities he said he wanted to move forward on right away, and those are the four big priorities he is moving forward on right away.

Q Are they agreed on the timing, George? Are they all agreed here on the timing?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think there are a lot of

discussions over the exact days when things should go forward. I mean, there's just no question about that. But I think we're all agreed to move forward on the reconciliation bill as quickly as we possibly can, and to move in short order, also, with health care. We believe it has to get done.

Q On NAFTA again, Panetta's word was "dead," which has a distinctly different implication than "awaiting major surgery," which is what you're saying. (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I would say what I just said. I mean, I think that we have no intention to send NAFTA up tomorrow. If it were sent up tomorrow, it would not pass.

Q But, George, the issue isn't tomorrow, the issue is

-

-

Q Never.

Q -

-

this legislative session or ever. Are you committed to sending NAFTA up this spring or summer or fall?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're committed to sending NAFTA up when we negotiate good supplemental agreements with the Mexicans to protect American workers in the American environment.

Q Are you avoiding moving on negotiating such agreements -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Absolutely not. And the U.S. Trade Ambassador is working very hard on that. And he's entering into negotiations with the Mexicans, and we hope we can conclude successful negotiations on the side agreements as quickly as possible.

Q But don't you think that this headline has done a lot of damage to NAFTA, and what is the White House or the President going to do about it? Are you going to take additional steps to clarify that situation?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't control The Washington Post headlines as much as I might like to, and there were, in fact, two

different headlines in The Washington Post today. The first one -

-

it
actually got progressively worse during the day -

-

the first one was,
The President Faces Battle, and then it was moved on to President In
Trouble later in the day. So I don't think -

-

if we paid too much
attention to headlines, we'd be going back and forth every 10
minutes.

Q So is it fair to say that you disagree that Mr.
Panetta's assessment is pessimistic? You don't accept that at all?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Oh, I accept it. I think that he
clearly pointed up the challenges that we face as we go forward on
the big parts of our package. It's clear that we have those -

-

Q And that the President agrees with his assessment
of those challenges?

TOP ALL

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\p -

BOTTOM ALL

MORE #64-

04/27

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President is optimistic by
nature. He's upbeat about our chances and he's going to keep on
fighting.

Q George, usually when an official makes a statement
like this publicly it's because he can't get the message across
privately. Is that the case here? Has Panetta told the President
the exact same thing in private?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I certainly am not going to talk about the President's private conversations with Mr. Panetta. But I would just say that I don't think that Mr. Panetta was trying to send any signal here that wasn't being sent anywhere else. I think that's pretty clear. He came to the staff meeting this morning and said, listen, I don't think that that was the right characterization of the way I was talking. I'm sorry for the way it turned out. I didn't mean it to turn out that way.

Q George, with respect to Mr. Panetta's statement on NAFTA, why would he be making such an obvious statement if everybody knows that the administration has plans to conclude these side deals and send it up and the President has said from when he was a candidate that he was going to look for these side deals? So why would Leon make such an obvious statement?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I suppose he was asked a question.

Q George, to follow up on my own question, during the transition I recall the President saying something like Panetta is going to be a good teacher for me. We were asking questions about Panetta disagreeing with the President as a campaigner. Has Panetta succeeded, or is he now trying to teach the President something on this matter as far as getting something through Congress?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know about that. I think the President talks to Leon Panetta every day. He's given a lot of good advice. He did yeoman's work in producing a budget resolution that passed the Congress in record time of record magnitude. And the President is very proud of the work of Mr. Panetta and he looks forward to continue to work with him.

Q Is campaign finance reform going to happen this week?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not really sure. That came up a bit in the meeting this morning with the leaders. I think we're very close to a final agreement. There might be some additional consultations that are needed, but we're trying to move forward as quickly as we can.

Q What is hanging it up, George, because it's one of your 100-

day four pillars, if you will, and it's

Q -

-

printed in the book.

Q -

-
of course, it's already in the book.

Q It's done. (Laughter.)

Q What is holding it up? Are you also trying to have
a -

-
MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't concede that it's held up
yet because it's not.

Q If you announced that it's going to happen today it
would appear to be -

-
Q Campaign finance reform -

-
you're not conceding -

-
MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Andrea wants to know what's going
on with campaign finance reform.

Q The answer is?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: What did she say? The answer is
we're working on it. I think we're very close to an announcement.
Whether it's the end of this week or the beginning of next, I'm not
sure which one it will be. But the only possible hold would be over
some additional consultations that we might need and that would be
the only reason to go -

-
Q When is the meeting on Bosnia and which committees?
We can't get any answers.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, it's not completely nailed
down yet. We expect to have a meeting with some congressional

leaders on Bosnia this afternoon. I'm not sure if it's going to be one or two meetings. We think it's going to be one.

Q Is it foreign affairs, intelligence?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Foreign affairs -

-
probably be
foreign affairs, defense, intelligence, maybe defense appropriations. I'm not sure of the exact list, but we're trying to finalize that right now.

Q Do you consider this the official notification under War Powers?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, I think this is the predecision consultation by the President with congressional leaders, as he said he would do. He's had continuous phone calls and things like that with congressional leaders and it came up in the meeting this morning. But he wants to broaden out the consultation before he makes a decision.

Q Has he talked to any foreign leaders?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not today.

Q Speaking of War Powers, no administration has ever acknowledged its constitutionality. It seems to me you had one letter on an earlier issue which said, as earlier administrations have, that you were making a notification consistent with, but not under the War Powers Act. What is the administration's position on the constitutionality of the War Powers Act?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think we'll continue to make notifications when appropriate that are consistent with the War Powers Act. I don't want to get into it further at this point. I would check with counsel, but we will continue to notify consistent with the War Powers Act.

Q So you're not accepting or not accepting its effect or constitutionality?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not right now.

Q Why can't we assume that the "consistent with" language, which is the language both the Bush and the Reagan administration used --

Q Carter.

Q Sorry, I wasn't here that long. (Laughter) -

-

is
not, in effect, saying the same exact thing which is you don't
recognize the constitutionality of notifying under the provisions of?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, we certainly intend to notify
and consult under the provisions of War Powers. Consistent with the
provisions of War Powers. And I thank you for pointing that out.

Q What time is the Bosnia meeting?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's not completely set yet. I
believe it's like 3:00 p.m. or 4:00 p.m. but we just haven't finally
nailed it down.

Q Can you confirm that Christopher's going to Europe?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q George, on Bosnia, Lord Owen said --

Q Can you confirm he's not?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, I can't comment.

Q Is he going?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No decisions have been made.

Q If he goes, when will he go? (Laughter.)

Q If he goes, why would he go? Should he go, just
hypothetically, would this be with a decision in hand or would this
be in consultation to arrive at a decision?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just can't comment on it until we
have some decisions on whether or not he's going to go.

Q Are you encouraged by what Douglas Hurd apparently
said in Denmark over the weekend?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: There was a question over whether
or not Secretary Christopher is going to Europe. And I said I can't
comment on it.

Q Do you view the discussions in Denmark as a
softening of the British and French opposition to air strikes?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that we've had continuous
consultations with the British and French over a number of ways to go
in Bosnia. We haven't had any specific consultations yet based on
any decision that the President has made. But I think what you're
seeing across Europe is an increasing sense of urgency over the
situation in Bosnia. And we expect to work closely with our allies

on our policy.

Q You don't deny that they've told you that of the military options the one they prefer is air strikes.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just can't speak to it.

Q George, Lord Owen said that the U.S. ought to put up or shut up, in effect, and put ground troops in, that air strikes won't do any good unless there are ground troops, too. Is the President changing his position on ground troops?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President has not changed his position on ground troops.

Q George, I wanted to get back to your feeling that health care could be passed this year. A number of Senate Democrats who were in on this briefing on Saturday left after that briefing feeling that it is going to take much longer than just this year. And I was wondering what specific techniques you're going to try to use to try to consolidate some of the jurisdictional nightmares of health care reform, or the financing mechanism, the complexity to try to get something done this year.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Sweet reason. (Laughter.) We're going to talk to them. Obviously when we have the package ready we will work out all the jurisdictional disputes, and we'll work out the different referrals and try and get as quick a consideration as we can -

-

in the House and the Senate.

Q Is there any comment from the President about Yeltsin's call for what he called decisive measures in Bosnia, the call he made this morning one day after he talked to Mr. Clinton on the phone?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I think what was encouraging about what President Yeltsin said is that he was willing to say to the Serbs that the aggression must stop as well.

Q But was it a code word he was using to talk about air strikes?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I couldn't speak to that, I don't know.

Q Did the President ask Mr. Yeltsin to make a statement like that in their phone conversation?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q Did he encourage him to make -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No. Didn't come up.

Q Did he discuss anything like that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Did not come up.

Q Has he talked to Mitterrand?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q Back on health care, you said you think it's wrong to necessarily assume that there's going to be a huge new tax for health care. Is that to say that the VAT is no longer on the table? Are you trying to push that aside or what?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, I just think that it stands on its own. I don't think that we can assume until a decision is made that any tax has been proposed.

Q Do you have -

-

what the Speaker said today?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Which part?

Q The part where he said that he came away from the meeting with the Clinton's believing that the VAT is dead for health care purposes.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's not exactly what he said.

Q That's what he said on the drive this -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He didn't use the word dead.

Q He said that is was very unlikely that anything --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's different from saying the VAT is dead.

Q Very unlikely?

Q -

-

said there will not be the kind of -

-

he also
said there will not be the kind of broad taxes that have been
discussed.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it's fair to say that it's
not at the top of the list. And I don't know that it ever was.

Q George, in the conversation with Yeltsin, did the
President discuss with him the prospects for getting additional
Russian aid through Congress? And did he explain to him the sense
that it can't be done until you get some sort of movement on it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, they didn't have an in-
depth --
almost all of their discussion was about the election, the election
results and Yeltsin expressing his thanks to the President and the
American people for their support in his elections.

Q And about Bosnia, too, I guess.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes.

Q George, on Russian aid, President Clinton from the
very beginning made the argument that Russian aid was not an economic
issue, it wasn't a jobs issue, it was a national security issue.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think -

-

to be fair.

Q No, that stabilizing Russia was not something -

-

was
not charity, it was not unemployment, it was an issue that was
involved with our own national security that will allow us to cut
other places, particularly the defense budget.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's only one-

half of his
argument though, Tom. The second half of his argument was that by
helping the Russian people invest in their economy we would also be

increasing economic opportunities for the American people.

Q Absolutely, no question about it. But why now? I have not heard anyone -

-

maybe I just haven't heard it. But I haven't heard anyone up there saying no jobs bill, no Russian aid. All I've heard is administration officials saying -

-

like Panetta and others -

-

oh, if we don't get our jobs bill through, now there'll be no aid for Russia. Why in the world would you introduce -

-

why would you link the two?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: First, I don't think -

-

I just don't agree with your assumption. I mean, go spend a day, first of all, up on the Hill and ask people the question. And I think you'll find out that it is very, very difficult to imagine passing a bill on aid to Russia at this point unless we are moving forward on our jobs bill or other kinds of investments for the American economy. I just think that that is a misreading of where Congress is.

Q And you say the President is going to concede that argument -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, obviously the President has gone forward. He's introduced Russian aid, he's pushed the G-

7 for an international package, he's come forward with a second bilateral package. He believes that aid to Russia is in the American national security interest, is in our economic interest. He will fight for it. At the same time, it is difficult to imagine that it can get through Congress in this current environment unless we're also moving

forward on the President's jobs initiatives, economic initiatives, health care initiatives.

Q

Q George, two quick things. On Bosnia, do you expect the announcement this week?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q Not this week?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not ruling it out, but I'm -

-

Q What did the President mean?

Q Do you have anything on the President having met or going to meet with the Dalai Lama while he's in town?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, he had a brief meeting with the Dalai Lama earlier today, and they had a discussion over human rights concerns in China and Tibet.

Q Why don't you tell us things that are on his schedule?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It was a brief stop-

by when he came back. It was actually on the Vice President's schedule, and he walked by the office and went in and said hello to the Dalai Lama, and they spent about five minutes.

Q There are parts of the world -

-

Q Hello, Dalai. (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure.

Q Can you tell us a little more about what the President had to say to the Dalai Lama about Tibet or anything the Dalai Lama might have asked for?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think he asked for anything in particular. He thanked him for his support for human rights in China. And the President just greeted him. But I don't think they

had a much longer discussion than that.

Q -

-

impact this meeting might have on relations with China, trade issues or other things?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think the President's concerns about human rights in China are well-

known and have been well expressed, and he will continue to express them.

Q Speaking of China, George, last week Mitchell, as you know, and Pelosi introduced their legislation, and the White House's response was they were looking at the bill to determine whether or not they could endorse its conditionality clauses. Has the White House decided what it's going to do in that -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, I mean, we have until June 1st to announce our policy on MFN, and obviously -

-

Q This legislation is, if anything, less tough on -

-

is a little bit less tough than last year's legislation. Have the Chinese done anything that you could name that would make you -

-

and which the President endorses a candidate -

-

has the Chinese done anything that you can think of that would make the President not endorse legislation -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the President continues to support the thrust of this legislation, continues to support the idea of conditionality and will continue to demand progress from China on human rights and other issues before he approves MFN. We're still reviewing the entire range of Chinese actions, entire range of conditions. And when we have an announcement we'll let you know, but he certainly supports the thrust of conditionality.

Q George, is the President aware that some Democrats are very hurt because they haven't been called on to bring any advice or jobs where the third, fourth, fifth tier of jobs are still being filled by influential Republicans who are undermining the President's policies?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I didn't know that to be true. If it is, we'll get on top of it. I don't think that's anything that we want.

Q Well, it is true in every department.

Q Talking about holdovers, I think.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Oh, I thought she was saying new appointments. We're trying to fill up the appointments as soon as -- (laughter).

Q The Republicans are still there and many influential, good Democrats have not even been touched, not even been asked for advice.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're reaching out to ask as many Democrats and others as we can for advice on the personnel -

-

Q These Republicans -

-

Republicans are taking actions and making policies by government today and hurting the President.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, if we come up upon an action where they're hurting the President, we'll certainly take action. But we're going to move forward very quickly, as quickly as we can on these personnel appointments. And we expect to be making more progress soon.

Q The President told realtors that he thought a compelling case could still be made for investment incentives. Does that -

-
does he still believe that holds true for the capital gains cut proposal and investment tax credit proposal?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Oh, I think so. The President believes that these proposals can make a difference, that they can provide for needed investments in the private economy.

Q Is there any reason he didn't particularly fight those two, given that the didn't -

-
other provisions in his program?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not necessarily, no.

Q When he talked about battle of ideas, was he referring to Democrats as well as Republicans -

-
Democrats like Rostenkowski, who disagreed on these particular tax provisions?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know that he was referring specifically to Chairman Rostenkowski. In fact, I'm quite confident that he wasn't referring specifically to him. But he did say in the speech that he was elected to change the thinking of both parties. And there are going to be times when he disagrees with Republicans, times when he agrees with Republicans, times when agrees with Democrats, and times when he disagrees with Democrats on the Hill. That's all par for the course, and it's part of big change.

Q Did someone write that speech? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Why do you ask?

Q Was he -

-
he had a text?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He had a written text. I'm certain how closely it as followed. I think it was -

-
some parts it was and some it wasn't. I mean, he always uses the text as sort of a take-

off point.

Q No, I know that, but in recent days he seems to be more -

-

Q Rambling.

Q -

-

some would say rambling.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: How about ebullient and upbeat.
(Laughter.) No, it was -

-

he had a written text, but he does what he
always does, which is work off notes and then say what's on his mind.

Q George, knowing that sometimes the answers come -

-

that questions have to -

-

let me start on Panetta one time. Did the
President talk to Panetta last night? Did Panetta try to reach the
President last night?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, he had a meeting with Panetta
at about 6:00 p.m. yesterday, but it was a fairly broad meeting,
there were probably 15 people there.

Q Sort of -

-

since the headlines have appeared,
whatever, and that includes last night's from 10:00 p.m. on to the
current moment when you came out here, had the President and Panetta
had a conversation that you know of?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think so.

Q Has Panetta tried to reach the President?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure. I can't speak to the 10:00 p.m. to kind of midnight period. I just don't know. I don't think they've spoken, but I couldn't guarantee that they haven't. I'll just have to check.

Q Has the reacted in your presence or that you know of -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, I mean, he just is not overly concerned by a one-day story.

Q What was his reaction?

Q What did he say?

Q How about a two-day story? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, that would be different. (Laughter.)

Q What did he say?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He just shook his head and said -

-

Q Goddamn Leon. (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No. (Laughter.)

Q Go ahead.

Q Go ahead.

Q He just shook his head -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know his exact words, but he just wasn't upset. He shook his head, he kind of had a small

smile on his face and said -

-

you know, obviously he wished the story wouldn't have happened, but I don't know what the exact words. It wasn't a big deal.

Q Is he troubled at all by the candor of a high administration official

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q -

-

on the fate of his -

-

this didn't bother him?

Q Was the Chief of Staff upset with Panetta?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Obviously, we talked about this at the staff meeting. And we all wanted to know exactly what happened. But Mr. Panetta came to the staff meeting this morning, explained what had happened, and we all accept his explanation.

Q Which is what?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Exactly what I said before. He went through each of the issues. And when you go through each of the issues, they all make perfect sense. I think it was -

-

some things were kind of put into a slightly different cast for the article, including the headline set off in a direction that was not intended or expressed by the Budget Director. And so it just is not that big of a deal.

Q Had he said anything to Clinton prior to when they met last night, that he'd done this interview and basically -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, because I don't think he thought -- this is just one of those things. I don't think he thought after his lunch yesterday that he was going to wake up this

morning and see what he saw.

Q He talked to at least two reporters who were working on the story last night at about 6:00 p.m. after his press secretary called and said we understand that you are doing a front-

page story about what Leon said. So he clearly knew yesterday that this was major story.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not meaning to suggest that this is something that later on he didn't have some indication. That is, I'm talking about when he went to the lunch, he just did not think it was a big deal, and he did not know that it was going to be as big a deal as it turned out to be.

Q But later on, once he knew it was going to be a big deal, did he call anyone? Did he call you or anyone and say -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Our office certainly knew. I think Barry Toiv must have called Dee Dee at some point. And we certainly knew by last night that it was coming out. But there's only -

-

Q George, do these views expressed in this article reflect that he has expressed here and to the President about the legislative circumstance on the -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't comment on his private advice to the President.

Q I won't ask you to put it in those terms. Do they reflect views he expressed here at the White House and among the senior staff about what the situation is and some sense of urgency that he feels about working on the problem?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think we all feel a sense of urgency about passing the President's program. I just can't speak to his comments in private meetings in the White House.

Q Lloyd Bentsen, when asked about this today, said he found the comments "interesting," and did not take issue with them. Now, that -

-
it's hard to tell what that means, but there is -

-
(laughter) -

-
there is some suggestion here that perhaps there is
some senior -

-
MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No headline there.

Q -

-
former Capitol Hill hands who believe that the
administration's program may be in somewhat more trouble than others
here at the White House feel it is, and have been trying in one way
or another to communicate that view. Is this consistent with that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We are constantly monitoring the
status of the President's economic package, the status of his health
care package on Capitol Hill. We understand the challenges that we
face in passing these programs.

Q Did McLarty speak to Panetta about his remarks
since last night or today?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think they had a discussion this
morning.

Q Do you know what the tenor of the discussion was?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Just trying to find out what
happened.

Q Was McLarty disappointed or express any kind of -

-
MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think he was disappointed in the
story, sure.

Q Was he disappointed in Mr. Panetta?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He understands what happened.

Q There are two theories that keep coming back are, one, that Panetta did this deliberately knowing it would cause these headlines because he was unsuccessful at conveying -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that theory is wrong.

Q What about the other theory that he did it deliberately in order to lower expectations?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think they're both wrong.
(Laughter.)

Q Why do you think the first is wrong?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Because I just -

-

I simply think that he was talking about the issues and that he clearly has opportunities to express, and he knows that he has opportunities to express his views in the White House, and he has no complaints over the ability to express his views in the White House. And he did not know that his comments were going to be taken the way they were taken. I mean, I think that is clear from anybody who's talked to him.

Q George, will any other Cabinet members be having lunch with reporters -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Sure. (Laughter.)

Q I think this goes to Panetta's record in the House. Republicans know him as a man who is king of pork.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: King of what?

Q Pork -

-

P-

O-

R-

K -

-

a man who believes in getting
pork barrel messages in who's gotten several in for himself.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not Panetta, Sarah. No, he's --

Q -

-

million dollars for a language center that was
-- (inaudible) -

-

some doings like that, and I just wonder if Panetta
had anything to do with the amount of pork that got into the jobs
stimulus bill.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I couldn't find any.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END 1:46 P.M. EDT

#64-

04/27

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Erich Vaden (VADEN_E) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-APR-1993 09:30:00.00

SUBJECT: FIRST 100 DAYS

TO: FAX (2806,Erich Vaden) (TLXA1MAIL_F:2806\C:Erich Vaden\\) (DEFAULT)

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS
AND ACTIONS

FIRST 100 DAYS

HORIZONTAL_PITCH 10
PRINTER FONT
12_POINT_ROMAN
POLICY
ACTION
BUDGET: REVERSE TRICKLE
DOWN ECONOMICS
Congress adopts sweeping
investment and deficit
reduction package
BUDGET CUTS: BUREAUCRACY
"We will cut 100,000
federal government
positions through
attrition."
Executive Order 12839
signed 2/10/93.
BUDGET CUTS
Cut administrative costs
by 3 percent
Executive Order 12837
signed 2/10/93 -

-

Creates
a 14 percent reduction in
administrative costs by
'97.

EDUCATION
Achieve 1989 Education
Summit's "National

Education Goals" by the year 2000.

Introduced Goals 2000: Education America Act. Will improve learning and teaching by providing a national framework for education reform.

ECONOMY: ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Create an Economic Security Council to coordinate America's international economic policy.

Established National Economic Council, 1/25/93.

Executive Order 12835.

ENVIRONMENT:

COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL

End back door for polluters at White House.

Abolished by Presidential Memorandum, 01/21/93.

ENVIRONMENT: LEADERSHIP

"I want to give you a real environmental presidency."

Created Office of Environmental Policy, which has broader influence and more focused mandate to coordinate policy than Council on Environmental Quality, 2/8/93.

ENVIRONMENT: OZONE DEPLETION

Issued Executive Order to reduce ozone depletion.

Requires Federal Government procurement to restrict use of substances that cause stratospheric ozone depletion.

ENVIRONMENT: END FALSE CHOICE

Shatter the false choice between environmental protection and economic growth.

Babbitt announces compromise naming California Gnatcatcher a "threatened" species,

calls for preservation of
ecosystem with allowance
for limited development,
3/25/93

ENVIRONMENT: FOREST SUMMIT

Early in my administration
I will convene a Pacific
Northwest Forest Summit to
work out a legislative
solution.

Forest conference convened
in Portland, OR, 4/2/93.

Orders cabinet officials
to draft immediate
responses and
recommendations.

FAMILIES: IMMUNIZE CHILDREN

Sent the Child
Immunization Act to
Congress on April 1, 1993.

FAMILIES: FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

Promised to get the bill
on his desk quickly and
sign it.

Signed two weeks after
taking office, 2/5/93.

FETAL TISSUE RESEARCH

Lift the ban on fetal
tissue testing.

Repealed by Presidential
Memorandum, 1/22/93.

GOVERNMENT WASTE

Limits the use of
government aircraft by
government employees,
Memorandum on Restriction
of Government Aircraft,
2/10/93.

GOVERNMENT WASTE

Reduces and restricts use
of government vehicles,
Memorandum, 2/10/93.

HEALTH CARE

Will form a health care
task force to research and
draft health care reform
plan.

Forms health care task
force with First Lady
Hillary Rodham Clinton as
chair, 1/25/93.

JOBS: RE-

EMPLOYMENT HELP

Extended unemployment insurance and includes reforms to provide reemployment assistance to beneficiaries.

MIDDLE EAST: PEACE TALKS

Sent Secretary Christopher to region to re-

start

talks, 2/4/93.

REFORM OFFICE OF U.S.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Prevent trade negotiators from cashing in on their positions by serving as representatives of foreign corporations or governments.

Issued Executive Order banning senior staff and trade representatives from representing foreign governments.

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT

"We will reduce the White House Staff by 25 percent."

Announced reduction and reorganization of White House staff. Cut staff by 25%, or 350 positions

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS: GAG
RULE

"Repeal President Bush's 'gag' rule" which prohibits doctors from sharing information with patients.

Repealed by Presidential Memorandum, 1/22/93.

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS:
MEXICO CITY POLICY

"Protect ... right to choose."

Repealed by Presidential Memorandum, 1/22/93.

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS:
MILITARY HOSPITALS

"Protect women's rights in

the workplace."

Repealed by Presidential
Memorandum, 1/22/93.

Granted legal rights to
privately funded abortions
at military hospitals.

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

"Support testing of RU-

486."

Repealed by Presidential
Memorandum, 1/22/93.

Rescinded import ban of
RU-

486, pending routine
testing and approval
process.

TOWN HALL MEETINGS

Will continue as

President.

First town hall meeting -

2/10/93.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Extend benefits to jobless
workers in the event of a
recession.

\$5.8 Billion extension
signed 3/4/93 when
unemployment remains above
level where it was when
unemployment insurance was
first granted in current
recession.

WELFARE REFORM: BREAK
CYCLE OF DEPENDENCY

Make welfare a second
chance, not a way of life.

Established task force on
welfare reform policy with
National Governors'
Association.

The First 100 Days
Administration of
President Bill Clinton
January 20 -

April 30, 1993

INTRODUCTION

This is the season of America's renewal.

Already, in the first few months of his new Administration, President Bill Clinton has restored an active purpose to the Presidency, and renewed America's commitment to change and progress.

We now have a President dedicated to investment and economic growth; a President determined to help Americans weather the winds of change; a President committed to restoring responsibility; a President devoted to returning the government back to the American people.

After twelve years of national drift and economic decline, President Clinton has charted a clear path to growth with his New Directions economic plan designed to create jobs, boost incomes, move our economy from consumption to investment, and reduce our deficit, substantially and dramatically.

The investments in the Clinton economic plan embrace priorities that will raise the living standards and profits of workers and businesses for the long-

term: rebuilding

America's infrastructure; committing resources and attention to the education and training needs of our students and workers; and restoring vital incentives that reward productivity, profits, innovation and investment.

The Clinton budget -

-

the outline of his economic plan for
New Directions -

-

passed the Congress in record setting time. It reduces deficit spending by over \$500 billion; a plan so credible that the markets continue to reduce interest rates on the American people. These interest rate reductions, coupled with imaginative steps taken by the Clinton Administration to deal with the credit crunch, means American businesses, farms, and consumers have money to save, spend, invest and grow.

We now have a President who helps the American people make the choice for change.

Enormous changes are sweeping our economy. Inevitable defense cutbacks are forcing military bases to close -

-

they're causing defense manufacturers to lose markets and cut jobs. Problems in the airline industry have caused massive lay-

offs in aerospace firms and among the domestic carriers. America's economic partners abroad are beating American companies in the race for markets in the former Soviet Union.

That's why President Clinton's economic program will help the American people take advantage of these changes. He has offered a \$20 billion, five-

year initiative to reinvest in workers, communities and companies harmed by cuts in military spending. He has formed a task force to recommend real changes in Federal policy to help restart our aviation and aerospace industry. And he has provided an enterprise-

oriented aid initiative to save the Russian Democracy and spur American economic growth.

Beyond growth, Americans want a return to responsibility in our schools, our communities, and our economy. And in that spirit, President Clinton is leading the way. By reforming welfare to make it a second chance, not a way of life; by reforming the health care system to provide health security to every American and bring rising costs under control; by making national service opportunities available to students so that they can exchange opportunities for education with community service.

Finally, President Clinton is working to give the government back to the American people. At the beginning of his Administration he announced his decision to cut the White House staff by 25%, and to eliminate the kinds of perks and privileges which isolate federal workers from the people they are supposed to serve.

He has cut billions from the budgets of Federal Agencies and Departments, telling them they must do more with less. He is committed to reinventing government and bringing his Presidency directly to the people through town meetings, electronic mail with the White House, and ideas like the Forest Conference-

-

which enabled the environmental and economic problems of the Pacific Northwest to be discussed by average people with the President, Vice-

President Gore and Members of the Cabinet.

Most important, he is committed to enacting tough campaign finance and lobbying reform legislation to drive special interest dealing out of politics.

What follows is a chronology from the first 100 days of the most action oriented Administration in our memory. But it is more than a listing of accomplishments, because now is not the time to be satisfied. Instead, it is indicative of

a change in direction.

What will come from what we accomplished here -

-

more
economic growth, comprehensive health and welfare reform, a
new system of national service, and the like -

-

is new
opportunities for achievement, empowerment and progress for
middle-

class Americans, and a new direction for us all. It
is indeed America's season of renewal.

HISTORICAL FOOTNOTE

The "hundred days" period was applied by journalists to the
special session of the 73rd Congress, which granted newly
inaugurated President Franklin D. Roosevelt extraordinary
powers to combat the national crisis of the Great Depression
in 1933.

Less well-

known than the hundred days of 1933, is how
Woodrow Wilson set a modern precedent in 1913, when one
month after taking office, he became the first President in
a century to deliver an address to Congress. That speech
initiated the sweeping economic reforms enacted later that
year -

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tariff reform, the first income tax and the Federal
Reserve. With that early speech, Wilson had closed the book
on the Gilded Age and had shifted Government to the side of
average, hard working Americans.

Day 1: January 20, 1993

Inaugurated as 42nd President of the United States.

Delivers Inaugural Address from the steps of the
Capitol.

Issues Executive Order on Executive Appointee
Ethics; order restricts or limits ways in which
senior executive appointees may profit in the future
from their experience while serving the President.

Proclaims a National Day of Fellowship and Hope.

"Our Democracy must be not only the envy of the
world but the engine of our own renewal. There is
nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by
what is right with America.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

This beautiful Capital, like every
capital since the dawn of civilization, is often a

place of intrigue and calculation. Powerful people maneuver for position and worry about who is out, who is up, who is down, forgetting those people whose toil and sweat sends us here and pays our way. Americans deserve better. ... Let us resolve to make our Government a place for what Franklin Roosevelt called 'bold, persistent experimentation,' a Government for our tomorrows, not our yesterdays. Let us give this Capital back to the people to whom it belongs.

Yes, you, my fellow Americans, have forced the spring. Now we must do the work the season demands."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

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Inaugural Address

Day 2: January 21, 1993

Abolishes Council on Competitiveness, criticized as a back door for polluters who circumvented U.S. laws.

Meets with senior White House staff.

Day 3: January 22, 1993

Swearing-

in of Cabinet members.

First Cabinet Meeting.

Issues memorandum to revoke Reagan and Bush Administration restrictions on fetal tissue research in the development of treatments for individuals afflicted with serious diseases and disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, diabetes and leukemia.

Issues memorandum to revoke Reagan and Bush Administration restrictions ("Gag Rule") that prohibited abortion counseling in clinics that receive Title X funds to provide family planning services for low-

income patients.

Issues memorandum to revoke Reagan and Bush Administration restrictions ("Mexico City Policy") that prohibited Family Planning Grants to be awarded to certain nongovernmental organizations from the Agency for International Development.

Issues memorandum to revoke Reagan and Bush Administration restrictions on a woman's legal right to privately-

funded abortion services in military hospitals.

Issues memorandum to revoke previous Administration restrictions on the importation of the drug commonly known as RU-

486.

Day 4: January 23, 1993

Telephone conversations with President Boris Yeltsin of Russia and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

Day 5: January 24, 1993

Issues Proclamation and statement on the death of Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Day 6: January 25, 1993

Establishes National Economic Council to coordinate economic policymaking among all relevant departments and offices of the federal government; holds economic policy meeting.

Meets with Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Establishes Task Force on National Health Reform, chaired by the First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton; Task Force is charged with formulating legislation that would take strong action to control health care costs while providing Americans with the security of knowing that their fundamental health care needs will be met.

Day 7: January 26, 1993

Meets with bipartisan Congressional leadership.

Nominates U.S. Foreign Service Ambassador Pickering to be Ambassador to Russia.

Day 8: January 27, 1993

Meets with Democratic Congressional leaders.

Day 9: January 28, 1993

Meets with Federal Reserve Chairman Greenspan, Secretary Bentsen and NEC Chairman Rubin.

Day 10: January 29, 1993

Teleconference with citizens concerned about Family and Medical Leave Act.

Issues memorandum on ending discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in determining who may serve in the Armed Forces; memorandum directs Secretary of Defense Aspin to consult with others to study how revisions in current policy could be implemented in a manner that is practical, realistic and consistent with the high standards of combat effectiveness and unit cohesion maintained by the Armed Forces; memorandum directs the Secretary to submit recommendations prior to July 15, 1993.

First news conference.

Day 11: January 30, 1993

Weekend working meeting at Camp David with Cabinet and senior White House staff.

Day 12: January 31, 1993

Hosts first state dinner, attended by the Nation's

Governors.

Day 13: February 1, 1993

Meets with Nation's Governors about health care and other policy issues.

Revokes Bush Administration Executive Orders on federal contracting, thereby reducing Government intrusion into workplace relations.

Addresses Democratic Governors' Association Dinner.

Day 14: February 2, 1993

Addresses National Governors' Association on initiatives to make welfare a second chance, not a way of life; declares intent to form working group on welfare reform; outlines principles and goals to guide policy reform, ensure that people who work are rewarded, toughen child support enforcement, and encourage policy experimentation to achieve these goals in the states.

Declares storm-

afflicted areas of Louisiana a Federal Disaster Area, authorizing emergency relief assistance.

Day 15: February 3, 1993

Addresses employees of Office of Management and Budget; pledges cooperation with, and asks for help from, federal employees in cutting waste and reinventing government.

Discusses campaign finance and lobbying reform with Democratic Congressional leaders.

Declares storm-

damaged and flood-

affected areas of California a Federal Disaster Area, authorizing emergency relief assistance.

Day 16: February 4, 1993

Addresses National Prayer Breakfast.

Announces Secretary of State Christopher will travel to Middle East to advance the peace process.

Meets with German Foreign Minister Kinkel.

Day 17: February 5, 1993

Signs Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993.

Meets with Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney of Canada.

Holds news conference (number 2) with Prime Minister Mulroney.

Addresses U.S. Conference of Mayors.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

"I am very proud that the first bill

I am to sign as President truly puts people first.

...it took eight years and two vetoes to make this

legislation the law of the land. Now millions of our people will no longer have to choose between their jobs and their families."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

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Remarks on signing Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993.

Day 18: February 6, 1993

First Saturday radio address; focuses on the economy and principles to guide economic plan to be unveiled later this month

Day 20: February 8, 1993

Creates White House Office on Environmental Policy, a new office that will have broader influence and a more effective and focused mandate to coordinate environmental policy, one that recognizes the connection between environmental protection and economic growth and the responsibility to provide real leadership on global environmental issues; reaffirms support of legislation to make

Environmental Protection Agency part of the Cabinet.

Designates Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building.

Meets with Turkish President Ozal.

Day 21: February 9, 1993

As part of new effort to cut waste and reinvent government, announces reduction and reorganization of the White House staff; Executive Office of the President staff to be reduced by 25%, or 350 positions, in the next fiscal year.

Day 22: February 10, 1993

Cabinet meeting (number 2).

Signs Executive Orders on greater efficiency and fiscal responsibility in government: 14% reduction in administrative costs by FY97, a savings of \$16 billion in taxpayers' dollars; elimination of wasteful advisory committees; reduction of federal bureaucracy by 100,000 positions through attrition; elimination or limitation of perks and privileges in executive branch offices, including the use of executive dining rooms, government aircraft, and government vehicles.

Conducts first town meeting with citizens in Detroit, linked via satellite with citizens in Seattle, Miami, and Atlanta.

Day 23: February 11, 1993

Addresses business leaders on the economy and the budget.

Meets with Japanese Foreign Minister Watanabe.

News conference (number 3), nominates Janet Reno to

be Attorney General.

Telephone conversation with Philippine President Ramos.

Day 24: February 12, 1993

Announces child immunization initiative at Fenwick Clinic, Arlington, Virginia; proposal provides more vaccines for children, saving taxpayers \$10 in avoidable health care costs for every \$1 invested in vaccinations; directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to enter into negotiations with drug manufacturers to see that states can buy vaccines at affordable prices, reversing the trend of skyrocketing costs of vaccines to U.S. consumers.

Day 25: February 13, 1993

Saturday radio address on the economic plan.

Day 27: February 15, 1993

Address from the Oval Office on the economic plan.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

"All during this last 12 years the federal deficit has roared out of control. Look at this: the big tax cuts for the wealthy, the growth in Government spending, and soaring health care costs all caused the federal deficit to explode... Now if all that debt had been invested in strengthening our economy, we'd at least have something to show for our money: more jobs, better educated people, a health care system that works. But as you can see, while the deficit went up, investments in the things that make us stronger and smarter, richer and safer, were neglected: less invested in education, less in our children's future, less in transportation, less in local law enforcement. ...The price of doing the same old thing is far higher than the price of change."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

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First televised address to the Nation from the Oval Office.

Day 28: February 16, 1993

Addresses California Economic Conference via teleconference.

Visits construction site, Washington, D.C., to discuss jobs and infrastructure.

Day 29: February 17, 1993

Delivers address to Joint Session of Congress on the economic plan.

Meets with bipartisan Congressional leaders prior to address.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

"Our Nation needs a new direction.

Tonight I present to you a comprehensive plan to set our Nation on that new course."

"I know this economic plan is ambitious, but I honestly believe it is necessary for the continued greatness of the United States. And I think it is paid for fairly, first by cutting Government, then by asking the most of those who benefited the most in the past, and by asking more Americans to contribute today so that all of us can prosper tomorrow."

"The test of this plan cannot be 'What is in it for me?' It has got to be 'What is in it for us?' If we work hard and if we work together, if we rededicate ourselves to creating jobs, to rewarding work, to strengthening our families, to reinventing our Government, we can lift our country's fortunes again."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

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Address before a Joint Session of Congress

Day 30: February 18, 1993

Delivers speech on the economic plan, St. Louis, Missouri.

Day 31: February 19, 1993

Delivers speech on the economic plan and participates in a town meeting, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Delivers speech on the economic plan, Hyde Park, New York.

Day 32: February 20, 1993

Saturday radio address on the economic plan.

Participates in a "Children's Town Meeting" at the White House.

Day 33: February 21, 1993

Delivers speech on the economic plan, Santa Monica, California.

Meets with California business leaders.

Day 34: February 22, 1993

Announces national technology policy and conducts question-

and-

answer session with Vice President Gore and employees of Silicon Graphics, Mountain View, California; policy focuses on high-

skill, high-

wage

jobs in the technology sectors, research and development and experimentation, education for America's workforce, information infrastructure, and U.S. competitiveness in basic science, mathematics and engineering.

Talks by phone from Air Force One with Larry Vilella, a 14-

year-

old entrepreneur who donated \$1,000 to reduce the federal budget deficit.

Addresses Boeing employees, Everett, Washington, on legislation in Congress to establish a commission to examine the U.S. airline industry, efforts by U.S. Trade Representative Kantor to monitor agreements on European Airbus subsidies and their impact on American workers, and the economic plan.

Day 35: February 23, 1993

Delivers speech on the economy, the economic plan and other economic proposals to the National Business Action Rally of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Meets with U.N. Secretary-

General Boutros-

Ghali.

Day 36: February 24, 1993

Meets with Prime Minister Major of the United Kingdom.

News conference (number 4) with Prime Minister Major.

Day 37: February 25, 1993

Delivers speech on the economic plan to business and labor leaders.

Announces airdrops of humanitarian aid in Bosnia-

Herzegovina.

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton accepts invitation to attend "Conversations on Health," a series of four public hearings on the health care crisis, held in Florida, Michigan, Iowa and D.C.

Day 38: February 26, 1993

Delivers first major foreign policy address, on the subject of American leadership in the global economy, at American University, Washington, D.C.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE
"For years our leaders have failed to take the steps that would harness the global economy to the benefit of all our people, steps such as investing in our people and their skills, enforcing our trade laws, helping communities hurt by change;

in short, putting the American people first without withdrawing from the world and people beyond our borders.

The truth of our age is this and must be this: Open and competitive commerce will enrich us as a nation. It spurs us to innovate. It forces us to compete. It connects us with new customers. It promotes global growth without which no rich country can hope to grow wealthier. It enables our producers who are themselves consumers of services and raw materials to prosper. And so I say to you in the face of all the pressures to do the reverse, we must compete, not retreat."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

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Address on "The imperative of American leadership in the face of global change," American University

Day 39: February 27, 1993

Saturday radio address on the economic plan.

Day 40: February 28, 1993

Publishes column, on principles behind the National Service proposal, in the New York Times.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

"Our new initiative will embody the same principles as the old G.I. Bill. It will challenge our people to serve our country and do the work that should -

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and must -

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be done. It will invest in the future of the quiet heroes who invest in the future of others."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

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"National Service Now," New York Times
Day 41: March 1, 1993

Issues statement on community service and participates in a question-

and-

answer session at

Adult Learning Center, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Outlines National Service proposal in an address at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Day 42: March 2, 1993

Meets with Republican House leaders at the Capitol.

Lunch meeting with Senate Republicans.

Meets with NATO Secretary General Woerner.

Meets with Democratic Congressional leaders.

Day 43: March 3, 1993

Announces initiative to reinvent government; names Vice President Gore as head of national performance review to cut spending and increase efficiency throughout government, agency by agency.

Receives one millionth piece of mail after six weeks in office, as much as the previous President received in six months.

Day 44: March 4, 1993

Signs Emergency Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1993.

Declares certain storm-

damaged areas of the State of Washington a Federal Disaster Area and declares major disaster in Georgia, authorizing emergency relief assistance.

Meets with former President Carter.

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton discusses health care concerns with steelworkers, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Day 45: March 5, 1993

Delivers speech to Mayors on the economic plan.

Announces April 3-

4 summit with Russian President Yeltsin.

Day 46: March 6, 1993

Saturday radio address on the economic plan.

Revokes Bush Administration Proclamation that suspended Davis-

Bacon Act of 1931 within areas struck by Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki.

Day 48: March 8, 1993

Delivers speech on the jobs package to the Legislative Conference of the National League of Cities.

Telephone conversation with former President Bush to discuss the situation in Russia.

Meets with members of the House Budget Committee.

Meets with former President Nixon.

Day 49: March 9, 1993

Meets with President Mitterrand of France.

News conference (number 5) with President Mitterrand.

Signs Executive Order to extend U.S. Cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community.

Meets with Senate Budget Committee.

Day 50: March 10, 1993

Announces initiative to alleviate the credit crunch, to open up credit to creditworthy loans, to generate jobs in the private sector, and to assist small businesses on fair lending, equal opportunity and credit availability.

Meets with California State legislators.

Announces Forest Conference to be convened in Portland, Oregon, on April 2.

Secretary Christopher announces the President's plan on Bosnia-

Herzegovina.

Day 51: March 11, 1993

Outlines plan for defense conversion and reinvestment to Westinghouse employees, Linthicum, Maryland; plan confronts issues raised by cutbacks made in defense spending since 1985; major components include: worker training and adjustment, investing in hard-

hit communities, dual-

use
technology and commercial-

military integration, and
conversion opportunities in new civilian technology
investment.

Delivers speech on children and family policies to Children's Defense Fund conference.

Meets with National Conference of State Legislatures.

Issues statement on murder of Dr. David Guns, Pensacola, Florida.

Discusses campaign finance reform with Democratic Senators.

Day 52: March 12, 1993

Attorney General Reno assumes office.

Visits and addresses the crew of the U.S.S. Theodore Roosevelt.

Radio address to the Armed Forces.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

"I pledge to you that as long as I am President, you and the other men and women in uniform of this country will continue to be the best trained, the best prepared, the best equipped, and the strongest supported fighting force in the

world."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

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Remarks to the crew of the U.S.S.

Theodore Roosevelt

Day 53: March 13, 1993

Radio address on plans for defense conversion and reinvestment.

Declares storm-

afflicted areas of Florida Federal

Disaster Areas, authorizing emergency relief assistance.

Day 55: March 15, 1993

Meets with Israeli Prime Minister Rabin.

News conference (number 6) with Prime Minister Rabin.

At the direction of the President, U.S. begins negotiations with Canada and Mexico to seek side agreements to the North American Free Trade Agreement; side agreements would seek greater protections for American workers, farmers and the environment.

Day 56: March 16, 1993

Meets with bipartisan Congressional leaders.

Meets with exiled Haitian President Aristide.

Day 57: March 17, 1993

Meets with Irish Prime Minister Reynolds; attends Friends of Ireland luncheon at the Capitol.

Signs Aircraft Equipment Settlement Leases Act of 1993.

Day 58: March 18, 1993

House of Representatives passes Budget Resolution, basic outline of the economic plan.

Addresses employees of the U.S. Treasury Department on the economic plan.

Meets with National Newspaper Publishers Association.

Meets with Commission of European Communities President Delors.

Addresses Radio and Television Correspondents Association Dinner.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

"I want to thank all of you for the work that you do. I think you have a difficult job. Each of us sees the world in different ways and the whole complex interplay of the press and people in public life is designed somehow to give the American people a kaleidoscope of opinion, a mountain of facts organized in ways that will enable them to

grasp it, so that somehow they -

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not you or me -

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they can be the main actors in the great American democracy."

"I ask that in the months and years ahead you stay faithful to yourselves and to your cause. Never lose your sense of humor. And remember that most of us who do this on both sides do it because we love our country and prefer to believe that an effort made today can make it better tomorrow. It's a good way to live a life."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

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Remarks to the Radio and
Television Correspondents Association Dinner
Day 59: March 19, 1993

Meets with members of the House of Representatives who supported the economic plan.

Issues statement praising career and service of Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White; thanks Justice White for time to deliberate on the choice of a successor and still have nominee considered and confirmed by the Senate well in advance of the Court's next term, which begins in October.

Delivers speech on the economic plan and health care at Downtown Child Development Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

Delivers speech on the economic plan, the jobs package and reinventing government to local business leaders, Atlanta, Georgia.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

"I think that there are few decisions the President makes which are more weighty, more significant, or can have a greater impact on more Americans than an appointment to the Supreme Court. And I'm going to try to pick a person that has a fine mind, good judgment, wide experience in the law and in the problems of real people, and someone with a big heart."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

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Exchange with reporters at the
Downtown Child Development Center, Atlanta, Georgia.
Day 60: March 20, 1993

Saturday radio address on the economic plan.
Issues statement on the situation in Russia in
support of Russian President Yeltsin.
Day 63: March 23, 1993
News conference (number 7) on the economic plan and
aid to Russia.

Addresses to Democratic Governors' Association,
state officials and business leaders.

Day 64: March 24, 1993
Meets with Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev.
Meets with Governor Pedro J. Rossello of Puerto
Rico.

Day 65: March 25, 1993
Senate passes Budget Resolution, basic outline of
the economic plan.
Meets with Foreign Minister Zlenko of Ukraine.
Working dinner with Members of the House of
Representatives on the Administration's policy
toward Russia.

Day 66: March 26, 1993
Meets with German Chancellor Kohl.
News conference (number 8) with Chancellor Kohl.
Meets with Bosnian President Izetbegovic.
Working dinner with Senators on the Administration's
policy toward Russia.
Names Commerce Secretary Brown to lead Cabinet-

wide
effort on the economy in California.

Day 67: March 27, 1993
Radio address on the economic plan and the jobs
package.

Signs into law an Act to extend the Export
Administration Act of 1979 and authorize
appropriations under the Act for fiscal years 1993
and 1994.

Addresses Gridiron Club Dinner.
Day 69: March 29, 1993
Issues Executive Order on International Development
Law Institute.

Day 70: March 30, 1993
Makes available emergency appropriations for the
Departments of Agriculture and Education to provide
assistance for victims of recent natural disasters.

Day 71: March 31, 1993
Cabinet meeting (number 3).
Signs Memorandum on Certification of Major Narcotics
Producing and Transit Countries.

Day 72: April 1, 1993
Congress passes basic outline of the economic plan

just six weeks after the President's State of the Union Address; for the first time in 17 years, Budget Resolution conference report is passed before the legal deadline.

Meets with bipartisan Congressional leadership.

Transmits to Congress the proposed Comprehensive Child Immunization Act of 1993.

Signs into law an act to extend the suspended implementation of certain requirements of the food stamp program on Indian reservations and for other purposes.

Addresses Naval Academy Midshipmen, Annapolis, Maryland.

Outlines aid to Russia in address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Annapolis, Maryland.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

"Just today, the Congress passed the heart of my economic program, a long term plan to drastically reduce the deficit and increase investment in our nation's future. After years of policies that have diminished our future, Washington has finally realized that the best social program is a good job, and the best route to deficit reduction is a growing economy founded on a bold plan of change that will both cut spending and increase investment to empower the working people of our country."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

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Address to the American Society
of Newspaper Editors, Annapolis, Maryland
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

"Decisions command attention. Crises drive action. But it is only with an overriding sense of purpose, drawn from their history and their cultures, that great nations can rise above the daily tyranny of the urgent to construct their security, to build their prosperity, to advance their interests, and to reaffirm their values."

"Like a wise homeowner who recognizes that you cannot stop investing in your house once you buy it, we cannot stop investing in the peace now that we have obtained it. ...vision must drive our investment and our engagement in this new world."

"Nowhere is that engagement more important than in our policies toward Russia and the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Their struggle to build free societies is one of the great human dramas of our day."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

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Address to the American Society
of Newspaper Editors, Annapolis, Maryland
Day 73: April 2, 1993

Holds Forest Conference, Portland, Oregon;
conference convenes interests at odds over
management of the Nation's forests in the Pacific
Northwest.

Declares major disaster in the State of New York due
to effects of the bombing of the World Trade Center
and in the State of Nebraska as a result of severe
March flooding and ice jams, authorizing emergency
relief assistance.

Day 74: April 3, 1993

Summit with Russian President Yeltsin, Vancouver,
BC.

Meets with Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney,
Vancouver, BC.

Lunch meeting with Prime Minister Mulroney and
President Yeltsin.

Radio address on the economic plan and aid to Russia
package.

Working dinner with President Yeltsin.

Day 75: April 4, 1993

Summit with Russian President Yeltsin, Vancouver,
BC.

News conference (number 9) with President Yeltsin.

Issues Vancouver Declaration: Joint Statement of the
Presidents of the United States and the Russian
Federation.

Day 76: April 5, 1993

Throws out first pitch at opening day, baseball game
between the Baltimore Orioles and Texas Rangers,
Oriole Park at Camden Yards, Baltimore, Maryland.

Day 77: April 6, 1993

Meets with Egyptian President Mubarak.

News conference (number 10) with President Mubarak.

Signs act providing for temporary increase in the
public debt limit.

Day 78: April 7, 1993

Signs enabling legislation providing for the
"National Commission to Ensure a Strong Competitive
Airline Industry".

Day 79: April 8, 1993

Submits budget to Congress.

Meets with Defense Secretary Aspin and Joint Chiefs
of Staff at the Pentagon.

Day 80: April 9, 1993

Announces the White House will send to Congress
proposed legislation to extend fast track for the
Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations.

Day 83: April 12, 1993

Addresses the first Technology Reinvestment Project Conference via satellite.

Issues statement on jobs package and immunization of children.

Announces that General Vessey will travel to Vietnam as the President's Special Emissary for POW/MIA Affairs.

In first engagement outside of NATO territory, NATO forces begin enforcement of no-

fly zone in Bosnia, a

policy urged by the President and adopted by the United Nations.

Day 84: April 13, 1993

Hosts town meeting to discuss summer jobs proposal and school-

to-

work training for young Americans, with Secretaries Riley of Education and Reich of Labor and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, via satellite.

Delivers speech at Ceremony honoring 250th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth, Jefferson Memorial.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

"The genius of Thomas Jefferson was his ability to get the most out of today while never taking his eye off tomorrow, to think big while enjoying the little things of daily life. Perhaps most important, he understood that in order for us to preserve our timeless values, people have to change. And free people need to devise means by which they can change profoundly and still peacefully."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

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Remarks at Ceremony honoring the 250th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, Jefferson Memorial

Day 85: April 14, 1993

Addresses at Summer Jobs conference on jobs package, Crystal City, Virginia.

Releases letter to Congressional leaders consistent with War Powers Resolution, advising of actions in support of United Nations efforts in Bosnia-

Herzegovina.

Day 86: April 15, 1993

Addresses speech to law enforcement organizations on jobs package provision for hiring police officers.

Day 87: April 16, 1993

Announces jobs package revisions to break gridlock in the Senate; reduces size of package by 25%, but reduces jobs created by only 18%; maintains original full funding for unemployment benefits, highway improvements, summer jobs, childhood immunization, Ryan White program for AIDS victims, wastewater treatment, food safety, and assistance to small businesses; new provision includes \$200 million for new police hiring.

Meets with Japanese Prime Minister Miyazawa.

News conference (number 11) with Prime Minister Miyazawa.

Day 88: April 17, 1993

Delivers speech on the jobs package, Pittsburgh Airport, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Radio address on the jobs package, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Day 90: April 19, 1993

Delivers speech on the jobs package to the Building and Construction Trades Union of the AFL-

CIO.

Issues statement on federal operations in Waco, Texas.

Issues statement on death of Turkish President Ozal.

Day 91: April 20, 1993

Issues statement and conducts news conference (number 12) on Federal Operations in Waco, Texas.

Meets with Czech President Havel.

Day 92: April 21, 1993

Delivers speech on the eve of Earth Day; announces U.S. will sign international treaty to protect biodiversity; commits U.S. to specific targets and timetables to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases; outlines long term strategy to protect the environment while promoting economic growth and creating millions of new high-

skill, high-

wage jobs.

Issues Executive Order to increase the use of alternative fuel vehicles in the federal fleet.

Issues Executive Order to reduce government use of ozone-

depleting substances.

Issues Executive Order requiring federal agencies to

use energy efficient equipment.

Meets with President Walesa of Poland, Prime Minister Meksi of Albania, President Havel of Czech Republic, President Zhelev of Bulgaria, President Tudjman of Croatia, President Herzog of Israel, President Soares of Portuguese Republic, President Iliescu of Romania, President Goncz of Hungary, President Kucan of Slovenia, President Kovac of Slovak Republic, and Prime Minister Sangheli of Moldova.

Republican filibuster prevents vote on jobs package in the Senate.

Submits sweeping education reform legislation, "Goals 2000," to Congress.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

"For all our differences, I think there is an overwhelming determination to change our course, to offer more opportunity, to assume more responsibility, to restore the larger community, and to achieve things that are larger than ourselves and more lasting than the present moment.

All across this country, there is a deep understanding rooted in our religious heritage and renewed in the spirit of this time that the bounty of nature is not ours to waste. It is a gift from God that we hold in trust for future generations."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

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Earth Day address

Day 93: April 22, 1993

Delivers address at the dedication ceremony of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Day 94: April 23, 1993

News conference (number 13)

Day 96: April 25, 1993

Addresses the Newspaper Association of America, Boston.

Day 98: April 27, 1993

Announces proposal for campaign finance reform to limit campaign spending, curb the influence of special interests and open greater access to communication with voters.

April 30, 1993

Outlines legislation to enact a National Service plan.

HORIZONTAL_PITCH 11

PRINTER FONT 11_POINT_ROMAN

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The First 100 Days

Accomplishments of Vice President Al Gore

"Season of America's Renewal"

January 20 -

April 30, 1993

DAY

1 JANUARY 20, 1993

Inaugurated as the 45th Vice President of the United States

2 JANUARY 21, 1993

The Council on Competitiveness is abolished.

"Today we send a clear message to the special interests who used the Council on Competitiveness as a back door to avoid the law. That back door is closed."

3 JANUARY 21, 1993

First Cabinet Meeting

6 JANUARY 25, 1993

The Vice President joins The President in a meeting with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

7 JANUARY 26, 1993

The Vice President joins The President in a meeting with bipartisan Congressional Leadership.

9 JANUARY 28, 1993

In Baltimore, the Vice President calls for new cooperation to break gridlock at the National Legislative Education Foundation Issues Conference. Speaking to members and leaders of the Democratic House Caucus, Vice President Gore called on Congress and the Administration to forge a new relationship of cooperation to confront the country's major challenges, starting with reviving the economy, creating new jobs, and controlling skyrocketing health care costs.

Statement on Anniversary of Space Shuttle Disaster

Mrs. Gore is asked by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to serve as Mental Health Advisor to the President's Task Force on National Health Reform

10 JANUARY 29, 1993

Teleconference with the President with citizens concerned about the Family and Medical Leave Act

11 JANUARY 30, 1993

Camp David Retreat

Weekend working meeting at Camp David with President Clinton, the Cabinet and Senior White House staff.

15 FEBRUARY 3, 1993

Joins the President in meeting with Congressional leaders on campaign finance and lobbying reform.

16 FEBRUARY 4, 1993

Addresses National Prayer Breakfast

Joins key sponsors of the Lobbying Reform Law at its introduction to urge Congressional action. This new legislation will strengthen and streamline lobbyists' disclosures.

17 FEBRUARY 5, 1993

The signing of the Family Medical Leave Act

20 FEBRUARY 8, 1993

White House Office on Environmental Policy established.

The President and the Vice President announce the creation

of a new office in the White House to deal directly with environmental policy. The White House Office on Environmental Policy is established to more effectively and efficiently coordinate environmental policy making across the federal government. Reaffirmed support of legislation to make the EPA part of the Cabinet.

22 FEBRUARY 10, 1993

Second Cabinet Meeting

The Vice President conducts first Town Hall Meeting with citizens on jobs and the economy in Ontario, California.

23 FEBRUARY 11, 1993

Mrs. Gore accompanies First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton on a tour of a medical center and joins in a conversation with Pennsylvania citizens about health care reform.

24 FEBRUARY 12, 1993

Commemorates President Lincoln's 184th Birthday.

This event, at the Lincoln Memorial, has been held every year since 1923.

26 FEBRUARY 14, 1993

The Vice President and Mrs. Gore join the President in a 2-

mile run sponsored by the American Heart Association.

28 FEBRUARY 16, 1993

Meeting with Environmental Leaders

The Vice President meets with members of the Alliance for Collaborative Research, a group of CEOs from R&D consortium such as the microelectronics and computer technology consortium and the Electric Power Research Institute.

Address to the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council annual conference.

29 FEBRUARY 17, 1993

The Vice President joins the President in meeting with bipartisan Congressional Leaders.

31 FEBRUARY 19, 1993

Address To North Carolina State Legislature

The Vice President carries The President's economic message of investment, opportunity and hope to North Carolina in an address to a joint session of the North Carolina State Legislature.

"President Clinton is right. We can do better. We must do better. And President Clinton is offering America a new direction, a plan, first of all, to jump start our economic growth now and keep it running strong into the future -

-

investing in our people, their jobs and their incomes."

"President Clinton is right. Instead of asking 'What's in it for me?' we must ask each other, 'What's in it for us,

for our children, for our future, for North Carolina, for the United States of America?"

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

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Remarks to a Joint Session of the North Carolina General Assembly

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

FEBRUARY 19, 1993

Tours GTE in Atlanta, Georgia

The Vice President tours the GTE mobile communications facility in Atlanta, GA and meets with workers there at a town meeting on the President's economic plan.

Mrs. Gore meets with mental health experts to gather information and talk about ideas for health care reform.

Mrs. Gore is the featured speaker in Washington, D.C. at the celebration of the African Methodist Episcopal Church's 206th Founder's Day. "Your Church's mission to help the helpless, house the homeless and minister to the needs of the disadvantaged is a beacon of hope for many in this country."

32 FEBRUARY 20, 1993

Visit to Alabama Head Start Program

The Vice President visits with children and their parents at a Head Start classroom in Birmingham, Alabama.

Visit to Tampa Housing Project in Florida

The Vice President tours and works at a Tampa housing construction site, part of an innovative housing development and restoration program that would benefit from the President's economic package and continue to provide affordable housing to Tampa residents. The Vice President also meets with community leaders to discuss the President's economic package.

33 FEBRUARY 21, 1993

Dinner with High Tech Business Executives in California

Joins the President in California on the eve of the announcement of the President's technology initiative to discuss the initiative with the leaders of high technology businesses.

34 FEBRUARY 22, 1993

Technology Initiative Announcement

The President and the Vice President unveil a comprehensive, and ground-

breaking technology policy: "Technology for America's Economic Growth-

-

A New Direction to Build Economic

Strength." In a meeting with employees of Silicon Graphics in Mountain View, California. The Technology Initiative provides a new framework for Federal technology programs built around three goals: (1) Long term economic growth that creates jobs and protects the environment, (2) A government that is more productive and more responsive to the needs of its citizens, and (3) World leadership in basic science, mathematics, and engineering. The Vice President plays a critical role in this effort, working with Dr. Jack Gibbons, the President's Science and Technology Advisor.

"We face new challenges, from our competitors around the world and from the people we serve here at home, that demand new solutions and creative thinking. Technology offers new opportunities for jobs, for a cleaner environment, for better schools, for high-

quality health care and for scores of other advances. We must move to seize these opportunities."

Town Hall Meeting in Kansas City, Missouri

The Vice President meets with students and local residents for a town meeting at Penn Valley Community College in Kansas City, Missouri to discuss the President's economic package.

Mrs. Gore accompanies First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton on a visit to Boston-

area small businesses and in a discussion with Massachusetts health care professionals.

35 FEBRUARY 23, 1993

Meeting with Environmental Ministers

The Vice President meets with Environmental Ministers from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union to discuss the environmental crisis in Eastern Europe.

36 FEBRUARY 24, 1993

Mrs. Gore meets with child mental health experts to gather information and talk about ideas for health care reform.

41 MARCH 1, 1993

Address to Veterans of Foreign Wars Annual Conference, Washington, D.C.

National Service Day -

-

Summer of Service

In Madison, Wisconsin, the Vice President tours the University of Wisconsin's Arboretum, built with the help of a youth conservation corps working in much the same way as those who will take part in the President's new National Service Initiative, praising the Wisconsin Conservation Corps as a model for the nation. He also conducts a Town Hall Meeting at the University of Wisconsin to discuss

National Service.

Mrs. Gore travels to Richmond, Virginia to tour a transitional housing facility and talk to area youth about the Summer of Service and the President's National Service Program.

42 MARCH 2, 1993

Joins the President in meeting with Democratic Leadership

Joins the President in meeting with Republican House Leadership

Joins the President in lunch meeting With Senate Republicans

Joins the President in meeting with NATO Secretary General Woerner

Meets with British Secretary of State for the Environment

43 MARCH 3, 1993

Reinventing Government: National Performance Review

The President asks the Vice President to head a new initiative on government reform, demonstrating his commitment to streamlining the government to improve efficiency and productivity.

"Mark this date: President Clinton is starting a revolution in government. It won't happen overnight, and it won't be easy, but it will fundamentally change the way our government works -

-

for the people it serves and the people it employs."

"Today, we are starting what will be a continuous and vigilant process to make government work better -

-

to use every tax dollar wisely, to weed out dead ideas and encourage new, creative ways, and -

-

to borrow a phrase I've heard once or twice before -

-

to put people first."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

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Statement on "A Revolution in Government"

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

44 MARCH 4, 1993

Criticizes Iran's Mistreatment of Bahais

Reaffirming his support of the oppressed Iranian Bahais, the Vice President expresses concern over Tehran's human rights violations outlined in a recently released United Nations Report, and praises the work of the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

Joins the President in meeting with former President Jimmy Carter

48 MARCH 8, 1993

Joins the President in meeting with Members of the House Budget Committee

Joins the President in meeting with the Congressional Black Caucus

Mrs. Gore delivers the keynote speech before the American Psychological Association in Washington, D.C. "It has been truly inspirational to witness so many different interest groups contributing to the creation of a plan to ensure Americans have access to quality, affordable health care."

49 MARCH 9, 1993

Joins the President in meeting with Senate Budget Committee Meeting with Inspectors General

The Vice President meets with the Inspectors General who are required to promote efficiency in the administration and prevent fraud and abuse throughout the different agencies and departments.

50 MARCH 10, 1993

Omaha, Nebraska Town Hall Meeting on Economic Recovery.

The Vice President meets with University of Nebraska students and local residents at a Town Hall Meeting in Omaha to discuss The President's economic initiative and the National Performance Review the Vice President is directing to make government more efficient, effective and responsive.

51 MARCH 11, 1993

Town Hall Meeting and visit to SouthWest Airlines, Dallas, Texas

The Vice President and Senator Bob Krueger of Texas participate in a town hall meeting with SouthWest Airlines employees to discuss the total quality management practices and other innovations that have made this company one of the industry's most successful.

Visit to Austin, Texas and Tour of Motorola

The Vice President visits Austin with Sen. Krueger to discuss with Motorola workers the President's technology initiative and the new effort the Vice President is leading to make government more efficient, effective and responsive.

Visits Houston Head Start Classroom

The Vice President joins Sen. Krueger in spreading the President's message of economic recovery and investment

visiting with children and their parents at a Head Start Classroom in Houston, TX.

52 March 12, 1993

Mrs. Gore accompanies First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to Tampa, Florida to serve as a panelist during discussions with Floridians about health care reform.

55 MARCH 15, 1993

Joins the President in his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin

56 MARCH 16, 1993

Joins the President in meeting with bipartisan Congressional Leaders

Joins the President in meeting with Ireland's Prime Minister Albert Reynolds.

Joins the President in meeting with House Hispanic Caucus

Joins the President in meeting with the Exiled Haitian

President Jean Bertrand Aristide

58 MARCH 18, 1993

Joins the President in meeting with the National Newspaper Publishers Association

Joins the President in meeting with Commission of European Communities President Jacques Delors.

59 MARCH 19, 1993

Joins the President in meeting with Members of the House of Representatives to discuss the economic plan.

60 MARCH 20, 1993

Meets with Saud Nassir A-

Sabah, Minister of Information and former Ambassador of Kuwait.

Mrs. Gore is the keynote speaker at the renaming of the Mental Health Law Project to the Bazelon Center. "The President understands. He understands that mental illness had biological roots and should be treated equally with so-

called physical illness."

62 MARCH 22, 1993

Joins the President in meeting with Democratic Governors Association

MARCH 22, 1993

Access to Government Information

The Government Printing Office Electronic Access bill, based on legislation Vice President Gore introduced last year, passes the Senate. The bill authorizes the Government Printing Office to make more Federal information such as the Congressional Record) available on-

line.

Mrs. Gore travels to Detroit, Michigan to serve as a panelist during discussions with Michigan citizens about

health care reform. HHS Secretary Donna Shalala joins Mrs. Gore.

64 MARCH 24, 1993

The Vice President addresses the American Medical Association in Washington, D.C.

"Fixing this system ... will not be easy. But the American people have demanded that we fundamentally reform a system that costs too much and wastes too much and serves too few; and, that we make the system work better for real people with real problems."

"Last year, the American people proved that they have the courage to change. Now it is time for us to prove ours, by enacting real health care reform."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

Joins the President in meeting with Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

Meets with British Foreign Minister Sir Douglas Hurd

65 MARCH 25, 1993

Joins the President in working Dinner with Members of the House of Representatives.

66 MARCH 26, 1993

Reinventing Government -

-

Town Hall Meeting

The Vice President, committed to personally meeting with employees from federal agencies and departments, started his series of visits at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. In a Town Hall Meeting with Secretary Cisneros and HUD employees, The Vice President listens to suggestions for improving operations at HUD and across the government.

MARCH 26, 1993

The Vice President joins the President in meeting with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl

Meeting With President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia-

Hercegovina

The Vice President meets with President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia-

Hercegovina to underscore United States support for his decision to sign all of the principal documents of the Bosnian Peace Plan. The Vice President praises the Bosnian leader for his statesmanship and courage for taking this critical step to move his country closer to peace and expresses his hope for full and rapid agreement among all of the parties on the terms of the Peace Plan.

The Vice President joins the President in working dinner with Senators

Mrs. Gore serves as a panelist during Robert Wood Johnson's

health care discussions in Washington, D.C. HHS Secretary Donna Shalala joins Mrs. Gore.

The Vice President announces the leadership team organizing and implementing the National Performance Review.

67 MARCH 27, 1993

Addresses Gannett Pre-

Gridiron Luncheon

69 MARCH 29, 1993

Chairs Official Hearing of The President's Task Force on Health Care Reform. Mrs. Gore joins the Vice President at this meeting.

70 MARCH 30, 1993

Meets with Hungarian Foreign Minister Jeszneszky.

71 MARCH 31, 1993

Cabinet Meeting (3)

MARCH 31, 1993

Vice President meets with Ambassadors Aurel Dragos-

Manteanu

of Romania, and Ognian Pishev of Bulgaria to deliver letters to President Ion Iliescu of Romania and President Zhelyu Zhelev of Bulgaria expressing the appreciation of the United States for their governments' determined efforts to enforce the United Nations sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.

Mrs. Gore attends Congressional Breakfast and Briefing of National Coalition for the Mentally Ill in the Criminal Justice System.

72 APRIL 1, 1993

Address to the American College of Physicians

Joins with the President in meeting with bipartisan Congressional leadership

73 APRIL 2, 1993

Forest Conference, Portland, Oregon

Joins the President at the Forest Conference, in Portland, which provides a comprehensive forum for a broad and diverse range of views on the issues associated with the management of federal forest lands in the Northwest and Northern California.

"For far too long, bitter fighting and confused policy-

making have scarred this debate. As each side fought for advantage, no one won and many lost their jobs, their way of life, the wilderness they grew up to love, and even their plans for their families and their future. It is time we moved beyond argument and confusion to a new approach that replaces fear with hope and stalemate with progress."

"The days when this debate was defined by either-

or choices

are over. This isn't about saving jobs or saving the environment, it's about saving jobs and saving the environment, because we can't do one without the other, certainly not in the long term. A healthy forest economy demands healthy forests."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

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Remarks at Forest Conference

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

75 APRIL 4, 1993

Commission on Russian Technological Improvements

The President announces the Vice President will co-

chair,

along with Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin, a commission on Technological Improvements on Russian energy and space sectors.

77 APRIL 6, 1993

The Vice President joins the President meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak

Meets with Australian Foreign Minister and Senator, Gareth Evans

78 APRIL 7, 1993

Reinventing Government Town Hall Meeting -

-

Department of
Agriculture

In the second of his visits to federal agencies and departments, the Vice President meets with more than 300 employees at the United States Department of Agriculture to hear their suggestions for improving efficiency and effectiveness at USDA and across the government.

Recipient of the Robert F. Kennedy Book Award

The Vice President is named the recipient of the 13th Annual Robert F. Kennedy Book Award for his book *Earth In The Balance*. Each year this Award honors the literary work that most faithfully and forcefully reflects Robert Kennedy's purpose.

79 APRIL 8, 1993

Reinventing Government Town Hall Meeting -

-

Atlanta, Georgia

The Vice President hosts a Town Hall meeting in Atlanta, with federal employees from a variety of agencies with regional offices there to hear their suggestions for

improving government efficiency and effectiveness.

The Vice President throws out the first pitch at the Atlanta Braves opening game baseball game against the Los Angeles Dodgers.

83 APRIL 12, 1993

Economic Roundtable in Toledo, Ohio

The Vice President participates in an economic conference hosted by Senator John Glenn.

85 APRIL 14, 1993

Meeting With Malawi's Ambassador

The Vice President meets with Malawi's Ambassador Robert Mbaya urging democracy in Malawi and an end to human rights abuses. They also discuss the country's upcoming referendum on multi-

party democracy.

Mrs. Gore joins First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton in a meeting with members of the Latino community to discuss specific health care concerns related to the Latino community.

86 APRIL 15, 1993

National Performance Review Training Session

The Vice President opens an all-

day training session for the

National Performance Review staff in a speech presenting the team's vision, goals and agenda.

87 APRIL 16, 1993

Joins the President in meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa

88 APRIL 17, 1993

First Childrens' Earth Summit and Town Hall Meeting

The Vice President joins students from across the United States and around the world for the first ever Kids Earth Summit in Orlando, FL. He tours a display of student environmental projects and then participates in a Town Hall Meeting with Linda Ellerbee later broadcast on "Nickelodeon" where he discusses with student delegates their concerns about the environment and their plans for an environmental sound future.

89 APRIL 18, 1993

New York Commemoration of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

At the Paramount Theatre in Madison Square Garden, the Vice President participates in a ceremony commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising .

Mrs. Gore travels to New Orleans, Louisiana to tour an innovative community-

based mental health program and learn

more about the area's mobile crisis transportation unit.

90 APRIL 19, 1993

The Vice President travels to Poland to participate in ceremony marking the 50th Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

Wreath laying at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

Meets with Poland's President Lech Walesa at Belweder.

Meets with members of Poland's Jewish Community, Jewish Historical Institute

Meets with Poland's Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka, Council of Ministers Building.

Meets with Poland's Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski, Council of Ministers Building.

Meets with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin at Parkowa.

APRIL 19, 1993

IN POLAND -

-

Participates in a ceremony commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising at the Monument to the Heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto. The Vice President speaks at the ceremony along with two survivors of the ghetto uprising, President Walesa, Prime Minister Rabin, and World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman.

"How could the human race have allowed such a calamity as the Holocaust to fall upon us? What terrible darkness lies coiled in the human soul that might account for this barbarism? The sorrow rising from such questions is deeper than all tragedy and leaves us mute before a mystery the human mind cannot penetrate. And yet the uprising of the Warsaw Ghetto shines in our consciousness like a pole star of the human spirit.

"The story of the Warsaw Ghetto is sacred text for our time. It warns us of the unfathomable power of evil, the pestilence of the human soul that for a time can dissolve nations and devastate civilization. But the uprising in the Ghetto also warns tyrants wherever they rule that a fierce, bright light blazes eternal in the human breast, that the darkness can never be put out."

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

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Remarks at the 50th Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising in Warsaw, Poland.

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

91 APRIL 20, 1993

POLAND -

-

Address Polish Officials in speech at Parliament

"Every nation must find its own way to freedom. Every nation must create its own institutions to preserve democracy and find its own solutions to its internal problems. The strength and endurance of the Polish people have been tested in recent times; they will be tested again. We believe with all our hearts that you will prevail. And we will stand by you in the testing time that lies ahead."

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Statement in Warsaw, Poland at the Sejm (Polish Parliament).

(Returns to Washington, D.C. April 20)

92 APRIL 21, 1993

Joins the President in commemorating Earth Day. President Clinton announces the U.S will sign international treaty to protect biodiversity; commits U.S. to specific targets and timetables to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases; outlines long-

term strategy to protect the environment while promoting economic growth and creating millions of new high-

skill, high wage-

jobs.

Joins The President in meeting with President Walesa.

Mrs. Gore travels to Piscataway, New Jersey to participate in a public hearing on national health care with Governor Florio and the people of New Jersey.

93 APRIL 22, 1993

Meets with President Zhelyu Zhelev of Bulgaria

The Vice President and Mrs. Gore join the President in dedication of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Meets with Romania's President Ion Iliescu

Meets with Croatian President Franjo Tudjman

Meets with Czechoslovakia's President Vaclav Havel

Mrs. Gore is the featured Speaker at the Picture of the Year

Awards presenting slides of her photographs from the campaign.

94 APRIL 23, 1993

Meets with Hungarian President Arpad Goncz

Meets with Slovenia's President Milan Kucan

95 APRIL 24, 1993

Joins the President meeting with Democratic Senators in Jamestown, Virginia.

Mrs. Gore travels to Raleigh, North Carolina to talk to area graduate students about child mental health.

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TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 29, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

The Briefing Room

3:19 P.M. EDT

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President will be meeting later this afternoon with Secretaries Aspin and Christopher and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They will be discussing the situation in Bosnia. He will also have a principals meeting on Bosnia on Saturday.

Q What time Saturday?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure. It will be Saturday morning.

Q Will he have an announcement to make after that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think so, but he will have a meeting on Saturday morning.

Q Do you expect that he'll announce that Secretary Christopher may be dispatched to Europe?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I can't comment on that. But as we've said, the President would make a decision this week and we expect that to hold.

Q What's the timing on this afternoon's meeting?

Q Who are these principals?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Principals of the National Security Council -

-
Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State Christopher,
Secretary of Defense Aspin; the normal group.

Q What do you mean you expect that to hold?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: They don't make the decision this week.

Q You mean even when he consults with allies he expects the decision to hold?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, no. The announcement that he would make a decision this week. I expect that announcement to hold.

Q Do you still expect -

-
do you now expect
Christopher to leave for Europe tomorrow afternoon -

-
Saturday
afternoon, rather?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I can't speak to that. We'll have the appropriate consultations with allies once the President makes a decision.

Q The President will make a decision and then try to sell it and get allied support for it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, absolutely.

Q And will that decision possibly include a range of options?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I can't describe the potential decision in any way until he's made it. I would just say that he will make a decision this week.

Q Do you see it as a possible menu?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just can't get into what -

-
Q Will it be announced, George, what decision he's made?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think the announcement will come until after the work with the allies.

Q Is he now consulting with allies?

Q What's the purpose of consulting with people after he makes the decision? Wouldn't they have some input into it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, certainly they'll have input.

Q There will be appropriate consultations once he makes his decision?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He'll make the consultations that he'll need after he makes the decision -

-

he's going to make a decision on what he's going to present to the allies; and then, of course, he's going to want to discuss that with them afterwards.

Q The decision will be made after these consultations, then?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He'll make a decision on the approach he wants to take towards the allies.

Q -

-

allies have veto power.

Q The allies will be told this before the American people?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The American people know that the President is going to be going forward with stronger action in Bosnia. And he wants to have a multilateral approach. In order to have a multilateral approach, you have to discuss it with your allies.

Q Is there something that the allies could say that might change his mind? Is he amenable to altering whatever he comes up with after he talks with the allies and before he makes -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President's always said that he wants to have a multilateral approach, and he expects to get a

multilateral approach and we're going to continue to proceed on that assumption.

Q Is the President talking to any of these allies before he makes a decision?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He has. He's had several discussions with Prime Minister Major and President Mitterrand and others.

Q What about today's or tomorrow when he's actually making this decision?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know what personal discussions he's having, but clearly the National Security Advisor has been in contact with his counterparts and Secretary Christopher has had discussions as well.

Q Can you tell us when? Like today, yesterday, tomorrow?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, it's been continuous.

Q Will he make a decision by the end of Saturday's meeting with the principals, at the principals meeting?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't set the exact time that he's going to make a decision, but he said he would have decision by the end of the week.

Q Is that the final meeting of the consultation process prior to a decision?

Q No decisions before that meeting?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I wouldn't expect a decision before that, thank you.

Q Is Christopher going to be at the meeting on Saturday?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Sure.

Q George, two quick questions. First, has any decision been made whether Secretary Christopher is going to Europe?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, we have nothing to announce on that at this time.

Q Is General Powell back from Europe?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President will be meeting with General Powell today.

Q George, on the Hill yesterday, Secretary

Christopher said that one of the criteria that the administration will use in deciding on its policy in Bosnia will be that it has the support of the American people. How will you gauge that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the President will obviously go before the American people and explain what he wants to do and why he wants to do it. That is clear. And we will continue -

-

one of
the lessons, obviously, of Vietnam is that -

-

and other conflicts is
that you need the sustained support of the American people in order to have a successful venture. But again, I wouldn't want to prejudge at all what the President's decision would be.

Q Has the President made his own decision on what his objective will be when he goes before the allies or the American people? What is it that he wants to accomplish while he's searching for the means to accomplish it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, again, that's all part of the same decision. I can't get into that until he's ready to make an announcement.

Q You mean to say that the President's objective there has to be part of the consultation with the allies?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, clearly, one of our objectives has always been to stop Serbian aggression and to get a peace agreement on the ground in Bosnia. Those are the overall objectives. As to the specific objectives of any operation, I can't speak to that until a decision is made.

Q

Q Could you comment on what the President has been speaking about -

-

talking with the King of Spain a little bit?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President is looking forward to good discussions with the King of Spain over a range of issues between the United States and Spain. He welcomes the chance to have this opportunity to speak with the King.

Q Do you know whether they've met before?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think they have.

Q Back to this point about -

-

I asked the question:

Why should the Europeans be informed before the American people? You said that it's because they want to have a multilateral cooperation with them. But it doesn't have to be an either/or. Why can't the American people be informed at the same time as the Europeans and the American people make their judgment about this as the Europeans make their judgment about this? Because multilateral -

-

we're involved as
much as they're involved.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's true, and the President has gone before the American people and said that we need to have a new policy in Bosnia.

Q Right, and he's going to tell them the specifics and not us?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the policy isn't ready to be announced until we understand its full nature. And part of that scope is the cooperation of the allies.

Q So it could change during consultations.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Obviously, something could change. I don't know what the decision is, so it's hard to say exactly what will come out of any consultations. But clearly, the President will want to communicate his decision to the allies and hear what they have to say.

Q George, how long will these consultations take -- are you talking about hours, days -

-

before he goes before the
American people to tell them what he's decided?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just don't know. Again, this will all be dependent on the decision.

Q Is this the first time Mr. Clinton has ever met with a king? (Applause.)

Q Larry King. (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Wolf Blitzer, CNN. (Laughter.) I know he's met with Prince Charles. I don't know if he's ever met with a king before. When he was a prince. I don't know if he's met with any -

-

I assume that he has, but I don't know.

Q Do you envision a presidential address to the American people sometime next week to go over the decision?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I expect the President will fully communicate any decisions to the American people in the appropriate way. I just don't know the timing or exactly what form that would take at this time.

Q Will he be meeting with Congress over the weekend?

Q I guess what I'm trying to get at -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm sure he'll talk to people.

Q -

-

is do you envision a decision of such magnitude the President will want -

-

to address the American people, or will he unveil his decision in a more -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just can't characterize it in any way right now until the President makes a decision.

Q Can I clarify something that came up this morning? There's a question about the President's rule against any ground troops in Bosnia. The question came up this morning about committing ground troops in Bosnia and to what extent that commitment rules out U.S. forces going into assist in humanitarian assistance or to protect safe havens. Can you clarify that at this point?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, at this point, the President

has said the only situation he's talked about having ground troops at this time is as part of a peacekeeping operation. I think that that stands.

Q Does that preclude protecting safe havens or humanitarian relief in the two parties that have signed on to the accord?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: If this were part of a formal agreement I suppose that's possible -

-
unless it were part of an agreement by all sides, and I think that that is not something that the President has contemplated at this time.

Q -

-
Serbian participation essentially holds a veto over any commitment of U.S. ground forces -

-
MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President is not contemplating ground troops now.

Q For the two missions we're talking about.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Right.

Q Since you have talked about the options of air strikes and lifting the embargo, can we rule in or out safe havens as an option that he's considering?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: You can't rule anything in or out until the President makes a decision.

Q But you were clear on the others. Why can't you be more explicit -

-
Q Is that also on the table?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, we've been clear -

-

the only
thing the President has ruled out is ground forces at this time.

Q It will take ground forces, though, to enforce safe havens.

Q It better be someone else's.

Q Someone else's troops.

Q Have the allies put pressure on President Clinton at all?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Pardon me?

Q I'm from Spain -

-

I promise not to ask about the King of Spain but -

-

(laughter.)

Q Go for it.

Q We are Europe, too. (Laughter.) Are the allies putting a lot of pressure on President Clinton?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think so. I think there's been a lot of discussions about the proper approach to take in Bosnia. The President's been fully engaged in those discussions, and those will continue over the coming weeks.

Q George, can I ask you a logistical question? Can you tell us what time this meeting is this afternoon?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's at 4:00 p.m.

Q Is there any coverage of it? And does that mean that the President is not participating in that other photo op with the teachers?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that's what it means. And there won't be any coverage. It's a private meeting.

Q Is it 4:00 p.m. or 4:15 p.m.?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It could be 4:15 p.m., I'm not sure.

Q It's important to us.

Q -

-
the American people will know he's going forward
with a stronger approach to Bosnia.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's late afternoon. (Laughter.)

Q -

-
would you care to tell us stronger than what -

-
stronger than sanctions, stronger than -

-
MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, it will be a change from the
current policy. It will be a strengthened policy, and I just can't
get into the specifics.

Q Does the President believe sanctions have achieved
all they can, or does he expect that they can -

-
MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, I don't think you're going to
lift the sanctions. Obviously, the sanctions will continue. But,
clearly, whatever we would have would be a supplement to that.

Q After the meeting with House members today, how
does the President feel about his investment tax credit proposal?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: There was a lot of discussion about
the investment tax credit, but the President pointed out the benefits
that he sees in the proposal. Obviously, he's willing to listen to
any suggestions that might come from the members of Congress on that
proposal, but he still believes that it would lead to great benefit
and great increases in investment in the private sector.

Q Do you know if he will continue to be out front and
urge -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We'll continue to talk about it, but he would like it to go forward at this time.

Q Do you know if you've changed any minds on that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know.

Q George, could you bring us up to date on the anticipated timing of the release of the health care proposal? Are you still shooting for May 25th, or is that being pushed back?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know about any specific date, but we've said that we'd like it in late May.

Q You're still planning to present at least the outline of the -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're still on the same track we've been on. Nothing's changed.

Q Rostenkowski said that there was an impression on the committee that there weren't a lot of cheerleaders for the investment tax credit. Does the President feel that way, and is he going to try and drum up some?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That was a good deal of discussion today with the Ways and Means Committee. I think that several members expressed some concerns about it; others expressed the need for investments in the private sector as well. So I think that those discussions will continue as we go into the hearing and mark-

up stage
over the next couple of weeks.

Q George, what's the difference between the announcement that the President's making tomorrow and the speech that he made up at Rutgers earlier last month?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Tomorrow he will actually be announcing the legislation that's been developed, that's ready to go. The formal "dropping in the hopper" in the House and Senate I think won't happen until next week. But this is the actual unveiling of the legislation.

Q What was it that he did last -

-
just the
philosophical thing?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, the legislation wasn't done back at Rutgers.

Q Is there any difference? Has there been any change?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: There will be details. I mean, full details of how the income-

contingent loan proposal will work and the details of how the national service program will work.

Q What's the total price tag on that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He'll have that tomorrow.

Q Is he disappointed that there has been disagreement on the Hill and he can't proceed on campaign finance reform right now?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're going to have an announcement next week.

Q Do you think you can iron out the differences? There are serious differences, according to the Speaker.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think we'll have an announcement in the next week for real campaign finance reform. We're looking forward to it.

Q On the Waco inquiry. Why isn't there an independent investigation of the Waco episode instead of having the two agencies which were responsible -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: There will be independent participation in that investigation. They'll bring in outside experts. They're going to have the final details on that either later today or tomorrow, but there certainly will be outside review.

Q Is the President satisfied that the agents, because the inquiry is under the auspices of those two agencies, that they will hold their own agencies accountable?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think there's no question about it. I think he has full confidence that Departments of Justice and

Treasury will conduct a complete and thorough investigation with the assistance of independent experts and investigators, yes.

Q What's the time frame on Bosnia, without pinning you down to a specific date? Could this President's announcement slip beyond next week?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just can't comment on it in any way. The next step after a decision is consultation with the allies and for the members of Congress. I don't want to put a timetable on that at all.

Q How has the President marked the occasion of the 100th day?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He was going to do a public reading of "Putting People First." (Laughter.) Figured it would go all night. (Laughter.) See how he's doing.

Q Was there nothing on his -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Nothing planned. He's just going to work and -

-

(laughter) -

-

you know, meeting with the Ways and Means Committee. That's recreation. (Laughter.)

Q -

-

of the Russian factor -

-

is he going to talk with Boris Yeltsin?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm certain he'll have further discussions with President Yeltsin. He spoke with him this week and I'm certain he'll have more.

Q What's the President going to do different the next 100 days and -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He's not going to count the days, first of all. (Laughter.)

Q We are. (Laughter.)

Q Has he told you guys? Has he sat you down and said I want to do something different? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We go through review every day. And I think some of the things he's talked about and he said we could have done some things differently. I think that we are always trying to figure out better ways to develop our programs and sell them and make sure the American people understand everything that we're doing. But we're also committed in this next phase to working very hard with the Congress to get the President's economic package passed as quickly as possible. And he wants to move forward on that. That's why he met with the Ways and Means Committee today and why those consultations will continue. And that's what we're committed to doing right away.

Q At the Ways and Means Committee meeting, did anybody express, any legislators express the same kind of pessimism that Mr. Panetta had expressed two days ago?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, it was a very upbeat meeting. And I think -

-

Q Give us an example of how -

-

(laughter) -

-

Q How upbeat was it? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Mr. Panetta declined to comment at the beginning of the meeting.

Q Another bad day?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, no, it was a very good day.

There were a lot of laughs. I think it was just -

-

what the President heard from the Ways and Means Committee was a commitment to getting his package passed to the extent they can, as quickly as possible. I mean, I think they want it -

-

they understand the need to move quickly and the need to move as thoroughly as they can on the President's priorities. Obviously, there are some differences and there will be some give and take as we go through the mark-

up process, but I think what the President was encouraged by was the commitment on the part of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and the rest of the members, the Democratic members of that committee to get his package passed as quickly as possible.

Q What's the status of -

-

speaking of the package --

of thinking on another try at some form of a stimulus/jobs package, and can you talk to us a little bit about the concept of linking that with Russian aid?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it's something we're going to continue to discuss with the Congress in the coming days. Obviously, the economic growth numbers this morning are cause for great concern. And as the President said, it shows, again, why we need to make sure that we have the proper investments in wealth-

creating sectors of the economy right now. We need to move forward and he believes we have to continue to search for ways to get those investments. So we'll be talking about that with the Congress in the coming days and weeks and when we have more we'll let you know.

Q Well, is there any indication of any movement with those numbers or anything else on the part of enough Republican senators that you could get a version of the jobs package through?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I think that's what we're in discussions for. I don't know that -

-

that's a question for the Republicans. I mean, the President has laid out the kinds of investments he wants and he's already staked his claim on that. We're going to continue to talk with them and try and find ways to get these through.

Q And on the Russian aid linkage?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: One of the things we're hearing from Capitol Hill is that the failure to pass the jobs program and other investments in the American people complicates the prospects for Russian aid. I think that's a fact of life, but the President is committed to going forward with both packages.

Q George, I wanted to get back to the ITC. If Chairman Rostenkowski is telling the President that there are no cheerleaders among the Democrats on the Ways and Means right now, and the business of the community is telling him that the temporary ITC is a loser for them and they want a trade off, where are these cheerleaders going to come from that the President thinks are out there? Who wants this?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I think that this can provide needed investments. The President is taking the concerns of the committee seriously; there is no question about that. And that's what we're going to be discussing over the next couple of weeks. But he believes that it can provide for real job-

creating investments in this economy. He's willing to listen to their suggestions and adjustments.

Q Chairman Rostenkowski talked to him about his interest in maybe substituting more generous depreciation rules. He's told reporters he wants that this morning. Is the President prepared to do a trade-

off at this point or does he want to wait and see if he can build -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think the discussions are just beginning; there's no trade-

offs now.

Q One more on Bosnia, if I may. Is the President trying to achieve a consensus approach of taking the United States and its allies for military action, or is he prepared to assert American leadership even in the face of allied hesitancy?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President is asserting American

leadership and he will continue to assert American leadership.
That's why he is going to go to the allies once he makes a decision.

Q But he seems to be suggesting -

-
you seem to
suggest that once he makes a decision it possibly could change
dependent upon what the allies do or say.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, again, I mean, that's just
common sense. But the President's going to stake out a clear
position and do what he can to persuade the allies of the wisdom of
that approach. He has said he wants a multilateral approach and he
expects to get it. And we expect he'll have a full and complete and
persuasive accounting of his position.

Q I hate to use hypotheticals but -

-
MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I probably won't answer them.

Q? I understand that, but right now the allies seem
to be undercutting or at least arguing against or opposed to any
further
military approach. If that persists, as indeed it may, where does
that leave the President? Can the President still assert his
leadership?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President can and will assert
his leadership.

Q So he's simply not looking for consensus approach

--

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, that's just not a fair
conclusion to draw from these statements. The President is going to
make a decision and he's going to assert leadership and he's going to
move forward going to the allies to convince them of the wisdom of
that decision.

Q And if he doesn't convince them?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President has not made a
decision yet. He's going to go to the allies and he thinks that we
will get a multilateral approach.

Q A follow-

up to that -

-
is there a chance there will
be no announcement?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President is going to make his
decision and go to the allies and the announcement will follow.

Q There will be an announcement no matter what the
allies say of some sort? There will be a stronger policy no matter
what the allies say?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President expects that we will
have a multilateral Bosnia policy.

Q George, is Yeltsin part of these consultations?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I wouldn't rule it out.

Q Has the President called any -

-
has he yet spoken
to Mitterrand?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q Is he planning to after he meets with Powell?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm just not sure.

Q Can I go back to Yeltsin for a minute? To what
extent is he going to be included in this?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the President has spoken to
-- he spoke to President Yeltsin this week and I expect that he will
continue to speak with him. Obviously, the Russians have a role in
the United Nations on the U.N. Security Council.

Q Would Christopher be going to Moscow?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know if Secretary
Christopher is going to go anywhere.

Q When he spoke to Yeltsin this week we were told
they did not discuss Bosnia.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think they did, but they
have discussed it in the past.

Q But he will definitely include Yeltsin once this
decision is made among his various phone calls or visits by

Christopher or whatever -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I would expect that to happen, yes.

Q -

he'll be an equal voice with the others?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I would certainly expect that there will be some sort of communication.

Q The President is about to meet with the Joint Chiefs. Is it fair to say that all of the chiefs now have the consensus on what military options are best for the President to pursue?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's fair to say that the chiefs will present their views to the President in an hour.

Q No, it's a quarter -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Whenever. Whatever time it is, I don't know.

Q Will the President seek a vote in Congress on whatever policy decision that he makes on Bosnia?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Depends on the decision.

Q So you're not ruling in that he will definitely get sanctions for a vote from Congress for his policy?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: If the decision requires a congressional authorization, he certainly will seek it.

Q So do you think at this point that he needs that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't comment on that.

Q So you don't know or you just -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't comment on it.

Q Theoretically, does the President believe that a military -

-

that military action -

-

multilateral military action
requires congressional vote?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just can't get into those kinds of questions now because that would in some way prejudge the decision. I just can't do that.

Q I'm asking whether the President, in the abstract, believes that Congress -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President has always in the past supported -

-

when military force is used abroad, has supported the idea that we have to take action consistent with the War Powers Act.

Q Does that mean he will here, though? Or what are you saying?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It doesn't mean anything about here. It's a statement about the past, and it's a statement about theory and philosophy.

Q George, does lifting the arms embargo require congressional approval?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Excuse me?

Q Does lifting the arms embargo require congressional approval?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know about congressional approval; it certainly would require -

-

I think it would require U.N.

action of some sort.

Q George, does the President see a special role for Spain in the Bosnia problem, since they have some troops on the ground? And was he planning to talk to the King about that today?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just -

-

I'm not sure. I expect it will come up in some fashion, but I don't know about any kind of special role for Spain. But I'm certain that they'll be consulted.

Q Well, there's been talk at the State Department about meeting of the permanent -

-

four of the five permanent U.N. Security Council members. That would be minus China and then adding Spain? Is that on the table?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just don't know anything about that. I'll take the question. I just don't know.

Q George, have you any updated information on the schedule on the tax bill -

-

the legislative language?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it's going to be -

-

I thought -

-

I originally thought it was going to be today, but I think it might be Monday or Tuesday.

Q What caused the delay?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm just not sure. I know there's been some small holdup in Treasury, but I don't know what the exact reason was.

Q It has nothing to do with the discussion here this morning?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q George, can you confirm reports out of Tokyo that the President will be going to Tokyo on the 5th for the summit in July?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, that was the first I heard of that this morning. At this time we haven't made any final decisions yet. We're certainly -

-

we've announced going out for the summit on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, but we haven't finalized our schedule beyond that.

Q Is that an invitation that they've put to you folks?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm just not sure.

Q Any other countries planned?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Nothing at this time, but not to rule it out.

Q George, does the President believe that he has an authorization by the U.N. to use air power, or is he going to seek --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just can't get into those questions until he's made a decision.

Q Given travel tomorrow, can you tell us anything about next week's schedule?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No. We'll have an announcement tomorrow.

Q General Powell is going with him tomorrow?

Q -

-

finance reform, George?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think that's right.

Q Question?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'll have to double-check, but -

-

Q What's the question?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Whether General Powell is traveling with him tomorrow. I have to double-

check on that. He may be, but I don't think so.

Q Can you update us on where you are on campaign finance reform? Is there any update?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I expect to have an announcement next week.

Q Do you have a day yet?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q George, I'm a little bit confused, I guess. When the economic stimulus package was wiped out on the Hill, what we heard coming out of here seemed to suggest that you all were going to come back fast with pieces of it or something. I think the President himself mentioned next week when he was talking about it. He used the words. But when I hear you in this briefing here, you're talking about discussing with Congress over the next weeks and months. You seem to be taking a very long -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, that's moving forward. I mean, part of -

-

Q I understand. But you all seemed to be much more anxious to do something previously and you seem to be much more laid-

back about it now.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We remain as anxious as ever to -

-

we remain as anxious as ever to move forward on a package of job

creation for the American people. There's no question about that. But part of that process is working through the Congress, and that's how we're going to do it.

Q Some of these are pretty time-

sensitive,
specifically summer jobs. When -

-

next week on that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I just don't have any announcements right now.

Q George, to follow up on Ruth's question, George -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Which one?

Q The one on linking Russian aid to stimulus.

Q I only asked one.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It was a two-

part question.
(Laughter.)

Q Are you considering repackaging the stimulus program with a supplemental for Russian aid and trying to push the two simultaneously?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I wouldn't rule it out, but there's just no hard and fast decisions of any kind right now.

Q George, do you have some insight into the President's thinking process as he makes this very important decision? Is he talking to people from the former Yugoslavia? Is he reading histories? What is he doing as he tries to come to terms with his decision?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He has spent a fair amount of time obviously reading different kinds of briefing materials. I don't know about history per se. I assume that's part of some of his briefing material. I don't know of any books or anything like that. He's talked to a number of people, both in and outside the government. Obviously, he is consulting with members of Congress, with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and with other foreign leaders. And that's all part of the process.

Q What kind of people out of government?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think he has spoken with Secretary of State -

-

former Secretary of State Shultz, for example, and others.

Q When was that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Over the last couple of days.

Q In person?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Phone.

Q Why did he talk to Shultz?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I believe that Shultz called him. As you know, he has very strong feelings on Bosnia.

Q -

-

going on today?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, you can go to Treasury.

Q Following on Mike's question, any former Presidents in that list of people that he consulted?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I know he spoke with President Nixon early this week, largely on Russia. But I would expect that there was probably some discussion on Bosnia as well.

Q Has he called Bush?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think he's talked to him this week, but I expect he will soon.

Q Why?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm certain that he'll talk to all the former Presidents, as he does periodically.

Q Has he consulted with Bush before?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Oh, sure, on Russia. He talked to him a couple of times.

Q If we name them one by one, will you confirm -

-
MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'll probably say, yes, I expect it at some point. (Laughter.)

THE PRESS: Thank you.
END 3:47 P.M. EDT

#66-

04/29

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:03-MAY-1993 17:42:00.00

SUBJECT: Press Briefing by Geroqe Stephanopoulos 5.3.93

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TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release May 3, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

The Briefing Room

1:10 P.M. EDT

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Let's just go straight to questions.

Q Why is it that you people always interrupt the President when he's trying to talk in the Oval Office? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We do our best not to, because he doesn't like it any more than you do. And we'll do our best to avoid that.

Q I'm glad to hear that.

Q Do you have any further guidance on reaction to fighting in Sarajevo today? Whether you feel the cease-

fire is
holding and how the allied -

-

how the diplomatic mission is going.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We feel good about Secretary Christopher's mission at this point. As you know, he had a good

meeting yesterday with Prime Minister Major where they agreed on a common approach -

-

on addressing a common approach to Bosnia. Those consultations continued today. He also met with representatives I believe of the Spanish and Greek governments, and he's on his way to Paris now. He's probably landed at this point. So we're hopeful about his mission. The President spoke to him yesterday, I believe, twice.

Q Does that mean you're reaching a consensus with the allied leaders? The President seemed to indicate that, but can you say that flatly that they are on board?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, it's clearly the goal of the mission.

Q I know it's the goal.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: And the Secretary has just started the mission. He met with the Prime Minister of Britain. He will be going on, as I said, to Paris and the rest of the European countries this week. And that is clearly our intent.

Q But I have to follow this up -

-

Q -

-

but I don't understand what was good about the meeting with Major, since the Brits are saying -

-

or unless they changed something in the last couple of hours -

-

that they don't support lifting the arms embargo. So what part was good?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, we'll just say that we agreed

-

-

we congratulated Vance and Owen on the agreement signed, and we're developing a common position on stronger measures. We will continue to do that.

Q What do you have in common with them?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That is the substance of the mission.

Q If there is no agreement from the French and the Brits on lifting the embargo, for instance, would the President still go ahead?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I can't get into hypotheticals on what may or may not happen. Secretary Christopher is in the process of those consultations now. Those consultations will continue for the rest of the week. And we believe that we are making progress on a common position.

Q It's not a hypothetical. I mean, it can happen. The Brits are opposed to lifting the embargo; the French, too are opposed to it. So if the President wanted to be unilateral, will you still go ahead or will you give up and drop the idea?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We continue to expect that we're going to come up with a multilateral position, and we will.

Q Assuming that all the parties sign off on the Vance-

Owen agreement, two questions: Is the United States now firmly committed to participating in a peacekeeping force that would include large numbers of U.S. ground forces?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Let me reiterate first what the President earlier said. Signatures on the agreement are not enough. The Bosnian Serbs must back up any signature on a peace agreement with deeds. They must stop the shelling, they must abide by a cease-

fire. They must allow the humanitarian aid to go through. Simply signing a peace agreement is not enough. At the same time, the President's position has been quite clear for some time, that we are willing to consider going forward as part of -

-

to enforce and implement a peace agreement if one occurs -

-

if one is in place.

Q Let me just follow up on that. Before the Vance-

Owen agreement -

-

is the Vance-

Owen agreement still subject to being reopened if the Serbs want to make some changes; or as far as the United States is concerned, are the borders that have been potentially outlined, are those set in concrete?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I can't get into that now. The agreement hasn't even been ratified. And it's not at this point being abided by. We are pleased with the signatures on the Vance-

Owen agreement this weekend in Athens. Obviously, we were pleased; we think this is a positive step. But until it has been ratified and until the Bosnian Serbs back up their signatures with real deeds, it's not going to make a difference.

Q Does the agreement contain a schedule or a timetable, following ratification, for what has to happen?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know if there's a specific timetable, no.

Q Do you have a timetable in mind, does the administration, for the deployment of the U.N. or NATO force?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I think that that's into the future at this point. We have to wait and see if the agreement is signed, if it's abided by. Until that happens, we have nothing more to do.

Q You implied that it would be quite a while between ratification of the agreement on Wednesday if it happens and the decision by the President to send American ground troops in the framework of a U.N. multinational force.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, it's certainly possible. Again, we've said that signatures are not enough.

Q Would you give yourself, let's say, a month -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't get into timetables of any kind.

Q What's it going to take?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, Secretary Christopher spelled that out quite clearly on Saturday. He said we need a real cease-

fire. He said we need the humanitarian aid to go through. He said the shelling has to stop.

Q When will you know?

Q For how long?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We'll know it when we see it.

Q George, what do you say to those who say that Vance-

Owen simply rewards the Serbs for their aggression?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We think that, so far, the signatures are a positive step. We believe there has to be an end to the aggression. We believe that, for humanitarian purposes the U.S. has an interest in this area, and we believe that we must do everything we can do stop a wider war in the Balkans.

Q That's not my question. My question is that the map, as defined by Vance-

Owen, rewards them for their aggression by giving them so much more of the territory.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: So far, all three sides have at least signed, and we agree that's a positive step. Whether or not, it rewards the aggression I can't say. I can just say that we are going to do what we can to stop further aggression; we're going to do what we can to stop the killing; we're going to do what we can to prevent a wider war.

Q George, when does the President intend to go before the American people and explain what he intends to do and the rationale behind it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think what the President said, quite clearly this morning was that before he committed any American forces of any kind he would certainly go to the American people and make that case. At the same time, he again answered your questions on this subject this morning. He has gone to the American people, expressed our interest in this area, he's talked about why we need not only signatures on the Vance-

Owen agreement, but real actions to back them up.

Q But he has explained in detail why his economic program makes sense to the American people, why Russian aid makes sense to the American people -

-

not just a two-

minute photo op, but a major half-

an-

hour address in some forum or another. When will we see or hear something like that from him on Bosnia?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: When there's a final decision on the approach and the use -

-

the approach that the Americans will take. Right now we're consulting with our allies. Right now it is unclear exactly what is going to happen. We are pleased, again, that the Vance-

Owen agreement has been signed, but we don't know the further course.

Q Let me follow up on that if I may. The President today used the word "discuss." He'll discuss it with the American people. That sort of implies two-

way. Is there any chance he could be looking for a town meeting or some other way to get a formal -

-

some formal input -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know that that's what he was implying when he used the word discuss.

Q Is there any thought about some sort of formal input from people besides cards, letters, phone calls? Any one-

on-

one? Any other way to take this to the people?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Nothing like that has been contemplated, but the President will make his position clear.

Q George, I know this is a quaint idea, but some people think going to the American people means going to Congress and getting an okay. Do you have anything more for us on what the plans in the administration are as this unfolds?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President has been consulting with Congress throughout this process. He will continue to do that over the coming days and weeks. At the same time, if any authority is needed from the Congress, he will certainly get it.

Q Are you thinking of a resolution like with the Gulf war where you have a -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It depends on what's needed -- on what course the President takes. But if one is called for, he will certainly get it.

Q What was the purpose of Governor Patten's visit here today? And do you think the Chinese government was offended?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't speak for the Chinese government. But the President was looking forward to discussing the situation in Hong Kong and the progress toward democratization. And I think they discussed other trade issues.

Q What did he say -

-

he was here mainly, as I understand it, to talk about MFN, according to him. What did the President say to him on that issue?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think the President said essentially what he said when he was asked about it in his office. He believes that clearly we don't want to isolate China. At the same time, China must make real progress on human rights and democratization if they're to get MFN.

Q So far there's no transcript on that second photo op, George. Could you put one out on that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Oh, sure. I thought it had gone out.

Q George, The New York Times is reporting today on some documents in the Health Care Task Force, suggesting that the cost of some of these proposals could be as high as \$150 billion a year. Any comment on -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, there have been -

-

no decisions have been made about the benefit package or about the final cost estimates of any kind.

Q George, what was the President's reaction to the Senate race results in Texas? And will he go to Texas during the runoff?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know. I don't know if he has any plans to go Texas at this time, but he supports Senator Krueger, he'll continue to support Senator Krueger in his effort to win the race in Texas. And we'll do what we can.

Q George, you guys thought that race was going to be much better than it did, or at least a little bit better. The talk around here was that he was going to break 30 percent. He didn't even do that. He lost his own county.

Q That's what he gets for running away from the President.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Good answer. (Laughter.) We think -- the final race is coming up in the next month, and we think that Senator Krueger's going to be able to move forward and win that race.

Q Is there any talk about the President going there and helping out?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I don't think that there's been any invitation or any plans yet, but I wouldn't rule it out.

Q Will the White House mount an all-out effort to keep that seat a Democratic seat?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The White House is going to do what it can to help Senator Krueger win that seat and be another vote for change for the American people.

Q Do you consider the results a referendum on Clinton's success so far?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, he won.

Q The Republicans out-

polled him.

Q He came in second.

Q He came in second and the Republicans -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The last one I saw Saturday night had him ahead but, again -

-

I can't take it back.

Q How could it have been a referendum in his favor when Krueger ran away from him and voted against the program and all that? I mean, isn't it fair to argue that the President -

-

(laughter.) Does the President really have anybody in that race that has supported his plan and running on it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We think that Senator Krueger can do a good job for Texas and a good job for the American people, and we're going to support him.

Q Has he, in fact, been a vote for change to this point?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Excuse me?

Q Has he, in fact, been a vote for change to this point?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We think he can be, yes.

(Laughter.) I haven't checked it but I believe he voted for the family and medical leave act. (Laughter.)

Q When you say that Secretary Christopher is going to consult with our allies, does that mean that the direction that was arrived at on Saturday could change substantially depending upon how the allies respond?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, we believe these will be true consultations. And I think that we are going to come to agreement on a common approach, and it will certainly be in line with the direction the President has set.

Q Could you answer the question, though -

-

since we have a lukewarm response out of London, isn't it a given that to be able to reach this common approach he's going to have to move off his decision on Saturday?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, again, we think that we're

going to come away with a position consistent with the direction and a common approach. And let's wait until the consultations are done.

Q But to do that isn't he going to have to change his mind from what he had Saturday?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not necessarily.

Q The AP reports a postcard campaign aimed at Clinton keeping him away from the Vietnam Vets Memorial. Are you getting a lot of postcards, and does the President plan to attend the Vietnam Vets Memorial on Memorial Day?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's the first I've heard of it. I don't know if we have the President's schedule for Memorial Day yet, but I haven't heard anything about a postcard.

Q Was there any plan to react to? What plan are they reacting to? Are you getting these postcards?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's the first I've heard of it. I can check. I just don't -

-

Q They say about 16,000 postcards have arrived here. Does anybody know if that's anywhere in the ballpark?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can take the question. I just don't know. No.

MS. MYERS: It's not true.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's not true.

MR. JONES: Six hundred.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We've gotten 600, according to Arthur.

Q Can you give us any more on when we're going to see campaign finance reform? Is it definitely going to be -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think you're likely to see it this week. I don't have an exact day yet.

Q Can I follow up, please? You've gotten 600. Do those cards indicate what it is they're responding to, if you have no such schedule?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I'll just have to take the question. We have not released a schedule yet for the President's Memorial Day Weekend.

Q George, Vance and Owen made the point sometime ago that peacekeeping forces would be needed almost right away after the peace plan is adopted, and if you have too long a period a time between the signing of the agreement and the introduction of massive peacekeeping forces, you're just leaving the way open for going back to warfare. The President seems to be hesitant and cautious on this point, and he wants all hostilities to cease; he wants a perfectly safe environment for any ground troops he might introduce over there. Is he setting up criteria where either American forces are not going to be needed, or where the situation on the ground is never going to justify introduction?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: What he's saying is that we have to have a real peace; we can't just have a peace treaty that's not backed up by actions.

Q But Vance and Owen are saying the opposite. They are saying first you've got to have the peacekeeping in order to get the peace. The President seems to be saying first give me peace and then I'll introduce the -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President has -

-

and that's
always been the President's position.

Q Karadzic said this morning that they feel they need more territory, but that they're willing to negotiate it during peace talks after ratification of Vance-

Owen, but that they're not
satisfied with these boundaries.

Q Who said that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Who said that?

Q Karadzic this morning on the Today -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I thought you said Carter.

Q A Serbian leader whose name we can't pronounce said today that they want more territory and that they're -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I know that Karadzic is going back to the Serb parliament trying to get ratification this week. Let's wait and see what happens with the ratification. Let's wait and see if the situation on the ground matches the signatures on the piece of paper.

Q But what is your position regarding whether they deserve more territory, which he said today they will be demanding in negotiations?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's for the negotiations. Let's just see what happens with the signatures on the treaty; let's see what happens on the ground.

Q George, what is the President hoping to get on Bosnia out of this meeting with the bipartisan leaders tomorrow morning?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I have to double-check. There might be a problem with Senator Dole being able to come tomorrow morning, so there might be a rescheduling on that meeting. I'm sure they'll discuss more than Bosnia. I'm certain they are also going to discuss the reconciliation plan and possibly other parts of the President's economic agenda. But I'm not sure exactly when the meeting is going to be at this point. We've had a little bit of a scheduling problem.

Q Senator Dole is back at the boathouse, he won't be here.

Q It might not come off tomorrow?

Q He said the boathouse charge is not true.

Q Yes, what do you say?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Read the letter.

Q Whenever the meetings happens -

-

Q Can you put the letter out?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think we have copies of it, sure. It's been running on CNN all morning.

Q We can release the letter. (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, we have copies of the letter.

Q Can I go back to Bosnia for a minute. The NSC meeting today -

-

is that to deal with how the U.S. would participate in a peacekeeping force, or is it -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it's just general monitoring of all the issues surrounding Bosnia -

-

good follow-

up to Saturday's meeting. Probably get some input from Secretary Christopher's trip and figure out the rest of the week. It's just an update meeting.

Q Will he attend?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think so.

Q Christopher suggested yesterday that the threat of U.S. military force extends beyond the -

-

change your action on the ground included complying with Vance-

Owen. In other words, not only do they have to stop shelling the cities and engage in a cease-

fire and let the U.N. people through, but they have to begin withdrawing from their territory and other steps that are part of this agreement. Does our statement about further actions go beyond -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure -

-

Q You look like I'm not being clear.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes.

Q My understanding of where we would use this force is to end the hostilities, as an incentive to end the bombing and all those other things. They have to change their actions on the ground. But Christopher in London suggested that this threat holds for them starting to implement parts of this peace plan in terms of withdrawing from the territories that they would not have under the peace plan. Is that -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it's clear it has to be a real agreement. I mean, I don't have any of the specific conditions laid out right now. But it has -

-

there has to be good-

faith
implementation of the agreement and good faith abiding by the conditions of the cease-

fire. That's what we're going to look for.

Q So they have to start withdrawing from -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I don't want to get into those kinds of specifics except to say we expect the agreement --

Q What do you mean by good-
faith compliance?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I mean that it has to -

-

the agreement has got to be matched in deeds as well as words. You can't just sign the agreement and continue what you've been doing.

Q Is the deed the stopping of the shelling, or is the deed actually, as Ann is suggesting, moving to new borders?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, Christopher in his statement on Saturday -

-

Q Are you saying that you're going to reserve the right to decide what exactly good-

faith compliance is until you've seen what the representatives want?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think we have to wait and see what happens with the consultations, we have to wait and see what happens Wednesday with the Bosnian Serb parliament. They have not even ratified it yet.

Q You have already said you will know it when you see it so -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: But they have not ratified it.

Q -

-

there are no hard and fast and criteria, are there?

Q You may, for diplomatic reasons, not have such criteria, but you may have them and not be wanting to disclose them personally. Can you tell us which it is?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just can't discuss it at this time. Christopher has set out three specific criteria in his statement on Saturday. He said we have to abide by the cease-

fire, he said we have to have a stop to the shelling, he said we had to allow the humanitarian assistance to go through. Clearly, you also

need to make sure that the agreement that is signed is abided by. I am not setting that out as a specific condition at this time, but obviously this is something that's going to be discussed in the coming days.

Q Does't that put us in the category of making the peace instead of enforcing the peace, which is the category Clinton set up? We will use our forces once peace is agreed upon and the situation of peace on the ground is reached. Now you're sort of saying, or he seems to be saying by our reporters there, that it's not we are threatening use of force to establish that agreement, to put in effect that agreement, to force that -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know which specific comments you're speaking about. I have not seen the specific comments you talk about, so I'll have to respond to it later. I can speak to the specific condition that Christopher set out on Saturday, and also the specific notion the President has always said that these would be peacekeeping forces.

Q George, the agreement envisions that the Serbs would withdraw from roughly one-

third of the territory they've seized. I think what we're trying to get at is, are we considering the possibility that U.S. troops on the ground might help disarm and force those troops back, or are we considering the possibility of air strikes or some other military action to force them to give up that territory?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just can't get into a discussion of that at this time. Clearly, Christopher set out the conditions on Saturday. The President has always said that this would be a peacekeeping, not a peacemaking force. He has said that time and time again. We've said it from this podium time and time again, and there's been no change in the U.S. position of any kind.

Q But, George, do you consider it peacekeeping or peacemaking when you force the withdrawal?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not saying now that that is what we're going to do, that we're going to have to force the withdrawal. I just cannot comment on it.

Q You're not ruling it out, though?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not ruling it in or out.

Q Isn't it important for you to have a clear signal to the Serbs?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The Serbs know that they have to do more than sign. The Serbs know that they have to abide by the terms of the agreement. And we are being clear on that point. We're being very clear on that point. But we are nowhere near the situation where you want to take us right now. They have not even ratified the agreement.

Q George, can I get the daily update on the remnants of the stimulus package? Considering that it's May 3 and youth jobs for summer -

-

you know, we're getting close to summer and I guess there are some problems with tying it to Russian aid, what's the strategy?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think we're working on that right now. And, as you know, the Ways and Means Committee and the Appropriations committees are starting to meet this week. And we expect to be discussing options with them. We just have nothing to announce.

Q George, would the President take any steps -

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any
of the -

-

quote -

-

"military steps" that the Secretary discussed on Saturday, or would he commit American troops to keeping Vance-

Owen

without a direct vote of Congress on either one of those?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, that's a hypothetical that I just can't get into at this point, except to say that if congressional authorization is called for by law, it is certainly something he would do. He is working with Congress and expects to work with the authority of Congress.

Q But do you intend to leave open the prospect that he would use American troops in some way in the Balkans without a direct vote of Congress?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, he will get the authority he

needs before he does anything like that.

Q He might be able to use American troops in the Balkans without direct authority of Congress?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't want to go down that road, except to say that he will use the authority he needs to -

-

before he does anything along those lines, he will go to the American people before he does anything along those lines.

Q In what form will he do that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't speak to it until we have the decision and the approach.

Q You said here last week in regard to a question asked to you about the fact that Congress -

-

in the Constitution only Congress can declare war. You said the President would certainly go to Congress -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He's been consulting with Congress consistently. He will continue to consult with Congress.

Q -

-

not the leaders, not two or three men who may be pro-

war altogether.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He's met with many members of Congress. There have been discussions with -

-

Q -

-

not many members, but Congress.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: And he will continue to consult with the members of Congress. They will be adequately and fully consulted.

Q That's still not answering.

Q What makes the President so sure that there will be a unified front? As he said today, and as you've backed up, the meetings are very good. I mean, does he have some real indications that the allies will go along?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We think that Secretary Christopher's trip is going well. He's reported back from the trip. He's confident that we're going to have a unified front and a common approach.

Q If the President is convinced, as it appears to be the case, that a threat to use military force was decisive in the signing of the agreement by Karadzic, does he have any regret that maybe he didn't do it three months ago?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think the President is doing exactly what he set out to do. Remember as well that we've had some help from the Russians and President Yeltsin since the election. And, clearly, the President's work with the Russian people and the partnership of the Russian people has made a difference there as well.

Q You don't think that maybe it could have been instrumental a few months ago that maybe wasted time?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q Does the President have any direct response to these 91 congressmen and women last week led by Durbin who came up with that letter asking him to come to Congress first before he takes, as they put it, any offensive military action?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, we have not formulated the response yet, but, clearly, the President will get the authority he needs.

Q Do you think they're misinterpreting the ar Declarations Act by coming forth with that letter?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President will act consistent with the War Powers Act.

Q Will he abide by the War Powers Act, George?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He will certainly act consistently with it.

Q Has the legal department determined he will ignore the previous actions of previous presidents and not follow that act?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No. It's under review, right.

Q Are you talking to the Russians about this total position on Serbia and what is their reaction to it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President spoke with President Yeltsin. It was a good conversation.

Q Does he have any bad conversations? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Frank and good. (Laughter.)

Q -

-
the schedule on this now -

-
are you doing it on
the 17th, the 23rd, June?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't have a specific date, but
we're on track for the end of May, June.

Q What is the track?

Q Yes -

-
May or June -

-
MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: What we said is that we want to
have some introduction -

-
that's exactly what I said -

-
some
introduction of an announcement around late May, but that the
legislation couldn't be introduced until into the committees until
reconciliation were considered by the House committees. You simply
couldn't have both pieces of legislation in the same track, in the
same committees at the same time.

Q Would the announcement spell out what's going to be
in the legislation?

Q Toward the end of May?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that's very likely towards
the end.

Q Would the announcement spell out what's going to be
in the legislation?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it would certainly be an
approach, an outline. It wouldn't be the legislation, line by line.

Q -

-
how you pay for it and who to cover, that sort of thing?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it will be a complete outline.

Q Is the President thinking of an address before the joint session of Congress to introduce -

-

Q On May 25th?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know the scheduling of anything like that, but I wouldn't rule it out.

Q Is that something that you think is likely, just like the economic plan that was released February 17th or whenever it was?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I wouldn't rule it out, but nothing's scheduled.

Q On Bosnia, most of the polls show that only about a third of the American people support taking action. In fact, there's a Hill poll that shows more than 36 percent favoring it. How does the President hope to build public support, which is one of the four principles that Christopher outlined, that no action would be taken without American public support?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: If action is required and when it's required, the President will go to the American people and spell out the goals and objectives very clearly, and he'll also spell out the means that he will use to achieve those goals.

Q Is he concerned that he's considering action which is only supported by a third of Americans at this point?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, the President has nothing to announce to the American people at this time. No final decisions along those lines have been made. The consultations are continuing, but he will not take any action before he goes to the American people and explains fully what he intends to do.

Q He then hopes that that explanation will somehow change the American public response -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He certainly hopes that if they understand clearly what he announces that he will get support, sure.

Q This is a fine point, but if he is waiting for his final plan before he goes to the American people, he's not really consulting with him, then, is he? He's just presenting it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's not at all true. I mean -

-

Q -

-

talk to the American people but he's not going to go to them until he has a final plan.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Until he has a plan -

-

he will go to the American people before he commits any further action.

Q Just trying to get a sense of how subject to amendment this plan is, depending on what happens with the American response here and what happens with the response of the allies.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President believes he will be able to explain whatever decision is made and get support.

Q George, is the President willing to move off the decision he made last Saturday?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President is moving forward with the consultations. He believes we are making progress. Clearly, the progress is evident in the signing of the Vance-

Owen agreement in Athens. And we certainly need more -

-

Q If in the process of consultations he discovers that there are certain objections which would be made on the part of the allies -

-

(laughter) -

-

will he consider refashioning his plan in
any way shape or form, George?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President will come up with a
common approach.

THE PRESS: Thank you.
END 1:38 P.M. EDT

#67-

05/03

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TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 4, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

The Briefing Room

12:47 P.M. EDT

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Good afternoon. As you know, Gene and Bruce will be available for a background briefing after my briefing. I'm prepared to take questions.

Q George, can you tell us when all these bad economic numbers start becoming the President's problem and stop becoming -

-

stop being Bush's problems, if you understand the thrust of what I mean?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think I do. (Laughter.) I'm trying. Clearly, the economic performance in the first quarter is not up to snuff. And I think that what we're facing is a legacy of 12 years of not investing in our people and their futures, 12 years of increasing deficits every single year. And the President is making strides to reverse that. He's looking to invest in our people and to bring the deficit down with real spending cuts, and by increasing taxes on the wealthy. He is looking to turn around the economic course of the last 12 years. We're starting and we're going to continue to move forward. And if the President's economic plan is passed, things will look up.

Q What about the question?

Q So it's not Clinton's problem yet?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think -

-
I did answer the question. I think that we're clearly trying to turn the corner.

Q When, in political terms, does it cease being a legacy of the previous administration and become Bill Clinton's problem?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, Bill Clinton is addressing the problems right now.

Q I understand that. I didn't ask you that and neither did he. The only question is, in political terms, when does it stop being somebody else's leftover problem and become yours?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I think that's for the pundits and the political writers to decide. What we're concerned about is coming up with solutions, and that's what we're working on.

Q Can you explain why you took credit for the bump in growth for the last quarter while Bush was still President, but don't want to take responsibility for the slide while Clinton is President?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think -

-
first of all, let's look at what's happened exactly. There are certain actions in the economy that are directly tied to what the President has done. There was an increase in consumer confidence after the election. That increase in consumer confidence led to more spending and led to higher economic growth numbers in the fourth quarter. There has also been a great reaction in the bond market to the President's economic proposals, which have brought interest rates down, probably pumped about \$100 billion into the economy, and led to lower home mortgage rates, lower car loan rates, and lower interest rates for the American people in general. Those are real benefits that are being provided to the American people because of the President's economic program.

We will take credit for what we do. At the same time, we're going to continue to fight for more investments in jobs; we're going to continue to fight for real spending cuts to bring the deficit down.

Q Consumer confidence is going down. To what do you

attribute that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know the exact reasons. I'm not an economist. I can just say that we're disappointed that consumer confidence is going down and we're going to do what we can to address that loss of confidence and make the American people know that we're addressing the real problems in this economy.

Q Do you think it has anything to do with the President's continual harping on how bad things are?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think so at all. I don't think that's what the President does. The President is harping on solutions and harping on the direction we must move forward in if we're going to turn this economy around.

Q George, how hard do you think it's going to be to sell the American people on the idea of peacekeeping troops for Bosnia should this peace agreement hold up?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I think that we don't know what's going to happen yet in Bosnia. I think that peacekeeping is a different matter. And peacekeeping through the U.N. is something that the American people have supported in the past. Peacekeeping is something the American people supported in Somalia. And thankfully, it looks like we've had a very successful mission.

Q What about the open-ended nature of this? It doesn't seem to conform with your notion of you need to know when you get out before you make a commitment.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think we know what the nature of this is until there's a decision.

Q On Bosnia, there were a lot of reports this morning of assaults on new communities and new fighting there. How do we assess this?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think one of the things that Secretary Christopher said this weekend is that we can't judge the situation simply by signatures on a peace plan. We have to judge the situation by what's happening on the ground. And we're not going to be satisfied until there is a cessation of hostilities, until humanitarian aid can go through.

Q Well, we see what's happening on the ground. Do we judge what happened this morning and overnight as the peace agreement being a sham and we're now looking more towards the military strikes as our options?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We want the hostilities on the ground to stop. We are going to continue to press for the

hostilities on the ground to stop.

Q Well, do we think the hostilities have stopped.
What do we think's going on there?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's clear that when shelling continues, the hostilities haven't stopped.

Q What are you going to do about it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're going to continue to press for the Serbians to stop the shelling. We're going to continue to press for a real peace agreement. We're going to continue to press for humanitarian aid to go through, and we're going to watch that.

Q George, the best-case scenario, as I understand it now, is a real peace agreement which would require peacekeeping forces. So you're not really going too far out on a limb if you'll tell us: Would you seek War Powers authorization before committing a peacekeeping force?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't get into any hypotheticals about a course the President may or may not take, except to repeat what we've said in the past. And that is, if congressional authorization is warranted, the President will certainly seek it.

Q But isn't that the direction you want?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I think that we have to wait and see what happens in Europe. We have to wait and see what happens in Bosnia. We have to wait and see what happens with the Serbian parliament. We have to wait and see what happens in the U.N.

Q George, given the reluctance of the British and French to enter into any kind of military intervention in Bosnia, at least, that appears to be the message that Christopher -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think the French Foreign Minister said today that nothing has been excluded.

Q Nothing has been excluded, but even the indications from Christopher's people on the trip are that there appears to be more emphasis now on the Vance-

Owen peacekeeping plan than there was on possible military intervention. I mean, are you being forced in that direction?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not at all. Clearly, the signature on the Vance-

Owen plan this Sunday was a change that we have to take into account. The Bosnian Serb parliament is meeting tomorrow. We'll have to wait and see what happens there. But the consultations that Christopher's engaged in are on a wide range of options, and as

-

-

again, I would just go back to what the French Foreign Minister said today -

-

nothing has been excluded.

Q Throughout this whole situation, has the President ever spoken by phone or in person with Cyrus Vance?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just don't know. I don't think so, but I don't know. I'm pretty sure it's not in person.

Q George, every day goes by, the Europeans say no, we don't want to lift the arms embargo, because we have troops there and we don't want you to bomb because we have troops there. Why not just tell these people, look, friends, this fire is on your doorstep, okay, you do with it what you want and stay out of our lives? I mean, I don't quite understand why we are running around, chasing to put out this fire.

Q Thank you, Mr. Secretary. (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: You heard about a staff shakeup? (Laughter.) I would just go back to the objectives that Secretary Christopher laid out in his statement on Saturday. We have an objective to stop the killing, to stop the ethnic cleansing, and we also want to do what we can to prevent a wider war in the Balkans. That is why America is involved.

Q But why America as opposed to having the overwhelming duty go to those near by?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, we're consulting with the Europeans. This will be -

-

Q I understand that. The question was, why do we have to be the leader and take the primary role here instead of them?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: America is the world's only remaining superpower. We have responsibilities. We feel that America has a responsibility to lead when outrages like ethnic cleansing are going on, and we feel we have to do what we can to prevent a wider war in the Balkans. Everybody's a critic today. (Laughter.)

Q To go back to Ann's question -

-
would you care to
condemn the actions that the Serbs have taken since the signing of the peace treaty?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Certainly, we condemn all acts of aggression at this time. But we feel that we have to move forward for a peace agreement.

Q What acts of aggression are occurring besides Serbian acts of aggression?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Any acts of aggression which occur we are against.

Q Would you care to say something that indicates not just we're against war, but we think the Serbs thus far are not living up to their word and have done unacceptable -

-
MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it's clear that America expects more than a signature a peace agreement, we expect the aggression to stop, and we'll continue to say that.

Q Why are we waiting for this Wednesday parliamentary vote since -

-
if, on the ground the war is continuing and no difference is occurring there, what difference do we think this vote will make?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I'm not certain that the vote will make a difference, but we certainly have to get to that step. You can't have ratification of the agreement unless the Bosnian Serb parliament does vote.

Q Why do we think it's an agreement?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's our point. We think that

you need more than words; you need deeds, and we're going to continue to watch for them.

Q George, have you responded yet to Congressman Durbin's letter?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think we've had a formal response yet, no.

Q Are you going to today or tomorrow, do you know?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know that it will be today, but I expect we'll get a response.

Q George, in terms of what the so-

called "parliament" may decide tomorrow, is it better from our vantage point for them to reject the agreement, to, in effect, show their hand so that we can proceed with the options that Christopher's outlining in Europe, or just merely have a kind of a nominal phony ratification, but the war continues to -

-

(laughter.)

Q Go ahead.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're going to do whatever we can to stop the aggression, to stop the ethnic cleansing, and to implement a real peace agreement.

Q Do you have any concern, though, that if there is a mere formality tomorrow by the Bosnian Serb parliament in ratifying this thing without changes on the ground, that the -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We've always expressed -

-

Q -

-

allies may peel off from you?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We have continually said that we

expect more than words, more than signatures, more than paper ratification. We expect the deeds to match the words.

Q I know what you've said, but aren't the Europeans giving you a different message, that they would be satisfied with mere ratification to -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not at all. I think that's just completely wrong.

Q George, how is it that we are sending Christopher to Europe to try to get the allies to do something that the American public, according to almost -

-

well, every public poll, is not itself willing to go along with?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I don't think that that's a foregone conclusion. The American people have supported peacekeeping. The American people do stand against aggression. And, clearly, if U.S. action is warranted, the President will go to the American people, explain the objectives, explain our interests, and explain the means we're going to use to achieve them.

Q Would you say then that the American public is not nervous about this, is not skeptical, and the polls are -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, I think that the -

-

Q -

-

that show that there's two-

to-

one opposition to
armed involvement over there?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that it's always right to be cautious when you're thinking of any kind of military activity of any sort. And the American people are right to ask questions, and we're going to answer them.

Q Is the President worried that the Christopher mission could be counterproductive in the sense that it could -

-

that
the opposition shown by the Europeans could, in fact, lead the Serbs to more reject the peace plan?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not at all. I think what we're seeing in the trip is consensus towards a common approach. We will continue to work for that, and until the mission is complete, I don't think you can reach that conclusion.

Q Let's be serious. How can your threats of military action be credible when the Europeans, in fact, are opposed to it? What kind of credibility do you have?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: All I can say -

-

I mean, the
French, again, just earlier today, the French Foreign Minister said nothing is excluded. Nothing.

Q You show just one part of what he said. He said on Sunday and again yesterday that the plan, the American plan was not acceptable because the French have troops on the ground

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yesterday -

-

and he met with Warren Christopher and he said that nothing is excluded.

Q But that doesn't mean that everything is included.
(Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think nothing is excluded stands on its own. It means nothing is excluded.

Q We all recognize the diplomatic nuance of that, though. That doesn't mean they're signing on to anything either.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that's quite clear. We're not -

-

the consultations aren't completed yet. But they are saying that everything is on the table.

Q I guess you all need to be polite, you know, mainly.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's your conclusion.

Q What's the difference between the situation in Bosnia today and the situation in Lebanon several years ago where we put peacekeeping troops in and lost 256 Marines, pulled out and the situation went on until it gradually petered out?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I think they are different places, a different time, and clearly the situations are very different. At the same time, we are aware of the difficulties involved in this operation, and at the same time, we believe that the interests of America are involved. We believe we have an interest in stopping ethnic cleansing and stopping the fighting. And we -

-

Q There was ethnic cleansing going on there at that time. We saw that as a potential flashpoint for World War III because it was in the Middle East where the United States and the Soviet Union have different clients.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: And we still are involved in the Middle East in trying to foster real peace, and that's why the President has called the representatives of the different Middle Eastern countries to Washington to try and foster a peace. We're going to act for peace when we feel it's necessary.

Q When is he bringing them to the White House, by the way?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know about that.

Q But it seems to be pretty much the same parallel 10 years later. Again -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I just don't buy the analogy.

Q George, you say we're a superpower and therefore we have responsibilities. What responsibility do we have as a superpower to go over there and meddle in a war that we could never

decide -

-

we could never make those people love each other any more than they do now. They hate each other. Why is that our responsibility? It's just because we are big and have been somewhat successful and right now we're in a very bad way ourselves? Why are we responsible for doing that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We have a responsibility that when people -

-

Q Why? What is our responsibility?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Our responsibility is -

-

we have a humanitarian concern in the interest of the people who are being massacred.

Q We don't have anything like that. (Laughter.)

Q -

-

and make sure that he's got his priorities straight. Has his staff let him down?

Q Here we go.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I think that everybody's always looking for ways to do better and different things that you can improve. At the same time, I think the President is generally pleased with the direction of these first few months of the administration, pleased that we've been able to make progress on the economic package, pleased that we've been able to make progress on his other important initiatives. But that's not to say that we haven't made mistakes or we haven't -

-

we couldn't do better, and we will.

Q What type of person is he looking for to come aboard?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Helen. (Laughter.)

Q Anybody else if they're not available? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Seen Mack's office lately? (Laughter.)

Q The Enforcer, you mean? (Laughter.) Does he still have confidence in Mack?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Oh, absolutely. And I think he has confidence in the whole staff. That's not to rule out the possibility of some adjustments. One of the things the President pointed out is that most chiefs of staff have traditionally had two or even three senior people to help out at the top levels. And I think that Mack has been well served by Mark Gearan, but he's only had one deputy. So it's possible that we would look at other adjustments.

Q I'm a little confused about that. I don't remember George Bush having two deputies, at least at the same time.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Andrew Card and Ron Kaufman.

Q No, Kaufman was not a deputy -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: And the other times was when he had Henson Moore and Clayton Yeutter.

Q That was under that hapless -

-

(laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: So it's just to point out that there were -

-

there are precedents to have senior people. And even if you -

-

Q Well, those guys add up to how many? (Laughter.)

Q You're not going to use the same Skinner model, are you?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know what model we're going to -

-

Q The last time anyone had three around here was Don Regan and they were called "the blind mice." (Laughter.)

Q Does that mean, George, that -

-

I mean, there's a story that you're being considered to be moved out of the communications and on to the strategic planning because you're tougher and more brilliant -

-

(laughter.)

Q Whoa!

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Did you guys hear about that two-hour special on CNN tomorrow night with the President? (Laughter.)

Q -

-

knock this story down. (Laughter.)

Q Go ahead, George.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Flattery won't get me to answer the question. (Laughter.)

Q Are they thinking of moving you out of the communications -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I have no idea on anything like that. At the same time, the President has spoken to it, said that we might be considering some small adjustments, but there's nothing

dramatic planned at this time.

Q He didn't say small.

Q He said a five-

week review.

Q When did the President speak to you and say he's considering small adjustments?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: He said -

-

no, he said it to the world earlier today.

Q I meant to you internally.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know -

-

he said that there had been some process going on for five weeks. He had been talking to Mack>

Q You didn't know that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not really.

Q Therein lies the problem -

-

Q It could be more than just a new deputy chief of staff?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It could be more, it could be less. Just no decisions have been made.

Q What, would you name a half a deputy chief of staff? (Laughter.)

Q -

-

is that what all this is about?

Q The President launched into a very long offensive

after the call on empowerment zones today. Assuming you hire a new deputy and support personnel, does this break your 25 percent staff reduction?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know. We -

-
as he said,
the President expects to meet the 25 percent staff reduction by the start of the fiscal year, and we aren't changing that at this time.

Q This time, meaning prior to -

-
MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Meaning that we haven't had any changes at all. The President hasn't made any decisions.

Q Following up on the news weekly reports again, does this mean -

-
this enforcer idea, is this to enforce congressional people or to enforce Clinton? It seems like Clinton might be the one that needs a little bit of discipline, or am I wrong about that?
(Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes. (Laughter.)

Q What's missing?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Excuse me?

Q What do you guys need? It seems you've got everything in place. What's the missing sort of structural thing?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the President just said we could -

-
we always are looking for ways to come up with greater focus and just ways to improve the way we do business. And we'll never stop looking at that kind of review, those kinds of adjustments.

Q I was thinking again after reading this morning's telephone call on enterprise zones, is the President on focus, or is it the -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think this morning's telephone call was very focused. Coming up with a program to help I think this morning's telephone call was very focused, coming up with a program to help rebuild inner cities.

Q But if you say we're always looking for ways to come up with greater focus, as you, over the last five weeks have reassessed and evaluated the way you work, what are the examples of where you haven't been focused enough? What was your diagnosis of the focus problem?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think there's no question we could have done a better job with the President's jobs program; we've said that, and we didn't.

Q The Defense Department apparently is backing the renewal of nuclear tests and there are some complaints from some allies. Do you favor that? Does the President now favor that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President had some discussions with the Russians and with Boris Yeltsin in Vancouver about starting negotiations on a multilateral comprehensive test ban. I don't know about the specific tests, but until a ban is in place, I think that would certainly be appropriate. But I'd have to take the question on the specific tests.

Q There's White House testimony the Department of Defense supports the resumption of nuclear testing at the earliest possible time in order to make sure that the U.S. nuclear program is safe, secure, reliable and effective.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that would be pending a multilateral agreement, which we don't have right now, but the President will continue to press for.

Q You have 20 people dealing with Congress. I mean, if the problem is from stimulus, why do you need someone else? Is there a problem with existing people in the White House?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I don't know -

-
the President has not made any decisions yet. I don't know what kind of a fix, if any, we're looking for. But, clearly, the President did say that one of the things we could do is find ways to have greater focus and greater coordination, and we'll continue to look for that.

Q Is he thinking about replacing anyone, or bringing someone -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not to my knowledge.

Q -

-

or bringing someone over someone to do -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know.

Q George, can I get back to the economy for a second?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Sure.

Q At the photo op, the President was asked what, if anything, he might do to try to address the downturn of the indicators. He talked about the best possibility for an economic program this year is deficit reduction and keeping the interest rate down. It seems that he was talking about the stimulus; he just brushed it off in past tense -

-

it would have been the perfect opportunity for him again to say we need summer jobs, we need blah, blah, blah, and he didn't. And I was wondering if that means that it's completely bagged now -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, I don't think so. We're going to look to fight for all our investments over the next several weeks as the President's budget is finally considered. But we're looking at the big picture as well, and we feel we need to do what we can to make sure that the broad outlines of the President's program are passed, and they are passed quickly. And that means we're going to have real spending cuts. It means we're going to continue to fight for the President's investments, continue to fight for the revenue package to bring the deficit down.

Q Is this your example of new focus that you're trying to soft-

pedal a revival of the stimulus package until you get the budget done so that you can focus energies on that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The budget is the bulk of the President's economic package; it always was and it still is. And this budget -

-

we must get it passed quickly, and we intend to do that.

Q There are reports that the White House is shopping around a new version of the stimulus package and -

-

new, only in the sense that it's got some of the elements of the old, but it includes offsets; in other words, it would be paid for in this budget cycle.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We have been consulting with Congress on different ways to get the investments through.

Q Have you concluded what you're going to do with that, and at what point -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q Have you made the conclusion that you will have a supplemental that does this, though?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think there are supplementals that are moving through the Congress, and it's possible that something like this could be added to them.

Q At what point do you think you're going to say what's in it and what your cutting?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: When we're ready.

Q George, does the President have a man or anyone at the Capitol who is watching the items being put into these bills that are not on the budget that are extraneous and shouldn't be there? Does he have anyone -

-

I refer to \$200 million being given to the U.S. Army to study breast cancer. We have very few breast cancer

patients among men. It's alright to study breast cancer, but -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: There are women in the U.S. Army, though.

Q Why do they give it to the U.S. Army? They don't want it -

-

\$200 million.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The Office of Management and Budget does review all of the spending programs, but I -

-

Q -

-

\$200 million in the Senate that is being given to the Army when the Army doesn't want it and really is not in that field.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President does support breast cancer research. I don't know about this specific -

-

Q They're giving the money to the Army because they'd already given so much money to the health research -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'll check into it.

Q -

-

where they could use a little more money, so the army was a little off the money and they gave it to the Army and the army doesn't want it.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'll check into it.

Q Can we take another stab at the chronology here on Bosnia? The Secretary is due back at the end of the week to make his report.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes.

Q Meanwhile the Serb parliament will have voted, we presume, and you will have several more days to see what they're doing on the ground. And then what happens? Does some sort of action take place as early as next week, or are you waiting more?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: First of all, you also have the U.N. vote if the Serb parliament acts, which would authorize the Secretary General to look into the idea of implementation, plans of a peacekeeping agreement. Once that were concluded, there would then be another U.N. vote -

-

Q Is this a process that is going to take hours, days, weeks?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think days, at least days.

Q The President said at one point, we won't go it alone. Does that apply to any military option that's being considered?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think -

-

yes, the President wants to go in a multilateral fashion and we expect that we will.

Q And air attacks would require participation by other nations?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't get into the logistical details, except we're going to have a multilateral approach.

Q The President opposed the war in Vietnam. How is this different in terms of moral imperatives? Can you define the difference between -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not going to get into comparisons. I can just say that what we have in this war is a clear humanitarian concern for the lives that are being lost, for the ethnic cleansing that is going on and a clear American interest in preventing a wider war in the Balkans.

Q How did the President's so-called joke and the facts associated with it regarding Senator Dole get so botched up?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not really sure, except to say that it was a joke and the President engaged in a little bit of hyperbole. But it was a joke, and our statements stand.

Q George, is he going to apologize to either the Senator or Rush Limbaugh for the jokes?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know. Again, the President has said -

-
we've put out a statement that said we regret any misunderstanding about Senator Dole's joke. As for the joke about Rush Limbaugh, the President meant to be funny, and it wasn't.

Q Has the President spoken to Senator Dole about the matter, or sent him a note or anything like that? Any personal communication?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think so.

Q I'd like to come back to War Powers just for a second. Last December 10th, Bush proposed sending troops to Somalia. They pulled out today, they took down the flag and left. The House will debate the question of whether to authorize that mission next week. Is that workable for a President to do? (Laughter.) The Senate passed it in February, the House has not, and they've scheduled debate next week.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Is that true?

Q Yes, sir. How can you function? How can the President function with that kind of oversight?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: All I would say is -

-
President
Bush did say he would act consistent with the War Powers Act, and that this was a successful mission. We believe it was a successful mission, so it did not affect the function. I wasn't aware of the

House vote next week.

Q For the pay -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's different.

Q George, has the President accepted any commencement invitations? Can you tell us where and when if he has?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know if there's any final acceptance. I believe it's the year for West Point, for the President to address West Point. So I believe he's doing that; but we don't have any final -

-

Q Nothing else beyond that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think there will be others; we just don't have any final decisions yet.

Q George, in answering my question, you only commented on the sequence of events if the Serbs ratify the peace agreement and take steps on the ground. What if they don't do one or both of those things? Secretary Christopher comes back Friday or Saturday. When does stronger action happen?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, we'll engage in consultations, we'll discuss with Secretary Christopher and our allies, and we'll make a decision then.

Q What's the status of efforts in Haiti, George?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I know that Ambassador Pezzulo is still working along with the U.N. Rep Caputo, but I don't have any hard update today. I can try and -

-

Q We haven't had one it seems for several weeks. I wonder if you can give us -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Sure. I would guess something -

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yes.

Q George, you said earlier, if I'm correct, that you don't know anything about the delegation to the Middle East peace talks coming to the White House next week. Is it ruled out, or what's the status?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I wouldn't rule it out, but I don't know that it's planned.

Q George, both you and the President emphasized spending cuts today. Is there a shift in the strategy now here at the White House, and is it as a result of recent polls which show not only the public losing confidence in the economy, that they're losing confidence in the President's ability to handle the economy?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know if there's a shift. The President from the very start insisted on spending cuts, insisted on implementing the spending cuts, insisted on not implementing the tax increases without the spending cuts. If you remember his State of the Union address, he focused on spending cuts and then he went out on the road and for several days and weeks talked about the importance of making sure that we have spending cuts, that we reinvent government before we ask the people for more contributions. And that's exactly what we're doing, that's the heart of the President's budget, and that's what we'll continue to do.

Q Is there a renewed emphasis then on spending cuts in light of the recent polls?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think there's a continued emphasis.

Q You talked about the President going out and selling his package. Is he going to take to the road more to try to recapture some of whatever it is he had during the campaign?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm sure he'll be leaving the White House. Sure.

Q George, you're talking about spending cuts. Is there some concern that with the economy going downhill that it will be harder to pass some of these tax rises? And is there any thought of reconsidering some of them?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, we think that the economy will benefit if the President's package is passed. We think by bringing the deficit down, by holding interest rates down, the American economy can turn around, and we'll continue to fight for the President's package.

Q When you said the bulk of the President's economic program is the budget, why didn't you give equal weight to health care reform? The President has always emphasized in the past how important and vital it is to reform health care in order to reduce the deficit.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President believes that health care reform is central to turning this economy around as well, and it's one of our top two priorities and we'll continue to fight for it.

Q George, the urban enterprise announcement today seems like a major initiative
TOP ALL

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\p -

BOTTOM ALL
MORE

by the President, yet it wasn't accompanied by the usual kind of speech before a mayors' group or a trip to an urban center or something like that. Why the low-

key approach?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's hardly low-

key when you're hooked up with six major cities across the country to announce the President's package with two -

-

at least two mayors, a governor, and several representatives of community groups who will benefit from this presentation. I just -

-

Q But usually there's some setting that provides the pictures for newspapers and television and some -

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MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know. Go talk to the -

-

there were certainly pictures today from the Oval Office. But I would also suggest that you go talk to the media in Los Angeles and Chicago and Frankfurt and New York and all the other cities -

-

Baltimore -

-

that were included in the President's call.

THE PRESS: Thank you.
END 1:20 P.M. EDT

#68-

05/04

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TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 5, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS
The Briefing Room

1:24 P.M. EDT

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: First of all, Dee Dee left out the most important factor in Don Steinberg's resume. He also did a stint with Congressman Gephardt, which is good service in this administration.

Questions.

Q On Bosnia what are you hearing?

Q And what do you know?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: And when did I know it. There's nothing new. We have no new information from -

-

. The President had a good meeting with the congressional leaders earlier today. The entire meeting was devoted to Bosnia. The President outlined, gave a

review of Secretary Christopher's trip, a review of his meetings in Moscow today; said that he would continue to consult with the congressional leaders over the course of the next days and weeks.

Q Does the President believe there should be a debate if not a formal resolution in Congress so that the American people can better understand what is at stake?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the President clearly believes that the American people have to understand what's at stake here and he will explain that, explain our goals, explain our objectives and explain how we intend to meet them. At the same time, if the action requires congressional authorization, the President will certainly go forward with that.

Q Does he believe there should be a debate and congressional authorization prior to peacekeepers going as well as prior to any military action, or are those two very different things?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that we have to wait and see exactly what action is contemplated. We don't have a set action yet. We have no decisions yet. But, clearly, the President will go to the Congress if it is required, and we clearly, if he goes to the Congress, will have a full debate.

Q George, you keep saying, "if it is required." Are you making a distinction here?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No. What I'm trying to do -

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Q -

-

would he go to the Congress in any case in order to rally the public?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think what we're trying -

-

I'm trying not to prejudge the President's decision. I mean, the President has not made a decision, we have not taken any action yet. If he takes an action which requires congressional authorization, certainly we'll get it.

Q What would require congressional -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not going to get into going down hypothetical roads on what the President may or may not decide.

Q Peacekeepers. He's committed himself to peacekeepers if the ratification -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President has not made any final decisions. Certainly, planning is going on. When he makes the final decisions, we will certainly move forward on the appropriate methods of congressional consultation. I would also add, as the President said earlier today, we have consulted with the Congress, he will continue to consult with Congress before any action is taken. He pledged that at the end of the congressional meeting today.

Q Would any of the options before him now require congressional authorization?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I cannot comment on the options before the President until he makes a decision.

Q -

-

how the President will communicate, will try to sell the plan?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I think it depends on what the decision is. I mean, we have to wait and see. We'll review that over the coming days.

Q Would it be fair, George, to say that some kind of military intervention appears less likely now since -

-

during Christopher's rounds of talks, all the allies are reluctant to sign on that; the Russians were reluctant to sign onto that, yet they also seem to be pushing this toward a peacekeeping mission as opposed to peacemaking.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Both the Russians and the French said quite specifically that no options had been excluded, and I think that that is true; no options have been excluded. The discussions did focus on a wide array of options if a peace agreement were not reached, including military options, and there was

discussion on that. And we believe we're going to come up with a common approach. So we just wouldn't take your assumption.

Q Does the President believe that under the Constitution Congress has the power to bar him from sending troops for peacekeeping purpose?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, the President is reviewing the War Powers Act at this time. That is under review by the National Security Council and the Counsel's Office, and we have not had a completion of that review yet. He has said that he will act consistent with the War Powers Act if necessary.

Q But you have not yet determined your position about what the War Powers Act -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not the final position, no.

Q George, do you have any independent reports yet from Zepa on the situation there? Is it under attack?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We have no independent reports.

Q George, how worried are you that the various Serbian militia are really not under any political control and it kind of doesn't make any difference at all what the President and the parliament do.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, obviously, we're worried about the issues of command and control, and we've made that clear. At the same time, we can't be sure about every single militia, but we believe that the Serbs can be held responsible -

-

largely responsible
for the control of their forces. Obviously not -

-

probably not
entirely for every single soldier in every single area, but we certainly think that they should be held overall responsible.

Q How will you go about enforcing that political control?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I think that that is something to be determined after we see the situation on the ground and after we make our decisions.

Q George, are you waiting to complete that review of the War Powers Act before responding to that letter from the 91 members of Congress?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not certain that we'd have to wait for the final review, but I think that -

-

we hope that it will be completed relatively soon, and we'll certainly be consulting with the members of Congress on this particular potential action in Bosnia.

Q Do you have anything today, George, on the Middle East negotiators -

-

when they're going to come to the White House?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Nothing new, no.

Q Any statements on the fact that they have agreed to extend the talks?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're pleased that they've agreed to extend the talks and we continue to hope that they'll go well.

Q Does the President support the Wellstone amendment, which would require full disclosure -

-

itemized disclosure by lobbyists similar to what I believe was the case in Arkansas and which I believe is going to go to the floor this afternoon?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know if we have a position on that. We certainly support the overall thrust of the lobbying bill before the Congress today. And we support the ethics requirements as they apply to the White House. I think that's a matter for the House to decide, though.

Q But the Wellstone amendment would require an itemized disclosure of what each lobbyist spends on each member or senator contrary to the overall bill, which would not require such disclosure.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: As you know, we have that same disclosure for the White House officials. But I believe that's a matter for the House to decide. I don't know that we have an official position. If we do, I'll get back to you.

Q The President supported that in Arkansas, and if he supports it for White House workers, why wouldn't he lend support to a Democratic senator trying to make that the law of the land for Congress?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We generally don't get involved in matters involving the Senate and House internal matters. But the President does support it for the White House.

Q Will the President name Roy Neel as Deputy Chief of Staff?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We haven't made any decisions yet.

Q George, wouldn't you say that that's an internal matter for the Senate and House to decide? The President's going to have a position on lobbying registration and lobbying disclosure, and he's talked about that a lot. I don't understand how that -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: And we do support the general thrust. I just don't have a specific position on that amendment, and I don't know that we will. If we do we'll let you know.

Q But is your argument that on the details of whatever should happen on lobbyists and their registration with the House and Senate that that's a sort of internal housekeeping matter -- the details of it in Congress, and the President's not going to come up with specific positions, because I was under the impression that you all were developing a very specific package on that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I don't know that we have a specific package on that or that we're going to have a specific position on every amendment, but we do support the thrust of the bill.

Q Are you still planning to do campaign finance tomorrow?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think probably Friday.

Q Another Bosnia question. Since you won't talk about hypotheticals down the road, can you tell us whether or not the President believes the War Powers Act would have applied in sending troops to Kuwait or sending troops to Somalia?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, I don't know that he had a position on that. He was a governor at the time. He did support the Bush decision on Somalia, which was done consistent with the War Powers Act, and he said that he would take action consistent with the

War Powers Act as well.

Q What about Somalia, which is -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Somalia was what I was referring to. I'm sorry.

Q What will be the format of the campaign finances announcement?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We don't have it set yet.

Q Will it be in town, though?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Oh, I think so, yes.

Q George, do you have an agenda for the visit from Delors on Friday, is that about Bosnia or is that about trade?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: There will probably be some discussion of Bosnia ,but I think the focus will be on trade matters.

Q George, what's the status of contact with North Korea on their nuclear program?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't have any new update on that today. I can take the question and see if there's been any change in the situation.

Q He's aware -

-

meetings are about to start.

Q There have been some stories that the administration or at least over at the State Department they are laying the groundwork for high level talks with them.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'd have to check. I'll have to take the question.

Q George, does the President have a position on whether states should be allowed, as the Republicans are proposing, to require that welfare mothers get their kids immunized before they get their payments?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'd have to take that question as well. I'm not certain that he's taken a position on that yet.

Q When do you expect a decision on a deputy chief of staff or other staff changes?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think relatively soon. I just don't have an exact timetable.

Q This week?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't want to lock it in but I think it will be soon.

Q Not today?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not saying that it won't be today, I just don't have a decision.

Q George, a financial question. There are some allegations that the civil service retirement fund -

-
the system is enormously underfunded by \$864 billion. What, if anything, is the administration doing about this?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Boy, we've got a lot of stumpers today. (Laughter.)

Q -

-
is the administration dealing with it? And is the President's call for eliminating the cost of living allowance connected with this?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I would have to take the question. I don't believe there's any connection, but we'll check into the funding of the fund -

-
the relative funding of the fund, the level of funding of the fund.

Q I want to see that in the transcript.

Q Did the President happen to see that story about the husband of the general counsel of the CFTC -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Where are these questions coming from today? (Laughter.)

Q -

-

business section. This guy was doing a job search in his wife's office at the CFTC. She is a Bush holdover and the general counsel to the CFTC, and he was having all of his potential employers call him in his wife's office at this federal agency. Are you aware of that or -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not aware of it. As you know, our ethics regulations prohibit the use of government work for personal matters, so it's something that would be a matter of concern.

Q There was a story in Newsweek about a guy -

-

Q Can I just follow up on that?

Q -

-

who is said to be one of the few cases of something called foreign language syndrome who was in an automobile accident and ever since then he's been speaking with a French accent. (Laughter.) Will the President have a -

-

program to get to the root cause of this disease. (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, but we'll take it under -

-

Q There's no discrimination against hiring any -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: With French accents, no.

Q Should action be taken against this general counsel of this agency was using her office as an employment office -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We'll have to check. All I can do is point out to you the regulations that we live under, which is to prohibit the use of offices for personal use. And if that, indeed, happened, then we'll take a look at it.

Q What ever happened to the bonus review? The bonus review?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That was released an awful long time ago, yes.

Q A long time ago.

Q The lunches on health care today and tomorrow, what is the President talking to the leaders about? Is he laying out the plan where they're at so far?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think he's just giving a general update of where we are and starting the consultation process again. The President does not have a final plan ready to present to the Congress, but he's giving a general update of where we are.

Q How about the schedule? Are we still on track for a public announcement at the end of May or it may slide a little bit

-

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We're trying to -

-

we don't have a specific date for the announcement. We're still on the general track we've been on.

Q -

-

are you still -

-

Senator Rockefeller said Sunday that he expects that it would be enacted by December. Is that still realistic?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We'd like to get it done this year.

Q Can you tell me about tomorrow's event -

-

Import-

Export? When is that, and where is it at?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it's going to be at the Ex-

Im Bank, and there's a conference of U.S. exporters, and the President's going to be addressing trade and economic matters.

Q Do you know what time?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: In the morning. I believe 10:00 a.m., but I'm not positive.

Q Is the President going to press for CEADAW ratification, and with or without reservations?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm sorry, can you repeat the question?

Q Is the President going to press for CEADAW ratification and with or without reservations?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm going to get like a D-minus today. Can you -

-

Q Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women a 120 nations have ratified; we haven't.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I will have to take the question. That's the first I've heard of it. (Laughter.)

Q -

-

1996? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Seem you give them a little chocolate, they get hyperactive. (Laughter.)

Q Is there any change, any update on what's going on with introducing a new version of the jobs bill?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We are still consulting with the Congress. It didn't come up in the meeting today. But we've had consultations with the various appropriations committees, and I expect that we'll have an announcement relatively soon on a supplemental.

Q One other thing. How much impact has Bosnia had on his schedule, forcing him to -

-

I mean, you had the urban announcement yesterday that in another time maybe he might have gone on the road to announce. Has it forced you to keep him in town or cancel -

-

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not really. Not at all. And I wouldn't take -

-

say that the reason he was here yesterday is because of Bosnia at all. And he is obviously working on it, but it hasn't kept him here. Tomorrow he is going to be addressing trade matters. He will also be introducing campaign finance this week. So we're on track.

Q How was the atmosphere between the President and Dole?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Fine.

Q Can you give us any color or what happened or -

-

Q Any jokes? (Laughter.)

Q Did he say anything? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: None that I can remember.

Q Was there a personal apology?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No. I mean, it was -

-

in fact,
people just -

-

and went right to work, frankly, today. And there was
an awful lot to discuss and we did. The President did serve cookies,
which was something Senator Dole had noted at the first joint meeting

-

-

that there wasn't enough food. (Laughter.)

Q -

-

cookies?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: We've had food ever since.

Q Has it done any good? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think we've had enough today.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END1:39 P.M. EDT

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:05-MAY-1993 20:01:00.00

SUBJECT: USDA is summarizing our docs. Very useful. Examples

TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia J. Lizik (LIZIK_C) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Martha B. Schiele (SCHIELE_M) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\DLYTEL(A)NSF.GOV@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATOR: John C . Mallery (1=US@*RFC-
822\jcma(a)reagan.ai.mit.edu@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:05-MAY-1993 18:12:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: B

ATT SUBJECT: Example USDA Summaries

ATT TO: UNKNOWN (1=US@*RFC-822\index(a)lex-
luthor.ai.mit.edu@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TEXT:

RFC-822-Headers:

Received: from life.ai.mit.edu by sprintf.merit.edu (5.65/1123-1.0-X.500)
id AA26716; Wed, 5 May 93 17:18:27 -0400

Received: from LEX-LUTHOR.AI.MIT.EDU by life.ai.mit.edu (4.1/AI-4.10) for
/PN=Jonathan.P.Gill/OU=Office_of_Media_Affairs/O=EOP/PRMD=GOV+EOP/ADMD=TELEMAIL/C=US/@sprint.
com id AA12961; Wed, 5 May 93 17:17:56 EDT

Received: from AI.MIT.EDU by LEX-LUTHOR.AI.MIT.EDU via INTERNET with SMTP id 99533; 5 May 1993
17:01:44-0400

Received: from CLINTON.AI.MIT.EDU by life.ai.mit.edu (4.1/AI-4.10) for index@lex-luthor.ai.mit.edu id AA12454;
Wed, 5 May 93 17:01:18 EDT

Included-Msgs: <9305051939.AA17627@esusda.gov>,

The message of 5 May 1993 16:39 EDT from edowd@esusda.gov,

The message of 5 May 1993 16:39 EDT from Everett Dowd

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATOR: UNKNOWN (UNKNOWN)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:05-MAY-1993 18:12:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: A

ATT SUBJECT:

ATT TEXT:

For those who have not seen the USDA summary stream, here is an example of what they currently look like.

From: Everett Dowd <edowd@esusda.gov>
Subject: White House Summaries 5.5.93
To: wh-summary@esusda.gov, usda.heads.info@esusda.gov, usda.heads.tech@esusda.gov
Date: Wed, 5 May 1993 16:39 EDT
X-Mailer: ELM [version 2.4 PL13]
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Length: 4931

We will provide a daily summary of these releases. To subscribe to this summary service send a message to:

almanac@esusda.gov

In the body of the message, type

subscribe wh-summary

To request a specific document, send a message to:

almanac@esusda.gov

and in the body of the message

send white-house number

where number is the request number for the document

If you have any questions about these summaries, please contact:

wh-admin@esusda.gov

Request 212

PRESIDENT'S PUBLIC SCHEDULE (5/3/93) -- The Office of the Press
Secretary issued a list of public events on President Clinton's
schedule for May 4, 1993.

Request 213

ASIAN AMERICAN HERITAGE REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT (5/3/93) --

President Clinton recognized Asian Pacific Americans from the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives joining him at his signing of the proclamation for Asian Pacific American Heritage Awareness Month. He honored the memory of the late Senator Matsunaga and recognized Asian Pacific Executive Branch staff members. The President noted the first such proclamation of 15 years ago and selection of the month of May because of its significance to Asian Pacific American history. Noting the diversity of languages, nationalities, and ethnic groups within the Asian Pacific American community, President Clinton recognized their achievements and contributions to America.

Request 214

STATEMENT OF GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS (5/3/93) -- Communications

Director George Stephanopoulos issued a statement that President Clinton regrets any misunderstanding that may have been caused by any hyperbole in his jokes at the White House Correspondents dinner on May 1, 1993.

REQUEST 215

PAPER ON EMPOWERMENT ZONES & ENTERPRISE NEIGHBORHOODS (5/4/93) --

The White House released a paper on "empowerment zones" and "enterprise neighborhoods." The paper announces the introduction of the "Economic Empowerment Act of 1993." The "empowerment zone" is a new approach to distressed communities, through a competitive, challenge grant process. There will be 10 empowerment zones and 100 enterprise communities.

REQUEST 216

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS IN CONFERENCE CALL ON ENTERPRISE

ZONES (5/4/93) -- The White House conducted a conference call from the Oval Office concerning the "enterprise zones" at 10:30 am on May 4, 1993. The conference call included the cities of Los Angeles, New York City, Chicago, Baltimore, York, Pennsylvania, and the state of Kentucky. President Clinton's remarks included these topics: new enterprise zone proposals; lack of investment capital and comprehensive strategy for jobs and growth; need for coordinated strategy developed at the grass roots level; partnerships between local organizations; targeted investment incentives; single point of contact with federal government; streamline regulations and paperwork; focus on 10 empowerment zones; enterprise boards that can grant federal waivers; 100 enterprise communities; community policing; community development banks and tax credits. The cities then gave feedback to the President on his remarks.

Request 217

BACKGROUND BRIEFING ON ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES (5/4/93) -- Senior

Administration officials briefed the media on enterprise and empowerment zones. Topics covered included a brief description of President Clinton's proposal announced on 5/4/93 on enterprise and

empowerment zones; number and size of enterprise communities and empowerment zones to be chosen; funding; use of tax incentives; importance of flexibility in applicants' proposal preparation and implementation; and importance of participating entities coordinating with each other on problems and solutions. Media questions covered these topics: administrative costs of enterprise communities/empowerment zones proposal; federal program duplication; selection of empowerment zones and enterprise communities; potential applicants; funding sources; Zone Priority Investments; Jack Kemp proposal under Bush Administration; measuring success of the enterprise/empowerment efforts; community policing; enterprise grants; community development bank.

REQUEST 218

WHITE HOUSE PRESS BRIEFING BY GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS (5/4/93) -- The White House press briefing on May 4, 1993 at 12:47 p.m. included remarks on the following topics: the economic performance during the first quarter; consumer confidence; Bosnia peacekeeping approaches through the United Nations; continuing to press for Serbians to stop shelling, stop the killing; Wednesday's vote of the Bosnian Serb parliament; Congressman Durbin's letter; consultation with Europeans on military approach to Bosnia; adjustments in White House staff assignments; deficit reduction; keeping the interest rate down; breast cancer research; projected sequence of events related to Bosnia; War Powers Act; Haiti; spending cuts; health care; urban enterprise announcement.

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:05-MAY-1993 14:03:00.00

SUBJECT: President's Remarks at Photo Op w/ Bipartisan Leadership

TO: (202) 456-6444 (WNS_1) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Christian M. Baldia (BALDIA_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Handal (HANDAL_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\JGILL(A)NSF.GOV@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (JIM KOHLENBERGER@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Marla Romash (ROMASH_M) (VPO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (SALLY J. AMAN@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kukis, Heidi (HEIDI KUKIS@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=WESTERN
UNION@3=@5=EASYLINK@*ELN\62955104@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=COMPUSERVE@3=CSMAIL@*ID\73030,21@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (JACK BELCHER@1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=HOUSE@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (BULLETIN@1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=HOUSE@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-822\WH-OUTBOX-
DISTR(A)LEX-LUTHOR.AI.MIT.EDU@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
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TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\JCMA(A)REAGAN.AI.MIT.EDU@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
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TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822USIA01(A)ACCESS.DIGEX.COM@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (ALEXIS
BYRNE@1=US@2=ATTMAIL@3=GOV+USDA.SIES@5=SIESNET@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\JPOLEY(A)ESUSDA.GOV@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\DLYTEL(A)NSF.GOV@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa Mortman (MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ernest D. Gible (GIBBLE_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Patricia A. Enright (ENRIGHT_P) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Strauss (STRAUSS_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Maria M. Tio (TIO_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua N. Silverman (SILVERMAN_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jess Sarmiento (SARMIENTO_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lavora R. Barnes (BARNES_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: C. Patricia Cogdell (COGDELL_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kimberly S. Hopper (HOPPER_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lorraine A. Voles (VOLES_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret C. Sherry (SHERRY_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein (BERNSTEIN_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn Curiel (CURIEL_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David B. Anderson (ANDERSON_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release May 5, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH BIPARTISAN LEADERSHIP

The Cabinet Room

11:00 A.M. EDT

Q Mr. President, will you be going to Congress to get authorization before any troops would be sent to Bosnia?

THE PRESIDENT: We're here consulting about Bosnia today, and I have been extensively consulting and no decision has been made by this administration about this yet. So when I do, then we'll continue to have proper process.

Q Do you think the War Powers Act is constitutional?
(Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Ask my lawyer. I don't play lawyer. I think it's worked reasonably well.

Q How do you think the vote will go in the Serb parliament?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know. I hope they'll not only vote for it, I hope they'll observe it, which is two different issues. We have to start our meeting here in a minute, but I think one of the things that we have to discuss is that we want an agreement in words and an agreement in fact. And that's what we've got to watch.

Q Are you feeling any comfort in what Mr. Christopher is saying? It sounds as though he's running into roadblocks.

THE PRESIDENT: No, I talked to him several times since he's been on the trip. I'm pretty pleased, actually, with the progress he's made. We're a lot -

-

we're in a much different place
and much nearer agreement than we were 10 or 12 days ago.

Q Have you and Senator Dole made up?

THE PRESIDENT: Absolutely. (Laughter.) I agree with what he said yesterday.

THE PRESS: Thank you.
END11:10 A.M. EDT