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and higher incomes for the Americans who make those products here at home.

Germany has taken an important step toward improved growth, and I look forward to further progress at the G–7 summit in Tokyo.

NOTE: Background information on European interest rates was attached to the statement.

Nomination for Deputy Administrator of the Agency for International Development

July 1, 1993

The President announced today that he intends to nominate Carol Lancaster to be the Deputy Administrator of the Agency for International Development, U.S. International Development and Cooperation Agency.

"An expert in U.S. foreign aid policies, particularly with respect to Africa, Carol Lancaster will bring a great deal to the management of AID," said the President. "I am grateful for her service."

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Nominations for Posts at the Department of the Navy

July 1, 1993

The President announced his choices for two top Navy posts today. He intends to nominate Frederick F.Y. Pang to be Assistant Secretary for Manpower and Reserve Affairs and Nora Slatkin to be Assistant Secretary for Acquisition.

"I am very glad to be adding these two people to my Navy team today," said the President. "They bring with them lifetimes of dedicated service to their country and years of experience in shaping policies to keep our military the best in the world."

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

Nomination for an Assistant Secretary of Labor

July 1, 1993

The President announced his intention today to nominate Joseph Dear, formerly director of the State of Washington's Department of Labor and Industries, to be the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health. In that role, he will serve as the Administrator of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

"With his experience running a major State agency regulating workplace safety and related matters, Joseph Dear is an outstanding choice for this important position," said the President. "During his tenure in Washington, he turned a deficit into a $350 million surplus in the workers' compensation budget. He established a health care cost containment and quality assurance program and overhauled the workers' compensation system to save the taxpayers money while increasing benefits to workers. That is the kind of leadership I want to have at OSHA."

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Nomination for Director and General Counsel of the Peace Corps

July 1, 1993

The President today announced his intention to nominate former Peace Corps volunteer Carol Bellamy, an attorney and former New York State Senator and president of the New York City Council, as Director of the Peace Corps. The President also approved attorney Brian Sexton as Peace Corps General Counsel.

"Throughout her career, Carol Bellamy has achieved success in both the corporate world and in her own initiatives to improve the lives of those less fortunate," the President said. "I am confident she will use her experience in both of those areas to fulfill the important mission of the Peace Corps."

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

Statement by the Press Secretary on the Haiti Reconstruction and Reconciliation Fund

July 1, 1993

On June 25, 1993, the President signed Presidential Determination No. 93–28 on the Haiti Reconstruction and Reconciliation Fund. The determination, signed after careful consultation with the relevant committees of the Congress, waives legal restrictions on providing assistance to Haiti in order to provide up to about $37.5 million from prior year Haiti foreign military financing and development assistance funds and from prior year Bolivia and Peru economic support and foreign military funds.

President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who requested outside assistance, including for military professionalization, in a letter to the U.N. and OAS Secretaries-General, has indicated his agreement with these broad objectives.

This assistance package is designed to support negotiations to restore democracy to Haiti and the implementation of a phased political solution. Disbursement will be carefully timed to support the negotiations and respond to concrete progress toward restoring democracy. The Department of State is notifying the relevant committees of its intention to carry out the reprogrammings this Presidential determination authorizes and will consult further with the Congress on the military assistance component of this assistance package.

Our current aid program in Haiti of $52 million consists solely of humanitarian assistance, feeding and health activities, funneled through nongovernmental organizations. The new assistance package would provide continued support for the U.N./OAS International Civilian Mission ($10 million), which monitors human rights in Haiti; economic support and stabilization once the democratic government of President Aristide is restored (up to about $12.7 million); the beginning of an administration of justice program to strengthen democratic institutions such as the Justice Ministry ($3 million), and including the creation and training of a new civilian police force ($4 million) as well as a modest, nonlethal military professionalization program to reduce its size and train it to address the needs of Haiti's society and missions set forth in Haiti's Constitution, particularly civic action, engineering, disaster relief, and coastal patrol (about $2.1 million).

Remarks Announcing the Defense Conversion Plan and an Exchange With Reporters

July 2, 1993

The President. Good morning. On Monday, I leave for Tokyo for the G–7 summit, where the world's leading economic powers will seek to build a new era of global growth.

While international summits were once dominated by the drama of the cold war confrontation, today we compete in a quieter field, the world of global economic competition. Now that the cold war is over, we see the opportunity around the world and in this country to reduce defense spending rather dramatically and to devote our attention to rebuilding our country here at home. But we know now clearly, since defense has been coming down since 1987, that this is not an unmixed blessing in the short run for Americans here at home.

Among other things, reduced defense spending means reduced spending on defense contracts. And people, therefore, who work in defense plants are affected by it. And it is impossible to reduce the number of men and women in the armed services without an appropriate reduction in the base structure of the United States at home and abroad.

That is the difficult and painful, but important work the base closing commission has had to do. I have received their latest report, and I have decided to forward that report on to Congress. As I transmit that report to Congress, I am ordering an unprecedented Federal effort in the form of a new five-point program to ensure that when we close these bases we also open a new and brighter economic future for the affected workers and their communities. And this week my administration announced that we were going to shut down not only the bases implied in the base closing commission, but also some 90