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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release February 5, 1993

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRIME MINISTER BRIAN MULRONEY

The South Grounds

1:44 P.M. EST

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

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

Canada has long stood as our partner in promoting democracy and human rights around the world. Today Canada is demonstrating her international leadership for peace and freedom through her commitment in peacekeeping efforts around the world -- in

Somalia, in Bosnia, and elsewhere. Canada is our largest trading partner. Both our nations benefit enormously from the immense river of goods and a services flowing across our border. With an increase of \$30 billion just since the free trade agreement went into effect.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

indicates that you can have free trade and prosper.

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

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

(Repeats statement in French.)

Thank you very much, Mr. President.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q (Question asked and answered in French.)

Q Mr. President, the same question, please.

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

Let me say that I am committed to restoring democracy to Haiti. I am doing my best to work through the U.N. and the OAS with

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q -- come up with some agreement.

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

Thank you.

Q (Question asked and answered in French.)

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

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

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

PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY: Thank you very much.
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release February 10, 1993

PRESS BRIEFING
BY GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

The Briefing Room

12:48 P.M. EST

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I know you are all anxious to get to Detroit so why don't we just start with questions.

Q George, we have a report that Mr. Clinton has sent a message to the Danish government asking to meet with EC heads of state at their summit meeting in Copenhagen, June 21-22, can you confirm

that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't confirm it -- it's something about an EC summit meeting on June 21st and 22nd.

Q That Mr. Clinton has sent a message to the Danish government asking to meet with EC heads of state.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can't confirm that at this time, no.

Q Could you clarify the Colin Powell story. Just what is happening or what is not happening? Is he leaving early or is he not?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I think that nobody can answer that better than General Powell himself and he did this morning. He's had a very good relationship with the President throughout the President's term so far. They've had good conversations. The President fully supports General Powell and they've worked well together. I think General Powell himself said that the story in The Washington Post this morning was generally not reflective of what he thinks. That he might want to leave early maybe to resettle his family or to take the summer off but that it has nothing at all to do with congressional testimony and there is no problem at all between the General and the President.

Q There may be a discrepancy between the figures the President was using this morning on the number of federal employees and those that are available from the Office of Personnel Management. The Office of Personnel Management says all civilian employees and counting military employees who are civilian is \$3.4 million and change. It seems to me the White House is using figures that --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think that we're using the civilian that doesn't include military. That would be my guess.

Q Apparently if you add in the -- I mean, there's no way it seems to me that you can get from 1.188 or wherever you are to 3.4 by adding in the military. It seems like there is --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The total civilian federal workforce, the numbers we have, went from 2,084,000 in 1984 to 2,119,000 today.

Q Do you include the Postal Service in that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure.

Q That might be the difference.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It could be.

Q You're not sure if you include the Postal Service?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Andrea.

Q Could you clarify the amount of the cuts? Is it 3 percent a year but 5 percent in the last year?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes. The President himself changed it this morning. He thought that we should go for more than we had originally gone. And frankly, he pencilled it in to the executive order. So, now it's 3, 3, 3, 5.

Q Will each agency meet that goal or is that a government-wide goal?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, for each agency.

Q So, it's 14 percent?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes.

Q A total of 14 percent?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'll be frank with you. We had planned going into this morning that it was going to be 11 but the President thought that wasn't enough and he scratched it out on the executive order and made it 14.

Q And what's the overall purpose? This is not --it's money but it's not a huge amount of money. What is the larger purpose?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, \$9 billion is not pocket change. It's an awful lot of money over four years. And I think that most Americans believe that \$9 billion in savings achieved prudently is the right way to go. And that's exactly the kind of commitment that the President is trying to demonstrate here.

He's cut the White House staff, he's cutting government perks, he's cutting every government agency. The American people have to be convinced that the President is going to do his best to cut the waste out of government. And that's exactly what he's doing.

Q Does he think it will be easier to persuade people to pay higher taxes, if that becomes necessary, by having done this first?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The President thinks it's essential to show the American people that he's not going to waste their money,

that he's not going to spend it unwisely, that he's going to cut every bit of fat out of the government, cut every perk out of the government that he can before he goes to the country with his economic package.

Q On the \$9 billion reduction, the way the federal budget is structured there isn't a separate line item for administrative costs, as opposed to programming costs. How did you go about calculating how much of the overall cost is administrative overhead, subject to this reduction?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think you'll have to go to the OMB for the details on that. I just know that they've calculated that we can get \$9 billion in savings over the four years.

Q And another question on the announcements that the President made this morning. Do you have a list at this point about who is going to be allowed to use cars, who won't be allowed to use cars, I mean, in the agencies as opposed to White House --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think the agencies will be working -- they're going to work it out themselves.

Q And similarly, with the advisory commissions, the OMB will --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's up to the agencies to work out which commissions will be cut, but each will be expected to reach the 33 percent reduction.

Q Why is it important, George, for the Cabinet secretary themselves to keep their limos?

Q To keep their limos.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think all of the Cabinet secretaries have some security concern, number one, but also they have very busy schedules and it's the most appropriate way for them to do their jobs. But they will be limiting the use throughout their agencies.

Q George, will we see additional cuts in the budget itself, or are we to assume that these 25 percent of the White House and the 3 percent a year in the agencies is pretty much the basic, across-the-board cut that we'll see?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Oh, not at all. That's just the beginning of the spending cuts that the President is looking for as he prepares his economic package.

Q So, if he has additional cuts in agencies, how will that relate to the figures that came out today?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: This will be separate but they will be expected to receive 3 percent administrative cuts -- if there are specific program cuts, they will be expected to meet those.

Q On top of those?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I believe so, yes.

Q -- clarification on that \$9 billion, did you just say that was an OPM figure?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: OMB, I believe, yes.

Q But didn't you have that number in your putting people first?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure which number we had for the exact savings.

Q Where did that generate from?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'll have to get back to you. I believe it's from OMB, though.

Q Since the President has talked about the sacrifice being universal, and he is setting an example, ostensibly, by making these cuts in his own administration at the White House, what is the sacrifice that the middle class is going to have to make?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the President is going to announce his plan next Thursday, and I don't think that I'm going to divulge any details of his plan -- I'm sorry, next Wednesday, you're right -- before he goes.

Q Are we traveling then? Is he then going to sell it to the nation?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Excuse me?

Q Is he trying to sell it to the nation?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the President is, as you know, he is going to Detroit tonight, and we hooked up across the country, and I'm certain that he will be going out across the country at various times. We have no set plans yet.

Q Next week after his speech?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's not set yet.

Q Is he doing local affiliate interviews tonight, after, or any time during this trip?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not that I know of. I would have to check with Jeff Eller. I don't think he is.

Q Do you have a policy of not putting these on the schedule, because I know -- he apparently did one after the inauguration that I just sort of stumbled across yesterday, that I

haven't even been aware of his --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not at all. I believe that we did some last Friday and they were on the schedule.

Q They were?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Yes, I believe so.

Q This was right after the inauguration he had done those.

Q He did these stations last Friday, did he not? There used to be a practice of putting out a transcript of those interviews after they had aired. Could you consider --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Oh, I certainly could, because I don't see any reason why we wouldn't do that.

Q George, you seemed to be indicating this morning that the announcement on Bosnia would be tomorrow, perhaps, and now we find out it's this afternoon.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I said all along it would be sometime this week, and Secretary Christopher wanted to make the announcement today.

Q How much of that is President Clinton's idea and how much is being generated by his advisors and then giving it to him?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure I know how to answer that question, but Secretary Christopher is in constant consultation with the President and with the National Security Advisor, and we all believe that it's best to go forward today.

Q George, are there other elements of this campaign to sell the economic package between now and next Wednesday, and what exactly is going to be happening on that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I know the President will have several meetings with members of Congress. Starting tomorrow he'll be calling members of Congress to come in to the White House and discuss the parameters of the package, the principles behind the President's package. He'll be giving his regular Saturday radio address this weekend. And I assume that he'll also have other meetings on Capitol Hill or in the White House with other members of Congress starting early next week.

Q What's Wednesday's schedule, George? The plan for Wednesday is what, exactly?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't have the plan for Wednesday yet, we'll have it soon.

Q George, along the same line, will the President be making any trips after the address to try and sell this to the public? Do you anticipate any trips?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I wouldn't want to rule it out. We

just don't have any set plans yet.

Q Has the President met with Janet Reno for attorney general, the prosecutor from Miami?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure.

Q Has he interviewed her personally; do you know?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I believe he may have had a meeting, but I'm not sure.

Q How long did it last?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know.

Q Did the First Lady have a meeting with Janet Reno last night?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know. Not that I know of.

Q Can you check on that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I can check, sure.

Q The President is having an electronic town hall meeting tonight before he's had a news conference since his inauguration, and I wonder --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's not true.

Q Yes, it is.

Q Had a full scale news conference.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I mean, now we're getting into definitions. The President has taken questions from the press every single day, or nearly every single day. He had a news conference last Friday when Prime Minister Mulroney was here.

Q He's answered questions from the press but he hasn't yet had a full-scale news conference as President. I wonder if you think the ability to have electronic town hall meetings and things of that sort make traditional presidential news conferences sort of outmoded and unnecessary?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, not at all. And I expect the President will give one. I dispute your contention that the President hasn't had a press conference. When you go before the press, when you make a statement, and when you answer questions for 20 to 25 minutes that is a press conference.

Q Twenty to 25 minutes?

Q Has he done a 20 to 25 minutes?

Q When did he do 20 to 25 minutes?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: With Mulroney. Prime Minister Mulroney.

MR LEAVY: And gays in the military.

Q And gays in the military.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: That's exactly right. Thank you, David.

Q Four questions on gays in the military and with Mulroney, barring translation, it was probably four or five questions.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It was probably closer -- between seven and 10 questions. But this is exactly the point. The President has taken questions from the press, he will continue to take questions from the press. He will continue to have press conferences as he has already has done as President. I simply don't accept the contention.

Q Is he going to have what we think of as a full scale news conference? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I guess a news conference is in the eye of the beholder but I expect that he'll --

Q A news conference would traditionally be an affair -- an event that lasts a half an hour and is open to questions on all topics and that's not something that we've had.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: The event with Prime Minister Mulroney lasted about a half an hour, but just to -- just to answer your question, yes, he will be having news conferences. He will continue to have more news conferences, he will answer your questions and he will also answer the questions of the American people.

Q George, technically can you help us on describing his speech on Wednesday. Is it a state of the union or do you give it another definition?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think it's an address to a joint session of Congress, technically.

Q But it is not -- I mean, it is up to you all to decide -- is this a state of the union?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It is not formally a state of the union.

Q What do you consider it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's an address for him to address the nation, talk about his economic package and legislative plan.

Q Why is it not a state of the union?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Again, this is just a formal, maybe semantic distinction, but there is a choice whether or not to call it a state of the union. The President is coming in as a new President. He has not been president over the last four years so it wouldn't be right for him to report on the last year's activities but he will be giving a report --

Q Has he become suddenly bashful about commenting on the Bush years?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: But it's not his state of the union. He will be commenting on his economic package which is what he's been focusing on for the last three weeks.

Q For the record doesn't it have to be classified as state of the union by Congress?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No. It actually is not a state of

the union.

Q No, I know it's not. I said the classification.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, the classification is not a state of the union.

Q I know that. But it could come from you or Congress, the classification of it.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: You'll have to check with the Speaker's office. I know that the President has decided that it will not be a state of the union, and I'm certain the Speaker's -- and we've chosen not to make it a state of the union.

Q Can I just follow-up on the -- you were going to check on the radio addresses. Has there been a designated time for them each week?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, I don't think that it will necessarily be the same time each week. The President liked doing it in the morning last week. I expect that he is going to do it in the morning again this week, but I don't have a set time every week.

Q Will there be briefings by Cabinet members next week, on the record briefings leading up to Wednesday's speech at the joint session of Congress?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I expect that the Cabinet members will be available, I don't know all their schedules.

Q You're not scheduling anything here?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not right now, no.

Q There is a report that the European Community, at the request of the Japanese government, to advance the date of the Tokyo summit to this spring?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know anything about it.

Q Did you get the receipt of the request?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No.

Q Is he talking to Yeltsin this afternoon?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not that I know of.

Q Moscow says that there's a conversation scheduled.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'll doublecheck, but I don't -- I know that he was expecting to do it soon, but I don't know the exact

timing of it.

Q What is the administration's policy on asking people up for its senior offices, what their sexual orientation is?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't believe that it's asked.

Q It's never asked?

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

Q Would someone's sexual orientation be considered and perhaps rejecting them for a position, or is that --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't believe so. Again, the President is against discrimination of all kinds.

Q When the President in the Cabinet meeting this morning said that he would like to see health facilities in different agencies, was he referring to, like, health club facilities in the different --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think so, yes, and exercise rooms, gyms -- but he wants to make sure that if we have them in agencies, they're open to everyone.

Q Have they not been open to everybody?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know that every agency has one. I know that there has been a policy of subsidizing memberships in private health clubs for certain officials, and the President wants to put an end to that.

Q I suppose the big job at the Pentagon is not open to everybody?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't know, but it will be.

Q Is he going to open the White House pool to the White House staff?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think there is a health club in the new executive office building that's open to all White House staff.

Q George, when the Japanese delegation comes through to visit both the White House and the Treasury Secretary this week is there flexibility on the U.S. position on like semiconductors and auto industries? Because Japan is warning if we play as tough on trade as campaigned by Clinton that they will reciprocate and a trade war will begin. So, is there flexibility in these areas to avert a trade war with Japan if Japan complies with trying to promote world growth or reducing its surplus?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, the President doesn't want a trade war with Japan or any other nation. He does believe that we have to make sure that if we're going to have trade it is fair trade. And that will be the subject of discussions with the Japanese.

Q George, is there concern here that the door has somehow, inadvertently or not, been opened to all kinds of appeals from various interest groups and industries for trade protection and that he's now besieged with complaints and it's making it more difficult for him to pursue the free trade instincts he displayed as a candidate?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I don't think so. If agencies or if industries have a legitimate complaint there are procedures for them to file and to make their case. The President doesn't want to stop that. His agencies will be making, and he will be making, the final decisions. But the fact that industries actually apply for help is exactly the way the system is supposed to work.

Q However, some administrations have been more hospitable than others to such complaints and industry has always been sensitive and responsive to that. It appears that a number of industries now think that this is the time and this is the group and let's go for it.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'm not sure that's true. We'll be doing our best. We'll take each one on a case-by-case basis. I believe I read, and I could be wrong, that the auto industry has actually decided not to pursue a broad based trade complaint. So, that's just one example in the opposite.

Q Perhaps thinking that the administration will carry the ball forward in trade talks?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I can't read their minds. I just know that they haven't filed a complaint.

Q George, tomorrow Mickey Kantor is going to be meeting with Leon Brittan of the EC here, and one of the hot topics they'll be discussing, of course, is the GATT. And a specific point here, of course, is the fact that this fast track authority expires very shortly. Has there been any decision or even discussion about having the President seek an extension of fast track authority?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, certainly, it's been discussed but at this point the President just wants to do everything we can right now to make sure we get a good GATT agreement as soon as possible.

Q But they must have fast-track authority here. I mean, it will expire in March essentially.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: And we'll make a decision when we

have to.

Q Why haven't they done anything with it?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, Mickey Kantor, Ambassador Kantor is working on it and we'll continue to have the discussions but right now the President insists that we have to do everything we can to get a good GATT agreement now.

Q I don't understand your answer. Does that mean he doesn't want the extension or that he thinks it can be done before that -- he can get a GATT agreement before March?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think we have to do our best to get a GATT agreement right now and then we'll have a decision soon.

Q On the economic plan, you've said repeatedly in response to questions over the last couple of weeks that no decisions have been.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: It's true.

Q He supposed to be meeting with congressional leaders tomorrow to start briefing them on parameters for the plan. Does that imply that as of tomorrow decisions will have been made?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, not necessarily. He wants to hear what they have to say; he wants to ask them to support the general principles that he's moving forward on in the agreement. He won't have the final package until next Wednesday. But he can generally talk about the outlines of the plan with the members of Congress, hear what they're concerns are and ask for their support.

Q Presumably, he'll have decisions on this package made sometime prior to say noon on Wednesday because the speech has got to be written and do supporting documentation that has to be put together. Is there an internal deadline for when you've got to get all this stuff nailed down or can you do it sort of campaign speech style and start shoving pages until the teleprompter is unplugged?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: No, it is an internal deadline.

Q President Mitterrand today asked the U.S. to lift the economic embargo on Vietnam. Do you have any comment about that?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: All I can say is we've generally supported the roadmap policy. We want to make sure that we have a full accounting of all MIA's and that the policy will continue.

Q George, on a housekeeping matter. As a member of the correspondence board I've got a number of complaints about the fact that chains have been put up across the driveway. Today a group of photographers shooting the Cabinet members leaving were ordered out

of the driveway by a uniformed Secret Service agent. And after they had complied one of the agents came up and grabbed, as they were shooting, the passes of at least one of the photographers who felt it was an attempt to intimidate him into not taking pictures. And I'd like to know if you have changed the policy, put up the chains for a reason, and if you've asked the Secret Service to enforce any kind of action against the press?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'll have to check with the Secret Service. I mean, they are charged with the responsibility of protecting the President, and I wouldn't want to question anything they've done without knowing the facts, but I'll look into it.

Q But do you have a policy of keeping the press away from people coming out of the West Wing?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, as far as I know, that there was the normal set up outside the West Wing today.

Q The chains went up two days ago.

Q The chains are not normal.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: What are they blocking?

Q Us.

Q Us. They're keeping us significantly back from being able to question people as they leave.

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I'll check on it.

Q George, on the 100,000 job cuts, is each agency responsible for a certain percentage of those, and how is it determined which jobs --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I think they will be developing the plans. I don't know if each agency is responsible for a certain percentage. I just know that that is the number you're going to get across the board. We'll have to get you more details when we have them.

Q George, on the AG, has he met with any other potential nominee besides Reno and what is the time line --

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, he has met with several people to discuss the position.

Q Since Friday?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Well, I don't know. I can't get into the timing, but he has met with several people.

Q And the time frame?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I hope we'll have an announcement soon.

Q He has not met with Reno, right?

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: I said I wasn't sure whether he had met with her.

Q Are you curious? (Laughter.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Not particularly, no.

Q George, how old are you?

(Sings Happy Birthday.)

MR. STEPHANOPOULOS: Thank you very much. It says, "Happy Birthday from Leakers and Trial Balloon Floaters." Thank you.
END1:10 P.M. EST

/EOM/

ARMS Email System

/BOM/RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Anne Horel (HOREL_A) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 24-FEB-1993 18:08:00.00

SUBJECT: PRESS AVAILABILITY WITH P.M. MAJOR & PRES. CLINTON

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

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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MORE

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 24, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRIME MINISTER JOHN MAJOR
IN PRESS AVAILABILITY

The East Room

4:32 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I want to formally welcome Prime Minister Major to the White House and to the United States. We are delighted to have him here. As I'm sure you know, he has already met earlier today with people on the Hill and with members of my Cabinet. We have just finished the first of two meetings. We talked for about an hour; and then this evening we'll have a working dinner.

About the conversations we've had so far, I'd just like to make two points. First, we covered a wide range of topics. We talked about Bosnia, as you might imagine we would. We talked about the Middle East. And then the rest of our time was spent virtually exclusively talking about economic matters -- about the upcoming meeting of the G-7; about the importance of trying to get an agreement under GATT and my commitment to that; about the absolute necessity of the United States, Europe and Japan working together

during this difficult time to try to prevent a contraction of the global economy and instead to hopefully promote growth, not only here at home, but throughout the world. And we talked about that at some considerable detail.

The Prime Minister, as you know, has been in office a lot longer than I have. And I asked him for his advice about a number of things and his opinion about others. And we had a very, very good meeting. And I'm looking forward to our dinner tonight.

A second point I would like to make to reaffirm something that some of you asked me during the photo op, and that is whether the United States will continue to have a very special relationship with Great Britain. The answer to that from my point of view is an unqualified yes. I think that only two presidents ever lived in England -- I think I'm one of only two; there may have been more somewhere in the past centuries. But this is a very important relationship to me, and I think it's off to a very good start. And I would like to say again how much I appreciate the candor with which the Prime Minister has approached the issues, with which we've discussed our mutual interests.

Mr. Prime Minister.

PRIME MINISTER MAJOR: Mr. President, firstly, thank you for your welcome today. And I've found our meeting extremely useful, and I look forward to continuing it this evening. And I certainly had some very useful meetings this morning on the Hill and with other members of your Cabinet earlier this morning, with Lloyd Bentsen, and of course over lunch as well with some of your colleagues.

It's nice having had a number of telephone conversations over the last few months to actually see a face across the table

rather than just hear a voice across the phone. And I look forward to continuing that dialogue this evening.

You set out some of the things we were able to discuss over the last hour or so. I was particularly pleased we were able to reach such a meeting of minds on the importance of reaching an agreement to the Uruguay Round as speedily as possible. I think we share the view that for a raft of reasons it's important to get a satisfactory and fair agreement to the GATT Round, not just because of the impetus that will give to trade growth and hopefully to prosperity and job growth as well, but also because of the very remarkable advantage that will give not just to the industrialized but to the nonindustrialized world with the many difficulties that are faced economically at the moment. So I was particularly pleased at our meeting of minds on that particular subject.

We found also a complete agreement about the need for the Security Council resolutions that have been imposed in respect to Iraq to be fully met and to be fully honored in the future. I had the pleasure of being able to welcome the President's initiative in

humanitarian airdrops in Bosnia. The United Kingdom -- we've got a number of thousands of troops actually delivering humanitarian aid in central Bosnia. They've been doing that for some time. I think as a result of their activities, many people who otherwise might not have lived through this winter have done. And I think this new initiative by the President is thoroughly welcome. So it's been a very worthwhile and a very enjoyable meeting thus far, and I look forward to continuing it this evening.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

Q Mr. President, do you still want a U.S. envoy -- Northern Ireland --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let me answer the first question. If the United States can in some way make a constructive contribution to a political settlement, of course, we'd be interested in doing that. But that is not a subject we have discussed in any way so far. And I think I'd rather wait to make further comments until after we have a chance to discuss it.

As far as the campaign, the campaign is over. You're a good one to ask that question, since you know that compared to previous campaigns I've been in, this was just sort of another day at the office. And once you achieve the responsibilities of office, that's what you have to do. I told the Prime Minister today that I was just grateful that I got through this whole campaign with most of my time in England still classified. (Laughter.)

Q -- on Bosnia. I'd like to ask you and the Prime Minister, what do you think can be accomplished in the airdrops, since many in the military believe that it will not be terribly effective or efficient? And what other steps do you think need to be taken -- military steps, in particular, such as some that were discussed during the campaign, in order to --

THE PRESIDENT: Let me deal with the airdrops first. General Powell came over here last weekend and we talked for a very extended period of time about this about this operation and about how we could maximize the safety to United States pilots and other personnel on the planes who'd be involved in this; and minimize the prospect that any humanitarian relief operation could be drawn into the politics and the military operations of this area.

We know that if we are high enough to virtually assure the complete safety of the people who will participate in the airlift, that a percentage of the packages we drop will be outside the, more or less, half-mile circle that we would be trying to hit.

We also know that if we leaflet the area in advance, if we notify the people about what we're dropping and how to use the medicine and what kind of food will be there, to whatever extent the people need it, they'll be on the lookout for it and if they have to

walk a mile instead of a half-mile for it, we think they will. So we believe that, a, there is a need in some of the remote areas, and, b, we can do this with quite an effective but safe mission.

Now, in so far as other actions, I think there are a number of things that we're looking at. I'm encouraged by the United Nations interest in the war crimes issue. I'm encouraged by the conversation the Prime Minister and I had about the importance of trying to make the sanctions that are now in force actively be more effective.

But I would remind you that under -- our policy is that we want to try to have a good faith in negotiations with all the parties there. We are committed to doing what we can to encourage the Bosnians to engage in negotiations in the -- within the Vance-Owen framework. And President Yeltsin has been very forthcoming on his part in trying to help get the negotiations back on track, too.

So, I think we should look at it just from that point of view. This is -- it would be a grave mistake to read this humanitarian relief operation as some initial foray toward a wider military role.

PRIME MINISTER MAJOR: Can I just add something to that, as you requested. We're able, at the moment, to deliver a substantial amount of aid in central Bosnia by land. But the natural terrain of Bosnia, as a whole, means that isn't practicable for a raft of reasons, not least geographical reasons, at the moment in all parts of Bosnia.

I think, therefore, you do have to look at imaginative ways of actually getting food aid and medicine aid through. And I think the prospect that the President is exploring is an imaginative one, and I hope it will prove successful. There are a number of logistics to be worked out.

On sanctions, one of the things we have been discussing in the last half an hour or so is the prospects of enhanced sanctions, and I think there clearly are opportunities there that we'll need to examine.

Q Such as?

PRIME MINISTER MAJOR: Well, I think we can improve the sanctions over the Danube, for example. I don't think they're being enforced very effectively.

Q I would like to direct my question to both of you. Do you think that Yeltsin -- President Yeltsin is so politically weakened that his days are numbered? Also, what can the U.S. and the allies do to prop him up, to prevent another communist takeover that could lead to another Cold War? And are you going to meet President Yeltsin in March at any point?

PRIME MINISTER MAJOR: I don't think President Yeltsin is weakened by his present conflict to the extent that he's not going to continue. Clearly there are difficulties in the disputes he's had with congress and, in particular, the speaker. But I expect President Yeltsin to be there and to continue. I think he's the best hope for the Russians; and I think the policies and the movements towards reform that he has in mind and continues to have in mind are the right ways forward.

I think there are two things we can do to help Russia in general and President Yeltsin. One is the economic assistance that's been provided -- and there's a great deal of discussion to be had about whether we're directing that in the right way and in the right volume.

And secondly, I think also there's the political messages of support to the reformers and to the reform policies, personified at the moment in the person of President Yeltsin. But the underlying purpose of the assistance is to assist the reformers and to assist the reform policies in Russia. I think we ought to give them political support as well as the practical and economic support that we've been giving them.

THE PRESIDENT: I believe that President Yeltsin has not been paralyzed by what's happened. I support him and his role and what he's trying to do. I have not established a definite date for a meeting with him yet, but I do hope to meet with him soon personally.

I know he's having some trouble with his congress, but that's part of being in a democratic society with an elected president separate from the congress. He may just be learning what it's like in our system. I don't want to minimize that, but I think it is a grave error to assume that he cannot continue and do well. I believe he can.

And I think that in terms of what we ought to be doing about it, I think the Prime Minister has pretty well laid out the kind of political and economic support we ought to be giving. But let me say that as all of you know, I have placed a great priority on this.

The State Department will now have an ambassador at-large whose job it is to coordinate a response not only to Russia but to all the republics of the former Soviet Union. And we have a very distinguished American, Thomas Pickering, nominated to be our Ambassador to Moscow. We are putting a lot of effort into trying to support democracy and trying to support economic recovery there.

Q -- I don't have a word count, sir, but -- seen Prime Minister Major here may have said more about importance of the Uruguay Round than you have -- the White House. I wonder -- take away from your meeting with him any renewed sense of importance in that round, and if so, how you plan now to approach it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we're going to ask for an extension of fast track authority. And we're going to really put a real effort into a successful conclusion of the round. I advocated that in 1991 at the beginning of my race for President. And I still feel very strongly that it's important.

I think if you look at the press response around the world to the economic plan I've presented to Congress, it's been very positive because our trading partners have been asking us for years to make a real effort to reduce the debt. And so we're doing that. And I think that sparks hope not only here at home, but around the world. And I think if we were to successfully conclude the Uruguay Round, that would also spark hope that we will be expanding trade on terms that are fair to everyone. So I'm very hopeful that we can get a trade agreement.

Q -- Northern Ireland -- and did you get -- discuss it with him --

THE PRESIDENT: We haven't discussed Northern Ireland at all. And after we do, I'll be happy to answer your questions.

Q Mr. Prime Minister, you expressed earlier -- you are not remotely concerned that the British troops, that they will be in any danger because --; and the President has said --. And I'm wondering, beyond your -- both of you could give some idea of why you're -- so confident there will be no attempts to stop --. There's been a lot of effort to block --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let me -- all I can tell you is General Powell has been -- let me answer, and then he'll answer -- has been asked to design the mission in such a way that we would minimize risk to our folks. And we have obviously engaged in an extensive consultation, which is not over. Helen's been asking me everyday when I was ready to make this announcement. The consultations aren't over. And one of the things that we want -- we want everybody to know that this a humanitarian mission, that we're prepared to help anybody who needs the food and medicine. And we want the broadest possible support for this. And we want all the people on the ground in the various factions to know that this is not a political issue with us. And we -- we're very encouraged by the responses we've gotten so far to all the elements with whom we have discussed this plan. That's all I can tell you.

Q Mr. Prime Minister, could you answer, please?

PRIME MINISTER MAJOR: I don't believe there's a great deal to add to it. As I indicated earlier, there's a twin-track approach. We're providing aid by land. The President has in mind aid delivered by air to areas where we can't reach it by land. I've no reason to suppose that that is going to put at risk the lives of the British soldiers in central Bosnia.

Q But you're in an area where they have a fighter capability and an anti-aircraft weapon. If they don't want this -- delivered, they have to use that.

PRIME MINISTER MAJOR: Well, you asked the question. I've given you the judgment I make.

Q Mr President, can you discuss the Middle East? Did you reach any conclusion, and do you favor returning to peace talks even if the Palestinians do not?

THE PRESIDENT: We talked mostly about the importance of adhering to the United Nations resolutions as they apply to Iraq and the aftermath of the Gulf War and about our general support for the peace process continuing. We didn't deal with that issue; and I think I ought to wait until the Secretary of State returns from his mission before I discuss it further.

Q You talk about consultations on Bosnia. Is there any realistic expectations at this point that any other country except for the United States will be involved in this airdrop?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, we might have some other countries involved in it. I don't think it would be -- I believe the Prime Minister made his statement. I think he's done his part. His troops are on the ground there. But I think there is a chance that we will have support from other nations.

Q -- ask Great Britain to participate in the airdrop as well?

THE PRESIDENT: No.

Q -- question to both leaders. Do you think that the current Vance-Owen map forms the fair basis for a settlement of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia?

PRIME MINISTER MAJOR: Well, that's the matter that has to be negotiated between the parties. And I don't think I'm going to express a view on whether that is the right map. I think the process of seeking a negotiated settlement and trying to reach by agreement between the three parties, an agreement on the map that will enable a political settlement to be reached is the right way. But I don't think it's for me to judge whether the map is right.

Clearly, the views of the participants at the moment is that the map isn't right. But that is the purpose of negotiations. That is why I was delighted to hear this morning that Karadzic and Izetbegovic will be joining talks again with Boban so that they can actually talk to Cy Vance and David Owen and see if they can reach an agreement. The first prize is clearly an agreement that is reached voluntarily and willingly and as speedily as possible.

THE PRESIDENT: The only thing I would say, just to add to that, is that I agree with what the Prime Minister has said. As you know, the United States feels very strongly that this agreement must be just that -- an agreement that must not be shoved down the throat of the Bosnians or anyone else if it's going to work. We also feel strongly that all the parties should negotiate in good faith.

And therefore, I agree with what he said about the map. I would make this further point: The United States has made it clear in our statement of policy that if an agreement is reached in good faith, that we would be prepared to be part of a NATO or United Nations effort to monitor or support the agreement, and that map would be difficult to monitor and support, I think.

But I think we're going to have to -- before we make any final judgments, we need to give the parties a chance to reach their accord.

Q Mr. President -- economics, you indicated you will find more spending cuts. Will you give a sense of when? And are you really talking about a new round of cuts or just --

THE PRESIDENT: Oh well, what I said was, I had invited the members of the Congress to present them to me and instructed our people to continue to look for them. And I presume as we define things that we're willing to put on the table, we will continue to do it. We don't have any orchestrated theory about how to do that now. But I'd be surprised if there aren't some more coming.

Q Mr. Prime Minister, were you disappointed or taken aback by what the President said the other day about Airbus, and will you be assured by your conversations today?

PRIME MINISTER MAJOR: There's an agreement over the degree of subsidies for projects like Airbus. And that agreement continues until July, and I think there is no proposition in what the President said to change that particular agreement.

Q Mr President, you said you may discuss Northern Ireland this evening. Would you expect to discuss both -- issue and the human rights issue? And do you share the view expressed by some members of Congress -- representatives that there are abuses to human rights in Northern Ireland that need to be addressed? And perhaps the Prime Minister would like to address that allegation.

PRIME MINISTER MAJOR: Well, I'll address that point first. The real abuse of human rights in Northern Ireland is the abuse of human rights of people who find bombs in shopping malls when they're going about their ordinary, everyday business. I think that is the abuse of human rights that is overwhelmingly the concern of everybody in Northern Ireland on both sides of the sectarian divide.

Over the past two or three years, the British government with the Taoiseach and with the political parties in Northern Ireland, have been engaged on talks to try and find a political settlement to a problem that has existed in Northern Ireland for generations. We are seeking that agreement. Those talks, I believe it is fair to say, have made more progress than most people believed was possible.

Talks came to a halt with the general election in the Republic of Ireland and the forthcoming local elections in Northern Ireland. But it is the policy of my government to resume those talks, to resume those talks with all the parties in Northern Ireland and try and reach a satisfactory political settlement and remove many of the disputes and hatreds that have existed for generations.

Those disputes and hatreds are worsened by violence, whether it is the IRA violence or whether it is the response to IRA violence which has also been prevalent over the last year or so. I condemn both unreservedly and without any distinction.

Q Mr. President -- respond to that.

THE PRESIDENT: I believe that obviously there has to be a political solution there or there will be no solution at all. And that the human rights issues will have to be addressed in that context. Whether the United States can play any sort of constructive role is something that we want to discuss later this evening.

MS. MYERS: Last question.

Q Mr. President, here just one week after your speech announcing your budget and economic plan, Senator Bob Dole is pronouncing it in trouble. What's you're read on that, and do you think this is the start of a war of words that's going to slow down the whole process?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think you have to expect that there would be some trouble. And the Senate Minority Leader can say that. But he was here during the last 12 years when other Presidents and the Congress quadrupled the national debt. I'm trying to do something about it and turn it around and go in the opposite direction. The surveys show that a big majority of the American people support my initiative. The response from people and governments around the world -- it's been almost uniformly positive that America's trying to change the nature of its economic policy, reduce its debt, increase investment in high growth items. And I never expected this to be easy. This is a fundamental change. I don't expect it to be easy. But I hope that I'll be working with Senator Dole and with others to bring it to a successful conclusion.

Q Can I follow up on that, Mr. President?

Q -- Canada? Have you spoken to the Prime Minister?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I spoke to the Prime Minister of Canada. We had a very nice conversation, which was mostly personal. And I thanked him for his kindness to me. And he assured me that his country would continue to work with me, and that he would personally until his tenure in office was over. And it was -- I wish him well. It was a very -- he seemed to be a person who had worked through this and was very much at peace with himself today.

PRIME MINISTER MAJOR: Can I just answer that point as well? I regard Brian as an old friend and a good friend. I shall miss him. He's been a very good friend to the United Kingdom and a very good friend to the Commonwealth. So I'm sad to hear of his decision today. It must be his decision. I wish him well in the

future, and I look forward to seeing him in the United Kingdom in a few weeks' time.

Q Mr. Prime Minister, do you think -- role the United States can play -- Northern Ireland --

PRIME MINISTER MAJOR: I think from time to time distinguished visitors from the United States in Northern Ireland have come back to the United States and they have actually explained the remarkable changes that have taken part in Belfast. There was a delegation that was there recently. And the reality is that anyone who knew the place 10 years ago and knows the place today will see there is an absolute and total sea change. And I think the fact that there is a great knowledge about the willful peace amongst people in Northern Ireland, and especially the ordinary people of Northern Ireland of both sides of the sectarian divide, the more that is understood, the better. And what is actually needed in Northern Ireland to help speed that is more understanding of the process, more support for the talks, more investment for job creation, and less money to fund terrorism. And the more people know about that, the more near -- the nearer we come to a solution.

MS. MYERS: Thank you.
END4:57 P.M. EST

/EOM/

ARMS Email System
/BOM/RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:02-MAR-1993 08:26:00.00

SUBJECT: news calendar

TO: Deborah J. Behr (BEHR_D) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

CC: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

CC: Heather Beckel (BECKEL_H) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

CC: S. Collier Andress (ANDRESS_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

CC: Jason Solomon (SOLOMON_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

CC: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
NEWS CALENDAR, Edition: March 1

~~(This calendar is for internal planning use only. This information is not intended for public release.~~ To update or add items to this calendar, please contact Eric Payne, Communications Research, OEOB 197, ext. 7845.)

3/2 TUESDAY

WHITE HOUSE

11:30 am President, VP travel to Capitol to meet with GOP.
pm NATO Secretary General Woerner meets with President at WH.
CABINET

9:30 am Bentsen meets w/Washington Post editors and reporters.
Riley before House Budget Committee.

CONGRESS

11:30 am President, VP, at Capitol to meet with GOP leaders.
2:00 pm Perot before Joint Organization of Congress Committee.

ECONOMIC

8:30 am Leading indicators for January. Commerce.

10:00 am New home sales for January. Commerce.

POLITICAL

FOREIGN

Airdrops in Bosnia.

Justice argues before Supreme Court on policy toward Haiti.
Deadline to submit NAFTA agreements under fast track authority.
MISC
Harold Ford trial in Memphis.
Michael Millken released from halfway house.
Texas Independence Day.

3/3 WEDNESDAY

WHITE HOUSE

President: reinventing government.
Tentative mtg with House Budget or Sen. Finance Committee.

CABINET

10:00 am Espy before House subcommittee on rural housing.
Ron Brown before House subcommittee on Technology.
Shalala before House budget committee.
Jesse Brown before House Budget Committee.

CONGRESS

9:00 am Panetta before DEM caucus.
Hearing scheduled on Independent Counsel Reauthorization Act.

ECONOMIC

4:00 pm New car sales annual rate for late February.
10:00 am Housing completions for January. Commerce.

POLITICAL

FOREIGN

Mexican Foreign Minister Solana in Washington.

MISC

2nd anniversary of Rodney King beating.

/EOM/

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Sigrid N. Smith (SMITH_SN) (OA)

CREATION DATE/TIME:23-APR-1993 17:04:00.00

SUBJECT: Congressional Hearing Update online thru 4/23/93 5:00pm

TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_COURIER

LEGI

-SLATE Report for the 103rd Congress Fri, April 23, 1993 4:52pm
(EDT)

Search of 1505 Press Transcripts to Find 22...

Occurring after Tuesday, April 13, 1993
For Congressional hearings

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- Wednesday, April 14, 1993

1: (1370 lines) House Telecommunications & Finance Subcmte Hearing:
James Jones, Joseph Hardiman, and William
Donaldson - Stock Market Future (14 Apr) [ID No.
940829]

- Monday, April 19, 1993

2: (714 lines) House Foreign Operations Subcmte Hearing: Strobe
Talbott, Amb. At

-Large and Robert Hutchings,
Special Advisor Aid to the USSR (19 Apr) Part I
[ID No. 941123]

3: (807 lines) House Foreign Operations Subcmte Hearing: Strobe
Talbott, Amb. At

-Large and Robert Hutchings,
Special Advisor Aid to the USSR (19 Apr) Part II
of II [ID No. 941183]

- Tuesday, April 20, 1993

4: (1182 lines) Senate Finance Cmte Hearing: Lloyd Bentsen, Secretary of

the Treasury - Energy Tax Proposal (20 Apr) Part I
[ID No. 941202]

5: (941 lines) Senate Foreign Relations Cmte Hearing: Warren
Christopher, Sec. of State - Foreign Policy
Objectives (20 Apr) Part I [ID No. 941210]

6: (995 lines) Senate Appropriations, Defense Subcmte Hearing: Les
Aspin, Sec. of Defense - Defense Budget (20 Apr)
Part I [ID No. 941252]

7: (1010 lines) Senate Finance Cmte Hearing: Lloyd Bentsen, Secretary
of the Treasury - Energy Proposal (20 Apr) Part II
of II [ID No. 941324]

8: (935 lines) Senate Foreign Relations Cmte Hearing: Warren
Christopher, Sec. of State - Foreign Policy
Objectives (20 Apr) Part II of II [ID No. 941325]

9: (1073 lines) Senate Appropriations, Defense Subcmte Hearing: Les
Aspin, Sec. of Defense - Defense Budget (20 Apr)
Part II [ID No. 941326]

10: (1080 lines) Senate Appropriations, Defense Subcmte Hearing: Les
Aspin, Sec. of Defense - Defense Budget (20 Apr)
Part III of III [ID No. 941327]

- Wednesday, April 21, 1993

11: (887 lines) House Energy & Commerce, Health Subcmte Hearing: Donna
Shalala, Sec. of Health & Human Services - Child
Immunization (21 Apr) Part I [ID No. 941348]

12: (957 lines) Senate Judiciary Cmte Hearing: James Woolsey, William
Sessions, Laurence Pope, and Douglas Gow -
Terrorism in the US (21 Apr) Part I [ID No.
941371]

13: (992 lines) House Ways & Means, Trade Subcmte Hearing: Mickey
Kantor, US Trade Representative - Fast Track
Authority (21 Apr) [ID No. 941417]

14: (895 lines) House Energy & Commerce, Health Subcmte Hearing: Donna
Shalala, Sec. of Health & Human Services - Child
Immunization (21 Apr) Part II [ID No. 941446]

15: (920 lines) House Energy & Commerce, Health Subcmte Hearing: Donna
Shalala, Sec. of Health & Human Services - Child
Immunization (21 Apr) Part III of III [ID No.
941447]

16: (801 lines) Senate Judiciary Cmte Hearing: James Woolsey, William
Sessions, Laurence Pope, and Douglas Gow -
Terrorism in the US (21 Apr) Part II of II [ID No.
941448]

- Thursday, April 22, 1993

17: (2060 lines) Senate Banking Cmte Hearing: H. Ross Perot - NAFTA (22
Apr) [ID No. 941464]

18: (987 lines) Senate Appropriations, Commerce Subcmte Hearing: Janet
Reno, Attorney General - Waco Incident (22 Apr) Part
I [ID No. 941473]

19: (1011 lines) Senate Appropriations, Commerce Subcmte Hearing: Janet
Reno, Attorney General - Waco Incident (22 Apr) Part

II of II [ID No. 941519]

20: (347 lines) Senate Armed Services Cmte Hearing: General Lee Butler,
US Strategic Command - Prepared Statement (22
April) [ID No. 941544]

21: (332 lines) Senate Armed Services Cmte: Gen. Dennis Reimer, Forces
Command - Prepared Statement (22 Apr) [ID No.
941558]

- Friday, April 23, 1993

22: (964 lines) Senate Armed Services Committee Hearing: Commander, Air
Force Space Command (22 April) [ID No. 941607]

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Sigrid N. Smith (SMITH_SN) (OA)

CREATION DATE/TIME:24-MAY-1993 10:02:00.00

SUBJECT: Congressional Hearing Update as of 5/24 10:00 AM

TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_COURIER

LEGI

-SLATE Report

for

White House & Executive Office of the President, Information Center

Monday, May 24, 1993 9:51am (EDT)

Including Automatic Updates,

Since Monday, May 24, 1993 9:48am (EDT), on:

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-List of Available Hearing Transcripts

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-SLATE Report for the 103rd Congress Mon, May 24, 1993 9:51am
(EDT)

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List of Available Hearing Transcripts

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- Wednesday, May 12, 1993

- 1: (1162 lines) House Foreign Affairs Cmte Hearing: J. Brian Atwood, Administrator, AID - 1994 Foreign Aid (12 May) Part II of II [ID No. 951071]
- 2: (811 lines) Senate Labor Cmte Hearing: Janet Reno, Atty General - Abortion Clinics (12 May) Part II of II [ID No. 951073]

- Thursday, May 13, 1993

- 3: (869 lines) House Energy & Commerce, Hazardous Materials Subcmte Hearing: Carol Browner, Dir, Environmental Protection Agency - Hazardous Materials (13 May) Part II [ID No. 951074]
- 4: (901 lines) House Energy & Commerce, Hazardous Materials Subcmte Hearing: Carol Browner, Dir., Environmental Protection Agency - Hazardous Materials (13 May) Part III of III [ID No. 951076]

- Tuesday, May 18, 1993

- 5: (1051 lines) House Foreign Affairs Cmte Hearing: Warren Christopher, Sec. of State - Foreign Aid Budget (18 May) Part I [ID No. 951118]
- 6: (1372 lines) House Armed Services Cmte Hearing: Hazel O'Leary, Sec. of Energy - Nuclear Weapons Plants (18 May) [ID No. 951123]
- 7: (836 lines) Senate Foreign Relations Cmte Hearing: Joseph Duffy, Dir., USIA - Confirmation Hearing (18 May) [ID No. 951169]
- 8: (286 lines) House General Oversight, Investigations tSubcmte Hearing: Richard Spillenkothen, Dir., Banking Supervision and Regulation - Prepared Statement (18 May) [ID No. 951182]
- 9: (46 lines) House General Oversight, Investigation Subcmte Hearing: Rep. Floyd Flake, Prepared Statement (18 May) [ID No. 951184]
- 10: (206 lines) House General Oversight, Investigation Subcmte Hearing: Robert Swan, National Credit Union Administration - Prepared Statement (18 May) [ID No. 951187]
- 11: (258 lines) House General Oversight, Investigation Subcmte Hearing: John Robinson, Office of Thrift Supervision - Prepared Statement (18 May) [ID No. 951193]
- 12: (292 lines) House Banking Finance and Urban Affairs Cmte Hearing: Sanley Poling, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. - Prepared Statement (18 May) [ID No. 951199]
- 13: (335 lines) House Banking Finance and Urban Affairs Cmte Hearing: Susan Krause, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency - Prepared Statement (18 May) [ID No. 951201]
- 14: (971 lines) House Foreign Affairs Cmte Hearing: Warren Christopher, Sec. of State - Foreign Aid Budget (18 May) Part II of II [ID No. 951318]

- Wednesday, May 19, 1993

- 15: (793 lines) Senate Banking Cmte Hearing: Eugene Ludwig, Comptroller of the Currency and Lawrence Lindsey, Federal Reserve Governor - Second Mortgages (19 May) [ID No. 951208]
 - 16: (873 lines) Senate Judiciary Cmte Hearing: Webster Hubbell, Associate Atty Gen. Nominee - Confirmation Hearing (19 May) Part I [ID No. 951215]
 - 17: (857 lines) Senate Armed Services Cmte Hearing: Gen. Gordon Sullivan, Adm. Frank Kelso, Gen. Merrill McPeak and Gen. Carl Mundy - 1994 Defense Authorization (19 May) Part I [ID No. 951256]
 - 18: (443 lines) House Small Business Cmte Hearing: Erskine Bowles, Administrator, Small Business Administration - Prepared Statement (19 May) [ID No. 951257]
 - 19: (869 lines) Senate Judiciary Cmte Hearing: Webster Hubbell, Associate Atty Gen. Nominee - Confirmation Hearing (19 May) Part II [ID No. 951320]
 - 20: (871 lines) Senate Judiciary Cmte Hearing: Webster Hubbell, Associate Atty Gen. Nominee - Confirmation Hearing (19 May) Part III [ID No. 951321]
 - 21: (947 lines) Senate Judiciary Cmte Hearing: Webster Hubbell, Associate Atty Gen. Nominee - Confirmation Hearing (19 May) Part IV [ID No. 951322]
 - 22: (847 lines) Senate Judiciary Cmte Hearing: Webster Hubbell, Associate Atty Gen. Nominee - Confirmation Hearing (19 May) Part V of V [ID No. 951323]
 - 23: (914 lines) Senate Armed Services Cmte Hearing: Gen. Gordon Sullivan, Adm. Frank Kelso, Gen. Merrill McPeak and Gen. Carl Mundy - 1994 Defense Authorization (19 May) Part II of II [ID No. 951324]
- Thursday, May 20, 1993
- 24: (1078 lines) Senate Labor & Human Resources Cmte Hearing: Laura D'Andrea Tyson, Chairman, Council of Economic Advisors - Health Care Reform (20 May) [ID No. 951325]
 - 25: (887 lines) Senate Finance Cmte Hearing: Mickey Kantor, US Trade Rep. - Fast
- Track Authority (20 May) Part I [ID No. 951333]
- 26: (982 lines) Senate Finance Cmte Hearing: Mickey Kantor, US Trade Rep. - Fast
- Track Authority (20 May) Part II of II [ID No. 951385]
- 27: (459 lines) Senate Securities Subcmte Hearing: William Donaldson, CEO, New York Stock Exchange - Prepared Statement (20 May) [ID No. 951391]
 - 28: (178 lines) House Small Business Cmte Hearing: Carlos Heredia, Mexican Non
- Governmental Community - Prepared Statement (20 May) [ID No. 951435]

29: (654 lines) House Ways & Means, Health Subcmte Hearing: Lawrence Thompson, Ass't Comptrollr Gen. - Prepared Statement (20 May) [ID No. 951446]

30: (210 lines) Senate Banking, Securities Subcmte Hearing: Stephen Friedman, Chrmn, Goldman, Sach, & Co. - Prepared Statement (20 May) [ID No. 951461]

31: (413 lines) House Small Business Cmte Hearing: Rudiger Dornbusch, Prepared Statement (20 May) [ID No. 951462]

32: (661 lines) Senate Banking, Securities Subcmte Hearing: James Riepe, T. Rowe Price - Prepared Statement (20 May) [ID No. 951466]

- Friday, May 21, 1993

33: (998 lines) Senate Constitution Subcmte Hearing: Sen. Dorgan, Sen. Conrad, Rep. Markey, B. Wilcox, B. Centerwall, T. Murphy, H. Stringer, G. Vradenburg, W. Littlefield - TV Violence (21 May) Part I [ID No. 951471]

34: (1056 lines) Senate Constitution Subcmte Hearing: Sen. Dorgan, Sen. Conrad, Rep. Markey, B. Wilcox, B. Centerwall, T. Murphy, H. Stringer, G. Vradenberg, W. Littlefield - TV Violence (21 May) Part II of II [ID No. 951513]

-

ARMS Email System

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:01-JUN-1993 10:10:00.00

SUBJECT: DG on Moynihan -- Greatest Hits

TO: Paul R. Carey (CAREY_P) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATOR: Nestor M. Davidson (UNKNOWN)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:01-JUN-1993 10:08:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: P

ATT SUBJECT: PC -BINARY- -dg.moy-

ATT TEXT:

U.S. News & World Report, May 3, 1993

BYLINE: By David Gergen

BODY:

As he nears his 100th day in office, Bill Clinton is in trouble -- not deep, certainly not fatal, but worrisome all the same for a man who will be the only leader the country has for at least 1,300 days more.

Recent polls have recorded a steady erosion of support, and two surveys show his approval ratings dipping below 50 percent, the worst record of any postwar president. Even the pardon of Richard Nixon left Gerald Ford with more popularity. As Clinton's position has sagged, opposition has mounted in Congress, reflected by the defeat last week of his stimulus spending plan. The press, in and out of love every few months, is out again. The debacle in Waco, and Clinton's early ducking of responsibility, only strengthened press doubts about the administration's grip.

To his supporters, and they are still legion, harsh judgments about Clinton seem unfair and premature. By his own admission, he is still learning the ropes. Give him credit, too, for being the first president in a generation to confront the nation's underlying domestic problems, from federal deficits to health care and the falling wages of the unskilled. Many lower-income Americans also believe Clinton is the first president in years who understands them and cares enough to help. "I'm very patient about Clinton," says a black worker in New York. "After all, I've already been waiting for 12 years."

Even so, a perception is taking hold among congressional Democrats that Clinton may not be the messiah they hoped. They like him but aren't scared of him -- and in Washington, an absence of fear often means Congress will go its own, ornery way. And not just Republicans. Democrats now threaten to scuttle Clinton's plan for investment tax credits and possibly a trade agreement with Mexico and Canada. Moderate Democrats joined with Republicans could also rewrite his plans for gays in the military, not to mention a health care proposal that raises still more taxes.

"Pop cynicism." What's gone wrong? Why is a president who might have come charging out of his first 100 days now limping? Political scientist Everett Ladd thinks part of the problem lies outside the White House. The television age, he thinks, has brought a "pop cynicism" to our culture, so that we chew up and spit out our leaders much more readily than we did in the past. In a new issue of Public Perspective, Ladd points out that over the past quarter century, governments have fallen into public disfavor in most major industrialized nations.

But a good chunk of Clinton's problem is self-made. After his stirring State

of the Union address and adroit buildup of support for his budget plan, he lost focus. Instead of sticking to the economy and jobs, he began dealing with a bewildering array of issues. What he hoped -- as he said during the campaign -- was to create a Hundred Days a la Roosevelt; what he created instead was public confusion. There is no longer a central thrust to the administration, and people don't really know where Clinton is going. Worse, after a flow of contradictory signals about health care reform, they aren't sure he knows, either.

It would help mightily if the administration had a clear public philosophy: Parties outside government could at least anticipate where internal debates are likely to end up. So far, that coherence hasn't emerged. Leaders in Mexico, Japan and Europe privately complain that the administration proclaims free trade but in practice pursues managed trade, delivering periodic knees to the groin. Administration leaders say they want to support cutting-edge industries that sell U.S. goods overseas; in practice, they pillory the pharmaceutical companies, which are among the nation's best exporters.

Clinton campaigned as a New Democrat, convincing voters he had a vision. He wanted to combine government compassion (a k a more spending) with more individual responsibility. He has been true to his spending pledge, but the responsibility theme has faded. When Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan has deplored the alarming increase in babies born out of wedlock, up to 80 percent in some New York districts, the White House has responded with majestic silence. Clinton believes strongly in some old-fashioned values, especially in the raising of kids, but in all his talk of price tags and programs, he has almost stopped speaking of larger purposes.

History has shown -- once in the early 1992 primaries, again in the first weeks of his presidency -- that it is a mistake to count Clinton out. He is gifted and resourceful, able to correct his mistakes, as he is so wisely doing in repairing his relations with the armed forces. He could well bounce back, proving himself a big-league president, even a hall of famer. But he had better move soon. In another 100 days, "pop cynicism" could become encrusted.

GRAPHIC: Picture, No caption (Chick Harrity -- USN&WR)

U.S. News & World Report, June 29, 1992

BYLINE: By David Gergen

BODY:

Nearing his 80th birthday, Richard Nixon walks with a slower gait and his shoulders sag a touch more than in the old days. A lifetime of struggle and controversy has obviously taken its toll. But remarkably, his mind continues to cut a deeper furrow than almost any other in American public life.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan began supplying him with serious books in early White House days, and Nixon is now immersed in two of the latest from his friend and former adviser: "Orwell" by Michael Sheldon and "Woodrow Wilson" by August Hecksher. He is also reading a biography of Goethe ("probably the only man of his time who never had a child by Madame de Stael," he laughs). Most of all, Nixon still likes to focus on the ebb and flow of history -- and, of late, on parallels he sees between two men shaping history, Boris Yeltsin and Ross Perot.

If he has another book in him -- he has already poured out eight since leaving office, the most since Teddy Roosevelt -- one hopes that Nixon will collect his thoughts about the 20th century. He has a good deal to say and provides a welcome antidote to the fanciful notion that history has ended because the world has put so many totalitarians to flight.

Last week, talking with two editors from U.S. News at his home in Park

Ridge, N.J., Nixon cautioned that the last chapter of the century has yet to be written. Its end could depend heavily upon leadership in the United States and Russia. "It's often said that the cold war is over and freedom has won," he said. "I agree with only half of that view. The communists have lost, yes, but freedom is still on trial."

The seeds of 20th-century totalitarianism were first planted in Russia, and "if freedom now succeeds there, it will sweep the world." From his recent trips to Moscow, however, Nixon believes that the chances of the new, democratic forces surviving are no better than 55 percent to 60 percent. Inflation, ethnic strife and the lack of a managerial class are all imperiling the current regime.

No peace dividend. Several weeks ago Nixon forced the issue of Russian aid onto the American agenda because he thinks the United States has a vital stake in the outcome there. "If democracy fails in Russia, our peace dividend will go down the toilet. It could cost us \$ 100 billion a year in new defense spending." Congress, he argues, should overcome its reluctance and pass a relief bill quickly. Yet he also recognizes that Western aid alone will be insufficient. As Jean-Francois Revel has said, the Marshall Plan worked because it was providing gas to a vehicle with an engine; outside aid to Russia may only provide gas to a vehicle without an engine. "The Russians themselves must supply the engine," Nixon says.

Enter Boris Yeltsin, a longtime favorite of Nixon's. Yeltsin is not as book smart as Mikhail Gorbachev, and he has never made the same splash in the West. But he has surrounded himself with good advisers, has made a firm commitment to freeing up his economy and is pushing forward more courageously. It is upon his shoulders that the Russian experiment rests most of all, and Nixon is one of his strongest advocates.

Strikingly, Nixon now ruminates about whether America's new idol, Ross Perot, is cut from the same cloth as Yeltsin. Nixon won't say much publicly about the 1992 presidential race, and after a lifetime in Republican politics, he remains fiercely loyal to George Bush. To him, Bush provides the best hope for continued American engagement on the world stage.

But Perot has certainly captured his interest, partly through their mutual friend John Connally. When Perot came calling for a foreign policy briefing a couple of weeks ago, Nixon started paying even more attention. Perot, he says, really enjoys mixing with people, just like Yeltsin. When Perot arrived to see Nixon, he was riding -- as he often does -- in the front seat of his chauffeured car. "Khrushchev and Brezhnev used to ride in the front seat, but over there, it was because the guy in the back was the one who got shot. Here, it sends a different message." Like Yeltsin, adds Nixon, Perot is also roughly hewn. Perhaps the most apt parallel is that both are "tough SOB's," and that, to Nixon, is an indispensable element of leadership.

Throughout his career, Nixon has been drawn to men who have struggled to the top and then changed history's course. Churchill, de Gaulle, Zhou Enlai -- all captured his imagination. In a book published a decade ago and entitled "Leaders," Nixon wrote that "the successful leader has a strong will of his own, and he knows how to mobilize the will of others." The people he admires made a difference "not because they wished it but because they willed it. The distinction is vital." Neither Yeltsin nor Perot has made a big mark in history yet. But as he walks near his home, covering some 3 miles at a stretch, Nixon watches and wonders whether one day he will write about them, too. In truth, Nixon resembles both of them even more than he might realize.

GRAPHIC: Picture, No caption (Darryl Heikes -- USN&WR)

Foreign Affairs, December, 1991

BYLINE: David Gergen; David Gergen is Editor at Large of U.S. News & World

Report.

BODY:

A year ago America stood astride the world. Its troops were poised to lead an international coalition against Saddam Hussein, its president showed greater mastery over foreign affairs than any chief executive since Franklin D. Roosevelt and its prestige was soaring. In every quarter other nations acknowledged that the United States had emerged from the Cold War as the only functioning superpower and that the ideas it espoused were increasingly triumphant. An influential American columnist, Charles Krauthammer, wrote a year ago in this journal that a unipolar moment had arrived and that a confident United States should learn to accept its new role, aggressively imposing its own vision.

What a difference a recession makes. Few outside the White House talk anymore of creating a "new world order," unless in jest. The United States cannot achieve order in its streets or even in its capital, much less in the rest of the world. Staggered by an economic downturn that has taken a deeper psychological toll than expected and frustrated by a paralysis in its politics, the United States toward the end of 1991 turned increasingly pessimistic, inward and nationalistic. Its secretary of state could still bring recalcitrant leaders from the Middle East into face-to-face conversations, but its president had so much trouble corralling the leaders of his nation's political parties that he began wobbling in foreign policy. From the campaign trail politicians who were misreading the public mood -- and who also knew better -- began whipping up the winds of a new isolationism. Insistent cries came along that the nation should embrace a new philosophy of putting America first: turn a hard, flinty eye toward economic competitors, said its advocates, and curtail the long tradition of generous idealism in foreign policy. As troubles spread in America, other powers began edging away from its orbit. In Japan the press was intrigued by the sudden popularity of *kenbei* -- a feeling of condescension toward America -- while in Europe leaders gathered in Maastricht without thinking twice about any interest the United States might have in their deliberations.

In a world where the outlook changes as often as the weather the question arises whether we shall ever again see a replay of early 1991, America the ascendant, or if that was the last gasp of a great nation visibly and sourly slipping? Will the United States during the 1990s still seek to build a new international regime, or will it slink away into a new isolationism? Will it remain an agent of openness and change, or will it close both its wallet and its borders?

No one can be certain, of course, but there were enough clues in the months leading up to the Persian Gulf crisis and afterwards to suggest that with the Cold War's end, domestic politics will become a much more significant factor in the formation of foreign policy and will increasingly drive the United States toward a new world role that fits neither extreme. When the recession is over tempers presumably will improve, and Americans will better appreciate that they remain the predominant military, political, economic and cultural force in the world. They will want to stay engaged internationally, they will still be capable of rallying against an international menace like Saddam Hussein and their diplomats will continue to mediate international disputes. As President Bush demonstrated in the Persian Gulf, a resourceful president may also have occasional latitude to organize international coalitions that command support at home.

Yet the tangle of domestic problems is so thick and enduring that economic growth may be disappointing and will exercise a restraining hand on the foreign policy activism of earlier days. While it remains rich, the country will think and act as if it is poor, choosing not to accept as idealistic and expensive a role as it has played in international affairs over the past 45 years. Absent a direct challenge to its national interest Washington will be more reluctant to assert its leadership in quelling dangerous conflicts -- a pattern already begun with Yugoslavia. (Ironically, it was an American diplomat from an earlier administration, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who was making one of the largest contributions toward peace there.) In its economic relationships, especially with Asia, the country will be tougher and more demanding. The standard by which policies will be judged will be much less of "What's in it for the world?" than "What's in it for us?"

In short even though the political candidates who espouse "America First" are unlikely to beat George Bush in 1992, their influence will linger. America seems destined to scale back its traditional role of international leadership even as it asserts a harder-edged policy of self-interest. It will be a superpower, but a most reluctant one. And if it fails to resolve its internal crises the face it turns toward the world will become very surly indeed.

II

America's movement away from its former activism in international affairs actually began in the late 1980s, so that the crisis in the Persian Gulf constituted a brief, albeit spectacular, interruption. The change in direction was due in part to the well-understood differences between Ronald Reagan and George Bush.

President Reagan always considered himself a crusader, whether he was pursuing the most massive buildup of armaments in history or the most complete build down of nuclear weapons that history has known. He was determined to roll back the "evil empire" and to knock down the Wall that cemented it together. President Bush, in contrast, shies away from grand schemes, preferring to solve problems and seize opportunities as they ripen. He underestimates his own capacity as a communicator, so that he rarely seeks to mobilize a public march. Yet with an intimate knowledge of other leaders and the world's largest Rolodex, he happily assembles fraternities of nations to achieve concrete short-term goals. The net result is that under President Bush the administration has been eager to act when a specific challenge arises but has had much less interest in thinking through and molding the future. For planning purposes its long-term horizon seems no more than a year. While the disintegration of the Soviet Union commands the president's attention, as does a violation of the old order in the Middle East, little thought is given to forging a new long-term partnership with Japan or shoring up the fragile democracies of eastern Europe. The Bush administration has been far more adept at cleaning up the debris of an old world than building the framework of the new.

But more than the personality of George Bush was involved in America's scaling back during the late 1980s. As the Cold War wound down during the final days of the Reagan administration, most Americans were weary of the

commitments their nation had carried for more than forty years and were eager to share them more fully with others. Burden-sharing became a battle cry in Congress, as members on both sides of the aisle lobbied for U.S. troops to begin coming home and pushed Europe and Japan to pay for more of those troops' expenses. Feeling hard-pressed financially Americans were also suffering from "compassion fatigue" in their willingness to help developing nations.

A 1989 national poll by the Times Mirror Center for the People and the Press found that an astonishing 50 percent of the American public believed that foreign aid had become the largest single item in the federal budget, and they were demanding foreign aid cuts, along with reductions in domestic welfare. In fact, foreign aid, including both economic and military assistance, had fallen to 0.21 percent of U.S. GNP in 1990, about three-fifths of what it was during the 1960s, and the United States had sunk to last place among the seven leading industrialized nations in the share of its economy devoted to overseas assistance.

In 1990 the Bush administration asked for only paltry sums to assist the fledgling democracies of eastern Europe; its original request amounted to only \$ 2.60 per Polish citizen. A Democratically controlled Congress forced larger commitments, but even so the U.S. package of \$ 500 million was less than one-twelfth of what Germany provided. South Korea gave more money to Hungary

than did the United States, and eastern Europe was treated as a second- or third-tier problem by the State Department.

Once the leader in international population control, America was so internally torn by the abortion issue during the 1980s that under Presidents

Reagan and Bush it nearly cut off funds for population-control efforts by the United Nations and International Planned Parenthood. Moreover, despite America's claim that it gave birth to the environmental movement in the 1960s and 1970s, other nations had to drag the Bush administration into a more ambitious campaign against ozone depletion. Indeed over the past two years America has been widely criticized in Europe and Japan as a major obstacle to a treaty on global warming.

Even in international trade, where the United States was for forty years the principal advocate of a liberal regime, recent trends have been worrisome. President Reagan was a strong apostle of free trade, but a 1989 study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development found that during the 1980s, most industrialized nations -- including Japan -- moved toward lower barriers, while the United States had the worst record for erecting new ones. During the Bush administration U.S. Special Trade Representative Carla Hills has pushed tirelessly for a successful General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) treaty, but others in the administration have broadly hinted that the United

States will join the move toward regional trading blocs.

III

Saddam Hussein was among those closely watching the first tentative steps toward a reduced American role, and it is not wholly surprising that when he sent his troops into Kuwait in August 1990 he apparently thought the United States would allow him free passage. Had he not menaced Saudi Arabia as well, he might have been right. Indeed President Bush himself told the press the morning after the invasion that he was "not contemplating" the use of U.S. troops despite a Kuwaiti appeal. As stakes became clearer and friends weighed in from overseas, however, the president quickly stiffened and began rallying both his own country and others around the world.

The U.S. response -- its largest military mission since the Vietnam War and one that enjoyed enormous support at home -- was such a major departure from the country's behavior that it is worth considering the domestic side of the Persian Gulf conflict in greater detail. The success of the White House in mobilizing the country tells a good deal about those kinds of overseas ventures that are still politically tenable for the United States and about the kind of power the president retains. In retrospect there were three features to the gulf crisis that explain why the country was so enthusiastic about the U.S. role in the

war.

First, in contrast to most other foreign policy threats Americans could readily see that Saddam's invasion posed a clear and present danger to their own well-being. Most Americans now understand that OPEC's interference with oil prices in the 1970s not only caused two recessions and long gas lines but also marked a turning point in the American living standard. For a quarter century after World War II average wages in the United States were on a steady upward escalator. But after OPEC ratcheted up oil prices in 1973 that escalator came to a halt, and it has been stalled ever since. Thus Americans hardly had to be reminded that if Saddam advanced into Saudi Arabia -- gaining control over more than 40 percent of world oil supplies -- he would disrupt their lives and might cost them their jobs. Never mind that if the United States had a serious energy policy in place it would not seem so threatened. The policy for ensuring a reliable flow of oil from the Middle East to the United States boiled down to four words: send in the troops.

The public was not eager to fight in those early days of August, but it fully agreed with the president that it was worth putting a force on the ground in order to block an Iraqi takeover of Saudi Arabia. Over 70 percent of the public immediately supported Bush when he announced the first deployment, and large majorities backed him throughout the ensuing crisis. Everett Carlil Ladd,

executive director of the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, wrote in September: "In the 45 years since World War II, I can find no other instance when so large a segment of the public has endorsed committing U.S. troops prior to their actual engagement."

Second, the president wisely decided to internationalize the opposition to

Iraq. While it was obvious that the United States was calling the shots, the fact that the U.N. Security Council gave its blessing to American policy at each step along the way provided a stamp of international legitimacy -- one that was highly influential with the American Congress and public. The fact that other members of the coalition were willing to defray the costs borne by U.S. taxpayers also made the effort much more appealing. Many in the foreign policy establishment, such as former Secretary of State George Schultz, have decried the spectacle of Secretary James A. Baker, carrying a tin cup from capital to capital. But had no collection been made, it is highly unlikely that Congress would have authorized the use of force. In their new mood neither the Congress nor the public is willing to go it alone on a major commitment in foreign policy: they insist that friends come along for the ride and pay full fare.

Third, by successfully mobilizing an international coalition and by taking a series of bold decisive steps overseas at critical points during the crisis, the president amassed enough authority to overwhelm all potential domestic

opposition. He provided a textbook case of how, in the right circumstances, a skillful president can still use the powers of his office to marshal domestic support for a foreign venture.

President Bush even made it look easy, as he was far more preoccupied with managing the international dimensions of the crisis than the array of forces at home. Congress, public opinion and the press were usually afterthoughts for him -- problems to be addressed after making difficult military choices about Saddam, people to think about after exhausting his international phone directory. As is often the case with the Bush presidency, domestic management by the administration was sometimes maladroit, too; it rarely inspired with rhetoric, frequently seemed uncertain of purpose and lacked the sure, deft touch the president showed abroad. Yet, by the end of the ground war in late February, Bush had achieved almost as complete a mastery of the domestic scene as of the foreign.

Again and again Bush practically ignored Capitol Hill as he made his decisions. While the administration spoke positively of consultation with Congress, it engaged only in notification -- and usually after the fact. The president is an easy, affable man, but he is also secretive and likes to rely upon a closed circle, even within the executive branch. He is disinclined to trust Congress on sensitive foreign policy questions because he thinks it

incapable of keeping a secret and, worse, that it is infected with partisanship. Divided government has taken a heavy toll on comity between the branches. In the six months of the gulf crisis, Democratic leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives had less influence upon the Bush White House than Margaret Thatcher, who resigned as British prime minister in November 1990, or Prince Bandar bin Sultan, the Saudi ambassador to Washington.

The pattern of ignoring Congress until the last minute was set in the early days of the crisis. When President Bush announced the first deployment of U.S. troops on August 6, 1990, four days after Iraq invaded Kuwait, Senate Majority leader George Mitchell (D-Me.) and Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, both said they learned of the decision after the fact. Because Congress left Washington in early August for its summer recess, it was also out of the picture during a crucial month when the administration was building an international framework for much of what followed. On October 30, 1990, the White House reached a second milestone in the crisis when the president decided to double the U.S. troop commitment. Again Congress was not seriously consulted, and President Bush even decided to withhold public disclosure until two days after the congressional elections.

This time Senator Nunn erupted, as he was first informed of the decision only an hour before its announcement and, because he was called on a public

telephone at a restaurant, was not even afforded the courtesy of a confidential conversation with Defense Secretary Dick Cheney. Senator Nunn felt the decision contravened earlier assurances he had received that the United States would rely primarily upon air power, and he soon called for public hearings that consequently almost turned the tide of congressional opinion against the president in December. A presidential adviser later admitted that "we screwed up" the consultation process. Democratic opposition was heightened by the

president's vulnerability over raising taxes and by off-year election losses, so that in mid-November, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) warned, "If George Bush wants his presidency to die in the Arabian desert, he's going at it very steadily."

Thereafter the White House paid more attention to Congress and to its dwindling support in public opinion polls as it undertook the third stage of the crisis: passage of U.N. resolution 678 by the Security Council, authorizing military force against Saddam unless he evacuated Kuwait by January 15, 1991. The primary purpose of the resolution was to evict Saddam and bind together the international coalition. But as Secretary Baker privately pointed out inside the administration, passage would make it almost impossible for Congress to reject the use of force. In effect the White House was boxing in Congress, leaving it only two options: go along with a huge international coalition against Iraq or pull the plug and let the United States suffer a devastating

defeat.

President Bush realized over the Christmas holidays a year ago that he would have to secure a favorable vote from Congress in order to keep the country behind him in a war. But in gaining Security Council backing of the resolution and in continuing to show a willingness to talk with Iraq, he broke the back of his domestic opposition. In the end the vote in both chambers was relatively close, so close that the 52-47 favorable margin in the Senate was the smallest approval rating that body had given to a U.S. military action since the War of 1812. Even when cornered by the president and when U.S. interests were so clearly affected, Congress almost denied the White House authority to use force -- a fact that underscored how reluctant a superpower the United States was becoming.

The public was much more militant about Saddam Hussein than its elected representatives and thus more prepared to follow the president's lead. To illustrate the difference: in mid-November, after the president announced a doubling of troops, support for his policies slipped badly. Democrats in Congress accused him of rushing into war, but public polls showed that most of his opposition came from people who thought he was moving too slowly to remove Saddam. That hard-line feeling surfaced again at the end of the war, when many Americans felt the fighting ended too soon and that the coalition should have

forced Saddam from power.

Just as he had with Congress, President Bush cleverly influenced public opinion at home by first mobilizing support overseas and then taking clear, decisive actions that changed the terms of debate. As Krauthammer noted at the time: "Bush managed to rally a reluctant nation to a successful war not with inspiring words or soaring visions, but with a series of shrewd and forcing actions." In August 1990, when the president imposed economic sanctions, he won enormous public support, yet 56 percent of the respondents told a Gallup poll they opposed sending troops. After Bush then sent the troops -- on the assertion that they were part of an international force and were only meant to defend Kuwait and Saudi Arabia -- 81 percent expressed approval. That the administration's spokesmen offered a "rationale du jour" for their policies -- creating confusion about their ultimate goals -- was less important than that Bush, through his actions, established "new facts" that prompted the public to line up behind him.

During the fall of 1990 most Americans were anxious to avoid a shooting war, but after the White House gained passage of resolution 678 and set January 15, 1991, as an endpoint for negotiations, the public's willingness to use force rose sharply, reaching 75 percent in an ABC-Washington Post poll on January 9. Similarly, a CBS-New York Times poll found in February that only 11 percent of

Americans favored a ground attack, but the day after the coalition forces launched their assault, 75 percent approved. The clear lesson is that strong, clear-cut and well-conceived presidential initiatives, especially those taken in partnership with other nations, can transform public opinion in favor of the White House. Public opinion often dictates the outer limits of policy, but in the right circumstances and with forceful leadership a president can occasionally break out of its constraints.

It is arguable how much of a lesson the gulf crisis holds for the willingness of the United States to commit its forces to defeat future aggression or to undertake a conventional war. Many believe that the Gulf War is *sui generis*, that the United States would never have intervened but for the unique circumstances of that region and its oil, and certainly would never have fought if Kuwait had grown broccoli. Thus, it is said, the war has no relevance beyond its own terms. Others worry that the war will make the United States more trigger happy, so that if economic difficulties persist, the country may enjoy lashing out occasionally, just as the economic depression of the early 1890s was but a prelude to the jingoism of a "splendid little war" against the Spanish later in the decade.

Both arguments overstate the case. Evidence from public opinion polls and from the political dialogue since the war suggests that the victory did dispel

the "Vietnam syndrome" so that Americans are more self-confident about winning future conflicts without major loss of life and therefore may be more willing to fight. But the nation's economic difficulties and reductions in its military strength will both be restraining influences. The upshot from the war, then, is that the United States may threaten military action more often but it is likely to unsheathe its sword only when truly vital interests are at stake.

IV

In the months that followed the Gulf War, President Bush triumphantly rode the crest of victory, but it was probably a shorter ride than he imagined. Public esteem for his competence in foreign policy, as well as for his overall performance as president, rose to extraordinary heights. Not since the end of World War II had so many Americans, some 90 percent, given their president such heartfelt approval. Far more than the collapse of the Berlin Wall, which stirred only modest hurrahs (the viewing audience for American network news programs actually fell when that story broke), the Gulf War seemed to mean a magical restoration of America's greatness. That Saddam remained in power and that the United States at first stayed on the sidelines as his troops smothered Kurdish and Shiite uprisings did little to take the sheen off the war for the public. Six months after the conflict some 75 percent of those polled continued to think that the war had been worth it and that the United States had scored

a big win.

Democrats in Congress were completely cowed. Four-fifths in the Senate and two-thirds in the House had voted against authorization of force, and many saw their political standing fall sharply in their constituencies. President Bush soon won congressional support on two issues that probably would have failed if members had voted in the dark: approval of fast-track authority to negotiate both a free trade accord with Mexico and to wind up the GATT negotiations and, secondly, extension of most-favored-nation status for China. Anxious not to appear weak on defense, Congress also lowered its voice on the Pentagon budget, giving the president most of what he wanted before year's end and bolstering many of the weapons systems that seemed most promising after the war, particularly SDI.

Robert Gates, whom many in the press counted out because of the Iran-contra affair, was forced to undergo a prolonged, 26-week examination before becoming CIA director (the entire Soviet empire collapsed between the time of nomination and confirmation, he quipped), but the final Senate tally in his favor was a resounding 64-31.

The surprise is that the president, his power at full bloom, chose to exploit his victory for so little beyond the agenda already planned. In foreign

affairs President Bush and Secretary Baker did seize the moment to push for face-to-face negotiations between Arabs and Israelis, and success in those talks would obviously become a dramatic accomplishment of the Bush years. Washington also bolstered security arrangements in the gulf and, without saying much publicly, gained assurances of good commercial relations with states in the area in both oil and trade. The war, however, seemed to have little spillover effect upon relations with Europe or with the Soviet Union and, in the case of Japan, contributed to a new deterioration in relations, especially among many Japanese who were offended by U.S. demands during the conflict. The United States also

had hoped that the war would lead to a major breakthrough in curbing proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, but momentum on that front had slowed by the end of the year.

On the domestic side a president with such unprecedented popularity could have secured passage of a sweeping new set of initiatives, but President Bush asked only that Congress enact crime and transportation measures submitted earlier, a request so modest that it suggested the lack of a serious agenda. Had he chosen, the president could probably have used his new leverage to push through both an economic and energy package. He could, for example, have convinced both the public and his own party that the country needed a sizeable increase in gasoline taxes in order to become more independent of foreign energy sources.

After victories in the Cold War and the Gulf War the president also had an important opening to rebuild a bipartisan consensus in foreign policy. Such a consensus was enormously valuable to U.S. policymakers in the formative years after World War II but was lost, of course, in the jungles of Vietnam. With the Soviet menace disappearing and the United States once again alone at the pinnacle, the Bush administration had an opportunity to articulate a new centrist framework for the 1990s that would have commanded the support of both political parties. Having been on the wrong side of history in the Gulf War, liberal Democrats were in no position to challenge the president if he had called for a strong internationalist policy. Conservative Republicans, no longer preoccupied with the communist threat, were also prepared to follow the president's lead in redefining America's security interests.

In his frequent incantations of a "new world order," President Bush seemed on the verge of setting forth a new set of doctrines for U.S. policy, and the White House even announced that he would give four commencement addresses in the spring of 1991 fleshing out his vision. Because his staff felt that public debate over a new order was spinning beyond control, however, the president gave only one of the addresses and then pulled back, returning to a more comfortable, day-to-day management of foreign affairs. In the early fall he did set forth an ambitious plan for reducing nuclear armaments, which won justifiable praise both at home and abroad. But the "new world order" seemed destined to become no

more than a campaign slogan for 1992. A rare moment of opportunity had passed.

By the mid-fall of 1991, only seven months after the crisis ended in the Persian Gulf, domestic problems were building up so quickly that they were wiping away memories of the war, and the president's power was slipping away from him. The political turning point came in November when a little-known Democrat in Pennsylvania shellacked the state's best-known Republican in a Senate race that was widely seen as a referendum on the Bush administration. Emphasizing a theme of "taking care of our own," Democrat Harris Wofford scored heavily with a television advertisement that said: "We shouldn't put American jobs on a fast track to Mexico or a slow boat to China." Wofford's victory traumatized the White House and convinced Democrats in Washington that they could frontally attack Bush on foreign policy. Democratic presidential contenders, tapping into growing economic fears, denounced the president for spending too much time on foreign affairs while neglecting domestic problems. Their speeches were reminiscent of Congressman Richard Gephardt's call for a new economic nationalism in the last presidential campaign. That appeal met with only limited success in 1988 but in recessionary times was striking a deeper chord within the populace.

Meanwhile the president faced a growing rebellion on his right flank that also spelled trouble in foreign affairs. Patrick Buchanan, a conservative

journalist who once worked for Presidents Nixon and Reagan, declared his candidacy against Bush for the GOP nomination with a thunderous appeal for a new isolationism: bring home U.S. troops; stay out of foreign wars; eliminate foreign aid; end support for the International Monetary Fund and World Bank; treat Japan and Europe as economic predators and concentrate on "America First." David Duke, a Louisiana extremist who has become a permanent (and embarrassing) candidate for Republican office, also began to challenge President Bush with appeals to underlying racism and nativism. Neither man will defeat the president, but they will give greater legitimacy to fears and prejudices seething below the surface.

So hot were the political winds blowing through Washington that in the closing weeks before the winter recess, Congress as well as the White House began a series of tactical retreats in foreign policy. After a spirited debate over the country's domestic needs Congress killed the annual foreign aid bill, postponing final consideration until 1992 when election year politics could jeopardize both it and a variety of other overseas assistance programs. Foreign aid, never popular among Republicans in Congress, has depended for survival upon Democratic votes. But in the new economic atmosphere many Democrats want to freeze or reduce it in size.

The constraints upon policy were well illustrated in the fall of 1991 when Congressman Les Aspin (D-Wisc.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, introduced legislation to divert \$ 1 billion from defense spending to help in a peaceful transition in the Soviet Union. His initiative was first squelched by both Congress and the administration. Only after the CIA and visiting Russian leaders privately warned Congress of impending chaos, including the possible overthrow of both Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin, did Washington enact a stripped down version of the Aspin bill. Proposals also sprouted in Congress for tougher trade laws, aimed especially at Japan and China, and the likelihood has grown that Congress will become more protectionist in the next few years.

If anything the slump in the economy and in the president's popularity in late 1991 threw the White House into more of a tumult than Congress. Hours after the Wofford election victory in Pennsylvania, President Bush held a dawn news conference to announce postponement of his trip to Asia; his foreign policy advisers complained privately that the "political people" made the trip decision without consulting them. A few days later top officials spread the word that negotiations with Mexico over free trade, a favorite target of American labor, would be slowed and that Senate consideration of a treaty would probably be delayed until after the 1992 elections. The White House also ducked the initial debate over emergency help for the Soviets and refused to say whether it would spend the money allocated by Congress. In December Secretary Baker did call

for a greater effort by the industrialized nations to assist the former Soviet republics and invited America's partners to Washington to arrange better coordination. But it was clear that any new funds from the United States would be limited to scraps left over after adoption of an anti-recession package. As if to symbolize the new mood, the year ended as President Bush revived his trip to Japan. But, his bearings lost, the president turned it into an ill-fated quest for managed trade. The opportunity for building a new partnership with Japan was missed, and economic nationalism was clearly in the saddle in Washington.

To an outside observer it must not have seemed the same country that only a few months earlier stood as a world colossus. Indeed how could anyone be sure that if hard times persisted America would ever again be a strong, effective leader in world affairs?

V

Numerous polls during 1991 indicated that in trying to placate the electorate with their retreats toward neoisolationism, politicians in Washington were actually misreading public sentiment. As the glow of the Gulf War faded and fears spread about the economy, the polls showed that Americans were indeed becoming discouraged about the nation's future, nervous about protecting their

jobs and health care, and anxious that the president end his preoccupation with foreign affairs. There is a fine line, however, between shifting to a greater emphasis upon solving domestic problems and precipitously pulling back from the world, as many politicians advocated. The first course is wise; the second invites catastrophe. While most voters want government to do more to help them economically and less to help others overseas, they have not yet embraced full-blown isolationism, protectionism or nativism. It is the politicians who have often strayed to the other side. The "America First" theme on the campaign stump means something different to most voters than it does to candidates like Buchanan and Senator Tom Harkin (D-Iowa).

Opinion surveys show that a majority of Americans, at least for now, would like the United States to remain actively involved in international affairs but want others to share more of the burden and also want the United States to be more hard-nosed in advancing America's economic interests. The Potomac Associates, headed by William Watts, has asked a series of questions since 1964 designed to test internationalism versus isolationism in U.S. public opinion. A survey in October 1991 found that 54 percent of those sampled qualified as total internationalists, compared to 14 percent who were total isolationists. The results reflected only modest changes since 1985 and were much less isolationist than in 1976, when defeat in Vietnam had brought a more serious inward turn (the 1976 results: 44 percent internationalist, 23 percent isolationist).

Similarly the Gallup Organization has for the past 44 years asked Americans whether they want the country "to take an active part in world affairs." Some 60-70 percent have responded positively, and this past fall 71 percent said yes -- the highest figure recorded in 26 years.

Most Americans realize that American prosperity and job security have come to depend heavily upon trade. Over 40 percent of U.S. economic growth in the past four years and the creation of at least two million jobs are attributable to increases in U.S. exports.

In the wake of the Gulf War public support has also increased for solving international problems through the United Nations and other international bodies, rather than relying upon unilateral American leadership. A Time magazine poll in March 1991 found that 75 percent were opposed to the United States playing world policeman. Americans Talk Issues, an organization that has plumbed opinion about security questions more deeply than anyone else in recent years, found that 80 percent of the public thought the United Nations should take the lead when aggression occurs. A survey in October 1991 by the CBS-New York Times news organizations found two-third approved of the United Nations, the highest level of support in surveys they have taken since 1953. Clearly Americans want to shed their role as chief and almost sole protector of international order, but they recognize that the world still has problems --

terrorism, thuggery, environmental degradation -- and they are more prepared than in the past to cooperate in multilateral solutions.

The Soviet threat has disappeared so quickly that it is difficult to gauge public sentiment on defense spending. The polls suggest that the mass public, apparently still wary of another Saddam or a takeover by hard-liners in Moscow, is more cautious than elite opinion in supporting deep defense cuts. A CBS-New York Times survey in October 1991 found that 52 percent wanted to keep defense spending the same, far more than thought it should be cut. However, other polls, including a survey by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, have found that most Americans also want sharp reductions in U.S. troop levels in Europe and elsewhere overseas.

The most striking changes in American public opinion are the growing fears that the United States is rapidly losing its economic dominance and that Japan is overtaking it. When CBS asked respondents in 1989 which country would be the number one power in the world in the next century, 47 percent named the United States and 38 percent singled out Japan. When CBS-New York Times surveyors posed the same question in October 1991, only 25 percent chose the United States and 58 percent named Japan -- a 41 percent swing in only four years.

While most Americans tend to place primary blame upon themselves for their reversal of fortune and profess admiration for the Japanese, they also believe that the Japanese and others are getting ahead through unfair economic practices. As a consequence, they are demanding that their government become less assertive in protecting others and more assertive in protecting the United States, especially its economic interests. The public told pollsters from the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations that the most important priorities of U.S. foreign policy should be, first, protecting jobs of American workers; second, protecting the interests of American workers abroad; and third, securing adequate supplies of energy. Defending allies, preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and advancing human rights were seen as less important. Helping to

spread democracy to other nations was 15th on a list of 15 priorities.

VI

Most analyses of U.S. security in a dramatically changing world begin with a tour d'horizon of the threats and opportunities beyond American shores and extrapolate from that a prescription for policy. The events of 1991 suggest that to a far larger extent than during the Cold War, political dynamics within the nation will define its foreign policy. A recession, sinking public confidence in government and a depleted federal treasury had as much influence over policy toward the end of the year as Saddam Hussein had at the beginning.

Unless more Saddams appear out of the overseas mist to endanger the nation's vital interests, the continuing, deep-seated domestic problems of the United States are likely to make it more reluctant as an international leader but more assertive in its nationalism.

Constraints upon financial resources for foreign affairs will become even more severe in the next several years. Adding up its defense expenditures and its economic and military assistance to other nations, the United States now spends about six percent of its GNP to protect the international order. That figure has been steadily declining from a peak of nearly seven percent in 1985 and was expected by the Bush administration to fall to about 3.7 percent by the mid-1990s, the lowest level since 1939. With domestic pressures mounting for steeper cuts in defense and foreign aid, however, it is probably more realistic to assume that the figure will fall to three percent during the 1990s. Under such constraints the United States will have great difficulty undertaking any expensive new initiative in foreign affairs unless it is an emergency measure to protect the homeland. Even now, as the democracies of eastern Europe grow more fragile, Washington talks of cutting rather than increasing U.S. assistance. Only a handful of Democrats, such as presidential candidate Bill Clinton of Arkansas, have bucked the tide, calling for more support of democracy movements. The unwillingness to provide more than token assistance to the peoples of the former Soviet Union will almost surely continue, as will the desire to leave

western Europe with responsibility for quelling conflicts in nearby countries to the east. Nor can one expect the United States to be an active leader in preserving the global environment, curbing the population explosion or addressing poverty in developing nations. It is a measure of how much the U.S. role has changed that in the late 1940s, against the popular will, President Truman could successfully launch a Marshall Plan that equalled 1.1 percent of American GNP, but that anyone who talks of a new Marshall Plan for anything today -- even to rescue the nation's cities -- is regarded as a village idiot.

While discouraging, the reluctance to be an active superpower still leaves room for constructive action in the near term, especially for actions undertaken in cooperation with other nations. A newly elected president, whether Bush or his Democratic opponent, would carry enough support into 1993 to erect a multinational security and economic system in the Pacific, so long as responsibility and costs were both small and shared. The executive branch also retains enormous latitude at home to negotiate peace settlements in places such as the Middle East and Cambodia, though Congress might balk at any further extensions of American military guarantees. As noted earlier the public would also like to see a strengthening of the United Nations and would no doubt support the formation of a U.N. rapid deployment force as well as new multinational efforts to curb proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. A proposal for the United Nations to impose a tax on international

arms sales -- with proceeds to go for humanitarian purposes -- also enjoys public support. While the labor movement is gaining strength in its opposition to free trade with Mexico, the White House should also be able to convince the public and in turn Congress that an agreement will ultimately create more jobs in the United States and will thus serve America's self interest.

If the nation fails to address its more fundamental domestic needs, however, this window of opportunity for constructive internationalism will gradually close. Both the will and the capacity of the nation to undertake new commitments, even ones embedded in multinational arrangements, will diminish sharply if the U.S. economy stagnates during the next five years. There is thus some urgency to move ahead in laying the foundations of a new enlightened

foreign policy while the public will still support it. But there is even greater urgency to address the internal crisis of the United States.

Unless the nation embarks upon a comprehensive program of domestic renewal, the United States within a few years could become so deeply mired in its own troubles that its politics will turn even more embittered, xenophobic and inward. The specter of neo-isolationism that raised its head in late 1991 will then be but a precursor of worse to come, as reluctance to act as a leader turns into outright refusal, and international politics becomes a bare-knuckled brawl.

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HEADLINE: Are the Democrats finding their voice?

BYLINE: By Michael Barone; David Gergen

BODY:

A MESSENGER AND A MESSAGE. Democrats -- and others -- are starting to think George Bush may not have the cakewalk everyone has expected in 1992. With the economy stalling out and voters everywhere fed up with politics as usual, downtrodden Democrats have moved to seize the offensive on taxes (story, Page 60), and many suddenly think they have found both a messenger and a message that could throw the White House badly off stride.

The messenger they yearn for is Mario Cuomo, whose interest has been stirred by the sagging economy. Should Cuomo finally decide to run, he will carry plenty of excess baggage from his years as governor. A Buffalo News poll of New Yorkers last week found that his unfavorable ratings among his own constituents are twice those of the president (44 percent for Cuomo; 20 percent for Bush), and the state's fiscal and social problems are again mounting. Cuomo loses New York to Bush in a trial heat by a thumping 56-to-31 percent margin and trails by similar margins in California, Michigan and Colorado in recent polls. Even so, Cuomo has a personal strength not yet apparent among other Democrats: an ability to tap into voters' anger. Close Bush aides think he is the most articulate leader in either party and could also be the only Democrat tough enough to stand up against slashing campaign attacks from Bush's ad team, led by Roger Ailes.

Mario Cuomo will make up his mind about seeking the Democratic nomination in the next few weeks and will surely step up his accusations that Bush has neglected the cities.

CLINTON'S "NEW COVENANT." Meanwhile, Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton last week unveiled the closest thing so far to a strong Democratic message that could force Bush to engage the domestic issues for which he seems to have such distaste. Clinton's "New Covenant" label may not catch on, but the basic ideas will appeal to voters' economic discontents and values. He asserts that government should help citizens move up the ladder, but only if they meet their responsibilities. He calls for a "domestic GI Bill" to finance college, but says students must pay back the government in money or in service as teachers, police officers or child-care workers. He tells how Arkansas yanks a driver's license from a high-school dropout and tracks down fathers who don't pay child support. He seeks boot camps for first-time teenage offenders. And he denounces high pay for corporate executives but insists "no one who can work can stay on welfare forever."

Clinton was a leader in establishing the national standards on education adopted by the National Governors' Association and endorsed by President Bush. A Bush-Clinton race would set up a healthy competition for who is the most vigorous education reformer. It might also set up a competition for the not yet

solidly anchored young vote. Clinton's biggest applause lines in his address last week at Georgetown University called for national service and knocked Bush for dividing Americans with the racial-quota issue. Clinton's advisers hope he can appeal to under-30 voters who, in this month's Times Mirror poll, favor Bush over any Democrat by 64 to 29 percent. Those are critical votes, since Bush leads among those over 30 by only 52 to 41 percent.

It is not clear how Clinton's innovative approach will fare in Democratic primaries against the red-meat liberalism of Tom Harkin, the personal charisma of Bob Kerrey (who is pushing a major health reform plan) or the feverishly antiestablishment line of Jerry Brown. But Clinton is one Democrat, as he showed in a tiff they had earlier this year, who may be as fast a talker and as good a thinker on his feet as Cuomo. Debates between them will not only entertain voters but might also illuminate the choices the nation faces.

Bill Clinton is crafting a new message for Democrats about rights and responsibilities, but it's not clear that liberal activists who dominate the nominating process will buy it.

RACES WITH LEMMINGS. Clinton's concentration on issues that have won or might win majority support is in vivid contrast with the performance of congressional Democrats on the two occasions in the Bush term when most Americans have watched TV. Both times -- on the Persian Gulf war and the Clarence Thomas nomination -- the large majority of congressional Democrats voted on the side that turned out to be favored by about 25 percent of voters. In contrast, House Speaker Thomas "Tip" O'Neill and Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan steered the Democrats in the 1980s to the Social Security issue, on which they took stands favored by 75 percent of voters. Democratic strategists insist that the gulf war and Thomas votes won't hurt incumbents in 1992, but it's usually better to have voters see you side with 75 percent of the public than with 25 percent. Senate leader George Mitchell has helped sharpen Democrats' attacks. But during the gulf war and the Thomas nomination, Democrats were on the wrong side of public opinion.

GRAPHIC: Picture, Bill Clinton (Joanna B. Pinneo-USN&WR); Picture, Mario Cuomo (Darryl Heikes-USN&WR); Picture, George Mitchell (Chick Harry-USN&WR)

LEVEL 1 - 22 OF 32 STORIES

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U.S. News & World Report

February 12, 1990

SECTION: U.S. NEWS; NEWSLETTER; TOMORROW; Vol. 108, No. 6; Pg. 30

LENGTH: 943 words

HEADLINE: The rush to glory of 'Crazy Legs' Bush

BYLINE: By David R. Gergen

BODY:

With his opponents still gasping over the political success of his first year, George Bush is deftly moving to ensure that his second year is even better. There is a good chance he'll succeed.

He has no apparent game plan, but as a politician, Bush has become the best open-field runner since "Crazy Legs" Hirsch, the Los Angeles Rams halfback who merrily zig-zagged through the opposition. Whenever the Democrats try to tackle him -- on Panama, China, defense -- Bush slips away and scores. Last week, in his state-of-the-union address, he did it again. In his calls for more troop cuts in Europe and higher standards in schools, Bush scampered past his Democratic foes just as they were preparing to pounce on him for complacency. Never mind that his new budget reduces education spending in real dollars; politically, Bush had another winner.

While the year ahead will be contentious, Congress is likely to go along with Bush in passing his "four C's": A capital-gains-tax cut and legislation on clean air, child care and crime. Democrats will insist on modifications, but Bush will get the credit. Even on capital gains, where Democrats thought they could draw blood, Bush has blunted the issue of tax breaks for the rich by announcing his own savings plans for the middle class.

Bush also holds the upper hand in wrangling over the federal budget deficit. In the past, Democrats had leverage in negotiations because they could threaten deep defense cuts. But with Bush now seeking cuts, the Democrats can no longer make that threat. By the end of last week, Senate Democrats were sending conciliatory budget signals. At this rate, Bush will keep his no-new-taxes pledge for at least another year.

No-lose with the Soviets. Politically, Bush is also in a no-lose posture with the Soviet Union. If Gorbachev remains in power, Bush will sign a gush of new arms agreements. Should Gorbachev fall, the U.S. will rally behind its President, and his legendary caution will seem vindicated.

What can the Democrats do now that Bush has stolen their themes? One opening has been spotted by Democratic House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt, who is good at sniffing out new issues. He wants to push competitiveness much harder and is working with Congressman Mel Levine (D-Calif.) and others on ways to spur the country's high-tech industries in areas such as semiconductors and high-definition TV. Later in the year, should trade talks with Japan continue to lag, Gephardt will also advocate tougher economic sanctions. The President's top economic advisers -- Nicholas Brady and Richard Darman, and especially Michael Boskin -- are adamantly opposed to Gephardt's ideas (he is also one of the few members Bush personally dislikes). So competitiveness could become a sharp national debate that the Democrats might win.

For now, however, Republicans aren't worried. In a private memorandum to friends last week, Richard Nixon said, "The Democratic leadership in the Congress is the weakest in 50 years." Nixon's assessments: Tom Foley, "while highly intelligent and a much nicer man than Jim Wright, lacks Wright's jugular instinct"; George Mitchell showed in the Iran-Contra hearings he is "intelligent enough and mean enough to be an effective partisan leader" but he "has not yet demonstrated that he has the political smarts to play in the big leagues"; and no potential presidential candidates are ready to take on Bush yet -- Sam Nunn is too statesmanlike, Bill Bradley does not like to attack, Gephardt hasn't learned how and Mario Cuomo remains on the national sidelines, even though he could be an "enormously effective leader of the opposition."

Only two obstacles appear to lie in Bush's path this year. The most obvious is a weak economy. But the White House continues to believe that a recession can be avoided and the economy will revive in midsummer. The other potential pitfall is that voters will decide there is too much of a gap between Bush's rhetoric and his reality, that he isn't serious about the nation's problems and is only mincing into the future. The Washington press is already on that trail. But Bush has plenty of time to finesse that issue, too, and given his recent running game, he probably will.

Social insecurity

On the face of it, the Democrats would appear to have a strong issue in Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan's proposal to cut Social Security taxes. Only

four times since World War II have federal tax revenues exceeded 19.4 percent of the nation's gross national product, and as Wall Street leader Pete Peterson points out in his book *On Borrowed Time*, a voter backlash has followed on every occasion. The new Bush budget envisions taxes once again piercing the 19.4 percent barrier, rising to 19.9 percent in 1991 (the postwar record is 20.1 percent).

Signs of voter resistance are scant, however. A New York Times/CBS survey asking how voters would allocate the "peace dividend" found that 62 percent would pour the money into social programs, 21 percent would reduce the federal deficit and only 10 percent would reduce taxes. There's no groundswell on that front. More to the point, a recent Hotline-KRC poll found that when the choice was presented between cutting Social Security taxes and protecting the Social Security fund, the public overwhelmingly preferred the latter, 72-to-20 percent. Doug Bailey, the media-meister who cofounded Hotline, says the White House has smartly found a better button than Moynihan by arguing: Don't mess with Social Security. Best bet: The Moynihan plan will continue to stir up a fierce, constructive debate over federal financing but won't make it into law.

GRAPHIC: Picture, Bush team. Advisers Darman, Brady and Boskin, BILL AUTH -- USN&WR

U.S. News & World Report, March 3, 1986

BYLINE: David R. Gergen on Washington

BODY:

For more than a half-dozen years, Republicans and Democrats have been playing politics with traditional family values, but now they may finally get down to doing something about them.

At their nominating convention in 1980, Republicans proudly hung up a banner proclaiming "Family, Neighborhood, Work, Peace, Freedom," and candidate Ronald Reagan cloaked himself in those values for the rest of the campaign.

It was a shrewd move: While the Democratic sons of Franklin Roosevelt wandered off into the swamps of modern liberalism, Reagan stole their old clothes off the riverbank.

Few Democrats seemed to understand what Reagan had done to them until New York Governor Mario Cuomo spoke up at the San Francisco convention in 1984, calling fellow Democrats back to their traditional moorings. To this day, Cuomo strikes fear in the hearts of GOP strategists because he can speak so hauntingly to mainstream America.

Not to be outdone, Reagan is now returning to the fray. In his recent state-of-the-union address, he called for a study of welfare reform by the end of this year under the direction of Atty. Gen. Edwin Meese. In reality, the Reaganites are planning not one but two related studies: The first on welfare reform, headed by Chuck Hobbs of the White House staff, and the other on the American family, headed by Gary Bauer of the Department of Education.

Those close to the effort say that by year's end, Reagan will have a domestic-policy blueprint for the remainder of his Presidency. Studies in hand, he will go before Congress early next year to propose not only a sweeping overhaul of federal assistance programs for the poor but also a series of broad measures designed to strengthen general family life.

It has long been clear that before leaving office Reagan would like to clean up welfare. He looks back upon welfare reform as one of his most satisfying achievements as governor of California, and complains that by simply giving money to the poor the country could wipe out poverty at only half of today's federal welfare costs.

It has been less clear, however, that Reagan would also fully push

family-oriented measures. Usually in the past, the White House staff has regarded them as "social issues" -- abortion, school prayer, and the like -- and has tiptoed around them. Now, the administration seems determined to broaden the agenda of family issues and become more serious about legislative action.

Among the steps sure to be considered are more generous tax breaks for families, tougher sanctions against runaway fathers, more encouragement for mothers staying home raising young children, and possibly better day-care arrangements for working mothers.

But the Republicans won't have the issue to themselves. Senator Pat Moynihan recently re-entered the debate with a spirited new book, *Family and Nation*, intended in part to rebut conservative arguments about the disintegration of family life, especially among the black underclass.

And Moynihan is rapidly being joined by other Democrats such as Governor William Clinton of Arkansas, one of the brightest of his party's younger faces and soon to be chairman of the national governors. Clinton thinks family issues are capturing center stage among public concerns, and he is trying to build a bipartisan consensus behind reforms in day care, medicaid and child support.

When leaders as far apart on the spectrum as Reagan and Clinton work toward similar goals, action usually comes swiftly. It won't be too soon in a nation where 1 of every 2 new marriages splits apart and nearly half the children have years with a single parent.

GRAPHIC: Illustration, no caption

U.S. News & World Report, October 28, 1985

BYLINE: By David Gergen; David R. Gergen is Managing Editor for News.

BODY:

"The future just ain't what it used to be," W. C. Fields once observed. For young people growing up today, that mad maxim is truer now than then.

It's a long leap from the America of Fields to that of Madonna -- and few would call it forward. As the cover story in this issue points out, American teenagers are now regularly assaulted with the sights and sounds once confined to "adult bookstores." The record industry's resistance to simple labels on its products, alerting unsuspecting parents to the kinds of records their children are bringing home, is foolish and irresponsible.

But if we want to be truly serious about the environment of our children, we should not stop with entertainment. Many other concerns also need to be addressed:

A quarter of a century ago, one child in 10 grew up in a household headed by a single woman. Today, one child in five lives in such a single-parent home.

More than one in five also lives in poverty today, and according to Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, at least one in three will receive welfare before their 18th birthday.

Teenage pregnancies are rising sharply, doubling their rate between 1960 and the early 1980s. Over 50 percent of all adolescent births are now out of wedlock. In some communities, social workers say that pregnancy is a badge of honor for a teenage girl.

Among youngsters between 15 and 19 years old, suicide rates are shooting up.

There are some bright spots. High-school-dropout rates, marijuana and cigarette smoking are apparently heading down. The Educational Testing Service reports that college board scores are showing a modest increase. But who can be satisfied when half of America's 17-year-olds surveyed by the National Endowment for the Humanities can't recognize the names of Winston Churchill or Joseph Stalin?

Earlier in this century, the United States turned enormous attention and imagination to the problems of the elderly. The result was one of the great social-success stories of modern America. But now we have a new class of poor people growing up -- children who are poor in body and soul. They deserve at least as much attention.

In the recent past, the country has turned to the government for its first answers. A government can and should do many, but by no means all, things. We are rapidly approaching another major effort by the Reagan administration to cut back social programs. Before that onslaught begins, Washington should learn how much of an impact earlier cuts have already had upon the health, nutrition, education and caring of the young. The nation needs a high safety net for children. With so little money in the federal till for new social ventures, we should also explore some of the initiatives advanced by conservative social thinkers such as Michael Novak and Leslie Lenkowsky. The spread of workfare from Massachusetts across the country to California is a welcome trend.

Tax reform may soon die in Congress, but President Reagan's idea to double personal tax exemptions should not. It is good protection for the future of families.

Even more important, however, than how much governments care is how much parents care. A warm, nurturing home still holds out the best opportunity for children. How many parents live up to that ideal? In her new book, *The Divorce Revolution*, author Lenore J. Weitzman points out startling trends toward more marriage settlements that leave mothers and their children practically destitute. Studying California's no-fault divorce law, she found that in the first year after divorce, women and their children on average suffered an immediate 73 percent drop in their standards of living while ex-husbands enjoyed an increase of 42 percent. She and others recommend sweeping changes that would insure fairer agreements. Too many fathers are simply walking out on their responsibilities.

There is something satisfying about yelling at a teenager to "turn off that damn music." But what are we asking them to turn on to?

ARMS Email System

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Stuart E. Trevelyan (TREVELYAN_S) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:08-JUN-1993 16:14:00.00

SUBJECT: Housewatch

TO: Manager Infomgt (INFOMGT) (SYS)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Timothy J. Keating (KEATING_T) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Unice B. Lieberman (LIEBERMAN_U) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton (THORNTON_T) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa G. Banks (BANKS_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara C. Chow (CHOW_B) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Karen L. Hancox (HANCOX_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: LeeAnn Inadomi (INADOMI_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lorraine C. Miller (MILLER_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kathleen L. O'Neill (ONEILL_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Steve Ricchetti (RICCHETTI_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret C. Sherry (SHERRY_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart E. Trevelyan (TREVELYAN_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ann M. Cattalini (CATTALINI_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Anne Walker READ: UNKNOWN	(WALKER_A) (WHO)
TO: S. Collier Address READ: UNKNOWN	(ADDRESS_S) (WHO)
TO: Heather Beckel READ: UNKNOWN	(BECKEL_H) (WHO)
TO: Eric Berman READ: UNKNOWN	(BERMAN_E) (WHO)
TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein READ: UNKNOWN	(BERNSTEIN_E) (WHO)
TO: Robert O. Boorstin READ: UNKNOWN	(BOORSTIN_R) (WHO)
TO: Liz Bowyer READ: UNKNOWN	(BOWYER_L) (WHO)
TO: Keith Boykin READ: UNKNOWN	(BOYKIN_K) (WHO)
TO: David Dreyer READ: UNKNOWN	(DREYER_D) (WHO)
TO: Deborah L. Fine READ: UNKNOWN	(FINE_D) (WHO)
TO: Deborah L. Fine READ: UNKNOWN	(FINE_D) (WHO)
TO: David Kusnet READ: UNKNOWN	(KUSNET_D) (WHO)
TO: David Leavy READ: UNKNOWN	(LEAVY_D) (WHO)
TO: Mike Lux READ: UNKNOWN	(LUX_M) (WHO)
TO: Julie Oppenheimer READ: UNKNOWN	(OPPENHEIME_J) (WHO)
TO: Meeghan E. Prunty READ: UNKNOWN	(PRUNTY_M) (WHO)
TO: Ricki Seidman READ: UNKNOWN	(SEIDMAN_R) (WHO)
TO: Jason Solomon READ: UNKNOWN	(SOLOMON_J) (WHO)

TO: George Stephanopoulos (STEPHANOPO_G)(WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kimberly Tilley (TILLEY_K)(WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Waldman (WALDMAN_M)(WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Anne Walker (WALKER_A)(WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C)(WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Amy Zisook (ZISOOK_A)(WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa Mortman (MORTMAN_L)(WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Seldin (SELDIN_D)(WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Patricia A. Enright (ENRIGHT_P)(WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J)(WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David B. Anderson (ANDERSON_D)(WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lillian Fernandez (FERNANDEZ_L)(WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jocelyn Jolley (JOLLEY_J)(WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Dreyer (DREYER_D)(WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_COURIER

HOUSEWATCH

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9 1993

PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE

FLOOR:

PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_COURIER

12:00 NOON Complete consideration of H.R. 1159

Passenger Vessle Safety Act.

PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE
MARKUPS:

PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_COURIER

Time to be Announced

House Committee on Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

Topic: Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations for Agricultural Programs

8:30 AM

House Committee on Veterans' Affairs

Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee

Topic: Compensation for Persian Gulf Veterans

9:30 AM *** Rescheduled from ***

House Committee on the District of Columbia

Topic: H.R. 1633 District Judicial Reorganization Act

10:00 AM

House Committee on Education and Labor

Topic: National Service Trust Act of 1993

10:00 AM

House Committee on Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

Topic: Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations for Programs Under the Committee's
Jurisdiction

10:00 AM

House Committee on Science, Space and Technology

Topic: H.R. 2200 FY 1994 NASA Reauthorization Act

1:00 PM

House Committee on Ways and Means

Topic: H.R. 1876 GATT fast-track authority

1:30 PM *** Mark

-up Precedes Hearing ***

House Committee on Foreign Affairs

Economic Policy, Trade and the Environment Subcommittee

Topic: 1990 Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act

PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_COURIER_OBLIQUE
COMMITTEES:

PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_COURIER

9:30 AM

House Committee on Agriculture

Foreign Agriculture and Hunger Subcommittee

Topic: Review of Hunger: Early Intervention in Hunger Crisis

Scheduled Witnesses:

Rep. Tony Hall (D

-OH)

Rep. Bill Emerson (R

-MO)

9:30 AM

House Committee on Energy and Commerce

Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee

Oversight Topic: Encryption and Telecommunication Network Security

9:30 AM *** Military Application of Nuclear Energy Panel ***

House Committee on Armed Services

Hearing CLOSED to the public

Topic: Fiscal Year 1994 National Defense Authorization Focusing on
Environmental

Restoration and Waste Management

9:30 AM

House Committee on Energy and Commerce

Energy and Power Subcommittee

Topic: Advanced Liquid Metal Reactors for Disposing of Hazardous Waste

9:45 AM

House Committee on Energy and Commerce

Health and the Environment Subcommittee

Topic: Improved Health Status and Access for the Underprivileged

Scheduled Witnesses:

Rep. Louis Stokes (D

-OH)

Rep. Jose Serrano (D

-NY)

Rep. Norman Mineta (D

-CA)

10:00 AM

House Committee on the Judiciary

Economic and Commercial Law Subcommittee

Oversight Topic: Competition in the Airline Industry

10:00 AM

House Committee on the Judiciary

Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration Subcommittee

Topic: Amending Patent Legislation

10:00 AM

House Committee on Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

Oversight Topic: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Activities
in Waco, Texas

Scheduled Witnesses:

Ronald Noble - Assistant Secretary, Law Enforcement, Department of
Treasury
Stephen Higgins - Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

10:00 AM

House Committee on Energy and Commerce
Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee
Topic: Adequacy of Insurance Solvency Regulation

10:00 AM

House Committee on Government Operations
Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
Topic: State Medicaid Drug Formularies

10:00 AM

House Committee on Small Business
Procurement, Taxation, and Tourism Subcommittee
Topic: Competition Between the Public and Private Sectors in the Camping
Industry

1:30 PM *** Hearing Follows Mark

-up ***

House Committee on Foreign Affairs
Economic Policy, Trade and the Environment Subcommittee
Topic: Problems with the United States Export Controls

2:00 PM

House Committee on Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
Topic: Oversight of Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Activities in
Waco,
Texas

Scheduled Witnesses:

Ronald Noble - Assistant Secretary, Law Enforcement, department of
Treasury
Stephen Higgins - Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

2:00 PM *** Rescheduled from ***

House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service
Compensation and Employee Benefits Subcommittee
Topic: Reauthorization of the Federal Physicians Comparability Allowances
Act of
1978 (P.L. 95

-603)

ARMS Email System

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: David Seldin (SELDIN_D) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:09-JUN-1993 09:50:00.00

SUBJECT: TODAY'S AGENDA

TO: Arthur L. Jones (JONES_A) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Arthur, Lorraine

FROM: Seldin

DATE: June 9, 1993

RE: AGENDA ITEMS FOR TODAY'S CONFERENCE CALLS

A) TODAY'S SCHEDULE/MESSAGE: The President has two events today, a satellite hookup to the ABC affiliates conference in California, and a speech this afternoon at the Business Roundtable conference. He will focus on the economy at both events, continuing to reiterate the principles of his plan while allowing the details to be hacked out by the Senate.

Once again, the basic principles are: 1) \$500 billion in deficit reduction; 2) increased progressivity of tax system; 3) meaningful investments in working families, such as the EITC; 4) a broad based energy tax that promotes conservation and is fair to all regions of the country; 5) protection of the most vulnerable people in society; and 6) maximizes spending cuts and minimizes tax increases.

The First Lady is making a satellite speech to the Catholic Health Association conference in New Jersey, and attending a tribute to Carol Moseley Braun.

B) SCHEDULE LOOK-

AHEAD: Your guess is as good as ours.

C) THE HILL TODAY: The Senate continues work on the campaign finance bill, which will continue at least through the end of the week. The House is finishing the all-important passenger vessel safety act, and has mark-ups of the National Service bill and the GATT fast track authority.

D) CABINET NEWS TODAY: What are people doing today?

E) MEETING: Dee Dee wants to schedule a meeting sometime this month for all of the Cabinet public affairs directors to come for a meeting here at the White House. What point in the week is good for people?

ARMS Email System

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JUN-1993 09:21:00.00

SUBJECT: AGAM 6.10.93

TO: Patricia A. Clark (CLARK_P) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Arthur L. Jones (JONES_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Eric Berman (BERMAN_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart E. Trevelyan (TREVELYAN_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Arnold Shore (SHORE_A) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Keith Boykin (BOYKIN_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas F. McLarty (MCLARTY_T) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Doris O. Matsui (MATSUI_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret A. Williams (WILLIAMS_MA) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce K. Sasser (SASSER_B) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (TOIV_B) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Leon Fuerth (FUERTH_L) (VPO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Marla Romash READ: UNKNOWN	(ROMASH_M) (VPO)
TO: Steven Akey READ: UNKNOWN	(AKEY_S) (WHO)
TO: Janet Handal READ: UNKNOWN	(HANDAL_J) (WHO)
TO: Stephen B. Silverman READ: UNKNOWN	(SILVERMAN_S) (WHO)
TO: Christine A. Varney READ: UNKNOWN	(VARNEY_C) (WHO)
TO: Jeffrey L. Eller READ: UNKNOWN	(ELLER_J) (WHO)
TO: Lisa Mortman READ: UNKNOWN	(MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
TO: Ernest D. Gibble READ: UNKNOWN	(GIBBLE_E) (WHO)
TO: Patricia A. Enright READ: UNKNOWN	(ENRIGHT_P) (WHO)
TO: Jonathan P. Gill READ: UNKNOWN	(GILL_J) (WHO)
TO: Richard Strauss READ: UNKNOWN	(STRAUSS_R) (WHO)
TO: Maria M. Tio READ: UNKNOWN	(TIO_M) (WHO)
TO: Joshua N. Silverman READ: UNKNOWN	(SILVERMAN_J) (WHO)
TO: Jess Sarmiento READ: UNKNOWN	(SARMIENTO_J) (WHO)
TO: Lavora R. Barnes READ: UNKNOWN	(BARNES_L) (WHO)
TO: C. Patricia Cogdell READ: UNKNOWN	(COGDELL_C) (WHO)
TO: Kimberly S. Hopper READ: UNKNOWN	(HOPPER_K) (WHO)
TO: Lorraine A. Voles READ: UNKNOWN	(VOLES_L) (WHO)

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:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATOR: NEWS (6=NEWS@2=ATTMAIL@1=US@MRX@EOPMRX)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JUN-1993 08:34:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: B

ATT SUBJECT: AGAM 6/10

ATT TO: BAUER (HANK BAUER@4=NCC-
KC@5=OIRM@3=GOV+USDA.OIRM.KC@2=ATTMAIL@1=US@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: PAO (6=PAO@4=W01B@3=USDA.FS.X400@2=ATTMAIL@1=US@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: ALEXANDER (ALEXANDER_DA@A1@CD)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: BOYKIN (BOYKIN_K@A1@CD)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: ELLER (ELLER_J@A1@CD)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: GILL (GILL_J@A1@CD)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: INADOMI (INADOMI_L@A1@CD)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: PODESTA (PODESTA_J@A1@CD)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: RASCO (RASCO_C@A1@CD)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: TREVELYAN (TREVELYAN_S@A1@CD)

READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TEXT:
Enclosed file name.

0610.TXT

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====
ATT CREATOR: UNKNOWN (UNKNOWN)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JUN-1993 08:34:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: A

ATT SUBJECT:

ATT TEXT:
Thursday, June 10, 1993

***** COPYRIGHT NOTIFICATION *****
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USDA AWARDS POSTPONED (W.Post, AP-6/9) -- Sec. Espy has postponed all employee awards and bonuses until they are reviewed. He noted past criticism of spending for awards, and outlined the department's expenditure of \$35 million for awards. He questioned whether the department should have 42 separate awards ceremonies, and noted, "This is one USDA." He also questioned financial awards for highly paid employees, and said he would try to find ways to honor more employees who make the department work better.

RULES FOR MENU CLAIMS (Dailies) -- FDA is expected to announce new rules today to require restaurants to back up health and nutrition claims on their menus. Restaurants had been exempted from the nutrition labeling legislation following a dispute between former Secs. Madigan and Sullivan.

WHEAT EEP CONSIDERATIONS (KRF-6/9) -- USDA's export sales office said wheat export commitments are close to 2 million tons below the 5-year average and more than 1 million tons below last year's pace. The drop is attributed to the absence of Russia and China from the market, and significantly smaller purchases by other traditional large customers.

(KRF-6/8) -- A USDA official said efforts to finalize wheat EEP allocations are proceeding toward an expected completion before June 30. Another official said Under Sec. Moos is expected to present USDA's EEP proposals to a high-level interagency group this week. KRF says the allocation decision is being slowed by controversy about using EEP in markets served by Australia and Canada.

(FWN-6/9) -- Farm state legislators and the wheat industry want Under Sec. Moos to push for a large EEP (such as the USDA-favored 36-million-ton proposal), but others see a possible compromise between the USDA figure and the 31 million the interagency committee signaled it would approve. The article notes a variety of considerations that must go into deciding on a

final package, including concerns about effects on farm programs for both wheat and other feedgrains. FWN outlines concern over conflicting goals with the administration and "second guessing" by the State Dept. and GAO.

(Reuter-6/9, KRF-6/9, UPI) -- Sec. Espy said the US "reserves the right to be more aggressive on export programs." He promised to consult with Australia and said he anticipated the 1993/94 program would "not have a negative impact" on Australia's traditional volume of sales to its markets. He said the US is looking for opportunities to expand wheat sales.

(Wires-6/9) -- Australia's prime minister told Sec. Espy of concern about the effects of US EEP sales on their markets, especially Indonesia and the Philippines. The PM said Canada is looming large in USDA's considerations of what might be done; his remarks are taken as further indication the US administration is looking at taking on Canada in its wheat export markets.

(KRF-6/9) -- The USDA attache in Mexico City said imports of US wheat are expected to drop despite an overall increase in Mexico's wheat import demand. The report said sources indicate Canada is desperate to sell wheat, and as its supplies become available, competition will be fierce.

CANADIAN CONTROLS FOR PUPPY IMPORTS (UPI-6/9) -- Canada is preparing tough rules to halt importation of diseased US puppies. The new rules would cover puppy age, vaccinations and inspections, as well as the possibility of permanent identification on the dogs. A Canadian official said everyone agrees in principle that a permit system should be devised.

SOME RECREATION FEES ADDED (AP-6/9) -- The Senate Energy Committee rejected an increase in national park fees, but voted to meet budget revenue targets with \$50 million in new fees on some Forest Service and BLM lands. The legislation includes a provision to make permanent a \$100-per-claim fee for miners on public lands, and a proposal to enhance collection of recreation fees.

CHANGE IN COTTON CERT WANTED (KRF-6/9) -- The American Cotton Shippers Assn. has formed a committee to obtain a change in the way the US export marketing certificate program works. Committee members said the program keeps US cotton competitive in world markets, but they saw a need for a smoother transition for using the forward certificate.

PUMPING REDUCED IN CALIFORNIA DELTA (LA Times-6/9) -- Federal officials determined that pumping from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta must be reduced 20% this summer to protect the delta smelt which has been declared a threatened species. The article notes that deliveries to farmers had already been cut in half in anticipation of this and other problems. Some question the standards used to determine when pumping is threatening the smelt.

REACTION TO OILSEEDS AGREEMENT (Reuter-6/8, KRF-6/9) -- USTR Kantor said the US is delighted with France's action and the EC approval of the oilseeds pact. He noted that French claims of concessions in the Blair House agreement were, "Not with us. That's within the EC."

(Reuter-6/9) -- French maize producers criticized the oilseeds deal because of a provision to set a maize import quota. They said the deal hits a crop in which Europe is not self-sufficient and upsets the balance of the EC's maize market. They want the EC to subsidize maize exports.

(Wires-6/9) -- French farmers staged violent protests against the agreement capping oilseed cultivation. Officials said the soybean agreement was good for France and, noting that the pact was separate from the "whole

GATT problem," added that the French government "doesn't have the slightest intention of abandoning the farmers." France wants to renegotiate limits on exports of farm commodities.

GATT DEVELOPMENTS (Wires-6/9) -- France's foreign minister warned the US his nation has "not accepted the (GATT) agricultural package," and stands ready to assume the situation of crisis and conflict possible in the next few weeks. He said that even if France wins concessions in other GATT sectors, it will continue to insist the farm deal be changed. France's prime minister said they would not accept an accord just to meet a deadline, noting the EC could be forced into a pact with the US, without Asia conceding anything.

(Reuter-6/9, KRF-6/9, UPI) -- The House Ways and Means Committee passed and sent to the House a bill to give the president fast-track authority to negotiate a GATT agreement. USTR Kantor said approval of the fast-track authority prior to the G7 meeting would send a clear signal the US is serious about finishing the Uruguay Round.

(Dailies, Wires-6/9) -- Ireland's Peter Sutherland was chosen as the new GATT director general after Latin American nations said they would not block consensus and withdrew their candidate. AP notes that Japan was also angry that it was not sufficiently involved in the nomination procedure.

RUSSIA SITUATION (KRF-6/8, Reuter-6/8) -- US officials said Russia could get more commodities under the \$700-million concessional package if freight costs can be kept down. This factor is seen as an incentive for Russia to unload ships quickly. A USDA official said the department would have a better idea whether freight savings will be possible after the first freight tenders.

(JOC) -- In a letter to a US shipper, a Baltic port official blamed US shipowners for unloading delays. US shippers said the letter is inaccurate and fails to note the problems caused by poor communications.

(JOC, Reuter-6/8, KRF-6/8) -- USDA's acting general sales manager said Russia has been making some payments on its GSM debt, and he expected Russia to meet a June 30 deadline for clearing up much of its arrears.

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ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-JUN-1993 11:49:00.00

SUBJECT: AGAM 6.15.93

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READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)
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TO: Marla Romash READ: UNKNOWN	(ROMASH_M) (VPO)
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TO: Jeffrey L. Eller READ: UNKNOWN	(ELLER_J) (WHO)
TO: Lisa Mortman READ: UNKNOWN	(MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
TO: Ernest D. Gibble READ: UNKNOWN	(GIBBLE_E) (WHO)
TO: Patricia A. Enright READ: UNKNOWN	(ENRIGHT_P) (WHO)
TO: Jonathan P. Gill READ: UNKNOWN	(GILL_J) (WHO)
TO: Richard Strauss READ: UNKNOWN	(STRAUSS_R) (WHO)
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TO: David B. Anderson (ANDERSON_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
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ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:15-JUN-1993 08:15:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: B

ATT SUBJECT: AGAM 6/15

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READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TEXT:
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0615.TXT

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===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATOR: UNKNOWN (UNKNOWN)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:15-JUN-1993 08:15:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: A

ATT SUBJECT:

ATT TEXT:
Tuesday, June 15, 1993

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REACTION TO AWARDS DECISION (Fed Times-6/21) -- The executive director of OPEDA said Sec. Espy's move to postpone the USDA awards ceremony was "very controversial." He said he had heard employees complain in the past that honorees were selected by the old boy network, but he noted those who really merited the awards were upset the program was postponed. He said he feared the program would be downsized. The president of the Senior Executives Assn. said Sec. Espy's action was "unfortunate;" she claims some executives have gotten awards for saving the government millions of dollars. Sec. Espy said he is considering changes to the system of making awards, noting that many employees believe our present system is not always based on fairness.

(ChiTrib-6/13) -- The Trib ran a Scripps Howard editorial critical of past USDA awards and credits Sec. Espy for denouncing such extravagance. However, it says the secretary is no roaring reformer, citing preservation of the peanut subsidy and many field offices remaining open despite a pledge to streamline USDA.

FOOD STAMP APPLICATION CALLED CUMBERSOME (W.Times, AP-6/14, Reuter-6/14) -- After trying out the food-stamp application system, Sec. Espy said, "It was rather cumbersome," and the form "was full of legalese." The article notes some of the details of applying for food stamps, and points out the system has been improved, although Sec. Espy said some of the qualification rules were too strict and concerned him.

DOT DECIDES VEGOILS NOT HAZARDOUS (JOC) -- The Dept. of Transportation rescinded its classification of vegetable oils as hazardous materials. DOT's research group will convene a public meeting to discuss ways to protect the environment from spills of the oils. It is not known if the decision will

apply to animal fats which also had been classified as hazardous.

SURVEY ON FARMING'S FUTURE (DM Reg-6/6) -- George Anthon examines results of a survey conducted by the University of Wisconsin's Rural Development Institute. The survey identifies three major forces that will shape agriculture; they are: environmental concerns, vertical integration of farms, and movement of political clout from agricultural interests to urban consumers.

USDA COFFEE FIGURE QUESTIONED (Reuter-6/11) -- The Brazilian Federation of Coffee Exporters said USDA's projection of a 28.5-million-bag crop for Brazil was a "disputable" number way above other estimates. The group's president-elect said he will seek an explanation from USDA officials. He noted the number affected the market and said, "There may be hidden interests here to push the market down."

PREDICTION ON UPCOMING HOG REPORT (KRF-6/11) -- Two pork industry officials predicted the upcoming USDA hogs and pigs report will put supply at 101% of a year ago. They said the March figure (104%) was a little too optimistic. One thought Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) was asking USDA to look into its sampling procedure because the numbers have been off and are affecting farmers' decisions. The officials outlined their thoughts on how the numbers affect farmers.

RULES FOR DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS (Dailies) -- FDA announced new rules requiring claims on labels for dietary supplements to be supported by "significant agreement" within the scientific community. The industry complained that FDA was treating their products more like drugs than like food. Some consumer advocates applauded the FDA move.

BABY FORMULA MARKET BATTLE (NY Times) -- The article analyzes the debate over advertising for baby formula, and allegations that a medical group tried to stifle competition. The Times assesses opinions on the effect advertising baby formula has on breastfeeding, which is nutritionally preferable.

SUPPORT FOR NAFTA (KRF-6/11) -- After Rep. Fred Grandy (R-Iowa) told pork producers that support for NAFTA is waning, and he relayed the potential implications of Mexico and Canada developing a trade treaty with Japan, pork industry officials said they would join with other agricultural groups to press for NAFTA's passage because it could result in shipment of more value-added products to Mexico and create jobs in the US.

GATT DEVELOPMENTS (Reuter-6/14) -- Commerce Sec. Brown said he didn't think parts of the US-EC farm-trade accord could be renegotiated.

(Reuter-6/14) -- The president of the EC farm lobby COPA said a GATT agreement cutting subsidies threatens the EC's 8 million farmers. Small family farmers are worried they will be forced off the land by a sharp cut in subsidies. The COPA official said the farmers produce many benefits that are difficult to measure.

(AP-6/14) -- USTR Kantor urged Congress to pass the fast-track negotiating authority for President Clinton before the G7 summit in July. He said he will go to the EC this week to work on wrapping up a market access package. Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.) wants to tie the fast-track authority to include a measure reinstating the Super 301 clause for targeting countries for trade retaliation if they don't open their markets to US goods. USTR Kantor

said that could open the fast-track bill to other amendments and slow it down.

(W.Post, Reuter-6/14) -- The articles outline the French prime minister's stand on world trade (he is meeting President Clinton today), and says he will try to persuade the president there are more important aspects to the GATT than just agriculture.

LOGGERS WORK TO SAVE FOREST (LA Times-6/14) -- Northwest loggers who can't find work cutting trees, are helping to restore forest ecosystems by removing logging roads or converting them into trails. The roads are blamed for the majority of erosion in the area.

FRUSTRATION OVER RUSSIAN AID LOGJAM (LA Times-6/14) -- An article covering problems with delivering promised aid to Russia, notes that of the \$925 million promised in food and medicine at the Vancouver summit, only \$216 million has been obligated for specific action and most obligated funds have not been spent yet.

(Reuter-6/14) -- Sec. Espy expressed confidence the two remaining documents for the Russian aid package will be signed. The article says it isn't clear who would sign them.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (W.Post, NY Times, Reuter-6/14, AP-6/14) -- President Clinton named a 25-member Council on Sustainable Development to integrate the country's environmental and economic policies, as well as overseeing participation in global policies. Sec. Espy is a member. The Times examines a number of issues facing the group.

FARM EQUIPMENT SALES (JOC) -- Although sales of large farm equipment have been up, the article says the trend could wilt if farm income doesn't rise faster than economists predict.

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ARMS Email System

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-JUN-1993 12:09:00.00

SUBJECT: AGAM 6.30.93

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READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)
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TO: Cynthia J. Lizik (LIZIK_C) (OA)

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TO: Martha B. Schiele (SCHIELE_M) (OA)

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TO: Gwendolyn N. Weaver (WEAVER_G) (OA)

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATOR: NEWS (6=NEWS@2=ATTMAIL@1=US@MRX@EOPMRX)

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ATT BODY PART TYPE: B

ATT SUBJECT: AGAM 6/30

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0630.TXT

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ATT CREATOR: UNKNOWN (UNKNOWN)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:30-JUN-1993 07:45:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: A

ATT SUBJECT:

ATT TEXT:
Wednesday, June 30, 1993

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SUPPORT FOR WIC SPENDING, AND WHOLE MILK (AP-6/29 & 30, Reuter-6/29) -- The article reviews some of the provisions of the \$70.6-billion spending bill for farm and food programs passed by the House 304-119. It notes reasons for the \$350-million increase in the WIC program. The House voted 292-137 not to lift a requirement that schools receiving federal lunch funds serve whole milk. The bill calls for changes in farm programs, especially crop insurance, and it cuts MPP funding by \$20 million to \$127.7 million.

IRRADIATION OF FOOD PROMOTED (Reader's Digest-7/93) -- The article notes Sec. Espy's support for meat irradiation, in the wake of the hamburger contamination outbreak, and asks why this procedure is not more widespread in the US. It says scare tactics have paid off for those wishing to prevent irradiation of food. The article reviews benefits from irradiation for a number of foods and outlines objections by the consumer group Food & Water, Inc.

CONCERNS ABOUT BIOTECH FOOD (USA) -- A scientist and a lawyer with the Environmental Defense Fund express concerns that unregulated applications of biotechnology to food production pose hazards to public health and the environment. They say FDA is not providing the care consumers need.

E.COLI VICTIM RECOVERS (AP-6/29, USA) -- The story recounts the problems faced by a victim of the E.coli outbreak associated with hamburgers from a fast food restaurant. AP notes USDA held hearings on meat inspection reform and imposed "zero tolerance" for fecal contamination in beef.

PICNIC FOR FOOD SAFETY (PRN-6/29) -- The Washington State health laboratory will hold a cookout today to demonstrate safe handling of foods and proper cooking of meat. The article says many of the state's food-related illnesses result from improper food handling in the home.

PURSUIT OF SAFE PESTICIDE USE (Reuter-6/29) -- EPA's administrator said the administration is "prepared to be very tough" in pursuing alternatives to pesticide use in food production. She mentioned integrated pest management, crop rotation and sustainable agriculture as "real options that are cost-effective for farmers and will have the effect of reducing the risk and reducing the use of pesticides in this country."

(NY Times) -- The article presents ways consumers can reduce the amount of pesticides on the foods they eat by being careful in their purchases.

(UPI-6/29) -- The head of the American Farm Bureau Federation said they support more research on the effects of pesticides on children and studies that can make the US food supply even safer. He noted that farmers are committed to adopting better methods and are increasingly relying on non-chemical techniques for fighting pests.

BENLATE DOCUMENTS UNVEILED (WSJ, AP) -- The article describes DuPont documents that allegedly show the firm knew its Benlate pesticide could kill or damage plants. It reviews the issues in the upcoming trial; attorneys for the plaintiffs have turned down offers of damage payments.

OBJECTIONS TO OWL PLAN (USA) -- Northwest timber interests are protesting the "option nine" solution for the timber/owl situation, claiming it will cost far more jobs than administration figures indicate.

WEATHER'S IMPACT (UPI-6/29, AP, NY Times) -- Iowa's agriculture secretary said some farmers may be forced out of business by record wet weather that has inundated tens of thousands of acres and made hundreds of thousands too wet for planting. The articles note that Sec. Espy will tour flooded croplands in the Midwest today. Farmers' losses have been estimated in the millions of dollars and shippers are losing \$1 million a day because the Mississippi River is closed.

(NY Times, WSJ, AP-6/29, FWN-6/29) -- Soybean futures surged on USDA's assessment indicating 11% of the crop has yet to be planted. Although corn futures were lower, cash corn prices in southern Illinois increased six to eight cents since Friday largely because of the flooding of the Mississippi. WSJ says it's too early to tell if consumers will be soaked by higher prices.

(Reuter-6/29, JOC) -- FOB US Gulf corn and soybean prices were firm as Gulf supplies tightened with the closing of the Mississippi. The impact of the flooding was lessened by grain exports being in a lull. JOC says conditions are starting to improve, but most of the locks remain closed.

(Reuter-6/29) -- Trade estimates for deliveries of grain and soybeans against Chicago Board of Trade July contracts could be reduced by the closure of the Mississippi.

(AP-6/29) -- Dry weather is reducing the potential for corn yields dramatically in the Southeast. Farmers are facing the driest June on record.

RUSSIA DEBT SITUATION (FWN-6/29) -- Responding to questions regarding action by private banks to extend the grace period for loans to the former Soviet Union, USDA officials said the department is sticking with the original terms

of the Paris Club debt rescheduling agreement regarding outstanding GSM-102 payments, although adjustments could be made if necessary.

AWAITING EEP RETORT (Reuter-6/28) -- EC grain traders say they are waiting for the EC to make "a quick riposte" to the US wheat EEP targets; one noted that "there are stocks to get rid of." A French wheat producers' assn. official said they will pressure the EC to shift 33 million tons of intervention grain onto the world market rapidly.

EFFECTS OF OILSEEDS AGREEMENT (KRF-6/29) -- US oilseed industry officials say the US-EC oilseeds agreement offers opportunities for expanded markets, but noted that the mandated 15% cut in EC oilseed acreage could mean an output cut of only 7% because less-productive land will be idled. Some urged the government to closely monitor the EC for attempts to sidestep the pact; one said peas and beans could be used to compete directly with protein meals.

CONCERN OVER SUGAR DEFINITION (JOC) -- A sugar executive wants the definition of sugar in the NAFTA pact to be expanded to include corn syrup so that Mexico cannot become a net exporter of sugar.

GATT DEVELOPMENTS (KRF-6/28) -- A US trade negotiator outlined agricultural issues that need to be resolved, but said the GATT talks could still be wrapped up by the December 15 deadline. The article notes differing opinions about the chances for a GATT pact passing the US Congress.

(NY Times, Reuter-6/29) -- France's prime minister said his country would not accept any market access agreement reached at the G7 meeting in Tokyo unless the US drops its sanctions on EC steel. He said President Mitterrand would represent France at the meeting.

(KRF-6/29, AP-6/29) -- The EC's trade commissioner said there will be no formal agreement on Uruguay Round market access issues at the G7 meeting, but hoped the talks will provide impetus for a GATT pact by the end of the year. The article notes the failure of the Quad (US, EC, Canada and Japan) to make significant progress at their last meeting and outlines some major sticking points (it does not mention agriculture).

(JOC) -- Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) vowed to amend the bill extending the administration's fast-track authority, to revive the Super 301 law.

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ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:21-JUL-1993 19:50:00.00

SUBJECT: Diplomacy Calendar

TO: Daniel P. Meyer (MEYER_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Mitchell S. Warren (WARREN_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

CC: Ann F. Walker (WALKER_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
This usually has lots of good stuff to add.
See if the Dept. can get on the distribution list.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATOR: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:21-JUL-1993 18:11:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: B

ATT SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy Calendar 7/21

ATT TO: Patricia A. Clark (CLARK_P)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Arthur L. Jones (JONES_A)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Eric Berman (BERMAN_E)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Keith Boykin (BOYKIN_K)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: David Leavy (LEAVY_D)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Thomas F. McLarty (MCLARTY_T)

READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Doris O. Matsui (MATSUI_D)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Margaret A. Williams (WILLIAMS_MA)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Bruce K. Sasser (SASSER_B)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Barry J. Toiv (TOIV_B)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Leon Fuerth (FUERTH_L)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Marla Romash (ROMASH_M)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Steven Akey (AKEY_S)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Janet Handal (HANDAL_J)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Stephen B. Silverman (SILVERMAN_S)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Christine A. Varney (VARNEY_C)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Julie Oppenheimer (OPPENHEIME_J)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Mary H. Anton (ANTON_M)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Gordon Li (LI_G)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Lisa Mortman (MORTMAN_L)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Ernest D. Gibble (GIBBLE_E)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Patricia A. Enright (ENRIGHT_P)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J)

READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Richard Strauss (STRAUSS_R)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Maria M. Tio (TIO_M)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Joshua N. Silverman (SILVERMAN_J)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Jess Sarmiento (SARMIENTO_J)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Lavora R. Barnes (BARNES_L)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: C. Patricia Cogdell (COGDELL_C)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Kimberly S. Hopper (HOPPER_K)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Margaret C. Sherry (SHERRY_M)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein (BERNSTEIN_E)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Carolyn Curiel (CURIEL_C)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: David B. Anderson (ANDERSON_D)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Laura D. Schwartz (SCHWARTZ_L)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TEXT:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATOR: Bureau of Policy and Programs (1=US@*RFC-
822\usia01(a)access.digex.net@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:21-JUL-1993 16:30:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: B

ATT SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy Calendar, July 21

ATT TO: Media Reaction -- Bulletin Board (1=US@*RFC-
822\bulletin(A)Hr.HOUSE.gov@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)

READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Bonnie Nicholson (1=US@*RFC-
822\BNichols(a)de2d800a.pa.osd.Mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Brian Cullin (1=US@*RFC-
822\BCullin(a)se2e800a.pa.osd.mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Cliff Bernath (1=US@*RFC-
822\cbernath(a)se2e811b.pa.osd.Mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Diane Kurtz (1=US@*RFC-
822\DKurtz(a)hr.house.gov@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Jack Belcher (1=US@*RFC-
822\jbelcher(a)hr.house.gov@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: jonathan gill (1=US@*RFC-822\jpg+
(a)campaign92.org@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Mary Icenogle (1=US@*RFC-
822\micenogl(a)se2e800a.pa.osd.Mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Mike Stepp (1=US@*RFC-
822\MStepp(a)se2e800b.pa.osd.mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Wendy Burt (1=US@*RFC-
822\wburt(a)se1e794a.pa.osd.mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TEXT:

RFC-822-Headers:

Received: from life.ai.mit.edu by sprintf.merit.edu (5.64/1123-1.0-X.500)
id AA24705; Wed, 21 Jul 93 12:26:11 -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 AA27032; Wed, 21 Jul 93 12:26:04 EDT

Received: from ACCESS.DIGEX.NET by LEX-LUTHOR.AI.MIT.EDU via INTERNET with SMTP id 156794; 21 Jul
1993 11:26:39-0400

Received: by access.digex.net id AA25212

(5.65c/IDA-1.4.4 for jonathan gill <jpg+@campaign92.org>); Wed, 21 Jul 1993 11:24:14 -0400

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: MULTIPART/MIXED; BOUNDARY="608182819-1722241760-743268253:#25154"

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 3 =====

ATT CREATOR: UNKNOWN (UNKNOWN)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:21-JUL-1993 16:30:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: A

ATT SUBJECT:

ATT TEXT:

--608182819-1722241760-743268253:#25154

Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

--608182819-1722241760-743268253:#25154

Content-Type: APPLICATION/octet-stream; name="cal300.txt"

Content-ID: <Pine.3.07.9307211113.A25154@access.digex.net>

Content-Description:

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY CALENDAR

[July 21, 1993]

NEXT WEEK

*Jul 21-28 Under Secretary of State for International Security Affairs Lynn Davis travel to London, Paris, Bonn, Beijing and Tokyo to explain the Administration's position on nuclear testing and to seek support for the early adoption of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty (CTBT)

Jul 24-30 Secretary of State Christopher travel to Singapore (for ASEAN post-ministerial) and Australia (July 29)

Jul 26-28 ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference, Singapore; Delegates are foreign ministers from ASEAN countries plus the U.S., Japan, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Korea and the E.C.) Secretary of State Christopher will represent the U.S.

CURRENTLY UNDERWAY

July 10-25 Tandem Thrust 1993 -- Joint exercise in Guam and surrounding waters to test the readiness of 5,000 personnel participating from military units of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps stationed around the Pacific Rim

- *New item
- **Revised item

LOOKING AHEAD

- *Aug 1-5 Secretary of State Christopher travel to the Middle East as part of the overall U.S. "effort to provide full partnership" and to pursue the "role of honest broker" in the peace process.
- Aug 4 Sentencing of the two police officers convicted of violating Black motorist Rodney King's civil rights, Los Angeles
- Aug 12-13 South Pacific Forum Post-Forum Dialogue, Nauru
- Aug 12-15 World Youth Congress (Pope John Paul II to attend), Denver
- Aug 28 30th Anniversary Reprise of the 1963 March on Washington
- Aug 29 - 10 Second USIA NIS Diplomatic Training Seminar, Salzburg
- Sep 10-13 International Symposium on Higher Education and Strategic Partnerships (in North America), Vancouver
- Sep 10-16 First International Islamic Book Fair, Philadelphia
- Sep 13-24 USIA Alumni News and Current Affairs Workshop on Drugs, Washington
- Sep 15-17 AFCOM '93 - Second U.S./Africa Communications Conference, Washington
- Sep 20-24 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Senior Officials Meetings, Honolulu
- Sep 21 - Dec 23 United Nations General Assembly, New York
- Sep 26-30 IMF/IBRD Annual Meeting, Washington
- Sep 27 - IAEA General Conference, Vienna

Oct 1

Sep 27 - CSCE Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension
Oct 15 Issues, Warsaw

Sep 28 - CSCE Seminar on Sustainable Development of
Oct 1 Boreal and Temperate Forests, Montreal

Sep 30 Deadline for extension of the mandate of the
U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR); Almost 12,800
UNPROFOR forces in Croatia have been working to
demilitarize the country and help reestablish
Croatian government authority in some areas.
Another portion of UNPROFOR is stationed in
Bosnia-Herzegovina where 7,500 soldiers have a
more limited mandate of ensuring the delivery of
humanitarian aid, including keeping the Sarajevo
airport open, and monitoring the no-fly ban. A
small portion of the contingent is authorized
for The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
(FYRM) with about 700 Scandinavian and 300 U.S.
troops deployed.

Oct 11-22 142nd UNESCO Executive Board Meeting, Paris

Oct 14-15 Rio Group Presidential Summit, Santiago

Oct 25 10th Anniversary of the U.S. Intervention in
Grenada

Oct 25-29 North American Drug Abuse Control Commission
(CICAD) Annual Meeting, Washington

Oct 25 - 27th UNESCO General Conference, Paris
Nov 16

Nov 6-25 Food and Agriculture Organization Conference,
Rome

**Nov 8-12 CSCE Seminar on Free Media, Warsaw

Nov 15-18 Inter-American Press Association General
Assembly, Bariloche, Argentina

Nov 17-19 Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
Ministerial, Seattle

Nov 22 30th Anniversary of the assassination of
President Kennedy

Nov 30 - CSCE Ministerial, Rome
Dec 1

Dec 2-3 NAC/NACC Ministerials, Brussels

Dec 15 Deadline for expiration of fast-track authority to finish negotiation of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations; Under fast-track, Congress must accept or reject a negotiated trade pact within certain time limits and without change.

CALENDAR OF SCHEDULED ELECTIONS

Jul 23 Seychelles
Oct 3 Argentina [Congressional]
Nov 3 Honduras [Presidential]
Dec 1 [Tentative] Rwanda
Dec 5 Venezuela
Dec 13 Chile

For additional information, please contact
Joel Fischman (202) 619-5054
--608182819-1722241760-743268253:#25154--

===== END ATTACHMENT 3 =====

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME: 26-AUG-1993 09:59:00.00

SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy Calendar 8-25-93

TO: Patricia A. Clark (CLARK_P) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Arthur L. Jones (JONES_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Eric Berman (BERMAN_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas F. McLarty (MCLARTY_T) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Doris O. Matsui (MATSUI_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret A. Williams (WILLIAMS_MA) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce K. Sasser (SASSER_B) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (TOIV_B) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Leon Fuerth (FUERTH_L) (VPO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Marla Romash (ROMASH_M) (VPO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Steven Akey (AKEY_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Handal (HANDAL_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen B. Silverman READ: UNKNOWN	(SILVERMAN_S) (WHO)
TO: Christine A. Varney READ: UNKNOWN	(VARNEY_C) (WHO)
TO: Julie Oppenheimer READ: UNKNOWN	(OPPENHEIME_J) (WHO)
TO: Mary H. Anton READ: UNKNOWN	(ANTON_M) (OA)
TO: Gordon Li READ: UNKNOWN	(LI_G) (WHO)
TO: Helen H. Dickey READ: UNKNOWN	(DICKEY_H) (WHO)
TO: Jeffrey L. Eller READ: UNKNOWN	(ELLER_J) (WHO)
TO: Lisa Mortman READ: UNKNOWN	(MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
TO: Ernest D. Gibble READ: UNKNOWN	(GIBBLE_E) (WHO)
TO: Patricia A. Enright READ: UNKNOWN	(ENRIGHT_P) (WHO)
TO: Jonathan P. Gill READ: UNKNOWN	(GILL_J) (WHO)
TO: Richard Strauss READ: UNKNOWN	(STRAUSS_R) (WHO)
TO: Maria M. Tio READ: UNKNOWN	(TIO_M) (WHO)
TO: Joshua N. Silverman READ: UNKNOWN	(SILVERMAN_J) (WHO)
TO: Jess Sarmiento READ: UNKNOWN	(SARMIENTO_J) (WHO)
TO: Lavora R. Barnes READ: UNKNOWN	(BARNES_L) (WHO)
TO: C. Patricia Cogdell READ: UNKNOWN	(COGDELL_C) (WHO)
TO: Kimberly S. Hopper READ: UNKNOWN	(HOPPER_K) (WHO)

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

TO: Laura D. Schwartz (SCHWARTZ_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATOR: Bureau of Policy and Programs (1=US@*RFC-
822\usia01(a)access.digex.net@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:26-AUG-1993 05:19:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: B

ATT SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy Calendar, August 25

ATT TO: Media Reaction -- Bulletin Board (1=US@*RFC-
822\bulletin(A)Hr.HOUSE.gov@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Bonnie Nicholson (1=US@*RFC-
822\BNichols(a)de2d800a.pa.osd.Mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Brian Cullin (1=US@*RFC-
822\BCullin(a)se2e800a.pa.osd.mIL@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Cliff Bernath (1=US@*RFC-
822\cbernath(a)se2e811b.pa.osd.Mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Diane Kurtz (1=US@*RFC-
822\DKurtz(a)hr.house.gov@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Jack Belcher (1=US@*RFC-
822\jbelcher(a)hr.house.gov@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: jonathan gill (1=US@*RFC-822\jpg+
(a)campaign92.org@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Mary Icenogle (1=US@*RFC-

822\micenogl(a)se2e800a.pa.osd.Mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Mike Stepp (1=US@*RFC-
822\MStepp(a)se2e800b.pa.osd.mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Wendy Burt (1=US@*RFC-
822\wburt(a)se1e794a.pa.osd.mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TEXT:

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id AA25566; Wed, 25 Aug 93 13:21:01 -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 AA02025; Wed, 25 Aug 93 13:20:53 EDT

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170552; 25 Aug 1993 13:06:40-0400

Received: by access.digex.net id AA11630

(5.65c/IDA-1.4.4 for jonathan gill <jpg+@campaign92.org>); Wed, 25 Aug 1993 13:19:45 -0400

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: MULTIPART/MIXED; BOUNDARY="608187348-1479236982-746299184:#11397"

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATOR: UNKNOWN (UNKNOWN)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:26-AUG-1993 05:19:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: A

ATT SUBJECT:

ATT TEXT:

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Content-Type: APPLICATION/octet-stream; name="cal300.txt"

Content-ID: <Pine.3.07.9308251344.A11397@access.digex.net>

Content-Description:

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY CALENDAR

[August 25, 1993]

NEXT WEEK

*Aug 25 World Court hearing on an urgent request by Bosnia to prevent

its annexation by Serbia, The Hague

Aug 27 Deadline for Inauguration of a Civilian Government in Nigeria

Aug 28 30th Anniversary Reprise of the 1963 March on Washington

Aug 28 - Parliament of the World's Religions, Chicago;
Sep 5 Mother Teresa and the Dalai Lama will be among the attendees.

Aug 28 - Second USIA NIS Diplomatic Training Seminar,
Sep 10 Salzburg

*Aug 30 Resumption of international peace conference on Bosnia for
 leaders of the three warring factions to study proposed
 compromise peace settlement, Geneva

*Aug 30 or 31 [Tentative] Resumption of Arab-Israeli peace talks

Aug 30 - International Conference for the Protection of
Sep 1 War Victims, Geneva

*Aug 31 U.N. talks with an Iraqi delegation covering "outstanding
 technical problems related to the weapons section of UNSCR 687"
 (according to a U.N. source), New York; This resolution is the
 main Gulf War ceasefire resolution under which Iraq is compelled
 to give up weapons of mass destruction and the means to produce
 them.

CURRENTLY UNDERWAY

Aug 7 - Taejon Expo '93
Nov 7

*New item

**Revised item

LOOKING AHEAD

Sep 6-10 International Commission on Women, Caracas

*Sep 7-24 Symposium on East Asia Security sponsored by USCINCPAC, Honolulu

Sep 10-13 International Symposium on Higher Education and Strategic
 Partnerships (in North America), Vancouver

- Sep 10-16 First International Islamic Book Fair, Philadelphia
- Sept 12-14 U.S.-Israel Joint Economic Development Group,
Tel Aviv
- Sep 13-24 USIA Alumni News and Current Affairs Workshop on Drugs,
Washington
- *Sep 14 Jury selection to begin in case against defendants charged with
bombing the World Trade Center, New York
- *Sep 14-15 Rio Group Presidential Summit, Santiago
- Sep 15 Date for Presidential decision on renewal of U.S. embargo of
American business activity in Vietnam
- Sep 15-17 AFCOM '93 - Second U.S./Africa Communications Conference,
Washington
- Sep 16 U.S.-Costa Rica Trade and Investment Council
Meeting, San Jose
- *Sep 19-22 African Heads of State Summit, hosted by Governor Wilder of
Virginia, Richmond
- Sep 23-24 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Senior Officials
Meetings, Honolulu
- Sep 20-Oct 1 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 40th
Session, First part, Geneva
- Sep 21-23 International Olympic Committee (IOC) meeting to select the host
for the 2000 Summer Olympic Games, Monte Carlo; Sydney is
considered to be the front-runner, but Beijing is regarded as a
strong candidate. In a 287-99 vote July 26, the House of
Representatives approved a resolution that urges the IOC to
"find another, more suitable venue for the games " than Beijing.

LOOKING AHEAD (cont'd)

- Sep 21 - United Nations General Assembly, New York
Dec 23
- Sep 21-24 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors,
Vienna
- Sep 26-30 IMF/IBRD Annual Meeting, Washington
- *Sep 27 President Clinton address to the 48th U.N. General Assembly, New
York

- Sep 27-30 U.N. Security Council Ministerial on Peacekeeping, New York
- Sep 27 - IAEA General Conference, Vienna; Secretary of
Oct 1 Energy Hazel O'Leary to attend
- Sep 27 - CSCE Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension
Oct 15 Issues, Warsaw
- Sep 28 - CSCE Seminar on Sustainable Development of
Oct 1 Boreal and Temperate Forests, Montreal
- Sep 29 U.S.-Chile Trade and Investment Council Meeting,
Washington
- Sep 30 Deadline for extension of the mandate of the U.N. Protection
Force (UNPROFOR); Almost 12,800 UNPROFOR forces in Croatia have
been working to demilitarize the country and help reestablish
Croatian government authority in some areas. Another portion of
UNPROFOR is stationed in Bosnia-Herzegovina where 7,500 soldiers
have a more limited mandate of ensuring the delivery of
humanitarian aid, including keeping the Sarajevo airport open,
and monitoring the no-fly ban. A small portion of the
contingent is authorized for The Former Yugoslav Republic of
Macedonia (FYRM) with about 700 Scandinavian and 300 U.S. troops
deployed.
- *Late Sep Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, visit to the U.S.
- Sep 30 - General Assembly of World Tourism Organization
Oct 9 (WTO), Bali, Indonesia
- Oct 4 Beginning of Sixth Session of START Treaty Joint Compliance and
Inspection Commission (JCIC), Geneva

LOOKING AHEAD (cont'd)

- Oct 4 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors,
Vienna
- Oct 11-22 142nd UNESCO Executive Board Meeting, Paris
- Oct 14-15 Rio Group Presidential Summit, Santiago
- Oct 15-16 Building New Markets: U.S.-NIS Conference on Democracy and the
Market Economy, St. Louis
- Oct 18-21 Second Americas Summit on Children, Bogota
- Oct 20-21 NATO Defense Ministers Meeting, Travemunde, Germany
- Oct 20-22 International Commission on Women Executive Meeting, Washington

- Oct 25 10th Anniversary of the U.S. Intervention in Grenada
- Oct 25-29 World Food Program, Committee on Food Aid, Rome
- Oct 25-29 North American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) Annual Meeting, Washington
- Oct 25 - International Maritime Organization (IMO) 18th
Nov 5 Regular Assembly, London
- Oct 25 - 27th UNESCO General Conference, Paris
Nov 16
- *Oct 27-28 UNGA High-Level Plenary Meeting on Narcotics, New York
- Oct 30 Deadline, according to Governor's Island Agreement, for Haiti's peaceful transition to constitutional rule and Haitian President Aristide's return to office; Aristide was ousted in a military coup in September 1991.
- **Nov 1-3 CSCE Seminar: "Relations between Democratic Governments and the Free Media," Warsaw
- Nov 6-25 Food and Agriculture Organization Conference, Rome

LOOKING AHEAD (cont'd)

- **Nov 14-21 Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Meetings, Seattle
 - Nov 14-16 Senior Officials Meetings
 - Nov 17-19 Ministerial Meetings
 - Nov 20-21 Leaders Meetings
- Nov 15-18 Inter-American Press Association General Assembly, Bariloche, Argentina
- *Nov 18-19 Third annual meeting of the U.S./NIS Commission on Radio and Television Policy: "Changing Economic Relations Arising from Democratization, Privatization and New Technologies" at the Carter Center, Atlanta
- Nov 22 30th Anniversary of the assassination of President Kennedy
- Nov 30 - CSCE Ministerial, Rome; Secretary of State
Dec 1 Christopher to lead U.S. Delegation
- Dec 2-3 NAC/NACC Ministerials, Brussels; Secretary of State Christopher to lead U.S. Delegation
- Dec 15 Deadline for expiration of fast-track authority to finish

negotiation of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations; Under fast-track, Congress must accept or reject a negotiated trade pact within certain time limits and without change.

CALENDAR OF SCHEDULED ELECTIONS

Aug 28	Singapore [Presidential]
Sep 12	Equatorial Guinea [Parliamentary]
*Sep 13	Norway
*Sep 17	Morocco [Parliamentary - second stage]
*Sep 18	Swaziland [Lower House of Parliament]
Oct 3	Argentina [Congressional]
Oct 6	Pakistan [Legislative]
Nov TBD	New Zealand
Nov 3	Honduras [Presidential]
Nov 8	Jordan
Dec 1	[Tentative] Rwanda
Dec 5	Venezuela
Dec 5	Gabon [Presidential - First Round]
Dec 13	Chile
Dec 19	Gabon [Presidential - Second Round]

--608187348-1479236982-746299184:#11397--

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:03-SEP-1993 10:53:00.00

SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy Calendar for 9/1/93

TO: Patricia A. Clark (CLARK_P) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Arthur L. Jones (JONES_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Eric Berman (BERMAN_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas F. McLarty (MCLARTY_T) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Doris O. Matsui (MATSUI_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret A. Williams (WILLIAMS_MA) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce K. Sasser (SASSER_B) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (TOIV_B) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Leon Fuerth (FUERTH_L) (VPO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Marla Romash (ROMASH_M) (VPO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Steven Akey (AKEY_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Handal (HANDAL_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen B. Silverman READ: UNKNOWN	(SILVERMAN_S) (WHO)
TO: Christine A. Varney READ: UNKNOWN	(VARNEY_C) (WHO)
TO: Julie Oppenheimer READ: UNKNOWN	(OPPENHEIME_J) (WHO)
TO: Mary H. Anton READ: UNKNOWN	(ANTON_M) (OA)
TO: Gordon Li READ: UNKNOWN	(LI_G) (WHO)
TO: Helen H. Dickey READ: UNKNOWN	(DICKEY_H) (WHO)
TO: James A. Dorskind READ: UNKNOWN	(DORSKIND_J) (WHO)
TO: Jeffrey L. Eller READ: UNKNOWN	(ELLER_J) (WHO)
TO: Lisa Mortman READ: UNKNOWN	(MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
TO: Ernest D. Gibble READ: UNKNOWN	(GIBBLE_E) (WHO)
TO: Patricia A. Enright READ: UNKNOWN	(ENRIGHT_P) (WHO)
TO: Jonathan P. Gill READ: UNKNOWN	(GILL_J) (WHO)
TO: Richard Strauss READ: UNKNOWN	(STRAUSS_R) (WHO)
TO: Maria M. Tio READ: UNKNOWN	(TIO_M) (WHO)
TO: Joshua N. Silverman READ: UNKNOWN	(SILVERMAN_J) (WHO)
TO: Jess Sarmiento READ: UNKNOWN	(SARMIENTO_J) (WHO)
TO: C. Patricia Cogdell READ: UNKNOWN	(COGDELL_C) (WHO)
TO: Kimberly S. Hopper READ: UNKNOWN	(HOPPER_K) (WHO)

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

TO: Laura D. Schwartz (SCHWARTZ_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATOR: Bureau of Policy and Programs (1=US@*RFC-
822\usia01(a)access.digex.net@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:02-SEP-1993 21:37:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: B

ATT SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy Calendar

ATT TO: Media Reaction -- Bulletin Board (1=US@*RFC-
822\bulletin(A)Hr.HOUSe.gov@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Bonnie Nicholson (1=US@*RFC-
822\BNichols(a)de2d800a.pa.osd.Mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Brian Cullin (1=US@*RFC-
822\BCullin(a)se2e800a.pa.osd.mIL@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Cliff Bernath (1=US@*RFC-
822\cbernath(a)se2e811b.pa.osd.Mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Diane Kurtz (1=US@*RFC-
822\DKurtz(a)hr.house.gov@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Jack Belcher (1=US@*RFC-
822\jbelcher(a)hr.house.gov@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: jonathan gill (1=US@*RFC-822\jpg+
(a)campaign92.org@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Mary Icenogle (1=US@*RFC-

822\micenogl(a)se2e800a.pa.osd.Mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Mike Stepp (1=US@*RFC-
822\MStepp(a)se2e800b.pa.osd.mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Wendy Burt (1=US@*RFC-
822\wburt(a)se1e794a.pa.osd.mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TEXT:

RFC-822-Headers:

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id AA24161; Thu, 2 Sep 93 05:25:13 -0400

Received: from LEX-LUTHOR.AL.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 AA13176; Thu, 2 Sep 93 05:25:04 EDT

Received: from ACCESS.DIGEX.NET by LEX-LUTHOR.AL.MIT.EDU via INTERNET with SMTP id 173411; 2 Sep
1993 05:24:52-0400

Received: by access.digex.net id AA12220

(5.65c/IDA-1.4.4 for jonathan gill <jpg+@campaign92.org>); Thu, 2 Sep 1993 05:23:42 -0400

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: MULTIPART/MIXED; BOUNDARY="608187348-2114148827-746961820:#11840"

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATOR: UNKNOWN (UNKNOWN)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:02-SEP-1993 21:37:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: A

ATT SUBJECT:

ATT TEXT:

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Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

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Content-Type: APPLICATION/octet-stream; name="cal300.txt"

Content-ID: <Pine.3.07.9309020540.A11840@access.digex.net>

Content-Description:

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY CALENDAR

[September 1, 1993]

NEXT WEEK

Sep 6-10 International Commission on Women, Caracas

*Sep 7-24 Symposium on East Asia Security sponsored by USCINCPAC, Honolulu

CURRENTLY UNDERWAY

Aug 7 - Taejon Expo '93
Nov 7

*New item

**Revised item

LOOKING AHEAD

Sep 10-13 International Symposium on Higher Education and Strategic Partnerships (in North America), Vancouver

Sep 10-16 First International Islamic Book Fair, Philadelphia

Sept 12-14 U.S.-Israel Joint Economic Development Group, Tel Aviv

Sep 13-24 USIA Alumni News and Current Affairs Workshop on Drugs, Washington

Sep 14 Jury selection to begin in case against defendants charged with bombing the World Trade Center, New York

Sep 14-15 Rio Group Presidential Summit, Santiago

Sep 15 Date for Presidential decision on renewal of U.S. embargo of American business activity in Vietnam

Sep 15-17 AFCOM '93 - Second U.S./Africa Communications Conference, Washington

Sep 16 U.S.-Costa Rica Trade and Investment Council Meeting, San Jose

Sep 19-22 African Heads of State Summit, hosted by Governor Wilder of Virginia, Richmond

Sep 23-24 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Senior Officials Meetings, Honolulu

Sep 20-Oct 1 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 40th Session, First part, Geneva

Sep 21-23 International Olympic Committee (IOC) meeting to select the host for the 2000 Summer Olympic Games, Monte Carlo; Sydney is considered to be the front-runner, but Beijing is regarded as a strong candidate. In a 287-99 vote July 26, the House of Representatives approved a resolution that urges the IOC to "find another, more suitable venue for the games " than Beijing.

LOOKING AHEAD (cont'd)

Sep 21 - United Nations General Assembly, New York
Dec 23

Sep 21-24 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors,
Vienna

Sep 26-30 IMF/IBRD Annual Meeting, Washington

Sep 27 President Clinton address to the 48th U.N. General Assembly, New York

Sep 27-30 U.N. Security Council Ministerial on Peacekeeping, New York

Sep 27 - IAEA General Conference, Vienna; Secretary of
Oct 1 Energy Hazel O'Leary to attend

Sep 27 - CSCE Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension
Oct 15 Issues, Warsaw

Sep 28 - CSCE Seminar on Sustainable Development of
Oct 1 Boreal and Temperate Forests, Montreal

Sep 29 U.S.-Chile Trade and Investment Council Meeting,
Washington

Sep 30 Deadline for extension of the mandate of the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR); Almost 12,800 UNPROFOR forces in Croatia have been working to demilitarize the country and help reestablish Croatian government authority in some areas. Another portion of UNPROFOR is stationed in Bosnia-Herzegovina where 7,500 soldiers have a more limited mandate of ensuring the delivery of humanitarian aid, including keeping the Sarajevo airport open, and monitoring the no-fly ban. A small portion of the contingent is authorized for The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRM) with about 700 Scandinavian and 300 U.S. troops deployed.

Late Sep Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, visit to the U.S.

Sep 30 - General Assembly of World Tourism Organization

- Oct 9 (WTO), Bali, Indonesia
- Oct 4 Beginning of Sixth Session of START Treaty Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission (JCIC), Geneva

LOOKING AHEAD (cont'd)

- Oct 4 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors, Vienna
- Oct 11-22 142nd UNESCO Executive Board Meeting, Paris
- Oct 14-15 Rio Group Presidential Summit, Santiago
- Oct 15-16 Building New Markets: U.S.-NIS Conference on Democracy and the Market Economy, St. Louis
- Oct 18-21 Second Americas Summit on Children, Bogota
- Oct 20-21 NATO Defense Ministers Meeting, Travemunde, Germany
- Oct 20-22 International Commission on Women Executive Meeting, Washington
- Oct 25 10th Anniversary of the U.S. Intervention in Grenada
- Oct 25-29 World Food Program, Committee on Food Aid, Rome
- Oct 25-29 North American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) Annual Meeting, Washington
- Oct 25 - Nov 5 International Maritime Organization (IMO) 18th Regular Assembly, London
- Oct 25 - Nov 16 27th UNESCO General Conference, Paris
- Oct 27-28 UNGA High-Level Plenary Meeting on Narcotics, New York
- Oct 30 Deadline, according to Governor's Island Agreement, for Haiti's peaceful transition to constitutional rule and Haitian President Aristide's return to office; Aristide was ousted in a military coup in September 1991.
- Nov 1-3 CSCE Seminar: "Relations between Democratic Governments and the Free Media," Warsaw
- Nov 6-25 Food and Agriculture Organization Conference, Rome

LOOKING AHEAD (cont'd)

- Nov 14-21 Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Meetings, Seattle
- Nov 14-16 Senior Officials Meetings
 - Nov 17-19 Ministerial Meetings
 - Nov 20-21 Leaders Meetings
- Nov 15-18 Inter-American Press Association General Assembly, Bariloche, Argentina
- Nov 18-19 Third annual meeting of the U.S./NIS Commission on Radio and Television Policy: "Changing Economic Relations Arising from Democratization, Privatization and New Technologies" at the Carter Center, Atlanta
- Nov 22 30th Anniversary of the assassination of President Kennedy
- Nov 30 - CSCE Ministerial, Rome; Secretary of State
Dec 1 Christopher to lead U.S. Delegation
- Dec 2-3 NAC/NACC Ministerials, Brussels; Secretary of State Christopher to lead U.S. Delegation
- Dec 15 Deadline for expiration of fast-track authority to finish negotiation of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations; Under fast-track, Congress must accept or reject a negotiated trade pact within certain time limits and without change.

CALENDAR OF SCHEDULED ELECTIONS

- Sep 12 Equatorial Guinea [Parliamentary]
- Sep 13 Norway
- Sep 17 Morocco [Parliamentary - second stage]
- **Sep 18 Swaziland [Lower House of Parliament - First Round]
- Oct 3 Argentina [Congressional]
- Oct 6 Pakistan [Legislative]
- *Oct 11 Swaziland [Lower House of Parliament - Second Round]
- Nov TBD New Zealand
- Nov 3 Honduras [Presidential]
- Nov 8 Jordan

*Nov 28 Honduras

Dec 1 [Tentative] Rwanda

Dec 5 Venezuela

Dec 5 Gabon [Presidential - First Round]

Dec 13 Chile

Dec 19 Gabon [Presidential - Second Round]

--608187348-2114148827-746961820:#11840--

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:09-SEP-1993 11:46:00.00

SUBJECT: Use this source, if you don't already

TO: Paul Meyer (MEYER_P) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATOR: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:09-SEP-1993 10:06:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: B

ATT SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy Schedule 9/8/93

ATT TO: Patricia A. Clark (CLARK_P)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Arthur L. Jones (JONES_A)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Eric Berman (BERMAN_E)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: David Leavy (LEAVY_D)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Thomas F. McLarty (MCLARTY_T)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Doris O. Matsui (MATSUI_D)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Margaret A. Williams (WILLIAMS_MA)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Bruce K. Sasser (SASSER_B)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Barry J. Toiv READ: UNKNOWN	(TOIV_B)
ATT TO: Leon Fuerth READ: UNKNOWN	(FUERTH_L)
ATT TO: Marla Romash READ: UNKNOWN	(ROMASH_M)
ATT TO: Steven Akey READ: UNKNOWN	(AKEY_S)
ATT TO: Janet Handal READ: UNKNOWN	(HANDAL_J)
ATT TO: Stephen B. Silverman READ: UNKNOWN	(SILVERMAN_S)
ATT TO: Christine A. Varney READ: UNKNOWN	(VARNEY_C)
ATT TO: Julie Oppenheimer READ: UNKNOWN	(OPPENHEIME_J)
ATT TO: Mary H. Anton READ: UNKNOWN	(ANTON_M)
ATT TO: Gordon Li READ: UNKNOWN	(LI_G)
ATT TO: Helen H. Dickey READ: UNKNOWN	(DICKEY_H)
ATT TO: James A. Dorskind READ: UNKNOWN	(DORSKIND_J)
ATT TO: Kimberly S. Hopper READ: UNKNOWN	(HOPPER_K)
ATT TO: Ernest D. Gibble READ: UNKNOWN	(GIBBLE_E)
ATT TO: Jessamyn Sarmiento READ: UNKNOWN	(SARMIENTO_J)
ATT TO: Joshua Silverman READ: UNKNOWN	(SILVERMAN_J)
ATT TO: Richard Strauss READ: UNKNOWN	(STRAUSS_R)
ATT TO: David B. Anderson READ: UNKNOWN	(ANDERSON_D)

ATT TO: Lisa Mortman (MORTMAN_L)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TEXT:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATOR: Bureau of Policy and Programs (1=us@*RFC-
822\usia01(a)access.digex.net@3=internet@2=telemail@MRX@EOPMRX)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:09-SEP-1993 06:11:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: B

ATT SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy Calendar, September 8

ATT TO: Media Reaction -- Bulletin Board (1=US@*RFC-
822\bulletin(A)Hr.HOUSE.gov@3=iNTerNET@2=teLeMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Bonnie Nicholson (1=US@*RFC-
822\BNichols(a)de2d800a.pa.osd.Mil@3=InternET@2=TELeMaIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Brian Cullin (1=US@*RFC-
822\BCullin(a)se2e800a.pa.osd.mIL@3=INterneT@2=TELeMaIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Cliff Bernath (1=US@*RFC-
822\cbernath(a)se2e811b.pa.osd.Mil@3=InternET@2=TELeMaIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Diane Kurtz (1=US@*RFC-
822\DKurtz(a)hr.house.gov@3=intERneT@2=teleMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Jack Belcher (1=US@*RFC-
822\jbelcher(a)hr.house.gov@3=iNTerNET@2=teLeMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: jonathan gill (1=US@*RFC-822\jpg+
(a)campaign92.org@3=intERneT@2=teleMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Mary Icenogle (1=US@*RFC-
822\micenogl(a)se2e800a.pa.osd.Mil@3=InternET@2=TELeMaIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Mike Stepp (1=US@*RFC-
822\MStepp(a)se2e800b.pa.osd.mIL@3=INTerneT@2=TELeMaIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Wendy Burt (1=US@*RFC-

822\wburt(a)sele794a.pa.osd.mil@3=iNTErnet@2=TELeMaIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TEXT:

--608187348-445228531-747568843:#21638

Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

--608187348-445228531-747568843:#21638

Content-Type: APPLICATION/octet-stream; name="cal300.txt"

Content-ID: <Pine.3.07.9309090643.A21638@access.digex.net>

Content-Description:

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY CALENDAR

[September 8, 1993]

NEXT WEEK

Sep 10-13 International Symposium on Higher Education and
Strategic Partnerships (in North America),
Vancouver

Sep 10-16 First International Islamic Book Fair,
Philadelphia

Sep 12-14 U.S.-Israel Joint Economic Development Group,
Tel Aviv

*Sep 12-15 Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating, visit
to Washington

Sep 13-24 USIA Alumni News and Current Affairs Workshop
on Drugs, Washington

Sep 14 Jury selection to begin in case against
defendants charged with bombing the World Trade
Center, New York

Sep 14-15 Rio Group Presidential Summit, Santiago

Sep 15 Date for Presidential decision on renewal of
U.S. embargo of American business activity in
Vietnam

Sep 15-17 AFCOM '93 - Second U.S./Africa Communications
Conference, Washington

CURRENTLY UNDERWAY

Aug 7 - Taejon Expo '93
Nov 7

Sep 7-24 Symposium on East Asia Security sponsored by
USCINCPAC, Honolulu

LOOKING AHEAD

Sep 16 U.S.-Costa Rica Trade and Investment Council
Meeting, San Jose

Sep 19-22 African Heads of State Summit, hosted by
Governor Wilder of Virginia, Richmond

*New item

**Revised item

LOOKING AHEAD (cont'd)

Sep 20-Oct 1 United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development, 40th Session, First part, Geneva

Sep 21-23 International Olympic Committee (IOC) meeting
to select the host for the 2000 Summer Olympic
Games, Monte Carlo; Sydney is considered to be
the front-runner, but Beijing is regarded as a
strong candidate. In a 287-99 vote July 26,
the House of Representatives approved a
resolution that urges the IOC to "find another,
more suitable venue for the games " than
Beijing.

Sep 21 - United Nations General Assembly, New York
Dec 23

Sep 21-24 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board
of Governors, Vienna

*Sep 22 [Tentative] President Clinton to present the
the Administration's health care reform plan
proposal to a special Joint Session of Congress

Sep 23-24 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Senior
Officials Meetings, Honolulu

Sep 26-30 IMF/IBRD Annual Meeting, Washington

Sep 27 President Clinton address to the 48th U.N.
General Assembly, New York

- Sep 27-30 U.N. Security Council Ministerial on
Peacekeeping, New York
- Sep 27 - IAEA General Conference, Vienna; Secretary of
Oct 1 Energy Hazel O'Leary to attend
- Sep 27 - CSCE Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension
Oct 15 Issues, Warsaw
- Sep 28 - CSCE Seminar on Sustainable Development of
Oct 1 Boreal and Temperate Forests, Montreal
- Sep 29 U.S.-Chile Trade and Investment Council Meeting,
Washington
- Late Sep Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa,
visit to the U.S.
- Sep 30 Deadline for extension of the mandate of the
U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR); Almost
12,800 UNPROFOR forces in Croatia have been
working to demilitarize the country and help
reestablish Croatian government authority in
some areas. Another portion of UNPROFOR is
stationed in Bosnia-Herzegovina where 7,500
soldiers have a more limited mandate of
ensuring the delivery of humanitarian aid,
including keeping the Sarajevo airport open,
and monitoring the no-fly ban. A small portion
of the contingent is authorized for The Former
Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRM) with
about 700 Scandinavian and 300 U.S. troops
deployed.
- Sep 30 - General Assembly of World Tourism Organization
Oct 9 (WTO), Bali, Indonesia
- Oct 4 Beginning of Sixth Session of START Treaty
Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission
(JCIC), Geneva
- Oct 4 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board
of Governors, Vienna
- *Oct 4-8 44th Session of the U.N. High Commissioner for
Refugees (UNHCR) Executive Committee Plenary
and Subcommittees, Geneva
- Oct 11-22 142nd UNESCO Executive Board Meeting, Paris
- Oct 14-15 Rio Group Presidential Summit, Santiago
- Oct 15-16 Building New Markets: U.S.-NIS Conference on
Democracy and the Market Economy, St. Louis

- Oct 18-21 Second Americas Summit on Children, Bogota
- Oct 20-21 NATO Defense Ministers Meeting, Travemunde, Germany
- Oct 20-22 International Commission on Women Executive Meeting, Washington
- Oct 25 10th Anniversary of the U.S. Intervention in Grenada
- Oct 25-29 World Food Program, Committee on Food Aid, Rome
- Oct 25-29 North American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) Annual Meeting, Washington
- Oct 25 - Nov 5 International Maritime Organization (IMO) 18th Regular Assembly, London
- Oct 25 - Nov 16 27th UNESCO General Conference, Paris
- **Oct 26-27 UNGA High-Level Plenary Meeting on Narcotics, New York
- *Oct 27 Egyptian President Mubarak to address the UNGA in his role as President of the Organization for African Unity (OAU), New York
- Oct 30 Deadline, according to Governor's Island Agreement, for Haiti's peaceful transition to constitutional rule and Haitian President Aristide's return to office; Aristide was ousted in a military coup in September 1991.
- Nov 1-3 CSCE Seminar: "Relations between Democratic Governments and the Free Media," Warsaw
- Nov 6-25 Food and Agriculture Organization Conference, Rome
- *Nov 7-8 Quincentennial Commemoration of the discovery of Puerto Rico
- Nov 14-21 Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Meetings, Seattle
 - Nov 14-16 Senior Officials Meetings
 - Nov 17-19 Ministerial Meetings
 - Nov 20-21 Leaders Meetings

- Nov 15-18 Inter-American Press Association General Assembly, Bariloche, Argentina
- Nov 18-19 Third annual meeting of the U.S./NIS Commission on Radio and Television Policy: "Changing Economic Relations Arising from Democratization, Privatization and New Technologies" at the Carter Center, Atlanta
- Nov 22 30th Anniversary of the assassination of President Kennedy
- Nov 30 - CSCE Ministerial, Rome; Secretary of State
Dec 1 Christopher to lead U.S. Delegation
- Dec 2-3 NAC/NACC Ministerials, Brussels; Secretary of State Christopher to lead U.S. Delegation
- Dec 15 Deadline for expiration of fast-track authority to finish negotiation of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations; Under fast-track, Congress must accept or reject a negotiated trade pact within certain time limits and without change.

CALENDAR OF SCHEDULED ELECTIONS

- Sep 12 Equatorial Guinea [Parliamentary]
- Sep 13 Norway
- Sep 17 Morocco [Parliamentary - second stage]
- Sep 18 Swaziland [Lower House of Parliament - First Round]
- *Sep 18 Central African Republic [presidential and parliamentary]
- *Sep 19 Poland [parliamentary]
- *Sep 23-25 South African President de Klerk, visit to New York and Washington
- Oct 3 Argentina [Congressional]
- Oct 6 Pakistan [Legislative]
- *Oct 10 Comoros [Legislative]

Oct 11 Swaziland [Lower House of Parliament - Second Round]

Nov TBD New Zealand

Nov 3 Honduras [Presidential]

Nov 8 Jordan

*Nov 21 Equatorial Guinea [parliamentary]

Nov 28 Honduras

Dec 1 [Tentative] Rwanda

Dec 5 Venezuela

Dec 5 Gabon [Presidential - First Round]

Dec 13 Chile

Dec 19 Gabon [Presidential - Second Round]

--608187348-445228531-747568843:#21638--

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ARMS Email System

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-SEP-1993 20:36:00.00

SUBJECT: Early Report 9/15/93

TO: Patricia A. Clark (CLARK_P) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Arthur L. Jones (JONES_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Eric Berman (BERMAN_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas F. McLarty (MCLARTY_T) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Doris O. Matsui (MATSUI_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret A. Williams (WILLIAMS_MA) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce K. Sasser (SASSER_B) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (TOIV_B) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Leon Fuerth (FUERTH_L) (VPO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Marla Romash (ROMASH_M) (VPO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Steven Akey (AKEY_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Handal (HANDAL_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen B. Silverman (SILVERMAN_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Christine A. Varney (VARNEY_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Julie Oppenheimer (OPPENHEIME_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Mary H. Anton (ANTON_M) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Gordon Li (LI_G) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Helen H. Dickey (DICKEY_H) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: James A. Dorskind (DORSKIND_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kimberly S. Hopper (HOPPER_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ernest D. Gibble (GIBBLE_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jessamyn Sarmiento (SARMIENTO_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua Silverman (SILVERMAN_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Strauss (STRAUSS_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David B. Anderson (ANDERSON_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa Mortman (MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATOR: Bureau of Policy and Programs (1=us@*RFC-
822\usia01(a)access.digex.net@3=internet@2=telemail@MRX@EOPMRX)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:15-SEP-1993 10:54:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: B

ATT SUBJECT: Early Report, september 15

ATT TO: Media Reaction -- Bulletin Board (1=US@*RFC-
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UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION--EARLY REPORT

For further information: Anne Chermak, Chief

Wednesday, September 15, 1993

ISRAEL-PLO ACCORD: MOMENTUM BUILDS, BUT THERE ARE HOLDOVERS

The foreign press welcomed the Israel-PLO accord's first dividends--what writers termed the "snowball effect" exemplified yesterday by the Israeli-Jordanian "common agenda" for peace talks and by Israeli Prime Minister Rabin's visit to Morocco. Dailies in Israel, the West Bank and Saudi Arabia gave further evidence of support for the breakthrough pact. A poll in Tel Aviv's top-circulation Yediot showed that support for the deal is increasing in Israel.

Criticism of the deal persisted among Israelis and Arabs, however. A daily in Syria adhered to the government line of a "comprehensive peace," not bilateral deals, as the only way to peace in the region. Observers again voiced concern over the difficulties that lie ahead, praised President Clinton's performance Monday and stressed the crucial importance of the U.S. role in the region. In the words of Berlin's right-of-center Die Welt, "Peace in the Middle East can only be an American peace."

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ISSUES: NAFTA, GATT

Dailies in Europe and Mexico reported on the U.S. administration's "campaign to support" NAFTA, which included speeches by three former presidents and President Clinton's signing of the side agreements to the pact. Observers in Britain, Italy and Switzerland said the efforts yesterday dispelled perceived doubts about Mr. Clinton's commitment to Congressional passage of NAFTA. While the activity on behalf of NAFTA was seen as a positive indicator of the U.S. administration's support, many commentators wondered if the effort would be enough to "turn the tide" in Congress in time to save the trilateral trade deal.

There were also reports this morning on attempts by French farmers--protesting the Blair House agricultural agreement--to block entries into Paris. German dailies were merciless in their criticism of the French trade position, with Bonn's right-of-center Frankfurter Allgemeine declaring, "In France, awareness of the advantages of free trade for the entire world economy is underdeveloped anyway."

BRIEF

-- Keating Visit To Washington

NOTE: Tokyo's report was not available today owing to the celebration of a Japanese holiday.

EDITORS: Mildred Sola Neely, Diana McCaffrey

ISRAEL-PLO ACCORD: MOMENTUM BUILDS, BUT THERE ARE HOLDOVERS

Israel Support Grows For Israeli-PLO Accord

A poll in today's top-circulation, independent Yediot showed that support for the

Israeli-PLO agreement keeps going up and now stands at 61 percent, up 4 percent from the September 10 survey. The number of opponents has gone down from 41 to 37 percent.

"Monumental Turnaround In Our History"

Columnist Yossef Lapid commented in independent Maariv, "Despite all the risks involved, the Jewish New Year heralds a monumental turnaround in our history.... For the first time since the emergence of the Zionist movement, there's a real chance that Jews will be able to live in peace on their land. Our present prosperity will pale beside our future economic growth...."

"I wonder what my own grandchildren would think when they read this article 50 years from now. Will they say their grandfather was a prophet? Or will they conclude that he was a pathetic optimist who couldn't see two inches away from his face?"

"Too Easy A Way Out For The Americans, Saudis"

Washington correspondent Akiva Eldar filed for liberal Haaretz, "Washington is again treating us to the cliches about U.S. commitment to Israel's security.... Mere financial assistance is too easy a way out for both the Saudis and the Americans. Why doesn't Clinton demand that his Middle East proteges pay with a harder coin, such as the total abrogation of the Arab economic boycott against Israel and a formal recognition of the Jewish state?"

"One Of Worst Years In Israel's History"

An editorial in religious, opposition Hatzofe held, "The outgoing Jewish year was one of the worst in Israel's history.... The country's leaders...took a blind leap into the unknown and signed an agreement with that gang of murderers, the PLO."

West Dailies Welcome Accord Bank

Pro-Jordan An-Nahar today described Arab countries' support of the agreement to be motivated by "their fear of the American whip," although the paper supported relations between Israel and the Palestinians. Moderate, pro-PLO Al-Quds welcomed the agreement and called for all Arab sides to formulate a unified position and to reach similar agreements with Israel.

Saudi "Respect Palestinian People's Decision" Arabia

Regional, pro-government Al-Jazeera's editorial today endorsed the PLO's mandate to serve as "the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," adding,

"The PLO...enjoys the support of 75 percent of the Palestinian people for concluding the historic peace agreement with Israel through interim Palestinian self-rule over Gaza and Jericho. The Kingdom has no choice except to respect the Palestinian people's decision and will. We hope that this serious development will bring a real, comprehensive and just peace to the Middle East."

Syria "Syria's Correct Position"

This editorial appeared in government-supported Tishreen yesterday: "Christopher

confirmed that he shares President Assad's belief that 'peace must be comprehensive in the Middle East.' This is not the first time the American administration has acknowledged the correctness of the Syrian position.... Syria has focused its national effort on the battle for full and comprehensive peace, on the importance of a full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories...according to international resolutions.... Therefore it is clear that any division of the peace process does not serve peace and only distances us from a just and comprehensive solution."

Russia "The Seeds of Peace Have Been Sown"

Alexander Golts, writing in today's Krasnaya Zvezda, the Defense Ministry's daily, said, "The situation in the region will never get back to what it used to be. The enemy with whom talks have been started is not only an enemy, but also an interlocutor.... It is impossible to put an end to the ceaseless violence using force, for the simple reason that both the Palestinians and the Israelis live on that land and do not intend to leave it. It took almost half a century of bloodletting to realize that they should learn to live together."

Britain "Push For Peace Kept Up Momentum"

The liberal Guardian reported today on its front page: "The push for peace in the Middle East kept up momentum yesterday as Israel and Jordan signed an accord in Washington and Yitzhak Rabin...shattered another psychological barrier with a flying visit to Morocco."

"Weary Completion Of 1989 Sea-Change"

Foreign affairs commentator Martin Woollacott said in the Guardian, "The Israeli-Palestinian agreement is probably the last item on the agenda of 1989, which has brought us, successively, the freeing of Eastern Europe, the unification of Germany, the fall of the Soviet Union, the breakthrough in South Africa, the victory over Iraq, settlements in Cambodia and Angola, and now the prospect of a peace in the Middle East. There are loose ends, like a full rapprochement between the United States and Vietnam, the fate of North Korea, and, above all, the question of the future direction of China. But...there was in Washington on Monday a sense of weary completion. That bringing together of former adversaries, the settlement, one after another, of old disputes, reaches a natural end with the Arafat-Rabin meeting."

France "Not A Quiet Peace"

Conservative Le Figaro front-paged this editorial by Charles Lambroschini, "This peace of the brave will not necessarily bring quiet. The Middle East might go through the same bitter experience Europe has been through. The fall of the Berlin Wall meant at the same time the end of Communist tyranny and was the beginning of new disorders. Deprived of the Israeli scarecrow...the (Arab) governments will now have to face reality. Fundamentalist terrorism does not threaten the stability of Egypt as much as does the poverty of millions of its people. And if the PLO does not find a solution to the problem of the Palestinian refugees, who are sunk in Lebanon or Gaza, the Islamist propaganda will easily turn their camps into infernos. Even Israel has good reasons to worry about its unity.... In the long term, the opening of the borders might lead to what has always been the fear of the founders of Israel: the disintegration of Israel's energy in a process of

Levantinization."

"America Is The Leading Nation"

Richard Liscia's page-one editorial in right-of-center Le Quotidien maintained, "Competent or not, America is inevitably the leading nation to which everyone turns in somber moments; and this is true of the Israelis...and of the Palestinians who have never taken them (the Americans) to their hearts. It is America which may or may not accelerate the diplomatic evolution...which may give some weight and significance to an event, even if it has not initiated it."

Germany "First Aftereffects Of Accord"

Pointing to the developments with Jordan and Morocco, Wolfgang Guenter Lerch wrote for right-of-center Frankfurter Allgemeine, "The Gaza-Jericho accord shows its first effects.... What is even more important is the agreement between Israel and the Kingdom of Jordan.... A Palestinian self-rule without support from Jordan seems to be impossible. If Tunisia, as can be assumed, should establish relations with Israel, Rabin would have made a good harvest within a few days."

"Pax Americana For The Middle East"

Under the headline above, Lothar Ruehl judged in an editorial for right-of-center Die Welt of Berlin, "The Washington agreement is a historic challenge not only for Israel and the Middle East, but also for all Arab states. After its implementation, the Middle East will fundamentally change like Europe after 1989. But the path to peace is still rocky.... Now Washington will have to support actively the conclusion of the 'peace process' that has now been initiated.... Peace in the Middle East can only be an American peace. Arafat's emphatic thanks to America also made this clear.

"In the Middle East, the United States can no longer appear as Israel's protective power, but as a power of order that can disarm the forces of war with its security guarantees and its influence on international arms control. This requires a constant engagement with all its implications, including military and economic ones. A Pax Americana will be an ambitious, but also expensive peace for the West, in which Western Europe and Russia must take part."

Italy "Clinton Unlikely To Neglect International Role"

New York correspondent Mario Platero held in economic Il Sole-24 Ore, "Clinton is unlikely to neglect the role of international leader he has inherited from his predecessors.... During the ceremony last Monday, Clinton perhaps became aware, for the first time since his arrival at the White House, of the power involved in his role as 'broker' and the importance of his continued attention to redefining U.S. leadership in the post-Cold War era. While it is true that domestic issues will have a predominant role, it is also true that the 'repolishing' of Clinton's image began with his brilliant personal success in Tokyo. It is therefore possible that Clinton will intervene directly on international topics ever more often."

"Everything Seems Possible In Middle East"

Cesare De Carlo suggested from Washington in Rome's center-right Il Tempo, "Now everything seems possible in the Middle East. The reconciliation between Israelis

and Palestinians had a liberating effect and, one after the other, Israel's enemies are now offering their hands.... The Syrian tangle, the most complicated one, remains unresolved. On Syria will depend the comprehensive peace mentioned by Arafat."

"Snowball Effect"

According to Paolo Passarini from Washington in centrist La Stampa, "The Middle East peace process is experiencing a positive 'snowball effect,' expanding beyond the Israeli-PLO accord. An Israeli-Jordanian agreement was approved yesterday which will lead to the resumption of normal bilateral relations within two years."

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ISSUES: NAFTA, GATT

Mexico "It Is Time To Defend NAFTA And Implement It"

Government-oriented El Nacional said Monday, "This week will be of intense activity in the United States because of NAFTA. Tomorrow will initiate Clinton's campaign to support the accord. Former Presidents Jimmy Carter and George Bush will attend this event. Clinton will sign the parallel agreement and, NAFTA's legislative paperwork will be initiated the same day the Congress receives the draft of the text. Next day, three prominent members of the Clinton Cabinet will defend it (the accord) before the Senate Finance Committee, and a bipartisan group of legislators will initiate a campaign of support....

"Opposed to versions that NAFTA's implementation could be postponed, members of the U.S. administration have reiterated President Clinton's determination to get NAFTA approved this year. This week's campaign to support NAFTA is proof of his will (Clinton's). Besides, the quick approval of NAFTA will be a vital requirement for Clinton and his purpose of reactivating other trade initiatives that could expand free trade to the rest of the hemisphere and the rest of the world."

Britain "Laying To Rest Doubts About Clinton's Commitment To NAFTA"

The independent Financial Times today said, "The White House yesterday produced an extraordinary display of bipartisanship, pageantry and salesmanship which laid to rest any doubts about President Bill Clinton's commitment to Congressional passage of a NAFTA."

"Can Clinton Turn Tide On NAFTA?"

The centrist Independent commented: "Yesterday's imposing White House ceremony, and the extraordinary public assembly of ex-presidents, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter and even a bantering George Bush whom Mr. Clinton defeated just 10 months ago, was the first salvo in the White House campaign to assemble the bipartisan coalition which alone can secure NAFTA's safe passage on Capitol Hill.

"If implemented, the accord would create the largest free trade area on the planet.... Throughout the summer through, its prospects have grown darker. And as Mr. Clinton made no apparent effort to counter the daily fusillades of Mr. Perot and other opponents of the pact, the feeling grew that the president was ready to accept a delay that would have amounted to a funeral. But yesterday such suspicions vanished....

"But it is still anyone's guess whether Mr. Clinton can turn the tide. The administration will bargain backstage on the fine print of the legislation to try and win over votes before sending the bill to Congress around 1 November."

"Clinton: No Going Back On Blair House Accord"

The conservative Times observed, "President Clinton ended a day dominated by international trade issues last night with a warning that there must be no going back, despite French opposition, on the Blair House agreement.... It is a measure of the U.S. administration's frustration with the EC's belated search for 'flexibility' in interpreting the agreement that the full force of presidential disdain was let loose while the EC is still wrestling with the issue."

France "Farmers Block Points Of Entry Into Paris"

Conservative Le Figaro reported today, "The Rural Coordination, organized into commando units, has been trying since 3:00 a.m. to block all points of entry into Paris. The demonstrators want to protest against the GATT...decisions."

"Not Much Optimism After Meeting In Washington"

Economic Les Echos observed, "EC Commissioner Leon Brittan and the Belgian foreign minister did not express any optimism after their meeting on GATT in Washington.... Leon Brittan, who met with Mickey Kantor and Lloyd Bentsen, said it would be unrealistic to hope to be able to reach a GATT agreement after the deadline of December 15. December 15 is the deadline for the 'fast-track' authority given to the American administration by Congress for the Uruguay Round negotiations.... Lloyd Bentsen, for his part, advised the EC not to reopen the Blair House accord...'because it would be a big mistake and a setback for GATT.'"

"France Less And Less Isolated"

Conservative Le Figaro maintained, "France is less and less isolated in GATT, after Spain, Ireland and Greece sent a document in which they contest some aspects of the Blair House accord signed in November with the United States."

Germany "GATT Should Not Be Sacrificed To Appease French Farmers"

Klaus Peter Krause wrote in right-of-center Frankfurter Allgemeine: "Is the current GATT round to be allowed to fail because of European farmers? It is not. It is a scandal that one single, minor economic group (the farmers) and one single country (France) are blocking a successful conclusion to this round, which is so important for world trade and the global economy.... Unlike the German state, the French have bowed to the violent pressure of this minority and they are trying to make Europe as a whole do the same....

"In France, awareness of the advantages of free trade for the entire world economy is underdeveloped anyway. Its traditions and mentality give it little motivation to make world trade really free. This cannot, however, be a reason to force this way of thinking onto the entire EC and thus do incalculable damage to the Community's economy in the long term.... The fate of the GATT round hangs by the thread of the EC-U.S. agricultural agreement. If it is abandoned, there is a threat of bilateralism with an increasing number of 'self-restriction agreements' and a relapse into crass government trade control. The great importance which

agriculture has gained in the GATT talks by coercing politicians bears no relation to its overall economic significance and to the appalling political and economic consequences of a French veto against the agricultural agreement with America and the resulting failure of GATT. Without an agricultural agreement between the EC and America, GATT would fail. For this reason, this state of affairs cannot be allowed to exist any longer."

"Pitchforks Of A Few Unreasonable French Farmers"

Norbert Welter noted in centrist Westdeutsche Allgemeine of Essen: "Are the pitchforks and tractors of a few thousand angry French farmers to obstruct the Uruguay Round?... The GATT round would benefit everyone, not least France itself. Almost unnoticed, the country has risen to become the fourth-largest exporting nation and the second-largest exporter of agricultural produce and services. The five largest industrial firms have calculated that they export more than the French agricultural industry as a whole.

"Taking this into account, France should have a greater interest than most in free world trade. Its government and parties regard themselves, however, as the prisoners of an industry which employs five percent of working Frenchmen and accounts for just about four percent of GNP. There is thus no reasonable basis for France's obstruction."

Italy "Clinton Fighting For NAFTA"

Francesca Mengarelli filed from Washington in economic Il Sole-24 Ore: "After months of silence, Bill Clinton came out in the open yesterday in favor of NAFTA. With one single speech, he dispelled once and for all doubts about the seriousness of his support for the ratification of the treaty.... Flanked by his predecessors Bush, Carter and Ford, Clinton denounced the prophets of woe, mainly labor unions and Ross Perot."

Switzerland "Despite Bipartisan Send-Off, NAFTA Not A Sure Thing"

Center-right Neue Zuercher Zeitung carried this by its Washington correspondent: "President Clinton took advantage of the fact that his three predecessors Bush, Carter and Ford were in Washington for the Palestinian-Israeli reconciliation to stage an additional political publicity event. The three ex-presidents were prepared to appear with the present chief executive at the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement, and to put in a good word for ratification of this treaty which is the subject of much public controversy. Despite this bipartisan send-off, the ratification of the free-trade treaty with Mexico and Canada by the Congress in the coming weeks is by no means assured. A prominent adversary is the Texas millionaire and former presidential candidate Ross Perot."

BRIEF

KEATING VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Australia "Genuineness And Togetherness"

Australia's ABC-TV's correspondent said the Clinton-Keating press conference had a mood of "genuineness and togetherness" that was quite different from those dominating the Australian prime minister's previous visits to Washington.

"Strong Washington Support For Asia-Pacific Economic Community"

The conservative Australian today commented, "With the Uruguay Round of the GATT talks in serious difficulties, Prime Minister Keating yesterday said he had found strong support in Washington for the idea of an Asia-Pacific economic community. But he received only lukewarm assurances from the United States when he raised Australia's concerns about the U.S. Export Enhancement Program.... While the U.S. position is unlikely to please Australian farmers, government sources in Washington argued that the prime minister's intention was to underline his concern about the issue, but that there was a recognition that, realistically, the issue was not going to go away quickly."

"Growing U.S.-East Asian Tensions Over Human Rights"

The Washington correspondent for the liberal Sydney Morning Herald filed this report: "Prime Minister Keating has angered human rights groups and some (Australian) Labor MPs by telling key U.S. Congressmen that he is worried about the pressure the United States is exerting on East Asian countries to improve human rights. Mr. Keating mentioned China and Indonesia specifically when he raised his concerns in two separate meetings with the U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor, the Speaker of the House Tom Foley, and other senior Congressmen.... Mr. Keating's comments reflect the growing tensions between the United States and many East Asian countries as the United States pursues human rights and arms proliferation concerns in nations it no longer needs as allies against former Soviet Union."

"Gratuitous Australian Intervention, Or Pathetic Toadying?"

Melbourne's liberal Age commented: "Will Indonesia and China respect Australia more for Mr. Keating's gratuitous intervention, or will they view it as merely a bit of rather pathetic toadying? Far from Australia giving the U.S. advice about toning down its criticism, we should be more ready to speak out ourselves about human rights abuses in the region."

"Little Interest In Keating In Washington"

Melbourne's liberal Age maintained, "Yesterday it was no contest between Paul Keating, Shimon Peres and Yasser Arafat. The score was Australia nil; Jew and Arab, 100. Apart from his attendant Australian reporters, there was little interest in what Mr. Keating was doing in Washington."

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PUBLIC DIPLOMACY CALENDAR

[September 22, 1993]

NEXT WEEK

- Sep 23-24 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Senior Officials Meetings, Honolulu
- Sep 27 President Clinton address to the 48th U.N. General Assembly, New York
- Sep 27-30 U.N. Security Council Ministerial on Peacekeeping, New York
- Sep 27 - Oct 1 IAEA General Conference, Vienna; Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary to attend
- Sep 27 - Oct 15 CSCE Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension Issues, Warsaw
- Sep 28-30 IMF/IBRD Annual Meeting, Washington
- Sep 28 - Oct 1 CSCE Seminar on Sustainable Development of Boreal and Temperate Forests, Montreal
- Sep 29 U.S.-Chile Trade and Investment Council Meeting, Washington

CURRENTLY UNDERWAY

- Aug 7 - Nov 7 Taejon Expo '93
- Sep 7-24 Symposium on East Asia Security sponsored by USCINCPAC, Honolulu
- Sep 13-24 USIA Alumni News and Current Affairs Workshop on Drugs, Washington
- Sep 20-Oct 1 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 40th Session, First part, Geneva
- Sep 21-23 International Olympic Committee (IOC) meeting to select the host for the 2000 Summer Olympic Games, Monte Carlo; Sydney is considered to be the front-runner, but Beijing is regarded as a strong candidate. In a 287-99 vote July 26, the House of Representatives approved a resolution that urges the IOC to "find another,

more suitable venue for the games " than Beijing.

*New item

**Revised item

Sep 21 - United Nations General Assembly, New York
Dec 23

Sep 21-24 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board
of Governors, Vienna

LOOKING AHEAD

Sep 30 Deadline for extension of the mandate of the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR); Almost 12,800 UNPROFOR forces in Croatia have been working to demilitarize the country and help reestablish Croatian government authority in some areas. Another portion of UNPROFOR is stationed in Bosnia-Herzegovina where 7,500 soldiers have a more limited mandate of ensuring the delivery of humanitarian aid, including keeping the Sarajevo airport open, and monitoring the no-fly ban. A small portion of the contingent is authorized for The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRM) with about 700 Scandinavian and 300 U.S. troops deployed.

Sep 30 - General Assembly of World Tourism Organization
Oct 9 (WTO), Bali, Indonesia

Oct 4 Beginning of Sixth Session of START Treaty
Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission
(JCIC), Geneva

Oct 4 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board
of Governors, Vienna

Oct 4-8 44th Session of the U.N. High Commissioner for
Refugees (UNHCR) Executive Committee Plenary
and Subcommittees, Geneva

Oct 11-22 142nd UNESCO Executive Board Meeting, Paris

Oct 14-15 Rio Group Presidential Summit, Santiago

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Democracy and the Market Economy, St. Louis

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- Dec 15 Deadline for expiration of fast-track authority to finish negotiation of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations; Under fast-track, Congress must accept or reject a negotiated trade pact within certain time limits and without change.

CALENDAR OF SCHEDULED ELECTIONS

- Sep 23-25 South African President de Klerk, visit to New York and Washington
- Oct 3 Argentina [Congressional]
- Oct 6 Pakistan [Legislative]
- Oct 10 Comoros [Legislative]
- Oct 11 Swaziland [Lower House of Parliament - Second Round]
- *Oct 31 Peru [Constitutional Referendum]
- Nov TBD New Zealand
- Nov 3 Honduras [Presidential]
- Nov 8 Jordan
- Nov 21 Equatorial Guinea [parliamentary]
- Nov 28 Honduras
- Dec 1 [Tentative] Rwanda
- Dec 5 Venezuela

Dec 5 Gabon [Presidential - First Round]

Dec 13 Chile

Dec 19 Gabon [Presidential - Second Round]

--608187348-1327335290-748777050:#1254--

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ARMS Email System

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-SEP-1993 10:17:00.00

SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy Calendar 9/29/93

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READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Arthur L. Jones (JONES_A) (WHO)
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TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)
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TO: Lisa Mortman (MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
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===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATOR: Bureau of Policy and Programs (1=US@*RFC-
822\usia01(a)access.digex.net@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:30-SEP-1993 09:33:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: B

ATT SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy Calendar, September 29

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ATT TO: Jack Belcher (1=US@*RFC-
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ATT TO: jonathan gill (1=US@*RFC-822\jpg+
(a)campaign92.org@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
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ATT TO: Mary Icenogle (1=US@*RFC-
822\micenogl(a)se2e800a.pa.osd.Mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
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ATT TO: Wendy Burt (1=US@*RFC-
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ATT TEXT:
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Content-Type: APPLICATION/octet-stream; name="cal300.txt"
Content-ID: <Pine.3.07.9309300504.A8645@access.digex.net>
Content-Description:

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY CALENDAR

[September 29, 1993]

NEXT WEEK

- Sep 30 Deadline for extension of the mandate of the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR); Almost 12,800 UNPROFOR forces in Croatia have been working to demilitarize the country and help reestablish Croatian government authority in some areas. Another portion of UNPROFOR is stationed in Bosnia-Herzegovina where 7,500 soldiers have a more limited mandate of ensuring the delivery of humanitarian aid, including keeping the Sarajevo airport open, and monitoring the no-fly ban. A small portion of the contingent is authorized for The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRM) with about 700 Scandinavian and 300 U.S. troops deployed.
- *Sep 30 U.N. Secretary-General's Roundtable on Keeping the Promises of Children, New York
- Sep 30 - General Assembly of World Tourism Organization
Oct 9 (WTO), Bali, Indonesia
- *Oct 1 Donor conference to support economic development in Gaza and the West Bank, Washington
- *Oct 1 Conference on "Institutional Investment in Post-Apartheid South Africa," Washington; ANC Chairman Nelson Mandela to deliver keynote address;
- *Oct 1 Deadline for the surrender of two Libyan suspects in the Lockerbie affair before a U.N. review of sanctions
- Oct 4 Beginning of Sixth Session of START Treaty Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission (JCIC), Geneva
- Oct 4 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors, Vienna
- Oct 4-8 44th Session of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Executive Committee Plenary and Subcommittees, Geneva

*New item

**Revised item

CURRENTLY UNDERWAY

Aug 7 - Taejon Expo '93
Nov 7

Sep 20-Oct 1 United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development, 40th Session, First part, Geneva

Sep 21 - United Nations General Assembly, New York
Dec 23

Sep 27-30 U.N. Security Council Ministerial on
Peacekeeping, New York

Sep 27 - IAEA General Conference, Vienna; Secretary of
Oct 1 Energy Hazel O'Leary to attend

Sep 27 - CSCE Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension
Oct 15 Issues, Warsaw

Sep 28-30 IMF/IBRD Annual Meeting, Washington

Sep 28 - CSCE Seminar on Sustainable Development of
Oct 1 Boreal and Temperate Forests, Montreal

LOOKING AHEAD

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Oct 14-15 Rio Group Presidential Summit, Santiago

*Oct 15 Nobel Peace Prize to be announced, Oslo

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LOOKING AHEAD (cont'd)

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- *Dec 5 Guinea [Presidential]

*Dec 11-12 Russia [Parliament]

Dec 13 Chile

Dec 19 Gabon [Presidential - Second Round]

--608187348-607986727-749381285:#8645--

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

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

CREATION DATE/TIME:08-OCT-1993 14:19:00.00

SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy Schedule 10-6-93

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TO: Arthur L. Jones (JONES_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Eric Berman (BERMAN_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas F. McLarty (MCLARTY_T) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Doris O. Matsui (MATSUI_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret A. Williams (WILLIAMS_MA) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATOR: Bureau of Policy and Programs (1=US@*RFC-
822/usia01(a)access.digex.net@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:08-OCT-1993 08:33:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: B

ATT SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy Calendar, October 6

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ATT TO: Cliff Bernath (1=US@*RFC-
822\cbernath(a)se2e811b.pa.osd.Mil@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
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ATT TO: Diane Kurtz (1=US@*RFC-
822\DKurtz(a)hr.house.gov@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: Jack Belcher (1=US@*RFC-
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ATT TO: jonathan gill (1=US@*RFC-822\jpg+
(a)campaign92.org@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
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ATT TO: Mary Icenogle (1=US@*RFC-
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UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY CALENDAR

[October 6, 1993]

NEXT WEEK

- *Oct 6 Arrival in Port-au-Prince of the first U.S. troop contingent to support U.N. Security Council Resolution 867, designed to stabilize the situation in Haiti; The 600 U.S. troops, part of the 1,200-person mission from U.N. member states, will include about 140 engineers and 100 military trainers. The rest will be medical personnel and civil affairs experts.
- Oct 11-22 142nd UNESCO Executive Board Meeting, Paris
- *Oct 13 Commencement of detailed negotiations on Palestinian self-rule with the meeting of a ministerial level liaison committee to supervise all negotiations, Cairo; This is the date that the Israeli-PLO accord, signed at the White House one month earlier, takes effect.

CURRENTLY UNDERWAY

- Aug 7 - Taejon Expo '93
Nov 7
- Sep 21 - United Nations General Assembly, New York
Dec 23
- Sep 27 - CSCE Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension
Oct 15 Issues, Warsaw
- Sep 30 - General Assembly of World Tourism Organization
Oct 9 (WTO), Bali, Indonesia
- Oct 4-8 44th Session of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Executive Committee Plenary and Subcommittees, Geneva
- *New item
- **Revised item

LOOKING AHEAD

- Oct 14-15 Rio Group Presidential Summit, Santiago
- Oct 15 Nobel Peace Prize to be announced, Oslo
- Oct 15-16 Building New Markets: U.S.-NIS Conference on Democracy and the Market Economy, St. Louis

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Meetings, Seattle

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Nov 22 30th Anniversary of the assassination of President Kennedy

*Nov 29 - Third U.S.-Japan Television Producers Seminar
Dec 3 East-West Center, Honolulu

Nov 30 - CSCE Ministerial, Rome; Secretary of State
Dec 1 Christopher to lead U.S. Delegation

*Dec 2 IAEA Board of Governors, Vienna

Dec 2-3 NAC/NACC Ministerials, Brussels; Secretary of State Christopher to lead U.S. Delegation

*Dec 6-10 UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Fifth General Conference, Cameroon

Dec 15 Deadline for expiration of fast-track authority to finish negotiation of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations; Under fast-track, Congress must accept or reject a negotiated trade pact within certain time limits and without change.

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Oct 11 Swaziland [Lower House of Parliament - Second Round]

Oct 24 Comoros [Legislative]
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Oct 31 Peru [Constitutional Referendum]
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Nov 8 Jordan
Nov 21 Equatorial Guinea [parliamentary]
Nov 28 Honduras [presidential]
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Dec 13 Chile
Dec 19 Gabon [presidential - Second Round]

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===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ARMS Email System

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Margaret M. Suntum (SUNTUM_M) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 20-OCT-1993 13:29:00.00

SUBJECT: INTERNAL TRANSCRIPT Chicago TV and Print Interview 1020

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READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_COURIER

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BOTTOM ALL
MORE

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Internal Transcript October 20, 1993

INTERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT
BY CHICAGO TELEVISION AND PRINT

The Roosevelt Room

11:46 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: If I might -- I want to spend this time just answering your questions, but I hope -- I would like to make two quick points with regard to the NAFTA issue.

First, I would like to thank Bill Daley for the superb job that he's done in leading our effort on this. And, secondly, I'd like to acknowledge the very, very important statement being issued today by Senator Paul Simon in support of the NAFTA agreement. I think the way he has analyzed it, the arguments he has made and the

arguments he's made about what we ought to do now are very, very persuasive, indeed. I hope they will have some influence on House members in not only the Illinois delegation, but throughout the Midwest. But I'm very grateful to Senator Simon for what he's said today, for his support.

Q Mr. President, most analysts say you're about 50 votes behind in the House among Democrats after this aggressive effort you've been mounting for the last several weeks. How do you plan to get those 50 votes? What can you offer these members that you haven't offered already?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, a lot. First of all, I think they're just sort of getting the go now. Yesterday, for example, we had two meetings and I've been having a large number of small meetings with members of Congress ever since we had the kick-off last month with the former Presidents. And there's a whole different sort of atmosphere now than there was a week or two or three ago in the sense that the members are really beginning to think about the consequences of not passing it and how bad that would be for our economy and for our potential growth of trade markets in Latin America. And so they're beginning to talk specifics. So I'm only now getting to the point where I think that a lot of these members want to even discuss those things.

But a lot of these members in Congress have very good ideas about what can be done to make sure we do the best with the environmental issues down there, to make sure that we do the right thing with the retraining programs and things of that kind. So I think you'll see a lot of movement now in the next month. I've been very encouraged. Yesterday was unlike any day we've had so far in any of these congressional meetings. I get the feeling that people are wanting to make up their minds now, which they didn't before.

Q Mr. President, what kind of role do you expect Dan Rostenkowski to play in NAFTA? He hasn't had a big role yet in it. And given his troubles with the grand jury, do you still have faith in him?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I still have faith that he's a very effective leader in this Congress; I sure do. I don't have an opinion or any knowledge of the grand jury issue. I just don't know

anything about it. It relates to facts that happened long before I came to town and I just don't know about it.

But he was very effective in the budget reconciliation process. And I think the wisdom of him pressing through that has been demonstrated now. We've got long-term interest rates still below six percent. You've got housing purchases up, auto purchases up, business investment up, everybody, even people, the Wall Street Journal who criticized our program now acknowledging the economy seems to be coming back. So none of that would have happened if it hadn't been for him driving that process.

He is a strong supporter of NAFTA, I know. And I know that -- and I believe that as we come closer to the vote, he'll be in a position to be more active and perhaps influence some votes.

Keep in mind, it's difficult for other congressmen to influence other members now because of the way this process works. And I guess -- let me back up and say this. When our country reaches a trade agreement under a fast track authority with another country, and the agreement is made, the Congress really can't do anything until the agreement is made. So all of us that were for this process were at an extreme disadvantage until we finished our negotiations, because the folks that were against NAFTA could hurl charges and we had to have our labor agreement, our environmental agreement, our agreement on unforeseen consequences, the so-called -- we haven't had it there to show.

But, anyway, let me finish. What happens now is that agreement is now being turned into implementing legislation. When there is a bill there for Congress to pass, as there will be soon, and the vote will occur in about a month, then I think Rostenkowski will be able to really have an impact on the people who listen to him about what's best for the country. Whatever his own personal troubles are, I think most of these members believe that he is willing to take tough positions that are in the national interest on big issues. And he did that with the budget, and I think he'll do it with this.

Q Mr. President, I would imagine that most people in America who have some image of Chicago think back to that cold day in the winter when there were hundreds of people lined up outside the Sheraton Hotel looking for just a few jobs comparatively. What can you say to those people, many of whom are still unemployed today, about what NAFTA could ever offer them?

THE PRESIDENT: I think NAFTA will benefit them, perhaps some of them directly, as companies in their own right hire more workers, and a lot of them indirectly. Let me back up and say if you look at what's happened just in the last five years, Illinois and 47 other states have added jobs because of trade with Mexico. So there's no question that there will be more jobs in Illinois -- in northern Illinois -- if NAFTA passes. The areas around northern Illinois that will gain the most, in all probability, are those related to auto parts and auto parts suppliers, communications equipment -- anybody who's in the telecommunications business, computers -- any kind of high-tech equipment, there will be a big increase in that, as well as in the heavy machinery -- a lot of work that's done in Illinois is about that. So that will help.

But I can also tell you that I believe if NAFTA passes, it won't be long before the other free market democracies in Latin America will want to be part of this same system. And if we can get 700 million people in a trade block, that will mean many, many more jobs for people in Illinois -- in northern Illinois -- than NAFTA

alone could ever produce.

It's not enough. Trade is not the only thing you have to do to put the people that were in that line in Chicago back to work. But it matters. No rich country can grow richer and can expand jobs without expanding trade. And so, therefore, I would say to those people, this may not be all you need. You may need some more direct investment in Chicago in infrastructure. You may need some more of richer and better programs in job training. You may need more incentives for companies to invest in private sector jobs in your area. But you also have to have someplace to sell whatever it is you produce, and that's what NAFTA is about.

Q Mr. President, you say you have momentum on your side with NAFTA right now. But considering the big shortfall in votes that you're facing, what will you do if NAFTA is defeated next month? Will you abandon it, or pursue some sort of compromise approach?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, I don't think it's going to be defeated. I think it would be very difficult to pursue a compromise approach. And I think one reason that it -- my view is one reason it won't be defeated is that members of Congress will have to consider the consequences of defeating it.

Right now, a majority of the members of Congress believe it ought to pass. Right now, they believe it ought to pass. It's just that some of them don't know if they can survive voting for it, because the people who are against it are so much more intensely against it than the people who are for it seem to be intensely for it. That's really what's going on here.

Let me finish. The reason I think that in the end we'll prevail is that we know that if Mexico doesn't make this agreement with us, they may make an agreement similar to this with Japan or with Europe, weakening our economy further and shoving us out of the Mexican market, alienating us from our neighbors in Latin America, not just in Mexico but to the south of us. And so I think in the end that the members of Congress will step up to the bat. They will vote for the reality of this agreement and not the image of it.

NAFTA has become the receptacle of the accumulated resentments of the working people and the middle class Americans for the abuses they endured in the 1980s and the agonies they endured in the global economy. NAFTA has become the catch-all for all of that. But if you read the words of the agreement, it will make those problems better, not worse. And I think in the end Congress will vote for it because of that.

Q Mr. President, since you have said that Mr. Rostenkowski will be very important in influencing other congressmen on behalf of NAFTA and he is also acknowledged to be --

THE PRESIDENT: It's the trade committee -- the Ways and Means Committee, you know, is the trade committee.

Q Also acknowledged to be crucial in getting the major portion of your health reform program through. Would not both programs be substantially damaged if he were forced out of the leadership role?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'll say, it's a lot easier to get tough things done with him there because he will take harsh positions and he will force people to work through complicated problems and make a decision. And what we need and in the Congress today with America, with all these complicated problems we've got and all these tough problems we've got, we need people who force decisions, who will force decisions to come to the process. And he's very good at that. He shows up every day and tries to get something done.

So it will be easier for us to pass NAFTA and much easier for us to pass health care if he is free to exercise leadership and work hard. But I have no control over that and no knowledge of it. All I can tell you is he is very good where he is and what he does.

Q -- you have pledged to sign a striker replacement bill. A lot of UAW people voted for you. They see NAFTA as a betrayal. They see union jobs heading south to Mexico.

THE PRESIDENT: But they're just wrong. I mean, today we had a -- today you had all three auto companies here pouring out that today we sell a thousand cars made in America and Mexico. If NAFTA passes we'll sell 50,000 in the first year. We had -- one of the companies, I think it was Plymouth, saying that they had to put a plant in Mexico they didn't even want to put it down there because the Mexican requirements that cars sold in Mexico be made in Mexico. That requirement's going to be substantially alleviated. You've got Caterpillar, one of the major exporters in the world selling -- they own a big portion of the Japanese market in some of their products, Caterpillar does, knowing that the company knows they're going to make a killing out a growing Mexican economy that is more open.

I would -- let me just back up and say, I have to say this over and over -- I was a governor for 12 years before I was President. My job as governor was two things as I saw it. I had to improve the schools, the education program, and I had to get more jobs for my folks and keep the ones we had. That was my job. Well, I lost plants to Mexico. I saw them shut down. I knew the people who lost their jobs. I would never knowingly do anything to do that.

I love guys at Caterpillar. If we could pass the striker replacement right now -- we don't have the votes to pass it in the Senate; we can't get it over a filibuster -- I would gladly sign it tomorrow because I think it's the right thing to do. But we cannot continue to have high-wage, high-dollar American union jobs

unless we have markets for our high-dollar products. And we have to do it through exports.

Let me just give you one example of that. There is one country in Europe that has an economy that's as open if not more open than ours -- Germany. They pay their -- they have higher wages and benefits than we do and they are the only country in Europe with unemployment rate as low as ours. Why? Because they are the world's best traders. They're even better than the Japanese in a way because they have a more open economy.

I'm just telling you, we can do this now. We can compete and win now. We have been through all this stuff. And Caterpillar, look at what they make. They need a world market for what they make. So I know they don't agree with me and that grieves me. But it's not so much what they feel about me, but what I feel about them and what I -- I have to do what I know is in their interest to get them -- to make their jobs more secure.

Q What do you think Simon can do if Rostenkowski can do so much? I mean, what significance is his early endorsement of NAFTA?

THE PRESIDENT: First of all, he represents the whole state, which is a big issue. I mean, Paul Simon represents the whole state. He's a national figure. He's run and done -- well running for president. He is very well thought of because he has so many good ideas and people know that he is a friend of labor. He's an ardent Democrat. He's a clear progressive. But he's always been independent and thoughtful. And I think everybody knows that nobody pulls Paul Simon's chain -- he didn't do this for me or anybody else, he did it because he sat down and thought about it and decided it was

the right thing to do. I think that everybody in America who knows Paul Simon thinks that he would only do this if he thought it was the right thing to do and in the interests of the people of Illinois. And because he represents the whole state, I think it's likely to have an impact on wavering Democratic and Republican House members because he did that.

Q How do you respond to the perception among some voters in the Midwest in terms of foreign policy, things are in disarray, or there is no steady hand on the tiller? How do you respond to that?

THE PRESIDENT: I think that's ridiculous, frankly. I think that's one story based on one raid in Somalia where we had unfortunate losses. And I'm sorry for that. And our military people are, frankly -- they're still very proud of the work that we have done. We lost those boys and the people got wounded because they went back for their comrades in the helicopter that crashed. That's where most of those losses came. We also arrested 20 people who were wanted for the suspected involvement in the murder of U.N. peacekeepers. And hundreds of Somalis were killed and hundreds more

were wounded in the raid.

But the way it came across here in America -- and we can't make foreign policy by CNN. CNN does a lot of good for this country, but we can't do that. The way it came across was we had suffered this terrible defeat. It was a terrible sense of loss to me that they died and I'm sorry about that. And I do believe that when we handed over the Somalia operation to the United Nations, as we were supposed to do, in June, the United Nations did not pursue the diplomatic initiatives they should to keep the political process going, in my opinion, so we could get out altogether. So we had to step back in and take over that and exercise more initiative there.

But we have some problems in the world that don't have an easy solution. Bosnia, Somalia and Haiti don't have an easy solution. But just because a lot of people of the other party all of a sudden start saying we have a foreign policy in disarray does not -- and I repeat -- does not erase the fact that this country has led the world in supporting Boris Yeltsin in Russia through two major crises, plainly the right thing to do. And that's something that is in our immediate national security interests.

This country has led the G-7 in working toward broader trade rules and more open markets even in Japan and in trying to help Russia rebuild itself. This country was a sponsor of the Middle East peace talks and has been the leading party in convening the donors after the agreement to implement that and keeping the talks going with Syria, Lebanon.

If you look at where we have our big foreign policy interests -- and we are also working on the trade front. I think we are doing very well. We've also been a leader in trying to stop other countries in promoting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. All of the things that are at the core of our foreign policy we have handled responsibly and well.

There are at least three problems in this world -- and the Russians have theirs; that's in Georgia, they're having the same thing. Just because the Cold War is over doesn't mean the United States will be able to solve every problem, know the answer to every issue, and will never have any losses if we commit our people to try to help solve a problem.

I still think we did the right thing to try to help the Somalis. They were losing a thousand people a week over there. A thousand people a week were dying. And I regret what happened, but I think our policy in Somalia is going forward. I think -- in Haiti

they've had problems since 1800 and they've had great problems since Duvalier. And we have tried to stand up for democracy and help them without running the country. And I think we have followed the proper policy. Whether it works or not, it was the proper policy.

In Bosnia, I advocated a course of action that our

European allies who had troops on the ground did not agree with. I then said if we could reach a peace agreement I would support trying to help enforce it. I think our policies in all three areas are responsible and correct. But they're not going to satisfy people who favor a quick resolution on the one hand or who favor total isolation on the other. But there are different -- we're going to have problems that don't have an easy solution.

Q -- and user fees on NAFTA. Especially since --
Congressmen who are either for it or meeting on it, Ewing and Pastor, were among your allies, and among this group of 27 who are concerned about the potential of user fees or new taxes, what's --

THE PRESIDENT: First of all, let me explain the issue here, because I think there is no net tax increase involved here. We don't want to do that. Nobody is trying to raise any money on that.

We have very strict budget rules. Those of you who are here ought to know that we -- in the 1990 Budget Act, and then again in this budget bill we just adopted, we basically, once we adopt a budget are from that base on a balanced budget, starting from where we are. So what that means is, once the budget's adopted, if you lower taxes, under the rules of the 1990 Budget Act if you lower taxes, you must either replace that tax reduction with a new tax or a fee, or with a spending cut on a mandatory program, that is Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, veterans' benefits, agriculture.

In NAFTA, we're lowering tariffs and they're lowering tariffs. That's how we're going to sell more stuff to Mexico. But we get \$2.5 billion when the tariffs are lowered. Now, we think we'll get more than that back in income taxes from the goods we sell. But the Congressional Budget Office, which is the accounting arm of the Congress, will not let us count that. So we are required by the rules of the Budget Act to replace the tax, that is the tariff, with some other revenue. So that's all we're trying to do.

So what I told those 27 congressmen is, you can go home to your districts and say you didn't vote for any new taxes, whatever we do, because we're not trying to raise any money. And if you can find a better way to pay for NAFTA I will do it.

So we're negotiating that and I think we'll work through it. In other words, I think there was a misunderstanding there that somehow we were raising this money to pay for environmental enforcement or job training or to do something under NAFTA. We are not. This is not -- we're not trying to raise any money to pay for our investments out of this. We are simply trying to meet the demands of the Budget Act.

Q Mr. President, what can you tell the people of Illinois who work in sectors of the economy that at least for the short-term will be adversely affected by NAFTA?

THE PRESIDENT: For example?

Q For example, Senator Simon earlier today said textiles and clothing.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, we think textiles will gain, but some clothing manufacturers will be hurt. Some apparels will be hurt. That is because we have actual not just tariffs, but quotas in effect on some apparel, which will still apply to Asia, but not to Mexico.

What I say to them, first of all, is that a lot of them will be able to stay in business if they can compete and even paying higher wages. We saw that in textiles. We got a lot of textiles that have had to compete with people with low wages that are now doing very well because they've invested in new capital equipment and they've become more productive.

And what we tried to do is to phase in the impact on them. Secondly, I would say for those who lose their jobs, we're going to have a much better job training program and education program than we've ever had before for displaced American workers.

And thirdly, I would say that I agree with Senator Simon. I thought we would come back next year and have a whole new jobs program for America to make sure that we're actually creating jobs to replace those. And we're not just retraining people, but there are jobs there when they get retrained.

The fourth argument I would make is that in Illinois, particularly, we expect the state to be a huge net gainer in agriculture and in manufacturing, so that if we retrain people, unless they live in isolated places -- it's tough thing in a state like mine, for example, if you have people in very small towns that are a long way from anybody else. This is harder to do. But there will be a lot of job substitution; that is if more jobs are created than lost, and the people who lose their jobs are near where the jobs are created and they're retrained, they'll be able to get some of the jobs that are created. And Illinois plainly will be a significant job winner here because of the whole range of things affecting the economy from high-tech products and services in the north through agriculture in the south.

Q Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much.
END12:07 P.M. EDT

ARMS Email System

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Elaine M. Mitsler (MITSLER_E) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 27-JUN-1994 11:09:00.00

SUBJECT: International Meetings

TO: Margaret P. Smith (SMITH_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

CC: Elisabeth L. Lindemuth (LINDEMUTH_E) (OPD)
READ: UNKNOWN

CC: Michael B. Froman (FROMAN_M) (OPD)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Hi. 'Just touching base to see if meeting times and locations have been set yet for the NEC Deputies Meeting on Non-Market Economy Market Access; NEC Deputies Meeting on Next Steps 2000; and the Uruguay Round Rump Group: Fast Track Authority. Thanks. P.S. Liz, Bob Fauver called Laura Tyson back earlier this morning and provided her with the talking points she needed. Thanks for that heads-up.

ARMS Email System
RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Karen L. Hancox (HANCOX_K) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 15-JUL-1994 15:59:00.00

SUBJECT: SOrry for the delay

TO: Dawn M. Friedkin (FRIEDKIN_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
JULY 12, 1994
MEMORANDUM FOR PAT GRIFFIN
FROM: HOUSE/SENATE LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
SUBJECT: TALKING POINTS

APPROPRIATIONS

- * House passed all appropriation bills but District of Columbia which will be taken up this week.
- * Senate has acted upon two bills -- Energy and Water AND Treasury/Postal -- and one conference report-Legislative Branch
- * Senate will resume consideration of Foreign Operations and Agriculture this week.
- * Interior and VA/HUD are expected on the Senate floor the week of July 18.
- * Senate could pass all appropriation bills prior to the August recess (with the possible exception of Defense.)
- * Major issues:
 - Interior: Possible Bumpers amendment to place a moratorium on hardrock mining patents which may reignite the grazing fee dispute. Possible Helms amendment restricting or reducing funding for the National Endowment of the Arts.
 - Agriculture: Possible amendments to increase coverage of disaster assistance.
 - VA/HUD: Space station funding, national service.
 - Commerce/State/Justice: Crime funding, peacekeeping, restoration of funding for the SEC.
 - D.C.: Lower funding levels included in the Chairman's mark.
 - Labor/HHS: President's investment spending.
 - Transportation: Possible floor amendment to defund the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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Legislative Calendar

BANKING

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (CDFI)

- * Has passed both bodies
- * Two issues bogging down conference:
 1. Level of funding for the Bank Enterprise Act (BEA)
- * Flake diverted 1/3 of the funding for CDFI's to the BEA.

- * Administration supports a lower number and some structural improvements to the BEA.
- * Compromise appears near, but has eluded us before.
- 2. Effort to keep the Fair Trade and Financial Services
- * Added by the Senate
- * Requires the support of the Ways and Means conferees.

Both issues could be resolved quickly and the conference report completed before the August recess, but it is equally possible they won't be resolved.

INTERSTATE BANKING

- * This bill is linked with CDFI - Interstate gives us leverage with groups that might be less engaged on CDFI once Interstate is passed.
- * Administration supports both measures strongly, but CDFI is the priority for the President.
- * Administration wants both conference reports before the August recess, but we do not want to give away too much just to meet that deadline.

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

- * Conference is stalled around PAC contributions.
 - * House adamantly wants to maintain current limit.
 - * Senate is demanding a reduction to at least \$2,500 per election cycle
- * Problem:
 - * Issue not likely to be resolved without the President weighing in
 - * POTUS would have to weigh in with the Senate
 - * This will anger the House
- * Without resolving this issue there will not be a bill this year.

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CONGRESSIONAL REFORM (cont.)

LOBBYING REFORM

- * Ready for conference; conferees not yet appointed.
- * Likely to include gift ban provisions passed in the Senate.
- * House would prefer to finish campaign finance reform first.

COMPETITIVENESS

- * Passed both chambers; House has not appointed conferees
- * Jurisdictional issues arising out of Senate-passed amendments.
- * Senate added amendments having nothing to do with R&D:
 - * judicial review of regulations for small businesses

- * local government grant programs
- * OSHA laws
- * economic impact statements
- * campaign contributions
- * counter-intelligence
- * Postal Service, etc.

* Make or break amendment that will probably have to be retained is reg flex.

* SBA, OMB and NEC are shopping language in the House.

CRIME

- * Conference has stalled mainly because of racial justice.
- * Conferees are awaiting Admin. direction.
- * Hoping to be on House Floor week of July 25.
- * Senate will immediately take up crime after the House.

DEFENSE BILL

AUTHORIZATION

- * Conference expected to start July 27.
- * Major problems:
 - * number of C-17 planes that will be funded
 - * continued funding level of the B-2 bomber
 - * cost of living increases for military personnel.

APPROPRIATION

- * Action not anticipated until September.

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Legislative Calendar

EDUCATION

- * Elementary Secondary Education Act Reauthorization (ESEA) passed the House in February
- * Recently reported by Senate Labor Committee
- * Expected to be considered by the full Senate during the week of July 18 and take 2-3 days.
- * Possible floor amendments:
 - * formula dispute over Chapter I funds
 - * school prayer (Helms)
 - * restrictions on gay oriented curricula
 - * condom distribution
 - * bilingual education (English first)

ENVIRONMENT

SUPERFUND

- * Two of four House committees of jurisdiction have either reported or waived jurisdiction.
- * House Public Works plans to markup the week of July 25.
- * Ways and Means will markup up shortly.
- * House wants the bill on the floor prior to August recess.
- * Senate Environment and Public Works planning to markup on July 25 with Senate Finance action anticipated within the same timeframe.

CLEAN WATER ACT

- * Senate Environment and Public Works awaiting action by House Public Works committee.
- * House may markup soon - working on compromise.
- * Major issues:
 - * regulatory treatment of wetlands
 - * risk assessment and unfunded mandates

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

- * Senate completed action in May.
- * Dingell and Waxman's staffs are negotiating with state and local interests
- * House hopes to complete committee action prior to the August recess.

MINING LAW

- * Conference scheduled to meet Wednesday, July 13
- * Johnston is trying to cut a deal with Miller and Western Senate Democrats.
- * Major issue: level of royalties

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Legislative Calendar

HEALTH

- * House and Senate floor consideration expected before August recess.
 - * House anticipates Rules Committee consideration final week of July;
 - * AND expects to be on Floor first or second week of August.
- * Admin. is working with House and Senate Leadership to develop legislative vehicles and a strategic plan.

LABOR

- * Senate cloture votes week of July 12.
- * Unlikely cloture will win
- * Labor is satisfied with Administration efforts.

PROCUREMENT REFORM

- * Passed the House before recess on suspension.
- * Pre-conference meeting has already occurred.
- * Conference is expected to last about a week.
- * Bill should be ready for signing before August 15.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- * House bill would allow:
 - * Regional Bells to enter long distance, telecommunications equipment manufacturing, alarm service and electronic publishing markets;
 - * Local telephone companies to enter the cable TV market;
 - * Cable companies to enter the local telephone market.
- * Senate hoping to have a mark-up week of July 18.
- * Regional Bells (RBOC) committed to killing this bill if

concessions are not made.

- * Prospects for passage hinge on whether Hollings can report out a consensus bill and get floor time.

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Legislative Calendar

TRADE

CHINA MFN

- * Solomon resolution of disapproval reported negatively by the Ways and Means but still must get a floor vote before August recess.
 - * Some don't want Pelosi/Gephardt considered with the resolution of disapproval.
 - * Gephardt is pushing hard to ensure that it is.
 - * Admin. is surveying House members to determine positions on Solomon and Pelosi;
 - * AND to ascertain if a third option, supporting the Administration's proposals on human rights, would be helpful.
 - * Research is expected to be completed this week.
 - * A China resolution could come up at any time in the Senate.
 - * Helms, expected sponsor of a motion of disapproval, has yet to offer one.
 - * Mitchell likely to wait until the House has voted before moving on his legislation in the Senate.
- ### EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT
- * Both houses passed short-term extension that provides temporary authority to impose exports controls through August 20.
 - * All four House committees of jurisdiction have reported a long-term bill, three of which included amendments acceptable to the Administration.
 - * House Armed Services reported 32 amendments, many of which are unacceptable to the Administration.
 - * Rules Committee expected to report a rule that calls for an up or down vote on the Armed Services package.
 - * House floor consideration is expected Thursday, July 14.
 - * Senate Banking reported legislation in May.
 - * Senate floor action expected after the House.
 - * Major issue: proposal by Murkowski and Stevens to lift the longstanding ban on the export of Alaskan oil.

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Legislative Calendar

GATT

- * Ways and Means will do a walk through on Wednesday or Thursday.
- * Finance scheduled executive educational sessions this week
- * Non mark-up mark-ups scheduled in Finance and Ways and

Means week of July 18.

- * Others committees of jurisdiction will be marking up July 18

- * Before completion of the non mark-ups, final details of the funding package and issues related to fast track authority must be decided.

- * Non-conference conference could occur week of July 25.

- * Bill could be submitted during week of August 1

- * Bill could be voted on in both houses by August recess.

WELFARE

- * Ways and Means hearing Thursday, July 14.

- * Additional hearings will be held at subcommittee level.

- * Gibbons would like bill out of committee by mid-August.

- * Doubtful there is consensus among committee members.

- * Finance hearing Wednesday, July 13

- * Future hearings will be held at the subcommittee level.

WHITEWATER HEARINGS

SENATE

- * Senate is required to start hearings no later than July

29.

- * We expect hearings will start on July 27 and run through week of August 9.

- * Senate will depose a number of White House and Treasury staff members

HOUSE

- * House is planning to begin hearings July 26 and to last through the week of August 9.

- * House will only interview potential witnesses rather than conducting formal depositions.

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Legislative Calendar

NOMINATIONS/CONFIRMATIONS

- * Breyer confirmation hearings began Tuesday, July 12

- * Senate Judiciary vote will likely come during the week of July 17.

- * Nomination will go to the floor before the August recess.

- * From Memorial Day recess to July 4th recess Senate confirmed 71 of our nominees:

- * all nominees to Cabinet Departments,

- * independent agencies

- * judicial nominees

- * 127 nominations are pending before the Senate;

- * 18 are on the executive calendar

- * 109 are still in committee:

- * 50 are waiting to be reported by committee

- * 59 are awaiting hearings.

- * From July 12 to the August recess, some of the confirmation hearings will include:

- * Judge Stephen Breyer

* Gil Casellas, Chair, EEOC

* Janet Yellen, Bd. of Governors, Federal Reserve.

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Legislative Calendar

POST AUGUST 15 LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

Health Care Conference

Re-employment Act

Any legislative priority that slips past the August recess

ARMS Email System

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Dianna A. Pierce (PIERCE_D) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-AUG-1994 16:39:21.56

SUBJECT: BULLETIN --- Monday, August 15, 1994

TO: FAX (96475573,REBECCA) (TLXA1MAIL _F:96475573\C:REBECCAREAD:NOT READ

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE BULLETIN

Monday, August 15, 1994

SINCE THE MORNING PAPERS:

- o Sudan says it has captured terrorist mastermind "Carlos the Jackal."
Sudan said today it had arrested Carlos and extradited him to France. The French government said he would appear before judicial authorities there later today. Carlos has been linked to many terrorist acts of the 1970s, perhaps the biggest being the kidnap of 11 ministers attending an OPEC meeting in Vienna in 1975. Carlos is a pseudonym used by Venezuelan-born Illich Ramirez Sanchez, who has been a key figure in guerrilla movements in Western Europe, the Middle East and Japan.
- o Curb extremist attacks, Palestinian authority told. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin warned today that the expansion of Palestinian autonomy will be impossible if the Palestinian self-rule government does not curb attacks on Israelis by Islamic extremists. "We do not see on the part of the Palestinian authority a serious effort to deal with those who oppose the agreement," Rabin told reporters. Palestinian authorities have responded to stepped-up attacks by detaining leaders of Hamas for questioning and announcing a campaign to confiscate weapons. "The Palestinian authority will do its best to take those responsible to justice and to prevent all such acts of violence in the future," negotiator Nabil Shaath said. Rabin later welcomed the news that Palestinian security forces had arrested about 35 members of Hamas today in Gaza.
- o Christian activist sentenced to Chinese labor camp. Chinese Christian activist Liu Huanwen, 32, has been sentenced to two years in a labor camp, friends said today. Friends said police told them he had been sentenced for "hooliganism," but that the police did not define what that meant. Liu and 15 others have disappeared in Beijing and Shanghai in recent weeks. Liu has already served a labor camp sentence for carrying a cross during the Tiananmen Square democracy movement in 1989.
- o Economic News:
 - Industrial production increased 0.2 percent in July, the Federal Reserve said today. Strong production of business equipment and consumer goods were reported responsible for the 14th consecutive monthly increase. Industrial plants operated at 83.9 percent of capacity in July, unchanged from a month ago but up from 81.3 percent a year ago.

IN THE WHITE HOUSE AND AROUND TOWN:

- o Democrats now talking potential compromise on crime bill. The day after the defeat of the rule on the crime bill, most Democrats in the White House and in Congress were saying the strategy would be to retake the vote on essentially the same rule this week, but spend the time lobbying at least eight wayward lawmakers to change their votes from nay to aye. Today, however, there has been a subtle but important shift in the rhetoric coming from Democrats.

According to a House Republican leadership source: "At this point, the Democratic leadership cannot afford to go to the floor again and lose control." The official added that while it is "too early to say whether Democrats can get the votes the second time around to get the rule passed," it appears they "cannot." So, said the official, Democrats now appear to be more open to working out a bipartisan plan. The source said the recent comments coming from Democrats, including White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta, are being read by Republicans as "a hopeful sign. But the question is whether the President is paying attention to his senior staff. He went into a church [yesterday] and talked about God being on his side on this issue." This source said the Democrats may need to make overtures to Republicans because "some" of the 11 Republicans who voted in favor of the rule last week "would probably be with us" on the second vote because they now say they want a more bipartisan approach. This means that any gains in the Democratic ranks in favor of the rule might be offset by losses in the Republicans.

Signs of compromise were seen coming from the White House today. "We'll work with the leadership to see if there are changes we can make that don't compromise the President's bottom line," White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers said. White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta said this morning that there are some central elements that must be in a crime bill if the President is to sign it, saying: "He wants to protect some of the key elements in the crime bill -- the 100,000 cops, the 'three strikes, you're out,' some of the money for prevention programs, and particularly the ban on assault weapons. Those are some of the key elements." Of note, however, is that Panetta added: "But, obviously, if there are ways to find some revisions that can get us back to the floor and to a crime bill, we're willing to work with Republicans and Democrats and whoever to get that done. ... Look, again, we are willing to work with both sides to try to find the compromises necessary to bring this crime bill back. There's no question about that. ... You've got to look at those kinds of revisions that can get you the votes to bring it back to the floor." A White House official added that the Administration would consider it a victory if a bill is passed that has "95, 96, 97 percent of what we want."

House Speaker Tom Foley said this morning "obviously we could talk about changing the bill," but added that the "assault weapons restriction" was an important element that needed to be retained. Foley also said on CNN: "If we have to pay the price to take out some good programs to satisfy the critics, I'm not opposed to doing that." Democratic Congressman Charles Schumer said this morning the bill could be changed through the House rule -- without going back to conference. Schumer said one particular place ripe for change is the \$10 million spending project in Congressman Brooks' district.

And while the Democratic leadership is looking at swaying a few

of the nine members of the Congressional Black Caucus who voted against the rule, one member apparently won't go along. This morning, Congressman Charlie Rangel said his vote was one of "conscience" and ridiculed President Clinton's effort yesterday to sell the crime bill. "Yesterday, the President of the United States went into a lot of Black churches and said that it was the will of God that we vote for this bill. And so, if it's the will of God, let the President pull together the Black ministers of the country -- our clergy, Black and White -- and if they're willing to say that the death penalty makes a lot of moral sense, I'm certainly ready to take another look at my position, because I'm a legislator," said Rangel. "I just thought the moral position is that we should not racistly single out a group of people for the death penalty."

Meanwhile, Republican Whip Newt Gingrich attacked Clinton for his partisan attempts to pressure a crime bill through Congress. When discussing the offer from Republican congressional leaders to sit down with Clinton to hammer out an acceptable bill, Gingrich said: "For three days now, the President has been too busy attacking the Congress and being partisan to sit down and talk in good faith. I think that's bad for America." Added Gingrich: "I think we'll pass a crime bill, but I think it's outrageous that instead of meeting and trying to solve the problem, the President is resorting to very petty kind of partisanship. The fact is, every congressman I know wants to pass a crime bill. We don't necessarily want to pass social pork. You know, people, when they dial 911, they want a policeman; they don't want a social worker." Added Gingrich: "And we think that's a big difference between the bill we want to pass and the kind of thing that happened in conference when the bill got weaker on crime and a lot richer on pork. ... The bill is \$11 billion bigger than it was leaving the Senate. It's \$7 billion bigger than it was leaving the House. It's not the same bill." Gingrich articulated what he sees to be other GOP concerns with the bill, saying: "I think the fact is this bill got weaker in conference. It weakened the provision on notifying communities about sexual predators who are being released from jail. It does not have a strong provision on rape and violence against women that was offered by Susan Molinari of New York that ought to be in there. It would release some 10,000 to 16,000 convicted drug dealers under a retroactive provision, actually release from jail over 10,000 drug dealers."

This afternoon, Clinton will continue his effort on behalf of the bill, bringing relatives of crime victims to the Rose Garden for a press event to keep pressure on Congress.

- o And while talking compromise, White House strategy on crime bill is still developing. The White House is continuing its public relations effort to pressure Congress to pass the crime bill, but the Administration has not yet settled on a concrete strategy for achieving its goal. The Administration would clearly prefer to simply get eight more votes in the House to pass the rule that failed last week, rather than return the bill to conference to make changes designed to bring enough votes. House aides suggested this morning that they might be able to get the eight switches from anti-gun control and Black Caucus Democrats, without relying on any more Republican votes. Since almost all of the Administration's public

rhetoric on this issue has been directed at GOP members -- particularly those who voted for part or all of the bill on initial passage -- this would imply a more political motive on the part of the Administration in attacking the Republicans.

While getting some combination of eight House votes for the current bill is clearly the Administration's preference, Dee Dee Myers and other officials this morning are signaling a willingness to drop the level of social spending in the bill if that is what it takes to get the votes. It is obvious, however, that the White House does not intend to get out in front on any bipartisan effort to drop some spending. If the House Democratic leadership suggests that cutting spending is the only way to get the bill passed, the Administration is obviously open to that possibility. At the same time, Myers was adamant that the President has not changed his position on rejecting the offer of the Republican congressional leadership to meet with them to work out a new bill. The President at this point has no public events on his schedule for the rest of the week, with aides saying he needs to maintain maximum flexibility to react to crime and health care developments. Myers this morning said that presidential travel to do an out-of-town event later in the week in support of the crime bill has not been ruled out. Today, Mrs. Clinton is giving a speech at a national conference on youth violence, while Vice President Gore, who is traveling on other business, has added to his schedule in Detroit and Chicago airport events at which he will make remarks on the crime bill. Both Hillary Clinton's and Gore's events were added to their public schedules in the last 24 hours.

Meanwhile, with all the attention focused on the effort to pass the rule in the House, a possible problem for the President in the Senate might be being overlooked. While press coverage of the House process has suggested that getting enough votes for the rule would lead to putting a bill on the President's desk, Senator Dole and other Senate Republicans are clearly emboldened by the success of their House colleagues in painting the bill as filled with pork. In little-noticed comments regarding the crime bill on "Meet the Press" yesterday, Dole said, "I haven't even thought of the word 'filibuster.' There might be other procedural things we might do, just as there was a procedural vote in the House. ... There's a lot of pork in this bill." Senator Packwood, at the White House this morning for a bill signing, told reporters about the crime bill, "In its present form, with all the pork in it, I would vote no," even though he voted for the original bill sent to conference. Packwood's remark is significant, because by his own admission, he is not an "expert" on the bill, and yet he is willing to move to oppose the current bill, although he was unable to say whether it was the quantity or quality of the social spending in the bill to which he objected. (Contributed by Mark Halperin, White House Producer for ABC News.)

- o Healthcare Reform Notes: Dole Says Republicans Not Delaying Reform. This morning, Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole said Republicans are not trying to delay consideration of a Democratic health care bill. Dole, speaking to members of the US Chamber of Commerce, said Republicans just want plenty of time to tell their side in the debate. "I don't think there'll be any votes today" on the Mitchell

bill, Dole said, adding: "I'm not sure there are going to be any votes tomorrow." Dole said, however: "We're not in a filibuster. We're not trying to delay. ... If we were delaying, you could tell." Dole also restated his belief that his bill is more in the center than Mitchell's, saying the bipartisan group of senators led by Senator John Chafee has "a lot more in common" with his bill than with Mitchell's. ### Bipartisan health compromise to be introduced in Senate this week; small businesses and restaurateurs oppose employer mandates. The National Federation of Independent Businesses and the American Restaurant Association joined several Republican senators in denouncing any health reform plan that requires employers to help pay health costs for their workers -- using as an example Hawaii's state-run system, which the President has praised as a model for national reform. An ARA spokesperson said, "What we are saying is a health care plan with employer mandates, such as they have in Hawaii, is no model for America. It doesn't work in Hawaii and it won't work here." Hawaii's Senators Daniel Akaka (D-HI) and Daniel Inouye (D-HI) are holding a press conference this afternoon to rebut the claims made this morning. However, on whether or not the Hawaiian system could successfully serve as a national model for health reform, an Akaka aide said, "If you look at what appears to be the tenor of both houses generally, I think it'd be a pretty difficult proposition right now." The NFIB and ARA have both endorsed a bipartisan compromise plan presented last week by 10 Democrats and Republicans in the House. The CBO has reportedly begun scoring the proposal and a Democratic staffer working on the measure said today, "Obviously, we didn't have the resources of the advantage of having CBO reviews while we were putting it together. But if we don't get a good score, we'll make the changes we need to in order to make it 'budget neutral.' I don't think that's going to be a problem." It is expected that a bill similar to the House compromise measure will be introduced in the Senate today or tomorrow by Senators Sam Nunn (D-GA), Pete Domenici (R-NM), David Boren (D-OK) and Bob Bennett (R-UT).

- o Following White House-Republican tentative deal on fast track, the Administration is optimistic GATT will pass this year. House Republicans and the Administration have reached a tentative compromise on controversial provisions for future fast track authority which had threatened the recently negotiated GATT agreement. The compromise would not allow the President to link environmental and labor standards to future trade agreements without first going back to Congress for approval. And while this tentative deal pleases many Republicans, there is some question about whether Democratic lawmakers will agree to essentially give in on the labor-and-environmental issue. A White House official characterized the current situation this morning, saying, "We are moving the right direction," but added "we still have some things we have to work out. ... This is not put together yet." As for where the Democrats are on the compromise, the official told the Bulletin that the Administration has been "working with Congressman Matsui and Chairman Gibbons and other members of the Democratic Caucus." Asked if the Administration would have made the concessions to the Republicans without first notifying the Democrats of the strategy, the official said: "Yeah. We have been talking to them all along."

Asked if this meant the Democrats would agree to the tentative compromise, the official said: "We can't assume anything. This is a very delicate balance we are trying to walk between the Democrats and the Republicans. We don't want to do too much for the right when the left gets upset. ... It is a very unique balance." The official said it was still yet to be determined where the \$1.2 billion would come from to pay for the revenues lost by dropping the provision on retail inventories. "We are trying to figure that out. We'll get to conference and see what happens," said the official. As for the timing of the legislation, the official said: "Our hope is we can get to conference by Wednesday, and have the conference settled by the end of the week." As for a vote on the measure by Congress, the official said it could come "as soon as we get back" in September.

- o Bush says US should stay out of Haiti, health care. Former President George Bush said today President Clinton should stay out of Haiti and should keep the government out of health care. In an address to the National Hardware Association convention in Chicago, Bush said the situation in Haiti is very different from what confronted the US in Iraq. He also said that at a time when other countries are ending their experiments with government-run programs, the US should not begin its own with health care.
- o Social Security separated from HHS. President Clinton today signed legislation making the Social Security Administration an independent agency, separating it from the Department of Health and Human Services. Clinton signed the bill using the same pen President Franklin Roosevelt used to sign the law creating Social Security in 1935.

IN THIS WEEK'S WEEKLIES:

- o Can Clinton And The Democrats Govern? US News (K. Walsh) says President Clinton "has become so politically weak that even the most popular and important initiatives on his agenda, especially the crime bill and health care reform, now seem to be in jeopardy. ... And the broader question, with the Democrats in control of both the White House and Congress, is whether the President's party can effectively govern the nation." According to US News, Democratic congressional leaders and some White House strategists worry the voters might conclude the answer is no. "And as many of them see it, the problem isn't hard to find: It sits prominently in the Oval Office. After the defeat of the crime bill, Clinton, clearly aware that his presidency is imperiled, is frantically trying both to shift the blame and to revive some form of crime legislation as quickly as possible," US News says. "Partisanship alone cannot explain the crime bill's failure. The Administration's political miscalculations were remarkably inept. Perhaps most important, the White House and its congressional allies rushed to vote on the bill without an assurance of victory" and then "miscalculated" that last-minute appeals could put it over the top. When Clinton went on the attack after the bill's defeat, US News says, "his more conservative advisers welcomed his new get-tough attitude, arguing that Clinton needed to distance himself from the Washington Establishment and congressional insiders. The problem is that no one can be sure if Clinton will stay the course. He tells some friends that he needs

to work with congressional leaders to win approval for legislation but informs others that he still wants the image of a Washington outsider. This split political personality is part of his overall problem: a failure to clarify what he stands for and who, in a personal sense, who he is."

Time casts the vote on the crime bill last week as "a stunning defeat for the Clinton Administration and Democratic leaders in the House." Even White House officials "use terms like 'devastating' to describe their loss on a measure that was supposed to be Clinton's one sure legislative victory this year," Time (R. Lacayo) reports, also questioning the President's political strength. "If the Administration couldn't push that through, what were the prospects for the much more complicated contraption that is universal health care? And beyond that, for the remaining two years of the President's term?"

Newsweek (J. Alter) says "Clinton's own lack of discipline has encouraged the Democrats' spirit of rebellion, now spreading to health care. If he ends up being Carterized -- rendered politically impotent -- he has mostly himself to blame." Newsweek also criticizes Democrats in general, saying "last week's string of setbacks is only the most recent sign of an almost ritual disloyalty within the Democratic Party. Having won the presidency for only the second time in a quarter century, the Democrats seem determined to lose it again." Newsweek also analyzes Clinton as "the embodiment of his party's confused state. ... elected as a 'New Democrat,' Clinton's governing strategy is old, familiar and in conflict with the tone of his campaign. It depends on passing conventionally structured bills on party lines lubricated with pork. Even comfortable Democratic majority in both sides cannot sustain this approach." (US News, 8/22; Time, 8/22; Newsweek, 8/22)

- o "Fix The Crime Bill Now." Time says the additional death penalties and the "three strikes" provisions in the just-defeated bill would not significantly lower violent crimes, and that some of the \$9 billion worth of prevention programs should not be kept. Says Time, "'Hope in Youth,' which awards \$20 million for 'multi-issue forums for public policy discussion,' is unadulterated pork" but that other measures are worthwhile. "A true anticrime bill would rework the spending splits and emphasize adding police above everything else," Time says. (Time, 8/22)
- o Health Care Reform: Wrong Prescription. A US News (M. Zuckerman) editorial says health care reform "is heading in the wrong direction. In the pursuit of votes, the congressional mantra has become universal coverage. It should be cost containment." US News says "there is no excuse for the reckless way Congress and the Administration are behaving," adding they do not have to "re-invent the wheel." Likewise, the magazine is critical of the Republican approach, which "using insurance reform, tries to pass off the inevitable increase in insurance costs as a 'freebie' when in fact it is another form of taxation. If you require insurers to eliminate pre-existing conditions and to provide portability, there is no way they can do it without raising rates." (US News, 8/22)
- o Health Care Hysteria. Newsweek's Joe Klein criticizes Congress, the President and the First Lady for extremism on health care. Says Klein: "The Clintons...have gone off on a sanctimony bender,

questioning the motives of any and all who disagree with them." The President "and more to the point, the First Lady, have courted the most extreme Democratic health-care cultists and boycotted the moderates of both parties. ... The Clintons have pouted and postured, but not led. As a result, they are poised to lose two wars -- crime and health -- that a more subtle, sophisticated, less partisan, politics might have won." (Newsweek, 8/22)

- o "Health Reform On Life Support." Newsweek's Jane Bryant Quinn calls for universal health care coverage, saying "the insured will never be safe unless they protect the uninsured, too." The bills on the table now have "no believable cost controls, no taxes adequate to the task, no shame at adding new benefits to buy support." Quinn says "somewhere in this mess there's a leaner bill struggling to get out -- one that would move the country toward universal coverage with more employers sharing the costs. But there may not be enough better selves in Congress to get this job done." (Newsweek, 8/22)
- o Health Care Lobbying Efforts Could Make Or Break Clinton's Success. Washington is a city "burned out by a year and-a-half of fierce debate, in a month when most people would rather be anywhere but Miasma-on-the-Potomac," but "interest groups are flooding into Washington with pleas for action -- or inaction -- on remaking the American way of health," Business Week (M. McNamee, R. Dunham) reports. The Administration "is counting on a blast of public outrage against the current health care system to melt opposition to reform," but "so far, opponents seem to be having more success at rousing the public," Business Week says. According to a Republican pollster, "The people who are against Clinton are far more intense than his supporters." (Business Week, 8/22)
- o Can The Comeback Kid Do It Again? President Clinton "is delaying his beach vacation to attend to higher priorities: rescuing health reform -- and his Presidency -- from sinking in Washington's political swamp" and "Republicans plan to parry his every move," Business Week (R. Dunham) reports. Clinton sees the possibility of passing health care legislation "as his political salvation," but "Republicans smell weakness," and they "are further encouraged by signs that Clinton is not benefiting from the strong economy, despite his efforts to boast about the good news," according to Business Week.

Meanwhile, White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta "is trying to prevent big losses in November" by "easing out [Democratic] Party Chairman David Wilhelm and bringing in former California Representative Tony Coelho." Panetta may also move "to improve the White House PR operation" by replacing Communications Director Mark Gearan and Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers. (Business Week, 8/22)

- o What's Next For The First Lady? Whatever happens with health care reform, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton "will be out of a job [and] friends say that's just fine with her," Newsweek reports. "He's personally exhausted, and she's been badly hurt," a close associate says. After health care, many White House aides expected Mrs. Clinton to turn her attention to welfare reform, but "now advisers say she won't tackle another high-profile policy issue anytime soon." With many voters still wary of an activist First Lady, Newsweek reports, "some aides winced last week when Mrs. Clinton blasted insurance companies and Republicans for blocking

health-care reform. 'It should be [the President's fight,' said a top White House adviser." (Newsweek, 8/22)

- o Will Dole Run For President? Time (L. Barrett) speculates that the "statesman-like, conciliatory" attitude of Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole may be a result of his wanting to run for president. "Most of Dole's political pals believe that, in the end, he will make the run for the White House," Time says, "probably for the reason cited by Wyoming's Alan Simpson," who says, "I think he'll do it -- very much in the spirit of competition. He's a lover of politics as a contact sport." (Time, 8/22)
- o "Mariel II?" US News reports the Immigration and Naturalization Service contacted the White House late last week to request emergency suspension of Federal regulations to allow the INS to set up two detention areas in Florida for a possible 10,000 Cuban refugees. If the White House goes along, "the move could further irritate Floridians, who still have not forgotten the Mariel boatlift" in 1980. US News points out that many of those refugees, some of whom were former prisoners and mental patients, were housed in Arkansas. "The governor in Little Rock at the time was Bill Clinton, who eventually sent in National Guardsmen to quell disturbances among the refugees. Many believe that the riots eventually cost Clinton his 1980 re-election bid." A separate US News (L. Robinson) story credits the Administration with rebuffing Fidel Castro's threat to unleash another Mariel, "but it still lacks a coherent response to a growing number of hijackings." Newsweek (T. Padgett) says Castro's latest maneuvers only "revealed a weak hand." Castro "can't afford to" open the floodgates again. "In 1980, 125,000 left," said a Havana man. "Today there would be millions who would go, and Fidel knows that." (US News, 8/22; Newsweek, 8/22)
- o US Will Have To Justify Nuclear "Buyout" Of North Korea. As another round of negotiations between the US and North Korea over its nuclear program is set for September 23, Time (B. Nelan) says: "Since there is more than a hint of extortion in Pyongyang's demand for a new reactor, Washington will have to reassure doubters that organizing a multinational payoff would set a good precedent." On one hand, buying out Pyongyang might "tempt other rogue states to withdraw from the nonproliferation treaty and seek rewards for rejoining it." On the other hand, "replacing the North Korean reactor would be a reliable way to rule out a bomb program." Time cautions "the deal still might not stick: with such intense distrust on both sides, it would be a daunting task to abide by the specific terms of a decade-long contract." (Time, 8/22)
- o Haiti's Elite Troops Are "A Joke," But Invasion Won't Solve The Problem. In addition to being underequipped and undertrained, Newsweek (D. Hackworth) reports, Haiti's military force "doesn't have the skill and dedication to fight its way out of a retirement home. In short, the 2,000 US troops now sweating it out offshore could seize the country in roughly the time it takes them to sing the Marine's Hymn." However, Newsweek cautions, "dumping [General Raoul] Cedras and his comedy commandos to reinstall President Jean-Bertrand Aristide won't change Haiti's tragic pattern of military takeovers and killings. Nor would the shuffle necessarily bring

democracy or law and order. Aristide is viewed by many as an unstable demagogue who won the election by manipulating the desperate, illiterate masses. ... The American invasion fleet should be brought home and the costly embargo lifted. US national security is not at stake. Embargoes don't work. And American taxpayers' pockets aren't deep enough to bail Haiti out of a mess that has been 500 years in the making. ... Both President Clinton and General Cedras should go back to square one. Every possible step must be taken before committing US forces." Newsweek suggests pushing Latin America to "hold Haiti in trust and provide the aid and leadership that the country so desperately needs." (Newsweek, 8/22)

- o World Bank Bullies? In its 50th anniversary year, the World Bank is coming under intense criticism, Time (A. Zagorin) reports. "Instead of inspiring congratulations...the institution's golden anniversary has drawn damning accusations that the bank has damaged the environment, bolstered authoritarian regimes and favored rich people over poor ones." The bank faces "a cacophony of grievances," among them being: that the bank "is sitting on capital instead of funneling it to poor countries;" it funds huge Third World construction projects, notably large dams, "which drastically change the environment and force millions of people to relocate;" the financial prescriptions it imposes on borrowers "have thrown the economies of some developing countries into turmoil, seeing the prices of necessities beyond the reach of the poor;" the bank is "badly managed, and its 6,000 employees are overpaid (average compensation: \$123,000 a year);" and the "elaborate renovation by the bank of its Washington headquarters, which has added 1.5 million feet of new space [that] will cost \$100 million more than was budgeted."
- o CIA Hires Media Coach. The CIA has hired a part-time public relations consultant, US News reports. "His chief task: coaching Director James Woolsey on how to deal with the news media and look more persuasive on television." Although Woolsey has been granting more interviews and making more speeches than his predecessors, part of his campaign to "create what might be called a user-friendly CIA has been suddenly shelved: a plan to let some usually inaccessible officials...meet select groups of journalists." (US News, 8/22)
- o Despite Assurances, Lake's Position May Be In Danger. Business Week says, "One sure sign National Security Adviser Anthony Lake's job is in jeopardy: Aides are calling reporters to insist that rumors about his being canned by President Clinton are groundless. Although Clinton "reassured the former ambassador in late July that his job was secure. ... Presidents traditionally back their advisers until they decide to dump them," and some Administration officials "are betting Lake will be gone by year's end," Business Week says. (Business Week, 8/22)
- o "Demosclerotic Deal Making." A column by author Jonathan Rauch appearing in US News criticizes President Clinton for on the one hand proposing an American industrial policy to back favored technologies while at the same time doing nothing to remove old "permanent entitlement" subsidies from the books. "Instead of challenging lawmakers, Clinton seems content to pile a few new programs atop the mass of old ones," Rauch says. "Good government is like gardening: The key to making room for worthwhile

initiatives is cutting back older ones that no longer bear fruit."
(US News, 8/22)

- o Commerce Department's Far East Trip Is Hot Ticket. The CEOs of top US telecommunications, infrastructure and transportation companies are all trying to get one of the 25 seats available on a "commercial diplomacy" trip that Commerce Secretary Ron Brown has scheduled to Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Hong Kong beginning August 26, Business Week reports. The companies, "many competing for contracts that need Chinese government approval," want to join the trip because "a similar Brown-led mission to Latin America helped seal Raytheon's \$1.4 billion deal with Brazil for an eco-surveillance system for the Amazon. The stakes this time: contracts worth more than \$6 billion for US companies," Business Week says. (Business Week, 8/22)

LAST LAUGHS:

- o Jay Leno: "President Clinton's crime bill, which included a provision for gun control...was defeated by a vote of 225-210. ... It's good for the economy, because you know this weekend those 225 congressmen who voted against the bill are going to be out spending that big bonus they got from the National Rifle Association." (NBC, The Tonight Show with Jay Leno)
- o Jay Leno: "President Clinton is pretty bitter about the loss [on the crime bill]. He blamed the loss on two groups: the Republicans and the Democrats." (NBC, The Tonight Show with Jay Leno)
- o Jay Leno: "After the [crime] bill was defeated, President Clinton warned America...criminals are not going to take a vacation. That's true; they don't take vacations. Oliver North is still campaigning, Packwood's working on health care, Rostenkowski's working on a plea bargain." (NBC, The Tonight Show with Jay Leno)

WITH QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS, PLEASE CALL 703-684-2020.

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TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE BULLETIN

Tuesday, August 16, 1994

SINCE THE MORNING PAPERS:

- o Israel and Jordan have initialed a trade agreement calling for the export of \$30 million worth of goods from Jordan to Palestinians in the occupied West Bank this year, Jordanian negotiator Fayez al-Tarawneh said today. The pact was the result of five days of negotiations designed to lead to an eventual peace treaty. Meanwhile, the Muslim fundamentalist Islamic Jihad promised to escalate attacks in the Gaza Strip if the PLO does not release Palestinian Hamas members arrested in connection with the killing of an Israeli and wounded six others Sunday.
- o Lebanon's president is rejecting US calls to curb pro-Iranian guerrillas fighting Israel as a precondition for an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. In an address to Arab news agencies, President Elias Hrawi called on the Israelis to withdraw first and said deployment of Lebanon's army in south Lebanon would stop the guerrillas.
- o The Sarajevo airlift has resumed after a five-day suspension as an agreement to stop sniper fire appears to be largely holding, but the Bosnian army claimed Serbs violated the accord 16 times since it went into effect yesterday.
- o Economic News:
 - Housing starts rose 4.7 percent in July, the largest jump in four months, the Commerce Department reported today. Single-family home construction was up 2.5 percent.

IN THE WHITE HOUSE AND AROUND TOWN:

- o Crime bill still center of focus for White House and House of Representatives, but no movement reported. Today, the war of words heated up some, but no one appears to have a strong feel for where the votes are on the upcoming vote on the crime bill rule. Democratic National Committee Chairman David Wilhelm sharply criticized Republicans today, saying Republican opposition to the crime bill has nothing to do with so-called pork included in the bill, but instead "has to do with chicken. The Republicans were chicken of taking on the National Rifle Association." Wilhelm also said, "The Republicans have chosen a strategy and I think this is about the midterm elections. They've decided they want to destroy the Democratic Party and the way to do that is to stop everything." Haley Barbour, Republican National Committee Chairman, countered Wilhelm during their joint television appearance, saying: "There's

going to be a crime bill. ... The question is not whether there's going to be a crime bill. The question is whether American taxpayers are going to be forced by President Clinton and the Democrat leaders in Congress to pay \$9 billion for social welfare programs" in order to get a crime bill.

Meanwhile, White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta is headed to the Hill today to find out where the support for the rule stands and what strategy should be developed for achieving victory. "They will sit down and get a state of play and talk about where to go from here," said White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers, who also said Clinton planned to personally lobby some lawmakers in telephone conversations and Oval Office meetings.

There are some reports this morning that Democratic House leaders will attempt to take another nose count today on the rule that failed last week. And two Democratic counters, Congressmen David Bonior and Bill Richardson, say they may already have won over two new supporters. According to a Republican House leadership source, it is the GOP's assumption "the Democrats won't know where they are until sometime after their Wednesday morning caucus. ... And then they will probably make some decisions." This source said so far the Republican House members "are holding together" in their opposition to the rule, "and we await the response from either the President or the Democratic leaders" on GOP demanded changes. "They understand our view of what would be necessary to get a good bill passed, and they have to decide whether they want to do with or without us," said the source. As for what the Democrats would need to do to pull in the support of enough Republicans to get the rule passed, the official said "substantial reductions in pork and pointless programs, tightening of sentencing laws, and the sexual predator law to be brought back." As for whether changes on the assault weapon ban would be required for the rule to pass, the GOP source pointed out that the assault weapon ban passed the House in a free-standing vote earlier this year and the "difference between passage and defeat [on the rule last week] was not the assault ban, it was the pork and the weakened sentencing. That is the zone where the most fruitful conversations could occur." The source added that "in the absence" of changes, Democrats will not even get the 11 Republican votes for the rule they received last week. "They would get less -- from 11 to fairly dramatically less," said the source.

As for the possibility of changing the provisions of the crime bill to pick up some additional support, a White House official indicated this was likely, saying: "It is not unreasonable for a legislator who voted against us to say, 'I need to be able to explain a vote shift to my people.'" As for which group of crime bill opponents would be approached to change their votes -- Republicans against "pork," Democrats against gun control, or Congressional Black Caucus members against the death penalty --- the official said: "You go after all three and see where the movement is." The official added the politics of opposing the crime bill in an election year may assist the White House effort to gather votes. Opposition to the bill "is the wrong place to be in 30-second ad terms," warned the official. As for recent reports of a new political strategy in the White House which calls for attacks on Congress in an attempt to build public support for the President and

his programs, the official said: "Don't read too much into it." The official said criticism of the House's inability to move the crime bill was an unique situation, saying: "There is no other place to go on the crime bill."

- o Torkildsen offers case study of difficulty in passing crime bill rule. With Administration strategists continuing to target House Republicans in their efforts to pick up the needed votes to pass the crime bill rule, the case of Rep. Peter Torkildsen (R-MA) illustrates how difficult the task will be. Torkildsen would seem to be a prime candidate to convince to change his vote to "yes." Not only did he vote for the bill itself on initial passage, but he comes from a district (the sixth) in which there is less than 25 percent GOP registration and he is the only member of the state delegation who voted to oppose the rule. In addition, the Boston Globe and other local papers have run editorials directly criticizing Torkildsen's vote. The Democrats who are seeking their party's nomination to oppose Torkildsen in the fall have been highly critical of his vote. Also, at one o'clock this afternoon in front of the Salem District Court House in Torkildsen's district, an array of state and local law enforcement officials will hold a press conference calling on him to change his vote. Even Torkildsen's staff concedes that the bill is wildly popular with the police groups in his district. And, finally, Torkildsen is on record as saying he would vote for the bill on final passage if the rule passed.

All of this would seem to make the Congressman an ideal target for White House efforts to mobilize presidential, local, and law enforcement pressure. And, in fact, CNN reported yesterday that he is on the Administration's target list. According to his staff, however, Torkildsen is now "hoping to get a better bill" and is dead-set against voting for the rule that he rejected last week. Like so many new Republican House members, Torkildsen insists on regularly taking a principled stand against Democratic efforts in the House to impose party preferences through the rule process. According to his staff, Torkildsen has three primary objections to the rule and process as currently constituted: (1) no CBO analysis was done for the final bill; (2) Republicans were not given copies of the final bill until shortly before the vote; and, (3) members were not allowed separate votes on items (such as the \$10 million for Rep. Jack Brooks' now-infamous crime research center) added in conference but not included in either the original House or Senate bills.

In short, Torkildsen's staff knows his position is unpopular with many in his district, but he seems to have no intention of changing it. As of this morning, the Congressman had not been lobbied by anyone in the Administration since last week's vote. According to his staff, he plans to return to Washington this afternoon after taking some rare time off. (Contributed by Mark Halperin, White House Producer for ABC News.)

- o Healthcare Reform Notes: Democrats will keep Senate open for business 24 hours a day. Democratic leaders say they'll force the Senate into 24-hour sessions beginning today to pressure Republicans to end a stall on health care reform. "We'll be here, trying to give them opportunities to talk as long as they want to," said

Democratic Senator Tom Daschle. "But they have to recognize there's a price to be paid." Democratic Senator Howard Metzenbaum added: "There's just no question that they're engaged in a filibuster. A stall of any kind, when you won't let amendments come to the floor to be voted on, is a filibuster. I've been here 19 years. I've seen all kinds of filibusters. I've conducted some of my own. But a filibuster by any other name is still a filibuster. And that's what's going on on the Republican side." Republicans are countering that they need more time to study and debate the Mitchell bill before voting on amendments. They point out that this bill experienced two revisions last week, and more rewrites are possible. "Does anybody really know what's in this bill?" asked Republican Senator Larry Nickles. ### "Mainstream" Senate to plot strategy today. A group of a dozen or so more moderate senators is meeting today to finish work on either a package of major amendments to the Mitchell plan or an entire substitute for it. The early word is that they will likely decide to put forward a substitute. ### More Harry and Louise. The insurance industry group that first presented "Harry and Louise" as spokespeople for its stand on health care reform are bringing the couple back yet again -- in a format mimicking President Clinton's week-long run of two-minute spots on CNN. The Health Insurance Association of America is spending \$180,000 to air the three new commercials on CNN, starting tonight. HIAA President Bill Gradison will join Harry and Louise on the air to argue against purchasing cooperatives, spending limits and expanding Medicare. ### Bus tour challenges "Health Security Express." At a press conference attended by Rep. Dick Armey (R-TX) and Rep. Dick Zimmer (R-NJ), the American Conservative Union today announced a week-long bus tour aimed at motivating grass-roots opposition to Democratic health reform proposals. The ACU's "Health Care Truth Tour" will begin next Monday in New Jersey and travel through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and end in Kansas City. "For most of the way, our route retraces one of Clinton's '92 bus tours. ... But it's not in reaction to the White House bus tour this summer. We thought it was an original idea for this year, and then in July the White House unveiled that it was doing its own bus tour," an ACU spokesperson said.

- o US, Japan reach agreement on intellectual property. Japan and the US have reached an agreement on intellectual property rights. According to a Japanese official, the pact calls on both sides to improve procedures for dealing with patents. The agreement is to be signed later today in Washington by Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and Japan's Ambassador to the US, Takakazue Kuriyama. This is the first major accord in the year-old "framework talks" on improving trade relations. The agreement calls for Japan to process patent applications more quickly and to stop intervening in disputes between private parties over patent applications, said a patent office official who requested anonymity. Japan's patent office also agreed to hear opposition to existing patents. Up to now, the office only considered objections to new patents during the application process. For its part, the US Patent Office agreed to publish information about patent applications it has received, instead of withholding the information until the patent has been granted. It also agreed to expand procedures for re-examining

existing patents to allow more opportunities for third parties to submit objections and written comments. The agreement does not necessarily mark the end of negotiations on intellectual property. US officials have said they are also concerned with copyright protection, forced disclosure of trade secrets in Japanese courts and the period under which trademarks can be protected.

- o Fed may raise rates again today. The Federal Reserve Board is set to raise interest rates again today, Reuter is reporting. If so, it would be the fifth time this year the Fed has raised short-term rates in hopes of cooling the economy without killing it. The Fed's Federal Open Market Committee has begun its meeting to set rates for the coming weeks and, based on recent practice, an announcement is likely after 2 pm edt. Reuter reports analysts expect rates to go up by at least 0.25 percent, and some say a half-point increase is necessary to reassure bond investors the central bank is serious about fighting inflation. Meanwhile, the Clinton Administration seemed resigned to another increase. "The Fed is an independent agency," White House spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers told reporters today. "But generally, it is our view that the economic fundamentals are strong. We have solid growth with low inflationary pressures."
- o White House continues backing Altman. President Clinton has not changed his view of Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger Altman, White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers said today. Myers said Altman, who is under pressure to resign because he gave contradictory testimony to Congress on Whitewater contacts, has the President's complete confidence. "The President said...he hopes he stays on," said Myers, "but the decision ultimately is Mr. Altman's."
- o White House gleeful about op-ed against Starr. A White House official pointed out this morning an opinion piece in today's Washington Times by conservative legal scholar Bruce Fein. The piece says Whitewater special prosecutor Ken Starr should step down because one of the judges who selected him had lunch at a critical time with a Republican senator who opposed the selection of Robert Fiske. And while the White House is on record saying it will work with Ken Starr in his investigation, it is quite obvious they would prefer someone else. The President's personal attorney Robert Bennett continues his attacks on the Starr choice, which would never happen if his client did not agree.
- o White House vacation plans confused by congressional gridlock. According to a White House official, President Clinton will not go on vacation while Congress is still in session debating crime or health reform. And with the President and Congress still working at a frantic pace, others in the White House (even those not involved in the issues) are finding it tough to leave on family vacations. "Some of us are being told we have to stay around and help out, some are being told they should leave because it is their last chance until late December to take time off, but none of us want to be seen going on vacation while the entire Clinton presidency is said to be in jeopardy," said one official.
- o Babbitt predicts no end to wildfires before October; advocates controlled burns. On CNN this morning, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, who has recently been helping firefighters battle wildfires in the Western US, said, "The Rocky Mountains will obviously begin to settle down by September, but then there's a long fire season in

southern California, along into September and even into October with the so-called Santa Anna winds, so it could get worse."

Babbitt said new approaches to land management should be considered when the fire season is over. "Things are changing out West. You know, after a hundred years of suppressing fires, a lot of those forests are full of fuel and downed timber and, in a way, they're more explosive than they were under natural conditions. ... In terms of a return to prescribed fire, there is a time in the year -- particularly in the fall, when it all quiets down -- in which you can do managed fires which burn at low intensity and tend to clear out all of that undergrowth," Babbitt said, adding, "We're also going to have to talk...about better rules and regulations for how you build in the forest. ... We're still letting people build out in the middle of the woods without talking about the rules of building codes and zoning. We need some more attention to that."

- o Baily expected to be new addition to CEA. Reportedly, Martin Neil Baily will soon be announced as Clinton's choice to be successor to Alan Blinder on the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Baily is a professor of economics at the University of Maryland.

THE ROAD AHEAD:

This morning, the Bulletin invites Clayton Yeutter, former United States Trade Representative during the Reagan Administration and Agriculture Secretary and Republican National Committee Chairman in the Bush Administration, to discuss international trade issues.

BULLETIN: House Republicans and the White House have come to a tentative agreement on fast track authority that would not have environmental and labor standards be part of future trade pacts unless the Administration first seeks congressional approval. Will this now allow the GATT treaty to be approved and is this new agreement a good one?

YEUTTER: They have certainly made excellent progress and it would appear that consensus is essentially achieved on the House side. I am encouraged by that because it is imperative to get the labor and environmental question behind us if we are to move forward in a timely way with the issues that still remain to be resolved. We do not, of course, yet know how the agreement on the House will be received by the Senate. So, at this point, what has transpired cannot be considered a "done deal," but it certainly can be considered major progress on a very delicate issue.

Under the circumstances it is probably about as good an arrangement as could have been developed in conjunction with all the relevant players -- that is, the key members of the House and the business community. Had these issues been raised at an earlier date, and had the entire process moved forward in a more timely way, we might have had a somewhat different outcome and perhaps a less ambiguous one. But one cannot repeat the experiences of the past; one has to take the present situation and move on. Based on where the Administration found itself this past week, the outcome is about as good as could be reasonably expected. ...

In my judgement, the Administration made a major tactical error by asking for too much on fast track. They initially asked for a seven-year authority encompassing an essentially unrestricted right to negotiate environmental and worker right issues with essentially no congressional or private sector discipline. That was, in essence, buying a pig in the poke for most of the business community and Congress and it simply didn't fly. Since then, the Administration has had to back off from that position in a substantial way.

BULLETIN: Will President Clinton need to pay more attention to this trade legislation, in the same way that he needed to step in to save NAFTA last year?

YEUTTER: It's a little too early to tell, because its going to depend so much on how much those three issues -- fast track, financing and anti-dumping -- ultimately turn out. If there is broad bipartisan consensus on whatever emerges in those three areas, then the agreement should go through very easily, and probably require no personal involvement at all by the President. If, on the other hand, any or all three of those issues are resolved in a way that leaves contentiousness in place, the President may very well need to get involved.

BULLETIN: With respect to our trade with Japan, the Administration has set a time limit for Japan to address what our government considers to be unfair trading practices. Do you approve of the Administration's get-tough policy?

YEUTTER: I would separate the controversy over government procurement from the other topics in the so-called framework talks. It seems to me that the United States has a strong case to make in the government procurement area because, after all, this is an area where the Japanese government is the decision maker. In the other cases the Japanese private sector is the final decision maker. So in government procurement, the government of Japan can not make the argument that "We really can not influence the decisions. They are beyond our control or jurisdiction." The government of Japan ought to be prepared to make amendments to assure fair and reasonable access for American companies desiring to compete for that business, along with companies from other countries. If Japan is not willing to put in place what we perceive to be a fair, open and just system, then as a nation Japan will likely have to pay the price through the application of sanctions by us and perhaps by other countries. My hunch is the government of Japan will realize its vulnerability on this issue before the ultimate deadline and probably make a very concerted and vigorous attempt to resolve this with the US government.

The other issues, in my judgement, will probably be much more difficult to solve. On those issues, I will restate the message I gave to a Japanese businessman's group a couple of weeks ago, and that is "a pox on both our houses." In my judgment, neither government has done a very skillful job of negotiating. They should have been able to get over this quantitative indicator hurdle ages ago. I believe the blame for not having done so lies with the negotiators and governments of both countries.

BULLETIN: Some critics of the US position on trade with Japan argue we are overemphasizing our merchandise trade gap, and not emphasizing enough our trade advantages in terms of services. Do you agree with that point?

YEUTTER: I agree with that. It applies not only with Japan, but many of the other countries in the world with which we do business. Not only is there a tendency to utilize, solely, numbers on merchandise trade and ignore numbers on services, but we also fail to recognize that these numbers are of questionable veracity at best. Not because of any attempt to mislead on the part of data gatherers or data analysts, but simply because trade has become so complex in recent years it is difficult to assemble numbers that are truly reflecting what is happening in the trade arena.

LAST LAUGHS:

o Dee Dee Myers: "I'm not going to negotiate from this podium unless

somebody can produce eight votes." (To reporters after being repeatedly pressed about what Clinton would accept in a crime bill.)

- o Jay Leno: "I guess you know President Clinton's crime bill was defeated. This amazes me. How does a crime bill get defeated? Is the criminal lobby that strong?" (NBC, The Tonight Show with Jay Leno)
- o Jay Leno: "Here's the part that amazes me about the crime bill. ... It was \$26 billion in the Senate. ... It was \$22 billion in the House. Then the two compromised and they came up with \$33 billion. No wonder we have a deficit." (NBC, The Tonight Show with Jay Leno)

WITH QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS, PLEASE CALL 703-684-2020.

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