The modifications made by paragraph (1) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1993.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventeenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:55 a.m., April 12, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the Federal Register on April 13. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Remarks on the Preschool Immunization Proclamation and an Exchange With Reporters
April 12, 1993

The President. This is a proclamation in support of Preschool Immunization Week. I’d like to read a statement about it, and then I’ll be glad to answer some questions, along with Secretary Shalala who also has a few remarks to make.

This proclamation in support of Preschool Immunization Week gives us all a chance to promote our best ideals in the Nation and to prove that we can make a difference in the lives of our children. In fact, the $300 million in our stimulus program will help us to immunize one million children this summer and to show that this is a campaign of words and deeds.

Studies under all administrations have shown that vaccines are the most cost-effective way to prevent human suffering and to reduce the economic cost that result from vaccine-preventable diseases. But because we’ve gotten away from preventive care and because immunizations have become unaffordable or unavailable, millions of infants and toddlers are at risk of completely preventable diseases like polio, mumps, and measles. Children like Rodney Miller, a 20-month-old in Miami who had meningitis that could have been prevented with a vaccine that costs $21.48, instead had a hospital stay that cost in excess of $46,000.

Through public investment and leadership we can do better. It’s a miracle of our system and our ingenuity that we can prevent the worst infectious diseases of children with vaccines and save $10 for every $1 invested. But things started to go sour in the eighties. We had the third worst immunization rate in this hemisphere. Ten years ago, immunizations cost $23. Now they cost $200. We’re the only industrialized nation that does not immunize all children, although we develop and produce a majority of the vaccines. As a result, we’ve had thousands of new cases of measles. Immunization rates have not improved, and in the case of some, diseases have actually gone down. We have seen and predict what this will mean in terms of suffering and human costs.

Our plan will allow us to purchase vaccine and conduct outreach programs in the appropriate language and at the appropriate neighborhood venues, to reach those who’d been shut out of this part of our system. It will allow us to extend clinic hours, expand education efforts, create a national tracking system so that we know what’s happening to our children. It will give us the resources to help those in the public health system and in advocacy groups who are already working heroically to bring this simple technology to all of our children.

Today we will begin what will become, with later legislation, a comprehensive program to support community based immunization projects and to lower vaccine costs with the goal of having the best, not the worst rate in the hemisphere. There are great coalitions working on making this effort successful and fun and a model of what we can do again to make this Government work.

I just want to say that today we’re having the Easter egg roll on the White House lawn. You can look out there at those kids. They are the hostages of the Senate filibuster on the program. They are the hostages of the Senate filibuster on the stimulus program. All this hot air rhetoric about how this money is being wasted and that money is being wasted. These people, most of them have been
here for the last 12 years while we have run
immunization into the ground, while we have
developed the third worst rate in the hemi-
sphere. And they’ve always got some excuse,
some of them, for not doing anything.

Now, what are we going to do for those
children? That ought to be the question of
the week. When I go out there on the lawn,
and I think about those kids picking up
Easter eggs, I want to be able to think about
them all being immunized and all those chil-
dren coming along behind them being immu-
nized. There is no excuse for this. And it is
time that we broke the gridlock and stopped
making excuses for not doing anything.

Secretary Shalala.

[At this point, Secretary of Health and
Human Services Donna E. Shalala spoke
about the importance of the preschool immu-
nization program.]

The President. Thank you.

Stimulus Package

Q. Mr. President, in order to save the $300
million immunization program, are you pre-
pared to compromise with the Republicans
in the Senate to scale back the stimulus pack-
age to something a lot less than you had origi-
nally hoped for?

The President. Well, I think, I’d like to
know how many more Americans they want
to keep out of work. I mean, what is their
position? That’s basically what it amounts to.
I mean, all this business about there being
the potential for abuse in the community de-
velopment block grant program, that is a
smoke screen, and this is politics. So they’re
going to have to decide. I want to put as
many people to work as I can. They’re going
to have to decide how many people they’re
determined to keep out of work. And I’ll do
everything I can to pass the best bill I can.

But let’s not talk about compromise. Let’s
strip all this rhetoric away. This is about
whether you want to reduce the unemploy-
ment rate in America by another half a per-
centage point for a very modest amount. And
they don’t. For whatever reason, they don’t.
They want more people to stay out of work.
So they just have to decide, I guess, how
many people we can put to work and what
we can do. And I’m going to do the best
I can to get the best program I can. I’ll be
discussing it this week.

Whenever we use the word compromise,
let’s talk about what’s really at stake. The Re-
publicans had 12 years in which unemploy-
ment went down only when they were ex-
ploding the deficit and increasing the de-
fense budget. Now we’re reducing the de-
fense budget. What is it that we propose to
replace it with? We must have some invest-
ment. We must have some jobs. We must
have primarily the overall program that we’ve
already passed. But I think we need to strike
a match to the job engine in America, and
that’s what I’m trying to do. And I’ll do the
best I can. I’m going to create as many jobs
as I can.

Q. Well, Mr. President, what are you pre-
pared to do to make sure that your program
gets through Congress?

The President. We’re working—look,
we’ve got a majority in both Houses. The
American people, I think, are astonished to
find out that 41 Senators, 41 percent of the
Senate can shut the whole place down. And
they’ve just got to decide, as I said, how many
people they want to keep out of work and
how many people we want to put to work.
And I think we can work something out. I’m
hopeful that we can. I know that there are
people in that Republican Senate bloc that
want to vote for a good stimulus program.
I know they do. I hope they’ll be released
to do it.

Bosnia

Q. Mr. President, have you rejected the
recommendation of your commission that
force be used in Bosnia?

The President. I saw that story. That com-
misson has not made a report to me yet.
We didn’t ask anybody not to talk to the Con-
gress. We just asked that policy rec-
ommendations not be made to the Congress
before a commission that came out of the
executive branch made final recommenda-
tions to me. We have not received a final
report from them.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:07 a.m. in the
Oval Office at the White House. Proclamation
6542, National Preschool Immunization Week,
1993, signed April 9, was published in issue 14
of the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Docu-
Remarks at the White House Easter Egg Roll
April 12, 1993

Good morning, everybody. I want to welcome all of you here to the White House for the Easter egg roll and the Easter egg hunt. I want to say a special word of thanks to the sponsors who made this possible and say how wonderful it is for all of us here to see the children, especially for me and for Hillary.

And I want now to introduce the First Lady, who is the hostess for this event, to say a few more words about it. But let me again say how very, very grateful we are to see all of you here. This is a children’s day for America at the White House, and I’m glad you’re here to make it so special. Please welcome the First Lady.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:48 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. Following his remarks, Hillary Clinton welcomed the participants to the annual White House Easter egg roll. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks to the Technology Reinvestment Project Conference
April 12, 1993

I want to welcome you to the first of five White House briefings on the Technology Reinvestment Project, a key part of my defense reinvestment and conversion initiative. I’d like to thank the organizations that are hosting this event: the Northeast Midwest Institute and the New York Academy of Sciences as well as the 10 States that are participating. You’re in good hands today with Energy Secretary Hazel O’Leary and our science adviser, Jack Gibbons. They’re here to kick off the event. A superb team lead by Gary Denman, the Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency, or ARPA, and Fred Bernthal, Acting Director of the National Science Foundation, will fully brief you on the Technology Reinvestment Project and answer all your questions.

With the collapse of the former Soviet Union and the end of the cold war, we’ve been undertaking substantial cuts in defense expenditures, and they will continue while still maintaining a flexible and effective military force. Now we can turn our attention to other national needs.

But the adjustment to lower defense spending is still painful for many communities and workers and firms. An estimated 60 percent of the total loss in defense-related jobs between 1991 and 1997 will occur in only 10 States. Those of you here today represent communities and companies that face the challenges of moving to a civilian economy.

Defense conversion is one of my highest priorities. It’s one of the reasons I ran for President in 1992. We simply must act to ease the pain of defense downsizing, while capturing the great potential that defense workers and firms offer to meet pressing national economic needs. And we have to do it quickly.

Last month, I announced a $20 billion five-year initiative to reinvest in workers, communities, and companies harmed by cuts in military spending. The plan provides immediate help for hard-hit defense workers and communities, as well as long-term investment in our Nation’s industrial technology infrastructure. The reinvestment and conversion initiative will re dedicate $375 million this year alone to helping defense workers and military personnel hurt by cuts. They’ll receive job training, employment services, and transition assistance to help them put their skills to work in a new setting.

We’re also targeting assistance to communities that are hard hit by defense drawdown. Through programs in the Department of Commerce and the Department of Defense that provide grants and revolving loans, we’re helping these communities identify new sources of economic strength that will create new jobs. These defense workers and the communities will succeed in adapting only if we have an expanding industrial base. The Technology Reinvestment Project, a key component of my conversion plan, will play