

Weekly Compilation of
**Presidential
Documents**



Monday, June 20, 1994
Volume 30—Number 24
Pages 1269–1301

Contents

Addresses and Remarks

See also Meetings With Foreign Leaders
Chicago, IL
Illinois Victory '94 fundraising dinner—
1292
Robert Taylor Homes community—1296
World Cup Soccer, opening day
ceremonies—1299
NCAA basketball champion University of
Arkansas Razorbacks—1285
North Korea—1284, 1290
Praemium Imperiale Arts Award recipients—
1288
Radio address—1271
U.S. Conference of Mayors, teleconference—
1274
Welfare reform in Kansas City, MO—1278

Appointments and Nominations

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission,
Chairman—1284
Veterans Affairs Department, Under
Secretary—1284

Communications to Congress

Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee,
message transmitting report—1284

Communications to Federal Agencies

Assistance program for the new independent
states of the former Soviet Union,
memorandum—1269

Editor's Note: The President was in Chicago, IL, on June 17, the closing date of this issue. Releases and announcements issued by the Office of the Press Secretary but not received in time for inclusion in this issue will be printed next week.

Executive Orders

Amendment to Executive Order No. 12864—
1278

Interviews With the News Media

Exchanges with reporters
Briefing Room—1290
Cabinet Room—1284
Chicago, IL—1295
Oval Office—1287

Meetings With Foreign Leaders

Japan, Emperor Akihito—1273, 1278

Proclamations

Father's Day—1283
Flag Day and National Flag Week—1269
National Men's Health Week—1270

Statements by the President

See also Appointments and Nominations
Long Island Rail Road strike—1299

Supplementary Materials

Acts approved by the President—1301
Checklist of White House press releases—
1301
Digest of other White House
announcements—1300
Nominations submitted to the Senate—1301

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House during the preceding week.

The *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* is published pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U.S.C. Ch. 15), under

regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President (37 FR 23607; 1 CFR Part 10).

Distribution is made only by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* will be furnished by mail to domestic subscribers for \$80.00 per year (\$137.00 for mailing first class) and to foreign subscribers for \$93.75 per year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The charge for a single copy is \$3.00 (\$3.75 for foreign mailing).

There are no restrictions on the republication of material appearing in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*.

Week Ending Friday, June 17, 1994

Memorandum on Assistance to the States of the Former Soviet Union

June 6, 1994

Presidential Determination No. 94-28

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Assistance Program for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

Pursuant to section 577 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1994 (Titles I-V of Public Law 103-87), I hereby certify that Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States continue to make substantial progress toward the withdrawal of their armed forces from Latvia and Estonia.

You are authorized and directed to notify the Congress of this certification, and to publish it in the *Federal Register*.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:38 p.m., June 15, 1994]

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 10, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on June 17. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Proclamation 6699—Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1994

June 10, 1994

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In this week we salute the flag of the United States of America: our history's proud pennant; noble banner of freedom, liberty, opportunity, and independence; and the glorious emblem of our national pride and patriotism.

Woven into the Stars and Stripes and into the fabric of our Nation is the legacy of our Founders, who crafted a government built on a revolutionary respect for the rights of individuals. Coming ashore on this new continent, they had fled the tyranny of sovereigns: "We the People" were to be sovereigns of this new land.

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress established the design of a flag for the new Republic so that we might bestow our loyalty, not to kings, but to countrymen, all of us created equal. Eleven years later, the Constitutional Convention placed a written rule of law at the symbolic head of government, and we have since pledged our allegiance not only to the Stars and Stripes, but also "to the Republic for which it stands." We salute the achievement and wisdom of our Founders, embodied in our flag, and we honor all of the men and women who have upheld and defended the ideals stitched into its billowing folds.

Our flag's bright stars, ancient symbols of dominion and sovereignty, represent the constellation of States in our federal system of government—its stripes, the first States born of the original thirteen colonies. Its bright colors embody the essence of our American heritage: red, for valor; white, for hope and purity; and blue, the color of loyalty, reverence, justice, and truth. Witness to our past, it holds aloft the promise of our future.

"Old Glory," as it was nicknamed in 1831 by Navy Captain William Driver, was first carried into conflict at the Battle of Brandywine on September 11, 1777. As the Nation now observes the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Normandy, we honor the courageous Americans who carried our standard into the infernos of war at all of our history's most critical crossroads. It has saluted the final resting places of lives lost in the defense of liberty, from the beaches of Normandy to the jungles of Vietnam and the deserts of Iraq and Somalia.

Our flag has been borne aloft into the heavens by our gallant astronauts and has been worn bravely on the shoulders of those who each day risk their lives to protect the public safety. It flies freely from its place of honor in classrooms, churches, businesses, government buildings, and is proudly displayed by Americans serving their Nation in distant points across the globe. Its silent, solemn presence makes each of those places “home” and keeps the spirit of liberty alive in the hearts of Americans wherever they may be.

To commemorate the adoption of our flag, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved August 3, 1949 (63 Stat. 492), designated June 14 of each year Flag Day and requested the President to issue an annual Proclamation calling for its observance and for the display of the Flag of the United States on all Government buildings. The Congress also requested the President, by joint resolution approved June 9, 1966 (80 Stat. 194), to issue annually a Proclamation designating the week in which June 14 occurs as National Flag Week, and calling upon all citizens of the United States to display the flag during that week.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 14, 1994, as Flag Day and the week beginning June 12, 1994, as National Flag Week. I direct the appropriate officials of the Government to display the Flag of the United States on all Government buildings during that week. I urge all Americans to observe Flag Day, June 14, and Flag Week by flying the Stars and Stripes from their homes and other suitable places.

I also call upon the American people to observe with pride and all due ceremony those days from Flag Day through Independence Day, also set aside by the Congress (89 Stat. 211), as a time to celebrate our heritage in public gatherings and activities and to publicly recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United

States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:38 p.m., June 13, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on June 15. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Proclamation 6700—National Men’s Health Week, 1994

June 10, 1994

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As this great country moves forward in its commitment to address the many concerns related to the delivery of health care, we set aside this week to give special attention to those issues that affect the health of American men. We have made enormous progress in medical technology and research, yet the goal of extending human life expectancy will not be fully realized until information on prevention, detection, and treatment of disease reaches all men and is used by all men.

Tobacco use is the single most important preventable cause of death in the United States, and currently 24 million American men smoke. It is a major risk factor for diseases of the heart and lungs and doubles the risk of stroke among men. The risk of dying from lung cancer is 22 times higher for men who smoke. Those who continue to smoke place themselves and those around them at great peril. It is imperative for this country to focus its efforts on eliminating the use of tobacco products through education and treatment programs.

In the past decade, public awareness has also been increased regarding the dangers of alcohol consumption and its impact on the health of American men. Alcohol abuse is, more frequently than not, a related factor in motor vehicle fatalities, homicides, and suicides. It is becoming a special problem for the young men in this country. Let us not falter in our progress—the time has come

for us to demand better access to treatment programs, stronger and better enforced laws related to drunk driving, policies to reduce minors' access to alcohol, and greater involvement of primary care providers in dealing with this problem.

Among older men, prostate cancer is a serious enemy. It is estimated that in 1994, in America alone, prostate cancer will affect 200,000 men, and 38,000 will die. Prostate cancer strikes men almost as often as breast cancer strikes women, yet reluctance to discuss this disease has left its research largely under funded. However, what we do know gives us hope. In addition to physical detection, doctors can now use a blood test to determine the presence of this cancer. Furthermore, there are several available forms of effective treatment. We must ensure that all men over the age of 50 have access to screening for and treatment of this disease, while we simultaneously push for affordable medical care for all Americans.

Even in the face of better, more accessible detection and prevention programs, we need men to recognize and adopt healthier lifestyles. No health care policy can replace the benefits that American men would reap from this change.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 179, has designated the week of June 12 through June 19, 1994, as "National Men's Health Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of June 12, 1994, as National Men's Health Week. I invite the Governors of the 50 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, and the appropriate officials of all other areas under the American flag to issue similar proclamations. I also ask health care professionals, private industry, community groups, insurance companies, and all other interested organizations and individual citizens to unite to publicly reaffirm our Nation's continuing commitment to men's health.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-

four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:36 p.m., June 13, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 11, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on June 15.

The President's Radio Address

June 11, 1994

Good morning. For me and for many of you, last week was a time of remembrance and rededication. As we marked the 50th anniversary of D-Day, a grateful nation honored the generation of heroes who fought and won World War II and built us 50 years of freedom.

I had the privilege of representing our country at ceremonies honoring all those who liberated Europe. It was an experience I'll never forget. And I came home with a renewed sense of commitment to the work we must do in our time.

The generation of heroes whom we honored last week never lost faith in the promise of America. They worked their way out of the Great Depression, defeated fascism on three continents, and built half a century of prosperity for their children and grandchildren. With the history they made they proved what a great democracy can accomplish when we work together for a great purpose.

Yet today, too many have lost that faith. After years of deadlock and division and drift, too many doubt that our democratic process can change our lives for the better. Well, democracy can be imperfect. After all, it's run by and it represents human beings. Its workings are often untidy, and its pace can be frustratingly slow. But unlike any other system of government, it allows the people's wisdom to prevail, and ultimately something good and decent gets done.

This morning I want to tell you about something profoundly important we're working to accomplish. For weeks we've been told that health care reform is dead, that America

will continue to be the only advanced country in the world that spends more than anybody else on health care and does less with it, leaving tens of millions of our fellow citizens without health insurance, tens of millions more with inadequate insurance, and even more with the constant risk of losing their coverage. But the truth is, in spite of all the naysayers, our Nation is closer than ever before to achieving a goal that President Truman set after World War II, "real health care security for every family."

Last week, for the first time in history, Congress took several giant steps toward a bill that answers the call of history and provides guaranteed private insurance for every American. Senator Kennedy's Labor and Human Resources Committee approved a bill providing guaranteed private insurance for every family. The Senate Finance Committee is moving forward under the leadership of Chairman Moynihan, who is also committed to achieving coverage for all Americans.

Meanwhile, other important congressional committees continue their work, and soon the House and the Senate will debate and decide on a bill that will make our families' anxieties about health care a thing of the past.

This isn't just about the uninsured, although their numbers are growing and nearing 40 million. It's also about the tens of millions of Americans, most of them hard-working, middle class people, who live with the uncertainty of never knowing whether their health care will be there when they need it. After all, they could have a member of their family get sick or they could lose their jobs or they could change jobs and they couldn't get insurance on the new one. The only way all of our people will be secure is when every American knows that whether they lose their job, change jobs, move their home, get sick, get injured, or just grow old, their health care will be there.

Others urge half-measures and quick fixes. They say they're reforming the health care system, but they fail to provide every American with the ironclad guarantee that they'll have private health insurance that can never be taken away. Health care reform just isn't the real thing unless middle class working people are guaranteed coverage, and after at

least 50 years of delay, the American people deserve the real thing.

I'll tell you why I'm fighting so hard for this health care reform. Every day Hillary and I, the Vice President, people in our administration, we all hear about hard-working Americans whose lives are being torn apart by uncertainties about their health care. People like Jim Bryant, who told the Boston Globe that he works 70 hours a week but has no health insurance for his family. He wonders if it's fair that he misses his son's soccer games on Saturdays to go to his second job while people who are on welfare have health benefits he and his family don't have. In a moment of frustration he pointed out to his wife that if they broke up she and their sons could get benefits that working families like theirs can't afford.

That's just not right. No one who works should have to go on welfare to get health insurance. And everyone on welfare should have the opportunity to go to work without losing health care coverage. It's families like the Bryants who will get no help at all from half-measures, quick fixes, and Band-Aid-style reforms. For the sake of these hard-working families, let's not leave anyone out. Let's cover everyone. Let's get the job done this year.

In the weeks ahead, you'll hear from special interests who do very well in the present system and who prefer the deadlock of political systems to the reform of health care. For months, those who do well in the present system and those who want for political reasons to beat health care reform, have blitzed the American people with mountains of false information about our health care plan. They say it means Government regulation of the whole system. They say it means taking away benefits from Americans. But the truth is what we want is private insurance for everyone. We want to keep the private health care delivery system that's the best in the world for people who have access to it. We want to give a break to small businesses so they can afford health insurance that's good. But we think everybody should be covered and everyone should take responsibility for doing it.

Now, if you keep faith with democracy, if you'll make your voice heard, we can break

gridlock even on this most difficult issue that has frustrated Americans for 50 years. And the national interests will prevail over narrow interests. I know we can succeed.

Helen Keller once wrote that "the world is moved along not only by the mighty shoves of its heroes but also by the aggregate of the tiny pushes of each honest worker." Americans from every part of the country and every walk of life have called for fundamental health care reform this year. The steps that Congress took last week proved that the voice of the people is being heard.

I urge you to tell your elected Representatives that we need to do this, do it right, and do it now.

Thanks for listening.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:06 a.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.

Remarks at the Arrival Ceremony for Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko of Japan

June 13, 1994

Your Majesties, distinguished guests: On behalf of the people of the United States, I am deeply honored to welcome Your Majesties to Washington and our Nation for your first visit since you ascended to the Chrysanthemum Throne.

When Hillary and I had the great pleasure of visiting your beautiful country last year, we were honored by your invitation to the wonderful banquet at the Imperial Palace for the G-7 leaders. The people of Japan welcomed us with open arms and left us deeply impressed by their warmth and their society, which blends the most ancient traditions with the most modern technologies.

During the next 2 weeks, as you make your way across our land, the American people will have the opportunity to return the hospitality that you showed to us. From the great cities of the East to the peaks of the Rocky Mountains to the ports of the West, we welcome you not as visitors but as honored guests and old friends.

In the next 2 weeks, you will see much more than vistas, landscapes, and monuments. You will also meet, as Your Majesty said on your last visit here, as many people

from as many walks of life as possible. Our people, after all, are the essence of America. I know they look forward to welcoming you into their homes and communities. And I am certain you will be impressed with them and that they will be impressed with you and your great knowledge of our Nation, our culture, and our history.

You will also witness the tremendous contributions that Japanese-Americans have made to our society and the growing influence of Japanese cultural heritage in America. The list is long. It includes distinguished artists and musicians. It includes athletes. It includes business leaders and eminent leaders of our political system.

In your travels, you will find that almost every American city boasts buildings inspired by the fluid and elegant lines of Japanese architects. In millions of American homes you will see the works of Japanese printmakers and gardens that might well fit in Kyoto. And in our elementary schools and colleges, you will meet thousands of Americans struggling to learn and to master your wonderful Japanese language. These studies, in fact, are among the fastest growing courses in our schools today.

Think how different the world was when Your Majesty first came to America more than 40 years ago. Nations were rebuilding from the devastation of war, and vivid memories of that conflict divided our two people. Misunderstanding and even ignorance divided us, and more than borders blocked the sharing of ideas. When you visited New York in 1953, you were shown a demonstration of a brandnew technology. Your eager American hosts called it color television. Today, as we gather here, millions and millions of Japanese citizens are watching us as we speak because their households are linked by sets to us through the miracle of satellite.

Today's ceremony is but one symbol of what the combined talents and ingenuity of our two people can produce. Surely we have come far since the days when one of our great teachers on Japan, your friend and our Ambassador, Edwin O. Reischauer, observed that our two countries were using the same set of binoculars but looking through opposite ends. Today, we share a common vision.

It is a vision of democracy and prosperity, of a world where we trade freely in ideas and goods, a vision of a world that protects and secures the rights and freedoms of all human beings, a vision of a world at peace. You have called the era of your reign, *Heisei*, "fulfilling peace," and nothing could be more important to our Nation than working with you to achieve that goal.

Your Majesties visit us at a moment when it is clear that the destinies of our two peoples are inextricably linked, a moment in history when every day yields new challenges. But those challenges bring with them the opportunity for us to carve new paths together.

Let us listen to the elegant words left to us by the Japanese poet, Tachibana Akemi: "It is a pleasure when, rising in the morning, I go outside and find a flower that has bloomed that was not there yesterday." That verse is more than a century old, but its message is timeless. Every day brings with it the promise of a new blossom: the prospect of progress and growing friendship between our two peoples.

Your Majesties, our commitment to common ideals is firm. Our determination to work with you is strong. Our welcome to you today is sincere and heartfelt. We are privileged to receive you in the United States.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:14 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House.

Teleconference With the U.S. Conference of Mayors

June 13, 1994

The President. Thank you very much. Thank you, Mayor Abramson, for what you said and for the outstanding leadership that you've given this year. I want to say hello to you and to Mayor Ashe and to your host Mayor, Mayor Katz, my good friend. I wish I were there to be with all of you in the U.S. Conference of Mayors. I know you've had a wonderful stay, and I wish that I could have come out there and seen you, especially in Portland, the city I always love to visit.

I appreciate what you said, Mayor Abramson, about the work we've done together. And I appreciate the leadership that

you gave and the initiative and the energy that you put into making sure that I followed through on our common ambitious goals for our country. Both of us want the same things. We want to bring our people back together. We want to move our country forward. We want to restore the importance of work and responsibility. We want to strengthen our families and our communities. We want to provide opportunity. We want to promote values, but when we do, we know we are strengthening the fiber of American life in ways that will take this country into the 21st century, will make our cities and our communities work again but will also ensure that our country will go into the next century still the greatest country in the world.

That's why our administration has sought to strengthen families by rewarding parents who work. Tomorrow I will continue that effort when I present our blueprint for welfare reform in Kansas City, Missouri. I'll be there with one of your number, Mayor Emanuel Cleaver, who, along with others in the U.S. Conference of Mayors, has been a terrific help to the White House on this welfare reform issue.

If our people are willing to work hard and to hold their families together, then it seems to me the rest of us have a shared responsibility to help them hold their lives and their communities together. That's also one reason why the crime bill is important to me.

I want to just thank all of you for helping to move that crime bill through both Houses of Congress. But I also want to remind you that the bill is not yet law. This week, Members of the House and the Senate will sit down together and start to hammer out a conference report that both Chambers can pass and that all of us can support, that I can sign into law this year, and begin to move this year. We have now waited 6 long years for a national comprehensive crime bill, and we shouldn't have to wait much longer. So while you're out there in Portland, I hope you'll give your delegation in Congress a call. Take advantage of the boiler room that Mayor Abramson and the conference staff has set up to make it easier for you to send this message. And tell the Congress that our communities do need more police, more punishment, more prevention, and they need

it now. Tell them you need that crime bill so we can hire 100,000 new police officers and put them to work in communities that need them most, that we need more certain punishment of criminal behavior and smarter and more comprehensive prevention efforts.

Too many of our young people have grown up without appreciating that there are consequences to their behavior. The crime bill must change that. You and I both know that punishment, however, can only be part of the solution. We've got to give our children something to say yes to. We've got to reinforce the fact that responsible behavior will ultimately bring rewards. That's why we've got to have a crime bill with a youth employment and a skills program to create opportunities for kids in places where very few now exist; why I want a crime bill with an Ounce of Prevention Council, to keep kids off the street by keeping schools open after hours and expanding boys and girls clubs; why I want to promote more partnerships between our police officers and our young people, and things like midnight basketball leagues that cost so little but make a very big difference in communities like yours.

Investing in our young people through activities and summer jobs builds self-esteem, respect for others, a healthy work ethic at an early age. It's an investment worth making, especially when you consider how we pay for it, not through any new taxes but by cutting spending elsewhere in the Federal budget. What we do here in Washington, however, can only work if we give the people in your communities back home the tools they need to get the things done that have to be done.

As a former Governor who faced the burdens of Federal mandates for 12 long years, I know how questions over funding concern everything else you do, from putting more police on the street to providing clean water for people in your cities. That's why our people have been working with Members of Congress who are focused on this mandates issue. I can report to you that we're getting closer to a workable bill. And although there are still a few issues that remain to be resolved, I think we can see legislation acceptable to the Nation's mayors soon. And let me also assure you that resolving the issue

of unfunded mandates does not mean abandoning our responsibilities to govern. I do believe that we must proceed in a more realistic way, providing greater flexibility about the constraints facing our State and local governments.

I know we share the same desire to see that every American has a chance to succeed. That's why we've worked to pass the lifetime learning agenda, from Head Start reauthorization to our education reforms to our school-to-work initiative to train America's high school students before they enter the work force. We've already seen more than 3 million new private-sector jobs created in this administration. But we still have to change our outmoded unemployment system to a reemployment system.

The reemployment act will enable cities to modernize their training and job placement systems. They'll set up one-stop centers where a worker can walk in, apply for unemployment benefits, find a new job, and arrange for long-term training. The reemployment act helps working families, and we should pass it this year, too. Working families, after all, are the building blocks of healthy cities and our healthy society.

They also shouldn't have to worry about the danger of losing their health care. That's why, last week, for the first time in the history of our Republic, believe it or not, a Senate committee finally approved a bill that guarantees private health insurance for every American family. Now other congressional committees are moving forward to achieve coverage for all Americans on health care.

I think the momentum is swinging to our side, and it's time to give every American a rock-solid guarantee that their health care can never be taken away. So I want to ask you to work with me to push aside half-measures, half-measures which are exploding the health care budgets of cities and States and the Federal Government, to make sure that every American will have the health care they need when they need it.

Let's be clear about what we should have. I want private insurance for everyone. I do not want a Government-run system. I do not want to take any part of the private system away from the private sector. But I do want

to make sure private insurance is available for every American family.

Finally, let me just say that over the last year and a half, we've done a lot to make our national economy, our working families, and the American community more healthy, more safe, and more secure. A great deal has been accomplished already. But I know we can do a lot more, and you know we have a lot more to do.

So let's keep working together; let's keep working hard. Let's not be diverted or distracted or divided. Let's stay with our minds focused on the people we were elected to represent. Together we can do what we have to do for this great country to make sure that, as we near the end of this decade and this century, America will still be the greatest and the best place in the world to live.

Thank you very much.

Mayor Jerry Abramson. Thank you very much, Mr. President. I wonder if we might ask a couple of questions so that we can have a little bit of dialog before you have to go.

The President. I'd be disappointed if you didn't. It wouldn't be you. [*Laughter*]

[*Mayor Abramson of Louisville, KY, asked about Federal mandate legislation.*]

The President. Well, we're very close, I think, to resolving all the outstanding questions. And I think they will be resolved soon. I have nothing but the highest compliments for Senator Kempthorne and Senator Glenn, Congressman Condit. They've been very good to work with us just to try to deal with some of the practical issues involved. And I expect that we will get a bill out this year that all of us can support. And I'm looking forward to it. And we've devoted a lot of time and energy to it. And I recognize that we have to have legislation. We cannot do everything we need to do with Executive orders. I believe we'll get that bill out.

There are just a couple of outstanding issues; they are not really big ones. And I think we'll get them resolved. And I believe that there's a good chance since a majority have signed on in both Houses that we can roll out an agreed-upon bill before the end of the year.

Mayor Abramson. Excellent. So Chairman Glenn, who will be, I guess, carrying

the responsibility for the majority party as well as the White House, is in there presently negotiating those few remaining issues so that we can ultimately join together.

The President. But this has really been a pretty good bipartisan effort. I mean, Senator Kempthorne has also worked with us directly, along with John Glenn, who's a very good friend of mine and of the Nation's mayors. I feel very good about the spirit and the atmosphere and openness on this.

[*Mayor Abramson introduced Mayor Victor Ashe of Knoxville, TN, who asked about funding for crime prevention in the proposed crime bill and suggested an increase in funding available for youth service projects.*]

The President. On the first question, let me say I will work very hard to keep that prevention money in there. I think it is very important. Good prevention programs work. They are far less expensive, and more importantly, they save more lives and better futures.

On the other issue, I will see what I can do. I am generally very sympathetic to what you've said, but you've asked me a question that may have budgetary implications that I don't know the answer to. So I will double-check it. I will get back to you.

I think that it's important that the cities have as much flexibility as possible to hire young people, to give them things to do, to engage them in positive things. And I think that, clearly, there's lots of evidence that that helps to prevent crime.

Let me also just get in one more plug while I'm at it. I hope that all of you, as we increase the scope of our national service program, will see that in at least one instance in every city of any size in the country there will be an approved national service program so we can channel some of that funding in to help your young people work on the problems of your community.

I am very excited about it. We are going to have 20,000 people this fall, but by year after next we'll have 100,000 young Americans earning credit against education by serving in their communities. And I hope all of you will take full advantage of that.

[Mayor Abramson introduced Mayor Norm Rice of Seattle, WA, who asked about financing for welfare reform.]

The President. Well, let me say, I don't necessarily agree that there are better options available because I've looked with a fine-tooth comb through the Federal budget for them. But I'm certainly willing to work with you on other alternatives. If you have some alternatives, I'm willing to work with you on it.

Let me say that if you look at what we did with our bill as compared with, let's say, the Republican alternative, which has a lot in common with our bill and has some very good things in it, but they were funding it by essentially cutting off benefits to non-resident—or to resident but not legal—immigrants. And if you do that, that's really going to throw a big cost on local governments and State governments.

What we did with deeming rules were designed to—it was designed to keep costs from coming on to the Government that should be borne by families of immigrants who actually have good incomes and can afford to pay. So that's what we were attempting to do. I understand what the concerns are, I believe, of the mayors, and I'm more than willing to work with you if you can find any other ideas. But I have to say, we had to find money for the GATT round this year. And we had to find money for our reemployment bill, and we have to find money for welfare reform. And under the budgeting rules of the Federal Government, we have to follow very strict procedures. We can't, for example, assume what I think is a reasonable reduction in welfare caseloads by the success of this reform. We can't assume what I think is a reasonable growth in the economy as a result of GATT. So we have very tough rules in terms of dedicating funds to this program.

And I had, myself, I had at least three long meetings on welfare reform, which major portions of the meeting were going over funding options as a result of the work Mr. Panetta did. So if you can find something better, I'll be glad to talk to you about it. But I can't say that I agree that there's a better way, because if I thought there was, I would have it there. I have, myself, been unsuccessful. But there are a lot of you who

have proved over time that you're as creative and innovative as anybody in this country. So have at it, and see what you can come up with.

[Mayor Abramson discussed the Department of Commerce's involvement in defense conversion and thanked the President for making the process easier in many cities around the country.]

The President. Thank you very much, Mayor. You know, we had tried very hard to do a couple of things with this base closing, based on the experiences I had as a Governor and what mayors and Governors all over the country talked to me about.

First is to bring Commerce in and to bring this whole notion of business development in. And the second is to change the rules by which the facilities are turned over to local communities to try to accelerate the process, to not let the environmental cleanup obligations delay it too long, to make the best financial deal we could to the mayors, and to make sure that we focused on creating jobs and opportunities to replace those that were lost.

I think the dramatic change in priorities that we've made is really going to make a difference. I was out in the Inland Empire area of California not very long ago, celebrating the successes that the communities are having there with one of their bases that they're now redeveloping.

We can do this all over America. These resources can be put to use to develop the economy of the 21st century. But the Federal Government is going to have to be much more aggressive and flexible and responsive in working with you. I think we're on the way, and I think the Commerce Department has a lot to do with that. But I also have to say that in the last year and a half, I have seen a dramatic change in the attitude of the Defense Department as well. So we're going to work hard and do our best to be there for you.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The teleconference began at 12:05 p.m. The President spoke from Room 459 in the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Mayor Vera Katz of Portland, OR.

**Executive Order 12921—
Amendment to Executive Order
No. 12864**

June 13, 1994

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to provide for the appointment of up to 37 members to the United States Advisory Council on the National Information Infrastructure, it is hereby ordered that section 1(a) of Executive Order No. 12864, as amended, is further amended by deleting the number “30” and inserting the number “37” in lieu thereof.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
June 13, 1994.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:09 p.m., June 13, 1994]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on June 15.

**Remarks at the State Dinner for the
Emperor and Empress of Japan**

June 13, 1994

Ladies and gentlemen, Your Majesties, our other distinguished guests from Japan, ladies and gentlemen. We are honored and privileged to welcome this evening the Emperor and Empress of Japan.

You are no strangers to the United States, but it gives me particular pleasure to host you here at the White House on this, the occasion of your first visit to America since you ascended to the Chrysanthemum Throne.

As citizens of a relatively young nation, we Americans are honored by your presence, and we deeply value the rich culture and history you represent. You embody a tradition that stretches back century after century and a people who have brought the world a civilization of great elegance.

At a time when the call of tradition so often clashes with the demands of the modern world, Your Majesties revere your ancestors and your past and, yet, revel in your own people’s extraordinary ability to innovate for tomorrow.

Your personal interest in your nation’s cultural heritage is matched by your vital curiosity about the world around you. And your travels have surely taken you far and wide. You have fully pursued professional knowledge, and yet, in your devotion to your family, you have set an example for us all. Through your words and deeds, Your Majesties have earned the respect and the admiration of the Japanese people. But those are sentiments we Americans also share.

Today, the ties that bind our two nations have never been stronger. The miracles of technology and the common search for democracy, prosperity, and peace have brought us together. Exchange between our two peoples has opened windows and shed great light. Yet, there is always more to learn. And as we gather here tonight in 1994, our relationship is still unfolding.

The Japanese poet, Basho, put it well in a haiku that sums up the distance ahead:

Nearing autumn’s close,
My neighbor—
How does he live?
I wonder.

May Your Majesties’ visit provide new answers to that question and bring our peoples closer still. May your journey across our land be enjoyable and leave you wanting to visit us again. And may the sea that separates us be also a shining path between us.

Your Majesties, Hillary and I thank you for gracing our Nation’s home tonight. It is with deep admiration and respect for you and the great nation you represent that I now ask all of us to raise our glasses to join in a toast to you and to the people of Japan.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:58 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

**Remarks on Welfare Reform in
Kansas City, Missouri**

June 14, 1994

Thank you very much. Thank you, ladies and gentleman, for that warm introduction and welcome. And thank you, Yolanda Magee, for presenting me today and, far more importantly, for presenting such a good example of a young American determined to

be a good parent and a good worker and a successful citizen. Thank you, Mr. Kemper, for giving her a chance to be all that. Thank you, Congressman Wheat, for your leadership on welfare reform. And thank you, Mayor Cleaver, for your leadership on this issue. Thank you, Governor Carnahan, for proving once again that the States, just as James Madison and Thomas Jefferson intended, are still the laboratories of democracy, still capable of leading the way to change things that don't work in this country and to unleash the potential of our citizens. This is a remarkable welfare reform plan that you have put together. I'd like to thank also Secretary Shalala for her work here. Many people in the White House and in the Department of Health and Human Services worked with people all over America in putting this welfare reform plan together today. I thank them all.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is an important day for me because I have worked on this issue for about 14 years, and I care a great deal about it. I came out here to the heart of America, to a bank where Harry Truman had his first job, to talk about the values that sustain us all as citizens and as Americans, faith and family, work and responsibility, community and opportunity.

Last week, on behalf of all Americans, I took a journey of remembrance—many of you at least took it, too, through the television—to honor the sacrifices of the people who led our invasions at D-Day and on the Italian Peninsula. I came home from Normandy with a renewed sense, which I hope all of you share, of the work that we have to do in this time to be worthy of the sacrifices of that generation and to preserve this country for generations still to come.

The people who won World War II and rebuilt our country afterward were driven by certain bedrock values that have made our country the strongest in history. Facing the dawn of a new century, it is up to us to take those same values to meet a new set of challenges.

Our challenge is different. Today we have to restore faith in the beginning in certain basic principles that our forebears took for granted: the bond of family, the virtue of community, the dignity of work. That is really

what I ran for President to try to do, to restore our economy, to empower individuals and strengthen our communities, to make our Government work for ordinary citizens again.

I think we've made a good beginning. In the last year and a half, we have reversed an economic trend that was leading us into deeper and deeper debt, less investment, and a weaker economy. The Congress, as Congresswoman Danner and Congressman Wheat will attest, is about to put the finishing touches on a new budget which will give us 3 years of declining deficits in the Federal accounts for the first time since Harry Truman was President.

We worked to expand trade and the frontiers of technology, to have tax incentives for small businesses and for working families on modest wages to keep them moving ahead. And the results are pretty clear. Our economy has produced about 3.4 million jobs in the first 17 months of this administration. So we're moving ahead.

We're trying to empower people with new systems for job training and community service and other options for young people to rebuild their communities and go to college. We're trying to make this Government work again for ordinary citizens by reforming the way it works with our reinventing Government program that will lead us within 5 years to the smallest Federal bureaucracy since John Kennedy was President, doing more work than ever done before by the Federal Government; that will lead the Congress, I hope, in just a couple of weeks to pass the most comprehensive anticrime bill in the history of the country; that is helping all of us to restore that bond that has to exist between a Government and its people.

But I have to tell you that the challenge of the welfare system poses these issues, all of them in stark terms: how to make the economy work; how to make the Government work for ordinary citizens; how to empower individuals and strengthen communities. These difficulties are all present in the challenges presented by the current welfare system. There's no greater gap between our good intentions and our misguided consequences than you see in the welfare system.

It started for the right common purpose of helping people who fall by the wayside. And believe it or not, it still works that way for some, people who just hit a rough spot in their lives and have to go on public assistance for awhile, and then they get themselves off, and they do just fine. But for many the system has worked to undermine the very values that people need to put themselves and their lives back on track. We have to repair the damaged bond between our people and their Government, manifested in the way the welfare system works. We have to end welfare as we know it.

In a few days, as has already been said, I will send to Congress my plan to change the welfare system, to change it from a system based on dependence to a system that works toward independence, to change it—[*applause*]*—thank you—to change it so that the focus is clearly on work.*

I also want to say that I developed a phrase over the last few years that would end welfare as we know it by saying welfare ought to be a second chance, not a way of life. One young woman I met a few moments ago said, “It ought to be a stepping stone, not a way of life.” Maybe that’s even better, but you have the idea.

Long before I became President, as I said, I worked with other Governors and Members of Congress of both parties. I worked on it with people who were on welfare, a lot of them. And let me say first of all to all those whom I invite to join this great national debate, if you really want to know what’s wrong with the welfare system, talk to the people who are stuck in it or who have been on it. They want to change it more than most people you know. And if you give them half a chance, they will.

Before I came down to see you, I met with Yolanda Magee, and she told me her story. I also met with several other people who are now working in this area, who used to be on welfare, people who get up every morning and go to work in factories or small businesses or banks, who do their best to take care of their children and to advance their capacity to succeed in our complex, modern society.

And I want to introduce them all to you and ask them to stand, so that when you look

at them you’ll know what this whole deal is about. And let me just—they’re over here: Kathy Romero, who works at Lutheran Trinity Hospital—stand up—Arlenda Moffitt, who works at Pitney-Bowes Management Services; Vicki Phelps who works at Continuum Vantage Research; Pamela Ruhnke, who works at Cates Sheet Metal; Birdella Smith at HOK Sports Facilities; Christine McDonald who works for Pepsi-Cola; Mimi Fluker who works at Payless Cashways; Audrey Williams who works at Allied Security; Judy Sutton, a teacher in the Kansas City School District; and Tracy Varron, a home health registered nurse at Excelsior Spring City Hospital.

Every one of those American citizens at one point in her life was on welfare. Every one now, thanks to programs and incentives and help with medical coverage and child care and training and just helping people put their lives back together through the initiatives that have already been discussed here, is now a working American. And I say to you, if these American citizens can do this here in Kansas City, we ought to be able to do this in every community in the country. And we ought to be able to change the system and get these people out of it.

How shall we change this system? Let me say first, I think we have to begin with responsibility, with the elemental proposition that governments do not raise children, people do, and that among other things, an awful lot of people are trapped in welfare because they are raising children on their own when the other parent of the child has refused to pay child support that is due, payable, and able to pay.

This plan includes the toughest child support enforcement measures in the history of this country that go after the \$34—listen to this—the \$34 billion gap in this country. That is, it is estimated that there are \$34 billion worth of ordered but uncollected child support today in America, \$34 billion.

How are we going to do that? First, by requiring both parents to be identified at a hospital when a baby’s born. Second, by saying, if you don’t provide for your children, you should have your wages garnished, your license suspended; you should be tracked across State lines. If necessary, you should

have to work off what you owe. This is a very serious thing. We can no longer say that the business of bringing a child into the world carries no responsibility with it and that someone can walk away from it.

The second thing that responsibility means is not just going after people who aren't fulfilling it but rewarding those who are being responsible. The system now does just the opposite. Just for example, the welfare system will pay teen parents more to move out of their home than to stay there. In my opinion, that is wrong. We should encourage teen parents to live at home, stay in school, take responsibility for their own futures and their children's futures. And the financial incentives of the welfare system ought to do that instead of just the reverse. We have to change the signals we are sending here.

We also have to face the fact that we have a big welfare problem because the rate of children born out of wedlock, where there was no marriage, is going up dramatically. The rate of illegitimacy has literally quadrupled since Daniel Patrick Moynihan, now a Senator from New York, first called it to our attention 30 years ago. At the rate we're going, unless we reverse it, within 10 years more than half of our children will be born in homes where there has never been a marriage.

We must keep people from the need to go on welfare in the first place by emphasizing a national campaign against teen pregnancy, to send a powerful message that it is wrong to continue this trend, that children should not be born until parents are married and fully capable of taking care of them. And this trend did not develop overnight. There are many reasons for it. It will not be turned around overnight. But be sure of this: No Government edict can do it.

This is a free country with hundreds of millions of people making their decisions, billions of them every day. To change a country on a profound issue like this requires the efforts of millions and millions and millions of you talking openly and honestly and freely about these things; talking to people who have lived through these experiences and many of them doing the very best they can to be honorable and good parents; talking about what we can do to involve churches

and civic clubs and groups of all kinds in this endeavor, not to point the finger at people to drive them down or embarrass them but to lift them up so that they can make the most of their lives and so they can be good parents when the time comes to do that.

But let us be clear on this: No nation has ever found a substitute for the family. And over the course of human history, several have tried. No country has ever devised any sort of program that would substitute for the consistent, loving devotion and dedication and role-modeling of caring parents. We must do this work. This is not a Government mission; this is an American mission. But we must do it if we want to succeed over the long run.

And let me say finally that if you strengthen the families, we still can't change the welfare system unless it is rooted in getting people back to work. You can lecture people; you can encourage people; you can do whatever you want. But there has to be something at the end of the road for people who work hard and play by the rules. Work is the best social program this country ever devised. It gives hope and structure and meaning to our lives. All of us here who have our jobs would be lost without them.

Just stop for a moment sometime today and think about how much of your life is organized around your work, how much of your family life, how much of your social life, not to mention your work life. Think about the extent to which you are defined by the friends you have at work, by the sense that you do a good job, by the regularity of the paycheck.

One of these fine women who's agreed to come here today said that one of the best things about being off welfare was getting the check and being able to go buy her own groceries every 2 weeks. That's a big deal.

So I say to you, we propose to offer people on welfare a simple contract. We will help you get the skills you need, but after 2 years, anyone who can go to work must go to work, in the private sector if possible, in a subsidized job if necessary. But work is preferable to welfare. And it must be enforced.

Now, this plan will let communities do what's best for them. States can design their own programs; communities can design their

own programs. This will support initiatives like the WEN program here, not take things away from them and substitute Government programs.

We want to give communities a chance to put their people to work in child care, home care, and other fields that are desperately needed. We want every community to do what you've done here in Kansas City, to bring together business and civic and church leaders, together to find out how you can make lasting jobs and lasting independence.

Let me say just a couple of other things. If you wish people to go to work, you also have to reward them for doing so. Now, a popular misconception is that a lot of people stay on welfare because the welfare check is so big. In fact, when you adjust it for inflation—[laughter]—right? When you adjust it for inflation, welfare checks are smaller than they were 20 years ago.

But there are things that do keep people on welfare. One is the tax burden of low wage work; another is the cost of child care; another is the cost of medical care. Now, a few years ago, I was active as a Governor in helping to rewrite the welfare laws so that States were given the opportunity to offer some people the chance to get child care and medical care continued when they got off welfare and went to work for a period of transition. Several of these women have taken advantage of that, and they talked about it.

But we must do more. Last year when the Congress passed our economic program, they expanded the earned-income tax credit dramatically, which lowered taxes on one in six working Americans working for modest wages so that there would never again be an incentive to stay on welfare instead of going to work. Instead of using the tax system to hold people in poverty, we want to use the tax system to lift workers out of poverty.

That was one of the least known aspects of the economic program last year, but more than 10 times as many Missourians, for example, got an income tax cut as the 1.2 percent of the wealthiest people got an income tax increase. Why? Because you want to reward people who are out there working who are hovering just above the poverty line.

What's the next issue? In our bill, we provide some more transitional funds for child

support to help people deal with that. That's important.

But thirdly, one of the most important reasons we should pass a health care reform bill that makes America join the ranks of every other advanced country in the world that provides health insurance to all its people is that today you have this bizarre situation where people on welfare, if they take a job in a place which doesn't offer health insurance, are asked to give up their children's health care and go to work, earning money, paying taxes to pay for the health care of the children of people who didn't make the decision to go to work and stayed on welfare, while they made the decision to go to work and gave up their children's health care coverage. That does not make any sense. And until we fix that, we will never close the circle and have a truly work-based system.

If we do the things we propose in this welfare reform program, even by the most conservative estimates, these changes together will move one million adults who would otherwise be on welfare into work or off welfare altogether by the year 2000.

And if we can change the whole value system, which has got us into the fix we're in today, the full savings over the long haul are more than we will ever be able to imagine, because the true issue on welfare, as Senator Moynihan said so many years ago, is not what it cost the taxpayers; it's what it cost the recipients. We should be worried about that.

And let me say, one of the most rewarding things that happened today in our little meeting before I came down was I asked all these fine ladies who are here, I said, "Now, if we were able to provide these services, do you believe that it should be mandatory to participate in this program?" Every one of them said, "Absolutely! Absolutely!"

So I ask you all here—let us be honest, none of this will be easy to accomplish. We know what the problems are. And we know they did not develop overnight. But we have to make a beginning. We owe it to the next generation. We cannot permit millions and millions and millions of American children to be trapped in a cycle of dependency with people who are not responsible for bringing them into the world, with parents who are trapped in a system that doesn't develop their

human capacity to live up to the fullest of their God-given abilities and to succeed as both workers and parents. We must break this cycle.

For this reason, this ought to be a bipartisan issue. Over the last 30 years, poor folks in this country have seen about all the political posturing they can stand, one way or the other. Now, there are serious people in both political parties in Congress who have advanced proposals to change the welfare system. And I really believe that we have a chance finally to replace dependence with independence, welfare with work.

I don't care who gets the credit for this if we can rebuild the American family; if we can strengthen our communities; if we can give every person on welfare the dignity, the pride, the direction, the strength, the sheer person power I felt coming out of these ladies that I spoke with today; if we can give people the pride that I sense from Yolanda's coworkers when she stood up here to introduce me today. This is not a partisan issue; this is an American issue.

Let me tell you, several years ago when I was a Governor of my State, I brought in Governors from all over the country to a meeting in Washington, and then I brought in people from all over America who had been on welfare to talk to them. We had most of the Governors there, and they were shocked. Most of them had never met anybody who'd been on welfare before. And there was a woman from my State who was asked a question. I had no idea what she was going to answer. She was asked about her job, and she talked about her job and how she got on the job. And then she was asked by a Governor, "Well, do you think enrollment in these programs ought to be mandatory?" She said, "I sure do." And then a Governor said, "Well, can you tell us what the best thing about being in a full-time job is?" She said, "Yes, sir. When my boy goes to school, and they ask him, 'what does you mama do for a living,' he can give an answer."

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for proving today that we can give every child in America a chance to give an answer. Let's go do it.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:12 p.m. at the Commerce Bank. In his remarks, he referred to Yolanda Magee, a participant in the Future Now program who introduced the President; Jonathan Kemper, president and CEO, Commerce Bank; Mayor Emanuel Cleaver II of Kansas City, MO; and Gov. Mel Carnahan of Missouri.

Proclamation 6701—Father's Day, 1994

June 14, 1994

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

June conjures up memories of sunny days, backyard cookouts, relaxing vacations, lush gardens in bloom, and on the third Sunday of the month, the celebration of Father's Day. This is a time set aside by tradition to pay tribute to fathers across our land and to thank them for their unconditional love, for their belief in their children's potential, and for their vital parental role. Their profound influence on their sons and daughters—on society itself—is incalculable.

The loving concern of fathers in raising, protecting, educating, encouraging, and providing direction for their children shapes our national character, as well as our children's. The positive interaction of fathers who responsibly welcome the challenges of guiding their children is immeasurable. Through the nurturing support of such parents, competent, caring, and resilient generations of citizens develop and thrive. These fathers, whether biological, foster, or adoptive, deserve our honor and gratitude.

All fathers in our society today must reinvest in supplying emotional and financial support for their children. It is never too late to assume the responsibility for meeting a child's needs. To do so, despite personal and economic hardship, is to help our children transcend adverse circumstances and to earn the love, respect, and appreciation that will become a legacy of devotion for generations long after ours.

Our Nation is becoming increasingly aware that a father's acceptance and support are powerful motivators. It is most fitting that we recognize our fathers' contributions today

and every day—that we express, through word or deed, our appreciation to them and that we remember their love, their friendship, and their faith in us.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, in accordance with a joint resolution of the Congress approved April 24, 1972 (36 U.S.C. 142a), do hereby proclaim, Sunday, June 19, 1994, as “Father’s Day.” I invite the States, communities and people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies as a mark of appreciation and affection for our fathers.

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

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:52 a.m., June 15, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on June 16.

**Message to the Congress
Transmitting the Report of the
Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory
Committee**

June 14, 1994

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 5347(e) of title 5 of the United States Code, I transmit herewith the 1993 annual report of the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
June 14, 1994.

**Nomination for Under Secretary for
Health at the Department of
Veterans Affairs**

June 14, 1994

The President today announced his intention to nominate Kenneth W. Kizer of Maryland as Under Secretary for Health in the Department of Veterans Affairs.

“Dr. Kizer brings a wide range of clinical and administrative experience to the VA and tested leadership, which will be crucial to the department’s success in the framework of national health care reform,” the President said.

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

**Nomination for Chairman of the
Equal Employment Opportunity
Commission**

June 14, 1994

The President today announced his intent to nominate Gilbert F. Casellas as Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

“Gilbert Casellas’ dedication and commitment to providing equal opportunities to all Americans and his skilled ability to build consensus around even the most complex issues make me proud to nominate him to chair this essential commission,” the President said.

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

**Remarks on North Korea and an
Exchange With Reporters**

June 15, 1994

The President. Let me say I’m very pleased to have this opportunity for another meeting with the bipartisan leadership. We will be discussing a number of issues today, but let me mention one in particular, North Korea.

Ambassador Albright will be beginning her discussions today at the United Nations about a sanctions resolution which we proposed which would include phased sanctions designed to deal not only with the actions of the North Koreans to date but as a deterrent to future destructive conduct with regard to the IAEA and the NPT. So we’re going to be very deliberate, very firm. I feel that we are pursuing the proper course at this time.

In addition to that, of course, we’ll be discussing health care, the crime bill, welfare

reform, campaign financing, a number of other issues. But I did want to make that statement about Korea.

North Korea

Q. Mr. President, what do you hope former President Carter tells the North Koreans in these meetings there?

The President. I think he will reaffirm our position. What I'm more hopeful of is that he will get a better sense from them about where they are, and they will understand that we are very firm in our position, but that there is an alternative path and a very good one for North Korea to take, that they don't have to become more isolated, they could become more engaged in the world in ways that would be much better for their own people.

Q. Do you think they're misreading your resolve in this case?

The President. I don't think that. I think that apparently they're pursuing a course of their own interests, which at least to the rest of us seems self-defeating. I believe that if you look at what—if you imagine where the people of North Korea might be 10 or 20 years from now, they would be far better off and more prosperous, engaged in the world, rather than isolated from it, being rewarded for their work rather than for some—

Q. But you've softened your stand, haven't you, on sanctions? I mean, you're going much easier.

The President. No. We're proceeding ahead. We're consulting with our allies, we're working with—we think that we're doing the right thing.

Q. Are the Chinese on board?

Health Care Reform

Q. Are you willing to accept some kind of a trigger or fast track mechanism to impose universal coverage down the road on health care?

The President. I'm not convinced it would achieve universal coverage, but let me say that when I put my ideas out, I made clear that I was very flexible on how to get there, how to solve this problem, which is a system that costs too much and does too little, and that we ought to find a way to cover the American people just the way every other advanced country has covered all their peo-

ple. We're the only ones who can't figure out how to do it. Everybody else has already done it, and for a lot less money. And—but that I've been very open on how to do it and very open to anybody else's ideas. I just thought that the rest of the American people ought to be taken care of, just the way the President is, the way that Members of Congress are, the way we all are. And that's still where I am, and I still think that's what we ought to be shooting for. And when I mentioned it in my speech on health care, members of both parties stood up and applauded it and said they were for covering all Americans. So I think that we will proceed in good faith on that; we'll get that done.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:22 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House prior to discussions with congressional leaders. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks Honoring the NCAA Basketball Champion University of Arkansas Razorbacks

June 15, 1994

The President. Thank you. I want to welcome Coach and Mrs. Richardson and the Razorbacks, all the staff and the friends who came with them from Arkansas. I want to also recognize the presence here in the audience—I see Congressman Thornton, but I think that Congresswoman Lambert and Congressman Dickey and Congressman Hutchinson are here. And Senator Bumpers and Senator Pryor called me and said that they were told they had to stay and vote. And I told them that their priorities might be a little out of order, but—[laughter]—they allowed as how you elected them to vote, and they're voting in the Senate, and they're very sorry they can't be here.

I think one reason I like basketball so much is it's gotten to be a lot like my job. It's more and more physical all the time. [Laughter] You get behind, and then you get ahead. You never know whether you're going to win until the end of the game, and people are questioning your judgment calls all the way through. [Laughter] I just wish that on

every close issue, I had Scotty Thurman there at the end to make the shot.

I also would tell you that since I've been here, I've been crossways with a lot of interest groups, whether it was the NRA or some insurance companies or when we decided that we'd try to help sweep the housing projects in Chicago, we had the ACLU and the NRA mad at us. So people are always questioning how I manage to make so many organized groups mad at me. But I never did anything quite so crazy as to risk the 51 electoral votes of Michigan, Arizona, and North Carolina—[*laughter*—all in a row by going to those games. And when one of the reporters asked me about it when I got back, I said, "If you'd been waiting for this as long as we have, it would be worth it all, including that." [*Laughter*]

I want to say to the coach and to the team that all of us, I think, were very, very proud, not only of the fact that they won the national championship but the way they won it, with hard, clean, aggressive basketball. That championship game was the way every national championship ought to be decided, aggressive, tough, close to the end, with very, very high standards, and yet a very clean and honorable game. I was very proud of that.

I'd also like to say that Nolan Richardson has done a lot of remarkable things in his life, often against all the odds. But it's a rare thing to be able to put together the chemistry of young people in the way that this team was put together. And so I say to him and to all the players, you did your State proud. You made the President happy. But more importantly, you showed America the best about what college athletics should be. And we are all very, very proud of you.

We have an enormous number of Razorback fans here today, some of whom live in Washington now, including, obviously in addition to the First Lady and myself, our Chief of Staff, Mack McLarty, many people who work here in the White House, throughout the Government. I think perhaps Representative Cardiss Collins of Illinois is also here, who has worked with Coach Richardson and other coaches throughout the country. And I just want to say to all of you here in Washington, you're welcome. And to all of you who made the long trip from Arkansas, we

are elated to see you. We miss you, and this is a nice extra thing for me.

I'd like to now present, if I might, the Presidential commendation to honor the victory of the Razorbacks, one to the coach and one to the team. And I think that the officer has them. So, Coach Richardson, would you come up here and receive yours.

This says: "The President of the United States awards this commendation to Nolan Richardson for his many years of coaching excellence, his steadfast leadership in guiding the Arkansas Razorback basketball team to the NCAA national championship, for his exceptional contributions to college basketball in Arkansas, and for his relentless commitment to excellence in both education and athletics."

Thank you.

I'd like to ask the two captains to come up here. Who else—or who's going to get it? The seniors, you all come up too. Come on, Roger and Ken. This is the same commendation, which notes the record of the season and the national victory. And I want to give it to you guys. And we're glad to see you walking around and looking so good. [*Laughter*]

Thank you. Congratulations.

[*At this point, Coach Nolan Richardson briefly thanked the President and presented gifts.*]

The President. I asked for somebody to say something on behalf of the team. I'm sorry it's so warm here, but I didn't want you to feel lonesome away from Arkansas, so we—[*laughter*]. I did get to go with these, some of those patented Razorback basketball pants which would, if I could ever figure out how to run in them without tripping over my ankles, would end all those unseemly comments about my legs, because they go down below my knees. [*Laughter*]

Let me say also, I was anxious to see Corliss up here with his cast up close. He's the only guy I know that plays games with broken bones that plays better than he does when he's healed. But nonetheless, we're glad he's on the mend. I got to sign the cast, that was fun.

Mr. Thurman, why don't you come up and say something on behalf of the team—since you didn't—

Scotty Thurman. I kind of feel like a politician up here.

The President. You look like one.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:48 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Rose Richardson, wife of Coach Nolan Richardson, and team members Scotty Thurman, Roger Crawford, Kenneth Biley, and Corliss Williamson.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With Iowa Attorney General Bonnie Campbell

June 15, 1994

The President. Welcome. I'm glad to be here with Attorney General Campbell. I've known her for a long time. I was very pleased by her decisive victory, and I'm glad she's here for a visit about the things that we would be working together on in partnership with the State of Iowa.

Welfare Reform

Q. What are the big issues in the campaign, Ms. Campbell?

Ms. Campbell. I think they may be the same all over the country. In Iowa, it's the budget and questions of taxes, health care reform, welfare reform, protecting the environment. I have had a special interest in child support recovery, which I think is critical to any discussion of welfare reform. So I'm really happy to have an opportunity to talk today about that.

The President. A lot of people believe the strongest part of the bill that I announced yesterday on welfare reform is the child support provisions, because they're the toughest in the history of the country. They permit tracking across State lines, garnishment of wages, suspension of driver's licenses and other privileges. They require the identification of both parents, or at least, they require every hospital to make a real effort to do that whenever there's a birth in a hospital.

And we estimate that we will go from \$9 billion a year to \$20 billion a year in child support enforcement recoveries if this bill passes. And I know that's something that's been very important to Bonnie for a long time.

Q. [*Inaudible*—giving Ms. Campbell for the race?

The President. I don't know what she wants me to do, but in the fall, I'll be out trying to help people who share my values and my interests if they want me to do so. I find that most voters in most States are pretty independent. They don't need the President or anyone else to tell them how to vote. But I certainly have admired Bonnie Campbell for a long time. I think a lot of her. And I'm going to be going to an event for her here in Washington tonight.

But what I do depends in part, obviously, on what happens here with the health care debate and how much time it takes and how close it gets to the election, as well as welfare reform and lobby reform and the other things we're trying to do to change the way that Government works and relates to the American people. And, of course, there could be foreign policy issues that require more time.

Q. Mr. President, Senator Harkin, who supported you quite early in your campaign and has been a loyal supporter up on the Hill, was very critical of your welfare reform package yesterday. He's supporting his own bipartisan with Senator Bond that's based on the Iowa plan. And he says that yours goes back to the Depression and is a make-work, dead-end jobs and all that. How does this fit with—

The President. I don't think so. You can have various—States with low unemployment rates can have absolute cutoffs of welfare benefits once certain training programs have been gone through and people are prepared to enter the work force. You can just say you're not eligible for benefits. And as I understand it, that's what the Harkin-Bond bill does.

But if you live in a country where some of these people on welfare live in areas where the unemployment rates may be as high as 20 percent, then if you want to require them to go to work after a certain period of time, it seems to me you have to be willing to either say they're going to do a public service job—not make-work, but work for the city or for the county—or that you will help to subsidize their job in the private sector to make it attractive to hire them, because otherwise you'll be cutting people off benefits

in areas where they will not be able to get jobs in the private sector.

The other major difference is, Senator Harkin's bill, as I understand it, has a graduated cutoff of benefits after you go through a training program from a low of 6 months to a high of 4 years. And ours just has one set 2-year limit, but if any State wants to go beyond it, they're free to do so. That is, since I've been President, we have granted more flexibility to the States in the area of welfare reform and health care reform in a year and a half than in the previous 12 years. We've really encouraged States to go out and try things on their own. So I wouldn't oppose Iowa or any other State implementing a program like that.

Q. —Ms. Campbell, do you have any problem with the welfare plan? You are a supporter of the Iowa plan, aren't you?

Ms. Campbell. I'm a cautious supporter of the Iowa plan. I think the most important thing the President has done is put welfare reform on the agenda. Our plan is being phased in right now. I do think it's progressive and tough, but it remains to be seen. There are some problems with it. One is the availability of day care; one is the availability of jobs. It presumes there are jobs, and we are a low unemployment State.

I want very much for our welfare reform plan to work because the philosophy behind it is investing in people in our society and inculcating the notion of work and reward for work. But we're a long way from knowing whether our own welfare reform will be successful. I hope it is.

The President. Let me also point out that from my point of view, a large part of this national bill is giving the States the power to make welfare reform work. Yesterday I was in Kansas City, and I met with 12 women who had moved from welfare to work. They all agreed that our plan was right to require everybody on welfare to go through one of these job placement programs. But they agreed that to make it work, you would have to provide some transitional aid for people for child care and for medical coverage for the children, that we needed tougher child-support enforcement, and that we ought to have with this a national campaign to try to lower the rate of teenage out-of-wedlock

births, because the truth is that the welfare problem in the country—indeed, the poverty problem in the country—is increasingly a problem of young women and their little children.

So, from my point of view, I don't see a necessary conflict between the Iowa plan and what we're trying to do. The States like Iowa would be perfectly free to design their own plans and to be as tough as they wished under our law. And as a matter of fact, for the first time under this bill, if it passes as I have proposed it, we will specifically and clearly authorize States to go beyond the requirements of the Federal framework. But remember, this is a very large, complicated country in which the economic realities are very different from place to place, often within State borders, and certainly across State lines.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. Bonnie Campbell is the Democratic nominee for Governor of Iowa. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks Honoring the Praemium Imperiale Arts Award Recipients

June 16, 1994

Thank you very much. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Sejima, thank you for your fine words and for giving us the history of the Japan Art Association and its relationship to President Grant in his visit to Japan.

I had a sense of the great tradition of the Imperial Family when the Emperor and Empress were here a couple of nights ago with the First Lady and I, and the Emperor was taken upstairs to my office. And we were talking about American history, and I said, "This desk I use in my office was President Grant's Cabinet table." He said, "Yes, I know. My great-grandfather welcomed him to Japan." I had a desk; he had a family experience. *[Laughter]*

There are many very distinguished Americans here, including our great former Ambassador to Japan, Senator Mike Mansfield, and Maestro Rostropovich, who was just here to play for the Emperor and Empress. I thank

you all for coming. I welcome the members of the diplomatic community and other distinguished citizens of the world. I would like to, in particular, recognize the representatives here of the panel of international advisers of the Japan Art Association, a group of truly distinguished citizens of the world: the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, who hosted us recently, welcome, sir; the former Prime Minister of Italy, Amintore Fanfani; the former Prime Minister of Japan, Yasuhiro Nakasone; and the former Prime Minister of Great Britain, Sir Edward Heath, welcome to you all; and Mr. David Rockefeller, our representative. David, thank you for coming.

We have all been enriched by the work of the Japan Art Association, but especially by creating this award for artists who would not otherwise be recognized internationally for their outstanding work. Katherine Anne Porter once wrote that "Art outlives governments, creeds, societies, even civilizations. Art," she wrote, "is what we find again when the ruins are cleared away."

Indeed, in this very room we have an example of art that survived even the burning of the White House, this wonderful Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington, which was rescued by the then-First Lady Dolley Madison when the White House was burned during the War of 1812. So it endured, and it's just like it was then, but all the walls here are new, just as all the people here are. If we cultivate art, nurture it, and preserve it, then not only art endures but a part of all of us endures as well.

The Praemium Imperiale Prizes were established to mark the second century of work of the Japan Art Association, recognizing international excellence in painting, sculpture, architecture, music, theater, and film. All the winners are artists of unique accomplishment. The recommendations for the prize recipients are made for the Japan Art Association by the distinguished committee of international advisers, whom I have just recognized. I thank those who are here and those who are not able to come, including the former West German Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt.

Yesterday, the names of the five award winners were announced. In October, they will be honored in ceremonies in Tokyo, but

we wanted to salute them here. And four of the five honorees are with us today.

For painting, this year's winner is the French artist Zao Wou-ki. Where is he? Please stand up. Born in China, educated there and in France, his style brings together East and West in a synthesis of drawing, calligraphy, and traditional Chinese painting that is nothing less than lyrical.

For sculpture, the winner is an American, Richard Serra. A Californian who literally broke the mold and shattered ideas about what sculpture is, his work radiates emotional power on a grand scale and has been an inspiration to an entire new generation of artists.

The winner for architecture is Charles Correa of India who has done work of truly historic significance, showing sensitivity in planning communities in poor countries for genuinely civilized living. His pioneering work has sought to improve the quality of housing for the urban poor, as well as providing a more humane way to live.

For music, the winner is the French composer Henri Dutilleux. His distinctive compositions put into beautiful music the notion of diversity within unity, producing from novel arrays of instruments what the composer himself has so aptly called "the joy of sound."

Finally, in the category of theater and film, the winner goes to someone who could not be with us today, the wonderful British actor and director Sir John Gielgud. His career so far has spanned a mere eight decades, reaching new heights in roles as different as Hamlet on the stage and the butler in service to a tipsy millionaire in the movie "Arthur." He sends his regrets that he could not be with us today, and he has our best wishes.

We give our congratulations to all these winners for many more decades of creative energy. We thank them for stirring our imaginations and our souls. The world is better for their efforts. For all of that, we say thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Ryuzo Sejima, chairman, Japan Art Association; Mstislav Rostropovich, music director, National Symphony Orchestra; and author Katherine Anne Porter.

Remarks on North Korea and an Exchange With Reporters

June 16, 1994

The President. Good afternoon.

In recent weeks, we have been consulting with our allies and friends on the imposition of sanctions against North Korea because of its refusal to permit full inspections of its nuclear program. Today there are reports that the North Koreans, in discussions with President Carter, may have offered new steps to resolve the international community's concerns, saying that International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors and monitoring equipment would be left in place and that North Korea desires to replace its present nuclear program with a new light water reactor technology that is more resistant to nuclear proliferation.

If North Korea means by this, also, that it is willing to freeze its nuclear program while talks take place, this could be a promising development. As we review these reports today and in the days ahead, I want to take a moment to explain the extent of our interests and the steps we are taking to protect them.

Our Nation clearly has vital interests on the Korean Peninsula. Four decades after the conflict there that claimed hundreds of thousands of South Korean and American lives, South Korea continues to face a threat of a million troops, most of them massed near its border.

America's commitment to South Korea, our treaty ally, our trading partner, our fellow democracy, is unshakable. We have some 37,000 American troops in Korea to maintain that commitment, and their safety is of vital importance to us.

We also have an interest in preserving the stability of the Asian-Pacific region. And we have a compelling interest in preserving the integrity of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and to prevent the spread of global nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles.

Therefore, in response to North Korea's nuclear activities, we have consistently pursued two goals: a nonnuclear Korean Peninsula and a strong international nonproliferation regime. We've made serious and extensive efforts to resolve the North Korean issue

through negotiations and have given North Korea many opportunities to return to compliance with its own nonproliferation commitments, made first 9 years ago when North Korea signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and in 1991, when North Korea agreed with South Korea to pursue a non-nuclear Korean Peninsula.

We've made clear that these negotiations could continue, but only if North Korea cooperated with the International Atomic Energy Agency and did not deepen its violation of international nuclear safeguards. If today's developments mean that North Korea is genuinely and verifiably prepared to freeze its nuclear program while talks go on—and we hope that is the case—then we would be willing to resume high-level talks. In the meantime, we will pursue our consultations on sanctions at the United Nations.

In recent weeks I've consulted—or days, in recent days I've consulted with President Kim of South Korea, Prime Minister Hata of Japan, President Yeltsin of Russia, and others. I will continue to consult closely with them on this matter, with other international leaders and, of course, with Members of Congress of both parties.

Through all appropriate means, I will keep working to ensure the security of South Korea, the safety of our troops, the stability of the Asian-Pacific, and the protection of our Nation, our friends, and our allies from the spread of nuclear weapons.

There is a great deal at stake. We are pursuing our interests with resolve and steadiness. We are hopeful that this development today will be positive, and we are awaiting further evidence.

North Korea

Q. Is it possible, or probable, that you could know with full confidence that North Korea has frozen its program? Is time a factor? Are you worried about the clock ticking if they really are bent on a nuclear program?

The President. Well, the answer to the second question is, yes, time is a factor. The answer to the first question is, yes, we believe we would be able to know, based on the representations that were apparently made today whether they have, in fact, frozen their program while talks continue.

Q. How long might that take, sir?

Q. Mr. President, are you concerned that they might be playing for time and trying to weaken your hand with the Chinese and perhaps the Russians and others who might be worried about sanctions?

The President. Well, we'll just have to see. These discussions occurred today; there will be more discussions tomorrow, tomorrow Korean time, which is there now. And we will just have to see. But it depends on what the Koreans actually meant by what they said today, and we will have to see.

So Ambassador Albright continued today pursuing our consultations on sanctions with the nonpermanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, and we are proceeding and we're just going to watch developments.

Q. But there were some concerns about appearing weak in their eyes.

The President. No. It depends on what they mean. That's why we're being very clear today to say that we want to know what they meant by their representation and whether it represents a change of position. If it is a different position on which we can honorably resume negotiations, knowing, in fact, that there will be no development of the nuclear program while we are having discussions with them, then it is not an inappropriate delay. Then it is a genuine effort to resolve disputes which could lead to a safer world at a much lower cost. It simply depends on what their intentions and actions are.

Q. Mr. President, why have you put so much distance between the White House and President Carter's visit? Your aides have always stressed that, "No, this is private. No, the President has not talked to President Carter." Why don't you talk to him? I mean, why don't you try to find out what's really going on, and why would you not debrief him when he comes back?

The President. Oh, I intend to debrief him when he comes back. I absolutely do. And I talked to him before he went, personally.

Q. You did?

The President. Absolutely. So——

Q. Well, there seems to be some sense that he's not representing us, and——

The President. No. Well, I think it's been important in this whole development for the way it's unfolded, that he was invited there as a citizen, as a representative of the Carter Center, to have a dialog, not as a representative of the Government but as someone who could see Kim Il-song and could have a detailed conversation with him. And I think that the way this has unfolded proves that, at least that some—we have gotten some information there that might not have otherwise been the case. So I don't have any problem with it.

But I think it is important that the United States, and its interests, can only be stated by people who are ultimately charged with doing that. And I think President Carter fully agreed with the characterization of his role in his mission. That is the way he wanted it as well as the way we wanted it, and we think that that gives us some possibility that something will come out of this. Whether it will or not, we still don't know.

Q. Mr. President, two things, sir. Will this inevitably take the steam out of your effort to build support for possible sanctions, and second, the Senate today passed by a quite overwhelming vote a sense of the Senate resolution calling on you to bolster force, your forces in South Korea. Your reaction to both of those matters.

The President. First, we will do whatever is necessary to protect our own forces there and to fulfill our commitments to the South Koreans.

I met recently with all the commanders-in-chief, including General Luck, our commander in South Korea. I met today, again, with the Secretary of Defense and General Shalikashvili to discuss this and other issues. And we will take appropriate steps as we should, as we must. So there is nothing to be concerned about.

Now, on the other issue, what happens here depends upon whether this is, in fact, a new development. That is really what is at stake. Will it take the steam out of sanctions? Not if there is nothing new here. If there is a genuine prospect for not only leaving the IAEA monitors and equipment in place and moving away from the present nuclear technology, which is very susceptible to proliferation, to a light water technology, which is less susceptible, in an environment

in which—and I stress—in an environment in which there is a freeze on any nuclear activities, then the international community will be able to pursue its objectives of adherence by North Korea to the NPT, thwarting the proliferation of nuclear weapons, achieving the agreement North Korea made for a nonnuclear Korean Peninsula in an appropriate way.

It depends on the facts. It all depends on the facts, and that is what we will attempt to determine over the next several hours.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:45 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

**Remarks at an Illinois Victory '94
Fundraising Dinner in Chicago,
Illinois**

June 16, 1994

Thank you. I thought when I got here, you'd be saying, "Bill, make it short, we're about to starve." [*Laughter*]

I want to thank you for waiting. I want to thank you for your enthusiasm, for your dedication, for your support. You know, I had to stay in Washington a little longer to do my job, the one you elected me to. And I was hoping you'd still be here when I got here tonight. And I was glad to see you. I want to thank Mayor Daley for his leadership of this city and for his strong support. I thank Chairman Wilhelm for that rousing introduction and his hard work. You know, he's just like a flower at night; when he comes to Chicago, he just blooms and starts talking. I may have to send four or five of you on the road with him everywhere, so you pump him up like that. [*Laughter*] I thank Senator Simon and Senator Moseley-Braun and Congresswoman Collins and Congressman Bobby Rush. They are in a very real sense my partners for change. And I want to say a little more about that in a moment. I want to thank my former colleague and good friend Governor Evan Bayh who has done a better job as chairman of the Democratic Governors than anybody in history. And I can say that because I used to have the job, and he's done a better job than anybody in history doing it. I want to say a special word of thanks,

too, to one of my Cabinet members who is here tonight, to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Mr. Henry Cisneros. I want to thank him for the work he's done with the Mayor and Vince Lane and everybody else to try to bring safety and sanity to public housing in Chicago and throughout the United States. We're going out to Robert Taylor Homes tomorrow to stick up for the right of people to be safe in their homes and to raise their children in safety.

I am delighted to be here with this entire Democratic ticket and your State chair, Gary LaPaille, and especially with Dawn Clark Netsch. Boy, she's something, isn't she? [*Applause*] I think the Straight Shooter is going to replace the Comeback Kid as the great marquee of 1994. [*Laughter*]

I want to try to tell you a little bit about why I think this race for Governor here is important, partly in terms of what we're going through in Washington. You heard David talk a little bit about how the odds are stacked against change; they always have been, you know. Back in the Middle Ages, the great political philosopher Machiavelli said, there is nothing so difficult in all of human affairs than to change the established order of things, because the people who stand to lose know what they're going to lose, and the people who have a hope that things will be better are always afraid that it really won't work out that way. That has always been true.

It is worse in America today because people have been disappointed for so long, because they have been through difficulties, and because we have a political environment in which things are often communicated to us in the most negative possible way. Those of us who are the forces of change and who believe in the prospect of a better tomorrow, therefore, have a heavy responsibility to keep our hearts up, our heads up, and to keep on fighting for what we believe in.

When I first came to Illinois, running for President, I knew two things. One is, I knew that even if I won in the South on Super Tuesday, I had to win in Illinois the next week or I couldn't be nominated for President. The other thing I knew is what Dawn Clark Netsch said, which was even more important, was that I needed to have a reason

to want to be President. You need to know why you want these jobs. And when you do and when you work for it and when that drives you every day, then you can fight for change and you can live with the misunderstandings and you can fight through the ups and downs and you can keep on going because you're not doing it for you, you're doing it for you.

And I looked at her up here giving that speech, and I told Mayor Daley, I said, you know something? She's really got it. Because she has a reason that is bigger than herself to be Governor and because she is trying to build, not tear down; to unite, not divide; to talk about something good, not something bad. This matters. And it is what our country desperately needs today.

We are still fighting through this, because every time we win a victory, it's a one-day story and the problems and the process are a one-week story. And we are dealing with an opposition that is deeply skilled at placing blame and claiming credit and running away when the tough decisions have to be made. Sometimes they remind me in Washington of that old sign I tell everybody about that I once saw on a back road in my State. It said—the sign, it was waving on a fence, it said, “George Jones, veterinarian/taxidermist—either way, you get your dog back.” [Laughter] They don't really care as long as they can put a blame and escape responsibility. Well, I ran for President to end blame-placing and to assume responsibility. And I relish the controversy change causes as long as we are moving.

We were told last year by several non-partisan surveys that the Congress of the United States and the President of the United States working together in 1993 accomplished more in the first year of a Presidency than had been done in any time since World War II, except President Eisenhower and President Johnson's first year. We had to fight partisan gridlock, special interests, and deeply embedded cynicism to do the things I ran for President to do: to try to restore the economy, to try to empower ordinary citizens and ask of them more responsibility in their citizenship, to try to rebuild the American community across the lines of race and income and region, and to try to

make Government work for ordinary people again. And we're off to an awful good start.

Look what's happened to this economy. After years and years and years in which the deficit got bigger every year because nobody had the guts to make the tough decisions to bring it down, thanks to the people standing behind me in the Congress and the work we did together, with no help, not a single solitary vote, not one, not one from the other side, we reversed 12 years of favoritism for the wealthiest Americans, explosion of the debt, mortgaging our children's future—to turn that around.

And what has happened? You know, they hate to admit it, they just scream, “Tax and spend.” They're like a broken old record; they can't think of anything else to say. But the truth is, the deficit began to come down; interest rates went down last year; the economy began to move. And look what the record is: We've had 3.4 million new jobs in this economy in 17 months, 90 percent of them in the private sector, not Government jobs. The deficit is going down. And when the Congress passes this bill, this budget, we will have 3 years of consecutive reduction in the Government deficit, not under a Republican but with a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress, for the first time—[applause]—for the first time since Harry Truman was the President of the United States; 3 years in a row the deficit will go down. And this Congress did it while increasing spending on education, increasing spending on Head Start, increasing spending on women's health research, increasing spending on new technologies for the 21st century to give us a better economy. That's the record that we have established. I will gladly run on it and defend it.

They call it tax and spend. They believe they can just keep on saying the same old thing and somebody will believe it even if there are no facts to support it. I'll tell you what tax and spend was in this last budget: 1.2 percent of the American people paid higher income taxes, and one in six working American families got an income tax cut so they could keep working and stay off welfare and raise their children. That is what we did. More than 10 times as many Americans got a tax cut as got a tax increase.

They talk about big Government all the time. You know what the Democrats did? In 6 years we're going to reduce the size of the Federal Government by 252,000. In 1997, the Federal Government will be smaller than it has been at any time since John Kennedy was the President of the United States. And we are going to spend all that money—we are going to spend all that money to finance the most important anticrime bill in the history of this country and put 100,000 police back on the streets of the United States of America.

Oh, I know all about gridlock, and you may still think it's alive and well. But I'm telling you, it took 7 years to pass the Brady bill, but we passed it last year. Seven years, family and medical leave languished, but we passed it last year. Six years for the crime bill. Seven years for the worldwide trade agreement. We are breaking gridlock.

And now, we are facing the biggest gridlock of all, we're going to try to see if we can reverse 60 years of failed attempts to bring America into the ranks of every other advanced country in the world and provide affordable health care to every American citizen.

My fellow Americans, it won't be easy. We have achieved some remarkable successes, passing the national service bill that will enable us—[applause]—enable us—3 years from now there will be 100,000 young people in America working their way through college by revolutionizing America at the grassroots level. We reorganized the student loan program. We are revolutionizing the unemployment system. We're going to pass important welfare reform.

But it's very hard to change the health care system. Why? Because we are spending more money than any other country in the world and doing less with it. And why? Why? Because a lot of that money is going for things that have nothing to do with health care. And the \$40 million or so that's been spent to convince the American people that our plan is bad for small business, is going to take something away from you and cost you more, is a pittance compared to what they are making out of it.

But let me ask you this: If our system is so good, why are we spending \$60 to \$80

billion a year more on paperwork than any other system in the world? Why can't we figure out how to cover everybody? Why do we have so many children born into this world who don't have primary and preventive health care? Why do we have 81 million Americans living in families where, because somebody has been sick in that family, they can't get health insurance or they can't afford what they're being asked to pay or they can never change a job? Why do we have tens of millions of Americans knowing at any time the hammer could come down and they would lose it?

I'll tell you why. I'll tell you why, because every time we get close to doing it, the interest groups that are so entrenched in the way things are going scare the living daylights out of good, honest small business people and other people and tell them, "Oh, this is going to be a terrible thing."

Let me tell you something, folks. Before we got into this, before we ever asked Congress to pass a bill, we spent months and months and months, and I had already worked for years on this issue. We consulted thousands of doctors and nurses and business people, and we constructed a plan that would be good for small business, good for jobs, and most important, good for American families.

So I want you to help us pass health care and welfare reform and the crime bill and keep the change going and prove that we can break gridlock. Yeah, it will take on a lot of special interests. And yes, in the process we'll be misunderstood. And yes, there will be good days and bad days and good weeks and bad weeks. Why? Because when you are doing something, you don't have time to spend all your time trying to maneuver how you look. All I want to know is when it's all said and done what we did—what we did.

Now, the reason Dawn Clark Netsch ought to be Governor of Illinois is because if you hire her, she'll do something, sure as the world, she will do something.

With our adversaries all over America increasingly in the grip of extremists on the right, increasingly willing to say or do anything to demean and defame their opponents, increasingly willing to try to frighten the voters and obscure the facts and make

politics about something other than bringing out the best in us and working together, we better stick with the doers and the fighters.

The people that cut and run are going to be vanquished. The people who stand and fight for what's best in this country are going to be rewarded. You stick with us, and we'll have a victory in November.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:16 p.m. at the Chicago Hilton and Towers. In his remarks, he referred to Mayor Richard M. Daley of Chicago; David Wilhelm, chairman, Democratic National Committee; and Vince Lane, chairman, Chicago Housing Authority. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Exchange With Reporters at a Chicago Housing Authority Police Substation

June 17, 1994

North Korea

Q. Mr. President, has the U.S. stopped the pursuit of sanctions against North Korea at the U.N.?

The President. No, I gave my position yesterday; that hasn't changed. The position I stated yesterday has not changed.

Q. But Jimmy Carter has told—

Q. What is President Carter talking about?

Q. —that he thinks you're willing to put sanctions off for a while, sir,

The President. I made my statement yesterday. You have to rely on my statement. I was very clear, very unambiguous. None of us have talked directly with President Carter. We don't know what he said. And I don't think—I don't think you should—[*inaudible*].

[*At this point, the President took a tour of the police substation.*]

Assault Weapons

The President. Now, all these assault weapons, these tech-knives, and these weapons with the big magazines, will all be banned under the crime bill. They started the conference yesterday, and since both Houses have adopted the assault weapons ban, if they reach agreement, send it back, and both Houses pass it, and the assault weapons that

are here—those with multiple magazines and—I mean, multiple ammunition in the magazine and that otherwise qualify would be banned.

We just left—in the next room over here, this is a representative sample, but we left—in this one police station, there are 1,500 of these weapons that were confiscated from public housing units of all these different kind of weapons.

This is a huge problem. The police don't have a chance, and these people can't live in safety unless we give them some means at least to get the most dangerous weapons out of here and then provide more police officers so they'll be able to deal with the other problems.

Q. Mr. President, the 1,500 weapons in the other room, do you have some sense of how many would be covered by the assault weapons ban?

The President. No, I didn't disaggregate it. But the largest number in the other room that I saw were these tech-knives. They have them just stacked up row after row after row of four and five of them. They sort of—these little weapons have kind of become the weapons of choice, haven't they?

Anticrime Legislation

Q. Do you think that the crime bill would get—the gun ban would get gang members from—keep them from getting these anyway? If they want them, aren't they going to get them?

The President. Well, I think that it will make a significant difference. I think there will be fewer of them in circulation. I think you're going to see a lot of gun buy-back programs in every major area in the country. We want to support those. And I think over a couple of years it can make a significant difference.

I think that the percentage of weapons which are assault weapons, automatic and semi-automatic assault weapons, will go down dramatically over the next few years. Now, this problem didn't develop overnight, and it's going to take us some time to deal with it. But the ban needs to pass. It's a very important thing.

Q. Mr. President, you've supported sweeps in the past as a method to get guns

and stop crime in public housing. Do you still support the sweeps?

The President. Absolutely. I support this policy here very strongly. We got a court decision which said there were some things wrong with it. So Secretary Cisneros, as you know came here, spent the night, worked with Mr. Lane and others here and put in a sweeps policy that I strongly support.

Q. But you think—

The President. People have a right to live in a place without being subject to this. There are children here. There are working people. There are mothers. There are fathers. They deserve a chance to live in safety. The right of the community to live in safety and wholeness is the first and most important right of any civilized society.

Q. But should people have to choose between the right to privacy and the right to live in safety and security?

The President. No, but we all are willing to give up some of our privacy rights from time to time. For example, no American complains anymore about going through a metal detector at an airport. And no one even considers it an invasion of privacy anymore. At least I don't. I'm more than happy to do it for the security I have when I get on an airplane that I'll get to my destination, other things being equal.

Q. Sir, were you urged to deal on the racial justice amendment in order to get the crime bill through?

The President. Well, they just started the conference yesterday. We're going to have to wait and see where the people are. Give the conferees a chance to work through it. I'll say this: The most important thing of all in my opinion is to get the 100,000 police out; to get the assault weapons ban out; to get the programs out on crime prevention, drug treatment, giving these kids things to do, you know, some activities after school and jobs in the summer and things that will really give our young people a chance to say yes to something and not just to say no to something, the things that will really hammer down the crime rate. And I think that—the one thing I will say is that the Congress cannot walk away from this. This is an enormous opportunity. This will be the most major piece of anticrime legislation ever passed by

the United States Congress, beyond question. It must pass, and it ought to pass now.

North Korea

Q. Mr. President, could we try one more time for a clarification on the difference between what President Carter—

The President. I don't know what he said, and I don't know that you know what he said. All I know is what I said, and what I said is the policy of the United States of America.

Q. And the pursuit of sanctions will continue at the present time?

The President. I explained yesterday what the conditions for resuming negotiations and suspending the pursuit of sanctions were. Nothing has changed. That is the policy of the United States.

NOTE: The exchange began at 9:45 a.m. in the police substation at Robert Taylor Homes. In his remarks, the President referred to Vince Lane, chairman, Chicago Housing Authority.

Remarks to the Community at Robert Taylor Homes in Chicago

June 17, 1994

Just give her another hand. She did a good job, didn't she? [*Applause.*]

Ladies and gentlemen and boys and girls, I am glad to be here today, glad to be back here today, glad to be here with Tiffany, who represents our best hope for the future and our obligation to do the right thing here in Robert Taylor Homes and throughout the United States.

I'm glad to be here with Secretary Cisneros. You can tell by listening to him talk that he really cares about you and what happens to you. And I hope you can tell that he didn't just appear when he became the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. He was a mayor for many years in San Antonio, Texas. And I believe he'll go down in history as perhaps the most gifted Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development we ever had for trying to deal with problems like this.

I want to thank Senator Simon; Senator Moseley-Braun; Congressman Rush; Congresswoman Collins; Vince Lane; the mayor, who's not here, but I saw him earlier this

morning; your State senator; your members—your alderman; your United States Attorney who's here; and my good friend, Bishop Ford, thank you, sir, for being here. God bless you.

Hillary and I are delighted to be here. Vince Lane brought me here 3 years ago before I even started running for President, because I had heard that there was an effort here by citizens to engage in tenant patrols, to give our young people something to say yes to, to try to make these housing units safer, and I asked if I could come and see it.

When I first came here, I was just the Governor of another State, an interested American, a person who couldn't tolerate the thought that young people would be raised in the kind of danger and deprived of the kind of hope that I was seeing, not just here but throughout the United States. And I will never forget as long as I live the first impression I had going into the units where there had been a real effort to clean them up and make them safe, going into others where people still plainly felt at risk, and then, most important of all to me 3 years ago, talking to the young people about their lives and what they wanted for the future.

And I come back here today; I want you to know that I am very honored as President to have the chance to work with you to prove that we can make life better here, that we can have more opportunity for our children, more safety for our streets, more responsibility from all of our people; that we can, in short, do what we ought to do to give everybody a better future, thanks to you and our partnership.

You know, I have to say this just for a moment. I was a little late coming to Illinois yesterday because I spent most of the day working on our differences with North Korea over their nuclear program. A major part of my job is dealing with the security of this country, the national security. But it's also important to recognize that this Nation's security also depends upon whether the children who live here in Robert Taylor Homes can go to sleep at night safe and get up and go to school in the morning safe. That is a big part of our national security as well.

And everything we have tried to do in the last 18 months, from creating more jobs to training our people to take them, to trying to provide health care for all Americans, to working on empowering our communities through welfare reform and the crime bill and the family leave bill, everything is designed to achieve some pretty simple objectives: to give every American without regard to race or gender or region or income a chance to live up to the fullest of his or her God-given capacities; to challenge every American to assume the responsibilities of good citizenship and good conduct; and to rebuild the strength of our national community at the grassroots level where the people live and to do it by having our Government work for ordinary people again, not just for the most powerful and the most organized.

Well, that involves people like you. There are plenty of people, I think, who just want to live in peace and have a chance. I look out here and see these kids and I heard Tiffany's classmates cheering for her when she got up, and I thought to myself, this would happen in any town in America. In any little small town in America if the President showed up, well, if a student introduced him, the classmates would cheer. There's no real difference here—except that you have been asked to live in circumstances where there is too much violence, too many drugs, and not enough things for our young people to say yes to. You just can't tell people to say no all the time; they have to have something to say yes to as well.

That's why I want to thank these men and the others who are here with the midnight basketball program. I love that program. And it's going to make a difference. I want to thank the young people there with their "Peer Power" T-shirts on. I want to thank the people who are in the City Year project here—I've got one of their T-shirts—in community service. I want to thank the people here who work in the tenant patrols. I want to thank people, in other words, who are doing something to seize your own destiny.

You know, I like to think, and I believe with all my heart, that as President I can make a positive difference for America, that I can make this a better country. But you know and I know that if what we're really

trying to do is to change the lives of the American people for the better, all I can ever do is to be your partner. You still have to do your part. And the power that I see in the hearts and the eyes of the people with these "Midnight Basketball" shirts on or the people with the "Peer Power" shirts on or the people who engage in the tenant patrol or who are involved in the drug-free program here that I see—this "Phillips Academy" shirt—the power there is the most important power in the United States of America. When the people of this country make up their mind to do something, there is no stopping them.

I do want to say this—Secretary Cisneros mentioned it—after the dispute in the courts involving the sweeps policy here, I asked the Secretary to come here, along with the Attorney General, and come up with a plan that would enable us to continue to try to work with you to make these communities safer. And we did put some more money, as he said, into law enforcement here. But I want you to know that when we go back to work in Washington next week, Senator Simon, Senator Moseley-Braun, Congressman Rush, and Congresswoman Collins and I, we're going to be facing the responsibility of resolving the most important anticrime measure that has ever come before the United States Congress. And in that bill are 100,000 more police officers for our streets and our cities. In that bill is a ban on semi-automatic assault weapons. And I just saw hundreds of them here in the police station.

It's interesting, when I was there, one of the reporters asked me about the policy here of the sweeps and about the assault weapons, and he said, "Mr. President, are we going to have to be willing to give up some of our personal freedom to live in safety?" And I said that I thought the most important freedom we have in this country is the freedom from fear. And if people aren't free from fear, they are not free.

This bill has harsher punishments for people who are serious criminals, but it also has more opportunities for young people to stay out of crime in the first place: more money for programs like the midnight basketball, more money for after school programs, more money for summer jobs, more money for

drug treatment, more money to give our people something to say yes to as well as to say no to.

This is a big deal, folks. It will make a difference here in Chicago and throughout the United States of America. And it is imperative that we pass that crime bill and pass it now, so we can go about the work of making you even safer and helping you to take responsibility for your future. And I hope you will support that.

I want to thank Tiffany because she testified for the crime bill, didn't you? And she made an impression on the Members of the Congress. This is not a Republican issue or a Democrat issue. It's not an African-American, Hispanic, or a white issue. It's about our children and our future and what kind of people we are and whether we're going to behave like civilized human beings, or whether we're just going to take every little old quick advantage we can get, even if we have to kill people to do it. We cannot survive as a people if our children cannot grow up safe and free from fear in good schools, on safe streets, doing wholesome, constructive things.

I will say again, that's why we worked so hard to try to find a way to continue the sweeps policy that Vince Lane developed, not because we want to take anybody's freedom away from them but because we want our children to be free from fear.

Let me just say one last thing. We talk a lot in this country about our rights. And our rights as Americans are the most important things to us. We have rights written into our Constitution that other people all around the world would still give their lives for: the right to free speech, say what's on our mind; the right to worship God as we choose; the right to assemble with people who agree with us and say whatever we want in groups, even if it offends everybody else; the right to be free from arbitrary conduct by our Government; the right to a trial by jury. We have a lot of rights in this country. But the thing that makes our rights work is the right of the community to exist and the responsibilities of citizens to help them exist.

And the thing I take away from this today, the thing I took away from my last visit to Robert Taylor Homes, is that deep inside the

spirit of you, all of you who live here, is the overwhelming desire not only to exercise your rights but to see this community be full of responsible citizens, to make the community work again. And I will take that back to Washington when we fight for the crime bill, when we fight to reform the welfare system, when we fight for the empowerment zones to get investment and jobs into these communities, when we fight to give you a chance, because I know that here in this place there are people like you and there are thousands more like you all across America who really believe, who really believe, that we can solve these problems, that we can live together as brothers and sisters, that we can exercise the responsibility required of any great nation. And I will always remember that.

And I want you to believe, every time you put on one of these midnight basketball shirts, every time you participate in a tenant patrol, every time a student joins a drug-free program, every time one of these kids goes into a community service program like City Year, every time you do that, you are saying, "I not only claim my rights as an American, I recognize I have responsibilities as an American. I'm going to do my part to give this country back to the kids and take it away from the drug dealers and the gun-toters." That's what we've got to do together. And I know we can do it.

God bless you, and thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:20 a.m. on the basketball court outside the community center. In his remarks, he referred to community resident Tiffany Hudson, U.S. Attorney James B. Burns, and Bishop Louis Henry Ford, pastor, St. Paul Church of God in Christ, Chicago, IL.

Remarks at the Opening Day Ceremonies for World Cup Soccer in Chicago

June 17, 1994

Thank you. Ladies and gentlemen, my fellow Americans, citizens of the world, the United States is honored to play host to this magnificent celebration. The World Cup has captured the imagination of our country, as has the game itself in the last few years. The love of soccer is now a universal language

that binds us all together. So I welcome all who have come from all countries and all continents and all who will watch these games in the United States for the next 30 days.

We will reward with our cheers the courage and skill of all the players. Let us, in the process, come to appreciate the unity of people throughout the world that this game represents. I say especially to President Sanchez and the people of Bolivia, *buena suerte* today. To Chancellor Kohl and the people of Deutschland, *viel gluck*. Good luck to you all and welcome to the United States.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:40 p.m. at Soldier Field. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Statement on the Long Island Rail Road Strike

June 17, 1994

For commuters who depend on the Long Island Rail Road to commute to work, it is regrettable that the talks between the Rail Road and the United Transportation Union have not been successful in averting a strike. In an effort to bring the parties together I appointed two Presidential Emergency Boards and, late Wednesday night, Secretaries Reich and Peña helped persuade both sides to stay at the bargaining table for another 24 hours.

It is important now that the parties get back to the table, with the continued assistance of the National Mediation Board, and engage in serious round-the-clock negotiations to end the strike. I have instructed the Secretaries of Labor and Transportation to closely monitor the situation and report back to me.

In addition, I have directed the Department of Transportation to assist local authorities in providing appropriate assistance to the traveling public.

I understand that members of the New York congressional delegation are drafting legislation to deal with this situation which I have asked the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Transportation to review. I will continue to confer with Governor Cuomo,

the congressional leadership, and the New York congressional delegation over the weekend to ensure that we are doing everything possible to help end this dispute. While important issues are at stake, the economic health of the region and the interests of the rail passengers must be protected.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

June 13

In the afternoon, the President had a telephone conversation with President Boris Yeltsin of Russia.

The President announced his intention to nominate Marsha P. Martin and Doyle L. Cook to serve as members of the Farm Credit Administration Board. Upon confirmation, Ms. Martin will be designated Chairman.

June 14

In the morning, the President met with Senator Bob Packwood and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan to discuss health care. He then traveled to Kansas City, MO, where he met with women who have benefited from State welfare reform programs. He returned to Washington, DC, in the evening.

The White House announced the President has accepted an invitation to visit Riga, Latvia, on July 6, for a meeting with President Guntis Ulmanis of Latvia, President Lennart Meri of Estonia, and President Algirdas Brazauskas of Lithuania.

June 15

In the afternoon, the President had lunch with the Vice President.

In the evening, the President attended a fundraiser for Bonnie Campbell, Democratic

nominee for Governor of Iowa, at the Sheraton Carlton Hotel.

The President announced his intention to appoint Janice M. Johnson as a member of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House.

The President announced his intention to designate Peter S. Watson as Chair and Janet A. Nuzum as Vice Chair of the United States International Trade Commission.

June 16

In the morning, the President met with Members of Congress to discuss issues concerning oil and gas.

In the late afternoon, the President and Hillary Clinton traveled to Chicago, IL.

The President announced his intention to nominate Robert F. Drinan, Cherry T. Kinoshita, Yeichi Kuwayama, Dale Minami, and Don T. Nakanishi to the Civil Liberties Public Education Board of Directors.

June 17

In the afternoon, the President and Hillary and Chelsea Clinton attended the first game of the World Cup soccer tournament at Soldier Field. Following the game, they traveled to Camp David, MD.

The President announced that he has appointed the following nine members of the Holocaust Memorial Council:

- Benjamin Meed;
- John T. Pawlikowski;
- Deborah E. Lipstadt;
- David Berger;
- Gary A. Barron;
- Menachem Z. Rosensaft;
- Abigail S. Wexner;
- Arthur L. Schechter; and
- Lawrence M. Small.

The President declared a major disaster exists in the District of Columbia and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local efforts in areas struck by severe ice storms January 17–19.

**Nominations
Submitted to the Senate**

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

Submitted June 14

Doyle Cook,
of Washington, to be a member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, Farm Credit Administration, for the term expiring May 21, 1998, vice Harold B. Steele, resigned.

Submitted June 16

Norris Batiste, Jr.,
of Texas, to be U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas for the term of 4 years, vice J. Keith Gary.

John David Crews, Jr.,
of Mississippi, to be U.S. Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi for the term of 4 years, vice Dwight G. Williams.

Eisenhower Durr,
of Mississippi, to be U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi for the term of 4 years, vice Marvin E. Breazeale.

Judith A. Miller,
of Ohio, to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense, vice Jamie S. Gorelick, resigned.

Gus A. Owen,
of California, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the remainder of the term expiring December 31, 1997, vice Gregory Stewart Walden.

Walter D. Sokolowski,
of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. Marshal for the Middle District of Pennsylvania for the term of 4 years, vice Gary E. Shovlin.

E. Michael Southwick,
of California, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Uganda.

**Checklist
of White House Press Releases**

The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary that are neither printed as items nor covered by entries in the Digest of Other White House Announcements.

Released June 13

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers

Statement by Special Counsel to the President Lloyd Cutler on the President and Hillary Clinton's interviews with Independent Counsel Robert Fiske

Released June 16

Transcript of a press briefing by Assistant Secretary of State for Political and Military Affairs Robert Gallucci on North Korea

Announcement of nomination for four U.S. Marshals and two U.S. Attorneys

Released June 17

Statement by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers on the President's submittal to Congress of amendments to the fiscal year 1995 Department of Energy appropriations request

**Acts Approved
by the President**

Approved June 13

H.R. 1632 / Public Law 103-266
To amend title 11, District of Columbia Code, and Part C of title IV of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to remove gender-specific references

Approved June 16

H.R. 965 / Public Law 103-267
Child Safety Protection Act