

to debate on the Senate floor. His commitment to universal coverage has been clear throughout this process, and I look forward to his continued leadership as we move toward guaranteed health coverage for every American.

I remain firmly committed to guaranteed health coverage for every American that can never be taken away. We must achieve universal coverage if we are to reform our health care system and assure hard-working, middle class Americans that they will have health care when they need it. I am confident that we will achieve the goal of guaranteed coverage for everyone this year, and I look forward to the debate in the full House and Senate.

Memorandum on Assistance to Haitian Refugees

July 2, 1994

Presidential Determination No. 94-31

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended

Pursuant to section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1), I hereby determine that it is important to the national interest that \$7,000,000 be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of Haitian migrants. These funds are to be used for refugee processing, repatriation, resettlement, and assistance activities as well as related Department of State administrative expenses. A part of the funds may be contributed bilaterally to the governments in whose countries related operations are being conducted. These funds may be contributed to foreign governments, international organizations, governmental, and nongovernmental agencies.

You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the obligation of

funds under this authority and to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

William J. Clinton

Interview With Klaus Walther of ZDF German Television

July 1, 1994

World Cup Soccer

Mr. Walther. Mr. President, let us change the subject. Mr. President, first time in the history of World Cup, soccer's World Cup is played in the United States.

The President. Yes.

Mr. Walther. And on the Fourth of July there will be the game U.S.A. versus Brazil. What does it mean for you personally, to have this game on the Fourth of July?

The President. It's very exciting and I think very appropriate. We'll play on the Fourth of July against, obviously, a magnificent Brazilian team. Soccer is just really beginning to catch hold in the U.S. and to capture the public imagination. Our children have been playing it in larger and larger numbers.

Mr. Walther. ———your daughter.

The President. And my daughter did, yes. Probably for about 10 years now, our children have been beginning to really play in large numbers. And I think that will have an impact as those children grow up, more and more soccer at the university level, more and more professional soccer. I think that and the World Cup being in the United States are the two things that will make soccer perhaps as big a sport in the U.S. as it is in Europe and other parts of the World.

Mr. Walther. Will you watch the game?

The President. Oh, yes, I expect I will. We've been watching every game we could on television. And of course, I went with Chancellor Kohl and the President of Bolivia to the opening game between Germany and Bolivia in Chicago the other day. And I got a little lesson in soccer; both Presidents were whispering in my ear a little bit. [*Laughter*]

Mr. Walther. So who's your favorite for the championship?

The President. Well, I have to be for the United States, until we're eliminated. Besides that, we're an underdog. And I like that,

since I've always been kind of an underdog, I like it when the underdogs do well. I'm proud of us.

Mr. Walther. Thank you very much.

The President. Thank you.

NOTE: The interview began at 12:20 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. This is a continuation of an interview that was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 1 and published in last week's issue. This portion of the interview was embargoed for release by the Office of the Press Secretary until July 4.

Interview With Foreign Journalists

July 1, 1994

Italian Government

Q. The first question, obviously, is about Italy. You were in Italy a few weeks ago. I saw you on the Campidoglio with your wife, a beautiful evening. And you spoke with the new Prime Minister, Mr. Berlusconi. So my question is, how is your sense about Mr. Berlusconi and his policy and the implementation of his policy—the first new government in Italy?

The President. Well, my sense was that he had given a lot of thought to what he wished to do and that he was bringing a great deal of energy to the task and that he was determined to pursue a course of economic revival for Italy and to maintain a strong democratic tradition and that, in terms of our relationships, that the traditional strong relationship between the United States and Italy would be maintained vigorously. That was my impression.

Bosnia Negotiations

Q. May I follow up with a question that connects to Italy very quickly? It's Yugoslavia. We are in the front line. And one of the first requests of the government of Italy, Mr. Berlusconi's government, was to let Italy get in the contact group that's working in Geneva. Do you think this request will be evaluated, accepted, on what?

The President. I don't know. Let me say first, I think that Italy should be very closely consulted about all developments in Bosnia and in the former Yugoslavia. I think the question the contact group has to face is, how

many more people could be let in? In other words, if the membership were expanded, would every country that has troops there—Canada has troops there, would they have to go into the contact group? Would other countries that border the former Yugoslavia and have intense interests there—Turkey is sending troops there—have to be put into the contact group? Or is there some other way to involve Italy closely in the policy-making without doing that? That I think is the question.

Q. Thank you.

Canada-U.S. Trade

Q. Excuse a parochial question, but as you know, we've had two trade agreements in the last couple of years between Canada and the United States. And yet, our trade problems seem to be deteriorating, if anything, over softwood lumber and wheat and now Pacific salmon, so much so, that our Trade Minister, Roy MacLaren, has warned of a trade show between our two countries. And even your Ambassador to Ottawa has criticized U.S. actions on wheat. Do you think the time has come for you to become personally involved on this issue before it deteriorates much further? Or is the U.S. view that Canada is an unfair trader?

The President. Well, I think that's not the only two options. First of all, keep in mind, this is the biggest bilateral trading relationship in the world, as far as I know. It's certainly our biggest trading relationship. It's a huge, huge relationship. And in one that big, it should not be surprising that there would be some frictions from time to time.

In all three areas that you mentioned, you have people engaged in the same economic activity, living very close to each other under different government policies and frameworks. That's true with lumber, that's true with wheat, and it's true with salmon.

Now, our problem with the whole salmon issue, of course, is complicated by the whole question of the size of the population and what the future of it is. And I think there are—I really believe there are ways for us to work that out. I believe that problem will be worked out. And I have talked to our people about it; I think we're all working very hard on that.