

we as a community of neighbors can live in peace in the post-Cold War era.

When President Truman sent American troops to Korea's defense 43 years ago, he said he aimed to prove that "Free men under God can build a community of neighbors working together for the good of all." The joint efforts of the United States and South Korea since then have benefited the citizens of our two countries and the peoples of the Asian Pacific region. Our relationship has made that region more secure, more prosperous, and more free.

I join with all Americans in paying tribute to those who served in the Korean War and in remembering those who died in that conflict. We must not forget the lessons we learned—the Korean War must not be the "Forgotten War."

Veterans of Korea served America valiantly during one of the most destructive wars of this century. Their experiences remind all Americans of our great debt to those who have risked—and sometimes lost—their lives in defense of our liberty. As a Nation, we must always remember the sacrifices made by our men and women in uniform and by their families. I salute the distinguished service records of our veterans, as well as the sacrifices that they have made for America.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby urge all Americans to observe July 27, 1993—the 40th Anniversary of the Korean Armistice—with appropriate programs and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

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NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 28, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on July 30.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With Freshman Congressional Democrats

July 28, 1993

Bosnia

Q. Mr. President, are you going to send air power to Bosnia?

The President. Let me say, I saw the stories this morning. The position of the United States has long been that if the United Nations troops were attacked there, we would do our part to protect it and by making available air power. We have not yet been asked to do that. If we are asked, that's something we'll give good consideration to. But we have not been asked to do it, and I—

Q. The French did not ask you?

The President. Not yet. But we've had some conversations with them. I'm very upset by the shelling of Sarajevo. And we're going to take a look at what the situation is and what the options are. But they have not formally asked yet.

Q. Does that mean the answer could be—a request is made that the answer will be yes, sir?

The President. It means just what I said. It means that the United States has always had the public position and the private position—we've made it very clear that if the United Nations operations in Bosnia were attacked, we would be prepared to defend them with air power. And we have not been asked yet. If we are asked, that's something we will seriously consider.

Q. You certainly are expecting it, aren't you? I mean, Bosnia has been attacked and they are on the—

The President. We'll just have to see. I am going to be reviewing it in the next couple of days. I asked the Secretary of State to come home to discuss the Middle East before he goes to the Middle East. So he will be here. We'll have a chance to discuss it, and as soon as we make a decision we'll let you know.

NOTE: The exchange began at 8:34 a.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Remarks Following a Luncheon With Business Leaders and an Exchange With Reporters

July 28, 1993

The President. Thank you very much. Please be seated. First let me thank all the business leaders who are here: Felix Rohytan, John Johnson, Ron Hall, Harry Buckley, and Mike Walsh for the fine words that they said but all those who are also on this platform behind me today. They represent companies of all sizes and shapes from Main Street to Wall Street.

They're here united in an unwavering desire and commitment to the health of the American economy over continued political rhetoric, to productivity over politics, to action over gridlock. They are here, just as I am, not because anyone agrees with every last line and jot and tiddle of this economic program as it will doubtless come out of the conference, but because of what it does and because it does far more good than harm; because it brings down the deficit by \$500 billion; because it has an equal apportionment of cuts and new revenues; because the revenues are fairly apportioned. And I was very proud of the speakers because the people who are up here with me are the ones who are really going to pay all the revenues that others are complaining about. And they have determined that they will do it to bring the deficit down, to keep interest rates down, to restore the stability and health of the American economy.

We talked a lot today about a few other issues at lunch, and I just would emphasize what I have tried to emphasize before, which is that over 90 percent of the small businesses in this country will be eligible for a tax cut if this plan passes; that working families with incomes under \$30,000 will be held harmless; the working poor with children in their homes who spend 40 hours a week on the job will, for the first time, be able to work themselves out of poverty; that we have new and important incentives for high tech companies, extension of the incentives for research and development, and a real commitment to grow this economy.

I want to say again, as I have on so many other occasions, that for every \$10 of deficit

reduction, \$5 is in spending cuts; \$4 in new revenues from the upper 6 percent of the American work force; and \$1 from middle class families with incomes of between \$30,000 and \$140,000.

The people on this platform today represent what makes America work—the fact that they have become more involved in this, that they are willing to put their own names on the line. And many of them are Republicans; some are Democrats; some are independents. They're all united here because they're Americans, and they know that we've neglected our problems long enough.

I thank them for their presence here, for their willingness to lobby the Congress. And I assure them that together our best efforts, I believe, will produce a victory in this economic battle.

Thank you very much.

Bosnia

Q. Mr. President, if I could turn your attention to the situation in Bosnia. The United States has long promised to provide air support if U.N. peacekeepers are threatened. French peacekeepers have now been fired on for 2 days in a row. Are you now prepared to deliver your air power, and would that alone be enough to deter Serbian aggression?

The President. We are prepared to fulfill our commitments, yes. The procedure is as follows: The United Nations forces in Bosnia must ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations for assistance. He will then relay that request to NATO, and we would act through NATO. And the answer to your question is, we are prepared to move if we are asked to provide that assistance by the Secretary-General.

Will it be enough to deter aggression, to stop the shelling of Sarajevo, to bring the parties to the peace table? I don't know. But we are prepared to do our part.

Q. Mr. President, do you feel that the United States and its NATO allies already have the assets in place, the air power and the air traffic controllers to go ahead with these kinds of air strikes? And what does your gut tell you? Do you think the U.S. and its allies will be bombing Serbian targets in Bosnia within the next few days?