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tions as a second runner-up in the Small Business Person of the Year.

Carol Rae was hired as a consultant to the Magnum Diamond Corporation. But in no time, she was asked to run the company. Now, I can tell you, as somebody who has fooled with a lot of consultants, that in itself is an incredible compliment. As president of the business, she's made it a leader in surgical tools for eye surgery. The Rapid City, South Dakota company has grown from 7 employees to 68 in about 4 years. That's a very impressive achievement for Carol Rae, our first runner-up. Would you please come forward and be recognized?

Did you hear what she said? "I'm one of his customers." [*Laughter*]

Bill Engler, Jr., is the CEO of Kaytee Products, and that makes him the biggest employer in Chilton, Wisconsin. Kaytee is a case study of making change your friend and not your enemy. The business has been in his family since 1866 when it sold feed and grain, something I know a little about. [*Laughter*] But it wasn't until Bill took over 9 years ago that the business began a growth explosion. Kaytee now sells only wild bird and pet food, and it's gone from 64 employees to 365 workers. Sales went up from $10.6 million to more than $70 million. And for his amazing accomplishments, Bill Engler, Jr., has been chosen the Small Business Person of the Year. Let's bring him up with a hand. [*Applause*]

[*At this point, the President presented Mr. Engler with the award.*]

I want to salute you all. I want to wish you continued success. I want to pledge you continued access to this administration. I want to ask you now as you leave here to give us the benefit of your ideas, your suggestions, your constructive criticisms and help us to bring to the White House the kind of entrepreneurial spirit that you have brought to your businesses and that we must all bring to the United States.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:02 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

## Exchange With Reporters Following the Small Business Person Award Ceremony

*May 12, 1993*

### *Serbian Arms Embargo*

***Q.*** Mr. President, have you changed your views on the arms embargo at all?

***The President.*** No.

***Q.*** Does the fighting——

***The President.*** I haven't changed my views. I just don't know if I've changed anybody else's, but I haven't changed my views.

### *Associate Attorney General Nominee*

***Q.*** Do you still back Webb Hubbell's nomination?

***The President.*** Of course. Why wouldn't I?

***Q.*** What about the Republican calls for him to resign?

***The President.*** A little inconsistency in their position. Look how they voted on a lot of other people.

***Q.*** Such as who?

### *Deficit Reduction*

***Q.*** Mr. President, why do you feel you have to make this guarantee on deficit reduction?

***The President.*** I just think it will help to reinforce the commitment that we already have: no taxes without spending cuts; all the taxes go to the deficit. I think that's what we ought to do. That's the way we set it up. Now we'll just put it into the law. It will be even better.

***Q.*** What effects do you think it will have on Congress?

***The President.*** It's consistent with what I did as the Governor at home, too. When I raised money at home for education, we put it into education, and it can only be spent on that.

***Q.*** Is it a compromise?

***The President.*** Gosh, no. It makes it better. I mean, I don't know who—com-

promise—I don't know if anybody's against it. But I think it's the right thing to do.

NOTE: The exchange began at 11:40 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

## Remarks at Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art in New York City

*May 12, 1993*

***The President.*** Thank you very much. It always seems to be a good thing for me when I'm introduced in New York by Governor Cuomo. [*Laughter*] I must confess to having mixed feelings as I sit on this revered stage with all these distinguished citizens. And president Iselin made his eloquent remarks and then your fine Mayor spoke so forcefully, and the brilliant chairman of the Senate Finance Committee brought us back to Woodrow Wilson. And then Governor Cuomo once again gave me a hard act to follow, and they all left the stage. I thought to myself, pray this is not a metaphor for the battle ahead.

This is the second thing I have had in common with President Wilson. I received a fascinating letter the other day from Johnston and Murphy, the shoe manufacturers from Nashville, Tennessee. They have made shoes for every President going back to the 1850's. So they made a pair of shoes for President Lincoln. And they send you a little catalog, and you pick the shoes you want. And they send them to you with your name in them. It says "Johnston and Murphy—every President served." And so I ordered these rather simple plain black shoes, and they wrote me this wonderful letter in which they said, "We're from Nashville, Tennessee, and we know what's in your heart. So here's an extra pair of shoes." And they sent me a box of blue suede shoes. [*Laughter*]

And then in the letter they recounted the choices of all the previous Presidents. And they said that in one way my choice was not particularly innovative, that five other Presidents had chosen the same style I did, Including Harry Truman, which made me very proud. But they said, you do have the biggest feet of any President since Woodrow Wilson. [*Laughter*] So you had two sets of big feet here from the Presidents.

President Wilson said in an address that Senator Moynihan quoted: "I have been dealing with young men most of my life"—he wasn't so gender-sensitive as he should have been—"and one of the things I have tried most to impress upon them is not to stay young too long, but to take themselves seriously." Now at one level I want us all to stay young forever, but I do think the time has come for us to take ourselves and our purposes more seriously. This celebrated institution and the community of scholars and activists it embraces is the result, as president Iselin said, of Peter Cooper's determination more than 130 years ago to create an institution intellectually vigorous with free tuition, the first nondiscrimination policy in American history, and a genuine commitment to social justice. He believed you could do more than one thing at a time. [*Laughter*]

Here Mr. Lincoln asked our country to confront the cost of the spread of slavery, to ask hard questions about the conditions that had plagued our nation since its beginning. Remember it was Thomas Jefferson, not Abraham Lincoln—Thomas Jefferson the slave owner—who said, "I tremble when I think of slavery to consider that God is just." There were people who knew in their hearts the truth but had denied it a long time.

Lincoln said that to continue to do that threatened to tear our country apart. He knew the Nation would be destroyed if slavery spread and that unless the country's drifting stopped, the very drift would carry within it the seeds of our destruction. And so, here at Cooper Union he asked those hard questions and gave strong answers. Soon after he won the nomination of the fledgling Republican Party and went on to win the Presidency by only 39 percent of the popular vote, receiving virtually no votes south of the Mason-Dixon line. Soon after that the war came, and Lincoln's fight for the Union grew into a determination to abolish slavery.

Several days a week I walk alone into the room in the White House where Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation and try to remember the purposes of