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[Press Guidance] - June 29, 1994 [1]

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More
for Pol
guidance

from Joint Staff.

OPTIONAL FORM 36 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages 1

From *Ms. de Lark*
To *Ms. Myers*
Dep/Agency *White House*
Date
Fax #

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NSN 7540-01 317 7383

HAITIAN MIGRANT STATUS

TOTAL

3239

AS OF 29JUN1130

ENROUTE MPC

DEPENDABLE	182
FARALLON	0
BARANOF	0
HAMILTON	14
LEGARE	
ESCAPE	329
DURABLE	390
DECISIVE	336
HARRIET LANE	199
TAMPA	
DRUMMOND	22
MONHEGAN	
SPRAGUE	469

TOTAL

1941

GTMO
CAPACITY 4000
RESIDENT 161
%FILL 4%

up to 12,500 by July 11

IVAN FRANCO

CAPACITY 250
RESIDENT 33
%FILL 13%

ENR HAITI

168

COMFORT

CAPACITY 1000
RESIDENT 986
%FILL 94%

REMARKS: ETA GTMO	SHIP	HAITIANS
1200	DEPENDABLE	182
1400	DECISIVE	336
1600	DURABLE	390
1800	SPRAGUE	469
2000	ESCAPE	329
		1706

26 BOATS SIGHTED, 9 INTERDICTED, 300 MIGS TODAY

REV. GRAY

RE: HAITI

6-29-94

- As human rts violations increase, # of people who can justify their claims for asylum also increase
- Too soon to say whether refugees will decrease/increase — so we'll be prepared: Ships, G'tmo, discussing w/ other countries, T+C
- don't use word "unexpected" — "expected" that if there was an increase in h.r. violations, there would be incr in refugees
- We're seeing "effect" not "cause" — need to keep policy ~~few~~ focused on ~~addressed~~ addressing "cause"
- We are prepared and we'll cont. to be prepared
- G'tmo now open as backup to ships, open T+C next week
- disagreed w/ Potus: re-sanctions may have led to incr migration
Let's not blame 5 weeks of sanctions —

- To blame sanctions ignores historical reality; sanctions do hurt, have negative effect... but sanctions kill

- Numbers speak for selves - HR orgs have reported about abuses: rape, murder, etc. Been recorded by media, HR orgs, UNHCR, etc. We don't need

↳ changed our policy b/c of #'s, b/c of NO

Since boots have in place - in country acceptance

Evidence of pressure:

- 1) price of gas going up
- 2) greater effort on DR border w/ help of UN tech team
- 3) Parl & Francos
- 4) signs of unrest w/in military & support groups of mil leaders

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

draft

For Immediate Release

June 29, 1994

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The United States Department of State has revoked all U.S. nonimmigrant visas issued before May 11, 1994 to Haitian nationals by the U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince or the U.S. Consulate general in Curacao. This revocation became effective at 12:01 a.m. EDT June 29, 1994.

The stubborn refusal of Haiti's military leaders to permit the restoration of democracy and the return of President Aristide *is the cause of* requires we take this additional step. We believe the revocation of these visas will significantly increase pressure on the military, the illegal Jonassaint regime and their supporters.

This action complements the recent blocking of U.S. assets of all Haitian nationals resident in Haiti, the ban on financial transfers and the ban on scheduled commercial passenger flights. *It demonstrates once again in no uncertain terms that there is a real cost to Haitians' continued support for the military and the illegal government.*

Air carriers and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service have been notified that visas meeting the stated criteria are no longer valid.

###

How many people does it affect?
If Haitians can't f
May 11th - away down
Why May 11th

— Currently in US -
don't have
reapply;
If the leave
they'll have to
reapply
— Residency - 9
consecutive months
— Fall 1

What if they apply for new visas?
Why May 11th

CA PRESS GUIDANCE
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1994

Robin Mitchell
Rm 487

HAITI: VISA REVOCATION

Q: Do you know how many Haitian nonimmigrant visa holders will be affected by this revocation?

- A: ① WE DO NOT KNOW HOW MANY OF THE
NONIMMIGRANT VISAS ISSUED BY THE U.S.
EMBASSY IN PORT AU PRINCE AND THE U.S.
CONSULATE GENERAL IN CURACAO ARE STILL
VALID.**
- ② NONIMMIGRANT VISAS FOR HAITIANS ARE
NORMALLY VALID FOR 5 YEARS.**
- ③ SINCE 1989, PORT AU PRINCE HAS ISSUED
APPROXIMATELY 90,000 NONIMMIGRANT VISAS,
PRIMARILY TO HAITIAN PASSPORT HOLDERS.
DURING THAT SAME PERIOD, THE AMERICAN
CONSULATE GENERAL IN CURACAO ISSUED
④ APPROXIMATELY 48,000 NONIMMIGRANT VISAS FOR
ALL NATIONALITIES.**

*→ only a portion of these
are Haitian nationals*

Q: Why Curacao?

**A:-- OUR INFORMATION INDICATES THAT MANY OF THE
HAITIAN PROPERTIED CLASS RESIDENT IN HAITI
WHO ARE HOLDERS OF U.S. VISITOR VISAS
OBTAINED THEM AT THE CONSULATE GENERAL IN
CURACAO.**

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Q: How will they be revealed?

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**A: THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
INS AND THE AIRLINES WILL NOT BOARD OR ADMIT
INTO THE U.S. ANY HAITIAN NONIMMIGRANT VISA
HOLDERS WHOSE VISA WAS OBTAINED IN PORT AU
PRINCE OR CURACAO BEFORE MAY 11, 1994. THE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE WILL
PHYSICALLY CANCEL VISAS PRESENTED AT PORTS
OF ENTRIES.**

**Q: What about Haitian nonimmigrants who are currently in
the U.S. legally?**

**A: THIS ACTION AFFECTS ALL NONIMMIGRANT VISAS
THAT WERE ISSUED BY EITHER THE U.S. EMBASSY
IN PORT AU PRINCE OR THE CONSULATE GENERAL
IN CURACAO BEFORE MAY 11, 1994, INCLUDING
VISITOR VISAS FOR HAITIANS WHO MAY BE IN THE
U.S.**

**WHILE IN THE U.S., VISITORS ARE UNDER THE
JURISDICTION OF THE IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE. ONCE HAITIAN
VISITORS LEAVE THE U.S., THEY WOULD NEED TO
GET A NEW VISA IN ORDER TO RETURN TO THE U.S.**

*Will the INS try to find people?
Will they are they expected to leave?
Will there be penalty if they don't?*

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Q: Why are you doing this?

A: THE STUBBORN REFUSAL OF HAITI'S MILITARY LEADERS TO PERMIT THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY AND THE RETURN OF PRESIDENT ARISTIDE REQUIRES US TO TAKE THIS STEP IN ORDER TO INCREASE PRESSURE ON THE HAITIAN PROPRTIED CLASS FOR THEIR CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR THE ILLEGAL MILITARY DEFACTO REGIME.

Q: What about Haitians in other countries?

A: THIS ACTION AFFECTS ONLY NONIMMIGRANT VISAS ISSUED AT PORT-AU-PRINCE AND CURACAO. HAITIAN NATIONALS NOW RESIDING IN THIRD COUNTRIES WHOSE NONIMMIGRANT VISAS WERE ISSUED IN PORT AU PRINCE OR CURACAO WILL HAVE TO APPLY AND QUALIFY FOR NEW VISAS AT NONIMMIGRANT VISA ISSUING POSTS.

*address in US, been
here for certain time period*

- If they have residence in US, not effected*
- If they are residents of Haiti, expected to apply;*

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Q: What about Haitian visitor visas issued after May 11, 1994?

THE NONIMMIGRANT VISA SECTION OF THE U.S. EMBASSY IN PORT AU PRINCE HAS BEEN CLOSED SINCE EARLY MAY.

THE CONSULATE GENERAL IN CUNACAO CEASED PROVIDING ALL VISA SERVICES EARLIER THIS YEAR FOR UNRELATED BUDGETARY REASONS.

more

Q: What happens if they reapply

- each ap. reviewed on a case-by-case basis*
- does not include green card holders or those who have already applied to emigrate*

Q: Can the U.S. embassy in Port-au-Prince still issue new visas to Haitians, and if so, under what circumstances?

A: -- WE RECOGNIZE THAT THERE WILL BE SOME INSTANCES WHEN HAITIANS HAVE LEGITIMATE REASONS FOR TRAVELLING TO THE U.S.

-- ALTHOUGH THE EMBASSY WILL CONTINUE TO BE CLOSED FOR NORMAL VISITOR VISA SERVICES, THERE ARE PROVISIONS FOR PROCESSING SUCH VISAS ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS, WHEN CONSISTENT WITH IMMIGRATION LAW, THE CURRENT SANCTIONS AND WHEN IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST TO DO SO.

-- WITHIN THAT CONTEXT, WE WILL WORK TO SEE THAT THESE RESTRICTIONS DO NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. EMBASSY, UNITED NATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS; MEMBERS OF THE ARISTIDE GOVERNMENT AND THEIR EMPLOYEES; OR SUPPORTERS OF PRESIDENT ARISTIDE.

To be issued @ WH today
Time TBD

HAITIAN VISAS REVOKED

The Department of State has revoked all U.S. nonimmigrant visas* issued before May 11, 1994 to Haitian nationals by the U.S. Embassy in Port au Prince or U.S. Consulate General in Curacao. This revocation became effective at 12:01 a.m. EDT June 29, 1994.

The stubborn refusal of Haiti's military leaders to permit the restoration of democracy and the return of President Aristide requires that we take this additional step. We believe the revocation of these visas will significantly increase pressure on the military, the illegal Jonassaint regime and their supporters.

This action complements the recent blocking of U.S. assets of all Haitian nationals resident in Haiti, the ban on financial transfers, and the ban on scheduled commercial passenger flights. It demonstrates once again in no uncertain terms to the Haitian propertied class that there is a real cost to their continued support for the military and its illegal puppet government.

Air carriers and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service have been notified that visas meeting the stated criteria are no longer valid.

* These are visas for visitors, tourists, business travelers, students, temporary workers, etc. It does not include green card holders or persons applying to immigrate to the U.S.

* Revoked as of today.

HAITI - Refugee Processing at Guantanamo

*Legal status
in G7MO*

Q: Why are you getting this sudden surge of migrants from Haiti? What are you doing about it?

A: -- The military leaders' refusal to permit the restoration of democracy and return of President Aristide has led to steadily worsening conditions in Haiti.

-- The human rights abuses that led the President to conclude that the United States must afford all interdicted Haitians the opportunity to apply for refugee status continue unabated.

-- The only way to get at the root causes of emigration by sea -- those abuses and economic suffering -- lies in ending illegitimate military rule and restoring democracy.

-- That is why the President has led the international community in intensifying sanctions aimed at making the military leaders step down -- sanctions which have visibly increased the pressure on those leaders.

-- The number of Haitians leaving now reflects the continued abuses of the military and the pressure this creates on innocent Haitians faced with intolerable living conditions due to military intransigence.

-- Our planning to implement the President's new refugee processing directive took into account the possibility of an outflow which would strain the capacity of the ships at Jamaica.

-- We provided for overflow at Guantanamo and given the current departure rate are activating that facility.

-- We will use it while the processing center at Grand Turk is set up -- it will be open in two weeks or less -- and other arrangements to increase overall capacity are made.

-- As the President reiterated today, we urge Haitians not to leave in boats but rather to apply at the in-country processing centers, the safest and best route to the U.S., where operations continue at normal levels.

HAITI: INTERDICTION/PROCESSING OF HAITIAN BOAT PEOPLE

Q. Why did you open Guantanamo Bay for Haitians yet to be screened?

A. -- THE RATE OF DEPARTURES FROM HAITI HAS MADE IT DIFFICULT TO ACCOMMODATE ALL HAITIANS AT THE CURRENT PROCESSING SITE ON BOARD THE COMFORT.

-- THUS, WE BELIEVED THAT THE USE OF GUANTANAMO TO HELP HANDLE THESE NUMBERS WAS THE APPROPRIATE ACTION TO TAKE.

-- WE HAD ACCEPTED THE POSSIBILITY THAT WE MIGHT HAVE LARGE OUTFLOWS AND THAT WE WOULD HAVE TO TAKE THE MEASURES ANNOUNCED BY THE PRESIDENT YESTERDAY.

-- THAT IS PRECISELY WHY GUANTANAMO HAS THE CAPACITY TO BEGIN ACCEPTING HAITIANS.

*See
NSC
guidance*

Q. Does this mean you will be processing Haitians at Guantanamo?

A. -- FOR THE TIME BEING, WE WILL BE DOING REFUGEE PROCESSING IN GUANTANAMO.

- I WOULD LIKE TO STRESS AGAIN THE DANGERS INVOLVED IN TAKING TO THE SEA IN SMALL, UNSEAWORTHY BOATS, PARTICULARLY AS THE CUTTERS FILL UP AND MAY NOT BE ABLE TO RESCUE VESSELS IN DISTRESS.

- THE IN-COUNTRY REFUGEE PROCESSING PROGRAM REMAINS THE BEST AND SAFEST ALTERNATIVE FOR THOSE HAITIANS WHO BELIEVE THEY HAVE A CLAIM TO REFUGEE STATUS.

Q. What is the capacity of Guantanamo?

- A. -- GUANTANAMO CAN NOW HOLD SOME 4,000. WE ARE BUILDING THE CAPACITY TO HOLD MORE OVER THE NEXT SEVERAL DAYS.

Q. Will there be any differences between the kind of processing being conducted aboard the Comfort and any carried out at Guantanamo?

- A. -- WE ANTICIPATE THAT PROCESSING PROCEDURES ON GUANTANAMO WILL BE SIMILAR TO THOSE ABOARD THE COMFORT, I.E. FULL REFUGEE PROCESSING.

- WE EXPECT TO SEE UNHCR INVOLVEMENT IN GUANTANAMO.

Q. Will you continue to seek regional help on opening other land-based processing facilities?

A. -- WE ARE PROCEEDING AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROCESSING CENTER ON GRAND TURK IN THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS. DOD PERSONNEL ARE ON THE GROUND WORKING ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CENTER.

-- WE ANTICIPATE THAT THE CENTER WILL BE OPERATIONAL IN A COUPLE OF WEEKS BUT DO NOT HAVE A FIRM DATE AT THIS TIME.

-- AS SPECIAL ADVISOR GRAY SAID YESTERDAY IN HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, WE ARE CONTINUING TO EXPLORE THE UTILITY OF ESTABLISHING ADDITIONAL LAND BASED PROCESSING FACILITIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES. WE ARE ALSO SEEKING COUNTRIES WHO WILL ACCEPT APPROVED REFUGEES FOR RESETTLEMENT.

Q. Can you provide an update on interdictions and refugee processing of Haitian boat people?

A. INTERDICTIONS

- **THE COAST GUARD PICKED UP 755 HAITIANS IN 33 BOATS YESTERDAY.**
- **THIS BRINGS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HAITIANS PICKED UP SINCE THE PROCESSING FACILITY ON THE USNS COMFORT BEGAN OPERATIONS ON JUNE 15 TO ALMOST 3,000.**

REFUGEE PROCESSING ON THE COMFORT

- **697 HAITIANS HAVE COMPLETED PROCESSING. 211 HAVE BEEN APPROVED FOR REFUGEE STATUS AND 486 DENIED. THIS IS A 30 PERCENT APPROVAL RATE.**
- **161 APPROVED REFUGEES HAVE BEEN FLOWN TO GUANTANAMO NAVAL BASE FOR FINAL RESTTLEMENT PROCESSING.**
- **426 OF THOSE DENIED REFUGEE STATUS HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED TO PORT AU PRINCE.**

Q. What kind of boats are the Haitians leaving in?

A. -- THE BOATS ARE FOR THE MOST PART SMALL SAIL BOATS, WITH AN AVERAGE OF BETWEEN 20 TO 30 HAITIANS ABOARD. THERE HAVE BEEN ONE OR TWO LARGER BOATS WITH 190 TO 200 ABOARD BUT THESE HAVE BEEN RARE.

-- THIS WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE THAT THE HAITIANS ARE NOT TRYING TO SAIL LONG DISTANCES BUT ARE SIMPLY TRYING TO REACH THE COAST GUARD CUTTERS.

Q. To what do you attribute the sudden increase in numbers?

A. -- THE PRESENT SURGE IN NUMBERS OF BOAT PEOPLE IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT OUR POLICY IS HUMANE WHILE THAT OF THE DE FACTO REGIME IN HAITI IS INHUMANE.

-- WHILE THE MODIFICATION OF THE DIRECT REPATRIATION POLICY AND THE START UP OF PROCESSING ON BOARD THE "COMFORT" MAY HAVE PLAYED A ROLE IN THE INCREASE IN THE OUTFLOW OF HAITIANS, THE FUNDAMENTAL REASON IS THE REFUSAL OF THE MILITARY LEADERS TO STEP DOWN AND PERMIT THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY AND THE RETURN OF PRESIDENT ARISTIDE.

HAITI: RADIO BROADCASTING TO HAITI

Q: What's the status of radio broadcasting to Haiti? When will it start?

A: -- WE ARE WORKING WITH PRESIDENT ARISTIDE ON COMPLETING ARRANGEMENTS FOR A SYSTEM OF DIRECT BROADCASTING TO HAITI. THIS CAPACITY TO COMMUNICATE DIRECTLY WITH THE HAITIAN PEOPLE -- WITHOUT THE RISK OF CENSORSHIP BY THE HAITIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES IS CRUCIAL.

-- AS SPECIAL ADVISOR GRAY SAID YESTERDAY, IT IS OUR EXPECTATION THAT BROADCASTING TO HAITI WILL BEGIN SOMETIME SOON. THE FINAL DETAILS ARE BEING WORKED OUT NOW. I HOPE TO HAVE MORE OPERATIONAL INFORMATION TO SHARE WITH YOU SOON.

Q: Who selects material for the broadcasts?

A: -- THIS WILL BE A JOINT COLLABORATIVE EFFORT BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND HAITI TO BROADCAST THE MESSAGE OF DEMOCRACY TO THE HAITIAN PEOPLE, TO GIVE THEM ACCESS TO THE VOICES OF THEIR OWN ELECTED LEADERS AND OF AMERICAN POLICY SPOKESMEN.

(MORE)

-- THE PROGRAMS WILL BE DONE UNDER THE JOINT AUTHORITY OF THE U.S. AND HAITIAN GOVERNMENTS. REPRESENTATIVES FROM BOTH WILL REVIEW ALL PROGRAMS BEFORE THEY ARE BROADCAST.

Q: Will the U.S. be broadcasting messages to dissuade people from fleeing Haiti?

A: -- NO. WE ARE ALREADY DOING THIS THROUGH RADIO SPOTS PLAYING ON LOCAL STATIONS IN HAITI. OUR EMBASSY PREPARED A SERIES OF PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THIS ISSUE. THESE RADIO SPOTS ENCOURAGE THOSE SEEKING REFUGEE STATUS TO USE THE THREE IN-COUNTRY REFUGEE PROCESSING CENTERS AND DISCOURAGE HAITIANS FROM RISKING THEIR LIVES AT SEA WHEN THEY CAN ASSERT THEIR CLAIMS MORE SAFELY AT A PROCESSING CENTER.

Q: What's the purpose of these broadcasts?

A: -- THESE BROADCASTS WILL PROVIDE PRESIDENT ARISTIDE AN OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT HIS MESSAGE OF RECONCILIATION AND TO OUTLINE WHAT HIS PLANS ARE UPON HIS RETURN WITH REGARD TO THE MILITARY, WITH REGARD TO THE ECONOMY, WITH REGARD TO RESTORING POLITICAL STABILITY SO THAT THE COUNTRY CAN MOVE FORWARD.

(MORE)

-- WE BELIEVE IT'S EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO PROVIDE HIM THE MEANS TO TALK TO THE PEOPLE OF HAITI. HE HAS NOT HAD THE OPPORTUNITY FOR OVER TWO YEARS TO SPEAK DIRECTLY WITH THEM. THE PEOPLE OF HAITI HAVE RECEIVED A STEADY DIET OF DISINFORMATION AND MISINFORMATION FROM THE MILITARY REGIME AND ITS SUPPORTERS. THIS WILL ALLOW HIM TO ARTICULATE HIS VIEWS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE.

HAITI: ARISTIDE'S REMARKS

Q: Reaction to Aristide's remarks at the National Press Club yesterday? What about his views on the refugee outflow and U.S. refugee policy?

A: -- BOTH WE AND PRESIDENT ARISTIDE HAVE THE SAME OBJECTIVES: HIS RESTORATION AND THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY TO HAITI. WE BOTH RECOGNIZE THAT THIS IS THE KEY TO HALTING THE OUTFLOW OF BOAT PEOPLE FROM HAITI.

-- THE ROOT CAUSE OF THE HUMAN SUFFERING IN HAITI, AND THE CONSEQUENT DEPARTURE OF BOAT PEOPLE, IS THE CONTINUED INTRANSIGENCE OF THE MILITARY LEADERS AND THEIR SUPPORTERS. THAT IS WHY THIS ADMINISTRATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HAVE STEPPED UP OUR EFFORTS TO FORCE HAITI'S MILITARY DICTATORS TO GIVE UP THEIR STRANGLE-HOLD ON THAT COUNTRY.

-- PRESIDENT ARISTIDE, THIS ADMINISTRATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CONTINUE TO WORK TOGETHER CLOSELY TO SPEED THIS PROCESS. AS PRESIDENT ARISTIDE SAID YESTERDAY, THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY IS THE SOLUTION TO STOPPING THE FLOW OF THOSE SEEKING REFUGEE STATUS.

(MORE)

-- WE CONTINUE TO ENCOURAGE THOSE SEEKING REFUGEE STATUS
TO APPLY AT ONE OF OUR THREE IN-COUNTRY REFUGEE
PROCESSING CENTERS. THIS PROVIDES THE SAFEST AND BEST
ALTERNATIVE FOR THOSE HAITIANS WHO BELIEVE THEY HAVE A
CLAIM TO REFUGEE STATUS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

TREASURY



NEWS

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Adv for 6 p.m. EDT wire movement
Text as Prepared for Delivery
June 28, 1994

REMARKS OF TREASURY SECRETARY LLOYD BENTSEN
FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Over the weekend, I read a history on Bretton Woods. As you know, it's 50 years since the first discussions between Britain and the United States on what to do with the monetary system.

It turns out, at the meeting, somebody had written a verse on a piece of paper. They found it afterwards. The verse read: "In Washington Lord Halifax once whispered to Lord Keynes: It's true they have the money bag, but we have all the brains!"

Fifty years later, the money bag is missing. But if anyone finds it, the address to return it to is: U.S. Treasury Department, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington D.C.

I want to talk about the dollar, about the upcoming G-7, and about GATT. But let me start by describing a personal policy I have.

Every time I go to a city and meet with foreign leaders, I go in with a list of things American businesses are trying to accomplish in that area.

Some people think that's not Secretarial like. But we have to open markets for our goods and services. The American people elected us to help create jobs, not to stand around like a potted plant at a photo op. That's why I do it.

You see, in the 1930s, before Bretton Woods, when Henry Morgenthau was Treasury Secretary, one in 30 American jobs depended on trade. One in 30. Today, one in 13 do. Fifty years from now, when the Treasury Secretary speaks with this group, he or she will face a situation where probably one in five American jobs depend on trade.

LB-919

2

We need to figure out how to get there. We need to figure out how to position America to compete in a world that 10, 20, 50 years from now won't look anything like it looks today.

For the past 50 years, we generally followed the same path -- we looked abroad, and we did so generously. We shared our market -- had it wide open. We shared our technology. Name some of the big technologies -- TVs, telephones, copiers -- how many of those were invented in Japan, Korea, or China?

We shared our education system. I meet with President Salinas and Finance Minister Pedro Aspe of Mexico. Or Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo of Argentina, who convinced his President Menem, a Peronista, to privatize companies, open markets, and lower tariffs. Or Chilean Finance Minister Eduardo Aninat, who is bringing an economic revolution there.

Where did they get their education? American graduate schools.

But where we went wrong is that we made political and military decisions -- without too much consideration for responsible economics. Do that too long, you become a victim to your strengths. You can't be a military and political leader, unless you're an economic leader. Ask the Russians.

I was at a Bilderburg meeting in France four years ago. A man rose and said: "Look at the great changes in the world. The end of the Cold War. Europe and Asia emerging as the world leaders. And America on the decline."

It's a little ironic that four years later, I head to a G-7 meeting in a week-and-a-half knowing this: that America makes up 40 percent of G-7 GDP, but in the past year we accounted for 75 percent of its growth.

After 50 years of looking abroad, we've changed. We're transforming. President Clinton came in and he looked at home, first. The policy is not to ignore foreign affairs. Let me make that clear. We're not ignoring foreign obligations. But we need to take care of serious economic problems at home.

Call that self-interest, but we're not staring at \$300 billion deficits anymore. We've cut that by a third.

Call that self-interest, but 3.5 million jobs have been created. These are not government jobs. The federal payroll is down by 100,000 since 1992, and we'll cut another quarter of a million. In fact, I said that at a speech last month, and someone yelled out: "Praise the Lord."

3

One hundred government programs have been eliminated outright; 200 others have been cut; for the first time in 25 years, we've cut discretionary spending on the domestic side -- not just defense.

And these are non-events. Reporters hang onto every word I say on some subjects, but no reporter ever asked me: "How is Treasury operating with a reduced staff?" But there are about 6,000 fewer authorized positions at Treasury than the day I walked in the door.

Call it self-interest, but we've been able to keep inflation low. It was 2.3 percent in the first five months. Only one other time in the past three decades has it been that low. We've been able to reduce the government deficit enough to release much needed capital for private investment in America.

For eight quarters, American business has been investing in equipment at double digit rates. They've switched from debt to equity. They've refinanced long-term debt at lower rates. Labor/unit costs have shown very little increases.

There are jobs that won't come back. In previous cycles, they came back, but not now. We're looking to retrain people to use the new technologies. We need to support them -- but do it in a way that encourages work.

We've had the best record of economic performance in the G-7. Of course, looking at some of the markets, you wouldn't know it.

Recently, there's been a great deal of volatility. That's a major concern of mine.

Long-term bond yields usually rise in an economic expansion. I've watched our 10-year bond yields rise so far this year by more than I thought they would. But our bond yields haven't risen as much as long-term bond rates in Germany, France, England, Italy, and Canada. Even in Japan, with their recession, long-term bond yields are up about a full percentage point since the beginning of the year.

And this time, because of our deficit reduction, the deficit is not the culprit. I've heard no one blame rising interest rates on the deficit. So, yes, we'll see bond rates fluctuate, but not in a way that thwarts our recovery.

In the past week, there's been a lot of concern about the dollar. I'm concerned, too.

This is a difficult issue. It's one you need to watch over time. I've been in close consultation with Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve. We've been in close consultation with our G-7 colleagues.

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We believe a stronger dollar is better for our economy and better for the world's economy.

I know there are people who think we have some strategy in Washington of driving down dollars. Or using the dollar as some kind of bargaining chip.

Let me say clearly -- and I speak for the entire Administration -- this is not the case. The dollar is not a tool of our trade policy.

We do care about exporting more. But we want to achieve more exports by helping American producers, by opening markets, and by encouraging growth in foreign economies. Not by devaluing our currency.

No country can be indifferent to a fall in its currency, and the recent movements in the dollar could hurt recovery abroad. But nothing that has happened in the financial markets shakes my confidence in America's economic recovery and underlying soundness. Nothing.

I look around the world. And just as we're doing, many countries are transforming their economies for the future.

I'll tell you how I can tell. When I went to my first G-7 finance ministers meeting in London in February 1993, I was the freshman. Now, I'm the second most senior. When things are going badly, the Finance Minister is the first one over the side.

You really see the transformation process in Russia.

I never thought I'd see the day when half of Russian GDP is produced in the private sector. I'm encouraged with privatization, because Russia is finally developing entrepreneurs.

They've made progress on inflation -- down under 10 percent a month, from 20 percent. But that's still way too high. More has to be done.

And more has to be done on the legal environment for businesses. If they want to attract foreign investments, they need enforceable contract laws and a tax system that encourages investment.

The Russians will determine Russia's future. Sometimes there will be setbacks. After the election, the Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin said good-bye to the romanticism of the marketplace.

After that I had deep concerns. But I've seen a reversal on his part. Reform continues. It will continue. At the G-7 we'll be talking about that.

5

Japan has tried to transform. They're in the process of changing governments for the fourth time, since I've been in office. I don't think they ever faced a recession like this one.

Japan's economic outlook is not as bad as it was last year. But consumer spending has only just begun to strengthen. Private investment is still falling. Recovery must be led by domestic demand.

At the G-7 meeting, we'll again be encouraging Japan to stimulate their economy. And they've committed to reducing their trade imbalance with other countries, especially us.

No way can we lower our trade deficit, unless we solve our problem with Japan. The trade deficit is one of our most serious domestic problems. And we're going to be working with Japan on this. In terms of market openness, Japan is not there. And they know it.

The Europeans are trying to transform. Since President Clinton took office, the Bundesbank has dropped interest rates more than 3.5 percentage points.

A moderate recovery is under way. But it's not strong enough to reduce the unemployment lines. When you face 12 percent unemployment, they must structurally change. And they know that.

I was at the OECD earlier in the month. They're preparing specific policy recommendations individual countries can use to get people back to work.

Look at the rest of the world. Look at the emerging markets. Look at Latin America. Look at the transformation of their economies, as they try to produce solid growth, and lower inflation, and restructure international debt, and reduce budget deficits.

Of course, if every country reshapes itself, if every country does what's in its own self interest -- some say that will lead to protectionism. That will lead to walls. That will lead to friction. That will bring us back 60 years to Smoot-Hawley, when we had tariffs in this country of 55 percent.

I don't buy that. Anybody who tells you that probably never spent a day in his life in another country in recent times.

Sure you're going to have problems. You're going to have arguments. But I'm optimistic about the world, because there isn't one country calling the shots anymore. Opportunities are all over the globe, particularly in the emerging world.

6

By the year 2000, even leaving Japan out, 75 million households in Asia will be middle-income households.

Where was the fastest growing car market last year? Not North America. Not Europe. Leaving out Japan, it was Asia. Who would have thought when you ask smokestack Detroit where their next hot car market will be, they'd say India?

I was in Asia in January. When you're standing on a new bridge in Shanghai, or you're watching in Bangkok businessmen use cellular phones because the traffic is so horrible it's easier to call than to meet -- you realize what the California Gold Rush in the 1800s must have looked like.

One of the biggest problems emerging countries face is infrastructure -- building roads, bridges, water plants, airports. Over the next decade, in Asia, they'll be spending a trillion dollars in infrastructure.

In March, I hosted a meeting of 18 Finance Ministers from the Asia-Pacific area. An APEC meeting. We had much to talk about, insofar as encouraging private sector investment in infrastructure projects.

We agreed to have a conference on the topic, and we have found since then that there is so much interest, we are having not one, but two conferences. In Jakarta. And in Beijing.

The governments will be the facilitator, but the private sector will be the ones doing the talking -- as it should be.

Where do we go from here? I think free trade agreements are the avenue. It's no longer a question of will we do them. It's a matter of when, and how, and who's next?

We learned two lessons from NAFTA. One, we learned Americans have serious concerns when we sign up for free trade agreements. They need to be fair. Not just free, but fair.

Two, we learned they work. This year, with NAFTA, American exports to Mexico are up. Mexican imports to America are up. That's fair.

Next up is GATT. It'll cut global tariffs by one-third. It's worth five NAFTAs to us -- that's how big it is.

7

Treasury will release a study this week that shows GATT will create 500,000 jobs in our country. Ten years from now, we think the U.S. will export an extra \$150 billion per year because of GATT. And as a result of GATT the average family of four will see its wages boosted by \$1,700 a year or more.

Yet I have the Chancellor of the Exchequer from England, I have the Finance Minister of France, I have the Finance Minister of Germany -- all calling me and saying: "Lloyd, is it possible? Is it possible that the United States would not ratify GATT?"

They're asking because there's a catch to GATT. GATT will take \$11 billion in lost revenues from the budget. And under the budget rules, we have to make that up.

We get no credit that once business expands because of GATT more revenues come in. No credit that over the next decade, because of the increase in business, this could reduce the deficit by \$60 billion.

They don't have such provisions in the budgets of England, France, and Germany. Only us.

Having been in the Senate, I know what happens if you waive the budget for GATT. It's a slippery slope down.

I tell those finance ministers, it'll pass. We'll find the money. It will be tough, but we'll find it. We'll find it because America's first priority is to get our economy on a sound basis. To create jobs. And to stop the red ink. Isn't that what GATT does? It creates jobs, and it reduces the deficit.

We've just come full circle, haven't we? Domestic and foreign policy have just united. I'm proud to be a part of that.

Will we see setbacks in the world? Of course. Will transformations bring hardships? Of course. But if we make the right economic choices now, America will see a world where commerce is king.

I'll end with this. Earlier this month, I was with the President in Europe for the D-Day Ceremonies. What a moving experience, and a great honor to be there.

And I thought, what would the world be like today, if instead of having sent soldiers and airmen we could have sent to Europe planes and ships filled with consumer goods? That's the kind of world I want in the future.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 29, 1994

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The United States Department of State has revoked all U.S. nonimmigrant visas issued before May 11, 1994 to Haitian nationals by the U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince or the U.S. Consulate General in Curacao. This revocation became effective at 12:01 a.m. EDT June 29, 1994.

The stubborn refusal of Haiti's military leaders to permit the restoration of democracy and the return of President Aristide is the cause of this additional step. We believe the revocation of these visas will significantly increase pressure on the military, the illegal Jonassaint regime and their supporters.

This action complements the recent blocking of U.S. assets of all Haitian nationals resident in Haiti, the ban on financial transfers and the ban on scheduled commercial passenger flights. It demonstrates in no uncertain terms that there is a real cost to Haitians' continued support for the military and its illegal government.

Air carriers and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service have been notified that visas meeting the stated criteria are no longer valid.

#

White House Foreign Affairs Press Guidance
Wednesday, June 29, 1994 -- 11:00 A.M.

Haiti

New Developments

- The President authorized the use of Guantanamo in order to deal with the overflow of Haitians, while the processing center at Grand Turk is being finished.
- State Department issued instructions revoking all visas issued to Haitians on or before May 11, 1994 in Port-au-Prince or Curacao.

Points

- The military leaders' refusal to permit the restoration of democracy and return of President Aristide has led to steadily worsening condition in Haiti.
- The human rights abuses that led the President to conclude that the United States must afford all interdicted Haitians the opportunity to apply for refugee status continue unabated.
- The only way to get at the root causes of emigration by sea -- those abuses and economic suffering -- lies in ending illegitimate military rule and restoring democracy.
- That is why the President has led the international community in intensifying sanctions aimed at making the military leaders step down -- sanctions which have visibly increased the pressure on those leaders.
- The number of Haitians leaving now reflects the continued abuses of the military and the pressure that creates on innocent Haitians faced with intolerable living conditions due to military intransigence.
- Our planning to implement the President's new refugee processing directive took into account the possibility of an outflow which would strain the capacity of the ship at Jamaica.
- We provided for overflow at Guantanamo and given the current departure rate are activating that facility.
- We will use it while the processing center at Grand Turk is set up -- it will be open in two weeks or less -- and other arrangements to increase overall capacity are made.
- As the President reiterated yesterday, we urge Haitians not to leave in boats but rather to apply at the in-country processing centers, the safest and best route to the US, where operations continue at normal levels.

On Cedras Early Retirement

- Gen. Cedras agreed in the Governors Island Accord to resign/retire effective October 1993. He later said he would retire in October 1994. He did not keep those promises. He should resign soon.

On Bribing Military to Depart and Amnesty

- Our policy is clear (refer to POTUS on TODAY SHOW, 6/20). We insist the three military leaders leave and that the military fulfill all its Governor's Island (GI) commitments including the return of Aristide and ending any political role by then.
- Our view on amnesty is as contained in GI Agreement signed by Cedras and Aristide last year. Amnesty is a matter for Haitians to work out through their constitutional process. We will respect their decisions.
- One of our conditions for lifting sanctions is that the deployment of UNMIH be permitted in a cooperative fashion by the GOH. We are working with the UN and other countries to reconfigure the UNMIH to address conditions in Haiti after the departure of the military leaders. Aristide, the Friends and the OAS have all endorsed such a mandate.
- One mission for UNMIH will be to help the GOH restructure the army and orient it toward its constitutional roles. It will also help set up and train the new police. This will be done in full cooperation with the restored democratic government. We are continuing to consult with allies and at the UN on UNMIH.
- The U.S. has worked with the other "Friends of Haiti" to impose steadily tougher sanctions against the Haitian leadership since the 1990 coup. Beginning with the OAS trade embargo extending through targeted sanctions against the military leadership.
- We are determined that Haiti's military leaders must step down so that democracy may be restored and Aristide can return.
- Last month following a policy review and with our support, the UN imposed sanctions designed to increase pressure on the military to step down.
- The President announced June 10 two additional steps that will help remove from power the military leaders who control Haiti in order to restore democracy and return Aristide to power:

- o He signed an Executive Order banning private financial transactions between Haiti and the United States and through the United States between Haiti and other countries. This does not apply to humanitarian activities.
- o He directed Secretary of Transportation Pena to instruct all U.S. and Haitian air carriers to cease scheduled services between our two nations. In order to allow those Americans and others who wish to leave to Haiti to do so in an orderly fashion, this measure will take effect as of June 25.

- Because of the ban on commercial passenger flights and financial transactions, we are advising Americans not engaged in essential diplomatic or humanitarian work to depart Haiti as early as possible. The US embassy in Haiti is sending home its dependents and a number of its personnel. The Embassy will maintain a reduced staff to ensure it can provide services to American citizens, administer humanitarian aid programs, continue refugee processing, and monitor and report on the situation in Haiti.
- We are also taking very seriously the issue of enforcement and have made significant and diplomatic progress in ensuring the sanctions work.
- An eleven-person assessment team was in the Dominican Republic to determine what future logistical and other support will be needed by the Dominican government to seal its border to Haiti against smuggling of sanctioned goods.
- Very pleased with the progress of Bill Gray's efforts.
- We have reached agreement with both Jamaica and the Turks and Caicos Islands on use of facilities on their territory or in their territorial waters for processing Haitian migrants.
- The US naval ship Comfort, and the Ukrainian vessel are moored off the coast of Port Royal, Jamaica. One month from now, we will open a second facility on the Turks and Caicos Islands.
- (If asked about Aristide's disavowal of military intervention: we have not ruled in or out any option, including the military option. We are now focusing on sanctions.)

North Korea

New Developments:

- Kim-Kim meeting set for July 25 in Pyonmunjon.
- Christopher commented on possibility of Kim-Clinton meeting
- Press reports in Seoul say US will offer to establish liaison offices with North Korea.

Points

On Kim-Kim Summit

- We fully support the initiative of President Kim Young Sam of South Korea to resume North-South dialogue.

On Christopher comments

- We have always said that in the context of resolving the nuclear and other issues, improved relations with North Korea would be possible.
- There are no plans for such a meeting. As Secretary Christopher has made clear, however, we are prepared to move towards normal relations with North Korea as it addresses its nuclear and other issues of concern to the international community. In time, that could lead to routine contacts at higher levels. Our focus now is on resolving the issues before us.
- Let me be clear: there are no plans for such a summit.

On Liaison Offices

- As we have said, within the context of resolving outstanding nuclear and otehr issues, we would be prepared to move toward more normal relations with the North Koreans. That could include consideration of the establishment of liaison offices at some point.

On North Korea Response

- As the President said, we have received formal confirmation from North Korea that it will freeze major elements of its nuclear program while a new round of talks between our nations proceeds.
- We welcome this as a very positive development which restores the basis of talks between our nations.
- These new developments mark not a solution to the problem, but a new opportunity to find a solution.

- Now is not the time to be either wildly optimistic or pessimistic about these developments. What matters here is what the North Koreans say and what they do.
- In the meantime, we shall be steady, persistent and pragmatic in testing any new possible opening as we go along.

On Third Round Talks

- We have informed the North Koreans that we are ready to go forward with a new round of talks in Geneva on July 8.
- In addition to the nuclear issue, we are prepared to discuss the full range of security, political, and economic issues that affect North Korea's relationship with the international community.
- Though we won't rule out any issues for discussion at the talks, the main focus will be on the nuclear issues.
- During those discussions we will suspend our efforts to pursue a sanctions resolution in the United Nations.

On Sanctions Consultations

- We will suspend our consultations on sanctions at the UN during the course of the third round of US-DPRK talks.
- Meanwhile, such consultation will continue -- but we will not, of course, actively press for a resolution.
- As we move toward a third round, our focus naturally will shift to those talks.

On Dole's Criticisms

- As the President has said, we view the North Korean message as a very positive development which we hope will lead to a resolution of all the issues that divide Korea from the international community.
- The President also said that the point of insisting throughout that IAEA inspectors remain on site is to ensure that the North Koreans abide by their commitment to freeze major elements of their nuclear program.
- Now is not the time for partisan comments.

On Consultations about Providing North Korea with Light Water Reactor

- We have had preliminary consultations with Japan, South

Korea, and other allies on the issue.

- Any details on the provision of light water reactor technology to North Korea would have to be worked out as part of a broad and thorough approach to resolving the nuclear issue in a third round of high-level talks.
- Last July, we said that we want to be helpful in replacing North Korea's graphite-moderated reactors with light water reactors, but we have made no commitments with respect to financing or provision of this technology.

On Nuclear Security Assurances

- We have said we would be willing to discuss security assurances concerning use and deployment of nuclear weapons in a third round of US/DPRK talks.

On Need to Account for Past Nuclear Activities

- We need to account for past nuclear activities. Now that North Korea has damaged one method for doing that -- nondestructive analysis -- they need to agree with the IAEA on an alternative, such as special inspections.
- Accounting for past nuclear activities will be a subject of the third round, as we have always envisioned.
- We told North Korea from the start that if they defueled the reactor outside of agreed IAEA procedures, we would not go to a third round. When the IAEA reported to the Security Council that North Korea had crossed that line, we called off the third round.
- In canceling the third round, we said that it was up to North Korea to restore the basis for a dialogue. Merely offering to talk did not suffice, but the commitment to a verifiable freeze of major elements of its program, monitored by the IAEA, did.

On Jimmy Carter

- As the President has said, we thank President Carter for the important role he played in helping to achieve this step.

On Troop Deployment

- I will not comment on the specifics of any such actions.
- We will take whatever prudent measures are necessary for the defense of our forces in South Korea and to assist in the defense of that nation.
- We will keep under review any further measures necessary.

Japan Election

New Developments

- Tomiichi Murayama, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Japan, elected Prime Minister of Japanese Diet this am.

Points

- The United States Government welcomes the election of the new Japanese Prime Minister, as Japan's new Prime Minister.
- The President looks forward to meeting Prime Minister Murayama at the G-7 Summit and to working with him on the important bilateral and international issues facing our two countries.
- We intend to continue the full consultation and cooperation with the Japanese government that have made U.S.-Japan relations so successful in the past.

-- Balucci plans to consult w/ Japanese before he begins 3rd round July 8.

-- judge govt. on performance

Bosnia

New Developments

- New York Times reports likelihood of resumed fighting.
- Dole/Lieberman legislation to unilaterally lift arms embargo could be brought to the floor today. **FRIDAY.**

Key Themes

- Pleased the parties continue to negotiate; no sense of optimism. Must keep focus on negotiations.
- Negotiated settlement is only viable way to end the war and human suffering. A closely coordinated approach remains critical.
- We work closely with the all parties on all aspects of the Bosnia crisis, including diplomatic and military efforts to end the conflict.
- The President has said that though he supports a lifting of the arms embargo, it is imprudent to do so unilaterally, without the agreement of our NATO allies.
- We do not yet have the comprehensive settlement we want, but, together with our other European allies and Russia, we accomplished much:
 - humanitarian air drops have saved hundreds of thousands of lives;
 - NATO's enforcement of the no-fly zone over Bosnia has kept the war from escalating into the air;
 - NATO's air strike ultimata have ended the shelling of Sarajevo and Gorazde;
 - our increased diplomatic engagement produced the breakthrough agreement between the Croats and Bosnians.
 - Hope talks will proceed.

Points:

- o U.S. continuing efforts within the Contact Group to reach agreement on a territorial proposal. Contact Group meets June 28 in Paris. No ministerial yet scheduled.
- o While recognizing fighting has increased in Bosnia, we are at an especially critical stage in the process, which all the more underscores the current opportunity to achieve a peaceful settlement. We encourage parties

to comply with the UN brokered cease-fire and to quickly reach agreement on a longer-duration cessation of hostilities.

- o The U.S., EU and Russia are working closely in putting together a territorial approach based on the 51/49 percent concept that both parties have previously accepted. They are also discussing what should be the consequences in the event one or the other party refuses to agree.
- o Our aim is to provide the Bosnian Government with viable, realistic, reasonable territory, as agreed at the May 13 Geneva Ministerial.
- o Although no negotiating effort can be assured of success in advance, we remain hopeful that both parties will recognize that the best chance for peace rests in a negotiated settlement, not in a continuation of the conflict.
- o Continue course we are on. Working with parties to reach agreement for long-term peace. Not easy process.
- o Reaching lasting peace will be extremely difficult, but we will not walk away.

DRAFT

Mark Hesian
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

REMARKS TO
FORUM ON POPULATION ISSUES FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

DATE: June 29, 1994

LOCATION: U.S. Department of State
Benjamin Franklin Room

TIME: 8:45pm

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

I. PURPOSE

To give the keynote address at a forum on population growth and sustainable development.

II. BACKGROUND

The Turner Foundation, National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University are sponsoring a forum, "Beyond the Numbers: Population Issues for the 21st Century," to discuss population growth and sustainable development. The forum is timed to coincide with preparations for the UN International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), which will be held in Cairo in September. Your speech will be given at the conclusion of a dinner for forum panelists and guests, co-hosted by The Turner Foundation, NAS and the Pew Global Stewardship Initiative.

The audience will include opinion leaders, international scientists, policy makers and business leaders. The press covering preparations for the Cairo meeting has tended to focus on the unresolved issues in the preparatory meetings. This speech provides the opportunity to focus on broader issues, highlighting why our policies will benefit current and future generations.

The speech describes the reasons that population stabilization is important and emphasizes the three principles that underlie our approach to this issue: the importance of families, the need to encourage responsible behavior and a commitment to human rights. The speech also lays out our three major policy goals: 1) fulfilling the need for universally available family planning services, 2) empowering women and 3) providing comprehensive health care services, espec. for women + children.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

The speech is explicit about our policy on abortion -- it states categorically that abortion should be safe, legal and rare, and that we do not view abortion as a method of family planning.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
The Vice President
Timothy E. Wirth, Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs
Kathleen McGinty, Deputy Assistant to the President
Eileen Claussen, Special Assistant to the President
R.E. Turner, Turner Foundation, Inc.
Jane Fonda, Turner Foundation, Inc.

Other invited guests are listed at Tab B.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool press

V. SEQUENCE

You arrive and proceed to holding room. There you are greeted by Under Secretary Wirth and Ted Turner. Your arrival is announced off-stage. Under Secretary Wirth introduces Mr. Turner who in turn introduces you. After making remarks, you meet and greet audience and then depart.

Attachments

Tab A Remarks
Tab B Participants List

Address
by
President William J. Clinton
"Beyond the Numbers: Population Issues for the 21st Century"
Department of State
June 29, 1994

(ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS)

It is no accident that we meet to discuss an issue involving everyone on the globe at a conference whose sponsors include Ted Turner. More than any one instrument of the media, CNN has brought the world together. Some people think the President gets his news from the National Security Council. The fact is, I get it from CNN like everybody else. And that's a tribute to Ted Turner's vision.

As is this Conference.

It was forty years ago that representatives from 74 countries met in Rome for the first U.N. Population Conference. To Americans, other issues seemed more pressing. It was the height of the Cold War; Americans worried more about a nuclear explosion than a population explosion.

Today, the Berlin Wall has been dismantled. People cast ballots in Moscow. Democracy is on the march. Such warnings have much more chance to be heard -- and heeded. Next August's Cairo Conference presents a crucial opportunity to address problems that threaten our common future.

It is a threat more starkly apparent now than it was in 1954. Those who were born that year have seen the world's population more than double. Before they die it will reach almost nine billion -- it'll grow by more than 2 million people just during the nine days in Cairo.

The world can't support this population. It doesn't now. About a third of all babies coming into the world will never have enough to eat. By the year 2000 31 low-income countries will be unable to feed their own people.

If we do nothing we face a world in which millions of children will die from diseases that take pennies to treat. If we do nothing we condemn a whole generation to the kinds of images CNN beams us from areas stricken with famine: the distended bellies and stick-like arms and legs of people starving to death. If we do nothing we will face a world that -- instead of working together -- will be driven apart, the poor countries looking with hatred on the few that are wealthy.

We must act.

U.S. population policy has always been firmly rooted in ethical principles of compassion, justice and respect for human rights. Our commitment to human rights places us firmly in the camp of support individual dignity and worth -- human beings can never be used as instruments to serve the ends of others. The United States opposes and condemns all kinds of coercion in family planning.

Our policy also has at its root, an insistence on encouraging responsibility.

I have said it over and over, but I will say it again: "governments don't raise families, people do." This is true in the United States as it is in every household on the planet. History and tradition teach us that freedom enables us to make moral and responsible choices. And so we must. These choices must include abstinence among the young -- and childcare among fathers.

We have no choice but to underscore responsibility: of parents to their children, of men and women to each other, of governments to their citizens, and of current to future generations.

Finally, we must recognize that families are the basic unit of human society. They are our nurturers, caregivers, role models and teachers. And they are under attack -- by divorce and disease, war and economic despair.

Supporting families will be a core objective of U.S. policy at Cairo, as it is here at home. Most important, we must provide families with the support they need to succeed in a changing and challenging world.

That is the moral underpinning of our population policies. It has been reflected in action: we have set aside the policies we set forth in Mexico City; we have increased our funding for international family and related activities by 50%; we passed the Family and Medical Leave Act, which guarantees that working parents will not have to choose between the job they need and the family they love.

What are our priorities when it comes to the Cairo Conference?

We want population programs that are comprehensive. We have learned that population cannot be considered separately from development. In fact, this new approach puts to rest a long-running debate over which comes first: slower population growth or economic development. Slower population growth and economic development complement each other -- and we achieve the best results when we pursue them together.

Such an approach holds that the best way to stabilize population growth is to alleviate poverty; it is to create a prosperous and stable world in which families everywhere have the food and shelter and clothing they need.

We will also pursue that comprehensive approach in three areas next August.

First, we are determined to join the international community in launching high quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs. We want to make them universally available early in the next century.

Families must have the right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children.

Let me state this clearly, though: this Administration does not look on abortion as a method of family planning. As a matter of principle we support the view that abortion should be safe, legal and rare -- but our overriding objective is to provide women with the means to prevent unwanted pregnancy.

Second, we must invest in women. Today, the simple fact is that the less educated

you are the more children you bear. To deny women the right to be educated ensures that they will never live up to their potential: not to themselves, not to their countries. Girls are often fed less, withdrawn from school earlier, and forced to work sooner than boys.

Education for all must be a vital component of international population and development strategies, as must elimination of the gap between opportunities for girls and boys.

We must do all that we can to underscore the importance of engaging women in our economies. Recognizing women's worth to development, empowering them to contribute all of their wisdom and talents to society -- these must be primary objectives for Cairo.

There is a third aspect of a comprehensive approach: basic health care -- particularly for women and children. It's something we're hard at work on here at home.

Experience shows that national and international investments in maternal health and child survival avoids much human suffering, and also helps slow population growth.

In every country that has made a commitment to improving the health of women and children, population growth rates have come down.

These three components of a comprehensive approach can do much to alleviate poverty and reduce rapid population growth, but they will mean little unless this new approach is pursued with enormous sensitivity and intelligence.

Our vision is of stabilized population and sustainable development. We envision a world of intact families in which each member is wanted and cherished; a world that cares for each of its citizens; a world of equity and opportunity for all; a world in which the environment is whole and our future hopeful.

The Cairo conference can do a lot to advance these goals.

That is why I have asked Vice President Gore to lead the U.S. delegation to the U.N. conference. There is no one better able to do so, than the Vice President, who has thought deeply about global issues and demonstrated through his work a commitment to bold action.

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt died, in 1945, a draft for his last speech was found with this sentence, written in his own hand, above the typed manuscript.

"The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith."

It is unusual in human history to have to look far into the future as you have done. But this is the first generation in human history capable of influencing lives so far into the future.

We cannot be limited by doubt. We must move forward. We must have the strong and active faith that we will succeed.

In a world increasingly linked -- by CNN, yes, but by our shared values and concerns as well -- America is bound up with all those committed to freedom, human rights and democracy. We want to invest in the health of our planet and its citizens. We want to face the future in partnership with the rest of the world. We want to make a difference. And we shall.

BEYOND THE NUMBERS: POPULATION ISSUES FOR THE 21st CENTURY

Invited Forum Panel Participants

The Honorable Albert Gore Jr.
Vice President, United States

The Honorable Alan K. Simpson
U.S. Senate

Dr. Nafis Sadik
Executive Director
United Nations Population Fund

The Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC
President Emeritus
University of Notre Dame

Dr. Jane A. Menken
Director, Population Studies Center
University of Pennsylvania

Mr. Raul Yzaguirre
President, National Council of LaRaza

Professor Prakash N. Tandon
Neuroscience Centre
All India Institute of Medical Sciences

Dr. Partha Dasgupta
University of Cambridge
England

Dr. Henry W. Kendall
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Mr. William Raspberry
The Washington Post Writers Group

Mr. Robert Seiple
President, World Vision, Inc.

Ms. Dorothy Height
National Council of Negro Women

Mr. Jack Rosenthal
New York Times

The Honorable Timothy E. Wirth
Under Secretary for Global Affairs
U.S. Department of State

His Excellency Ahmed Maher El Sayed
Egyptian Ambassador to the United States

The Honorable Cynthia McKinney
U.S. House of Representatives

Mr. Manuel Aguilera Gomez
Chief, Department of the Federal District
Mexico

Chief Bisi Ogunleye
National Coordinator
Country Women's Association of Nigeria

Dr. Mustari Khan
Executive Director
Concerned Women for Family Planning
Bangladesh

Dr. Harold A. Mooney
Stanford University

Rev. Joan B. Campbell
General Secretary
National Council of Churches

Dr. Ronald Lee
University of California, Berkeley

Dr. Luigi Mastroianni, Jr. M.D.
University of Pennsylvania Medical Center

Mr. Tom Brokaw
NBC News

Ms. Judy Woodruff
Cable News Network

Ms. Ellen Goodman
Boston Globe