Nomination for Agency for International Development and Ambassadorial Posts
June 30, 1993

The President announced today that he intends to nominate Richard Holbrooke to be his Ambassador to Germany and Tom Niles as his Ambassador to Greece. In addition, the President announced that he has nominated Robert Houdek to be Ambassador to Eritrea and that he intends to nominate Larry Byrne to be the Associate Administrator for Finance and Administration at the Agency for International Development, U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency.

"The people we are adding to our foreign policy team today are men of tremendous achievement and character," said the President. "I am particularly glad that Richard Holbrooke will be serving our country as Ambassador to Germany. Throughout his years in Government and more recently as a leader in the private sector, he has demonstrated the talents that are needed for an important position such as this one."

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

Nomination for Posts at the Housing and Urban Development, Veterans Affairs, and Commerce Departments
June 30, 1993

The President announced his intention today to nominate the following officials:

William Gilmartin, Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations
Eugene Brickhouse, Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs for Human Resources and Administration
Ginger Lew, General Counsel, Department of Commerce

"These three outstanding individuals will make excellent additions to our administration," said the President. "William Gilmartin, Eugene Brickhouse, and Ginger Lew have all proven themselves in their previous Government service. I am grateful that they have agreed to be part of our efforts now."

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

Remarks Announcing the Forest Conservation Plan
July 1, 1993

Ladies and gentlemen, this issue has been one which has bedeviled the people of the Pacific Northwest for some years now. It has been one that has particularly moved me for two reasons: first of all, because so many people in that part of the country brought their concerns to me in the campaign on all sides of this issue, the timber workers and companies, the environmentalists, the Native Americans, the people who live in those areas who just wanted to see the controversy resolved, so they could get on with their lives; and secondly, because I grew up in a place with a large timber industry and a vast amount of natural wilderness, including a large number of national forests. So I have a very close identity with all the forces at play in this great drama that has paralyzed the Pacific Northwest for too long.

We’re announcing a plan today which we believe will strengthen the long-term economic
forces of the Federal Government into agree-
tration who worked together to bring all the
Katie McGinty, and many others in our adminis-
ter Brown, Environmental Policy Director
Espy, to Labor Secretary Reich, Commerce Sec-
Bruce Babbitt, to Agriculture Secretary Mike
the Vice President, to the Interior Secretary,
and that one cannot exist without the other.
a healthy economy and a healthy environment
clear that the Pacific Northwest requires both
live and to visit. We believe in this case it is
that make the Northwest an attractive place to
preserve the woodlands, the rivers, the streams
opportunities where they must be found. It will
lieve it will protect jobs and offer new job op-
now exist in the Pacific Northwest.
doing the best we can with the facts as they
more environmentally protected areas. We are
might have a plan with a higher yield and with
Had this crisis been dealt with years ago, we
life, we have to play the hand we were dealt.
Had this crisis been dealt with years ago, we
might have a plan with a higher yield and with
more environmentally protected areas. We are
doing the best we can with the facts as they
now exist in the Pacific Northwest.
I believe the plan is fair and balanced. I be-
lieve it will protect jobs and offer new job op-
opportunities where they must be found. It will
preserve the woodlands, the rivers, the streams
that make the Northwest an attractive place to
live and to visit. We believe in this case it is
clear that the Pacific Northwest requires both
a healthy economy and a healthy environment
and that one cannot exist without the other.
I want to say a special word of thanks to
the Vice President, to the Interior Secretary,
Bruce Babbitt, to Agriculture Secretary Mike
Espy, to Labor Secretary Reich, Commerce Sec-
retary Brown, Environmental Protection Admin-
istrator Browner, Environmental Policy Director
Katie McGinty, and many others in our adminis-
tration who worked together to bring all the
forces of the Federal Government into agree-
ment, not because they all agreed on every issue
at every moment but because they knew that
we owed the people of the Pacific Northwest
at least a unified Federal position that would
break the logjam of the past several years.
This shows that people can work together and
make tough choices if they have the will and
courage to do so. Too often in the past the
issues which this plan addressed have simply
wound up in court while the economy, the envi-
ronment, and the people suffered. These issues
are clearly difficult and divisive; you will see
that in the response to the position that our
administration has taken. If they were easy they
would have been answered long ago. The main
virtue of our plan, besides being fair and bal-
canced, is that we attempt to answer the ques-
tions and let people get on with their lives.
We could not, we could not permit more years
of the status quo to continue, where everything
was paralyzed in the courts.
We reached out to hundreds of people, from
lumber workers and fishermen to environ-
mentalists, scientists, business people, commu-
nity leaders, and Native American tribes. We’ve
worked hard to balance all their interests and
understand their concerns. We know that our
solutions will not make everybody happy. In-
deed, they may not make anybody happy. But
we do understand that we’re all going to be
better off if we act on the plan and end the
deadlock and divisiveness.
We started bringing people together at the
Forest Conference in April. In the words of
Archbishop Thomas Murphy then, we began to
find common ground for the common good. As
people reasoned together in a conference room
instead of confronting each other in a court-
room, they found at least that they shared com-
mon values: work and family, faith and a rev-
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mon values: work and family, faith and a rever-
ence for the majestic beauty of the natural
environment God has bequeathed to that gifted
part of our Nation.
This plan meets the standards that I set as
the conference concluded. It meets the need
for year-round, high-wage, high-skilled jobs and
a sustained, predictable level of economic activ-
ity in the forests. It protects the long-term
health of the forests, our wildlife, and our water-
ways. It is clearly scientifically sound, eco-
logically credible, and legally defensible.
By preserving the forests and setting predict-
able and sustainable levels of timber sales, it
protects jobs not just in the short term but
for years to come. We offer new assistance to workers and to families for job training and re-training where that will inevitably be needed as a result of the sustainable yield level set in the plan, new assistance to businesses and industries to expand and create new family-wage jobs for local workers, new assistance to communities to build the infrastructure to support new and diverse sources of economic growth, and new initiatives to create jobs by investing in research and restoration in the forests themselves. And we end the subsidies for log exports that end up exporting American jobs.

This plan offers an innovative approach to conservation, protecting key watersheds and the most valuable of our old-growth forests. It protects key rivers and streams while saving the most important groves of ancient trees and providing habitat for salmon and other endangered species. And it establishes new adapted management areas to develop new ways to achieve economic and ecological goals and to help communities to shape their own future.

Today I am signing a bill sponsored by Senator Patty Murray and Congresswoman Jolene Unsoeld of Washington and supported by the entire Northwest congressional delegation to restore the ban of export of raw logs from State-owned lands and other publicly owned lands. This act alone will save thousands of jobs in the Northwest, including over 6,000 in Washington State alone.

Exchange With Reporters on Flooding in the Midwest

July 1, 1993

Q. What are you going to do to help the people on the river, sir?

The President. That’s what Secretary Espy and I were just talking about. We don’t have enough money in the discretionary emergency fund to meet the rather massive losses that a lot of these farmers are facing. And so I expect he will come to me with some legislation in the fairly near future when we have a sense of what the total dimension of the loss was in the corn crop, the soybean crop, and what the other problems are. And he is just briefing me now on what he’s seen and where we are. It’s a very, very serious thing for the farmers, though. It’s the most rain they’ve had in over 100 years. Right?

Q. Have any idea what the loss would be, I mean, in money?

The President. Well, he’s going to brief me as soon as he knows. I think we’ll have to watch it. The corn crop is very stunted because of the rain, and this is soybean planting time and coming to the end of it. So there’s not a dramatic turnaround in conditions. You saw them drain off the water during—[inaudible]—the soybean crop on a lot of that land.

Q. So would there be a disaster declaration, sir, at some point?

The President. We’re going to work out exactly what we have to do. It appears that in