China on market access, intellectual property rights, and prison labor. Section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act is a powerful instrument to ensure our interests are protected and advanced in the areas of market access and intellectual property rights. The Administration will also continue to implement vigorously the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 to prevent importation of goods made by forced labor.

Remarks Announcing White House Staff Changes and an Exchange With Reporters

May 29, 1993

The President. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. The objective of this White House and everyone who works in it is to improve the lives of the American people and to change their lives for the better. We have been working on that from the beginning. It takes the right people and the right organization to achieve those objectives. For the last several weeks the Chief of Staff Mack McLarty has been working to make appropriate changes in the White House to strengthen our ability to do our job for the American people.

I am pleased today to welcome to the White House staff one of the Nation’s most respected journalists and commentators, David Gergen. I have known David for many years. He is a trusted friend and a dedicated public servant. By agreeing to accept Mack McLarty’s invitation to join the White House team he is demonstrating one of the qualities for which he is well known, a sense of patriotism that transcends partisanship.

David Gergen is a Republican, as well as a longtime friend of mine. He is a moderate, prochange, patriotic American. We have shared many ideas over the years and found much agreement in the work I have done as Governor and with the Democratic Leadership Council and in many of the ideas I espoused in the campaign of 1992. I want him to help me make those ideas a reality in the lives of the American people.

The message here is that we are rising above politics. We are going beyond the partisanship that damaged this country so badly in the last several years to search for new ideas, a new common ground, a new national unity.

I am also announcing that my longtime and trusted aide George Stephanopoulos will be working with me more closely, as he did in the campaign, on important matters of policy and strategy and day-to-day decisionmaking, helping me to integrate all the complicated debates that confront my Office. One of the reasons for this move is that I have missed very badly and I have needed the kind of contact and support that I received from George in the campaign, that I think was absolutely essential to the victory that was secured.

I’d now like to introduce the Chief of Staff and thank Mack McLarty for all the hard work that he has been doing, especially in the last few weeks, to try to strengthen the White House and make it able to do the things that we pledged to do for the American people. Mr. McLarty.

[At this point, Thomas McLarty, David Gergen, and George Stephanopoulos made statements in support of the changes in the White House staff.]

White House Staff

Q. Mr. President, the decision to bring in a Republican for this key position, does this mean you’re going back to your centrist or New Democrat roots that you articulated during the campaign? And what does it mean about some of the more controversial decisions recently that suggested you were moving towards the more liberal wing of the Democratic Party, specifically your civil rights Assistant Attorney General nominee Lani Guinier? Do you still want her to become the Assistant Attorney General for civil rights?

The President. Today I want to talk about David Gergen, George Stephanopoulos, and the White House staff. The announcement that I have made today with Mr. McLarty—it was really his idea; I want to give him the credit for it; I wish it had been mine, but it wasn’t—signals to the American people where I am,
what I believe, and what I'm going to do.
I did not get into this race for President to
divide the American people. I got into the race
to unite the American people and to move this
country forward. I have always, throughout my
public life, had supporters who were independ-
ents, who were Republicans, who were inter-
ested in ideas and movement and not in partisan
gridlock and moving the American people apart.
That's what I'm trying to do. That's what I've
always wanted to do. And that's what this an-
nouncement today means.

President's Priorities

Q. Mr. President, Mr. Gergen talked about
scorching partisanship on Capitol Hill and else-
where in this town. He said that four of the
five last Presidents have been broken by the
weight of the office that you now hold. Do
you feel that you're at that point? Do you feel
the weight? And do you feel there's a chance
that you, too, could be broken by it?
The President. I don't know about the weight.
I feel the responsibility. I have made a delib-
erate decision to move rapidly to do things
which I think need to be done which have been
neglected, and to push the agenda forward, es-
pecially on the budget. And as you know, we're
moving forward in a record pace now with a
very tough and difficult set of choices for the
American people that I think will allow us to
reclaim our destiny.
I believe that, when the history of this admin-
istration is written, we will look back and see
that taking on the tough decisions early was
the right decision for the people of this country.
But I have been very concerned that the cumu-
lative effect of some of the things which are
now very much in the news has given to the
administration a tinge that is too partisan and
not connected to the mainstream, prochange,
future-oriented politics and policies that I ran
for President to implement. And that's what I
want to do.
I think that this will help me to be a success-
ful President. But the issue is not whether I'll
be a successful President, it's whether we'll have
a successful country. And I believe we will. And
I think this is one big step toward that today.

Improving Communication

Q. Mr. President, with your public opinion
polls fairly low right now, does this change sug-
gest an inability to get your message out so
far, or change it?

The President. I don't think that anybody
would be surprised to admit that the major work
of this administration and the passionate con-
cerns of this administration are not always the
things which come to mind in what's being com-
municated to the American people. So do we
want to improve our ability to communicate
what we believe and what we're doing? Yes,
we do.
When I had the nationally televised town hall
meeting here last week and all those people
came up to me and said afterward how much
better they felt about their country having been
here and having had a personal conversation,
knowing exactly where I and where my admini-
stration is coming from, what our values and
objectives are, it made it utterly clear to me
that if the American people knew exactly what
we were doing, just like they did on the night
of February 17th, they would support these
tough decisions and these difficult changes.
On the other hand, I think it unrealistic ever
to assume you can take on the kind of chal-
lenges that we are trying to take on without
having some momentary bumps and runs in the
public opinion polls. We can't be governed by
that. But what I want to know is that the Amer-
ican people at least know me, know who I am,
where I'm coming from, and more importantly,
know what our administration is about. Then
whatever their opinions in the polls will be will
actively reflect the reality of who we are and
their judgment about it. That's all I want. And
I think that's what the communications can do.
to serve the American people well. And that’s what we’re trying to do.

I have got to go to West Point. I am going to be late, and that would be a terrible mistake. I owe it to the graduating seniors at West Point to get them off on their military careers on time. I’m sorry.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 7:30 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

The President’s Radio Address
May 29, 1993

Good morning. This weekend, in solemn ceremonies and joyful gatherings, families will honor the military personnel who have kept us free. In honoring these patriots we honor what is best in the American spirit.

I’ll be joining those families at West Point to pay tribute to the officers graduating from the military academy, at Arlington National Cemetery to lay a wreath and pray for the fallen, and at the remarkable memorial to the men and women who died in Vietnam whose names are engraved in its polished walls and whose memories are etched in the hearts of the American people. These are the heroes who have protected our borders, defended our interests, and preserved our values.

Our military strength makes our freedom possible. But our military might depends on our economic strength. Just as our liberty cannot rest upon a hollow army, our strong military cannot rest upon a hollow economy. Our ability to remain strong abroad is founded on our ability to remain strong here at home. For too many years the people in Washington in both parties have permitted our strength to ebb. Government of gridlock and favoritism for the few has caused our economy to lose its historic promise in a time of intense global competition when we have to change and when the status quo isn’t enough.

Look at the results of the last several years: middle class families working longer hours for lower wages; economic growth in this recovery slowing to historically low levels; 9 million Americans out of work in the 25th month of what is supposed to be a recovery. Thirty-five million Americans go to bed every night facing a serious illness or injury which could bankrupt their families because they have no health insurance, and many, many millions more fear losing their health insurance if they have to change jobs and they have a sick person in their family or if their company goes down.

In the midst of all of these challenges our National Government too long has given enormous tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans and special interests and, at the same time, reduced investments in areas essential to productivity and security of working families. And in our cities, small towns, and rural areas, look what’s happened. In the last 12 years the Government’s debt has grown from $1 trillion to $4 trillion, in just 12 years. And what a burden and shackle it has become.

The American economy is in the middle of the global marketplace, challenged by nations who have made wise investments in their people, their workers, and their technological edge, and who have disciplined their own spending on other things. If we don’t start getting better, we can fall behind, and the American way of life will be denied to this generation and the next. This is the great struggle of our time. And it is a challenge I am determined our country will meet, a battle we will win.

At stake is whether Washington will stop doing business as usual and put our own house in order and put our people first, whether we will be satisfied with the status quo and let the special interests continue to dictate our country’s future, or whether we will expand American prosperity and preserve the American dream.

Just this week, the House of Representatives stepped up to the plate and voted for change, for growth, for renewal. The House voted for an economic program that really reduces the deficit through specific spending cuts that will lead to economic growth. They voted for 200 cuts in old spending programs, $250 billion in