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DO NOT DISCARD THIS ISSUE

Note: The indexes in this issue cover issues 1–13. This issue should be retained until the semiannual index is published because a separate first quarter index will not be printed.

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WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House during the preceding week.

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Week Ending Friday, April 1, 1994

Proclamation 6660—Small Family Farm Week, 1994

March 25, 1994

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Small-scale family farms are a vital part of U.S. agricultural and rural life, and their activities add significantly to the economic and social strength of communities everywhere.

The majority of America's farms are small—out of more than two million farms, seven out of ten gross less than $50,000 annually. Small-scale farms, with their varied range of needs and interests, provide an array of agricultural products to the consumers of our Nation and our world.

Since the time of Thomas Jefferson, Americans have realized that family farmers are essential to making our rich land one of the most agriculturally productive in the world. Today, these diverse entrepreneurs represent the historical foundation of America's prosperity.

Small-scale family farms have survived the winds of change that have blown across our country's landscape in recent years. Farmers are ever more entrepreneurial, responding to unique niches and specialty-market opportunities. Many small-scale family farms are responsible for the innovations that are advancing new and enhanced technologies in agriculture and farming systems.

Family farmers are also stewards of the land and have a vested interest in energy conservation and protection of the environment. Many occupy land that their families have farmed for generations, and they seek to pass on the proud legacy of farming to their children.

More and more farmers are providing their products directly to consumers. Through such direct sales, the family farmer is creating market opportunities that benefit and strengthen rural economies and communities throughout America.

With each season, America's farmers demonstrate anew our ability to persevere and thrive. The great traditions of hard work and determination that have consistently characterized American agriculture will help our Nation envision a rich harvest of plenty for the twenty-first century.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 171, has designated the week of March 20 through 26, 1994, as "Small Family Farm Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning March 20, 1994, as Small Family Farm Week.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:51 a.m., March 28, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on March 29. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Exchange With Reporters in Dallas, Texas

March 26, 1994

Health Care Reform

Q. Mr. President, what's the message from this part of the visit?

The President. Did you see the people we saw outside?

Q. Yes.

The President. The people we saw outside either don't have coverage, or they're afraid of losing it. These children got this care because this hospital is open to all children and gives all children great care, without regard to their income. But not all children have access to hospitals like this. So the message is that all families with children should have some insurance coverage so they can get health care and so they can be well like this. It was great.

Roger Clinton's Wedding

Q. How are the wedding preparations going?

The President. Fine. We're excited.

NOTE: The exchange began at 8:22 a.m. at the Scottish Rite Hospital for Children. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

The President's Radio Address

March 26, 1994

Good morning. This morning I'm speaking to you from Dallas, Texas, courtesy of station KRLD in Dallas, and from the Scottish Rite Hospital for Children, one of the finest pediatric medical centers in America. Today in the audience we have parents and children who have been patients here. I want to thank the president of the hospital, J.C. Montgomery, and Dr. Tony Herring and all the others who gave Hillary and me such a wonderful tour today.

Places like Scottish Rite don't ask children with severe disabilities or serious illnesses, "Can you pay?" They just ask, "How can I help?" The wonderful team of doctors, nurses, and other hospital workers here take all children in need. That's what we want for all of America.

Last Wednesday at the White House, Sister Bernice Coreil, a member of the Sisters of Charity, the religious order which runs the largest nonprofit hospital system in America, spoke about health care in a way seldom heard in the Nation's Capital. She pushed all the politics and complex arguments aside and said health care is about basic human values, about honoring the intrinsic value of every person.

She knows, as so many health professionals do, that if we don't do something now, the future of health care is in trouble in America, because more Americans are losing their health coverage or can't get it because someone in their family has been sick, because more people with coverage are losing the right to choose their doctors or their health plans, because more of our hospitals are in trouble.

Without change, the future of health care will include less choice and bigger bills and maybe lower quality, too. Instead of health care being available to all Americans, more Americans are losing their health coverage every month.

How can we change? How can we keep what's best about our system, our wonderful caregivers, our wonderful medical research system, and fix what's wrong, the fact that there aren't enough places like this Scottish Rite Hospital, that too many people are losing their coverage, that the financing system is a bureaucratic nightmare full of unfairness? I think we can do better simply by building on what works in the current system, using the workplace to guarantee private insurance for every American. It is the foundation of our plan.

Just a few days ago, the first of many committees considering health care reform in Congress approved a plan like ours, covering every American. In spite of all the special interest and TV ads, the committee made an important statement. After 60 years of gridlock, the American people are being heard. They want us to take care of their important business, like health care reform, and now we're beginning to do that.

The administration's approach to health care reform is straightforward: guaranteed private insurance for every American that can never be taken away. And we want to be careful to base our approach on the best of American values. Guaranteed private insurance, making sure everyone has good health care, not only those who can pay whatever it costs, is the ticket to opportunity.

When our plan passes and your health care can never be taken away, that means you'll be able to change jobs, move, start a small business without worrying that your health care or your family's health will be threat-

ened. Just this morning I met a fine couple here with twin boys. The boys have some undiagnosed medical difficulties, but they cannot get any health insurance because of that. The father and the mother have been under great stress and great difficulty. If it weren't for this hospital and others like it, I don't know what families like that would do. We can do better.

In addition to guaranteed private insurance, we want the freedom for all Americans to make choices in the American tradition, guaranteeing the right to choose a doctor and an insurance plan. We trust the American people with the freedom to choose every year rather than leaving that choice to an employer or an insurance company.

Third, health reform in our plan is about fairness, correcting abuses in the insurance practices today. No more denying people insurance because they are sick, no more lifetime limits that cut off coverage when you need it the most, no more higher rates for the elderly or for small employers or self-employed people and farmers. These things aren't fair, and Americans deserve fairness.

Fourth, health care reform is about keeping faith with those who came before us. We preserve and protect Medicare without reservation or exception. Older Americans simply must be able to continue to rely on Medicare and to choose their own doctor. We do want to cover prescription drugs under Medicare for the first time and provide the elderly and chronically ill children or disabled Americans of all ages the chance to get some long-term care in their home or in their community if they need it.

Finally, health care is about responsibility, about rewarding those who work. Under our approach, you get your insurance through work. Most jobs already have health care; why shouldn't all of them? Eight out of ten Americans without insurance belong to working families. We should always reward work in America, and the right to health care should be part of that reward. Opportunity, freedom, and fairness, honoring the senior citizens and those who take responsibility, these are the values that have helped to build America, and they are at the heart of our health care proposal.

This weekend marks the arrival of Palm Sunday and Passover. It's a special week of reflection for everyone of the Jewish and Christian faiths, a time when we step back from the concerns of daily life and think more deeply about our religious traditions and the values they teach us.

Sitting in this wonderful hospital for children, I'm reminded that providing health care and the peace of mind that comes with it is also a practical expression of our deepest faith and ideals. The wonderful doctors and nurses and volunteers here at Scottish Rite Hospital for Children take in every child. No family has been charged. They live our best values. But they'd be the first to tell you that more than 9 million American children have no health insurance and most don't have access to a hospital like this.

That's not right, and health care reform is about doing what's right, about having compassion and bestowing dignity on each of us as God's children. These are enduring values, the source of the moral authority that has made our Nation great. And they are the lessons each of us, in our own way, can take from Easter and Passover. With these values to guide us, I know we'll succeed.

Thank you for listening.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. at the Scottish Rite Hospital for Children in Dallas. In his address, he referred to Dr. Tony Herring, chief of staff, Scottish Rite Hospital for Children.

Interview With Jim Nantz of CBS Sports in Dallas

March 27, 1994

NCAA Basketball Tournament

Mr. Nantz. We're here with President Bill Clinton. It looks like you're having a great time. What do you think of the game so far?

The President. Great game and our kids are playing well. But Michigan is playing a terrific game. They've done a great job defensing our big guys in the middle. And we've had the 3-point shot, so we're a little ahead. But this is a good game.

Mr. Nantz. We saw you really excited after some Arkansas baskets, but we also want to show you a couple of other times where it

didn't go so well for the Hogs, and here's how you reacted. Tell us about it.

The President. They were missing lay-ups. We missed about five lay-ups there, four in the beginning.

Mr. Nantz. We need a little more coaching, here, Mr. President.

The President. We missed another lay-up.

Mr. Nantz. Well, Chelsea's been calling the Hogs a few times. I haven't seen you up doing that quite yet.

The President. I haven't done it. I'll get into it as we go along. I really get into the game. I'm impressed, though. It's a good, good basketball game.

Mr. Nantz. You're going to talk to both teams after the game, I understand.

The President. I'd like to do that if we——

Mr. Nantz. What are you going to tell them?

The President. That they've got a lot to be proud of. Both these teams have got a lot to be proud of. And this Michigan team—of course, they have these four guys that have been to the last game twice—without an enormous amount of depth, they are playing incredible defense, and they're doing very well. So we'll just see. I hope we win, but it's going to be a tight game.

Mr. Nantz. How much have you been able to watch the Razorbacks so far in the tournament, up until today?

The President. I've watched all the games. I watch them all. And I've watched a lot of the other games, too.

Mr. Nantz. Do you have any words for Nolan Richardson? Have you had a chance to send a little tip in to the team? He doesn't need it, though, right?

The President. I'm trying to learn about basketball from him, not the other way around. I just sit and watch and learn.

Mr. Nantz. If Arkansas holds on and wins this game, are you going to Charlotte? Are you going to go with them?

The President. Oh, yes, I'll go.

Mr. Nantz. Both semifinals and possibly championship game, too?

The President. We've tried to work it out so that I can go to both games. I'm going to try.

NOTE: The interview began at 4 p.m. in Reunion Arena. Nolan Richardson is the coach of the University of Arkansas Razorbacks basketball team. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this interview.

Statement on Tornado Destruction in the South

March 28, 1994

I was deeply saddened to learn of the severe losses incurred by people and communities across the South as a result of the tornadoes which swept the region this weekend. Hillary and I want to express our sympathy and offer our prayers for all of those affected by the storm's devastating power, particularly those families who have lost someone to the destruction.

I spoke to James Lee Witt, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, yesterday to get an update on the situation. I instructed him to report back to me after working with the affected States to assess the damage and evaluate appropriate actions.

Statement on the Violence in South Africa

March 28, 1994

We condemn the violence that took place in the streets of Johannesburg and elsewhere in South Africa in recent days. The United States calls on all South African parties to reject violence and intimidation and to work towards a peaceful transition to a nonracial democracy.

Those who are responsible for brutal acts of terror must not be allowed to impede South Africa's historic transformation. We urge an aggressive investigation into these violent actions so that the culprits can be brought to justice.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting a Report of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

March 28, 1994

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I am pleased to transmit the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) Annual Report for 1993.

As a national security agency, ACDA works in collaboration with the Department of State and with other agencies of the U.S. Government. This report addresses ACDA's part in national security policy development and implementation.

On July 3, 1993, after a comprehensive review, I decided to strengthen and revitalize ACDA in order for it to play an active role in meeting the arms control and nonproliferation challenges of the post-Cold War era.

This report, although mandated by current law, reflects new priorities for ACDA in pending legislation. This legislation was initially developed under the leadership of the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Claiborne Pell, has received wide bipartisan support in both Houses of Congress, and has now been approved by the Senate.

The ACDA's revitalization reaffirms and strengthens the agency's key function in developing and implementing arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament policies. A specialized, technically competent, and independent arms control institution remains important to the Nation.

The ACDA's responsibilities include:

—Providing advice:
  —the ACDA Director acts as principal adviser to the President and the Secretary of State on arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament;
  —the ACDA provides legal advisers to arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament negotiations.

—Negotiating:
  —leading the U.S. Comprehensive Test Ban negotiating team at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva;
  —leading the U.S. negotiating team at the 1995 Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons Conference;
  —chairing the Washington backstopping (policy support) group for the Conference on Disarmament;
  —participating in the Safety, Security, and Dismantlement Talks.

—Implementing and verifying:
  —leading the U.S. delegation to the Chemical Weapons Convention Preparatory Commission, and to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons that will succeed it;
  —leading the U.S. delegations to all meetings and conferences on the Biological Weapons Convention;
  —leading the U.S. delegations to the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty;
  —leading the U.S. delegation to the Special Verification Commission of the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces Treaty;
  —leading the U.S. component of the Standing Consultative Commission of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty;
  —leading the U.S. delegation to the Bilateral Consultative Commission of the Threshold Nuclear Test Ban Treaty;
  —drafting, with interagency coordination, the Annual Report to Congress on *Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control Agreements*;
  —providing the Principal Deputy Director of the On-Site Inspection Agency;
  —participating in the U.S. delegation to the Joint Consultative Group of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty;
  —participating in the U.S. delegation to the Open Skies Consultative Commission of the Open Skies Treaty.

—Controlling exports:
  —participating in meetings of the Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers Group on nuclear weapons related exports;
  —participating in meetings of the Australia Group on chemical and biological weapons related exports;

—participating in the meetings of the Missile Technology Control Regime.
—Coordinating and reporting on research on arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament.
—Informing and educating the public:
—leading the Interagency Working Group on Public Diplomacy for Arms Control and Nonproliferation;
—publishing extensively on arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament.

My decision to strengthen and revitalize ACDA, combined with continued congressional support, will help the U.S. Government move vigorously to eliminate the overarmament of the Cold War, stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and apply arms control solutions to regional problems.

The report offers a summary of the broad range of complex issues that ACDA deals with each day; I commend it to your attention.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate.

Remarks on the Middle East Peace Process and an Exchange With Reporters in San Diego, California

March 30, 1994

Q. Mr. President, we understand you talked to the Korean President. What did you tell him?

The President. First of all, I'd like to make a statement about the Middle East, and then I'll answer the Korean question.

The announcement today that Israel and the PLO have reached accord on security measures in Hebron is very, very important. It opens the way to now resume the Israel-PLO dialog on Gaza and Jericho and to complete it successfully. And this, plus the announcement that the negotiations with regard to Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon will all resume in April, means that the Middle East peace process is back on track. It's very encouraging to me, and I hope it would be to all the American people.

North Korea

Now, I just completed—literally, just a few minutes ago, 10, 15 minutes ago—a conversation with President Kim of South Korea about the whole Korean situation and about his recent trip to Japan and to China. He and I reaffirmed our common intention to continue to work together for a peaceful but firm resolution of this problem with North Korea.

The North Koreans themselves have committed to a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula. They have committed to the IAEA inspection process. All we want is for them to keep that commitment as well as their commitment to resume their dialog with South Korea. And we're going to work very closely together in the U.N. and in other ways to try to pursue this. We hope that we will be able to do it in strong cooperation with the Japanese, who have helped us every step of the way, and with the Chinese, who have played a very constructive role in this. And I would also hope that Russia will be able to help in this process. I first raised this whole issue, Korean issue, with President Yeltsin some time ago.

And so we and the South Koreans are working to try to get the cooperation of all these parties and others. But in the end, the North Koreans will have to decide whether they wish to be completely isolated or not or whether they will just keep their commitments and, in return for simply keeping commitments they've already made, have the opportunity to integrate their nation into a broader and far more prosperous world.

Q. They use very hostile language sometimes. They've implied that sanctions might be, in their mind, a declaration of war. How do you respond to that?

The President. Nothing could be further from the truth. We have done nothing offensive to North Korea. All of our military moves, indeed, the Patriot missile, has been entirely defensive. And any actions that we would support in that regard would be actions to which we have been forced by the North Koreans simply because they have declined to keep commitments that they themselves have made.

If we're going to do business in this world, people have got to be able to rely on the commitments that countries freely undertake. And again, I would say the way is still open to North Korea simply to follow the commitments they've already made. There are ways they can do that. We are going to work very closely with the South Koreans, but I think we have to be firm and persistent and just keep working at it, and we intend to do that.

Q. How optimistic are you about a U.N. resolution, Mr. President?

The President. Well, I don't want to characterize it in that way. I'll just say that we and the South Koreans are exploring, with all the relevant parties, what our options are, and we'll see what develops over the next few days.

Q. Sir, how big of an impediment is the Chinese to try to reach an international agreement on this issue? Tonight the nonaligned nations said they would support China. Is this hurting the chances for an international agreement because of China's problem?

The President. Well, we'll have to see where China comes down on it in the end. The Chinese have always been somewhat more cautious because of their longstanding relationship with North Korea. And also they have—I think they are genuine in not wanting to do anything which provokes some sort of crisis.

On the other hand, I would remind you that the Chinese certainly don't want North Korea to become a clear nuclear power because of the consequences that might have for them as well as for Japan. And the Chinese are now doing 8 or 10 times as much business with South Korea as with North Korea. So, their long-term economic interests clearly are in pursuing a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula in which North and South Korea are ultimately partners and both trading with a more prosperous China.

So I think their long-term objectives, security and economic, are consistent with what our long-term objectives are. So I hope that we can work through this crisis. But in the end, I will say again, the Chinese, no different from any other country, should want all nations who give their word to keep it.

Q. Sir, is this in retaliation against the U.S. because of our trade problems, our trade differences?

The President. No, I really don't think so. I don't think that has anything to do with this whatever.

Thank you.

Middle East Peace Process

Q. Are you going to—[*inaudible*]—about the Middle East—[*inaudible*]—Mr. Arafat or anyone?

The President. Well, I'm in contact with the Middle East parties all the time. To date, this has required quite a lot of effort and personal time, and believe me, from here on in, it will require much more, time on the part of the Secretary of State, the President, and all of our resources. So, I think you can say, over the next couple of months, this will require a significant commitment and investment on the part of the United States, and we intend to do that. It's worth it.

Thank you.

NOTE: The exchange began at 5:55 p.m. at a private residence in San Diego. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Statement on Signing the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994

March 30, 1994

I am pleased to sign into law H.R. 3345, the "Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994." This Act's incentives will help to accomplish the reduction of Federal employment by about 273,000 by the close of fiscal year 1999.

When the Administration released the report of the National Performance Review last September, we promised the American people that we would create a Government that works better and costs less. We are committed to bringing meaningful change in the way this Government does business and to renewing the faith of citizens around this country in their Government. Enactment of this legislation is an important milestone toward achieving these goals.

This Administration is committed to streamlining Government with as few vol-

untary incentives as possible. New caps on agency budgets will force agencies to cut employment. Agencies need the cost-effective incentives provided in this bill in order to avoid excessive reductions-in-force that are costly, disruptive, and disproportionately strike younger workers, many of whom are recently hired women and minorities. With the "buyout" authority granted by this legislation, agencies can target employees in unnecessary high level jobs and maximize savings.

Consistent with the clear intent of the Act, I will interpret the term "full-time equivalent positions," used in the legislation to define annual employment ceilings, to mean "full-time equivalent employment."

This Act also will modernize the law governing Federal employee training. It will permit new flexibility in choosing the best and most cost-effective training and place new emphasis on retraining our employees to move into new career fields where their talents are most needed.

After all the rhetoric about cutting the size and cost of Government, our Administration has done the hard work and made the tough choices. I believe the economy will be stronger, and the lives of middle class people will be better, as we drive down the deficit with legislation like this. We can maintain and expand our recovery so long as we keep faith with deficit reduction and sensible, fair policies like this.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
March 30, 1994.

NOTE: H.R. 3345, approved March 30, was assigned Public Law No. 103–226. An original was not available for verification of the content of this statement.

Message on the Observance of Easter, 1994

March 30, 1994

Warmest greetings to all who are observing Easter Sunday. Easter is a time of hope and great joy for Christians the world over. It is a time to reflect on the blessings of rebirth, as the seasons transform and the cycle of life renews itself once again. This celebration holds the promise of new beginnings, fresh approaches to old problems, and the exciting prospect of a brighter future.

On this day when families gather together and worshipers attend church services, we hope for a stronger sense of community in this great nation. As we welcome the return of spring, let us rededicate ourselves to a season of renewed hope and faith, a season of peace and regeneration.

Hillary and I extend our best wishes for a happy Easter.

Bill Clinton

NOTE: This message was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on March 30 but was not issued as a White House press release.

Nomination for Ambassador to Algeria

March 30, 1994

The President today announced his intention to nominate Ronald E. Neumann, of California, as Ambassador to Algeria.

"Ronald Neumann has exhibited dedication and diplomacy throughout his career," the President said. "His experience in the Middle East makes him uniquely qualified for this important position."

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

Nomination for Chief Financial Officer at the Department of Energy

March 30, 1994

The President today announced his intention to nominate Joseph F. Vivona as the Chief Financial Officer at the Department of Energy.

"Joseph Vivona's experience and expertise in the area of fiscal responsibility will be a great asset to the Department," the President said.

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

Statement on the Death of Representative William H. Natcher

March 30, 1994

Hillary and I were deeply saddened to learn of the death of Congressman William Natcher. We want to extend our deepest sympathy to his family, friends, and staff for their great loss. For the past 40 years, Bill Natcher has served the people of Kentucky's Second District with distinction and uncommon dedication.

Earlier this month, I visited Bill Natcher at Bethesda Naval Hospital where I presented the Presidential Citizens' Medal to him. The citation for that medal offers a fitting remembrance of Congressman Natcher's career: "Few legislators in our history have honored their responsibilities with greater fealty or shunned the temptations of power with greater certainty than William Huston Natcher."

Bill Natcher governed and campaigned the hard way. He never missed a rollcall vote or a quorum call in the House for 40 years. He never took a campaign contribution. He never made a political commercial. He never hired a press secretary. He read and answered his own constituent mail. He drove through the small towns and farms of central Kentucky visiting the people he represented at county courthouses and general stores. He paid his campaign expenses out of his own pocket and never had to spend much money. In an era of sound-bites and high-tech media campaigns, Bill Natcher was a rarity.

Some may think that Bill Natcher's death marks the end of an era in politics. I hope not. I hope that Congressman Natcher's devotion to public service serves as an inspiration to the young men and women of America for as long as his voting record stands. Bill Natcher once said he wanted his tombstone to read, "He tried to do it right." Let us all carry those words forward in his honor and memory.

Memorandum on Assistance to Israel

March 30, 1994

Presidential Determination No. 94–20

Memorandum for the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense

Subject: Military Drawdown for Israel

Pursuant to section 599B of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101–513), as amended by Public Law 102–145, as amended, by section 580 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 102–391), and by section 543 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1994, Public Law 103–87 (the "Act"), I hereby:

(1) direct the additional drawdown for Israel of an estimated $161.9 million in defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense and defense services of the Department of Defense, as appropriate;

(2) delegate to the Secretary of Defense the notification and reporting functions contained in subsections 599B (c) and (d) of the Act.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

William J. Clinton

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on March 31. An original was not available for verification of the content of this memorandum.

Memorandum on Assistance in the Establishment of the Palestinian Police Force

March 30, 1994

Presidential Determination No. 94–21

Memorandum for the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense

Subject: Drawdown of Commodities and Services from the Inventory and Resources of the Department of Defense to Support the Establishment of the Palestinian Police Force

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C.

2348a(c)(2) (the "Act"), I hereby determine that:

(1) as a result of an unforeseen emergency, the provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act in amounts in excess of funds otherwise available for such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States; and

(2) such unforeseen emergency requires the immediate provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act.

I therefore direct the drawdown of commodities and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense of an aggregate value not to exceed $4 million to Israel for use by the Palestinian police pursuant to the Palestinian-Israeli Declaration of Principles of September 13, 1993, and its implementing agreements.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the *Federal Register*.

William J. Clinton

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on March 31.

Teleconference Prior to Signing the Goals 2000: Educate America Act in San Diego, California

March 31, 1994

The President. Hello.

Representative William Ford. Hello, Mr. President.

The President. How are you?

Representative Ford. Just fine.

The President. Senator Mitchell?

Senator George Mitchell. Yes, sir.

The President. Senator Kennedy, are you there?

Senator Edward Kennedy. Yes, sir.

The President. At the Mary Cunningham Elementary School in Milton, Massachusetts?

Senator Kennedy. That's exactly right.

The President. Chairman Ford?

Representative Ford. Yes, I'm here.

The President. Senator Jeffords?

Senator James Jeffords. Yes, I'm here.

The President. Congressman Kildee?

Representative Dale Kildee. Yes, I'm here, Mr. President.

The President. Congressman Goodling?

Representative William Goodling. I'm here in York.

The President. In York?

Representative Goodling. York, Pennsylvania.

The President. I've been there many times.

Representative Goodling. Yes, you have.

The President. It's nice to hear your voice. I just wanted to call you today. I'm here with Secretary Riley and with Congressman Filner, Congresswoman Schenk and a lot of other people who, like you, worked so hard on this Goals 2000 bill. I'm about to go out and sign the bill. I didn't want to do it without having the opportunity to call and thank you so much for all your hard work in getting this bipartisan, terrific education reform legislation through the Congress.

Speaker Thomas Foley. This is Tom Foley in Washington, Mr. President. Mr. President?

The President. Yes, sir, I'm listening.

Speaker Foley. The committees did a great job on this, and the Secretary did a great job. I think it's going to be great legislation for everyone.

The President. I'm elated. And of course, it passed the House by a vote of 307 to 120.

Speaker Foley. Right, a bipartisan vote.

The President. That's right. We need more of that.

Senator Kennedy. Yeah, we had a little tougher time in the Senate, Mr. President, as you know. But thanks to Jim Jeffords and a few of our other Republican friends who were able to break the filibuster early last Saturday morning and get it passed. And I think it's a tremendous tribute to you and Secretary Riley and all those who worked so hard for this bill.

Representative Kildee. Mr. President, this is Dale Kildee. And Bill Goodling and Mr. Gunderson just did a tremendous job on this bill and really made it bipartisan. We really appreciate their leadership.

The President. Yeah, I do want to thank Congressman Gunderson, too. I know he's not on the call today, but he worked hard and I thank him for that.

Representative Goodling. Yeah, his father's pretty critical right now.

The President. Mr. Goodling?

Representative Goodling. Yes, this is Congressman Goodling. We worked a long time and hard work, but I'm sure it's going to be very beneficial to excellence in education in the future, and that's what it's all about.

Senator Kennedy. Mr. President, Ted Kennedy. We came into the Cunningham School up here and had some of the first graders and they said, this is the most important day because Senator Clinton's coming. [*Laughter*] We're working—we're up with the fifth grade now, and they have—they're doing a lot of advanced mathematics. And there's the total immersion program up here, where the children in the first four grades, half the school, is totally immersed in French. And there's a lot of very exciting people here, teachers, parents, students. Ninety percent of them said they all love school. And I think that's what this bill is really all about. And I think all of us here are obviously grateful to all the great leadership in education and the priority placed on it—[*inaudible*]—Secretary Riley and all of our bipartisan friends. They really appreciate it out here in the Cunningham School.

Senator Jeffords. Mr. President, this is Jim Jeffords speaking.

The President. Yes, Jim.

Senator Jeffords. I certainly want to thank the Secretary also. And certainly this Goals 2000—it's beginning. It's unfortunate it's taken us a decade too long just to start the planning. And also, it won't be possible to reach the goals without additional resources, and the Federal Government, I think, must become an equal partner in financing education to reach these goals. And I think we've got to make that commitment pretty soon so that the States and local agencies can plan appropriately next year. And I just look forward to working with you and the Secretary, as I know you've made a significant effort to improving funding for education this year, and we've just got to keep on doing that.

The President. That's right. You know, in our 1995 budget, even though there's an overall reduction in Federal spending for discretionary programs, we have a $1.7 billion increase in education funding. And I'm proud of that, and it's a good beginning. And I want to thank you again, Senator Jeffords, for helping us to break that filibuster by a vote of 62 to 23. And then the bill ultimately passed, I think, 63 to 22. You were a real moving force, and we're grateful to you.

Senator Jeffords. Thank you, Mr. President. I look forward to working with you to do better even next year.

Senator Kennedy. Mr. President, Ted Kennedy. I think some of the students have a quick word just to say to you if you have one more minute.

The President. Okay.

The Students. Thank you, Mr. President.

The President. Well, thank you. You all just do a good job in school, learn a lot, make the most of it. You were great.

Representative Ford. Mr. President, this is truly a bipartisan moment when we have people of the stature of Jim Jeffords speaking for the Republican Party about spending more money for education. I think we ought to get to work with him right away and get all we can get. [*Laughter*]

The President. Thanks, Bill.

Representative Kildee. Mr. President, I think this ranks historically with the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 under Lyndon Johnson. And Bill Ford was there at that time, passing that bill, too. And we're really grateful to Bill for it; we're going to miss him in the Congress.

The President. I'm certainly——

Speaker Foley. That's certainly true, Mr. President.

The President. Thank you so much. Thank you, Mr. Speaker and thank you Senator Mitchell, and thank all of you for everything you've done. Secretary Riley and I are going to go out here and try not to mess up this bill signing, and we'll be really celebrating what we said we'd do.

I also want to say that, as you know, we had to sign this bill before April the 1st, and we're delighted to have the opportunity to sign it here in this wonderful school district, at this fine school. But we do want to have a very large celebration when we come back to Washington for all the people from all over the country and all the Members who worked

so hard to get it passed. So we will do that and have an appropriate opportunity to have everyone thanked in person. But I thank you for being——

Speaker Foley. We'll look forward to it, Mr. President.

The President. Thank you.

NOTE: The teleconference began at 9:20 a.m. The President spoke from the Zamorano Fine Arts Academy.

Remarks on Signing the Goals 2000: Educate America Act in San Diego

March 31, 1994

Thank you. Thank you so much. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen, and to the boys and girls here. Let me say first of all, I've got a lot of people I want to recognize, but first I think we ought to give the students a big hand for being so well-behaved and so quiet and so receptive. [*Applause*] I know that a lot of you may not understand everything that's being said here today, but it's all being said for your future, and the people who came here today came because they care about your future.

I want to recognize, in addition to Congresswoman Lynn Schenk and Congressman Bob Filner who are here with me today—and I thank them for coming; they're up here. They voted for the bill. If they hadn't, it wouldn't have passed. I want to thank your Mayor, Susan Golding, for being here; your superintendent of schools, Dr. Bertha Pendleton; John de Beck, the president of the San Diego School Board; Mary Bergen, representing the California Federation of Teachers; Dr. Lois Tinson, representing the California Teachers Association; Ken Melley, the associate director of the National Education Association; Sandy McBrayer, who's the Teacher of the Year in California—I think you're here somewhere. Stand up. Give her a hand—[*applause*]—bless you, ma'am.

I also want you to know that there are a lot of people who are leaders in the business community all over America who work for this program, and some of them have come from a long way away. I saw two, I think three are here all the way from Atlanta. The president of Bell South, one of our country's biggest telephone companies, John Clendenin came. And I saw the chief executive officer of the Boeing Corporation, our Nation's biggest exporter, Mr. Frank Shrontz, is here. And I was told that Joe Gorman is here, the chairman of TRW, but I didn't see him back there.

Anyway, all these people have come here because they care about you and your future. I want to especially thank my good friend Dick Riley, who just spoke, for the work he did on this legislation, and many of his staff members, but especially Mike Cohen, who worked on this whole issue with me as a Governor, with Secretary Riley, and Bill Galston in the White House. I want to thank the Governors and the State legislators who worked with us, as well as the fine Members of Congress of both parties. We have so much partisan wrangling in Congress, but this bill passed with over 300 votes in the House of Representatives, and only 120 voted no; 63 votes in the United States Senate, only 22 voting no.

I want to say, too, that it is very appropriate for me to be here with all of you to sign this bill. The San Diego School District is well known for being on the leading edge of school reform and giving our children a better future. Your former superintendent, Tom Payzant, now serves as our Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education. Give him a hand there. [*Applause*] And I know Bertha Pendleton is continuing her outstanding work. I also want to say a special word of thanks to your principal, Dr. Jeannie Steeg.

I have been told that your school is one of the very best schools in this whole school district and in this State. And I want to thank you for striving to achieve excellence in every area with a student body that is very diverse, racially and ethnically and economically. You look like America will look in the 21st century, and we have to win with you.

I also want to thank you for what you put up on the basketball goal; that was very nice. [*Laughter*] And I'd like to thank the students here who are wearing their D.A.R.E. T-shirts, all of you. I love the D.A.R.E. program, and I'm glad you're active in it and support it.

Let me tell you why this bill is important to the future of the young people here today, and those like you all across America. You know you're growing up into a world that is increasingly smaller, where people are connected financially and by communications networks that were unheard of when I was your age. The average young person will change work seven or eight times in a lifetime. The only real ticket to these kids' future is good jobs that come from good skills, learning a lot in school, and being able to learn for a lifetime.

What this Goals 2000 bill does, believe it or not, for the first time in the entire history of the United States of America, is to set world-class education standards for what every child in every American school should know in order to win when he or she becomes an adult. We have never done it before; we are going to do it now because of this bill.

Why do we do that? Because we believe every child can and must learn at world-class standards of excellence. And those of us who are older believe we have a practical and a moral obligation to see that you have the chance to do it. This Goals 2000 legislation sets into law the national education goals that, as Secretary Riley said, I worked very hard to write back in 1989. It says that every student, every student, should enter school ready and able to learn. It says that 90 percent of our young people should graduate from high school on time, just the way our competitors do. It says that we must meet world-class standards in reading and writing, math and science, history, geography, foreign language, civics and economics, and the arts. It says that we have to take care of our teachers better. We have to prepare them better, enable them to continue to learn. It says that in a world in which families are under increasing stress, we can't succeed in our schools unless parents are more involved, and we have to find ways to help them do it. It acknowledges that most of the problems in American education have been solved somewhere by somebody, and we need more research and innovation to make available the successes everywhere to people who don't have them yet. There is no reason in the world that if somebody is doing something in Alaska that works, people in San Diego shouldn't know about it and have access to it immediately. And finally, it says that our schools have to be safe and disciplined and free of drugs and crime, and we have to work to make them so.

Besides these academic standards, this bill will set national skill standards to ensure that our workers are better trained for the high-skill, high-wage jobs we want for America and better able to compete in the world.

This bill provides funds—modest amounts this year, much more in the years to come—funds to make our schools safer and freer of crime and drugs, funds for those who need the most. It provides funds to support the innovations of local communities. I am proud of the fact that this bill contains not one single mandate or order to any State or any local school district. Instead, it sets standards. It says we know you want to meet them, and we are prepared to help you if you will be innovative and try some new things and make them work.

I guess I've spent more time in schools than any person who was ever elected President—that makes it sound like I didn't pass from grade to grade—[*laughter*]—but what I mean by that is I've spent a lot of time visiting schools and listening to teachers and watching teaching take place, and I know that learning does not occur in Washington, DC, it does not occur in Sacramento, or even here at the local school board office. The magic of education occurs in the classroom, supported by whatever happens in the home. That's where it happens.

So, in addition to providing funds to try to help make schools safer, this bill says we're going to try something new. We're going to have world-class standards implemented with grassroots reforms. We're going to give more waivers and cut the redtape to districts who want to try new and different and innovative things. We're going to support schools that let the teachers and the principals try things that innovate, that do things to involve parents, that are succeeding. We're going to encourage people to experiment with new and different things all across this country. People are trying things that work, that are different, that have never been tried before: dif-

ferent ways of managing schools, different people organizing schools in different ways.

But we know in the end what has to happen is that the children have to learn. So we want world-class standards. We want a way of measuring whether the children learn them or not, and then we want to say to people all across the country, ''Here are the standards. Here's how we'll know whether you'll make it or not. Now, you figure out how to do it. Use your mind, use your energy, and we will support you. We'll try to make your schools safe havens if you will take the leadership to do it, and we'll try to encourage all your best ideas, all your energy.''

This is a new and different approach for the National Government, but it's how learning really happens in the schools. You know it, and it's time now that your country recognizes it. This is a remarkable departure. First, there have never been any national standards. Second, there's never been any way to measure them. Third, there's never been any national skills standards for our workers. But fourth, we never thought we could do it with grassroots reforms. We're telling you we know you have the answers. You go find them, and we'll tell you how you're doing along the way, and we'll support you when you win for our children.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, this is just the beginning of this process. It will only work if, year-in and year-out, the Congress continues to support the effort; only work if we continue to provide good preschool opportunities until every child is in a good Head Start program or another program like it. It will only work when we provide an opportunity for every child who doesn't go to college to get the kind of skills training they need. Every child who wants to go to college will never have to worry about how to pay for it again. And every adult will have the opportunity to get lifetime training. That's what we have to do.

But this is the beginning. It is the foundation, and as the Secretary said, ''Today we can say, America is serious about education. America cares about the future of every child, and America will lead the world in the 21st century because we're going to make sure you will be there on the frontlines, living up to the fullest of your God-given capacities.''

Thank you all very much, and bless you all.

Now, I'm going to sign this little bill here. And then when I sign the real little bill, I'm going to sign this copy of the big bill, and all of them are going to help me since it's really their bill and their ticket to the future, all the students who are up here.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:05 a.m. at the Zamorano Fine Arts Academy. H.R. 1804, approved March 31, was assigned Public Law No. 103–227.

Exchange With Reporters in San Diego

March 31, 1994

Stock Market

Q. Mr. President, can you tell us what's happening on the stock market?

The President. Well, I've talked to Mr. Rubin this morning at some length, and he's obviously been making calls around the country.

I'd just like to make two observations. One is that we have conducted, since the stock market began to fall, another exhaustive review of all the evidence we have and the opinions of everybody we can talk to around the country. No one believes that there is any serious reason to doubt, that there is any inflation in this economy, or that we won't have good growth this year. In other words, there is no underlying economic justification for any cause of concern or any increase in long-term interest rates.

There are a lot of people who have believed for some time—and it's been in the press a lot—that the stock market had a very rapid run-up last year. It might have been a little bit too high, and maybe a lot of this is people just kind of working that out. But again, I say, I think it's very important that the American people remain confident that there's no inflation in the economy, that there's no reason that the economy shouldn't grow, that there's no reason we shouldn't have 2 million more jobs.

The stock market, like any kind of market, is subject to movements which may some-

times be a little more than is warranted by the economic circumstances one way or the other. We saw that often in the 1980's, when the stock market tripled in years when unemployment went up, when wages were stagnant, when the underlying economy didn't seem to justify it.

So we've had a very good market; I'm very grateful for it. I hope that we'll rebound quickly, but the underlying economy is in good shape. And no one should make decisions based on a worry about some inflation factor they don't know about or some impending problem in some sector of the economy. Things, according to every single report I have, are still very solid for a solid economic growth.

Q. Does that skittishness bother you, though, I mean whether it's warranted or not?

The President. Let me just say this. I remember when it happened in 1987, when there was more than skittishness, when there was a big drop there. No one could figure out exactly why it happened, and then after it happened the market began a steady rebuilding. What I'm trying to do is to reassure people so that we don't go beyond skittishness, because no one believes that there's a serious problem with an underlying American economy. It is healthy, and it is sound. Some of these corrective things will happen from time to time, but there's no reason for people to overreact to it. The real issue is, is our fundamental economy sound?

Americans will be making these investment decisions all the time: Should they be in the stock market or should they be in CD's or should they be in something in between, you know? Should they change their stock portfolios? And there are a lot of things that have happened in the last few years which have increased the volume and intensity of trading in the stock market. Low interest rates put more people in the stock market because they couldn't earn big interest rates on fixed investments. So, a lot of these things just happen and change. I just think it's important that we not overreact to it.

Japanese Students

Q. Mr. President, on the murders of those two Japanese students. Have you had a chance—they caught the two—they have two suspects in the murders of those two Japanese students. Have you had a chance to talk with the parents or with anyone involved in that? What do you think?

The President. I called Prime Minister Hosokawa, and we talked about a number of things, but I—or excuse me, I sent him word and he called me, and we talked about a number of things. And I personally told him how regretful I was, and I apologized on behalf of our people that anyone would lose their lives here. And I have written to both the young men's parents personally, and I saw Chief Williams on television last night. I'm gratified that an arrest has been made. That's a real compliment to the law enforcement agents in Los Angeles. And I appreciate the effort that they've made.

Thank you.

NOTE: The exchange began at 11:03 a.m. at the Zamorano Fine Arts Academy. In his remarks, he referred to Takuma Eto and Go Matsura, two Japanese students living in California who were murdered in a carjacking on March 25. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

March 25 [1]

The President named the following members to the National Council on the Arts: Trisha Brown, Ronald Feldman, Barbara Grossman, Kenneth Jarin, Leo O'Donovan, Judith Rubin, Colleen Jennings-Roggensack, and Rachael Worby.

March 26

In the morning, the President and Hillary Clinton met with patients and family mem-

[1] *This item was not received in time for inclusion in the appropriate issue.*

bers at the Scottish Rite Hospital for Children in Dallas, TX.

March 27

In the evening, the President and Hillary and Chelsea Clinton traveled from Dallas to San Diego, CA.

March 28

In the afternoon, the President had a telephone conversation with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan.

March 30

The President declared the State of Alabama a major disaster area and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the wake of severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding that occurred on March 27.

March 31

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to positions at the Department of Justice:

—Jan Chaiken, Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics;

—Jeremy Travis, Director of the National Institute of Justice; and

—Laurie O. Robinson, Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs.

The President declared the State of Georgia a major disaster area and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the wake of tornadoes, flooding, and severe storms that occurred on March 27.

April 1

The White House announced that the President has invited Franz Vranitzky, Chancellor of Austria, to visit the White House on April 20.

The President announced the selection by the National Civilian Community Corps of the Naval Training Center in San Diego to be one of four regional headquarters for the NCCC's service corps, involving 18- to 24-year-old men and women.

Nominations Submitted to the Senate

NOTE: No nominations were submitted to the Senate during the period covered by this issue.

Checklist of White House Press Releases

The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary that are neither printed as items nor covered by entries in the Digest of Other White House Announcements.

Released March 26

Statement by Special Counsel to the President Lloyd Cutler on conversations between White House officials and the Treasury Department

Released March 27

Statement by Lisa Caputo, Press Secretary to the First Lady, and John Podesta, White House Staff Secretary, in response to a Newsweek article on Hillary Clinton's commodity trading

Transcript of an interview of George Stephanopoulos by Paul Cohen of CNN

Released March 29

Transcript of a press briefing by Attorney General Janet Reno, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Henry G. Cisneros, Director of the Office of Drug Control Policy Lee Patrick Brown, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ron Noble on the anticrime initiative

Transcript of a press briefing by U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor on trade with Japan and the death of two Japanese students in California

Statement by Lisa Caputo, Press Secretary to the First Lady, and John Podesta, White House Staff Secretary, on the details of Hillary Clinton's commodity trading

Released March 30

Statement by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers on export control reform

Statement by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers on the IRA's announcement of a temporary cease-fire in Northern Ireland

Statement by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers announcing that the President made available $12 million for pest prevention and suppression to preserve the Nation's forest resources

Released March 31

Transcript of remarks to the press pool by Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley

Released April 1

Transcript of a press briefing by Secretary of Labor Robert B. Reich and Council of Economic Advisers Chair Laura D'Andrea Tyson on the national economy

Acts Approved by the President

Approved March 30

H.R. 3345 / Public Law 103–226
Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994

Approved March 31

H.R. 1804 / Public Law 103–227
Goals 2000: Educate America Act

H.R. 4122 / Public Law 103–228
To temporarily extend certain provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.