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Bosnia if the United States unilaterally lifts the arms embargo. The United States, as the leader of the NATO Alliance, would be obliged to send thousands of American ground troops to assist in that difficult operation.

- Second, lifting the embargo now could cause the fighting in Bosnia to escalate. The Serbs will not delay their assaults while the Bosnian Government receives new arms and training. Getting humanitarian aid to civilians will only get harder.
- Third, unilaterally lifting the embargo will lead to unilateral American responsibility. If the Bosnian Government suffered reverses on the battlefield, we, and not the Europeans, would be expected to fill the void with military and humanitarian aid.
- Fourth, intensified fighting in Bosnia would risk provoking a wider war in the heart of Europe.
- Fifth, for this bill to become law now would undercut the new diplomatic effort we are currently engaged in, and withdrawal of the United Nations mission would virtually eliminate chances for a peaceful, negotiated settlement in the foreseeable future.
- Finally, unilateral lift would create serious divisions between the United States and its key allies, with potential long-lasting damage to the NATO Alliance.

This is an important moment in Bosnia. Events in the past few weeks have opened new possibilities for negotiations. We will test these new realities, and we are now engaged with our allies and others in using these opportunities to settle this terrible war by agreement. This is not the time for the United States to pull the plug on the U.N. mission.

There is no question that we must take strong action in Bosnia. In recent weeks, the war has intensified. The Serbs have brutally assaulted three of the United Nations safe areas. Witnesses report widespread atrocities: summary executions, systematic rape, and renewed ethnic cleansing in Bosnia. Tens of thousands of innocent women and children have fled their homes. And now the Croatian army offensive has created new dangers and dramatically increased the need for humanitarian aid to deal with displaced citizens in the region. But these events also create opportunities.

Along with our allies we have taken a series of strong steps to strengthen the United Nations mission, to prevent further attacks on safe areas, and to protect innocent civilians:

- NATO has decided it will counter an assault on the remaining safe areas with sustained and decisive use of air power. Our response will be broad, swift, and severe, going far beyond the narrow attacks of the past.
- For the first time, military commanders on the ground in Bosnia have been given operational control over such actions, paving the way for fast and effective NATO response.
- And well-armed British and French troops are working to ensure access to Sarajevo for convoys carrying food, medicine, and other vital supplies.

Despite these actions, many in Congress are ready to close the books on the U.N. mission. But I am not—not as long as that mission is willing and able to be a force for peace once again.

I recognize that there is no risk-free way ahead in Bosnia. But unilaterally lifting the arms embargo will have the opposite effects of what its supporters intend. It would intensify the fighting, jeopardize diplomacy, and make the outcome of the war in Bosnia an American responsibility.

Instead, we must work with our allies to protect innocent civilians, to strengthen the United Nations mission, to bring NATO's military power to bear if our warnings are defied, and to aggressively pursue the only path that will end the conflict, one that leads to a negotiated peace.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest an-

nounced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

August 5

In the morning, the President met with families who have benefited from the Family and Medical Leave Act at the Children's Inn at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, MD.

August 7

In the morning, the President met with Prime Minister Jean-Claude Juncker of Luxembourg.

In the afternoon, the President had telephone conversations with Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom, President Jacques Chirac of France, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany to discuss the situation in Bosnia.

The President announced his intention to appoint Kumiki Gibson to the Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States.

August 8

The White House announced that the President has invited President Ion Iliescu of Romania to Washington for a working visit on September 26.

August 9

In the morning, the President met with foreign policy advisers to discuss the situation in Bosnia. He then traveled to Charlotte, NC.

In the afternoon, the President participated in a roundtable discussion on teen health issues at the Teen Health Connection. Later in the afternoon, he returned to Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to nominate Kevin G. Chavers to serve as President of the Government National Mortgage Association at the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The President announced his intention to nominate Gail Clements McDonald to be the Administrator of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation at the Department of Transportation.

The President announced his intention to nominate Phillip A. Singerman to be the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development at the Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration.

The President announced his intention to nominate Isaac C. Hunt, Jr., and Norman S. Johnson to be members of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The President announced his intention to nominate Gov. Ned R. McWherter to the Board of Governors of the U.S. Postal Service.

The President announced his intention to nominate Gov. Mel Carnahan to serve as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation.

The President announced his intention to appoint Ernest Lofton, Jr., as a member of the Community Adjustment and Investment Program Advisory Committee for the North American Development Bank.

The President announced his intention to appoint Patricia M. Duff to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

The President announced his intention to appoint Richard J. Boxer to the National Cancer Advisory Board.

August 10

The President announced his intention to nominate David C. Williams to be Inspector General of the Social Security Administration.

The President declared a major disaster in the State of Florida and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by Hurricane Erin on August 2–3.

The White House announced that the President will travel to Japan on November 16–21 to participate in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation leaders meeting and for a state visit.

Nominations Submitted to the Senate

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Services Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.