

nobody has all the answers, that's important, too.

I don't want to embarrass him, but not very long ago, I was home in Arkansas, and my pastor, Rex Horne, who's here, gave a fascinating sermon in which he was talking about how Jesus treated different kinds of people. And he pointed out how humble Christ was in dealing with the leper, the hated Zaccheus, the woman caught in adultery. He reminded us of the stories of the Prodigal Son and the Good Samaritan in the Bible. And then he said, you know, the only people Jesus was really hard on and acted like He was arrogant to—[laughter]—were the Pharisees and the Saducees and the religious hypocrites who appeared to have all the revealed truth, and the people he ran out of the temple because they got church and state mixed up, too. They tried to take over the temple. [Laughter] Right?

Now, this is an important lesson, and it had a huge impact on me, on my level of humility. We all need a good dose of humility. This is—it is not given to any of us to fully understand the future, but we do know we're moving into a different time with no precedent. And Mr. Barber, he may not be right about everything, but he's got a fix on it, and it's worth thinking about. And I ask all of you to think about that and to think of your work—when you see the people in your churches and your synagogues, in your mosques, who have problems in their lives, ask yourselves, are these problems the kind of problems that would happen at any age in time, or are they aggravated by this different period of change through which we're going, and how can we move together to respond to it.

So I say to you, I hope you will pray for all of us here in these next 90 days, without regard to our party or our religion, because we have a hard and difficult job to do. We have to act. We have to succeed, but we have to do it in the right way for America to move into the next century with the American dream alive and well and with the ability to keep the kind of character and strength that we celebrated this week not only in the achievement of Cal Ripken, but in the achievement of the bus driver and all the people that were cheering because they

shared something that we desperately need to elevate and preserve as long as this country exists.

Thank you, and God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:33 a.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.

Statement on the Agreed Basic Principles for a Settlement in Bosnia-Herzegovina

September 8, 1995

Today's successful meeting in Geneva of the Foreign Ministers of Bosnia, Croatia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is an important milestone on the road to peace in the former Yugoslavia. As a result of intensive mediation by Ambassador Holbrooke and his team—supported by our Contact Group partners in the European Union and Russia—the three Foreign Ministers have endorsed a set of Agreed Basic Principles that will serve as the framework for a political settlement to the conflict in Bosnia. The Foreign Ministers of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have also agreed to work actively toward a peaceful solution in Eastern Slavonia, the Serb-controlled area of the Republic of Croatia also known as U.N. Sector East.

The Agreed Basic Principles commit all three governments to support a settlement consistent with the goals we have long sought in Bosnia. Most importantly, for the first time, all three have agreed that Bosnia-Herzegovina will continue as a single state, with its present borders and with continuing international recognition. Consistent with the Contact Group plan, under the terms of a settlement, all three agree that Bosnia-Herzegovina will consist of two entities: the Federation, established under last year's Washington Agreements, and the Serb Republic. The 51:49 parameter of the Contact Group's territorial proposal will be the basis for a settlement, subject to any adjustments that the parties make by mutual agreement. The two entities will have the right to establish relationships with neighboring states, but these must be consistent with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The parties have pledged to ad-

here to international human rights standards, to ensure freedom of movement and the right of displaced persons to return to their homes, and to collaborate on joint economic projects that will promote transportation links and communication among all of Bosnia's peoples. These are important principles around which we now can move toward intensive negotiations for a full peace agreement.

I want to congratulate the three Foreign Ministers, Secretary of State Christopher, National Security Adviser Anthony Lake, Ambassador Holbrooke and his team, and our Russian and other European partners for today's impressive achievement. Much work remains to be done in translating these principles into a final peace agreement. All the parties will need to display the same flexibility and statesmanship that made today's agreement possible if we are to turn away from war and achieve our common goal of a durable peace in the Balkans.

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Budget Deferral

September 8, 1995

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report one revised deferral of budgetary resources, totaling \$1.2 billion.

The deferral affects the International Security Assistance program.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
September 8, 1995.

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.

August 31¹

The President announced his intention to appoint Constantino Y. Amores and Alison H. Deem to the Advisory Committee on the Arts of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Smithsonian Institution.

September 1¹

In the evening, the President had a telephone conversation with NATO Secretary General Willy Klass to discuss NATO operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

September 2

In the afternoon, the President and Hillary Clinton had lunch with veterans aboard the U.S.S. *Carl Vinson* in Honolulu, HI. They then participated in a wreath-laying ceremony at the U.S.S. *Arizona* memorial and viewed a veterans parade at Fort DeRussy. Following the parade, the President toured the Okinawan festival at Kapiolani Park.

September 3

In the afternoon, the President traveled from Honolulu, HI, to San Jose, CA. Following his arrival at Moffett Air Force Base in the evening, he traveled to Monterey, CA.

September 4

In the afternoon, the President traveled from Monterey, CA, to Pleasanton, CA. In the evening, he returned to Monterey.

September 5

In the morning, the President traveled from Monterey, CA, to Selma, CA. In the afternoon, he traveled to Fresno, CA, where he met with agricultural leaders in Wofford Executive Hangar at Fresno Airport. Later in the afternoon, the President traveled from Fresno to Washington, DC, arriving after midnight.

September 6

In the morning, the President met with President Ernesto Perez Balladares of Panama.

In the late afternoon, the President and Chelsea Clinton traveled to Baltimore, MD, where they met with Cal Ripken, Jr., at Oriole Park at Camden Yards and attended the

¹ This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.