

Drug Policy

Q. Mr. President, do you have a new policy to fight drugs here, or do you have a new policy towards immigration?

The President. We will, but I believe that the announcement of that should involve the drug czar, Mr. Brown, and others. And we will have something to say about that in the future.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:10 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House.

**Statement on the Meeting of the
United States-Mexico Binational
Commission**

June 21, 1993

Today the U.S.-Mexico Binational Commission is holding its 10th meeting at the State Department. I want to extend a very warm welcome to the members of the Cabinet of President Salinas and to say a few words about our warm friendship with Mexico.

There is no closer partnership between two nations than that which we have with our neighbor Mexico. We share strong ties of history. Our cultures are richly interwoven. Our people share strong bonds of kinship and fellowship. And the peaceful cooperation of the communities along our 2,000-mile border is important to both of our peoples.

An important sign of our close relations is the Binational Commission itself, which provides a forum for our Cabinets to meet annually to work on issues ranging from the environment to education to telecommunications.

Another sign of our partnership is our increasingly close cooperation in world affairs and our commitment to the success of democracy in this hemisphere. We worked together to help end the war in El Salvador. Mexico has contributed to the International Civilian Mission of Human Rights Observers in Haiti. Mexico's leadership in the OAS was critical to the successful collective defense of democracy in Guatemala. And President Salinas speaks with a special authority as one of the world's leading economic reformers when he calls for progress in the Uruguay round to expand world trade.

Mexico and we agree that the movement toward open markets and free trade in Latin America is vital and for the long-term success and strengthening of democracy and human rights in this hemisphere. The countries of Latin America have already made great strides. The emergence of democratically elected governments in the region has permitted Latin America to modernize and develop. The Latin countries have made enormous progress restructuring and opening their economies, controlling inflation, and increasing the competitiveness of their productive sectors. In the last 2 years, for the first time in a decade, Latin America has had real growth in per capita income.

Free trade agreements have contributed to the progress in regional integration. Democratic governments have achieved peace, strengthened freedoms, and accelerated the pace of integration. With the support of the OAS and the U.N., internal conflicts in Nicaragua and El Salvador have ended and hopefully will soon end in Guatemala. The OAS routinely observes the freedom of elections across the region. Sub-regional free trade agreements have emerged throughout the hemisphere. These are points that were recently well articulated by Foreign Minister Solana at the OAS and that we enthusiastically embrace.

Increasingly today, the line has blurred between domestic and foreign policies. What we seek to do abroad directly affects us at home. No relationship illustrates better the strong linkage between foreign and domestic policies than our relationship with Mexico. The interdependence of our societies and people are stronger than ever and continues to grow. Our domestic policies affect the lives and prosperity of Mexicans in the same way that the domestic policies of Mexico profoundly affect us. You need only to look at the scope and complexity of today's BNC agenda to understand how important Mexico and the U.S. are to each other. We will work to deepen and expand our partnership even further.

One of the most productive areas in which we must work closely together is on the trade between our nations, which has doubled in

the past 5 years. That trade is vital to our economic future, to Mexico's economic future, and to our cooperation in every area. It is making both our economies grow. It is making us both more efficient and more competitive in the world market. And it adds to the resources we can use to address common concerns such as the environment.

That is why I am firmly committed to the NAFTA, and it's why I believe the American people and Congress will support the NAFTA this year. We are the world's number one exporter. Exports are creating more jobs than any other source in our economy today. American workers and companies want to compete fairly in the international market. They seek no special advantage, only a level playing field. Mexico has already made important strides in labor rights and in protecting the environment. When we conclude the side agreements, we will have an even broader basis for cooperation and progress.

By approving the NAFTA, we will cement in place a new source of jobs and economic growth for workers in Canada, Mexico, and the United States. And we will do more than that. We will send a signal that the nations of the Americas are on their way to building a hemisphere of freer trade.

Once again, I wish to reiterate my deep personal commitment to continuing the positive, friendly relations between the U.S. and Mexico. I look forward to celebrating together with you the happy occasion of congressional approval of the NAFTA before the end of this year.

Proclamation 6574—Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Persons Who Formulate or Implement Policies That Are Impeding the Transition to Democracy in Zaire or Who Benefit From Such Policies

June 21, 1993

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In light of the political and economic crisis in Zaire, I have determined that it is in the interests of the United States to restrict the entrance into the United States as immi-

grants and nonimmigrants of certain Zairian nationals who formulate or implement policies that impede Zaire's transition to democracy or who benefit from such policies, and the immediate families of such persons.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, by the power vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1182(f)), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, hereby find that the unrestricted immigrant and nonimmigrant entry into the United States of persons described in section 1 of this proclamation would, except as provided for in section 2 or 3 of this proclamation, be detrimental to the interests of the United States. I, therefore, do proclaim that:

Section 1. The entry into the United States as immigrants and nonimmigrants of persons who formulate, implement, or benefit from policies that impede Zaire's transition to democracy, and the immediate family members of such persons, is hereby suspended.

Sec. 2. Section 1 shall not apply with respect to any person otherwise covered by section 1 where entry of such person would not be contrary to the interests of the United States.

Sec. 3. Persons covered by sections 1 and 2 shall be identified pursuant to procedures established by the Secretary of State, as authorized in section 6 below.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to derogate from United States Government obligations under applicable international agreements.

Sec. 5. This proclamation is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until such time as the Secretary of State determines that it is no longer necessary and should be terminated.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of State shall have responsibility to implement this proclamation pursuant to procedures the Secretary may establish.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the