

Weekly Compilation of  
**Presidential  
Documents**



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Pages 1–30

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**Editor's Note:** Beginning with this issue, a cumulative index to previous issues will no longer be printed each week. Indexes will be published quarterly and distributed separately.

An annual index to 1994 issues is being printed under separate cover and distributed separately.

## 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.

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Week Ending Friday, January 6, 1995

**The President's Radio Address**

*December 31, 1994*

Good morning. The celebration of the New Year is an occasion for optimism and hope; it's full of dreams for the years ahead. At the same time, it's important that we take last year's lessons with us into the future, which is exactly why we make New Year's resolutions. They're an avowal to work even harder in the coming year to be the best we can be.

New Year's is also a very good time to think about what we want for America, as well as for our own families in the year ahead, and about what each of us can do to make our great Nation the best that it can be.

My New Year's resolution to all of you is simple: I'm going to keep doing the work we have begun to help Americans compete and win in the new global economy and to restore the American dream for middle class families.

First and foremost, we should do nothing to jeopardize the economic recovery we have helped to create over the last 2 years. Our deficit reduction plan has already cut our deficit by \$700 billion. That's over \$10,000 of debt for every American family. The economic strategy we have pursued, reducing the deficit, expanding trade, investing in the education and training of our people in the technologies of the future, this strategy has helped to produce over 5 million new jobs in the last 2 years and, in 1994, more high-wage jobs than in the previous 5 years combined.

We're cutting the Federal bureaucracy by over 272,000 people to its smallest size in 30 years. And with these cuts in Government, we've used the savings to invest in the American people, to expand Head Start, to make college loans more affordable to 20 million Americans, and already giving a tax cut to over 15 million working families with incomes under \$27,000 a year.

But last year made it very clear that all the good statistics in the world don't necessarily mean more money in the pockets of working Americans or more security and peace of mind for them. Most Americans haven't had a pay increase in this recovery. Most Americans are working longer work weeks than they were 10 years ago. Over a million Americans in working families lost their health insurance in 1994. And as other costs go up, disposable income and job security go down. So the average American is simply not receiving enough benefit from this robust economic recovery. And we have to keep working until we change that.

Two weeks ago, I proposed a middle class bill of rights, four new ideas to help middle class Americans build a future that lives up to their dreams.

First, to help Americans get the skills and education they need to get and keep high-paying jobs, I proposed that college tuition, community college costs, costs for graduate school, professional school, vocational education, or worker training be fully deductible from your taxable income, phased up to \$10,000 a year if your family makes less than \$120,000 a year. Second, to better support working families raising children, if your family makes \$75,000 a year or less, I propose a tax cut phased up to \$500 for every child under 13. Third, if your family makes less than \$100,000 a year, I propose allowing you to put \$2,000 a year tax-free into an Individual Retirement Account, but also to enable you to withdraw the money tax-free for education, for buying a first home, for paying for health care expenses, or for the care of an elderly parent. Finally, I want to take the billions of dollars that Government now spends on job-training programs of all kinds and make that money directly available to working Americans, to spend as you decide when you need to learn new skills to get a new job or a better job.

As we do this, we must not go back to the irresponsible practices of the past, back to trickle-down economics and exploding the deficit. Every single penny of the middle class bill of rights that I propose is paid for by dramatic cuts in the Government, which I have proposed. An important part of my New Year's resolution is this: I won't allow anyone to destroy the progress we have made in reducing the deficit.

On this New Year's Eve, I want to welcome the new Congress. I ask them to put aside partisan differences, as I pledge to do, and join me in a New Year's resolution to do everything we can to help Americans prosper; to reduce yesterday's Government but help Government stay on the side of American families; to give the middle class tax relief but to do it responsibly, without exploding the deficit; to keep investing in education and job training; and to make our tax relief targeted toward the future, toward raising children, educating and training people, toward the things which make America great.

I want to close by asking all of you to join me as well. Nothing we do here will succeed unless each of you takes a personal responsibility first to develop your own capacity and those of your family members and then to rekindle a sense of community and common purpose in America. We are not enemies in this country. We are all in this together. We are going up or down together. With all of our diversity and differences, unless we work together, we can never make America the best it can be. So let's all make a New Year's resolution to face the future challenges together so that we can realize together the opportunities that lie ahead.

Tomorrow, as you visit with your friends and your family, I hope you'll talk about the ideas in the middle class bill of rights. In the coming weeks, when you're back at work or when you're on the phone with friends, I hope you'll talk about the future and about the future you want for your families and your country. And I hope you'll do a lot of listening to each other and arguing with each other, but don't forget for a moment that we have more in common than what divides us. This is the great source of our abiding strength.

Hillary and I wish you and your family a very happy New Year. Please be careful tonight, and thanks for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 10:55 a.m. on December 28 in the Roosevelt Room at the White House for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on December 31.

### **Statement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Bosnia**

*December 31, 1994*

I welcome the agreement of the parties for a 4-month cessation of hostilities in Bosnia.

We hope it will be respected fully and pave the way for a negotiated settlement that brings peace to all the long-suffering people of Bosnia.

We applaud the flexibility that the parties have shown and commend the United Nations and former President Carter for their efforts.

We will be working with our Contact Group partners, the United Nations, and the parties in a renewed effort to seize this opportunity for peace.

### **Remarks on Arrival in Little Rock, Arkansas**

*January 2, 1995*

Hello. I want to thank you so much for coming out to see us. It's wonderful to be home. We're looking forward just to spending some personal time visiting with our friends, saying hello to people, driving around the State a little bit. And I'm even going to have a few hours tomorrow where I have nothing on the schedule, for the first time in years and years, to go off—

*[At this point, the President's microphone failed.]*

So what, I didn't want to give a speech anyway. Hello. *[Laughter]*

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:13 p.m. at Adams Field. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

### **Statement on Additional Steps To Prevent Violence at Abortion Clinics**

*January 2, 1995*

In America, the heart of constitutional government is the rule of law. Today, our commitment to the rule of law is being tested by those who believe that their opposition to abortion gives them the right to commit acts of violence, even murder, against their fellow citizens who seek only to exercise their constitutional right to choose or to assist others in exercising that right.

I recognize and respect the range of deeply felt beliefs Americans hold on abortion. A continued vigorous debate over abortion is proper. Violence against those who hold differing opinions is not.

Last year Congress passed, and I signed, a law prohibiting violent interference with Americans who exercise their rights in this area. Because of continued violations of this law and the Constitution, I have today instructed the Department of Justice to: (1) direct each United States Attorney immediately to head a task force including Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials to formulate plans to address clinic security for all clinics in their jurisdiction; and (2) direct each U.S. Marshal to consult with all clinics in their jurisdiction to ensure that the clinics have all the information they need to communicate with appropriate Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials on a timely basis about potential threats. I have also asked the Attorney General to consult with law enforcement officials on any further steps that might be taken to address this serious problem.

I applaud Americans of conscience who differ in their convictions on abortion but who stand united in their opposition to violence. As we begin a new year, let us all reaffirm our devotion to the rule of law and our respect for the diversity of opinion that rule protects.

### **Letter to Congressional Leaders on Trade With Bulgaria**

*December 30, 1994*

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

On June 3, 1993, I determined and reported to the Congress that Bulgaria is in full compliance with the freedom of emigration criteria of sections 402 and 409 of the Trade Act of 1974. This action allowed for the continuation of most-favored-nation (MFN) status for Bulgaria and certain other activities without the requirement of a waiver.

As required by law, I am submitting an updated Report to Congress concerning emigration laws and policies of the Republic of Bulgaria. You will find that the report indicates continued Bulgarian compliance with U.S. and international standards in the areas of emigration and human rights policy.

Sincerely,

**William J. Clinton**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 3, 1995.

### **Letter to Congressional Leaders on Iraq**

*December 30, 1994*

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

Consistent with the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102-1), and as part of my effort to keep the Congress fully informed, I am reporting on the status of efforts to obtain Iraq's compliance with the resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council.

The crisis precipitated in early October when Iraq moved significant numbers of ground forces toward its border with Kuwait has been largely resolved. Since my last report, Iraqi Republican Guard forces have re-deployed north of the 32nd parallel, includ-

ing some Republican Guard units that were south of the 32nd parallel prior to the crisis. Six Iraqi regular army divisions which were located in the south prior to the crisis continue to be deployed there. U.S. forces deployed to the Gulf in response to Iraq's actions will redeploy to the United States over the next several weeks. Some forces—primarily aircraft—will remain in the theater to deter further acts of Iraqi provocation and aggression. In order to enhance significantly our ability to strike at Iraqi tanks south of the 32nd parallel, Kuwait has agreed to permit us to base a squadron of 24 Air Force A-10s in Kuwait. We also have plans to increase the amount of prepositioned equipment in the Gulf which will be sufficient to outfit a division, thereby enhancing our ability to rapidly deploy a significantly larger and more capable ground force. To this end, Kuwait has agreed to permit the prepositioning of additional equipment to complete the armored brigade set that is already on the ground in Camp Doha.

The United Nations Security Council, in Resolution 949 of October 15, 1994, condemned Iraq's military deployment toward the border with Kuwait and demanded that Iraq: 1) immediately withdraw all military units recently deployed to southern Iraq; 2) not again use its military or any other forces to threaten its neighbors or U.N. operations in Iraq; 3) not redeploy to the south those forces to be withdrawn or take any other action to enhance its military capacity in southern Iraq; and 4) cooperate fully with the U.N. Special Commission (UNSCOM). In order to ensure that Iraq fully understood our intentions, Ambassador Albright met with Iraq's UN Ambassador, Nizar Hamdun, and explained in precise terms what would constitute an Iraqi violation of Resolution 949. She also left no doubt that our response to any such violation would be swift and firm.

This recent episode is yet another indication that Iraq remains unwilling to comply with the will of the international community. We shall continue to insist that Iraq not threaten its neighbors or intimidate the United Nations and that it take steps to ensure that it never again possesses weapons of mass destruction. The sanctions will be maintained

until Iraq complies with all relevant provisions of U.N. Security Council resolutions.

On November 10 the Iraqi government, in an unqualified and irrevocable way, recognized the Iraq-Kuwait boundary demarcated by the relevant U.N. demarcation commission and the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of the State of Kuwait. This action represented a significant victory for the Security Council, which has resolved to accept nothing short of full compliance with the demands it has placed on Iraq. Although the Security Council welcomed this development, it has also made clear that it will follow closely Iraq's implementation of its decision and will also continue to keep under review Iraq's actions to complete its compliance with all relevant Security Council resolutions.

Iraq has still not complied with Security Council demands to resolve the issue of Kuwaiti MIAs, return Kuwaiti property stolen during the occupation, and renounce terrorism. Iraq has also not met its obligations under resolutions concerning Kuwaiti and third-country nationals it detained during the war and has taken no substantive steps to cooperate fully with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), beyond agreement to participate in a technical committee being organized by the ICRC. Iraq has also failed to comply with resolutions calling for the end of repression of segments of its civilian population, cooperation with international relief organizations and the equitable distribution of humanitarian relief supplies.

Cooperation by Iraq with the United Nations since 1991 has been meager, sporadic, selective and opportunistic. Taken as a whole, Iraq's record represents a stunning failure to meet the standard set by the Security Council when it set the terms for ending the Gulf War in Resolution 687: to assure the world community of its "peaceful intentions." The purpose of the drafters of Resolution 687—to ensure that Iraq could never again pose a threat to its neighbors or to regional peace and security—remains unfulfilled. On November 14 the Security Council, for the 22nd time, unanimously decided that existing sanctions against Iraq should not be modified.

Despite the lack of cooperation from the Government of Iraq, UNSCOM and the International Atomic Energy Agency have continued their efforts, with the assistance of the United States and other supporting nations, to implement a comprehensive and effective monitoring regime for Iraq. In consultation with UNSCOM Chairman Ekeus, the U.N. Security General reported on October 7 that this regime is "provisionally operational." This effort must be carefully designed to ensure that Iraq cannot rebuild its weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs, including a convert nuclear program, as it did before the Gulf War, when it claimed to be in compliance with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Continued vigilance is necessary because we believe that Saddam Hussein is committed to rebuilding his WMD capabilities.

Indeed, significant gaps in accounting for Iraq's past programs for WMD continue. There are unresolved issues in each of the four weapons categories (nuclear, long-range missile, chemical, and biological). This has been particularly true in the chemical and biological weapons areas, where Iraq claims to have destroyed large amounts of documentation. Therefore, it is extremely important that the monitoring regime be effective, comprehensive and sustainable. A program of this magnitude is unprecedented and will require continued, substantial assistance for UNSCOM from supporting nations. Rigorous and extensive trial and field testing will be required before UNSCOM can judge the program's effectiveness.

Of increasing concern is UNSCOM's dire financial situation. Chairman Ekeus reports that UNSCOM will have to shut down if funds are not forthcoming immediately. Without more cash, UNSCOM will have to begin phasing down its operations in December and completely disband by mid-February 1995. Some countries in the region have agreed to provide partial emergency funding. While this may take care of the immediate crisis, lack of funding will be a chronic problem.

Chairman Ekeus has told Iraq that it must establish a clear track record of compliance before he can report favorably to the Security Council. We strongly endorse Chairman

Ekeus' approach and reject any attempt to limit UNSCOM's flexibility by the establishment of a timetable for determining whether Iraq has complied with Security Council Resolution 715.

The U.N. resolutions regarding Iraq do not prevent the shipment of food or medicine to that country. Between January and August of this year, the U.N. Sanctions Committee received notifications of \$2 billion worth of food and \$175 million worth of medicine to be shipped to Iraq. During the same period, the Committee approved shipments of \$2 billion worth of other items deemed to be for essential civilian needs. Meanwhile, the Government of Iraq has asked the Sanctions Committee for permission to import luxury goods such as liquor, video recorders, leather jackets, brass beds and expensive automobiles. The Iraqi government has continued to maintain a full embargo against its northern provinces and has favored its supporters and the military in the distribution of humanitarian supplies throughout the country.

The Iraqi government has refused to sell up to \$1.6 billion in oil as previously authorized by the Security Council in Resolutions 706 and 712. Talks between Iraq and the United Nations on implementing these resolutions ended unsuccessfully in October 1993. Iraq could use proceeds from such sales to purchase foodstuffs, medicines, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs of its population, subject to U.N. monitoring of sales and the equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies (including to its northern provinces). Iraq's refusal to implement Security Council Resolutions 706 and 712 continues to cause needless suffering.

Proceeds from oil sales also would be used to compensate persons injured by Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait. Of note regarding oil sales, the Security Council has engaged in discussions with Turkish officials concerning the possible flushing of Iraqi oil now in the Turkish pipeline that extends from Iraq through Turkey. The objective would be to prevent physical deterioration of the Turkish pipeline, which is a unique asset. Such a flushing of the pipeline, if conducted in a manner consistent with the U.N. sanctions regime, would produce the added

benefit of financing the import of needed food and medicine into Iraq. However, the Government of Iraq has refused to implement the flushing because it rejects international monitoring of the distribution of humanitarian goods.

The no-fly zones over northern and southern Iraq permit the monitoring of Iraq's compliance with Security Council Resolutions 687 and 688. Over the last three years, the northern no-fly zone has deterred Iraq from a major military offensive in the region. In southern Iraq, the no-fly zone has stopped Iraq's use of aircraft against its population.

Nonetheless, the Iraqi government continues its harsh campaign against its perceived enemies, throughout the country. Baghdad's campaign of economic warfare against the people of northern Iraq continues. In September, the Iraqi regime cut electrical power to the Aqrah/Shirwan districts of Dohuk Governorate. Three hundred fifty thousand people in those districts now confront a lack of water, sanitation, and hospital services. Approximately one million persons in Dohuk Governorate are now reliant on temporary generators for electricity, due to such systematic power cut-offs by the Government of Iraq. Also in northern Iraq, in the vicinity of Mosul, we are watching Iraqi troop movements carefully since Iraq's intentions are still unclear. In the south, Iraq's repression of the Shi'a population, and specifically the Marsh Arabs, and the implementation of a policy of environmental devastation represent a clear intent to target a specific area for reprisals without regard to the impact on innocent civilians. Further, Iraqi forces still wage a land-based artillery campaign in the marshes, and the shelling of marsh villages continues. In the last few years, the population of the region, whose marsh culture has remained essentially unchanged since 3500 B.C., has been reduced by an estimated three-quarters and will soon disappear altogether. The Special Rapporteur of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights (UNHRC), Max van der Stoep, continues to report on the human rights situation in Iraq, particularly the Iraqi military's repression against its civilian populations in the marshes. In his November interim report to the General Assembly, the Special Rapporteur noted the

widespread phenomena of political killings, mass executions and state-sponsored terrorism throughout Iraq. He also reported the introduction by the Government of Iraq of new forms of torture, including the amputation of ears and hands and the branding of foreheads for certain economic crimes and for desertion from the military. The Special Rapporteur asserted in previous reports that the Government of Iraq has engaged in war crimes and crimes against humanity, and may have committed violations of the 1948 Genocide Convention. Regarding the Kurds, the Special Rapporteur has judged that the extent and gravity of reported violations place the survival of the Kurds in jeopardy. He also noted the extent to which the Government of Iraq represses and terrorizes the Shi'a clergy in southern cities. The Special Rapporteur has noted that there are essentially no freedoms of opinion, expression or association in Iraq. The Special Rapporteur continues to repeat his recommendation for the establishment of human rights monitors inside Iraq to improve the flow of information and to provide independent verification of reports. We continue to investigate and publicize Iraqi crimes against humanity, war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law. We will continue to insist that the Government of Iraq allow human rights monitors to be stationed inside Iraq, as called for by the Special Rapporteur.

Examples of Iraqi noncooperation and noncompliance continue in other areas. There have been several incidents in which merchant vessels have entered the Shatt-al-Arab bound for Iran but subsequently have proceeded to Iraqi ports where they have unloaded Iraqi oil. Upon exiting the Shatt-al-Arab these vessels have been diverted by the Maritime Interception Force and their embargo violations have been confirmed. Gulf states are being encouraged to take action against the vessels and oil, with the proceeds eventually being paid to the UN Escrow Account referred to in Security Council Resolution 778.

For more than three years, the Baghdad regime has interfered with relief operations, threatened and harassed relief workers, and refused to issue visas to such workers. We have persuasive evidence that the regime has

offered “bounties” to persons willing to assassinate international personnel. U.N. and other humanitarian relief workers, as well as international journalists reporting on the humanitarian situation, have been the victims of car bombs, drive-by shootings and execution-style killings. Ten persons have been injured and two have been killed in such attacks this year.

There is also persuasive evidence linking the Government of Iraq to the July death, under suspicious circumstances, of a noted Shi’a religious figure and three members of his family. These acts are indicative of Iraq’s continuing disdain for the United Nations and, in our view, also constitute violations of Security Council Resolutions 687 and 688.

We are monitoring closely the plight of the civilian population everywhere in Iraq. We will persist in our demand that the Government of Iraq comply with the relevant U.N. resolutions so that humanitarian assistance can reach all segments of the society, instead of only the supporters of Saddam Hussein. Our bilateral assistance program in the north will continue, given our access to the north and our ability to ensure that relief reaches vulnerable populations. We also will continue to make every effort, given the numerous practical constraints, to assist the populations in southern and central Iraq through U.N. humanitarian programs. Finally, we will continue to explore with our allies and Security Council partners the most effective means to compel the Government of Iraq to cooperate on humanitarian and human rights issues.

The U.N. Compensation Commission (UNCC) has received approximately 2.4 million claims thus far, with another 100,000 expected. The United States Government has filed a total of 3,100 individual claims with a total asserted value of over \$215 million. Earlier this year, one panel of UNCC Commissioners submitted its report on the first installment of individual claims for serious personal injury or death. The UNCC Commissioners’ report recommended awards for a group of about 670 claimants, of which 11 were U.S. claimants. The Governing Council of the UNCC approved the panel’s recommendations at its session in late May. This past summer the first U.S. claimants received compensation for their losses. A second

group of claims involving death and serious personal injury is expected to be reviewed in the December Governing Council session. At its October session, the Governing Council approved the first set of awards for claimants who were forced to depart suddenly from Iraq or Kuwait during the invasion and occupation. Of the approximately 53,000 claims, close to 200 were from U.S. claimants. However, these awards cannot be paid at this time because there is not enough money in the Compensation Fund. The Governing Council began consideration of the first report and recommendations from the panel of commissioners reviewing itemized individual losses for amounts up to \$100,000 (e.g. lost salary or personal property). Due to the importance and complexity of the issues involved, the Governing Council deferred final action on the recommendations until its December session. The Governing Council also decided not to accept additional filings of late individual claims after January 1, 1995.

The United States Government also submitted a total of approximately \$1.5 billion in corporate claims against the Government of Iraq, representing about 140 business entities. Those claims represented a multitude of enterprises ranging from small family-owned businesses to large multinational corporations. In addition, in late July the United States Government filed five U.S. Government claims with the UNCC. The five claims were for nonmilitary losses, such as damage to U.S. Government property (e.g., the U.S. Embassy compound in Kuwait) and the costs of evacuating U.S. nationals and their families from Kuwait and Iraq. These U.S. Government claims have an asserted value of about \$17 million. In the future, the United States Government also expects to file one or more additional U.S. Government claim(s) involving the costs of monitoring health risks associated with oil well fires and other environmental damage in the Gulf region. The UNCC expects to begin processing corporate claims and government claims in 1995.

Iraq may rejoin the community of civilized nations only through adherence to basic norms of international behavior, adoption of democratic processes, respect for human rights and equal treatment of its people.

Iraq's government should represent all of Iraq's people and be committed to the territorial integrity and unity of Iraq. The Iraqi National Congress espouses these goals, the fulfillment of which would make Iraq a stabilizing force in the Gulf region.

In summary, Iraq continues to be a threat to regional peace and security. The oil embargo and other sanctions must remain in place until Iraq demonstrates its peaceful intentions over a sustained period by fully complying with all relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions.

I appreciate the support of the Congress for our efforts, and I will continue to keep the Congress fully informed regarding this important matter.

Sincerely,

**William J. Clinton**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Robert C. Byrd, President pro tempore of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 3, 1995.

### **Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting a Report on Loan Guarantees to Israel**

*December 30, 1994*

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

Enclosed is an unclassified report on the Loan Guarantees to Israel Program and on economic conditions in Israel, as required by section 226(k) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (Pub. L. 87-195), and section 1205 of the International Security and Development Corporation Act of 1985 (Pub. L. 99-983).

I hope this report will be of use to you.  
Sincerely,

**William J. Clinton**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 3, 1995.

### **Memorandum on Assistance to Refugees of the Newly Independent States of the Former Soviet Union**

*December 30, 1994*

Presidential Determination No. 95-11

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State*

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

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(b)(2), I hereby designate refugees and displaced persons from the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union as qualifying for assistance under section 2(b)(2) of the Act, and determine that such assistance will contribute to the foreign policy interests of the United States.

You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and to publish this determination in the *Federal Register*.

**William J. Clinton**

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 3, 1995.

### **Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting a Report on Haiti**

*December 31, 1994*

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

Attached, pursuant to Section 3 of Public Law 103-423, is the third monthly report on the situation in Haiti.

Sincerely,

**William J. Clinton**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Robert C. Byrd, President pro tempore of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 3, 1995.

**Memorandum on Assistance to Haitian and Cuban Migrants**  
*December 31, 1994*

Presidential Determination No. 95-13

*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 up to \$4,000,000 be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of Haitian and Cuban migrants. These funds may be used as necessary to cover costs related to the Haitian and Cuban migration programs, including related Department of State administrative expenses.

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**

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 3, 1995.

**Exchange With Reporters After Duck Hunting Near Cotton Plant, Arkansas**

*January 3, 1995*

**The President.** Good morning, everybody.

**Q.** Was it a fair fight?

**The President.** Two for two. We only saw two.

**Q.** You've got two there?

**The President.** Yep.

**Q.** Is that the limit?

**The President.** No, but it was our limit today because it's all we saw.

**Q.** And are you responsible for their demise, sir?

**The President.** Yes, I shot them both. They let me shoot them, so I shot them.

**Q.** It's cold and it's wet out there. Where's the fun part?

**The President.** Well, the most fun part is just being out there when the light comes up and seeing the ducks come across. We had a lot of geese, too. You know, the geese fly in these huge V formations; they're really beautiful.

And we all shot them with weapons, I might add, that were not affected by the crime bill, except they were protected.

**Q.** What kind of weapons?

**The President.** We all had our different shotguns. But I just want to make that point to all the sports men and women who are watching this. Contrary to what some of them were told in the last election, we're all still hunting and nobody has lost their gun. And we did the right thing to ban the assault weapons.

But I had a great time out there today. The best thing, like I said, about it today was just watching—on a cloudy day like this the ducks can see the hunters, so they're less likely to come down in large numbers, but we saw a huge number of them flying around. It was quite beautiful.

**Q.** Are they fooled by the duck calls?

**The President.** On a clear day, the duck calls help.

**Q.** Can we hear your technique?

**The President.** The duck call—no. I got this—this duck call is made in Stuttgart, Arkansas, which is close to here, where they have the international duck calling championship every year. And the man that made this call is now the mayor of the city.

**Q.** Does it work?

**The President.** It works fine.

**Q.** Six dollars at the Wal-Mart.—

[*At this point, a reporter blew a duck call.*]

**The President.** Do it, do it. [*Laughter*]

**Q.** What do you think?

**The President.** A little more down here.

[*Laughter*]

**Q.** I'm from Brooklyn.

**The President.** For Brooklyn it's good.

[*Laughter*]

**Q.** Do you feel like you're really on vacation now, sir?

**The President.** Yes—well, I wish I had a little more time to spend. But it was won-

derful. We had a great time out there, and I'm here with some old friends.

**Q.** The male bonding kind of thing?

**The President.** Well, the guys I was here with, the ones I was here with today, we bonded a long time ago. They may be interested in unbonding. [*Laughter*]

**Q.** Do you eat the ducks?

**The President.** Oh, yes. Yes, we're just trying to figure—I'm sitting here trying to figure out how I can get them back to the White House.

**Q.** Do you clean them?

**The President.** No, not lately I haven't. When I was younger I did that. I probably—maybe I'll do it again.

**Q.** How far off are they when you shoot them?

**The President.** How far were these away?

**Hunter.** The white one was a long way.

**The President.** One of them was—how far were they, Bob?

**Bob Robinson.** Oh, anywhere from 70 to 80 yards. The President made two great shots.

**The President.** I got lucky today.

**Q.** And who retrieves them?

**The President.** Actually, Bob went out and—no, you didn't go. They went out—we had a boat and got them today. Sometimes you have dogs get them but today we—people retrieved them in a flat-bottom boat. But it was a wonderful morning.

[*At this point, the President left the reporters to speak with his fellow hunters. He then resumed speaking with reporters.*]

**The President.** We didn't see many today, but we got two shots. There were a couple more that came in close, but they came in so fast that we weren't ready. But these were really the only two we could shoot at. And I had the charity—this crew over there, they all sat there and let me shoot at it. [*Laughter*]

**Q.** Are you glad to be home?

**The President.** Yes. I really started feeling like a person when I was about 5 minutes out on the water today.

NOTE. The President spoke at approximately 9 a.m. at the Robinson farm. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

### Exchange With Reporters at Cotham's Mercantile Store in Scott, Arkansas

January 3, 1995

**The President.** We have a lot of people who come in who still use it as a country store, but as you can see, a lot of people come in and eat every day. We have people drive every day from Little Rock. But it's a regular pharmacy.

**Q.** It reminds me of the stores along that one street in Plains, Georgia, where Jimmy Carter lived. They had stores like this.

**The President.** They've even got a little museum here that I helped them put together, Plantation Museum. You saw that land coming back, all that farm land you saw, this is the heart of our rice country. We grow about 40 percent of America's rice on the land that we came across today.

**Q.** Forty percent?

**The President.** Yes.

**Q.** Wow.

**The President.** Arkansas is the number one rice-producing State in the country, more than California or anyplace. And you can see why, because of all the little—you see all the little rivers and creeks and everything.

**Q.** You've got the paddies.

**The President.** Yes. Good topsoil, and it's also a lot of high-tech stuff. They literally flood those rice fields. They have a little laser beam that they go down and throw that laser beam across that rice field to make sure the water level is just right, not too low so that the crop—not too high so it rots. Just right. It's amazing.

Anyway—and we also went through—did you see the cotton field we went through?

**Q.** Sure did.

**The President.** And the name of the nearest town to where we were hunting today was Cotton Plant.

**Q.** Right. In fact, that's the dateline on all our stories.

**The President.** And cotton was a big crop here, but closer to the river, going back before the Civil War, but back here all the way up to the point. But that land, most of that land we saw today, we drove across was hardwood forest until the twenties. The timber

companies came in and tore all the hardwood down. But because the topsoil was so thick, because the water was so great, it became great agriculturally. Fifty-three percent of this State is still covered with timberland. You couldn't tell that from today. It's a very different place. But anyway, that's—

**Q.** You sound homesick for—

**The President.** This was all a big part of my political base, all these places we've been through here today. I never lost—this State.

**Q.** [Inaudible]—county?

**The President.** Woodruff County. Benton County is the next—

**Q.** Woodruff County is where we were this morning.

**The President.** Woodruff County.

**Q.** Do you have a recommendation for us for lunch?

**The President.** All of our counties here have big sportsmen, like Tom's sponsor of Ducks Unlimited. With all these ducks, the sky is full of ducks and geese, and they come down from Canada down what's called the Mississippi Flyway, right down the river. And the reason that they're now here is that it's gotten colder up north. The colder the weather is, the more birds fly south.

**Q.** Will they winter here or move on? They'll winter here?

**Q. The President.** No, they'll go further.

**Q.** Do you do any other kind of hunting here?

**The President.** Yeah. I usually go hunting—when I was living here—my ears are bad so I don't hunt very much. But I'd usually go hunting—I'd usually go duck hunting once a year and usually do something else once a year.

**Q.** Do you have pheasant hunting here?

**The President.** No. Turkey hunting, a lot of turkeys, a lot of deer, quail—lot of quail.

**Q.** Good fishing around here, too, isn't there?

**The President.** Wonderful, wonderful. Bass, trout. I don't know if you guys saw the—when we were coming up, there were hundreds of ducks just like that. That's illegal to stop along the side of the road and shoot them.

**Q.** Because it's not fair or—

**The President.** Because it's not fair and because you can't just stop on the road and

shoot them. And of course, there's a limit. You can only shoot two mallards a day.

**Q.** Do you ever feel like a sitting duck resting on the water sometime? [Laughter]

**The President.** Yes, I do—

**Q.** I think that's a political—

**The President.** [Inaudible.]

**Q.** What is the deal with—our driver said if you shot the female first, that was it; you don't get to shoot anymore. How can you tell what you shoot first?

**The President.** You can tell when you go pick them up. [Laughter] There are different rules for different kinds of ducks, too. It changes every year. But one of the things that—one of the best organized things in America is the wildlife preservation. The hunters and fishermen are, in a way, the best conservationists in the country. They worked hard on this whole way of replenishing the duck species. You can see it—primarily, in America you see it here on the Mississippi Flyway. And then where we are, over on the Eastern Shore of Maryland you see a lot where the ducks fly down that way, along the coast, you see a lot of that. But there's been an enormous amount of money invested, some through public funds, largely through private funds, for things like that to replenish the species. And the length of the season, the timing of the season, and the daily limits are carefully calibrated to allow maximum enjoyment of the sport while keeping the supplies replenished.

When I was Governor, I used to have a picture on my wall of a place in this country about 20 miles from here, back in the thirties, one of those open ponds with all the stumps like you saw today. Literally a hundred thousand ducks covered it, blanketed, as far as you could see. And the population went way down. Not it's all been—I don't think it will ever be able to—we do the same thing with the deer population, very carefully managed. And it's a big deal.

We still have factories that close—

**Q.** [Inaudible]—selection of the duck stamp each year now?

**The President.** No, I know that—my role in all this when I was Governor was to stay up—[inaudible]—fish commission. In a State like ours, it's an enormously important thing.

Over half the adults in the State have a hunting or a fishing license.

**Q.** And you do, too, sir?

**The President.** I have a lifetime license. After I served as Governor for 10 years—you still have to buy the stamps every year, which we did. We're legal today. You still have to buy the stamps every year. But I've got a—they gave me a lifetime hunting and fishing license. Sort of like a gold watch—get to use it.

**Q.** Really. That's quite a perk.

**Q.** When is the last time you had this much fun?

**The President.** Oh, I don't know.

**Q.** Never. [Laughter]

**The President.** It's been a while. I had a good time. And the people I was hunting with today, they've been my friends for 20 years. That makes a difference. They're good people, farmers, people I've known for a long, long time.

**Q.** You said you felt like a real person.

**The President.** Yes, I liked it there. Old Bobby Robinson, he came out and talked to you—

**Q.** He was great.

**Q.** Yes, he was great.

**The President.** He's the salt of the Earth.

**Q.** He was bragging up his wife's breakfast. Was that pretty good?

**The President.** Unbelievable. I told Bobby, when I come over to see her I don't—it doesn't matter to me what happens, as long as she feeds me. [Laughter]

**Q.** Is it a combined license in Arkansas?

**The President.** You can. You can buy combined; you can buy separate. You can buy licenses—in the hunting season you can buy a hunting license, or you can buy a license to hunt separate things by season if you want. And also, you can buy different fishing licenses. We have a lot of people coming in on weekend fishing trips, tourists and all that, so there is a whole—the Game and Fish Commission has a whole different menu of things depending on what it is you want to hunt, whether you want to hunt or fish, what you want.

**Q.** [Inaudible]

**The President.** That's "American Gothic." Have you ever seen it?

**Q.** Oh, yes, the original. I hadn't seen this version of it.

**The President.** That's just sort of a tongue-in-cheek thing that an Arkansas artist did.

**Q.** Your favorite?

**The President.** Yes, yes. We've got one. We've got the original back at the White House. And they've got an old Governor's picture of me, and another one about 10 years old, unsigned.

**Q.** When you only hunt once a year, how do you keep your timing to be able to lead a duck?

**The President.** I hit the one. It was on the fly. And the other one I hit at a very long distance. It was almost—but it was a very long distance. I just—it was a good gun. I had a good gun. It was a little Remington with a shorter barrel, three-shot limit.

That's another interesting thing about this assault weapons deal. Some of these people that were opposing the 10—magazine limit on the assault weapons overlooked the fact that they were very happy to have a three-shot limit on the semiautomatic for shooting ducks. That's the law today. And when I was in Maryland last year, I was laughing—some of the folks up there—

**Q.** You can only put in three cartridges?

**The President.** Yes. You put in three, and you've got to—if they hold four, you put in three instead of four.

**Q.** Are you tickled about the school dedication tomorrow?

**The President.** Oh, yes. Yes, I'm real happy about that.

[At this point, the President finished his lunch and then went outside, where he again spoke with reporters.]

**Q.** You're ducking us. [Laughter]

**Q.** Thanks, Mark [Mark Knoller, CBS Radio]. Now you've wrecked his mood. [Laughter]

**The President.** I'll tell you what—I heard you on that duck call, it was like a magnet—[laughter]—come flying into the pond. [Laughter]

**Q.** We went out shopping last night. We had to go to three stores to get them. We went to Montgomery Ward, and they were sold out of duck calls.

**The President.** Well, they would be, here.

**Q.** Well, they were.

**The President.** This is our pastime at this time of year. But you can buy—you can have a duck call, pay anywhere from \$5 to \$125.

**Q.** We saw that, \$40 for a duck call. The one around your neck looked like an expensive one, too.

**The President.** Yes. Well, like I said, those are hand-made. And the guy that hand-made that is the mayor of Stuttgart, which is where they have the international duck calling championship.

**Q.** [Inaudible]

**The President.** Oh, yeah. You know, I've worked like a dog for the first 2 years. I worked every weekend. I worked at night. And I think I need to do a little more of this. And I'm glad I did the work, and I'm glad we got done what we did, but I also think it's important to kind of keep your batteries charged, your roots watered.

**Q.** Batteries charged for the start of a Republican Congress tomorrow?

**The President.** I'm looking forward to it.

**Q.** Somebody has to ask that question, right?

**The President.** I'm looking forward to it.

**Q.** Not dreading it?

**The President.** No. I just don't want to talk about it until tomorrow. [Laughter] I want to enjoy my—

**Q.** So much for the duck call.

**Q.** Got everything?

**The President.** No, no. These guys don't have their hamburgers yet. They said 5 minutes they'd have everybody's. I'm sorry, I thought you all had been fed.

**Q.** It's been a great day, Mr. President. Thank you.

**The President.** It has. I'm sorry it's raining on us. I guess I'd better not go play golf. [Laughter]

**Q.** [Inaudible]—worse than when you played golf in Martha's Vineyard on Labor Day?

**The President.** Yes, I've played golf in a lot worse. I've played golf here in 35 degrees sleet. But I had my uniform. It takes a special uniform for that.

**Q.** You can't golf in a duck uniform, is that it?

**The President.** You know, Hillary gave me a great Goretex suit that you can wear in the rain. It's rain repellent. I've played a lot of golf in it.

**Q.** Doesn't it restrict your movement?

**The President.** No, because it's a double extra large. It's too big, so you can just swing away. [Laughter] But it's a—yes, it cuts down on your distance. But when you're out there in a hailstorm, you don't expect to hit it very far. [Laughter]

Are we ready?

**Q.** Can we get one picture?

**The President.** Oh, sure. This young lady made it all the way from here to Mount Vernon College. Good for you. Good luck to you. What do you teach?

**Q.** English, 12th grade.

**The President.** Hang in there.

**Q.** Are you going to go to the Plantation—

**The President.** I'm going to go home and put on some different duds and talk to Hillary about it. Then I'll go down to the Plantation Museum. Did you see it down there?

NOTE: The President spoke at approximately 11:50 a.m. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

### Remarks in a Question-and-Answer Session With Elementary Students in Sherwood, Arkansas

January 4, 1995

**The President.** Well, good morning.

**Students.** Good morning.

**The President.** It's cold out there, isn't it?

**Students.** Yes.

**The President.** But it's warm in here.

**Students.** Yes.

**The President.** Do you like your new school?

**Students.** Yes.

**The President.** I want to congratulate you on being in positions of leadership in this school. I want to say how glad I am to be in this media center and how pleased I am it's named for my wife, who did a lot of work to try to help make sure we created schools like this magnet school that children and

their parents could choose to come to, and it could give you very special learning opportunities. I'm very, very happy about that. And I'm glad to see all of you.

**Hillary Clinton.** I'd like to ask how many—are there any kindergartners here? Good. Now, this is your first year of school, and you're already going to be helping to lead the school. That's great.

How many first-graders do we have? Congratulations, first-graders. How about second-graders? That is wonderful. Now, some of you who are in first and second grade, you were at different schools last year, right? So you're here. That's good. You get to help create the school.

How about third-graders? Ah, third-graders, that's really important. And I see a T-shirt that goes with the school. That's nice.

**The President.** Stand up, and let's look at that T-shirt.

**Hillary Clinton.** That's really nice. How about fourth-graders? Where are the fourth-graders? You have a lot of responsibility, I know. How about fifth-graders? Fifth-graders—great. I can see we get more and more as we move up the classes. And then, how about sixth-graders?

Well, thank you. This is really an exciting opportunity to help start a school, which is what all of you are doing, and to try to make sure it gets on the right track. So I want to thank you for doing that. It's a big responsibility.

I once was in the first class of a new school when I was in high school, and you really have a lot of chances to set the standards for everybody who comes after you. So thank you for doing that.

**The President.** Are you excited about starting a school?

**Students.** Yes.

**The President.** Someday all of you will know more about me than I do. [Laughter]

**Hillary Clinton.** I know. We wanted to be sure if you had any questions for us, you'd have a chance to ask, okay? My goodness! We won't be able to answer every question. [Laughter]

**The President.** Let's take—shall we start in grades, going backwards? A sixth-grader. Go ahead.

**Q.** How do you deal with criticism?

**The President.** How do I deal with criticism? Better on some days than others. [Laughter] I think the important thing about criticism is to try to take it very seriously; that is, can we learn from criticism? Benjamin Franklin, one of our Founding Fathers, said, "Our critics are our friends for they show us our faults." And since no one is perfect, your critics can help you learn to do better. But it's important not to take criticism personally. That is, a lot of times people try to hurt you personally, and you can't let that happen.

So if someone criticizes you, ask yourself, "Is it true what they're saying?" And if it's true, then say, "Well, I'm going to try to improve. I'm going to try to do better." Don't let anybody put you down as a person. Too much criticism today is designed to hurt people personally and to hurt them in the eyes of other people. That's wrong. But criticism itself can be very good.

**Hillary Clinton.** That's a good question, because I would bet that as all of you who are on the student council and are ambassadors make decisions, you will get some criticism. You'll have friends who will say, "Why did you do that?" or "I don't like you anymore," or "I don't agree with that." So that was a very good question to ask.

Of course, the best way to handle criticism is to remember the Golden Rule. You all remember the Golden Rule?

**Students.** Yes.

**Hillary Clinton.** From church and Sunday school? If you can treat other people the way you want to be treated, then you can learn from criticism, but not get pulled down by it, not be upset by it.

**The President.** And you should think about that, too, not only how you deal with criticism but if you're going to criticize. If you want to be a critic, that is, if you see something in school you don't like or you see someone doing something you don't like, think about how you're going to say that so they will be able to listen and hear you, but you won't be hurting them.

So you go up and say, "You're doing something I disagree with. I think you're a good person, but I don't agree with what you're doing. Here is what I think you should do." Do it like that, instead of saying, "I don't

like you anymore. You're not a good person. Goodbye." [Laughter] You see what I mean? So you can do it. It's important to receive criticism, but it's also important to give it in a good spirit.

Is there a fifth-grader with a question? Let's see, go ahead.

**Q.** Why is it important to swear in when you become President?

**The President.** To swear in?

**Q.** Yes.

**Hillary Clinton.** When you become President.

**The President.** That's a very good question. Because when the President swears the Oath of Office, when he puts his hand on the Bible and swears before God and all the American people to uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States, that increases the obligation the President feels inside, in his heart, to do the job. All the American people see the President making that promise, and they then, no matter who they voted for—whom they voted for—come together as a people and see that the President is now the President. And that seals the decision of the election and makes it more than an election, it makes it a matter of law and also makes it a matter of conviction to the American people. It's a very important symbolic thing.

Is there a fourth-grader with a question?

**Q.** Why didn't you let your goal down of being President?

**Hillary Clinton.** I'm sorry, we couldn't hear you.

**Q.** Why didn't you let your goal down of being President?

**The President.** I didn't. What do you mean? I don't understand the question, I'm sorry. Say it again.

**Q.** Why didn't you let your goal down of being President?

**Hillary Clinton.** Oh, how did he have the goal of being President all the time he was growing up, and why didn't he give up or why didn't he quit?

**The President.** Oh, why didn't I give up on my goal of being President? Is that what you're asking? That's a very good question. There are some days when I still ask myself that. [Laughter] That's a very good question.

Well, when I started running for President and I started having the elections, you know, to run—because you have to go and run in a lot of different States to get the nomination of your party, and then you run in the general election—there were a lot of times when I got discouraged, and a lot of difficult things happened.

But I was able to hold on to the goal by always remembering why I wanted to be President, that I wanted to help people like you have a better future. I wanted to help your parents have more jobs and better opportunities. I wanted to help our country solve its problems and take advantage of all the wonderful opportunities that are out there for us. So whenever I would get really discouraged and really down, I would always remember why I was doing the work.

And you should remember that, because if you set a goal for yourself, particularly if it's a high goal and especially if you can't do it tomorrow, if it takes next week or next month or next year or years ahead, a lot of things will happen in life to discourage you. People will criticize you. You will honestly make mistakes. There will be times when you wonder whether you're smart enough or strong enough or sometimes even whether you're good enough to achieve your goal. And you just have to keep remembering in your mind and in your heart a good thing you want to do—why do you want to achieve this goal?—and keep that deep inside. And if you do that, then you won't be discouraged. You can take all the disappointments and just keep right on going.

Okay? That's a very good question.

Is there a third-grader with a question? Go ahead.

**Q.** What made you want to become the President?

**The President.** I wanted to become the President because I thought the President has a unique opportunity. There's no job like it in the United States. In a way, there's no job like it anywhere in the world. And I thought at this time in our history, in the history of the United States, the President had a unique opportunity and a unique responsibility to try to make our economy strong again, to try to improve our education system, to try to make sure our country could

lead the world to be a more peaceful place, to be a more free place, to be a more prosperous place, and to also secure for you the American dream, the dream that if you work hard, if you obey the law, if you develop the abilities God gave you, you can do anything you want to do, you can be anything you want to be.

And I wanted to make sure that you had that dream. That's the dream I had when I was your age, and I wanted to make sure you had it. That's why I ran for President.

**Hillary Clinton.** And we hope all of you have dreams and goals, too.

**The President.** You don't have to have the same dream I did or the same dream Hillary did, but you should have your own dream. Always you should be thinking about: What do I want to do when I grow up? What do I want to do when I'm in high school? What do I want to do in grade school here? How do I want to be treated as a person, and how do I want to treat other people?

Think about how you want your life to be, and then go out and do what you think about. You can do it. It's not easy, and you'll mess up now and again. We all do. Everybody's not perfect; no one is perfect. But you have to have your dreams.

Is there a second-grader with a question? Go ahead.

**Q.** Why is the White House in Washington, DC? Why did they build it in Washington, DC?

**The President.** That is a great question: Why is the White House in Washington, DC? Well, when our country got started, there were 13 States. Now how many are there?

**Students.** Fifty.

**The President.** Fifty, that's right. There were only 13 when we started. And these States were very jealous of one another. That is, the main thing they had in common, the 13 States, was that they all wanted to be independent of Great Britain. And the Revolutionary War was fought to make them free of Great Britain, and they all joined together in this fight. But for a long time they couldn't agree on what their relationship to each other would be. That is, would all these States be more or less independent and just get together every now and then to do certain

things, or would they join together in one country with one government?

Well, finally they decided they would join together in one country, with a National Government, but the States would keep their separate governments, and they would have control over how many cities and counties they had in each State. Well, they needed a Capital for the National Government, but they didn't want to give the Capital to any particular State, see, because they had all been very jealous of each other. They all had been independent. And each State, even little Delaware or Rhode Island, thought they were as important as big New York or Pennsylvania. So no one wanted to give the Capital to any particular State.

So they set aside a piece of land where Washington is now and created the District of Columbia as an independent entity, a creation, if you will, of the National Government, and put the Capital there. And they put the White House there. And those were the first two big buildings in Washington, DC, the Capitol of the United States and the President's house, where the President lives and works.

**Hillary Clinton.** And we hope you can all come visit us.

**The President.** Would you like to come see it?

**Students.** Yes.

**Hillary Clinton.** We'd love to show you.

**The President.** Well, I hope you can come someday.

Is there a first-grader with a question?

**Q.** How old are you?

**The President.** How old am I? How old do you think I am? [Laughter] I'm very old. [Laughter] I'm 48.

**Hillary Clinton.** Forty-eight years old.

**The President.** And I'll be 49 on August 19th. And Hillary is younger than I am. [Laughter] Anybody else have a birthday on August 19th? You do?

**Hillary Clinton.** In August? Is your birthday August 19th?

**Student.** February.

**Hillary Clinton.** February? [Laughter] That's when Chelsea's birthday is. Chelsea has a birthday in February.

**The President.** Is there a first-grader with a question? We did first grade. Kindergarten? Go ahead.

**Q.** Would you like any visitors?

**The President.** Would I like visitors?

**Hillary Clinton.** We'd love to have you come visit.

**The President.** We love visitors. And we especially love visitors from home. We love it when people from Arkansas come up and see us. But we have visitors from all the States, and we have visitors from all over the world. And in the morning we start tours in the White House, on most days. People can come and see the White House where the President lives. They just come in and see. Very often I stop and talk to them and see people from all over America there.

Well, should I ask the principal if we can continue? How are we doing, Ms. Parker?

**Jackye Parker.** Well, I think it's about time for us to have to leave.

**The President.** Well, I wish I could answer all your questions.

**Hillary Clinton.** You have good questions.

**The President.** You guys ask great questions. And I want you to have a wonderful day. I want you to remember what we said about your dreams. Will you do that?

**Students.** Yes.

**Hillary Clinton.** Oh, we have 4-year-olds here.

**The President.** Oh, 4-year-olds. Is there a 4-year-old with a question?

**Hillary Clinton.** Are you a 4-year-old? Here's a 4-year-old with a question.

**The President.** What's your question?

**Q.** Does your cat, Socks, sleep in the White House?

**Hillary Clinton.** Yes, our cat, Socks, does sleep in the White House. And if you come to visit, maybe you'll get to see Socks, because when he's not in the White House he's outside of the White House. And the President's office is called the Oval Office, and Socks hangs out outside the Oval Office. [Laughter] And then he travels everywhere; he visits everywhere. You know, Socks gets letters. If you want to write to Socks, Socks gets letters, and he sends back a picture.

**The President.** With a paw print on it.

**Hillary Clinton.** Right, that he has signed. [Laughter] So I will tell him that you were asking for him, okay?

**The President.** Yes, I can see Socks every day. We put him right outside my office. I can turn around, look outside the window, and there he is.

**Hillary Clinton.** Thank you all so much.

**The President.** Have a wonderful day.

**Hillary Clinton.** And a wonderful year, too.

**The President.** Bye. I'll see you later.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:53 a.m. in the Hillary Rodham Clinton Media Center of the William Jefferson Clinton Elementary Magnet School.

### Remarks at the Dedication of William J. Clinton Elementary Magnet School in Sherwood

January 4, 1995

Thank you very much. First of all, I want to thank Mario. He gave a pretty good speech, didn't he? I mean—[applause]—give him a hand. He looked fine. He spoke with confidence and strength. And he was brief. He's going to win a lot more elections if he keeps doing that. [Laughter]

Jackye Parker, thank you for making Hillary and me and all of us feel so welcome today. Reddie Ray, thank you for your leadership on the school board and for your comments. To my old friend Bobby Lester, thank you for your heartfelt remarks and for your lifetime of devotion to the children of our State. To the teachers and the parents, the district officials, all of you who are here; to the mayors of Little Rock and North Little Rock, of Jacksonville and Sherwood; to the county officials, I'd like to say a special word of welcome and thanks for their attendance. To Governor and Mrs. Tucker, thank you for being here and for your leadership of our State. I thank my dear stepfather, Dick Kelley, for coming here today. I am glad to have him and the Clinton connection here. And I thank my pastor, Reverend Rex Horn, for coming. Thank you for being here, and many others I probably should introduce.

I just was in the media center named for Hillary, and we met with a representative

group of students who asked us questions—everything from whether Socks really sleeps in the White House to how I handle criticism. So if I forgot to introduce someone, we'll see how I handle criticism when this is over. [Laughter]

This is a wonderful way for us to start the new year. I've had a great stay at home, and this is a great way for me to leave Arkansas to go back to begin work with the new Congress and facing our new future.

You know, I was apprehensive when I heard that you were going to name this school after me. Most people don't have a school named after them until they're not around anymore. [Laughter] And here I am, apparently healthy and able to enjoy it and very, very happy about it and proud of it. I'm proud of it because so much of my work as Governor of this State and so much of my work as President of our country is tied to education and to the absolute necessity for all of our people to be able to learn and learn and learn.

I thank you for making this dedication a family affair, for naming the multipurpose room for my mother, and especially for naming the library and media center for Hillary, because, as Mr. Lester especially knows, she worked very, very hard to take all the districts in our county here out of court and put them back in the business of teaching our children and to help create these magnet schools which could be a magnet for the imagination and the potential of all the children of this area without regard to their race or their background or their family circumstances.

I thank you for your mission, which is a real picture of America's future, core knowledge, technology with a special emphasis on communications. If you think about it, we all need more core knowledge in a society where success is based on what you know and not just how hard you work. We all need to master technology because our society is changing so fast. When these children are our age, they will be dealing with things in technology that we cannot even imagine now.

And we all need to learn how to communicate with one another better because, while we want to be independent, we know that we are dependent on one another for our common success. And unless we can under-

stand each other and communicate our deepest feelings and values and convictions, we won't be successful.

You know, when I was a Governor here, I had a very clear sense that Arkansas needed to work on two things above all others. One is to create more jobs and to be more competitive in getting jobs into this State. The other was to provide for the education of our children and the training of our adults so that we could compete and win in this tough global economy. It took a long time to do it. I am very proud of the work that Governor Tucker and the others at our State level and all the folks at the local are still doing in that regard.

The day before yesterday I heard something that was music to my ears when one of the Governor's economic development officers told me that the toughest problem they're facing now in recruiting new industry is trying to convince people from other States and other countries that there really will be enough people here to fill those new jobs, because we have the lowest unemployment rate we've had in nearly 20 years. That is a wonderful, wonderful circumstance.

And I want every one of you to know, as I'm sure you do, that that didn't happen overnight. The credit goes to thousands, indeed tens of thousands of people, who worked for years and years and years to turn our State around economically and to build our State up educationally.

If you think about where America is today, poised on the 21st century, that is what we need to be doing in the United States. And we need to understand that just as our State couldn't turn all of its challenges around overnight, neither can the United States. But unless we begin and unless we stick at the task and unless we refuse to be diverted, to be jerked from one end of the spectrum to the other, and keep our eye on the future, we cannot succeed.

These children deserve a future that is worthy of the work being done by the teachers, the parents in this school. That's what they deserve, and we've got to give it to them.

I have worked hard for 2 years to try to clean up some of the problems I found when I became President. We have taken now \$11,000 in debt off of the family—every fam-

ily in Arkansas by reducing the deficit—\$11,000 off of these children's future. We have expanded the ability of Americans to sell our goods and services to other countries, more than ever before. And we now have more than 5 million new jobs in our country.

But we know that a lot of folks are still struggling with the same problems we dealt with here for so many years: how to get and keep a good job, how to provide health care and education and other necessities for their families, how to make sure their children have a good education. And so, as I leave to go back to Washington, I'm going back to challenge the Congress to do what is necessary to guarantee the future of the next generation of Americans, and this present—of this generation of Americans as we move into the 21st century. I want them to adopt what I call a middle class bill of rights, to keep the American dream alive by promoting education and strengthening family. And I hope the Congress will adapt and accept that challenge.

You know, anybody can come up and say, "I want to give you a tax cut," and make people happy in the short run. What I want to do is reduce taxes for people to invest in the education of their children and their own training and skills, so we can go forward and grow this economy.

So I say to all of you—I got a question from one of the students today that I want every grownup here to think about as we think about what we want for our country. One of the students asked me when we were in the other room meeting, he said, "How did you not give up on your dreams of being President?" So I ask all of you, first of all, do you have a dream, and second, how are you going to not give up on it, just like the young student asked me?

My dream for our country is that when we go into this next century we will still be the strongest country in the world, leading the world toward peace and freedom and democracy and prosperity. My dream for America is that the American dream will still be alive, the middle-class dream that if you work hard and obey the law you can make the most of yourself, you can do anything you want to do.

When I was born in this State right after World War II, and nearly everybody in Arkansas was very poor, mothers and fathers were giving their children that dream. And we ought to give it to this generation of children.

So I say to all of you, let's take the lessons of the children. Let's pay attention when people are talking to us. Let's listen to all sides of the argument. Let's be good citizens and discuss the great challenges facing our country. Let's discount all the politics of personal destruction and enhance our ability to think about what is true, what is fair, and what is important. Let us take responsibility for the future of this country and commit ourselves to economic opportunity and to education, and to doing that in a way that strengthens the American community, so that we come together instead of being more and more divided.

To the students, I say, this is a beautiful building. I am honored that my name is on it. I am honored that a room is named for my mother and that a room is named for my wife, who worked so hard for your education. But the really important thing about the building is you. It's what you do here every day. I want you to learn and learn and learn.

I want you to say no to the bad things that will face you. Say no to violence and no to drugs and no to people who want to take your future away from you.

But more importantly, I want you to say yes: Yes, I have a dream for what I can be; yes, I'm going to live out my dream; yes, I'm going to do everything I can in this school to learn and to grow, to be a good person, to have a great life. That's what education is all about. I want you to be good people and have great lives. Then, having my name on this school will be the greatest honor any person could ever have.

Good luck. God bless you, and thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:44 a.m. in the cafetorium. In his remarks, he referred to Mario Hood, president of the student council; Jackye Parker, principal; Reddie Ray, president of the board of education; and Bobby Lester, superintendent of schools.

### **Nomination for District of Columbia Superior Court Judges**

*January 4, 1995*

The President today announced the nomination of the following three individuals to the District of Columbia Superior Court: Ronna Lee Beck, Linda Kay Davis, and Eric T. Washington. The President is authorized by statute to nominate the District of Columbia Superior Court judges from a list of individuals recommended by the District of Columbia Judicial Nomination Commission.

"I am confident that these individuals will serve with distinction," the President said. "Their legal skill and dedication to the community will be strong assets to the District of Columbia and to this Court."

NOTE: Biographies of the nominees were made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

### **Remarks Prior to a Meeting With Congressional Leaders and an Exchange With Reporters**

*January 5, 1995*

**The President.** I want to welcome the new congressional leadership and congratulate them. I was pleased with what I heard and saw yesterday, and I think that we're off to a good start. The real work is now beginning.

I note that there are several areas where I believe that we can work together and where I hope we can work rapidly, congressional reform, the line-item veto. I hope we can do something on lobbying reform and on campaign finance reform. I believe that there are areas we can work together on welfare reform, on health care reform. We can do a lot of things.

I think we all know that we're expert in stopping things. What we want to do is prove now we can work together to make things happen. And I'm encouraged by what I've heard and seen.

I also think there is a consensus in this country that we shouldn't do anything that would increase the deficit, hurt the middle class, hurt poor people who are trying to work their way into the middle class, or do anything that would undermine our eco-

nomie recovery. So on that basis, I think we can look forward to a good Congress. I'm excited about it and ready to go. And I'm glad they're here.

**Q.** Is it like a compromise—between you and me—[*laughter*]—is it going to be compromise or combat?

**The President.** My answer to that is, Mr. Gingrich will whisper into your right ear, and I will whisper into your left ear. [*Laughter*]

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:13 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

### **Remarks on the Appointment of Michael D. McCurry as Assistant to the President and Press Secretary and an Exchange With Reporters**

*January 5, 1995*

**The President.** This is a live event. Now listen, you all have to be respectful. I just saw CNN describe this as a live event. [*Laughter*]

To none of your surprise, I am very pleased to announce the appointment of Mike McCurry as the Assistant to the President and the White House Press Secretary. He has done a very fine job representing our administration at the Department of State since I took office. He has dealt with the wide range of very sensitive, complicated, and difficult issues, and he's done it very well.

He has almost two decades of experience here in Washington, but to give you an idea of the kind of person he is in spite of that, the only pictures on his wall are the pictures of his wife and his two children. And they have a third one on the way. Debra and Mike told me on the way out here that they were the embodiment of the family values of this administration. [*Laughter*] And let me say I appreciate the personal sacrifice that both of them are making for Mike to do this job.

### **Meeting With Congressional Leaders**

Before I turn the podium over to Mr. Pannetta and officially welcome Mike McCurry, let me say that, as all of you know, I had my first meeting today with the new bipartisan leadership of the Congress. I was very

pleased with it in terms of tone and substance. I congratulated them in the House on passing the bill that requires Congress to live under the laws it imposes on the private sector. That bill passed the House last year by a similar margin, but it didn't pass the Senate. I hope it will this time, and I pledge to sign it quickly.

I'd also like to see further movement on political reform in areas where we clearly agree: the line-item veto, the unfunded mandates issue. We can do a lot of business together for the benefit of the country.

The other thing that happened in the meeting today that really impressed me was an acknowledgement by the Members of the Congress who have been here for years and years in both parties that they made a mistake back in 1981 to adopt a bidding war in the tax cuts that gave us what became known as "trickle-down economics" and quadrupled the national debt. And they agreed that we ought to have a limit to how much we cut revenues, determined by how much we can pay for that with spending cuts, so that there is going to be, apparently, no attempt to go back to what I call trickle-down economics, to exploding the deficit and a ratification of the work of the last 2 years in reducing the deficit by \$700 billion, which is about \$11,000 a family in this country. I was happy with that result.

I think there will be a lot of other things we can do, but I hope now that the House has taken one vote in the reform area, they will keep on going with the line-item veto, with the unfunded mandates legislation, and hopefully, too, with lobby reform and other reforms. I'm sorry the lobby reform legislation didn't pass yesterday, but it can pass on its own merits, and it's a very important part of what we need to do to restore the confidence of the American people in our Government here.

Thank you very much.

**Q.** President Clinton, it almost sounds as if you're saying that the country is better off because Republicans won the majority in Congress.

**The President.** No. The country is better off because we reduced the deficit, produced 5 billion jobs, expanded trade by record amounts, and did some things to help ordi-

nary people deal with their lives. But people are living through a time of great uprooting, with great changes in their lives. They voted to give the majority control in Congress to the Republicans.

My job is not to do what they did. My job is not to stand in the way and be an obstructionist force. My job is not to practice the politics of personal destruction. My job is to work with them to try to help build this country. And that's what I'm going to do.

If they want to keep bringing the deficit down, that's something we started. If they want to reduce the Government, that's something we began. If they want to pass welfare reform, if they want to deal with health care reform, if they want to deal with these governmental reform issues that I have supported for years, like the line-item veto, the country can be better off. Yes, the country can be better off if we work together than if we don't.

But that should be taken in no way as a diminishing in my eyes of what happened in the last 2 years, which was terrific. Even if the voters didn't agree or didn't even know about it, it was good for the country, and the country's better off. So the country's better off today than it was 2 years ago.

What our moral and legal obligation is, is to make sure that the country will be better off 2 years from now. I think the people are sick, literally sick of seeing all this partisan infighting up here. I just showed up here 2 years ago, and I was bewildered by it. I was astonished by it. And I was revolted by it. And I think the American people are, too.

Now, the others who were in that room with me today, starting with Speaker Gingrich and Senator Dole, they've been part of the Washington scene for a lot longer than I have, for decades. And I understand that. But they said they wanted to see an end to the partisan infighting. The Democrats, to their everlasting credit, said that they had learned from the Republicans how to stop things, but they thought that was not their job. Their job was to make things happen. So that's what we're trying to do. And I'm going to do my best to make good things happen for America. I do not want to see a series of partisan battles.

We need first to identify what we can agree on and move this country forward. And we ought to start with lobby reform and these other reforms. Then we ought to move on to responsible tax reform that I hope will focus on the middle class bill of rights and giving people education deductions because that will build the economy.

This is Mike McCurry's press conference, and I've already said enough.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:46 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders on the Agenda for the 104th Congress**  
*January 5, 1995*

*Dear Mr. Speaker:*

We have an opportunity to make historic change in the way that Washington works and the government does the people's business.

This week, the Congress has begun to take important and positive steps to change its operations for the better. Shrinking the number of committees, reducing staff, and other measures are valuable, and long overdue. The passage of legislation that would apply to Congress the laws that apply to the public is only fair, is simple common sense, and is also long overdue. I hope that this time, unlike the last session of Congress, the Senate follows the House's action. I congratulate you on these steps.

But true congressional reform must reduce the power of lobbyists and special interests. The power of organized money in Washington hurts the middle class, bloats spending and the deficit, and blocks needed change. Today, some 90,000 people in Washington are associated with lobbying Congress on behalf of specific interests, which too often are able to manipulate the congressional process to insert spending projects or tax provisions in legislation that do not serve the larger public's interest. Lobby power coupled with the ever-escalating cost of campaigns, which has risen fourfold over the past two decades, gives wealthy interests and wealthy candidates disproportionate influence in decisionmaking.

These are not partisan concerns; they are American concerns. I urge you, as you undertake the task of reforming Congress, to take on these real political reform issues.

First, as you enact legislation to apply general laws to Congress, it is vital that professional lobbyists be barred from giving gifts, meals and entertainment to members of Congress—just as they are now barred from giving these benefits to executive branch officials.

Second, Congress should also quickly enact legislation to bring professional lobbyists into the sunlight of public scrutiny. The current lobby disclosure statute is cumbersome and antiquated. Lobbyists should disclose who their clients are, what bills they seek to pass or block, and how much they are paid.

Third, I am pleased that the Congress wants to pass a line item veto authority for the President, something that I have consistently supported before and during the 1992 campaign and since. The line item veto authority will help us cut unnecessary spending and reduce the budget deficit. It is a powerful tool for fighting special interests, who too often are able to win approval of wasteful projects through manipulation of the congressional process, and bury them in massive bills where they are protected from Presidential vetoes. It will increase the accountability of government. I want a strong version of the line item veto, one that enables the President to take direct steps to curb wasteful spending. This is clearly an area where both parties can come together in the national interest, and I look forward to working with the Congress to quickly enact this measure.

Finally, we must clean up political campaigns, limit the cost of campaigning, reduce the role of special interests, and increase the role of ordinary citizens. Real campaign finance reform, too, should be an area of bipartisan cooperation. Requiring broadcasters to provide time to bona fide candidates would cut the cost of campaigning and ensure that voters hear all arguments, regardless of candidate wealth. Strong proposals for free TV time have been introduced in previous years by Senator Dole and by the new chair of the House Commerce Committee,

Rep. Thomas Bliley; these proposals should be the basis of agreement on reform.

I look forward to working with the Congress to achieve results that are bipartisan, bold, and give the government back to the people.

Sincerely,

**Bill Clinton**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Robert Dole, Senate majority leader; Thomas A. Daschle, Senate minority leader; Richard K. Arney, House majority leader; and Richard A. Gephardt, House minority leader.

### **Remarks on the Economy Prior to a Meeting With Congressional Leaders January 6, 1995**

**The President.** Good morning, everyone. We are here and anxious to get to work, but I wanted to make an announcement this morning and chart our course for the year ahead.

Two years ago, I formed a partnership for prosperity and opportunity with the Democratic leadership in Congress. Along with then Speaker Foley and Majority Leader Mitchell, the Democrats put together majorities that we needed in both the House and the Senate to make the hardest choices Washington has made in over a generation: to cut Federal spending deeply; to raise revenues, largely from income tax increases on the top 1½ percent of our people and corporations with incomes of over \$10 million; to reinvent and restructure the Government so that it would be much smaller and still work better; and to invest in education, research, and technology, and tax relief for working families of modest incomes.

Most important of all, the Congress chose to do the right thing, rather than the political thing, because they believed it was more important to make real life easier for Americans than it was to make political life more comfortable for people here in Washington. As a result, there was a huge increase in investment and economic growth, building on the productivity of American workers and American businesses.

This morning I am pleased to announce that the recovery of which our economic plan was such a large part has brought paychecks to more than a quarter million more Americans in December alone. And compared with an unemployment rate of over 7 percent when I took office, we now see an unemployment rate in December of 5.4 percent. We have grown the private economy as we have cut Government. That's a real recovery and a real bargain for the American people.

A real recovery means that in 1994 alone our economy created 3.5 million new jobs, the most created in one year by the private sector in a decade. In '93 and '94 combined, our economy has produced 5.6 million new jobs. A real recovery means that after losing 2 million manufacturing jobs in the previous 12 years, in 1994 alone 292,000 manufacturing jobs were added to the economy, and manufacturing jobs grew in every month of last year for the first time since the 1970's. It means working people can look to the future with more hope and more optimism now, especially if we move to protect the economic expansion and to get to work to match the expansion with income growth increases for ordinary American working people.

We're ready to build on the progress we've made in cutting spending and the size of the Federal work force. As I announced last year, the reduction and reinvention of Government will continue with the budget I will submit next month. But I will stand against any effort to roll back or to rock the foundations of the recovery by proposals that explode the deficit or gimmicks that undermine the integrity of the budget we have worked so hard to put in place. And to ensure that incomes grow, which is, after all, the most important thing to ordinary American working families, we have to pair that with the economic growth by arming America's families with the tools they need to increase their own prosperity.

Our middle class bill of rights will do just that by ensuring more investments in better education and more disposable income for hardworking families who deserve some benefits from this recovery. We will do it by rewarding investments in education; in the rearing of children; in paying for education, health care, retirement costs; paying for

training. These are things that will generate economic opportunity as well as tax fairness. They will ensure that the work ethics and the work efforts of the middle class are rewarded with growing incomes.

We've had a good first 2 years. It's time now to make a commitment to keep it going. We, the Democrats, stand ready to work in partnership with the Republicans. We want to make sure that we can do as well in the next 2 years as we have in the first 2. And I think that they will have the same attitude.

Thank you very much.

**Q.** Mr. President, can you tell us what your message to Boris Yeltsin is?

**The President.** I want to talk about jobs today. I already discussed that—

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:20 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House.

### **Appointment of Acting Director of Central Intelligence**

*January 6, 1995*

The President announced yesterday that Admiral William O. Studeman, the current Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, will serve as the Acting Director of Central Intelligence until a new Director has been confirmed by the Senate. His appointment will become effective on Tuesday, January 10, 1995.

Admiral Studeman, former Director of Naval Intelligence and the National Security Agency, has served as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence since April 1992.

The President said, "Admiral Studeman has served with distinction in a number of critical leadership positions in our intelligence community. He is uniquely qualified to serve as the Acting Director of Central Intelligence. I look forward to working closely with him during this interim period."

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### **Digest of Other White House Announcements**

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The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest an-

nounced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

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#### **January 1**

In the afternoon, the President and Hillary Clinton returned to Washington, DC, from Hilton Head, NC.

#### **January 2**

In the morning, the President and Hillary Clinton traveled to Little Rock, AR.

#### **January 4**

In the morning, the President and Hillary Clinton returned to Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to appoint Ambler H. Moss, Jr., as a member of the Panama Canal Consultative Committee.

The President announced that he has recess-appointed Kathleen A. McGinty to chair the Council on Environmental Quality and that he has submitted her name to the Senate for confirmation.

The President announced his intention to appoint Daryl L. Jones as a member of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy.

#### **January 5**

The President announced the appointment of Richard I. Beattie to be U.S. Special Presidential Emissary for Cyprus. He will travel to the region January 22.

The President announced his intention to appoint Shirley Humphrey to the National Nutrition Monitoring Advisory Council.

The President announced his intention to appoint Margaret Vanderhye as a member of the National Capital Planning Commission.

#### **January 6**

The White House announced that the President has invited President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil to the United States for a state visit beginning April 20.

The President announced his intention to appoint Robin Corathers to be a member of the Ohio River Valley Sanitation Compact Commission.

The President announced his intention to appoint Denice Wheeler as Chair and Federal Representative to the Bear River Commission.

The President announced his appointment of John M. Deutch and John D. Podesta to the Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy.

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**Nominations  
Submitted to the Senate**

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

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**Submitted January 4**

Robert E. Rubin,  
of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury,  
vice Lloyd Bentsen, resigned.

Robert E. Rubin,  
of New York, to be U.S. Governor of the  
International Monetary Fund for a term of  
5 years; U.S. Governor of the International  
Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
for a term of 5 years; U.S. Governor of the  
Inter-American Development Bank for a  
term of 5 years; U.S. Governor of the African  
Development Bank for a term of 5 years;  
U.S. Governor of the Asian Development  
Bank; U.S. Governor of the African Develop-  
ment Fund; U.S. Governor of the European  
Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Ronna Lee Beck,  
of the District of Columbia, to be an Associ-  
ate Judge of the Superior Court of the Dis-  
trict of Columbia for the term of 15 years,  
vice Bruce D. Beaudin, resigned.

Linda Kay Davis,  
of the District of Columbia, to be an Associ-  
ate Judge of the Superior Court of the Dis-  
trict of Columbia for the term of 15 years,  
vice Gladys Kessler, elevated.

Eric T. Washington,  
of the District of Columbia, to be an Associ-  
ate Judge of the Superior Court of the Dis-  
trict of Columbia for the term of 15 years,  
vice Ricardo M. Urbina, elevated.

**Submitted January 5**

Terrence B. Adamson,  
of the District of Columbia, to be a member  
of the Board of Directors of the State Justice  
Institute for a term expiring September 17,  
1997 (reappointment).

Yerker Andersson,  
of Maryland, to be a member of the National  
Council on Disability for a term expiring  
September 17, 1996, vice Anne C.  
Seggerman, term expired.

Martin Neil Baily,  
of Maryland, to be a member of the Council  
of Economic Advisers, vice Alan S. Blinder,  
resigned.

Calton Windley Bland,  
of North Carolina, to be U.S. Marshal for  
the Eastern District of North Carolina for  
a term of 4 years, vice William I. Berryhill,  
Jr.

Robert G. Breunig,  
of Arizona, to be a member of the National  
Museum Services Board for a term expiring  
December 6, 1998 (reappointment).

Robert Clarke Brown,  
of New York, to be a member of the Board  
of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington  
Airports Authority for a term of 6 years, vice  
Jack Edwards, term expired.

Howard W. Cannon,  
of Nevada, to be a member of the Board of  
Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship  
and Excellence in Education Foundation for  
a term expiring March 3, 1998 (reappoint-  
ment).

Herschelle Challenor,  
of Georgia, to be a member of the National  
Security Education Board for a term of 4  
years, vice Steven Muller.

Sheila Cheston,  
of the District of Columbia, to be General  
Counsel of the Department of the Air Force,  
vice Gilbert F. Casellas.

Kinshasha Holman Conwill,  
of New York, to be a member of the National  
Museum Services Board for a term expiring

December 6, 1997, vice Willard L. Boyd, term expired.

Juan Abran DeHerrera, of Wyoming, to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Wyoming for the term of 4 years, vice Delaine Roberts.

G. Edward DeSeve, of Pennsylvania, to be Controller, Office of Federal Financial Management, Office of Management and Budget, vice Edward Joseph Mazur, resigned.

Robert F. Drinan, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund for a term of 3 years, a new position.

Dennis M. Duffy, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Policy and Planning), vice Victor P. Raymond.

Jay C. Ehle, of Ohio, to be a member of the Advisory Board of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, vice Conrad Fredin.

Maurice B. Foley, of California, to be a Judge of the U.S. Tax Court for a term expiring 15 years after he takes office, vice Charles E. Clapp II, retired.

John A. Gannon, of Ohio, to be a member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 1995 (reappointment).

E. Gordon Gee, of Ohio, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation for a term expiring December 10, 1999, vice Gary Eugene Wood, term expired.

Peggy Goldwater-Clay, of California, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring June 5, 2000, vice Barry M. Goldwater, Jr., term expired.

Sanford D. Greenberg, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2000, vice Warren J. Baker, term expired.

Susan Hayase, of California, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund for a term of 3 years, a new position.

Steve M. Hays, of Tennessee, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 1997, vice Dianne E. Ingels, term expired.

Eleanor Hill, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Defense, vice Susan J. Crawford.

Kenneth Byron Hipp, of Hawaii, to be a member of the National Mediation Board for a term expiring July 1, 1997, vice Patrick J. Cleary, resigned.

Charles Hummel, of Delaware, to be a member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1999, vice Marilyn Logsdon Mennello, term expired.

Norwood J. Jackson, Jr., of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, a new position.

Shirley Ann Jackson, of New Jersey, to be a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for a term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1999, vice Forrest J. Remick, term expired.

Ayse Manyas Kenmore, of Florida, to be a member of the National Museum Services Board for the remainder of the term expiring December 6, 1995, vice Daphne Wood Murray, resigned.

Jerome F. Keever, of Illinois, to be a member of the Railroad Retirement Board for a term expiring August 28, 1998 (reappointment).

Cherry T. Kinoshita, of Washington, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund for a term of 2 years, a new position.

Elsa H. Kudo, of Hawaii, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund for a term of 2 years, a new position.

Yeiichi Kuwayama, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund for a term of 3 years, a new position.

Charles T. Manatt, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Communications Satellite Corporation until the date of the annual meeting of the Corporation in 1997, vice Rudy Boschwitz.

Charles L. Marinaccio, of the District of Columbia, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 1996, vice George H. Pfau, Jr., term expired.

Nancy Marsiglia, of Louisiana, to be a member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1998, vice George S. Rosborough, Jr., term expired.

Marciene S. Mattleman, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the National Institute for Literacy Advisory Board for the remainder of the term expiring October 12, 1995, vice Jim Edgar, resigned.

Audrey L. McCrimon, of Illinois, to be a member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 1997, vice Robert S. Mueller, term expired.

Eve L. Menger, of New York, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2000, vice Arden L. Bement, Jr., term expired.

Dale Minami, of California, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund for a term of 3 years, a new position.

Claudia I. Mitchell-Kernan, of California, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2000, vice Daniel C. Drucker, term expired.

Thomas Hill Moore, of Florida, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission for the remainder of the term expiring October 26, 1996, vice Jacqueline Jones-Smith, resigned.

Bruce A. Morrison, of Connecticut, to be a Director of the Federal Housing Finance Board for a term expiring February 27, 2000, vice William C. Perkins, resigned.

Don T. Nakanishi, of California, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund for a term of 2 years, a new position.

Diana S. Natalicio, of Texas, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2000, vice Charles L. Hosler, Jr., term expired.

J. Timothy O'Neill, of Virginia, to be a Director of the Federal Housing Finance Board for the remainder of the term expiring February 27, 1997, vice Marilyn R. Seymann, resigned.

Rose Ochi, of California, to be an Associate Director for National Drug Control Policy, vice Kay Coles James, resigned.

Joe Bradley Pigott, of Mississippi, to be U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi for the term of 4 years, vice George L. Phillips.

Robert Pitofsky, of Maryland, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for the term of 7 years from Septem-

ber 26, 1994, vice Deborah Kaye Owen, resigned.

Lilliam Rangel Pollo, of Florida, to be a member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 1996, vice Helen Wilshire Walsh, term expired.

Lt. Gen. William W. Quinn, USA, Ret., of Maryland, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring October 13, 1999 (reappointment).

Debra Robinson, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 1997, vice Anthony Hurlbutt Flack, term expired.

Arthur Rosenblatt, of New York, to be a member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1997, vice Richard J. Schwartz, term expired.

Vincent Reed Ryan, Jr., of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission, vice Walter J. Shea.

Lynda Hare Scribante, of Nebraska, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring October 13, 1999, vice Dean Burch.

Niranjan Shamalbhair Shah, of Illinois, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring August 11, 1998, vice Timothy W. Tong, term expired.

Stanley K. Sheinbaum, of California, to be a member of the National Security Education Board for a term of 4 years, vice John P. Roche, resigned.

Robert M. Solow, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science

Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2000, vice Peter H. Raven, term expired.

Virgil M. Speakman, of Ohio, to be a member of the Railroad Retirement Board for a term expiring August 28, 1999 (reappointment).

Catherine Baker Stetson, of New Mexico, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development for a term expiring May 19, 2000, vice James D. Santini, term expired.

Joseph E. Stevens, Jr., of Missouri, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation for a term expiring December 10, 1997, vice Truman McGill Hobbs, term expired.

Robert M. Sussman, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for a term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1998, vice James R. Curtiss, term expired.

Ruth Y. Tamura, of Hawaii, to be a member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1996, vice James H. Duff, term expired.

Juan F. Vasquez, of Texas, to be a Judge of the U.S. Tax Court for a term expiring 15 years after he takes office, vice Perry Shields, retired.

Lynne C. Waihee, of Hawaii, to be a member of the National Institute for Literacy Advisory Board for a term of 3 years, a new position.

Warren M. Washington, of Colorado, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2000, vice Roland W. Schmitt, term expired.

John A. White, Jr., of Georgia, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2000, vice Benjamin S. Shen, term expired.

Townsend Wolfe,  
of Arkansas, to be a member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1995, vice Rosemary G. Mc-Millan, term expired.

Steven L. Zinter,  
of South Dakota, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation for a term expiring December 10, 1997, vice Richard J. Fitzgerald, resigned.

Dan M. Berkovitz,  
of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term expiring June 30, 2000, vice E. Gail de Planque, term expiring.

Deborah Dudley Branson,  
of Texas, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 1996, vice Jesse D. Winzenreid, term expired.

Eugene Branstool,  
of Ohio, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, vice John R. Dahl.

Martin James Burke,  
of New York, to be U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York for the term of 4 years, vice Romolo J. Imundi.

Joan Challinor,  
of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for a term expiring July 19, 1999, vice Elinor H. Swaim, term expired.

Shirley Sears Chater,  
of Texas, to be Commissioner of Social Security for the term expiring January 19, 2001, a new position.

Albert James Dwoskin,  
of Virginia to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 1995, vice Frank G. Zarb, term expired.

J. Don Foster,  
of Alabama, to be U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama for the term of 4 years, vice J. B. Sessions III, resigned.

Robert Talcott Francis II,  
of Massachusetts, to be a member of the National Transportation Safety Board for the term expiring December 31, 1999, vice John K. Lauber, term expired, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Phillip Frost,  
of Florida, to be a member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1996, vice Arthur C. Beale, term expired.

Denis J. Hauptly,  
of Minnesota, to be Chairman of the Special Panel on Appeals for a term of 6 years, vice Barbara Jean Mahone, term expired.

Wilma A. Lewis,  
of the District of Columbia, to be Inspector General, Department of the Interior, vice James R. Richards, resigned.

Kathleen A. McGinty,  
of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Council on Environmental Quality, vice Michael R. Deland, resigned, to which position she was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

George K. McKinney,  
of Maryland, to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Maryland for the term of 4 years, vice Scott Alan Sewell.

Tony Scallon,  
of Minnesota, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank for a term of 3 years, vice John K. Stewart, term expired.

Janie L. Shores,  
of Alabama, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the State Justice Institute for a term expiring September 17, 1997, vice Vivi L. Dilweg, term expired.

Sheila Anne Smith,  
of Illinois, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Consumer Cooper-

ative Bank for a term of 3 years, vice Frank B. Sollars, term expired.

William L. Wilson, of Minnesota, to be a member of the Advisory Board of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, vice Virgil E. Brown, resigned.

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### **Checklist of White House Press Releases**

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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.

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#### ***Released January 3***

Statement of White House Counsel Abner Mikva on release of U.S. Senate Banking Committee Report on the Washington aspects of Whitewater

#### ***Released January 4***

Announcement of the nomination of Denis J. Hauptly to be Chairman of the Special Panel on Appeals

Announcement of the recess appointment of Robert Talcott Francis II as a member of the National Transportation Safety Board

#### ***Released January 5***

Announcement of the nomination of Janie Ledlow Shores to be a member of the Board of Directors of the State Justice Institute

#### ***Released January 6***

Statement by Press Secretary Mike McCurry announcing that the President has invited President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil for a state visit on April 20

Transcript of a press briefing by Labor Secretary Robert Reich and Council of Economic Advisers Chair Laura D'Andrea Tyson on the national economy

Announcement of the nomination of Wilma A. Lewis as Inspector General of the Department of the Interior

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### **Acts Approved by the President**

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NOTE: No acts approved by the President were received by the Office of the Federal Register during the period covered by this issue.