

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES

TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

OFFICE OF PUBLIC & MEDIA AFFAIRS

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EMBARGOED UNTIL 2:30 P.M.
Wednesday, March 31, 1993

93-18
CONTACT: Anne Luzzatto
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USTR Kantor Releases 1993 Inventory of Foreign Trade Barriers

United States Trade Representative Mickey Kantor today released the eighth annual U.S. report on foreign trade barriers. He said "this report helps us gather together information on various trade barriers in a comprehensive inventory, thus facilitating the establishment of our trade priorities and allocation of resources".

The 1993 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers (NTE) catalogues and describes a wide range of trade barriers erected by trading partners of the United States. It lists barriers that are both consistent and inconsistent with international trade rules and describes actions to remove them. Examples of the barriers described include restrictive import policies, export subsidies, deficiencies in intellectual property protection and investment and services restrictions.

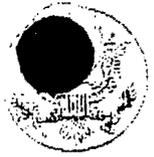
"This report will facilitate the achievement of the Administration's overall trade policy objective which is to expand trade through market opening measures backed by the rigorous enforcement of U.S. laws," Kantor said. "We believe that

the markets of our trading partners should be comparably open to those in the United States. This requires that we strengthen the multilateral trading system, firmly negotiate the opening of foreign markets, eliminate foreign countries' trade-distorting practices, enhance intellectual property protection and remove barriers to investment".

The report was prepared by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative with contributions from other government agencies, members of private sector advisory committees, and U.S. embassies overseas. It is required annually by the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, as amended in 1988.

The report (Document #041-001-00393-2) may be purchased at the U.S. Government Printing Office, 710 North Capitol Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., telephone: 202-512-0123. It may also be mail ordered by calling the GPO at (202) 783-3238.

[Note to editors and reporters: one free copy of the 1993 National Trade Estimate Report is available to news organizations from the USTR Office of Public Affairs.]



UNITED STATES MISSION

TO THE

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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SEC FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: March 29, 1993 NO. PAGES: 1

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FROM: Timothy J. Richards

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If you encounter transmission problems, please call US extension 2780.

U.S. STATEMENT ON BILATERAL
MEETING BETWEEN AMBASSADOR KANTOR
AND COMMISSIONER BRITTAN
MARCH 29, 1993

Today's meeting was a productive exchange on how to resolve our differences over government procurement and how to advance a successful Uruguay Round.

On the Uruguay Round, it is now clear that the Community is serious about working expeditiously on a larger market access package than was previously on the table. It is also clear that the EC is prepared to work on market access as the first order of business, rather than waiting until the very end of the Round to finalize such a package. We still have a long way to go, but we have agreed on an accelerated pace of bilateral and plurilateral discussions, including a series of meetings between us in April, May and June. It is our hope that in the period prior to the summer break we can make the critical decisions to achieve bilateral and plurilateral solutions that will serve as a basis for the final market access package in Geneva.

We were encouraged by today's discussion, and want to continue working with the EC in an atmosphere of cooperation, with both sides aiming toward a substantially larger access package that includes as many sectors and countries as possible.

On procurement, we discussed a new set of proposals from Sir Leon Brittan. We must emphasize that we've just seen these proposals. At first blush, they contain some constructive ideas for a comprehensive agreement to eliminate discriminatory practices -- including Article 29 -- but they also contain some ideas we would find unacceptable. Nevertheless, the EC's proposals indicate a serious desire to resolve the problem of discriminatory procurement and therefore give us a basis for continuing negotiations.

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Commissioner Brittan made two additional proposals which are extremely useful. First, he has agreed to begin immediately the preparations for an EC Council of Ministers decision to terminate the imposition of Article 29 on U.S. bidders, on the assumption that we can achieve a final deal. Second, he agreed that we meet on April 19-20 in Washington, we will try to reach agreement on the elements of a final deal covering both telecommunications and heavy electrical equipment which would open once and for all the EC markets to U.S. companies. On the basis of these positive steps, including his willingness to begin immediately the process of removing Article 29, Ambassador Kantor indicated that we will delay the imposition of Title VII sanctions until after Easter holidays.

We want to emphasize that it is not certain we can reach a comprehensive deal on April 19-20. If agreement is not possible, the U.S. will go forward with its Title VII sanctions. We cannot allow Article 29 to remain in effect without a U.S. response. However, our purpose has always been to open markets -- not close them. Sanctions are not aimed at ourselves, and thus we are interested in facilitating these new openings. Our patience is not unlimited but given today's somewhat promising developments, we believe further negotiations are justified.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1993

93-17
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U.S. Statement on Bilateral Meeting Between Ambassador Kantor
and Commissioner Brittan
March 29, 1993

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1993

93-16
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USTR KANTOR AND JAPANESE MINISTER MORI DISCUSS TRADE

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor met with Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Yoshiro Mori in Washington D.C. today and discussed a wide range of issues. Ambassador Kantor stressed that US-Japan bilateral agreements and understandings require immediate attention by Japan to ensure full implementation. These arrangements encompass, among others, supercomputers, autos and auto parts, computer procurement, major projects, and paper.

Ambassador Kantor welcomed the achievement of a 20.2 percent market share for foreign semiconductors in the fourth quarter of 1992. He stressed the importance of achieving gradual and steady improvement in market access beyond the 20 percent level just attained. Progress must continue throughout the life of the 1991 US-Japan Semiconductor Arrangement which expires in mid-1996.

Ambassador Kantor stated U.S. expectations that the auto parts pledges made by the Japanese in January of last year be fully met. This includes the pledge to increase purchases of American auto parts by Japanese auto manufacturers in the U.S. and in Japan to \$19 billion by 1994 and to increase local content of production in the U.S. from 50 percent to 70 percent by 1994. Ambassador Kantor gave Minister Mori a joint letter from Secretary Brown and him which asked that the Minister inform the U.S. as to the steps Japan intends to take to meet its pledge to expand U.S. auto parts sourcing. Ambassador Kantor also told Minister Mori that he looked forward to rapid advancement in improving access for American automobile exports into Japan.

Ambassador Kantor discussed the Clinton Administration's domestic economic program and the global importance of increased growth in the United States and Japan. He stressed the need for Japan to stimulate its economy for its own domestic reasons, and, in turn, to facilitate global economic recovery. He also pointed out the importance of including a specific allocation for foreign goods and services by the Japanese Government as a way to ensure implementation of various government procurement agreements and

as a signal to the world and to Japan's private sector that the government is fully committed to open markets.

Ambassador Kantor and Minister Mori agreed on the importance of bringing the Uruguay Round to a successful conclusion. Ambassador Kantor expects that Japan will be fully prepared to contribute actively to all aspects of the negotiations, particularly in building a substantial market access package for goods, services, and agriculture, as well as finalizing the Dunkel text. Such a leadership role by Japan would facilitate U.S. efforts to renew fast track procedures.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 23, 1993

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE PRESIDENT

The East Room

1:02 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon. Before taking your questions today I would like to speak very briefly about some foreign and domestic issues.

First, I want to reiterate that the United States supports the historic movement toward democratic political reform in Russia. President Yeltsin is the leader of that process. He is a democratically-elected national leader; indeed, the first democratically-elected president in a thousand years of Russian history. He has United States support, as do his reformed government and all reformers throughout Russia.

At this moment, Russia is in a constitutional and political crisis. President Yeltsin proposes to break the logjam by letting the people of Russia decide on April 25th. That is an appropriate step in a democracy. Our interest is to see that this process unfolds peacefully.

We're encouraged that President Yeltsin is committed to defend civil liberties, to continue economic reform, to continue foreign policy cooperation toward a peaceful world. Russia is -- and must remain -- a democracy. Democratic reform in Russia is the basis for a better future for the Russian people, for continued United States-Russian partnership, and for the hopes of all humanity for a more peaceful and secure world.

The United States has great responsibilities abroad and at home. To meet these responsibilities, we must not only continue to support reform and change abroad, but also the revitalization of our economy here at home. We need to fundamentally change as our times require it.

On February 17th, I offered an economic plan to provide for that kind of fundamental change. Just five days ago the House of Representatives took a giant step toward breaking the logjam and the gridlock here in Washington in approving the economic plan. And in just one or two days, the Senate will have the opportunity to demonstrate that it, too, has heard the people's call for change. Make no mistake about it -- our people, too, have demanded a new direction in our economy: cutting the deficit, investing in our people, and creating high-skill, high-wage jobs for working men and women and for our children.

Our plan does reduce the federal deficit now by about \$500 billion over the next five years. And, just as important, it will grow the economy by investing in our people, their skills, their technological future, their health, and by offering new incentives for businesses to create jobs.

In helping the economy to create millions of new jobs, the great majority of them in private business, we are building the foundations of a future prosperity -- from world-class transportation and communication networks, to safer streets and smarter schools.

Each of these elements -- reducing the deficit, asking the wealthy to pay their fair share, investing in the future, and creating jobs -- will work as a package; and Congress should pass the package.

Just as the best social program is a job, the best deficit reduction program is a growing economy. This plan sets our country on a new course that honors our oldest values; moving away from gridlock to action, away from a government that serves only privileged interests to a government that serves the public interest; away from paying for the mistakes of the past and the expediences of the present toward investing in the needs of the future.

The work has only begun. The Vice President is heading our effort to reinvent government. Cutting back programs that don't work or whose work is already done, we're going to do what the smartest companies have already done in our country: streamline our operations, eliminate wasteful levels of management, and empower our frontline workers to take initiative and to take us on a better course. We're going to make government less expensive and more effective. And as we pursue fundamental change in our economy, our health care system and our schools, we will ask all our people to do their part.

The change the American people voted for is now beginning. We have a rare moment in Washington's history when people's voices are being heard, and a rare opportunity to get things done. With the continued involvement of our people and the support of Congress, we can deliver the changes the people demand here at home. We can give the country the best years it has ever had, and we can have the United States still on the side of freedom and democracy and market reform around the world. Those are the objectives of this administration; and I'll be glad to answer your questions.

Helen.

Q Mr. President, would you be willing to hold the summit meeting in Moscow if it would be best for President Yeltsin's political health? Have you spoken to President Yeltsin? And don't you think that if you did go to Moscow, it would engage the U.S. too closely in the power struggle in the capital?

THE PRESIDENT: You've got me on both sides of the issue before I even started. Well, let me say: first, I have not talked to President Yeltsin, but I have sent him two letters -- one in response to his statement, and the other, of course, a letter of condolence on his mother's death. I am going to meet in the morning with Foreign Minister Kozyrev to get a direct first-hand appraisal of where we are, after which it might be appropriate for us to have a telephone conversation. But I thought I should have the Kozyrev meeting first.

As of this time, we have not received any indications that the Russians, specifically President Yeltsin and his government, have any desire to change the site of the meeting or the time. So we are working very hard; indeed, I'm going to have a long session tonight to try to prepare for the summit at the appropriate date in Vancouver. I will spend -- I expect to spend a good deal of time this week consulting with the congressional leaders of both parties and others who might have ideas about what we ought to put in our package. And I intend to go there with an aggressive and quite specific plan for American partnership. So that's where we are now.

Q Are you going to go to Moscow if it was called for?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let me say this. If they were to express an interest in that, then it's obviously something that we would have to consider. But that has not been done yet. And there were some conversations this morning between the Secretary of State

MORE

and Mr. Kozyrev -- that has not been done yet. If that were to happen, then we would cross that bridge when we come to it.

Q Mr. President, what would the U.S. policy be if the Soviet legislature votes to impeach Mr. Yeltsin, as appears increasingly likely? Would you continue to view Mr. Yeltsin as the duly elected leader of Russia?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I view him as such now. He is the only person who has been elected. The others are preceding under a constitution that goes back to the communist era. What I would do under those circumstances, I don't want to speculate about.

This is another one of those -- first of all, let me say, we have to appreciate, I think, the unique character of the events going on in Russia. It is a Russian experience. I, myself, have been, I think, in a way, most interested by the television interviews of the people in the street in Russia -- you know, just talking about it, they sound almost like our people might sound talking about some fight we were having here. They've been remarkably level-headed about it and of different opinions, obviously.

I think we just have to let this play out. I don't want to speculate about what the position of the United States would be in a hypothetical situation.

Q Mr. President, have you received any assurances about the command and control of Russian nuclear weapons in this crisis?

THE PRESIDENT: We are monitoring that very closely, and we will continue to monitor that very closely. At the present time, we have no reason to be concerned that the command and control procedures that are appropriate have been interrupted or face any imminent threat of interruption. We feel good about it at this time, and we will continue to monitor it closely.

Q Mr. President, I wonder what your view of the American possibilities are. How do you see the U.S. role? Can the U.S. play a decisive role, or are we really just ultimately bystanders?

THE PRESIDENT: I think somewhere in between. I think in the end the Russian people will have to resolve this for themselves, and I hope they'll be given the opportunity to do that in some appropriate fashion. I'm not sure that -- I have only the same access in a way that you do in terms of all the possible developments that are in the air. I do not believe that we can be decisive in the sense that we can determine the course of events in Russia or, frankly, in the other republics of the former Soviet Union, which we also have a deep interest. But I do believe that we are not bystanders.

For one thing, I don't think that this country can do what it needs to do in any acceptable time frame in moving to a successful economy unless we move to act across a whole broad range of areas. And over the next few days, I should have more to say about that as I work hard on this package.

Q Mr. President, the former Secretary of State, Dick Cheney, and the Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Sam Nunn have both suggested that your proposed Pentagon budget cuts would perhaps be inappropriate at this time of uncertainty in Russia and elsewhere around the world. Are you taking another look at all of those cuts to perhaps revisit the whole issue?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not taking another look at the cuts at this time. Let me remind you that, basically, I think we have still presented a responsible defense budget. But what I am doing is trying to make sure that we can fulfill the missions that we have to fulfill based on any projected developments within the confines of that budget as it's staged over the next five years. And we'll be able to constantly review that. Obviously, these budgets are passed every year for five years in the future. And I expect to whatever extent the world is uncertain, we'll have to be more vigilant in reviewing what our commitments are.

Q Mr. President, you've made clear that you support both Russian reform and Yeltsin as the embodiment of that reform movement. But if President Yeltsin is removed either constitutionally or unconstitutionally, would it affect the package of aid, both the size and the specific package that the United States would offer Russia without a President Yeltsin? Should the conservatives, the nationalists in the Parliament be on notice that it could affect the kind of aid we'd contribute?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let me say, again, I don't want to get into hypothetical situations because I don't want anything I say or do to either undermine or rigidify the situation there. I mean, this is something the Russians are going to have to develop.

The United States has three interests in our cooperation with Russia. One is to make the world a safer place, to continue to reduce the threat of nuclear war, and the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Two is to support the development of democracy and freedom for the people of Russia; it is a vast and great country and, indeed, for all of the Commonwealth of Independent States. And three is to support the development of a market economy. At every step along the way, with or without President Yeltsin in authority, from now -- I suppose until the end of time or at least for the foreseeable future, the United States will have those interests, and we will be guided by those interests.

Q Mr. President, you seem to be having some difficulty with the Pentagon. When you went to the USS Theodore Roosevelt, the sailors there were mocking you before your arrival, even though you are the Commander-in-Chief. The services have been undercutting your proposal for permitting gays to be in the military. There's been no Pentagon creation of the task force that was supposed to be created. The hearings are to start a week from now, and Congress has not gotten any advice from the Pentagon or from the services as to what to propose. Do you have a problem, perhaps because of your lack of military service, or perhaps because of issues such as gays in the military, in being effective in your role as Commander-in-Chief, and what do you propose to do about it?

THE PRESIDENT: No. No, I don't have a problem being Commander-in-Chief. You knew that a lot of the service officers disagreed with the position on gays in the military before I ever took office. The Secretary of Defense has not been in the best of health; I think he is either fully recovered now or on the verge of it. And I asked him to give me a report on June 15th. Senator Nunn said back in January that he would have hearings sometime probably in March, so I think we're at the outer limits of the time that he was going to have hearings. And his schedule to have hearings, in my view, has nothing to do with the fact that I asked the Secretary of Defense to present to me on June 15th a report which I expect to receive.

Q Can I follow, sir? The task force was supposed to be created by now, the Pentagon has not created the task force, and there has been no report to the Hill. And, in fact, Senator Nunn has indicated that he thinks some of the compromises that might have been

possible, such as not having gays to go sea or be in combat are not constitutional. Does that give you cause?

THE PRESIDENT: Not constitutional?

Q Would not pass constitutional muster.

THE PRESIDENT: I don't want to get into a constitutional debate, but if you can discriminate against people in terms of whether they get into the service or not based on not what they are but what they say they are, then I would think you could make appropriate distinctions on duty assignments once they're in. The courts have historically given quite wide berth to the military to make judgments of that kind in terms of duty assignments.

Q Mr. President, on another topic, you've laid out some of the criteria you're going to use to choose the next Supreme Court justice: a fine mind, experience in the law, experience dealing with people and a big heart. Does Governor Mario Cuomo fit that criteria, and do you think that he would make a good Supreme Court justice?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'm on record on that, but the last time I said it, he wound up in the midst of a lot of conversation that I don't think either he or I intended. I will stay with my criteria, I will make the appointment as soon as I reasonably can. Justice White, I think, tendered his letter at this time before the end of this term of Court in order to give me a significant amount of time to make a judgment. This is a very busy time around here, as you know, because of all the foreign and domestic activities, but I intend to spend a lot of time on that.

Yes?

Q Mr. President, aides suggest that you've made a preliminary decision to remove William Sessions, the FBI Director, from office, you're only waiting for a recommendation from Janet Reno. Can you deny that?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, that's not correct. I've not had a decision about that. I have asked Janet Reno to look at it. My review of the Director and the issues surrounding his appointment is largely confined to what has already been in the press. And I want to wait until -- I wanted to wait until I had an Attorney General and until she could make a review. I have not made a decision, and I am going to wait for her judgment on it.

Q Americans are eagerly awaiting May 1st to find out what you have in mind for health care reform. Are you ready to stand here now and make a pledge that, by the end of your first term, all Americans will have health insurance? And how much latitude do you think you have politically to raise taxes to be sure that that happens before the end of your first term? And I have a follow-up. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'm ready to tell you that I will present a plan which would provide the American people the opportunity to have the security of health care coverage by the end of my first term. Whether or not that plan will pass the Congress in the form I will propose it is still -- you know, that's a matter for conjecture. But I think we've got an excellent chance of passing it. In terms of how it will be paid for, let me say that no decision has been made on that. All the surveys show lopsided majorities of the American people willing to pay somewhat more, a little more, if they were guaranteed the security of health care coverage when they change jobs, when someone in their family's been sick, when other things happen, when their company can no longer afford it under present circumstances.

MORE

But what I'm trying to do now is to reconcile -- the key financial conflict in the health care issue is this: We've got to give the American people the right to know they're going to be covered with health insurance, that they're not going to have their costs going up two or three times the rate of inflation, and they're not going to lose the right to pick their doctor. And we know that if we do it in any one of three or four ways, it will save literally hundreds of billions of dollars between now and the end of the decade of tax money -- and more importantly -- of private money. Massive amounts of money will be saved.

So the question is: How much do you have to raise now in order to save all that money later? Those are the judgments we'll be making in the next month. We've still got about five weeks to make the decisions.

You had a follow-up.

Q I did. I wanted to ask you if long-term care would absolutely be included in that package of benefits that you're talking about everybody having by the end of the first term.

THE PRESIDENT: To what extent it will be hasn't been resolved because of the cost questions there.

Q Are you prepared to support restrictions on -- to follow up on Andrea's question -- prepared to support restrictions on the deployment of homosexual members of the service? And if you are, do you think that fulfills the criteria that you laid out, that discrimination should be on the basis of conduct, not orientation?

THE PRESIDENT: That depends on what the report says. That's why I'm waiting for the Secretary of Defense to issue the report. But I wouldn't rule that out depending on what the grounds and arguments were.

Q Mr. President, your own advisers have said that your health care reform might cost from \$30 billion to \$90 billion more a year -- cost the government more. That's in addition to the tax hikes you proposed for your economic program. Are you saying you cannot tell the middle class and working people that you will not seek higher taxes for health care reform?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm saying that I have not made a judgment yet about how to recover what monies it would take to provide the security to all families that they would have some health insurance. That's right, I have not made that decision yet. We have -- I have made -- I have sat through now probably 10, 12 hours, maybe, of intense staff briefings on the health care issue, and I would say we have 12 to 15 hours to go before I will be in a position to make some of these calls.

I can tell you this: I will not ask the American people to pay for a health care plan until the people who have -- who will be making money out of the changes that we propose are asked to give back some of the money they will make. Keep in mind, these changes will save massive amounts of money immediately to some of the health care providers.

Q Mr. President, if I may return to Russia for a moment. As your spokespersons have told us over the past few days, there are other reformers there. Is there a danger in putting too much American weight behind Boris Yeltsin?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think so. This is -- I know that there is -- some people say, well, what's the difference in this and the Gorbachev situation before and is this the same sort of

problem. I tried to answer that question earlier about what the United States interests are and how we would pursue them. And I've tried to be supportive of reformers throughout Russia and, indeed, throughout all the former communist countries and the former republics of the Soviet Union. But he is, after all, the first elected President in a thousand years. He has the mandate of having been voted on in a free and open election where people were free to vote and free to stay home; something that was not true previously. And that is something you would expect me to do.

Let's put it in a different context. Suppose -- well, we just has the Prime Minister of Great Britain here, right? And the United States and Great Britain have had historic ties and shared values. You expect me to work with the Prime Minister of Great Britain, even if he is of a party that was openly supportive of my opponent in the last election. I mean, you know -- (laughter) -- this is not a -- Boris Yeltsin is the elected President of Russia, and he has shown a great deal of courage in sticking up for democracy and civil liberties and market reforms, and I'm going to support that.

Q Mr. President, you congratulated the House of Representatives for a speedy action on your economic plan last week, but you face some tougher hurdles in the Senate in part because some members of your own party, like Senator Breaux, are not on board with you. Why haven't you been able to get some of these Democratic Senators on board, and are you prepared to make some compromises in breaking the gridlock there?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let me just answer you this way. There were two big problems that we confronted when we got here in terms of how the people's money was being spent. One problem was the deficit had exploded. It had gone from \$1 trillion -- the debt had -- to \$4 trillion in 12 years. The other problem was we'd managed to explode our national debt while reducing our investment in the future.

Now, there are a block of people in the Senate, including some Democrats, who believe that the only thing that matters is to reduce the deficit. Now, believe me, that's a big improvement over the past. But I just disagree with them. I don't think that's the only thing that matters. I believe that investing in the future matters, too. And I believe if we don't change the spending patterns of the government and invest and put some of the American people back to work to create some -- millions of jobs, that we're not going to have an economic recovery. So we just have a difference of opinion.

Now, Senator Breaux is much closer to me than many others are in the sense that he basically wants to phase-in this spending; but the problem with phasing it in is if you delay the investment, you also delay the impact of the investment, which means you put off impact of the investment which means you put off the effective date of the jobs being created. That's my only argument with him.

He, to be fair to him, has said this is an acceptable stimulus package and an acceptable level of investment, but I think we should, in effect, slow down the rate of spending until we have the whole package passed. And my position is, if the United States Senate will adopt a budget resolution like the House did, the American people will know we are not going to raise their taxes until we cut spending, and we are going to create jobs. And this is a plan where 70 percent of it's paid by people with incomes above \$100,000 -- \$500 billion of deficit reduction, but millions of jobs over the next four years, including a half a million in this program. So that's my argument, and I hope I'll be able to persuade enough to get the vote.

MORE

Q Mr. President, could you explain, please, the situation on nuclear weapons in Russia?

THE PRESIDENT: This is self-selection over here. It's impressive. (Laughter.) Go ahead. No, no -- go ahead.

Q Mr. President, given the fact that both the START I and the START II treaties are hostage to the political outcome in Moscow, and given, also, the potential for conflict -- armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, are you prepared to draft contingency plans, at least, that would either restore funding or add funding to the Strategic Defense Initiative, if not the space-based part, at least the ground-based element, as a hedge against the worst possible outcome?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we're not in a position to make a judgment about the worst possible outcome now. I mean, keep in mind -- and let me say, I've talked to President Kravchuk twice about the Ukraine's position on START I, and I'm very concerned about the very issues you raised. But let me say that even as we speak I'm not ready to say that there is a strong likelihood that we can't proceed with both START I and START II and that we can't resolve the conflicts between Russia and Ukraine. If that becomes apparent that we can't, then we will obviously assess our position and all of our options.

Q Mr. President, on April 2, the Free Trade Agreement negotiators are going to meet again to talk about the additional agreements. Now there has been a lot of talk that your administration plans to be very tough. How do you characterize being tough? Do you agree with that statement, and is there any room for compromises? How are you seeing those negotiations?

THE PRESIDENT: I wouldn't call it being tough. I would say that I intend to try to get a trade agreement that will be in the best interest of both the United States and Mexico. And keep in mind -- this is not simply a trade agreement, this is also an investment agreement. And the issue is whether -- when we make it much more attractive for the United States to invest in Mexico and much more secure, shouldn't we also, in the interest of both the economies of Mexico and the United States, see that basic environmental standards and labor standards are observed, and shouldn't we have some protections greater than those embodied in the present agreement in the event that there is severe economic dislocations because of unintended consequences?

I believe that we should. And I believe that's in Mexico's interest. And I would just point you to a much smaller example. We had examples in our aid program where the United States spent taxpayers' money to encourage American companies to invest in Central America, who then went down there and actually lowered wages instead of raising them in the host country. So what I'm trying to do is to promote market reforms and the benefits of them to both countries.

Second thing let me say, I have enormous admiration for President Salinas and for what he's doing. I want to support that. And I want to remind all of you that insofar as to trade portion of the NAFTA agreement goes, just look at the unilateral reductions by the Salinas government, in trade barriers, took the United States over the past five years from a \$6-billion trade deficit to a \$5-billion-plus trade surplus with Mexico. So I have no quarrel with the trade provisions. But the investment provisions need to be used in ways that will raise wages on both sides of the border instead of lower wages on both sides of the border and pollute the environment. That's what I want to avoid.

Q Among the people you have charmed, it seems you have charmed President Fidel Castro because -- (laughter) -- in a recent interview with a TV station -- a TV network, he wanted to meet with you. Would you be willing to meet with him and a Democratic administration might change the approach towards Cuba versus a Republican?

THE PRESIDENT: I have no change in Cuba policy except to say that I supported the Cuban Democracy Act, and I hope someday that we'll all be able to travel to a democratic Cuba.

Q Would you meet with President Castro?

THE PRESIDENT: I said democratic Cuba. Elections.

Q A totally different subject, although it is south of here, I wonder about, in Mississippi, where, as you know, civil rights and human rights groups are asking for your help in investigating the 40-plus hangings, suicides supposedly in Mississippi jails. Some of the civil rights groups say that they are asking you, in fact, to order a Justice Department investigation. Have you heard from them directly, and are you amenable to that request?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'm very much concerned about the deaths in the jails. I have not had a -- if they have communicated with me directly, my staff has not yet discussed it with me, although they may have done so. What I would always do in a situation like that is to first discuss it with the Attorney General after an assessment of the facts and to see whether it is appropriate. But, obviously, if we were asked to look into it, I would certainly at least discuss it with the Attorney General.

Q Mr. President, on another trade issue, during your campaign last year in Michigan and other states, you criticized a Bush administration decision which allowed foreign-made minivans, MPVs to come into the country at low tariff rates. This led the auto industry and auto workers to believe that you would take action early in your administration to do something about this. Have you changed your mind on that subject, or do you still intend to take action?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I haven't changed my mind on that subject. That issue is now under review, along with a number of others relating to our trade relations with Japan.

And let me just say this: I had hoped, and still hope, to engage the Japanese government in an ongoing dialogue across a whole broad range of these issues. If you look at the history of American trade relationships, the one that never seems to change very much is the one with Japan. That is, we're sometimes in a position of trade deficit, but we're often in a position of trade surplus with the European Community. We once had huge trade deficits with Taiwan and South Korea, but they've changed now quite a bit; they move up and down. But the persistence of the surplus the Japanese enjoy with the United States and with the rest of the developed world can only lead one to the conclusion that the possibility of obtaining real even access to the Japanese market is somewhat remote.

And I was -- and I will say again -- I was astonished that the Bush administration overruled its own customs office and gave a \$300 million a year freebie to the Japanese for no apparent reason. And we got nothing -- and I emphasize nothing -- in return. So, no, I haven't changed my position about that.

I did hope to put it in the context of a larger set of trade issues to be raised first with the Japanese government before acting unilaterally. But my own opinion about that has not changed.

MORE

Q Mr. President, you've been --

THE PRESIDENT: I'm going to come back to the right. I'm left-handed, you know, and I -- (laughter) -- sometimes discriminate. No, go ahead.

Q Mr. President, during the campaign you gave some pretty strong indications that your Supreme Court nominees -- you would certainly consider their position on abortion. Is that still the case?

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you for asking, because I want to emphasize what I said before. I will not ask any potential Supreme Court nominee how he or she would vote in any particular case. I will not do that. But I will endeavor to appoint someone who has certain deep convictions about the Constitution. I would not, for example, knowingly appoint someone that did not have a very strong view about the First Amendment's freedom of religion, freedom of association, and freedom of speech provisions. And I strongly believe in the constitutional right to privacy. I believe it is one of those rights embedded in our Constitution which should be protected.

Q Mr. President, on the issue of the Supreme Court, is your commitment to a government that looks like America -- does that also extend to the Supreme Court to the extent you can influence that through your appointments? Will you be taking age into consideration? And given what you just said about the right to privacy, do you think it's appropriate and will you or members of your administration be asking potential nominees if they support the right to privacy and whether they think that right includes the right to abortion?

THE PRESIDENT: I'll answer the question. I will not ask anybody how they will vote in a specific case. I will endeavor to appoint someone who has an attachment to, a belief in, a strong and broad constitutional right to privacy. And on the age issue, I will not discriminate against people who are older than I am. (Laughter.) Yes. I won't discriminate against people who are of a different gender, of a different racial or ethnic group.

Q How about a government and the court that looks like America, sir -- on diversity?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know how many appointments I'll get to the Supreme Court; I don't know what will happen there. I'm going to appoint someone I think will be a great justice.

Q Mr. President, on campaign finance reform, could you tell us how you plan to end soft money contributions to state and national parties?

THE PRESIDENT: First let me say that I plan to -- I intend to come forward with a proposal that will end the use of soft money in presidential campaigns in the next few days. We're working on it now. We're working on trying to hammer it out with the people -- with the friends of campaign finance reform in both Houses of the Congress. I will attempt to do it in a different way that will at least enable the parties to raise sufficient funds to involve grassroots people and empower people to participate in the political process, but I think that we should do away with this soft money issue and make a lot of other changes as well, and we're working on it. We should have a bill out that has the support of the administration quite soon. We've been working very hard now for the last couple of weeks on it.

MS. MYERS: Last question.

MORE

Q Mr. President, you've been going to the forest conference in a couple of weeks, looking for a solution to an issue that has dragged on for a long time partly because both sides are unwilling to compromise or share the pain and, some say, the previous administration's unwillingness to obey the law of the land. How do you propose to find a solution where so many have failed or been unwilling to find a solution?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me say, I would like to begin by having the United States have one position. And let me come back to the larger issue. The forest summit involves, as you know, what will happen to the old growth forest and to adjacent forest in the Pacific Northwest which are the habitat of the spotted owl, but which also are now a very small part of what once was a massive old growth forest up there.

Thousands of jobs are at stake, but the very ecostructure of the Pacific Northwest is also at stake. The parties on both sides have been paralyzed in court battles and all timber sales have been frozen, including many timber sales that virtually all environmentalists think should go forward because of the impasse. One of the problems has been that the United States itself has taken different positions across the agencies. So the first thing I hope to do is to be able to at least adopt a uniform legal position for the United States.

The second thing I want to do is go out there along with the Vice President and listen, hammer out the alternatives, and then take a position that I think will break the logjam.

The position -- it may be like my economic program, it'll probably make everybody mad, but I will try to be fair to the people whose livelihoods depend on this and fair to the environment that we are all obligated to maintain. And let me say, I live in a state with -- that's 53 percent timberland. I have dealt with a lot of these timber issues for many years. The issue is, in this case, what is the right balance, given some facts that are inevitable about what's going to happen. And I think we can hammer out a solution and as I said, a lot of people -- everybody may be somewhat disappointed, but the paralysis now gripping the lives of the people out there is totally unacceptable.

Q Sir, did you screen those projects in the economy stimulus package before you sent them to the Hill? The Republicans are saying there are so many things in there that are totally unnecessary. I can't believe that you sent those up there; and maybe somebody did it for you. (Laughter.) But there are -- (inaudible) -- in there, and swimming pools and copying statutes --

THE PRESIDENT: No.

Q -- and even a project on studying the religion in Sicily.

THE PRESIDENT: No, -- (laughter) -- let me say, you will read those bills for years in vain and not find those projects. The --

Q Well, the --

THE PRESIDENT: -- let me say, I have a letter here dated on March 22nd to Senator Byrd from Leon Panetta about those to Senator Byrd from Leon Panetta about those alleged projects. What Mr. Panetta points out is to say that none of the specific projects referenced are actually in the legislation proposed by me. What they have done is to go to these departments and say, if you had this more money -- much more money, give me every absurd thing you could possibly spend the money on. I am not going to let those things be done.

The other thing they have done is to go to some isolated parts of the country and pick atypical examples of community development block grant funds. I would remind you that it was the Republicans who've always supported the community development block grant proposal on the theory that we ought to rely more on the states and local governments to make judgments about how best to create jobs.

So, I will do everything I can to keep undue waste and abuse from coming into this process. I do not support it.

We've got to quit, thank you. We'll do it again sometime, I like this. (Laughter.)

END

1:42 P.M. EST

MORE

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1993

93-15
CONTACT: Anne Luzzatto
Dianne Wildman
Pat Norman
202-395-3230

UNITED STATES, TURKMENISTAN SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

United States Trade Representative (USTR) Ambassador Michael Kantor and President of Turkmenistan Saparmurad Niyazov today signed a Trade Agreement, establishing a groundwork for market trade ties between the two countries.

"The Trade Agreement is a good first step toward establishing the necessary framework for a working market economy in Turkmenistan. It provides important guarantees for American businesses when conducting their affairs in Turkmenistan," Ambassador Kantor said.

The Agreement provides for reciprocal Most Favored Nation (MFN) status between the United States and Turkmenistan. The Agreement also establishes strong protection for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), including copyright protection, patent protection, trade marks and service marks.

The Agreement contains provisions on business facilitation that will assist U.S. businesses, including small businesses and new entrants, in establishing themselves in Turkmenistan. It guarantees these businesses an expedited accreditation system for commercial representation offices in Turkmenistan as well as the right to hire and pay employees as the businesses see fit, to protect their contractual and property rights, and to conduct market studies or to serve as consultants without being unreasonably impaired by the host government.

The Agreement will facilitate not only trade between the United States and Turkmenistan, but U.S. private sector involvement in fostering Turkmenistan's market reform as well.

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TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
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EMBARGOED UNTIL 3:00 P.M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1993

93-14
CONTACT: Dianne Wildman
Pat Norman
202-395-3230

FOREIGN MARKET SHARE REACHES 20 PERCENT
IN JAPANESE SEMICONDUCTOR MARKET

Foreign market share of the Japanese semiconductor market was 20.2 percent for the fourth quarter of 1992, U.S. and Japanese officials announced today. This represents an impressive increase of over 4 percentage points from the 15.9 percent share calculated for the third quarter of 1992.

"This strong improvement in market access is a very positive development. We greatly appreciate the hard work and cooperative spirit on both the Japanese and U.S. side that made this progress possible," said U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor. "It clearly demonstrates that U.S. semiconductor suppliers can compete effectively in the Japanese market when given a fair shot and that trade agreements with Japan can, if vigorously implemented, provide concrete benefits to American industry and workers."

However, Kantor cautioned "The key now is to build on the gains achieved thus far and to achieve the steady improvement in market access called for in the Arrangement. We will accept nothing less than full access to the Japanese semiconductor market."

The market share figure was calculated by U.S. and Japanese government officials in accordance with the statistical system established under the 1991 U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Arrangement. The Arrangement acknowledges the U.S. industry expectation that foreign market share will grow to more than 20 percent of the Japanese market by the end of 1992. It also calls for "gradual and steady" improvement in market access over the full 5-year duration of the Arrangement. Foreign market share was less than 9 percent at the start of the first (1986) Arrangement; it stood at about 14 percent at the outset of the 1991 Arrangement.

Progress made in the fourth quarter as well as actions to promote future market access will be discussed in detail at the regular U.S.-Japan semiconductor consultations to be held March 22-23.

The market share figure for the first quarter of 1993 will be calculated in mid-June.

FOREIGN MARKET SHARE
UNDER THE 1991 U.S.-JAPAN SEMICONDUCTOR ARRANGEMENT

Q3 1991	14.3%
Q4 1991	14.4%
Q1 1992	14.6%
Q2 1992	16.0%
Q3 1992*	15.9%
Q4 1992*	20.2%

* Q3 1992 and Q4 1992 market share figures were provisionally calculated based on the same assumptions on captive semiconductor suppliers that were made in previous quarters. The two governments will continue to seek to resolve differences concerning treatment of captive suppliers as soon as possible.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1993

93-13
CONTACT: Dianne Wildman
Pat Norman
202-395-3230

U.S. - EC JOINT STATEMENT

The United States and the European Community today issued the following joint statement:

Uruguay Round

Following discussions between President Delors and Ambassador Kantor, both sides re-affirmed their commitment to a comprehensive package to achieve global growth. In this light the EC and the United States are committed to negotiate a significantly larger market access package in both goods and services as the first order of business in the renewed Uruguay Round negotiations. This package would be part of negotiating a balanced, comprehensive Uruguay Round agreement for global growth.

Procurement Dispute

With regard to the current dispute on government procurement, President Delors indicated the European Community's desire to find a mutually satisfactory solution. To this end, he emphasized that at the occasion of Ambassador Kantor's visit to Brussels at the end of March the EC will address constructively U.S. concerns. In light of this, Ambassador Kantor has indicated the United States will refrain from taking further action under Title VII of the 1988 Trade Act until after his visit to Brussels and discussion of these proposals with Commissioner Leon Brittan.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 18, 1993

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS AT USTR

(Washington, DC) President Clinton announced today his intention to nominate Rufus Yerxa and Charlene Barshefsky as Deputy U.S. Trade Representatives, and his approval of the appointment by Ambassador Mickey Kantor of the following:

Ira Shapiro, General Counsel
Nancy LeMond, Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for
Congressional Affairs
Anne Luzzatto, Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for
Public Affairs
Debbie Shon, Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for
Intergovernmental Affairs and Public Liaison
Ellen Frost, Counselor
Howard Reed, Special Counsel for Financial and Investment
Policy
Tom Nides, Special Counsel for Congressional and
Intergovernmental Affairs

"We are at a key moment in the history of American trade policy," said the President. "Rufus Yerxa, Charlene Barshefsky, and the outstanding team that Ambassador Kantor has put together will work hard to make sure that we do not miss the opportunities that lay ahead of us."

Ambassador Rufus H. Yerxa has served as a Deputy U.S. Trade Representative and U.S. Envoy to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in Geneva, Switzerland, since 1989. Prior to 1989, Ambassador Yerxa served as the Assistant Chief Counsel of the House Ways and Means Committee and Staff Director of its Subcommittee on Trade. From 1977 to 1981, he was the Legal Advisor to the Chairman of the International Trade Commission. An attorney and a member of the Washington State and District of Columbia Bars, Yerxa is a graduate of the University of Washington and the University of Puget Sound, and holds an LL.B. in international law from Cambridge University.

(more)

USTR Nominations
page two

Charlene Barshefsky, a partner and co-chair of the International Practice Group at the law firm of Steptoe & Johnson, has written and lectured extensively on both U.S. and foreign trade laws and public procurement regimes. She has testified before a number of congressional committees, and has been a Vice Chair of the International Law Section of the American Bar Association as well as a member of its governing council and chair of its Publications Committee. She attended the University of Wisconsin, where she obtained a B.A. in English and political science, and received her law degree from Catholic University.

Ellen Frost is a Senior Fellow at the Institute for International Economics. She was previously the corporate director of international affairs for United Technologies Corporation, the director of government programs at Westinghouse Electric and Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Economics and Technology Affairs for the U.S. Department of Defense. She also served as the Deputy Director for the Office of Trade Policy and Negotiations at the Department of Treasury and as Legislative Assistant to Senator Alan Cranston. Dr. Frost has a Ph.D. from Harvard University's Department of Government, a Master's degree from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and an undergraduate degree from Radcliffe College.

Nancy LeaMond is the former chief executive officer of the Congressional Economic Leadership Institute, a private, non-profit, non-partisan public policy group founded in 1987 to identify and research emerging international economic, trade, technology, tax and workforce issues. She has served as the Administrative Assistant to Congresswoman Mary Rose Oaker, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Education and Staff Director of the Department of Education Reorganization Study. She has a Master's degree in city planning from the John F. Kennedy School of Government and an undergraduate degree from Smith College.

Anne Luzzatto was Vice President and Director of Public Affairs for Citibank's Global Corporate and Investment Banking Activities as well as Vice President of Corporate Communications at CBS, Inc. She holds an M.A. in international economics and American foreign policy from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, and received her J.D. from the American University and a B.A. from the University of Wisconsin.

(more)

USTR Nominations
page three

Tom Nides is currently Executive Assistant to Speaker Tom Foley. He was previously Special Assistant to then House Majority Whip Tony Coelho, and Political Action Director and Midwest Political Director for former Vice President Walter Mondale. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of Minnesota.

Howard Reed is an international business economist from Little Rock, Arkansas. He was a professor in the Graduate School of Business at the University of Texas at Austin where he taught courses in international finance, international business and Japanese management. He also served as a corporate finance analyst at Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York and as a profit planning and control analyst for the Irving Trust Company of New York. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Washington, a Master's degree from the City University of New York and an undergraduate degree from the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff.

Ira Shapiro was formerly Counsel to the Senate Majority Leader and chief of staff to Senator Jay Rockefeller. He has also served as staff director and chief counsel to the Special Committee on Official Conduct, minority staff director and chief counsel to the Committee on Governmental Affairs, staff member of the Senate Democratic Task Forces on Competitiveness, and legislative legal counsel to Senator Gaylord Nelson. He is currently a partner in the law firm of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts. Shapiro has a law degree from the University of Pennsylvania, a Master's degree in political science from U.C. Berkeley and an undergraduate degree from Brandeis University.

Debbie Leilani Shon is a former partner at the law firm of Manatt, Phelps & Phillips. She served as a legislative specialist to the National Education Association and as the Legislative Director to the Dean and Founder of the Congressional Black Caucus, the Hon. Charles Diggs of Michigan. She recently served as the Co-Director of the Urban Recovery Legal Assistance Project in Los Angeles, a multi-cultural legal effort to bring assistance to those affected by the recent civil unrest. Ms. Shon is a third-generation Korean American, the first Korean American woman to be made partner at a national law firm. She is a graduate of the University of Southern California and the Georgetown University Law Center.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
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WASHINGTON
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1993

93-12
Contact: Dianne Wildman
Pat Norman
202-395-3230

PRESS ADVISORY

Negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) supplemental agreements will be held on Wednesday, March 17 and Thursday, March 18, in Washington.

Ambassador Rufus Yerxa, Deputy U. S. Trade Representative, will lead the talks for the United States. The Chief Negotiator for Mexico is Dr. Herminio Blanco Mendoza, and Chief Negotiator John Weekes will represent Canada.

Discussions will center on the areas of labor standards and safety, import surges, and the environment.

There will be no press access at the talks, and no texts available afterward.

There will be a photo opportunity with Ambassador Yerxa, Dr. Blanco Mendoza, and Chief Negotiator Weekes on Wednesday, March 17, at 9:00 a.m.

Office of the U. S. Trade Representative
600 17th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Cameras only (must go portable). Will assemble on first floor by 8:50 a.m. There will be no questions permitted. Please call to confirm your attendance.

Please note also that there will be a background briefing led by Ambassador Yerxa following the end of the second day of talks, Thursday, March 18. The briefing will be held at:

Office of the U. S. Trade Representative
600 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506
Time to be arranged
NO CAMERAS

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON
20506

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1993

93-11
Contact: Anne Luzzatto
Pat Norman
(202) 395-3230

USTR 1993 TRADE POLICY AGENDA AND 1992 ANNUAL REPORT

President Clinton today transmitted to Congress the 1993 Trade Report and the 1992 Annual Report of the President of the United States on the Trade Agreements Program, U.S. Trade Representative Michael Kantor announced today.

The document describes the Clinton Administration's primary trade policy objectives for the year ahead and reviews the principal trade policy actions and accomplishments of 1992. It is prepared in accordance with the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

According to the document, the Administration's primary trade policy objectives for 1993 are to:

- Press forward with the Uruguay Round of world trade talks;
- Continue to promote regional and bilateral trade liberalization by:

- 0 making major efforts to achieve the objectives of the North American Free Trade Agreement by negotiating the necessary supplemental agreements with Mexico and Canada;
- 0 exploring other bilateral and regional initiatives to encourage increased trading opportunities; these

include efforts with the Pacific Rim as well as other Western Hemisphere countries;

0 increasing access to important markets, notably the EC, Japan and China.

-- Resolutely enforce existing trade agreements and U.S. trade laws to open more export markets, such as in government procurement, telecommunications, services, and agriculture. Additionally, the Administration is committed to addressing the new issues in trade policy--such as labor standards, environmental protection, competition policy, and technology policy.

Kantor underscored President Clinton's conviction that "we must compete, not retreat." As the new Trade Representative, he pledged to expand trade through "market-opening measures backed by the rigorous enforcement of U.S. laws." He added that he expects America's trading partners to live up to their commitments so that their markets become "comparably open."

He stressed that U.S. trade policy "must be part of a coordinated and integrated economic strategy." Expansion of trade "stimulates economic growth by fostering better paid jobs, higher productivity, and a higher standard of living for the average American," Kantor said.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1993

93-10
Contact: Anne Luzzatto
Pat Norman
202-395-3230

Statement by United States Trade Representative Mickey Kantor
Following Meetings with Automobile Industry Officials

Our discussions today with officials of the UAW and with executives of Ford, Chrysler and General Motors were very productive and very positive. Both groups were extremely supportive of the President's economic plan.

Today's visit was the first in what will be a continuing dialogue with our nation's industrial leadership on our new economic and trade priorities -- restoring competitiveness, creating high skill, high wage jobs, protecting the environment and opening markets.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1993

93-9
Contact: Anne Luzzatto
Pat Norman
202-395-3230

MEDIA ADVISORY

United States Trade Representative Mickey Kantor will travel to Detroit tomorrow to meet with representatives of the United States automobile industry.

On Ambassador Kantor's schedule are meetings with UAW President Owen Bieber and other members of UAW leadership at Solidarity House, and a luncheon meeting at the Ford Motor Company in Dearborn with Robert Eaton, Chairman of Chrysler, William Hoagland, Senior Vice President of General Motors and Harold "Red" Poling, Chairman of Ford.

"Detroit is, in many ways, at the nerve center of much of America's new trade and economic dialogue. We think it's critically important for us to go there to listen to concerns and to exchange ideas. At the same time, we look to the automobile industry to take the lead in continuing to create high wage, high skill jobs at home," Ambassador Kantor said.

This, and other meetings like it, will be part of a continuing process of building support for the President's economic plan across regions and across industry sectors.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1993

93-8
CONTACT: Anne Luzzatto
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202-395-3230

PRESIDENT CLINTON TO GREET MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND POLICY NEGOTIATIONS

The President is scheduled to join United States Trade Representative Mickey Kantor today in welcoming members of the President's Advisory Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiations (ACTPN) to the White House for their first meeting of the Clinton Administration.

ACTPN, a legislatively mandated committee representing a broad spectrum of national private sector interests, provides advice to the President, the USTR and to Congress on the economic impact of trade policy and trade agreements.

President Clinton will provide an overview of Administration trade policy and will emphasize his commitment to an open and expanded global trading system. He and Ambassador Kantor will seek the group's advice on anticipated trade policy issues and in shaping the U.S. agenda.