

Japanese Crown Prince and Princess

Q. How did you like the Crown Prince?

Q. No, let me just ask—let me ask—

Press Secretary Myers. He's done.

Q. How did you like her?

The President. A lot. I had dinner with her. I liked her a lot. I liked him a lot.

Q. What did you talk about?

Press Secretary Myers. Okay, thanks, you guys. Everybody out. Come on.

Q. Give us some color.

Midwest Flooding

Q. What did they tell you about the flood—

The President. I think they've crested at the upper level. But there will be rolling floods all the way down the Mississippi. We'll just have to see what happens.

NOTE: The exchange began at 11:30 p.m. in the President's suite at the Okura Hotel. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

July 9, 1993

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

On June 18, 1993, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 842, expanding the size of the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Security Council acknowledged the important contribution of the existing UNPROFOR presence to stability in the region and welcomed the addition of a U.S. peacekeeping contingent to UNPROFOR in Macedonia. I have since ordered the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to Macedonia for these purposes and am providing this report, consistent with Section 4 of the War Powers Resolution, to ensure that the Congress is kept fully informed about this important U.S. action in support of United Nations efforts in the region.

After the adoption of U.N. Security Council Resolution 795 (1992), which established the UNPROFOR Macedonia mission under Chapter VI of the U.N. Charter,

UNPROFOR deployed a Nordic battalion composed of some 700 military personnel to Macedonia in early 1993. This peacekeeping force has been stationed along the northern Macedonian border with the mandate of monitoring and reporting any developments that could signify a threat to the territory of Macedonia. Norway, Finland, and Sweden have contributed infantry companies to this battalion, which is under the U.N. command of a Danish Brigadier General.

Over the past several days, we have begun implementing plans to augment UNPROFOR Macedonia with U.S. Armed Forces, consistent with Security Council Resolution 842 and as part of the U.S. commitment to support multilateral efforts to prevent the Balkan conflict from spreading and to contribute to stability in the region. At my direction, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff through the Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command, ordered the deployment of Company C, 6th Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment of the Berlin Brigade to Macedonia. On July 3, advance parties and support elements began transporting equipment into Macedonia by U.S. C-141 aircraft. The main body of this unit began arriving by U.S. C-5 aircraft on July 7. The unit's equipment, including M-113 Armored Personnel Carriers (APCs), has also been delivered to the operating area. It is expected that the full contingent of U.S. military personnel, numbering approximately 350, will be in place and equipped by July 12.

The U.S. contingent will serve under the operational control of UNPROFOR Macedonia and will conduct missions as directed by the U.N. commander. Although UNPROFOR Macedonia is a U.N. peacekeeping force under Chapter VI of the Charter and has not encountered hostilities to date, our forces are fully prepared not only to fulfill their peacekeeping mission but to defend themselves if necessary.

This deployment is important to our foreign policy and natural security interests and has been directed in accordance with Section 7 of the United Nations Participation Act and pursuant to my constitutional authority as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive. I will continue to keep you informed about

the progress of this and other U.S. efforts towards peace and stability in the vital Balkan region.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Robert C. Byrd, President pro tempore of the Senate. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Nomination for Deputy Secretary of Commerce and an Assistant Secretary of Transportation

July 9, 1993

The President has announced his intention to nominate David Barram to the position of Deputy Secretary at the Department of Commerce and Steve Palmer to be Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs at the Department of Transportation.

"These appointments are a continuation of our efforts to nominate accomplished and dedicated professionals to important Government positions," the President said.

The President said that Mr. Barram's private sector experience will be a valuable asset at the Commerce Department. "His professional background combined with his extensive community service will add an important perspective."

"Steve Palmer," said the President, "has lengthy experience in Federal Government which makes him especially qualified for this post."

NOTE: Biographies of the nominees were made available by the Office of the Press Secretary. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Remarks With Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan in Tokyo

July 10, 1993

Prime Minister Miyazawa. President Clinton and I were able to agree upon the establishment of the Japan-U.S. framework for a new economic partnership. This agreement comes at a time to coincide with the

Tokyo summit, which symbolizes the cooperation and coordination between the G-7 partners in the international society in the post-cold-war era.

This framework is something that President Clinton and I agreed to establish in our bilateral summit meeting held in last April. President Clinton and I share the views that establishing such a new framework and stabilizing Japan-U.S. economic relations from the medium- to long-term perspective and managing our bilateral economic relationship constructively are extremely important not only to the enhancement of the national life of our two countries but also to the maintenance and strengthening of the free trading system of the world.

The negotiating teams of our two countries, based on those perspectives, the negotiating teams of both countries made serious negotiations both in Washington and Tokyo. And they made further negotiations on the occasion of President Clinton's visit, and subsequently, they have succeeded in reaching an agreement.

Let me share you the gist of this framework in a few words. This framework aims at facilitating frank and broad exchange of views between our two countries, and aims at resolving the economic issues between our two countries based on the spirit of joint exercise between the two largest free market economies that are the United States and Japan, and also aims at advancing our cooperation on issues such as environment and technology which have significance. More concretely, under this framework we will operate on the principles of two-way dialog and limiting our consultations to matters within the scope and responsibility of government.

Under those principles, we will deal with the following: to Japan's efforts at reducing the current account surplus and the reduction of the American Federal budget deficit, in the macroeconomic area. In sectoral and structural area we will deal with government procurement and deregulation, et cetera. And on our common task for cooperation on global perspective, we will deal with issues such as environment and technology. And we